Employment Gazette



January 1983 Volume 91 No 1
Department of Employment

FEB 1983

Tradé union democracy: Green Paper

Price £2.35 net

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Cover picture

Issues of trade union democracy have been raised for discussion in a Green Paper published this month (see "Employment Brief" p. 3 and Summary p. 11).

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Communications about the contents of this journal should be addressed to the Editor, *Employment Gazette*, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 3202).

For inquiries about latest figures etc., please ring 01-213 5551.
SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £32.76
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales c^e
Employment Gazette should be addressed to Her Majesty's
Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High
Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; Chichester Street, Belfast BT1
4JY; The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh
EH2 3AR; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; Southey
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BACKFILE VOLUMES

Complete volumes of Ministry of Labour Gazette 1924-1968, Employment and Productivity Gazette 1968-1970 and Employment Gazette 1971 onwards are now available in microfilm form from University Micro International, 30-32 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RA.

Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Manpower Services Commission or its associated divisions not does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employnent legislation.

1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment
2 Procedure for handling redundancies
3 Employee's rights on insolvency of PI 619(rev) employer
4 Employment rights for the expectant PL710 mother
5 Suspension on medical grounds
under health and safety regulations
6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training
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10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking
11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay
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Industrial tribunals proceedings Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy assessments
Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning
improvement or prohibition notices
under the Health and Safety at Work
etc Act 1974

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK from January 1, 1980
Information on the work permit scheme—
not applicable to nationals of EC member loyment in the United Kingdom A guide for workers from non-EC OW17(1980) Employment of overseas workers in the UK from January 1, 1980
Training and work experience schemes OW21(1981)

Employers and employees covered by

Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?
A brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for plovees in certain occupation mum wages and holidays The Wages Council Act briefly explained WCL1(rev

Other wages legislation

Information for government contractors
The Truck Acts
Describes in Describes the provisions of the Truck Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers particular those to whom the Truck

Special employment measures

Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme
For firms faced with making workers Job Release Scheme
For women aged 59, disabled men aged
60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64
Young Workers Scheme PL685 mation for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people Job Splitting Scheme
Details of a new scheme which helps PL678(rev) employers to split existing jobs and open up more part-time jobs

The work of the Careers Service A general guide

Employing young people
Describes the help available to
employers from the Careers Service
Help for handicapped young people
A guide to the specialist help PL669 PL690 PL675 available from the Careers Service

Quality of working life

Work Research Unit Practical advice and help available for those in industry, commerce and the public services who want to improve the PL661 quality of working life
Work Research Unit-1981 Report of he Tripartite Steering Group on Job Meeting the challenge of change nplementation of changes in PL687 Meeting the challenge of change Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in twelve British PL688

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for users of employment agency and employment business PI 594(2nd rev)

Equal pay

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970
Equal pay for women – what you should
know about it PL573(rev)

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

Miscellaneous

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

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Government invites views on its ideas for democracy in trade unions

"A fair deal for unionists" —Employment Secretary

Compulsory secret ballots for the election of trade union leaders and on strike action are among the suggestions for public discussion in the Government's Green Paper on trade union reform.

Replacement of the system of "contracting out" of political levy payments to one of "contracting in" is another suggestion put forward for debate on the possible introduction of legislation.

The Government is inviting views on the issues raised in the Green Paper, Democracy in Trade Unions, by April 8, 1983.

Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit, introducing the document as a "fair deal for trade unionists", said there was widespread concern about the way trade unions are run. Public opinion had clearly shown strong feeling that trade unions ought to be democratic institutions, responsive to the views and wishes of their members.

He thought that the most important part of the Green Paper was the section on the democratic election of the unions' governing bodies.

Decisions

"Many unions still fail to ballot their members on even the most major decisions affecting them—such as the choice of their leaders or the calling of strikes," he declared

He attacked the "dubious decisions" taken on a show of hands at mass meetings, sometimes packed with outsiders. He alleged that unrepresentative minorities plotted trade union elections at secret meetings to ensure that positions of great power were filled by people elected on a tiny percentage of the available vote.

"These practices offend fair minded people and are incompatible with our democratic traditions," he said.

"Trade unions have had the opportunity to reform their procedures voluntarilythey have been offered help to reform themselves-but many of those who control them continue to disregard the growing demands of their own members, let alone those of the general public. Too



many trade unions have failed to reform themselves, and public opinion now demands that we should start the process of consultation leading towards legislation to curb these well authenticated abuses," he

He asserted that the adoption of secret ballots, at least in the election of union leaders, would go a long way towards making their leaders more representative of the views of their members.

'Similarly, if all trade unions were to take the views of their members through secret ballot before embarking on industrial action, many unnecessary and damaging strikes could be avoided.

'Another area of great concern is the political activities of trade unions, often carried on with scant regard for the wishes of individual members.

Levv

"In particular, I believe we should examine the rules governing the payment of the political levy and find a way of giving individuals the right to review and confirm the political objects supported by their union." He stressed that members should not be arm-twisted into paying the levy.



- A show of hands at mass meetings can result in "dubious decisions", says Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit.
- ♠ Secret ballots are proposed for the election of trade union leaders.

A summary of the Green Paper, Democracy in Trade Unions, appears on pages 11 and 12.

He did not propose to make any changes in this area effective until after a general

He said that the Government was seeking an informed and wide-ranging discussion on a number of proposals for change.

"Reforms imposed by law must be workable. They must command general respect and support and must be enforceable. In some areas there may be no effective legislative path to reform, in others there are undoubted problems about legislation but they must be grasped and overcome if we are to move in step with public opinion," he said.

"This Green Paper is about restoring democracy in trade unions. Surely nobody can argue against the principle. I very much hope that everyone concerned—but particularly the trade unions-will contribute fully to the discussion."

Lauren is the top girl technical engineer



Lauren de Graft Rosenior (26) from Tulse Hill, London is the 1982 Girl Technician Engineer of the Year.

At a ceremony in London, HRH The Duke of Kent presented her with the prize of £250 and an inscribed silver rose bowl.

Two special £100 awards were also made to the joint runners-up: Miss Jayne Wood (24) a senior software engineer from Maidstone, Kent; and Miss Julie Meakin (23) a lighting engineer from Larkhall, Lanark-

Sponsored by the Caroline Haslett Memorial Trust and the Institution of Electrical and Electronics Incorporated Engineers, this award aims to focus attention on electrical and electronic engineering as a worthwhile professional career for

Lauren is a control technologist with Mars, the confectionery manufacturers, at Slough, Berkshire.

Unions ask members to help unemployed

Trade Unionists are being asked to give at least £1 each to finance the work of 160 TUC centres for the unemployed and to help set up new ones.

Launching the appeal, TUC general secretary Len Murray said that many unemployed were in poverty and isolation and this demanded a response from everybody in the country.

Employers welcome job-splitting scheme offering grants of £750

Recent publicity of the Government's job-splitting scheme has brought an impressive response from employers, according to the Department of Employment.

The scheme which rewards employers who split full time jobs and so open up more opportunities for part-time workers was launched on January 3.

Minister of State Michael Alison said that the response to newspaper advertise- use of working time; improved job satisfacments, direct mail, and personal contacts from a wide range of employers had been very encouraging

During the first few days following the launch, the Department received over 200 telephone inquiries and more than 1,000 written requests for further information.

The scheme offers employers a grant of £750 to off set extra costs if they split a full time job and thus create part-time jobs for unemployed people and for workers who would otherwise become unemployed.

Benefits

Applications for grants under the scheme will be considered until the end of March 1984.

The long-term benefits to employers, the Minister declared, include higher productivity, particularly—though not exclusively -in areas of routine work; more flexible

tion; lower staff turnover and absences, and cover for holidays, sickness and off the job training. There would also be scope for building up a pool of trained labour to meet companies' expansion.

The scheme is open to employers in the public and private sectors and it operates on a nation-wide basis. Any job can be split provided that it has been filled by full time employees for three months prior to an application.

Mr Alison added: "We do not wish to compel anyone to take part-time jobs under the scheme. It should be a matter of choice both for potentially redundant employees and for the unemployed.

"It is our intention that rights to redundancy payment should not be lost as a result of refusing the alternative of a split job. It is equally not our intention to launch a campaign against unemployed people who refuse a split job by withholding benefits."

Five appointed to Manpower **Services Commission**

Five new members joined the Manpower Services Commission on January 1.

They are Norman Payne, chairman, British Airports Authority; Hamish Orr-Ewing, chairman Rank Xerox (both representing the CBI); Alistair Lawton, chairman of the association of County Councils' education committee; Dr Malcolm Green, member Strathclyde Regional Council (both representing local authorities); and Wilson Longden, viceprincipal, Barnfield College, Luton (representing education).

Other members of the Commission who were reappointed by the Secretary of State for Employment are Sonja Elkin (CBI), Ken Graham, Bill Keys and Ken Baker (TUC).

The chairman of the MSC is David Young who was appointed in April 1982 for a three year period. The appointments and reappointments of the present nine part-time members are for a threeyear period from January 1.



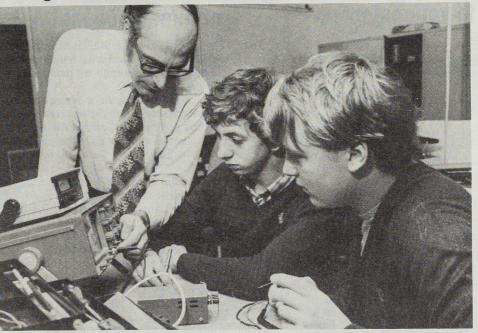






Alistair Lawton

High technology knowledge is just the job



Trainees Damian Pollard and John Brennan at SITEC with supervisor Geoff Bobker.

Ten trainees at a new Information Technology Centre have left during the first three months for permanent jobs in industry. And four others have progressed to further education.

Salford Information Technology Centre (SITEC) was opened last September with places for 40 school-leavers under the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Opportunities Programme.

Dr Francis N-Nagy, the centre's general manager, is delighted with the trainees' achievements. "Their job prospects are good because of the demand for high technology techniques," he said. Some of the ex-trainees are now working as microcomputer salesmen, programmers, electric circuit wiremen or testers.

The youngsters can spend up to a year at the centre, gaining basic knowledge in the use of computers, word processors, microelectronics and robotics. They train in both hard and soft computer techniques and are developing and producing products including printed circuit boards, logic modules and chip circuit wiring.

Salford university has provided the premisses for stree, and seconded Dr N-Nagy, its senior lecturer in electrical engineering. The local authority is providing various block release courses for the youngsters, and Ferranti is providing equipment. The main financial assistance-£120,000 in the first year and a further £100,000 in subsequent years-comes from the MSC. The Department of Industry provides £35,000 in the first and £20,000 in the second year.

Former Whip joins Tebbit's team

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, MP for Eye, who was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment earlier this month, first entered Parliament as MP for Lewisham West in 1970.

He became Parliamentary Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1971. He lost his seat in the 1974 general election but was elected for Eye in May 1979, and was appointed PPS to the Secretary of State for Social

In January 1981 he was made a Government Whip and in October 1981 was appointed a Lord Commissioner at the Treasury.

Mr Selwyn Gummer, aged 44, was educated at King's School, Rochester and Selwyn College, Cambridge, where he was president of the Cambridge Union. He is married with two children.

Scheme boosts training places for electrical contracting industry

Employers and union leaders in the electrical contracting industry have launched a new training scheme which departs radically from the traditional apprenticeships. The scheme abolishes age barriers for skill training, phases out academic entry requirements and offers training to recruits from non-traditional sources.

It will also take into account individual's different learning speeds and will be avail- to the modernisation of skill training in line able to both young people and adults.

The Electrical Contractors Association New Training Initiative. and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecomis that trained workers can demonstrate the training provision in this sector. necessary competence.'

Time serving will be abolished. Instead there will be two academic and two practical modules of training, each linked to testable and acceptable standards of achievement.

Wages

The trainee's wages will increase, only if he passes each of the tests, instead of by site transport and haulage was a predomiage or length of service.

Without the scheme there would have ticeships in 1983 but the electrical contract-2,000 trainees and more in future years.

The scheme qualifies for financial supmon caution. port under the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Training Scheme.

comed it as a "very significant contribution into this category, the report added.

with the objectives of the Commission's

He added: "I hope other sectors will munications and plumbing Trades Union take full note of this development and its have agreed that "what matters in the end significance for the quality and quantity of

Danger areas are the same as last year

Fourteen people were killed in quarry accidents in 1981 and a further 105 sustained major injuries, says a report by the Health and Safety Executive. As in previous years, and despite earlier publicity, nant cause of death and injury.

The report says that almost three-quarbeen as few as 500 vacancies for apprenters of quarry accidents resulted from failure to comply with recognised good ing industry now aim to provide places for practice, unsuitable systems of work for the prevailing conditions, or lack of com-

It is often claimed that a particular accident was unavoidable or simply 'one of MSC Director Geoffrey Holland wel- those things', but very few accidents fall

Work introduction courses give job opportunities to voungsters

Young people who attend Work Introduction Courses organised by the Manpower The Inland Revenue Staff Federation, the Services Commission increase their chances of finding satisfactory jobs in today's difficult employment conditions, according to a recently-published evaluation study.

The courses, held predominantly within further education colleges, form part of the MSC's Youth Opportunities Programme and are directed at 16- to 19-year-olds who lack basic skills or have educational disadvantages. They aim to improve confidence and ability by providing training in basic work skills, life and social skills, and communication and numeracy.

The 19-month, in-depth study found that many young people possess "a very positive, if perhaps overall unrealistic, concept of themselves as workers." But this is tempered by a widespread degree of realism about the difficulities of getting a job, even before going on a Work Introduction Course.

Preferences

The job interests of students were found to bear little relationship to levels of actual knowledge about the jobs they preferred. Youths expressed preferences for garage and mechanical work, building and local services work, while girls were mostly interested in nursing, catering, office and shop work. But in many cases the young people knew nothing about these fields of work.

The study, entitled "Work Introduction Courses—An Evaluation of Their Functioning and Effectiveness within YOP," was carried out by the Hester Adrian Research Centre in conjunction with the Bolton College of Education (Technical).

Dearer medical fees for employers

Some employers' fees for statutory medical examinations of their workers will be increased substantially when revised charges come into operation in April 1983.

The Health and Safety Executive, whose doctors carry out over 75,000 examinations a year under factory and safety acts, aims to set the fees at a level equal to the full economic cost. Most fees are to be raised though there could be some decreases.

The proposed new fees were recently published by the Health and Safety Commission in a consultative document, which can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, Sales Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF. (Price £1).

Fit for Work awards in the north west



Over a quarter of the Manpower Services Commission 1982 "Fit for Work" awards have gone to employers in the North West region. At a ceremony in Manchester, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Sir William Downward, presented "Fit for Work" awards to thirteen of the region's employers.

The north west has 27 of the 101 winners, ranging from industrials such as Kellogs and GEC Power Engineering, to firms like Rochdale Supplies, with a staff of only seven. four of whom have disabilities.

Picture shows Sir William Downward presenting a "Fit for Work" award to Mrs Avril Norton, of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Manchester.

Tax staff union retain efficiency consultants

tax staff union, has retained a management consultancy to examine its own structure and organisation.

The 60,000 strong union has asked EPIC. an industrial communications company, to conduct a survey of 5,000 of its members and to make recommendations aimed at strengthening and streamlining the organ-

The main areas to be covered by the survey will be internal communications and decision making, particularly in drawing up pay claims and campaigning for them; the use of new technology and how the union should react; membership representation and the election of full-time officials; and the use of ballots on issues such as indust-

It is believed to be the first time that a trade union has employed a private consultancy to recommend changes in its organisation. The survey's findings, which could include some embarrassing answers for some sections of the union, will be discussed at a special conference of the union later in 1983.

New training initiative for chemical industry

A new training initiative has been taken by the Chemical Industries Association to service the training needs of member companies, following the demise of the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board (CAPITB).

Mr Kenneth Hack, the Association's Director of Industrial Relations, sees the role of the new department as a catalyst to co-ordinate the training activities of the chemical industry; to give advice to companies where it is required and help managers and staff alike to take full advantage of the schemes and money being made available by government for training.

The CIA aims to assist companies in the identification of local training needs, determine priorities and implement training

The association has negotiated an increase on the original grants allocation of £175,000 for training 50 apprentices for a year. It now has grants valued at £280,000 for 80 trainees.

The CIA has appointed Mr Bill McNichol as training manager.



Supply and demand put pressure on West Germany's youth training

by Steve Reardon

Employment Gazette editor

The "dual system" of vocational training has supplied West Germany's skilled manpower needs with minimal state intervention for many years. But recession and rapidly rising unemployment amongst young people are beginning to open cracks in its solid structure. Following a recent visit to the Federal Republic, Steve Reardon gives a personal account of the present state of training there at a time when Britain's new training initiative is getting off the ground.

At the beginning of this year the Ford Motor Company of West Germany, currently ranked in the top twenty industrial enterprises in the country, both in annual turnover and numbers of employees, will have just over two hundred apprentices waiting to take their final examinations. No more than 12 will get a skilled job with the company that has trained them for the last three years. The bulk of them will have to be content with the offer of an unskilled production job where they will mark time until a skilled vacancy crops up.

With unemployment amongst young people rocketing in West Germany as in all other industrialised western countries, no doubt the class of '83 at Ford will be relatively sanguine about their production line offer. The demands that new technology is beginning to make for skilled workers at the expense of the unskilled production workers, many of whom are foreign with little chance of making skilled grades, means that their sojourn at this level will be relatively short-lived. Job losses caused by introducing robots are nearly always in the unskilled grades and are being partially offset by the consequential creation of new types of skilled vacancy.

At the other end of the scale Ford had already closed their books for next September's intake of apprentices a year before they would take up the training places. The total of applications then stood at 800 for the usual 200-plus places. Children of existing workers have been given preferences, but all will have to take an examination

to secure one of the precious places.

With so few skilled vacancies arising now, Ford might have been expected to cut its annual intake of apprentices to more manageable proportions. After all it costs around £7,000 to train one apprentice. But this is the West German Dual System in action. The principle of vocational training is virtually sacrosanct and remains largely intact in the face of recession and rising unemployment. "We have a social obligation", says Ford's technical training manager in Cologne, in a matter of fact way that sums up the solid foundation that the Dual System has achieved in German working life. With Britain in the throes of setting up the new Youth Training Scheme, which MSC chairman David Young said recently was not another temporary measure but "will become a permanent way of life" for many young people leaving school, it is appropriate to look at the German Dual System of vocational training and education which has achieved this kind of performance and recognition and has long been held up by many as a system approaching the ideal.

Ideal, that is, as far as the West Germans are concerned. It has to be said that despite close examination by the British Government there are many elements of the German system which would not be appropriate to attempt to incorporate into a youth training scheme in this country. It relies heavily on institutions and formal systems of codetermination which do not have a ready

British counterpart.

Transition year

German school children are required to stay in full-time education only until the age of 15. For them, however, the final year at school is regarded very much as a transition year between education and work experience, including an element of formalised secondment for youngsters to industry and commerce during that period.

A proportion, naturally, stay in full-time education, moving on to technical and other secondary schools. Some go straight into jobs at 15, mostly the unskilled variety, which is coupled with compulsory education with a vocational bias on a part-time basis. And, of course, now, an increasing number become unemployed, particularly the socially disadvantaged including children from immigrant families, without any entitlement to supplementary

By far the highest proportion, nevertheless, enter what is known as the Dual System—a combination of practical on-the-job training with an employer and theoretical training in a state vocational training school.

These young trainees enter into formal "contracts" with an employer covering their chosen apprenticeship, for three or occasionally four years depending on the nature of the skill involved. The process of making such a contract very often results from a direct approach by the would-be apprentice to an employer, or they can be arranged through the state labour offices who also provide vocational guidance and careers advice. There is no compulsion on either side to conclude a contract nor is

there any direction of young people into apprenticeships not of their choice.

Once a contract has been concluded, the course of the training, the examinations and the certificate of qualification at the end of the apprenticeship are regulated by law. Training regulations covering each of the recognised training professions are drawn up by the Federal Institute for Vocational Training and issued by the Federal Minister. Formulation of the regulations is on a tripartite basis and the appropriate allowance to be paid to the apprentice is also laid down at this stage. These regulations provide the framework within which the progress of the apprentice will be made. They cover the activities in the vocational training schools and must be used by the companies in formulating their training plans geared to their own production requirements.

Out of harmony

This system is not without its problems. Company training is a Federal responsibility, with firms taking their cue from the Federal training regulations. The vocational schools, however, come under individual state control (the Länder) which can in practice lead to disparity between the 11 different authorities. It can also mean that there is no formalised liaison between companies and the vocational training schools in their area, although many regular training companies have naturally built up their own links. In addition, theoretical training in the schools is geared to an academic year beginning in September, which can prove to be out of harmony with individual company plans. This potential lack of integration is a problem which is currently preoccupying the Federal Institute, particularly as industrial innovation often means that the practical training available from one employer does not match up to the optimum qualification that one apprentice could expect to achieve. Partly in an effort to meet this problem the Federal Institute is working on reducing the original high number of individual training options (there are in fact 450 recognised training occupations, but in practice the majority of apprentices are covered by some 40 groupings) to fewer, more broadly based modules: perhaps as few as 14. While this would presumably make for more generally based and adaptable skills, one of the prime aims of our own Youth Training Scheme, it could equally put an added strain on the traditional balance between practical training in companies and the theoretical education in vocational training schools.

It can be appreciated from the fact that there are 450 recognised training occupations, which actually cover something like 20,000 different jobs—that the concept of apprenticeship in Germany is very wide indeed. Craft apprenticeship, perhaps most commonly associated with the word "apprenticeship" in Britain, forms only a small aspect of the Dual System. But the idea that there is room for a formal qualification based on a combination of learning by doing and further education in a vast range of business activities, is very much the underlying foundation of our own Youth Training Scheme. It is interesting too that traditional craft training in Germany has always been considered as an integral part of this system and has never been based separately on those time-serving criteria, which many in Britain now see as costly and outmoded.

In Ford's at Cologne, for example, completion of the skill training after three years or possibly four, is regarded as only a first step on the ladder of employment as a skilled worker with the company. There are ten grades in the company's overall pay structure, including unskilled and semi-skilled production workers—grade one being the lowest and grade ten being the highest. An apprentice, whose rate for the job at the outset of his training would have been laid down in advance in the vocational training regulations agreed centrally with the Federal Institute by employers and unions, would expect to be on grade seven with Ford in his final year. It might take another six or seven years to progress to grade ten after training and this would depend on occupation and what further training might have been taken in that time. Only about two per cent of the workforce make grade ten, which encompasses occupations like electronics technician. So, in essence, the idea of continuous updating and uprating of skill beyond the initial training period after school is a well established one within the German system. It is worth mentioning too that those many finished apprentices whose only hope of a job at the moment is on the unskilled production line while they mark time, can only expect to be paid the rate appropriate to that job and not a rate appropriate to their level of training achievement.

The Dual System, of course, relates to initial training contracts reached immediately on leaving school. It should be added at this point that there is also in West Germany well established machinery for obtaining first skills or uprating existing skills during the course of adult working life, which exists in tandem with the Dual System for young people. The DGB, the German Federation of Trade Unions (the equivalent of the TUC), has



funded since 1953 a number of Institutes of Further Education throughout the Federal Republic. These are probably the single largest providers of alternative education and training although there are other organisations, including some run by the churches, which provide recognised training and retraining. Originally the trade union institutes concentrated on commercial and administrative skills. With the changing economic climate they have latterly turned their attentions to predominately technical skills and are mainly training unemployed people, including those thrown out of work by declining industries such as textile manufacture. Many people, adults and unemployed youngsters who have failed to obtain a contract under the Dual System, are referred to the institutes by the Labour Offices. Their training fees are paid by the government on a credit basis for repayment over a period of time by the trainees and in this way are largely self-financing. One factor enabling the Dual System to function in the way it does and which means that it is a system which could not be universally applicable elsewhere without the provision of a corresponding infrastructure, is the organisation of the German chambers of commerce.

Statutory function

Unlike chambers of commerce in this country, the German chambers have a quango-like status. Supervised by the state and organised by law, membership is compulsory for the wide range of commercial organisations which fall within their scope. In terms of the Dual System the chambers of commerce perform a statutory function.

All training contracts agreed between a school leaver and an employer under the Dual System have to be registered with the appropriate local chamber of commerce. The chamber's inspectors then carry out checks to ensure that the employer is capable of carrying out the required training under that contract: they will look at the firm's machinery, for instance, at their training personnel, and they will undertake some supervision of the apprentice during the course of the apprenticeship. They also carry out the interim and final examinations ensuring continuity and a nationally accepted standard. (Qualifications obtained in this way in West Germany are also recognised in the other German speaking countries of Europe—Austria, Switzerland and East Germany). Incidentally, creating national training standards (not based on time-serving) is an aim of the New Training Initiative in this country.

Good will

It is the chambers of commerce, too, which play a large part in maintaining a flow of new training offers from employers. With compulsory membership of companies on an area basis, they are, of course, particularly well placed in this respect. Despite the formal nature of the Dual System's apprentice contracts, the regulations covering training content and duration, and the examinations involved, the entire system is founded largely on the good will of those employers providing training. The entire cost of inplant training falls on the employer and in the case of those employers like Ford who are training above and beyond their own immediate need, that cost may be being written off under the heading of "social obligation". Add to that the fact that only about 20 per cent of German companies and employing organisations are regularly providing training places under the Dual System—the others being either unsuitable for one reason or another and not meeting the training regulation standards enforced by the chambers; or in the case of an indeterminate number, unwilling to participate—the achievment of a consistently high number of training places year by year is certainly remarkable.

Places maintained

In Berlin, for example, perhaps politically and socially atypical in terms of Germany as a whole, but perhaps as a result a microcosm of the training dilemma at its most acute, the achievement that the chamber of commerce there claims for itself is worth considering. In 1973 there were 15,000 school leavers and in that academic leaving year there were 17,500 apprentice places in existence, 6,800 of them first year places. In 1982 the number of young people leaving school in Berlin had risen to 25,000. Something like 60 per cent of these would be looking for a place in the Dual System, the remainder going on to higher education or falling between the two stools. But despite the declining economic situation (particularly in Berlin where the uncertain political climate has led many major companies, ostensibly located there, to seek expansion elsewhere in Germany) the number of training places being offered had risen to 36,000, 15,000 of which were new places that year. These figures would seem to demonstrate two things: first, that the number of places available for the duration of the normal three-year apprenticeship has been maintained year by year, so that there has been no question of cutting back on training in mid-course; and second, that the number of new places coming on stream each year has kept pace with rising school-leaver demand and over a period of economic decline and rising unemployment generally.

So at the end of September this year, the Labour Office in Berlin had only 800 people looking for apprenticeship places who could not get them, and about 200 apprenticeship offers from firms which could not be filled (the

mis-match factor).

This still means that just over five per cent of school leavers wanting a place in the Dual System failed to get a contract offer from a suitable company. But in a year when unemployment amongst young people under 20 in the whole of Germany rose by over 40 per cent, the description of the number of new training places offered as "incredible" by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce is understandable.

Chinks in confidence

Nevertheless the last couple of years have seen some chinks beginning to appear in the general West German attitude of confidence in its Dual System and its ability to match supply of apprentice places with school leaver demand.

Faced with rising unemployment and the prospect of a school leaver bulge, a Federal Act was introduced in 1976 to be incorporated into the earlier 1969 Vocational Training Act which currently governs the operation of the

Dual System, and brought together the various chamber statutes and regulations under one umbrella. The 1976 measure aimed actively to promote the number of training places on offer in any year and to ensure their even distribution according to the needs of industry and the economy. The Federal Government would establish each year what the supply of, and demand for training places was, and if the supply did not exceed the demand by at least 12·5 per cent, would impose a levy on all employers with more than 20 employees of 0·25 per cent of the total wage bill. The money raised by this levy would be used to pay premiums for additional training places created.

The new measure was bitterly resisted both by the Federation of Trade Unions, who saw it as a threat to the established system of codetermination in training matters, and by the Federation of Employers' Associations, who saw it as penalising those firms already undertaking training and who would still have to bear the brunt of the increased training effort envisaged by the legislation. In the years following the passing of the Act, the power to impose the levy was never invoked by the government, but there is no doubt that its pervading presence had a galvanising effect on the supply of new training places coming out of industry. It has been suggested that by 1979 the incentive provided by the threat of the levy more than matched what could have been achieved in the creation of new training places by the distribution of the 900 million DM which the levy would have raised in the previous three-year period. It is probably this spin-off effect, too, which partially accounts for the power of persuasion which the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, for one, has been able to wield over its employers in that time.

A testing time

Finally in 1980 the state of Bavaria, with a reputation for being the maverick in German affairs, took the matter to the Constitutional Court. It obtained a ruling that the Federal Government had no competence in the financial provision for vocational training: it was a matter for employers alone. So the situation reverted to that of the 1969 Act.

Nevertheless it seems clear in talking to Federal Government officials that there is considerable unease with this status quo. In Berlin, for instance, the ruling Senate is itself putting up money for the next three years to pay firms a premium for additional training places. Money is also being provided to pay for more off-the-job training workshops as a booster to in-plant training, and more training places are being found in the non-adminis-

trative public sector.

The next few years are clearly regarded as a testing time for the Dual System. The Federal education ministry admits that problems of supply of and demand for training places and the inability to control them other than by voluntary means, at a time of public expenditure cutbacks, has resulted in difficulties on a scale never experienced before with the Dual System. The only bright spot on the horizon is the expected demographic fall in the numbers of young people leaving school at 16 which should begin to take effect in about 1985. In the meantime it is fingers crossed that these external pressures will not do irreparable damage to a vocational training plan that has served so well for so long.

Democracy in trade unions

The Green Paper, published this month, provides the basis for a wide ranging and informed debate on the possible introduction of legislation on secret ballots for the election of trade union leaders and before strikes are held, and on political activities of trade unions. A summarised version of the proposals are given in the article

The Green Paper* is in five chapters. Chapter 1 sets out the background to the consultations. There has been little progress on democracy in trade unions since the Donovan Commission criticised the low level of membership participation in many unions back in 1968. The TUC has boycotted the Government's funding scheme for secret postal ballots set up under the Employment Act 1980. There is increasing public concern—not least because of their potential for damaging the economy—that union leaders are often unrepresentative of their members. Consultations will show whether the case for statutory reform is confirmed and ensure that any changes proposed will work in practice.

Chapter 2 is concerned with secret ballots for trade union elections. It puts forward four minimum standards of democracy which unions' election arrangements should attain. These are that:

- voting invariably takes place in conditions of secrecy;
 all members eligible to vote have the opportunity to do so under a system which provides the best opportunity of a reasonable turn-out;
- □ all votes are counted fairly; and
- ☐ those who take decisions at the highest levels are properly representative of, and accountable to, the membership as a whole.

The lack of public confidence about whether many unions meet these standards is based on very low turn-outs in elections; the obscurity of many union rules, which leave room for abuse; and allegations of malpractice, which some see as "the visible signs of a more disquieting state of affairs".

The case for legislation requiring the use of secret ballots by trade unions in specific circumstances (for example to establish a political fund) is long-established. However, any legislation on elections must take into account the wide variety and complexity of existing union structures and electoral arrangements (which are described in paragraphs 18 to 30). There are several key questions relevant to legislation on which views are sought.

(i) Methods of voting. Although the use of postal ballots overcomes many of the problems associated with voting by ballot box or by show of hands, its introduction would cause practical difficulties for many unions, and the accuracy of the count could not be guaranteed unless an independent scrutineer supervised all arrangements. What can reasonably be required without placing an undue

burden on unions?

(ii) *Indirect elections*. Should members be entitled to vote directly for a candidate or is it acceptable for them to vote for a representative who then exercises a block vote?

(iii) Appointment of full-time officers. Practices differ widely between unions. For example, in some unions full-time officers are elected by the membership (for a limited or unlimited period); in others they are recruited from outside by the governing body as permanent employees of the union on the basis of their expertise. The role and powers of full-time officers also vary. In what circumstances could election and re-election reasonably be required?

(iv) Other electoral arrangements. Would it be practicable or desirable to attempt to introduce detailed requirements about such matters as eligibility to vote, qualifications of candidates, the use of "block

voting" and so on?

(v) Scope. Should legislation cover all union elections or concentrate on achieving progress at the top—that is elections to the union's governing body, which provides the union leadership?

Possible approaches to legislation are considered. No particular approach is proposed. The aim is to stimulate an informed discussion in the light of which detailed proposals for workable legislation can be put forward. Four possible approaches are outlined:

(a) a system of detailed and uniform regulation imposed on all trade unions;

(b) a system requiring unions to seek approval of their rules from a public authority;

(c) the establishment of general democratic principles for *all* elections, with a statutory right of complaint for union members alleging that their union's arrangements fell short of these;

(d) a statutory remedy for union members if elections to the governing body fall short of certain minimum standards.

Enforcement of any statutory requirements is discussed, including the existing remedy of contempt which would already be available if a trade union persistently refused to

^{*} Democracy in Trade Unions Cmnd. 8778 HMSO, £3.55.

Comments are sought on an alternative approach to legislation. This is based on the argument that unions should be able to persist with arrangements which are contrary to any statutory requirements if these are shown in a secret ballot to have the support of a majority of the membership.

Chapter 3 is concerned with ballots before strikes. The argument of principle for holding pre-strike ballots is simple and unanswerable. However, discussion is needed on the practical effects of making such ballots compulsory by law. Proposals for mandatory strike ballots in this country are not new, and other countries have legislation requiring strike ballots in certain circumstances. However, no country has legislated to require universal, automatic ballots before any strike. To do so might encourage unofficial strikes and a proliferation of "go slows" and other industrial action short of a strike which can be just as damaging to the economy.

There are three possible approaches to legislation, each posing difficult questions of principle and practice on which views are sought:

- (i) Strike ballots imposed by the State in defined circumstances. The Green Paper looks at their use in the USA and, more briefly, in the UK. Would these serve to harden attitudes and prolong disputes? Or would they influence trade unions to ensure that they had the backing of their members before embarking on a strike?
- (ii) Ballots triggered by a proportion of union members. These would have the advantage of being seen to reflect members' wishes. But they raise a number of practical questions, such as: Which members would be eligible for the trigger? How would the wording of the question on the ballot paper be decided? How would the timing of the ballot be decided? What would be an appropriate sanction if a union refused to hold a ballot?
- (iii) Ballots triggered by the employers concerned. These would present similar difficulties of definition. Moreover they would appear to have no advantages over ballots carried out by the employers themselves and covering both union and non-union employees. Should funds be available for employers when a union has refused to ballot its members?

Chapter 4 is concerned with the political activities of trade unions. It outlines the present legal position, which is determined by the Trade Union Act 1913 and is based on two main principles:

- (a) that trade unions should, if they so choose, be able to pursue their members' interests through political organisations and to give financial support to such organisations;
- (b) that no trade union member should be obliged to support financially any political organisation if he does not want to, and that he should not suffer so far as his union membership is concerned by refraining from giving such support.

While these principles remain valid, the working of certain of the 1913 Act's provisions now needs reexamination and views are sought:

- (i) Ballots to approve political objects. Is it still acceptable for such ballots to be a once-for-all requirement, or should regular confirmatory ballots be required? Should the test continue to be a simple majority of those voting, or an alternative such as an overall majority of the membership?
- (ii) Contracting-out. There are strong arguments of principle against contracting-out. It is objectionable that an individual should have to take positive steps to avoid contributing to a political party which he opposes. Moreover the evidence suggests that in practice it is more difficult for members to contract-out in some trade unions than in others. This points to the need for a change to contracting-in. At the very least unions should be required to do more to make their members aware of their rights.
- (iii) Contributing to the political fund and the election of trade union officers. Should the 1913 Act be clarified so that membership of the political party supported by the union is not made either directly or indirectly a condition for election or for holding union office?
- (iv) Political objects. Is the definition in the 1913 Act too narrow for present day needs? What more can be done to enable union members to find out about contributions made by their unions to external bodies?
- (v) Administration of the political fund and annual returns of accounts. Are measures needed to enable union members and the public to satisfy themselves that a union's general fund is not being used to subsidise political activities for which a political fund has been established?
- (vi) The check-off and the political levy. Are new safeguards needed to ensure that employers do not deduct the political levy from the pay of individual union members without their knowledge or against their wishes?

Chapter 5 summarises the main areas where legislation might be considered and invites industry and others to submit their views to the Department of Employment by April 8, 1983.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Effects of rising unemployment on school leavers

by Pauline Jones*,

University of Oxford

The experiences of two cohorts of minimum age school leavers separated by only two years are compared. The findings are drawn from two research projects commissioned by the Manpower Services Commission.

Rising unemployment since 1979 has had a particularly marked effect on young people, radically changing the picture of entry to the labour market. In this article we compare the experiences during the first year after leaving school of two cohorts of minimum age school leavers separated by only two years. The findings are drawn from two research projects commissioned by the MSC and based in the West Midlands. The first project involved a follow-up survey of young people who left school in 1979 and the second involves young people, from the same area and the same schools, who left school in 1981.

The research area suffered a particularly steep rise in unemployment in the period which separates the two cohorts. The main aim of each piece of research has been to examine the impact of YOP, but comparison between findings from the two studies also provides a more general picture of the effect of rising unemployment on young school leavers.

In the first study a three-quarter random sample of a cohort of 1979 leavers was interviewed soon after leaving school and then again in 1981†. Information obtained in this way was supplemented by Careers Office and school records. Findings from this study included very detailed job history information covering the first 18 months after school leaving, information about YOP, jobs and training, and attitudes to the labour market, in addition to personal and background information. In the second study all 1981 minimum age school leavers are being interviewed for the first time during autumn 1982, just over one year after they left school, and will be recontacted early in 1983. To allow comparisons between the two cohorts the information collected about the latest cohort overlaps considerably with that from the first.

Interim account

The final comparative analysis will not be carried out until summer 1983. However to provide an interim account of their first year in the labour market we analysed job history information on 1981 leavers from the local careers office records. In this article these preliminary findings from 1981 school leavers are compared with findings from 1979 school leavers at the same stage, that is approximately one year after leaving school.

We have found the local careers office records to be extremely accurate when compared with other sources of equivalent information, including interviews with the young people themselves. However nine per cent contained incomplete job histories and were therefore excluded from the analysis. Since then we have identified

many of those excluded for this reason. Approximately one-third had left the area. Among the remaining two-thirds there appears to be a bias towards youngsters who obtained a job soon after leaving school and are still in that job. However the numbers are relatively small and the differences described below between the two cohorts are so large that the addition of these would have little effect.

Local employment context

The area of study, which we have called "Castlehill", is on the outskirts of the Birmingham conurbation. It was planned and developed in the 1960s and its population was drawn partly from inner city areas. Although employment opportunities within Castlehill are very limited, levels of unemployment were until recently relatively low. The majority of adult male workers were in skilled or semi-skilled manual occupations, many in the car industry or related work. Partly as a result of the rapid decline in this type of employment the level of unemployment in the area has risen rapidly in the last two or three years. A further contributory factor is the growing number of school leavers in the area, which like many other similar estates has an unbalanced age structure with relatively young families predominating. As a consequence the unemployment rates in the study area have risen even more rapidly than those for the conurbation and region as a whole which have themselves been more dramatically affected by unemployment than most other areas in the UK: between January 1979 and June 1982 the numbers of registered unemployed in the UK increased by 210 per cent, that is the number registered in June 1982 was 2.1 times greater than in January 1979. In the West Midlands there was a 280 per cent increase between these dates but in Castlehill there was an increase of 400 per cent over the same period. These calculations do not take account of any changes in working population. We have not been able to obtain migration data for Castlehill, although there has been a small but continuous net outward migration from the West Midlands region since 1975 (West Midlands County Council 1982). However further evidence of the relatively high unemployment rate in Castlehill in recent years comes from the 1981 Census data. At the time the Census was carried out in April

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of Oxford.
† The project also involved detailed observational studies of local yop schemes which were supplemented by interviews with managers, supervisors and trainees on these schemes. The final report on the project is entitled "Out of School: a case study of the role of government schemes at a time of growing unemployment", to be published by the MSC in their "Occasional Publications" series.

Table 1 Qualifications, 1979 and 1981 cohorts compared

Qualifications	1981 cohort	1979 cohort
None	23	27
CSEs not over grade 4	12	16
CSEs not over grade 4 CSEs not over grade 2	38	33
At least 1 O-level/CSE 1	16	10
2 or more O-levels/CSE 1	11	14
	N = (806)	(607)

Table 2 Economic status of the economically active one year after leaving school—two cohorts compared

	Boys		Girls	
	May 1980	May 1982	May 1980	May 1982
Employed	87	43	84	34
Unemployed	8	25	9	32
On YOP	5	32	7	34
N =	(338)	(406)	(246)	(315)

Table 3 Proportions of each cohort unemployed or on YOP one year after school leaving, by qualifications and sex

	Poor qualifi- cations*		Good qualifi- cations		Total N in each
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	cohort
Percentage of economically active unemployed or on			des Mi Spylled Persiy	teskia nii ta arow	interception attitudence beaution ac
May 1980 (1979 cohort)	18	25	6	10	(607)
May 1982 (1981 cohort)	72	77	40	56	(806)
Increase in percentage points	54	52	34	46	

^{*}The poorly qualified have less than five CSE passes with none over grade 2.

1981 there was an unemployment rate of 16·4 per cent in Castlehill (West Midlands County Council). Unemployment rates in the West Midlands and the UK in April 1981 were 12·3 per cent and 10·4 per cent respectively.

Education and qualifications

In both studies those who continued in full-time education for at least one year were not followed up. Among the 1979 cohort 14 per cent of the total year group carried on in full-time further education either at school or at college of further education. By 1981 this proportion had increased to 22 per cent. These can be compared with an average of over a third in England as a whole (DES 1982). Although the proportions staying on in Castlehill were relatively low on both occasions the rise of eight percentage points between 1979 and 1981 was quite dramatic when compared with about a three percentage point rise in the country as a whole.

Girls were much more likely to stay on than boys, consequently boys were in the majority in each of the samples followed up: 57 per cent of 1979 leavers and 56 per cent of 1981 leavers. Despite the higher staying on rate among the 1981 cohort, the general level of qualification of the leavers was a little better than that of 1979 leavers (table 1).

Table 4 Occupational status of first jobs—two cohorts compared

	Boys		Girls	Percen
	1979 cohort	1981 cohort	1979 cohort	1981 cohort
Skilled technical Skilled (man. or clerical)	4 44	4 25	2 26	4 14
Semi-skilled Unskilled	41	61 10	70	82
N =	(333)	(227)	(245)	(152)

Table 5 Comparison between qualification levels of YOP entrants and non-entrants in 1979 and 1981, by

				Percen
on against each	Boys	REDVISOR R	Girls	
	YOP entrants	Non- entrants	YOP entrants	Non- entrants
1979 cohort				
Poor qualifications	67	50	53	39
Good qualifications	33	50	47	61
N =	(46)	(274)	(62)	(183)
1981 cohort				
Poor qualifications	57	42	47	44
Good qualifications	43	58	53	56
N =	(251)	(153)	(222)	(100)

Employment history

The rapid deterioration in employment prospects in the area has led to dramatic differences between the experiences of the two groups of young people separated by only two years. By May 1982, a year after they left school, 48 per cent of 1981 leavers had not had a permanent job compared with only five per cent of 1979 leavers at the same stage. And 65 per cent had spent some time on yor compared with only 15 per cent of the 1979 leavers.

Table 2 shows that despite the massive increase in take up of yor, those who left school in 1981 were far more likely than 1979 leavers to be unemployed one year after leaving school.

In addition although the increased take up of YOP had undoubtedly reduced their total unemployment, 1981 leavers had nevertheless experienced longer periods of unemployment than 1979 leavers. In the year since leaving school over a third (37 per cent) of 1981 leavers had been unemployed for a total of six months or more, and another third for between three and six months. In comparison only 15 per cent of 1979 leavers had had more than three months unemployment by that stage.

It can be seen from table 2 that girls were more likely than boys to be unemployed or on yor at each stage, a finding which is not typical of the country as a whole. Employment opportunities within Castlehill are very limited, consequently most have to travel outside the area for work. It is possible that for a variety of reasons girls are less mobile than boys, and as a result suffer more from the lack of local industry.

On the other hand the finding shown in table 3 that the poorly qualified are more vulnerable than the well

qualified to unemployment mirrors the national picture (MSC 1981). In addition, as the bottom row of table 3 shows clearly, the poorly qualified, both boys and girls, showed a greater rise in unemployment than the better qualified. As a consequence the gap between youngsters in each qualification band has increased.

First jobs

It is evident that when comparing the first jobs of the two cohorts we are not comparing like with like. Almost all of those who left school in 1979 had had at least one job a year later compared with only just over half of 1981 leavers. In addition as might be expected, those of the 1981 leavers who had worked tended to be well qualified. Despite these differences, as table 4 shows, the jobs they obtained were far less likely to have been skilled than those of the 1979 leavers*.

YOP entrants

When yor catered for only a small minority of the age group those who entered were, as intended, more disadvantaged than non-entrants (MSC 1977). As the proportion of youngsters entering the programme has increased, the proportion of young people with good qualifications taking up a place has increased. Nevertheless in 1980–81 yor entrants in the country as a whole were still more poorly qualified than non-entrants. (MSC 1981, Bedeman 1982).

A comparison of the distribution of qualifications of all YOP entrants in 1979 and 1981 showed a similar trend in Castlehill. However when boys and girls were considered separately a different picture emerged (table 5).

Among boys from both cohorts yor entrants were much more likely than non-entrants to have poor qualifications. However among girls there was a substantial change between 1979 and 1981. In 1979–80 girl yor entrants, like the boys, were far more likely than non-entrants to be poorly qualified. By 1981–82 there was very little difference in qualifications between yor entrants and non-entrants among girls.

It is not possible to explain this finding at this stage of the research. However, findings from our study of 1979 school leavers showed that YOP entry was not a simple function of disadvantage and difficulty in obtaining a job. Having examined individual case histories we concluded that attitudes and approaches towards obtaining the first job played an important part in entry to YOP. Among those who had not obtained a job of their choice on leaving school there were two alternatives; either to take a job that they did not want as soon as possible and hope subsequently to move on to the job of their choice, or to hold out until they found the job they wanted. Many of those who took the latter option entered YOP as school leavers but left before the end of the scheme, having obtained a job they wanted. This group included a proportion of relatively well qualified girls. In comparison those who took the former option of taking any job were more poorly qualified and they frequently experienced considerable unemployment later. Some entered yor and those who entered yor having worked were more disadvantaged than school leaver entrants. Although circumstances have changed dramatically since 1979 decisions of this kind are likely to have had a continuing effect on entry to yop.

Experience on YOP

There is considerable variation among different areas of the country in the range and availability of different types of yor schemes. In the research area, in both cohorts, the proportion of YOP entrants placed on WEEP schemes was lower than the national average, and the proportion on work preparation courses was higher. But in this area developments between 1979 and Autumn 1981 appear to have been anticipating plans for the YTS which is to replace YOP. For example there was a particularly noticeable increase in short training courses. And many of those whose first yop scheme was a short training course had moved on to a WEEP, a pattern which may become particularly common under YTS. This development was probably a response to the increased emphasis on education and training for the new scheme. However the increase between 1979 and 1981 in both the proportions of youngsters progressing to a second YOP scheme and the length of time spent on yor although presaging planned developments could be seen to have been caused largely by increasing unemployment. Nevertheless the very dramatic increase in unemployment in this area frequently overshadowed these developments.

Before and after YOP

It was reported that in the country as a whole young people entered YOP sooner in 1980–81 than in 1979–80 (MSC 1981).

In the research area this trend was reversed; entrants to yop from the 1981 cohort had remained unemployed for longer before entering yop than those from the 1979 cohort. Only 12 per cent of boys and 36 per cent of girls from the 1979 cohort had been unemployed for more than three months before entering yop, compared with 66 per cent and 56 per cent respectively of 1981 leavers. At this stage as at other stages those in the 1981 cohort with poor qualifications had the greatest problems. For example, two-fifths of the poorly qualified boys compared with one-fifth of the well qualified had been unemployed for six months or more before entering yop.

In comparison the difference between the two cohorts in the amount of time spent on YOP coincides with the national trend in which young people have been spending longer on average on yor each year. Although half of yor entrants from the 1981 cohort were still on yop in May 1982, compared with a third of those from the 1979 cohort at the equivalent stage, already a higher proportion of the former group had stayed on for six months or longer. It is evident that this trend is a direct result of increasing unemployment and this is demonstrated by comparisons between the reasons given by each cohort for leaving YOP. The 1981 cohort were much more likely than the 1979 cohort to have completed their first yop placement, largely because they were less likely to have found work before the end of the scheme. Three-fifths had completed the scheme compared with one-third of 1979 entrants, and only six per cent had left yor before the end because they

^{*}Individual job titles were coded from the Registrar General's classification of occupations 1971, but groups of these titles were formed to suit the needs of this particular study.

had found a job compared with 29 per cent of the earlier

Inevitably the deteriorating market also had a substantial effect on employment after YOP. The proportion of (economically active) ex-yop trainees who were unemployed in May of the following year had doubled from one-third (31 per cent) of those who left school in 1979 to two-thirds (58 per cent) of those who left school in 1981.

In our analysis of employment after YOP among different groups of the 1979 leavers we found, in confirmation of other studies (Bedeman 1981), that the disadvantaged that is the poorly qualified, West Indians and those with family or health problems were on the whole less likely to have obtained jobs than the rest. One exception to this was the finding that the group of poorly qualified white boys were no more likely than better qualified white boys to be unemployed after YOP. However our preliminary findings from the 1981 cohort suggest that in this respect as in others the rapid rise in unemployment, by increasing the differences between the more and less advantaged, has had a most dramatic effect. Among boys who had left YOP, a minority (30 per cent) of the well qualified were unemployed, but this rose to 75 per cent unemployment among poorly qualified boys. Among girls 46 per cent of the well qualified were unemployed compared with 84 per cent of the poorly qualified.

These findings confirm the results of two recent surveys of yor graduates which show that rising unemployment increases the gap in unemployment rates between those with characteristics which are known to be disadvantageous in the job market and those without these characteristics (Bedeman 1982b).

Summary

The rise in unemployment in the research area has had a devastating effect on young school leavers. A much higher proportion of the 1981 school leaving cohort than 1979 leavers entered YOP and they tended to stay on longer. Despite this the 1981 leavers spent more time unemployed during their first year in the labour market than 1979 leavers. Inevitably far fewer 1981 leavers obtained jobs and, although those who did find work were relatively well qualified, the work they obtained included a lower proportion of skilled jobs than those obtained by 1979 leavers. Finally, the most disadvantaged among the cohort, those with few or no qualifications suffered more from the rise in unemployment than the well qualified.

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Training means (small) business An economic evaluation of the New Enterprise Programme

by Peter Johnson and **Barry Thomas** Department of Economics, **Durham University**

The authors attempt to answer the question whether the Government schemes are worthwhile in terms of their benefits and costs.

In recent years, the government has devoted a good deal of attention to encouraging the birth and subsequent development of entirely new businesses. Numerous policy measures have now been introduced to achieve this goal. A few of these measures have been designed explicitly to aid the redundant or unemployed worker to set up in business on his own account. Such a transition is seen as enabling the founder to create his own work and possibly to generate jobs for others. Clearly, the ability of unemployed people to remove themselves (and perhaps others) from the unemployment register by this means is of considerable importance in times of recession.

As part of the Government's overall commitment to new and small businesses, the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) has introduced a number of training schemes whose purpose is to aid this transition.

In view of the policy commitment and the considerable sums involved it is a vitally important question to ask whether such schemes are worthwhile in terms of their benefits and costs.

In this article we attempt to answer that question in the case of one important scheme—the New Enterprise Programme (NEP). In 1981 the Government spent, in exchequer terms, over £1/2 million on NEP courses. In judging the worth of NEPs, policy makers must obviously take account of many considerations, but one important element in the policy process will normally be an economic evaluation of the type we describe here. The procedure we adopted in making our assessment and the results we obtained are described below, but first it is appropriate to describe the NEP scheme.

New Enterprise Programme

The MSC has specified the objectives of the NEP courses as getting people into business "quicker, with fewer mistakes, and surviving longer".

Normally participants on an NEP course must be unemployed at the time they go on the course. Each course lasts 16 weeks. The first four weeks usually consists of a residential period at a Business School and covers class and tutorial work on topics such as marketing and finance. The remaining 12 weeks are non-residential and are spent in starting to put a business proposal into practice, for example by undertaking market research. Some participants may even commence trading. During this project period, trainees maintain close contact with the Business School. Throughout the course, the trainee is paid a Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) allowance, and the MSC agrees a fee with the institution to cover tuition, accommodation and administrative costs. Many of the expenses incurred by the trainee during the project phase (for example travel, market research, typing costs) are also met by the MSC on the basis of a project "budget" agreed between the MSC, the institution and the trainee. About eight NEPs at four university centres are run each vear. The courses are largely administered from MSC headquarters, although the regional offices play some part in recruitment and subsequent management. The NEPs started in 1977 and by the end of 1981 about 350 people had been trained. There was a very low drop-out rate. Nearly 300 businesses were known to have been set up. These employed approximately 2,000 employees.

The economic evaluation

Undoubtedly, all the courses provide some benefits. NEP graduates often describe numerous benefits, sometimes substantial in nature, they attribute to the courses. However, benefits represent only one side of the equation. It is also necessary to calculate the costs of the NEPs. Only if the benefits exceed the costs, is it possible to say that the programmes are worthwhile.

With the above issue in mind, the MSC commissioned the authors to undertake a cost-benefit appraisal of one NEP course. Costs and benefits to the economy as a whole, rather than to any particular individual or section of society, of running such a course were to be the reference point (such appraisals are often referred to as social cost-benefit analyses). The NEP course chosen for the appraisal was selected on the grounds that it was as "typical" as possible of all NEPs, and that suitable records were available. Techniques of cost-benefit analysis have been applied to the more conventional manpower training and retraining programmes, but they have not, however, been used in the kind of business training incorporated in the NEPs. This study therefore broke new ground.

The first issue that had to be resolved in the research concerned the choice of decision rule by which one can judge whether or not the project is worthwhile. Three possibilities are:

(i) Net Present Value (NPV) Benefits accrue and costs are incurred over time. In the case of manpower training programmes many of the costs may be incurred in the initial time period but the benefits may be reaped over several years. When valuing costs and benefits in money terms, it is necessary to allow for the fact that society values differently benefits and costs falling at different times. Those benefits and costs falling further in the future are valued less highly than those nearer in time. It is necessary therefore to put them all on a comparable basis by discounting to bring them into present value terms. (Such an exercise is necessary even in the absence of inflation.) The NPV is the present value of benefits minus the present value of costs*. If the NPV is positive, the project is worthwhile.

- (ii) The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) It is possible to calculate a rate of return to society's investment of resources in NEPs†. If the IRR exceeds some predetermined level such as the Treasury's Test Discount Rate for public sector projects, then the investment can be considered worthwhile.
- (iii) The Pay-Back Period The length of time it takes to recover the cost of the project is the pay-back period. This has little to commend it in terms of social cost-benefit analysis since it ignores the overall size of the net benefits. It is, however, often of interest to policy-makers who are concerned with the exchequer position.

In this research the NPV was used as the primary decision criterion (although some mention is also made of the IRR†). The provision of the decision rule is in fact the easiest part of the exercise. Crucial theoretical and empirical questions surround the nature and measurement of both costs and benefits.

Costs and benefits

Ideally, a social cost benefit analysis would enumerate, quantify and value all the relevant costs and benefits. Unfortunately, while fairly complete enumeration may be possible, many costs and benefits may be wholly unquantifiable. All that can be done in the analysis is to measure as much as possible and explicitly to recognise the non-measurable. The exclusion from the formal costbenefit calculations of the non-quantifiable factors in no way implies that the quantification of the quantifiable can improve discussion on the non-quantifiable items. If policy-makers decide to go ahead with a project, which an evaluation of the quantifiable factors suggest is not worthwhile, then this makes explicit the weight that is being attached to non-quantifiable items.

Before enumerating the costs and benefits of the NEP in detail, it is appropriate to state a major assumption used in their valuation. One reasonable way of assessing the impact of the NEP on the economy, is to estimate the effect it has on national output. Clearly, how such an effect should be valued in monetary terms presents major difficulties, but a common procedure (adopted here) is to suppose that the earnings of workers are equal to the value of the contribution which those workers make to national output. Thus, any increase in earnings which is attributable to the training is taken as the value of the

additional output resulting from the course. Conversely, the earnings *foregone* by trainees while on the course is used as the value of national output foregone during training. "Earnings" here includes supplementary labour costs such as pensions and national insurance contributions by employers. The proposition that earnings are a reasonable means of valuing the contribution to output is debatable. There are several well-known limitations of the measure but in our view there is no superior way of valuing jobs.

Enumeration of costs

Cost data should express the value of the resources in the best alternative use, or their "social opportunity cost". For the most part we assume that the resources utilised on an NEP—whether or not allocated to them in the accounting system of the relevant institution—do in fact have an immediate alternative use. This implies that prior to the course, no excess capacity exists. Where market prices are available, these are taken as reflecting the relevant social opportunity cost so that, for example, the price paid for a typewriter or for a lecturer's services is the relevant cost figure.

The classification of costs adopted in the research is, as far as possible, independent of the actual financial flows between institutions and/or between institutions and individuals which presently operate. The classification focuses on the following three types of costs. (The principal economic agents involved in each of the cost items is given in brackets.)

Attendance costs. (The individual participant who attends the courses.)

Provision costs. (The teaching institution which provides the courses.)

Administration costs. (The Government department(s) which administer(s) the courses.)

As with all systems of classification there are problems at the margin which can only be resolved by arbitrary rules. A distinction may be drawn between *direct* costs (that is those opportunity costs expressed, albeit imperfectly, in actual market transactions) and *indirect* costs (i.e. those which have no corresponding transaction and for which shadow prices have to be estimated). A major cost of attendance is the foregone output of trainees who may otherwise be in productive employment.

Enumeration of benefits

One important benefit of the NEP is the value of additional jobs created. By using the assumption that labour earnings reflect the contribution to output, the additional earnings resulting from the NEP can be taken as a measure of the extra national product attributable to the

* More formally, the NPV may be defined as

$$\sum_{t=0}^{n} \frac{B_t - C_t}{(l+r)^t}$$

where B_t = benefits in period r, measured in pounds C_t = costs in period r, measured in pounds

r =the social discount rate

n = the life of the project.

training. Multiplier effects are ignored on the ground that if money was not spent on NEP courses, it would be spent on other government projects.

Trained people may found a new firm or take a job as employee, or they may be unemployed. Where a trained person takes a job as an employee the training may still have been useful if it enhances productive capacity and hence earnings. In addition to these increased earnings of the trained persons, there will be benefits in the form of the output of any additional employees taken on in the firms founded by trained entrepreneurs, in excess of the number which would have been taken on had the entrepreneurs been untrained. (It is important to stress that only the *additional* impact made by the training is relevant for this evaluation.) Finally, there are other benefits.

The benefits in each period thus comprise:

- (1) Additional earnings of ex-trainees in self-employment. "Earnings" is used as a general term. In this particular instance the earnings will be the return to entrepreneurship in the form of gross operating profits rather than wages.
- (2) Additional earnings of ex-trainees in paid employment.
- (3) Additional earnings of employees in firms set up by ex-trainees or dependent on them.
- (4) Other benefits.
 - (a) Increased earnings of drops-outs.

If people who do not complete the course nevertheless derive some benefit from it, then their increase in earnings should be included as part of the social benefits. If there are no drop-outs, or if they gain nothing from the course, then these benefits can be ignored.

(b) Psychic benefits accruing to ex-trainees.

Quite apart from any increase in earnings (items 1, 2 and 3 above), ex-trainees may gain greater job satisfaction and make decisions more confidently and with less stress, all of which must be counted as a positive element in the welfare of society. Trainees may also have enjoyed some immediate benefits simply from being on the course.

(c) More favourable business environment for small business. The very existence of the courses and the fact that the government is seen to be supporting them, may create a more sympathetic environment for business activity.

(d) Increased mobility of ex-trainees.

The additional employment may vary over the life of the investment so the benefits may be unevenly distributed over time. Consider the build-up of jobs in a new firm. This is shown in a stylised manner in the chart. Since the concern of the research is with additional jobs, it is necessary to compare this profile with that which would have occurred in the absence of training. If the objectives of NEPs, that is getting people into the business quicker, with fewer mistakes and surviving longer, are achieved, then the profile shown in the chart will be altered. If firms survive longer, the profile will run for a longer period; if there is a faster build-up of jobs, then it will be steeper in the early stages; and if there are fewer mistakes this could mean, in addition to the two changes noted, that there are more jobs eventually, so that the profile reaches a higher level. The difference between the profile that would have existed in the absence of training and the one altered in these ways would show the benefits, in terms of employment, over time.

Important aspects

Three important aspects of the above approach need to be considered at this stage. First, it must be remembered that actual employment in a firm may be a poor guide to how much employment is dependent on the business. For example, two dress designers may have an identical output, yet one may sub-contract manufacture and distribution to other firms, while the other may conduct all these operations "in house". Thus the degree of vertical integration—which may itself be affected by an NEP—will affect actual employment. It is questionable, however, whether there is any useful economic purpose in distinguishing between firms whose actual employment varies only as the result of the extent of vertical integration.

Second, there may be a displacement effect. The newly trained person may simply displace existing workers—or in the case of new firms, founders may cause existing entrepreneurs to reduce their employment or even go out of business. This may not happen directly. There may be a process of bumping in the labour market, but this may still mean there is ultimately someone displaced.

Third, in some cases, allowances must be made for replacement effects. For example, if the position vacated by the trainee, when he starts the course, is filled by someone from the stock of unemployed persons or from outside the labour force, then the foregone output will be zero, and net benefits will be the whole of subsequent higher earnings. It may be, of course, that the trainee's previous position is filled by some employed person who is then replaced by an unemployed person. Again, there may be bumping effects but as long as the trainee is ultimately replaced by somebody not previously employed, then the position will be the same. If there is no replacement then the net benefits are simply the difference between the higher earnings of the person completing the course and his earnings in the absence of training.

The fourth qualification concerns the use of the value of output as a measure of social benefits. If this contribution to output is measured by the size of the wage bill, then there may be alternative ways of achieving a given increase in output. For example, a few high-skilled (high-wage) workers may achieve the same as many low-skilled (low-wage) workers. Implicitly, we assumed that employers choose the most efficient combination of inputs and no significance is attached to whether this uses many or a few workers. If employment *per se* is a policy objective, then there may be a preference for modes of production which are labour-intensive.

[†] The IRR is that value of the discount rate which just makes the NPV of the project equal to zero. (A problem with the IRR is that it may not have a unique value, but this only happens in very unusual cases.)

Results of the appraisal

Costs were fairly easily estimated. In 1980 prices the total cost of the particular NEP course we studied was as follows:

Table 1 NEP costs

W. Backgolin on The Installed	£(000s)	%	AL AL
Attendance cost Provision cost	43·1 34·9 16·4	45·7 37·0 17·3	
All	94.0	100.0	

The attendance cost assumes that the national economy foregoes output as the result of the trainees going on the course, that is they are not replaced. This is not an unreasonable assumption given the type of person who applies for such courses. If, however, the value of foregone output (£39,700) is deducted from the cost, the total falls to £54,700.

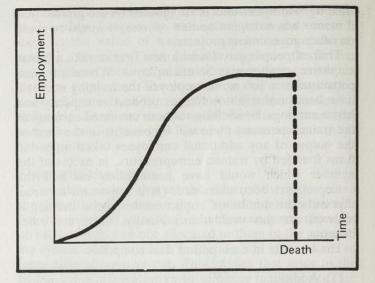
The estimates of benefits are based on interviews with NEP "graduates" two years after the end of the course. Each interviewee was asked to estimate the difference that the NEP had made to himself and to his business for a five-year period following the end of the NEP. Thus, he was required not only to look at the impact of the NEP in the previous two years, but also to estimate its likely effect in the following three years.

For each business formed or intended to be formed, two employment profiles (of the type shown in the chart) were drawn up, covering a five-year period from the end of the course. One of the profiles incorporates the estimated effects of the NEP and the other excludes them. The difference between the profiles gives an estimate of the employment in the firm which is attributable to the NEP. Adjustments were then made to this "net" effect to allow for displacement. Some of the founders had not set up in business; they were questioned on the effects of the NEP on their performance in paid employment as well as on their future business plans.

There are of course, numerous and obvious difficulties associated with this approach. In particular, there were possibilities for interview bias, although the questionnaire was designed in such a way as to reduce this to a minimum.

It is inevitable that attempts to draw up the employment profile that might have existed had the founder not gone on the NEP must be subject to a wide margin of error. The same must also be true of future estimates of employment profiles. To meet these difficulties, a *range* of possible outcomes were estimated for each business. At one extreme were the profiles which were "least favourable" to the NEP, that is they were the smallest estimates of employment attributable to the NEP; at the other, the "most favourable". The authors then made a judgement, based on all the evidence available to them, of the "most likely outcome".

Table 2 gives the results of the appraisal both including and excluding a displacement effect. The Treasury's Test Discount Rate for use in public service investment appraisal is five per cent per annum and this has been used to calculate Net Present Values. A slightly more stringent test, using a seven per cent discount rate, has also been applied. The NPVs are expressed in terms of April 1980



prices. This date marked the end of the NEP course studied and so was taken as a base date for the calculations. The "most likely" estimate including displacement and discounting at five per cent provided an NPV of £61,381 or £75,997 at September 1982 prices. This is equivalent to an internal rate of 19·9 per cent.

The results of the appraisal must of course be subject to numerous qualifications—not least that some benefits have not been quantified—but it does suggest that the NEP was worthwhile in social cost-benefit terms over a five-year period. (Even if we had underestimated costs by 15 per cent our results would still have shown a substantially positive NPV.)

Table 2 NPVs (£) (in April 1980 prices): five year time horizon

constitute (take term	5% discount rate		7% discour	nt rate
	Including displace- ment effect	Excluding displace-ment effect	Including displace- ment effect	Excluding displace-ment effect
Least favourable Most likely Most favourable	61,381	175,972 363,605 679,806	-37,620 50,660 309,771	59,672 332,970 625,407

For periods longer than five years it is likely that the benefits would be greater, but for shorter periods the NPVs are less. They are, in fact, negative for the first few years. The NEPs do not pay off in the early years which suggests that businesses take some time to build up their employment force.

In what ways did the NEP affect the trainees' business ability? The interview discussions suggest very strongly that one of the most important contributions an NEP can provide is business *confidence*. For many trainees the courses gave them a greater determination to succeed and a firmer belief in the value of their own ideas.

The main concern of this article has been with the evaluation of the NEP as presently provided. The results of the appraisal are encouraging and show the contribution that training can make to business development. A different question, but one which is also interesting and important is whether the same good results could be obtained by some other possibly cheaper method.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

Figures at present available continue to show no great change in overall activity up to the autumn of last year. The strong recovery in consumer spending which began in the third quarter was accompanied, initially at least, by further sizeable reductions in stocks. Looking ahead, most forecasts expect some moderate growth in activity during this year.

The OECD Economic Outlook, published in December, estimates European output to have contracted a little in the second half of the year, and output in the OECD as a whole is also thought to have fallen slightly. A moderate recovery in the world economy during 1983 is predicted but the Economic Outlook foresees a continued deterioration in labour market conditions, especially in European countries.

ик employment levels (seasonally-adjusted) dropped again in the third quarter, largely reflecting a faster decline within the service sector. The (seasonally

100

110

100

Coincident

1974

adjusted) increase in unemploy ment between November and December was higher than in recent months, but it is too soon to assess the significance of this

Unemployment in the United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted) increased by 27,000 a month in the fourth quarter a little less than the rate of 31,000 in the third quarter. Employment in manufacturing industries fell somewhat less fast in the three months September-November than in the previous three. Overtime has showed little change, but shorttime working has been increasing moderately for each month since August.

The increase on a year earlier in average earnings continued its downward trend, with an underlying increase in the year to November of about 81/2 per cent. Lower levels of pay settlements, delays in their implementation, and shorter hours all contributed to this decline.

The increase in the Retail Prices Index in the year to December fell to 5.4 per cent, bringing the rate of inflation to below half its level at the start of 1982.

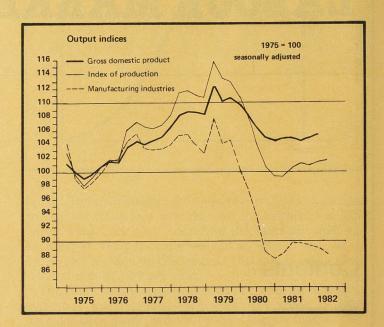
Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups

-- provisional line

1978

1979

1977



Economic background

ever, of little change in output the distributive and motor trades. over the previous 12 months. The

January 1975 = 100

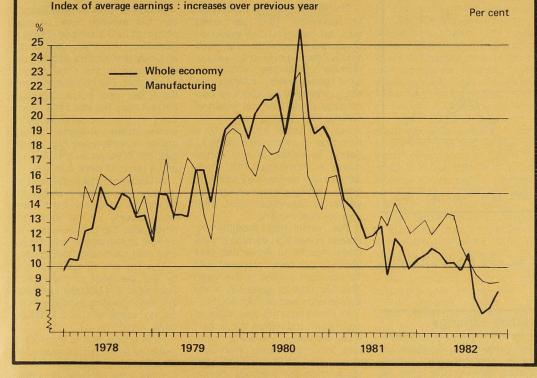
slight fall in manufacturing output in the third quarter was more than offset by a 31/2 per cent rise in GDP (output) rose by about 1/3 of construction activity, a 2 per 1 per cent in the third quarter cent rise in mining and quarrying of 1982. The broad picture is, how- output and sizeable increases in

> Most forecasts estimate output to have grown by around 1/2 per cent in 1982 as a whole, with expectations for growth during 1983 ranging from 1/2 to 3 per centage points

In the three months to November, industrial production was around the same level in the previous three months and in the same period a year earlier. Manufacturing output was 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 3 per cent lower than a year earlier

The December CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry suggested little general change since October. A further weakening in firms' output expectations was, however, evident. Export order books recovered slightly in December, but remained lower than earlier in the

The cso's longer leading index continued its recent rise in November. The shorter leading index fell back slightly in October, after rising between June and September: a drop in business optimism and a fall in new consumer credit, following the high levels after the abolition of HP controls, offset the upwards effects of higher levels of new car



registrations. The coincident in- this total, manufacturing investdex has continued to rise

come was virtually unchanged in the third quarter, following a fall of two per cent in the second quarter. Consumer's expenditure, however, is estimated to have risen by 11/2 per cent during the third quarter. Retail sales remained buoyant in October and November rising further in December

Much of the fall in investment recorded in the second quarter was recovered in the third quarter. Revised estimates show that capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries rose by nearly four per cent in the third quarter. Within

ment, after allowing for assets leased from service industries. Real personal disposable in- remained unchanged, while service sector investment rose by six per cent.

Further, though small, increases in the level of capital expenditure in 1983 and 1984 are suggested by the latest Department of Industry Investment Intention Survey. An increase of around 21/2 per cent in the total volume of investment is expected in 1983, with a further similar rise in 1984. The survey indicates that a likely fall in manufacturing investment over the two years will probably be more than offset by a rise in service sector invest-

substantial scale in the third quarter. Stocks held by manufacturing industries and distributive trades in the third quarter fell by £410 million (at 1975 prices, revised estimates), compared with little change in the second quarter. The destocking seen in the third quarter of 1982 seems likely to continue, albeit at a lower rate in the fourth quarter. Fewer firms in the December CBI survey considered their stocks of finished goods to be excessive

Growth in all three monetary aggregates remained within the target range during October and November. The recent acceleration seen in the growth of the broader aggregates. Sterling and Private Sector Liquidity 2, does Destocking was resumed on a not seem to have continued.

Sterling M3 and M1 are now growing at a rate close to the top of the range, while PSL2 grows at a rate in the lower part of the range.

Sterling's effective exchange rate fell by nearly three per cent in December and was nine per cent down on a year earlier

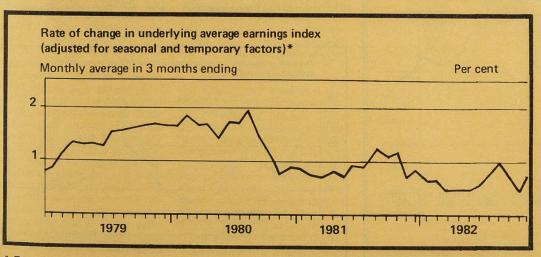
The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments in the three months to November was £1,647 million. compared with £810 million in the previous three months: the surplus on trade in oil improved by £330 million and the balance of trade in non-oil goods improved by £500 million, reflecting an improvement in the balance in manufactured goods. The underlying volume of imports has shown little change during 1982. while the volume of exports now seems to have recovered to a level similar to that in the Spring.

World outlook

The December OECD Economic Outlook suggests that activity in OECD countries continued weaken in the second half of 1982. GNP in OECD countries as a whole is likely to have fallen slightly in 1982 compared with 1981. At the same time, the rate of inflation has declined more rapidly than earlier appeared probable

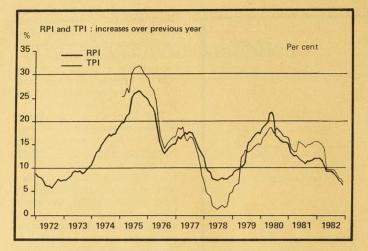
In the first half of 1982, GNP in the OECD area as a whole fell by 0.8 per cent, despite growth in Japan and Europe. Signs of weakening, however, occurred in Europe in the second quarter: industrial production fell and business surveys became increasingly pessimistic. On the other hand, the decline in us GNP is expected to have halted in the second half of the year, and the Outlook predicts zero growth in the OECD in the second half of 1982. A low growth rate in the next 18 months is forecast for Europe: by mid-1984 GNP is thought likely to be only 11/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. In the us and Japan GNP is projected to be growing at an annual rate of around 4 per cent by mid-1984, boosting the overall OECD annual growth rate to about

The Outlook predicts a continuing deterioration in labour market conditions. Employment in OECD countries taken together fell during the first half of 1982 and with continuing growth in the labour force, the rate of increase in unemployment quickened. A modest rise in employment is forecast for the period up to mid-1984. Employment growth in the us and Japan is thought likely, but a further decline in employment is forecast in Europe. The overall



^{*} For description see Employment Gazette, April 1981, pages 193-6.

1975



pected to rise by half a percentage point to 91/2 per cent by mid-1984. Although the projected us output growth rate is relatively high and us employment is expected to rise, unemployment in the us is forecast to remain above 10 per cent, at much the same level as in the second half of 1982

In September, OECD consumer

materials: increases over previous year

The retail prices index and movements in costs of labour and of

OECD unemployment rate is ex- 6-7 per cent in the first half of

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings was about 81/2 per cent in the year to November compared with 83/4 prices were 7.4 per cent higher per cent in the year to October. than a year earlier, the lowest This downward movement is annual rise since early 1973. The attributable to pay settlements rate of inflation is projected to implemented in November being continue to decline during 1983 at a generally lower level than a and to stabilise at a rate around vear earlier, and to a reduction in

Retail prices

Per cent

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-monthly change in the Retail Prices Index, fell for the seventh consecutive month to stand at 5.4 per cent in December. This compares with 6.3 per cent in November, 6.8 per cent in October, and is the lowest since March. 1970. The rate has been more than

hours worked (less overtime and halved since the beginning of last more short-time)

The actual increase in the year

to November (8.3 per cent)

was on balance, depressed by

temporary factors but to a much

smaller degree than in the year to

October. Back-pay, mainly in

local government, inflated the

actual increase by about 1/4 per-

centage point. The net effect of

variations in timing was to de-

press the actual increase by a

little over 1/4 percentage point, as

delays in paying annual settle-

ments in November 1982 (not-

ably for NHS and railway workers)

had a slightly greater effect than

delays in November 1981 (not-

The underlying monthly in-

crease in average earnings in the

three months to November was

about 1/2 per cent compared with

3/4 per cent earlier in the year.

This too reflects generally lower

In manufacturing and index of

production industries the under-

lying increase in average earn-

ings over the latest year was

9 per cent, 1/4 percentage point

lower than the previous month.

However, the actual increase for

index of production industries

(9.6 per cent) was temporarily

inflated by coalminers' having

been paid their increase earlier in

wages and salaries per unit of

output in manufacturing were 6.4

per cent higher than a year earlier.

In the three months to November

1982 than in the previous year.

settlements and shorter hours.

ably for coal miners)

Between November and December, the average level of retail prices fell by 0.2 per cent following increases of 0.5 per cent in the previous two months and virtually no change in the three months prior to that. The fall reflects mainly the 2 per cent cut in mortgage interest rates but also small reductions in the prices of alcoholic drinks. These outweighed modest increases in average charges for gas, and in the prices of motor cars and a range of other items.

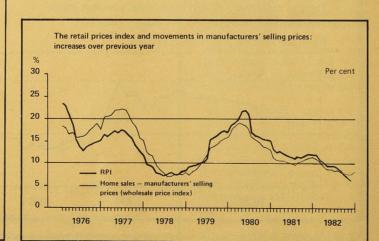
In December, the increase in the RPI over six months, excluding the effects of seasonal foods, was down to only 1.5 per cent compared with 2.2 per cent over six months to November, and 2.3 per cent over six months to October.

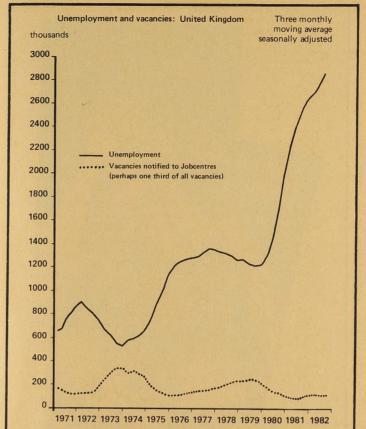
The Tax and Prices Index rose by 5.8 per cent in the year to December, 0.4 per cent more than the corresponding increase in the RPI, to stand at 170.5 (January 1978 = 100)

Input prices, that is the price of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry, rose by 1.1 per cent between November and December, largely as a result of a higher sterling price for crude oil caused by depreciation against the dollar and of higher prices for food materials. The increase in the index over 12 months was 7.5 per cent in December, compared with 6.3 per cent in November.

Manufacturers' selling prices (as measured by the wholesale prices index) rose by 1.0 per cent between November and December. largely as a result of higher prices for petroleum products. The 12monthly movement in the index was 8:0 per cent in December. compared with 7.4 per cent in November

The rate of inflation in the UK is now 1.5 per cent lower than in the average for all OECD countries (6.9 per cent in November 1982) and 3.2 per cent lower than the average for European Community





Note: Unemployment figures are on the new (claimant) basis. See notes to table 2.1.

107,000 in the second quarter; in stock of vacancies is uncertain. There has been little net change in the inflow of vacancies which averaged 161,000 a month in September-November. pared with 165,000 in the previous three months (June-August) and 162,000 in the three months before that; in September-November 1981 the inflow averaged 157,000 a month

Male unemployment continues to rise faster than for females. In the fourth quarter of 1982, the increase on the previous quarter was 0.4 percentage points for males, compared with 0.2 percentage points for females

The regional pattern in the latest three months, compared with the previous three months. shows above average increases in the seasonally adjusted percentage rate for Northern Ireland and East Anglia (both 0.6 percentage points). In all other regions the increases were close to the national average (up 0.3 percentage points).

the fourth quarter the stock aver- unemployment show that with the aged 115,000, compared with exception of Japan, all major 111,000 in the third quarter and countries have experienced significant increases in unemploythe fourth quarter of 1981 it aver- ment over the past year. The aged 104,000. At current low recent increases in the seasonlevels the significance of the re- ally adjusted national unemploycent continued increase in the ment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) are: Canada and the Netherlands (both +0.9 percentage points), the United States com- and Ireland (both +0.8), Germany (+0.5). Belgium (+0.4)the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway (all +0.3) and France and Japan (no change)

New basis (claimants)

Industrial stoppages

The ending of the health service dispute is reflected in the substantially lower numbers of working days lost recorded during December, provisionally estimated at 85,000. This is the lowest monthly total for two years. Stoppages by social security staff and a strike by workers at a printing firm accounted for 60 per cent of the days lost in the month.

The total number of working International comparisons of days lost in the whole of 1982 is

countries (8.6 per cent in November 1982). In December a year ago the rate in the UK was 12.0 per cent, compared with 9.9 per cent in the OECD and 11.6 per cent in the

Unemployment* and vacancies

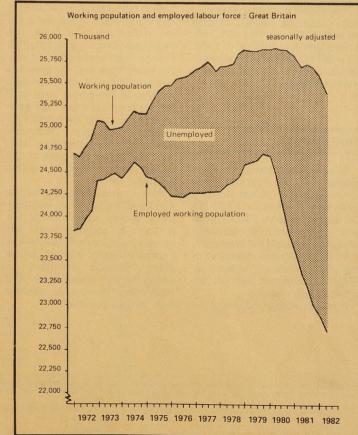
The underlying increase in unemployment (shown by the seasonally adjusted figures) between November and December, at 41,000, was higher than in recent months. However, the new figures may reflect special arrangements at Christmas for the payment of benefit which would tend to increase the number of claimants counted whilst not yet being fully reflected in the seasonal adjustments. This may become clearer with the January figures. In the meantime, judgement has to be suspended on whether the signs of easing in the rate of increase in October and November were significant. The increase in the fourth quarter averaged 27,000 a month, compared with 31,000 in the third quarter and 28,000 in the second

The recorded total, in December was 3.097.000 an increase of 34,000 on the November count. This reflected an underlying (seasonally adjusted) increase of 41,000, a rise of 10,000 from seasonal influences, and a fall of 17,000 in school leavers.

The December total included 131,000 school leavers, compared with 147,000 in November and an estimated 122,000 in December 1981. The decrease of 17,000 between November and December compared with an estimated decrease of 22,000 in 1981. However, over the period September to December the decrease was 73,000, compared with 57,000 in the same period of the previous year.

The total covered by the special employment measures was 684,000 at the end of November, an increase of 38,000 since October. The increase mainly reflected greater numbers on the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme and the Young Workers Scheme. The effect on the unemployment count, which for a number of reasons is much less than the total, is estimated at 365,000.

The stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) increased by 3,000 in December to 118,000. In



Note: Unemployment figures are on the new (claimant) basis. See notes to table 2-1.

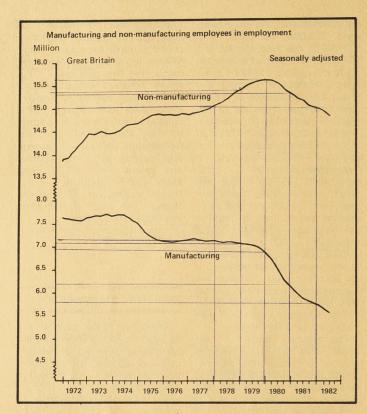
1978

... Material costs — for materials and fuels purchased by manufactu industry (wholesale price index)

1979

1977

_ Labour costs per unit of output



lion-an increase over the 1981 figure (4.3 million) but well below previous ten years. Just over half of the days lost in the year resulted from the health service strike and months. related sympathy stoppages.

The number of stoppages beginning in December was 41, bringing the total for the year to 1,454. This is more than the 1981 total of 1,338 but is still very low when compared with the average of 2,251 over the previous decade.

Employment

Total employment in the third quarter fell by 200,000 (seasonally adjusted, Great Britain), following a decline of 180,000 in the second quarter. The somewhat greater rate of decrease reflected a sharper fall in employment for the service industries in the third quarter, down by 105,000, compared with 60,000 in the second quarter.

Manufacturing employment fell

provisionally estimated at 7.9 mil- by 30,000 (seasonally adjusted) in November, following lower rates in September and October. the average of 12.0 million over the but over the three months the rate was 22,000, compared with 33,000 in the previous three

> Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing industries) was a little down in November, at 91/2 million hours a week, but there has been no substantial change from around the 10 million hours mark over the previous twelve months or so. Short-time working in November rose to 2 million hours a week (not seasonally adjusted), the fourth successive monthly increase. However, the November level was well below the peak of 73/4 million hours a week in the first quarter of 1981.

Fully revised estimates of the employed labour force, incorporating revised estimates for the number of self-employed, will appear in Employment Gazette in February, along with an article giving detailed estimates of trends in the labour force and reconciling the figures derived from various sources.



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EMPLOYMENT* Working population

Quarter		Employee	s in employme	nt *	Self-em-	нм	Employed	Unem-	Working
		Male	Female	All	ployed persons (with or without employees)	Forces ‡	labour force *	ployed excluding students **	population*
	O KINGDOM sted for seasonal variation								
1978	June Sep	13,390 13,460	9,387 9,447	22,777 22,906	1,868 1,865	318 320	24,963 25,091	1,343	26,306
	Dec	13,466	9,588	23,054	1,862	317	25,233	1,418 1,280	26,509 26,513
1979	Mar June	13,373 13,447	9,501 9,657	22,873 23,105	1,859 1,856	315 314	25,047 25,275	1,320 1,235 1,292	26,367 26,510
	Sep Dec	13,505 13,415	9,672 9,737	23,177 23,152		319 319		1,292	20,010
1980	Mar June	13,258 13,238	9,588	22,846		321		1,376	
	Sep Dec	13,095	9,622 9,517	22,860 22,611		323 332		1,513 1,891	
1981	Mar	12,823 12,559	9,434 9,235	22,258 21,794		334		2,100 2,334	
	June Sep	12,450 12,387	9,258 9,228	21,709 21,614		334 335		2,395	
	Dec	12,190	9,199	21,389		332		2,749 2,764	
1982	Mar June	12,019 11,960	9,064 9,106	21,083 21,066		328 324		2,821 2,770	
	Sep	11,832	9,084	20,916		323		3,066	
Adjusted 1978	d for seasonal variation June	12 201	0.271	20.760	1.000	046			
,070	Sep Dec	13,391 13,400	9,371 9,441	22,762 22,840	1,868 1,865	318 320	24,948 25,025		26,321 26,370
1979	Mar	13,452 13,445	9,537 9,573	22,989 23,017	1,862 1,859	317 315	25,168 25,191		26,481
	June Sep	13,444 13,442	9,641 9,664	23,086 23,106	1,856	314 319	25,256		26,526 26,522
1000	Dec	13,404	9,687	23,091		319			
1980	Mar June	13,330 13,236	9,660 9,605	22,990 22,841		321 323			
	Sep Dec	13,032 12,814	9,507 9,387	22,538 22,202		332 334			
1981	Mar	12,631	9,310	21,941		334			
	June Sep	12,447 12,323	9,241 9,218	21,689 21,541		334 335			
1982	Dec Mar	12,183	9,152	21,335		332			
1302	June	12,092 11,956	9,140 9,088	21,232 21,044		328 324			
CREAT	Sep BRITAIN	11,765	9,074	20,839		323			
	ted for seasonal variation								
1978	June	13,101	9,173	22,273	1,807	318	24,398	1,282	25,680
	Sep Dec	13,169 13,176	9,229 9,366	22,397 22,542	1,804 1,801	320 317	24,521 24,660	1,351 1,222	25,872
1979	Mar June	13,085	9,278	22,363	1,798	315	24,476	1,261	25,882 25,737
	Sep Dec	13,159 13,219	9,432 9,448	22,592 22,666	1,795	314 319	24,701	1,175 1,226	25,876
1980	Mar	13,130 12,977	9,511 9,363	22,641 22,340		319		1,201	
	June Sep	12,959 12,821	9,399 9,295	22,357		321 323 332		1,313 1,444	
	Dec	12,556	9,216	22,115 21,772		332 334		1,806 2,011	
1981	Mar June	12,299 12,195	9,020 9,044	21,318 21,239		334 334		2,239	
	Sep Dec	12,135 11,942	9,013 8,984	21,148		335		2,299 2,643	
1982	Mar	11,775	8,850	20,926 20,626		332 328		2,663 2,718	
	June Sep	11,720 11,592	8,894 8,872	20,614 20,465		324 323		2,664	
Adjusted	for seasonal variation					020		2,950	
1978	Jun Sep	13,102 13,110	9,157 9,223	22,259 22,332	1,807	318	24,384		25,694
	Dec	13,162	9,316	22,478	1,804 1,801	320 317	24,456 24,596		25,739 25,848
1979	Mar Jun	13,156	9,351	22,506	1,798	315	24,619		25,893
	Sep Dec	13,156 13,157	9,416 9,440	22,573 22,597	1,795	314 319	24,682		25,886
1980	Mar	13,120	9,462	22,582		319			
. 300	Jun	13,048 12,956	9,435 9,381	22,483 22,337		321 323			
	Sep Dec	12,758 12,548	9,285 9,169	22,042 21,718		332 334			
1981	Mar	12,370	9,094						
	Jun Sep	12,192 12,072	9,027 9,003	21,464 21,220 21,075		334 334			
	Dec	11,935	8,938	21,075 20,873		335 332			
1982	Mar Jun	11,847	8,926	20,773		328			
	Sep	11,716 11,526	8,876 8,862	20,592 20,388		324 323			

^{*}Estimates of employees in employment provisional from September 1978 (See notes on page 36, Employment topics). Revised figures for the self employed, and hence for the employed labour force and working population, will be published in next February's issue of the Gazette. It is assumed in the Commentary chart that the working population includes unchanged ‡ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK Service personnel, male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

** New basis (claimants) see foot notes to table 2-1.

GREAT BRITAIN			of Produc- dustries	Manuf indust III-XIX	acturing ries	Service industr XXII-XX	ies	1	П	Ш	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x
	All industries and services ‡	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonaily 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
1978 Feb Mar	22,084	9,041 9,030	9,071 9,068	7,143 7,135	7,164 7,161	12,699	12,787	356	348 349	674 675	39 39	437 437	474 471	927 927	150 149	751 751	173 173
April May June	22,273	9,017 9,011 9,023	9,060 9,046 9,039	7,119 7,109 7,117	7,151 7,140 7,135	12,878	12,848	373	350 350 351	675 675 682	39 40 40	438 438 438	467 463 458	925 924 923	148 148 149	750 748 749	173 173 173
July Aug Sep	22,397	9,060 9,057 9,059	9,031 9,025 9,026	7,145 7,143 7,144	7,127 7,120 7,117	12,949	12,933	389	349 346 345	692 694 687	40 40 39	441 444 444	458 457 457	923 921 929	149 150 151	752 753 757	172 173 173
Oct Nov Dec	22,542	9,058 9,059 9,050	9,024 9,030 9,029	7,138 7,139 7,130	7,112 7,114 7,107	13,120	13,077	371	345 344 343	688 687 684	39 39 39	443 442 444	454 452 452	927 927 928	150 151	758 760	173 173
979 Jan Feb Mar	22,363	9,009 8,990 8,977	9,032 9,022 9,014	7,084 7,069 7,060	7,101 7,091 7,086	13,033			344 345 345	670 667	38 37	441 440	450 447	924 923	152 152 152	758 755 756	172 172 171
April May		8,962 8,975	9,006 9,009	7,047 7,047	7,079 7,075		13,124	353	345 345	667 670 673	38 38 37	441 442 443	447 445 444	920 918 917	152 152 152	756 754 753	169 168 168
June July Aug	22,592	9,044 9,034	9,007 9,012 8,999	7,052 7,084 7,079	7,066 7,063 7,053	13,238	13,206	358	346 346 344	680 691 695	37 37 37	443 445 448	442 443 441	915 914 914	152 153 154	752 756 756	166 166 166
Sep Oct Nov	22,666	9,014 8,981 8,959	8,977 8,947 8,934	7,060 7,027 7,015	7,032 7,003 6,994	13,270	13,254	383	345 346 347	689 688 688	37 36 36	446 445 444	439 435 434	914 908 908	153 152 152	756 755 757	165 163 162
Dec 980 Jan Feb	22,641	8,927 8,848 8,803	8,911 8,870 8,836	6,992 6,921 6,879	6,974 6,938 6,902	13,350	13,306	364	347 347 349	686 675 672	35 35 35	445 441 441	432 427 426	906 898 894	153 151 149	758 754 750	159 157 156
Mar April May	22,340	8,762 8,706 8,668	8,799 8,751 8,700	6,839 6,786 6,746	6,864 6,817 6,771	13,230	13,322	349	350 348 347	667 663 665	35 34 34	440 438 436	422 416	891 888	147	747 741	154
June July	22,357	8,637 8,595	8,647 8,562	6,711 6,666	6,723 6,644	13,359	13,326	361	347 346	669 675	34	436 434	408 399 389	883 878 872	147 147 146	740 741 738	152 151 149
Aug Sep Oct	22,115	8,522 8,448 8,359	8,484 8,410 8,325	6,598 6,529 6,447	6,570 6,501 6,425	13,285	13,268	382	346 346 345	672 662 662	34 33 33	432 430 426	384 382 366	862 856 843	145 143 141	732 726 719	148 148
Nov Dec 981 Jan	21,772	8,256 8,173 8,065	8,233 8,161 8,089	6,366 6,304 6,218	6,348 6,289 6,236	13,238	13,195	361	344 343 342	658 654 642	32 32 32	421 418 416	357 352	832 824	140 140	715 708	148 147
Feb Mar April	21,318	7,991 7,924	8,024 7,962	6,158 6,105	6,181 6,131	13,045	13,138	350	341 340	631 629	31 30	412 410	342 343 335	815 807 794	137 136 134	699 695 692	147 146 148
May June	21,239	7,861 7,811 7,765	7,906 7,842 7,775	6,055 6,014 5,974	6,086 6,038 5,985	13,123	13,088	352	339 337 337	631 628 627	31 30 30	408 406 403	328 324 322	783 780 772	133 132 132	683 680 680	145 142 140
July Aug Sep	21,148	7,749 7,723 7,686	7,714 7,684 7,648	5,966 5,951 5,924	5,940 5,922 5,896	13,091	13,074	371	335 334 334	635 636 629	28 28 28	405 405 403	315 314 314	774 768 767	134 132 133	681 674 673	141 143 144
Oct Nov Dec	20,926	7,644 7,595 7,532	7,612 7,574 7,522	5,894 5,865 5,823	5,873 5,848 5,810	13,039	12,997	355	333 332 331	625 626 620	29 28 28	400 397 397	311 310 306	756 754 749	134 132 131	668 664 661	143 142 143
982 Jan Feb Mar	20,626	7,437 7,418 7,394	7,462 7,451 7,432	5,761 5,745 5,724	5,779 5,769 5,750	12,891	12,986	341	329 328 328	608 604 601	27 26 26	393 393 393	302 302 301	741 738 740	131 131 131	653 650 650	144 144 143
April May June	20,614	7,350 7,326 7,308	7,394 7,356 7,317	5,685 5,663 5,644	5,715 5,686 5,655	12,960	12,925	346	327 326 325	600 601 605	26 26 26	391 390 388	298 295 294	732 727 724	130 129 129	644 642 640	142 142 140
July Aug Sep	20,465	7,307 7,278 7,262	7,273 7,238 7,222	5,644 5,616 5,599	5,621 5,586 5,571	12,837	12,820	366	324 323 323	610 607 606	26 26 25	387 382 381	291 288 286	723 720 717	129 130 130	641 642 642	139 139
Oct Nov		7,230 7,197	7,198 7,177	5,570 5,537	5,550 5,521				322 321	607 604	25 25 25	382 380	283 280	717 708 702	130 130 128	640 638	139 137 136

* Estimates from July 1978 are provisional (see notes on page S36).

‡ 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.

	ΧI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	lent, etc ×	XVII	XVIII	XIX	xx	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,	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 R	Miscellaneous services‡	Public administration and defence†
1978 Feb Mar	750 749	540 539	464 463	39 39	363 362	259 258	252 251	532 533	319 319	1,218 1,216	334 330	1,442	2,690	1,174	3,606	2,243	1,544
April May June	746 745 744	538 539 539	459 458 459	39 39 38	361 360 360	258 259 259	251 250 251	533 532 534	320 319 321	1,217 1,221 1,225	336 333 330	1,462	2,724	1,182	3,597	2,360	1,553
July Aug Sep	742 742 743	543 541 542	459 457 454	38 38 38	361 358 356	261 261 260	253 251 251	537 539 541	324 324 322	1,231 1,234 1,235	334 335 336	1,472	2,749	1,208	3,574	2,386	1,560
Oct Nov Dec	744 741 740	541 542 541	452 452 450	38 38 38	355 355 353	261 261 261	252 254 254	541 542 543	323 322 321	1,237 1,239 1,241	338 338 337	1,466	2,855	1,222	3,650	2,374	1,553
1979 Jan Feb Mar	736 734 733	538 537 536	446 446 445	38 38 38	354 354 352	260 258 258	251 251 252	542 541 541	317 317 316	1,242 1,238 1,234	339 339 338	1,461	2,772				
April May June	734 733 733	532 535 534	441 440 440	37 37 37	351 352 354	258 258 259	251 250 251	540 542 543	315 314 314	1,230 1,244 1,259	340 339			1,230	3,660	2,358	1,552
July Aug Sep	734 733 735	537 536 535	440 435 432	37 37 36	355 352 350	260 260 259	253 252	547 548	317 316	1,271 1,269	338 342 342	1,474	2,813	1,241	3,657	2,489	1,564
Oct Nov Dec	733 731 728	532 534	427 422	36 36	349 347	257 255	252 251 249	547 548 548	314 312 311	1,268 1,265 1,256	341 342 342	1,486	2,835	1,270	3,611	2,510	1,557
980 Jan Feb	722 719	533 530 528	418 411 404	36 36 35	343 337 334	254 252 252	248 245 243	549 546 544	308 303 296	1,247 1,238 1,234	342 342 342	1,483	2,908	1,282	3,682	2,456	1,539
Mar April May	715 709 705	528 525 521	397 389 387	34 33 33 33	331 326 320	251 250 247	241 239 238	544 542	294 292	1,231	341	1,474	2,817	1,282	3,680	2,442	1,534
June July Aug	699 692 686	512 513	382		319 316	246 244	237	541 539 539	289 288 284	1,234 1,237 1,240	342 342 343	1,480	2,820	1,291	3,658	2,571	1,539
Sep Oct	679 673	504 497 489	367 358 351	33 33 32 32	310 306 299	242 239 235	232 230 228	536 533 530	278 274 271	1,235 1,228 1,222	344 346 345	1,476	2,783	1,316	3,609	2,564	1,538
Nov Dec 981 Jan	662 658 645	485 477 474	343 340 335	32 32 32 32	293 290	230 226	226 224	526 523	265 259	1,203 1,183	344 344	1,448	2,799	1,305	3,665	2,495	1,527
Feb Mar April	639 629 621	464 455 452	335 332 329	32 31 30	281 280 278	228 222 220	221 220 222	519 516 517	253 252 253	1,161 1,150 1,138	343 343 341	1,424	2,706	1,294	3,666	2,437	1,518
May June	613 608	449 444	328 325 318	30 31 30	277 277 271	217 213 217	222 220 217	514 512 510	252 251 252	1,126 1,122 1,117	340 339 338	1,421	2,714	1,295	3,651	2,522	1,520
July Aug Sep	599 591 590	442 448 445	319 320 315	31 32 30	271 268 265	217 215 213	215 214 216	508 510 508	251 254 250	1,110 1,100 1,090	338 338 338	1,419	2,718	1,309	3,600	2,529	1,516
Oct Nov Dec	585 582 576	442 441 440	314 313 311	32 31 30	269 267 262	213 210 207	211 212 210	509 507 506	253 249 245	1,080 1,061 1,043	338 337 335	1,392	2,754	1,300	3,669		
982 Jan Feb Mar	573 570 565	433 435 432	309 308 306	30 30 29	261 261 260	205 206 204	209 207 206	501 501 499	240 239 239	1,014 1,012 1 010	334 334 332	1,377				2,422	1,502
April May June	557 552 547	429 427 428	304 300 298	29 28 29	260 260 260	205 205 204	203 205 203	498 496 493	237 237	1,007	331 330		2,657	1,291	3,678	2,393	1,495
July Aug Sep	547 542 540	424 421 419	298 298	30 29 29	260 260 258	205 202	204 203	493 491	236 236 236	1,011 1 012 1 012	329 329 328	1,372	2,653	1,305	3,650	2,484	1,497
Oct Nov	533 530	415 414	296 294 292	29 29 28	258 265 262	202 196 195	205 202 201	490 491 489	234 234 232	1,012 1,011 1,012	328 327 327	1,354	2,636	1,298	3,587	2,463	1,499

EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions



	United Kingdom (1) (2)	Australia (2) (3) (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (1)	Canada (2)	Denmark	France	Germany (FR) (2)	Irish Republic (6)	Italy (2)	Japan (2) (5)	Nether- lands (7)	Norway (2) (5)	Spain (5) (8)	Sweden (2)	Switzer- land (2)	United States (2)
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT					1											Indice	es: 1975 = 100
Years 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	97·5 99·9 100·3 100·0 99·2	96·0 99·0 100·3 100·0 101·0	101·7 102·3 102·3 100·0 100·2	98·6 99·9 101·4 100·0 99·2	89·9 94·4 98·3 100·0 102·1	101·0 102·3 101·0 100·0 102·6	99·2 100·5 101·2 100·0 100·7	105·4 105·7 103·6 100·0 99·0	98·4 99·0 99·8 100·0 99·1	96·3 97·3 99·4 100·0 100·8	98·1 100·7 100·3 100·0 100·9	100·7 100·6 100·7 100·0 100·0	96·6 96·9 97·2 100·0 104·8	98·8 101·3 101·8 100·0 98·8	95·1 95·5 97·5 100·0 100·6	105·7 106·2 105·6 100·0 96·7	95·7 99·1 101·1 100·0 103·4
1977 1978 1979	99·4 100·0 101·3	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 R	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
1980 1981	100·3 95·6	106·4 108·5	104·3 104·6	100.1	114·8 117·8	# :: #	102·0 101·3 R	101·8 R 101·0 R	108-5	104·9 105·3	106·0 106·9	102.7	112·1 113·2	89·7 87·1	104·2 104·0	100·0 101·2	115·7 117·0
Quarters 1980 Q2 Q3 Q4	100·2 99·0 97·6	106·0 106·9 107·3	104·7 103·1 104·8		114·1 114·7 116·2	::	101.6 R	101-9 R 101-8 R 101-8 R		104·6 105·3 105·6	105·9 106·3 106·3	:: ::	111.7 112.0 113.2	90·8 90·5 89·7	104·8 104·4 103·9	99·8 100·2 99·9	115·3 115·3 115·9
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96·6 95·5 94·9 94·1	107·8 108·5 108·8 108·9	104·9 105·0 105·1 105·1		117·5 118·2 118·1 117·2		 100∙8 R	101.5 R 101.2 R 100.9 R 100.5 R		105·9 105·1 104·7 105·2	106·8 106·7 106·8 107·3		114·1 112·8 113·1 112·8	88·6 87·9 87·8 87·1	104·6 103·5 104·5 103·5	100·7 101·1 101·4 101·3	116·6 117·4 117·2 116·5
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	93·7 92·9 92·1	109·2 109·0 108·6	109.0		116·2 114·8 113·3	::	 ::	99·9 R 99·5 R 98·9	::	105·0 105·5 104·4	107·9 107·7 107·5	::	113·6 115·2 114·0	86·8 86·8 86·6	103·5 103·9 104·2	101·1 101·1 100·3	116·0 116·2 116·2
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1975 1979 1980 1981	24,647 24,961 24,716 23,565	5,841 6,064 6,242 6,364	2,942 3,051 3,070 3,079	3,748 3,754 3,751	9,284 10,369 10,655 10,933	2,332 2,498	20,714 21,118 21,127 20,976 R	24,798 25,507 R 25,745 R 25,548 R	1,058 1,129 1,148	19,594 20,266 20,551 20,623	52,230 54,790 55,360 55,810	4,547 4,654 4,669	1,707 1,872 1,914 1,932	12,692 11,706 11,254 10,931	4,062 4,180 4,232 4,225	3,017 2,962 3,016 3,054	Thousan 85,846 98,824 99,303 100,397
Civilian employment: pr 1981 Agriculture† Industry†† Services All	oportions by 2·8 36·3 60·9 100·0	6.5 30.6 62.8 100.0	10·3 40·1 50·0 100·0	3·0* 34·8* 62·3* 100·0	5·5 28·3 66·2 100·0	8·3** 30·0** 61·7** 100·0	8·6 35·2 56·2 100·0	5·5 R 43·5 R 51·0 R 100·0	19·2* 32·4* 48·4* 100·0	13·4 37·5 49·2 100·0	10·0 35·3 54·7 100·0	6·0* 31·9* 62·1* 100·0	8·5 29·8 61·7 100·0	18·2 35·2 46·6 100·0	5·6 31·3 63·1 100·0	7·0 39·3 53·6 100·0	Per cer 3.5 30.1 66.4 100.0
Manufacturing 1971 1972 1973 1974	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 cer 24·7 24·3 24·8 24·2
1975 1976	30·9 30·2	23·4 23·5	30·1 29·6	30·1 29·1	20·2 20·3	22·7 22·5	27·9 27·4	35·8 35·8	21·2 20·8		25·8 25·5	23·9 22·9	24·1 23·2	24.0	28·0 26·9	33·7 32·8	22·7 22·8
1977 1978 1979	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 21·6	22·4 21·3 20·5	24·1 24·1 23·7	25·9 24·9 24·5	32·7 32·6 32·3	22·7 22·7 22·7
1980	28.4	30.9	29.5	25.4	19.8		25.7	35-1	21.2	26.7	24.7	21.3	20-3	23.7	24.2	32-2	22.1

Main Source: OECD-Labour Force Statistics.

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

6 Annual figures relate to April.
7 Data in terms of man-years.
8 Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
1980
** 1979.
† Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
†† 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
— Break in series

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

GREAT	OVERTIM	/E				SHORT-	TIME							
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime w	vorked	Stood o week	ff for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part o	f for whole		
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all		st
			operative working over- time		adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1,661 1,801 1,793 1,720 1,392 1,113	32·2 34·6 34·8 34·2 29·5 26·7	8·4 8·7 8·6 8·7 8·3 8·2	14·00 15·58 15·50 14·86 11·52 9·19		5 13 5 8 20 15	183 495 199 316 805 594	81 35 32 42 252 308	784 362 355 454 3,111 3,580	9·9 10·2 11·0 10·6 12·1 11·3	85 48 37 50 272 323	1.6 0.9 0.7 1.0 5.9 7.7	966 857 554 769 3,916 4,174	11·7 17·4 15·1 15·0 14·3 12·5
Week ended 1978 Nov 11 Dec 9	1,829 1,871	35·8 36·7	8·6 8·7	15·76 16·25	15·25 15·34	7 4	263 137	35 35	438 431	12·6 12·5	42 38	0·8 0·7	699 569	17·0 15·0
1979 Jan 13	1,621	32·0	8·2	13·31	14-62	10	377	61	740	12·1	70	1·4	1,117	15·8
Feb 10	1,729	34·2	8·5	14·75	14-86	18	701	45	467	10·5	61	1·2	1,169	18·9
Mar 10	1,840	36·5	8·7	15·93	15-64	6	224	33	365	11·0	39	0·8	589	15·2
April 7	1,877	37·2	8·7	16·23	15·99	6	235	26	256	9·8	32	0·6	490	15·3
May 5	1,851	36·8	8·4	15·57	15·24	4	160	28	257	9·3	32	0·6	415	13·2
June 9	1,827	36·3	8·6	15·66	15·59	2	73	29	265	9·0	31	0·6	337	10·9
July 7	1,816	35·9	8·9	16·08	15·70	4	169	35	434	12·6	39	0·8	603	15·6
Aug 4	1,300	25·7	9·2	11·90	13·18	3	120	21	177	8·4	24	0·5	297	12·4
Sep 8	1,403	27·8	9·0	12·61	12·74	9	362	42	421	10·1	51	1·0	782	15·4
Oct 13	1,689	33·7	8·6	14·57	14·47	23	917	62	708	11·4	85	1·7	1,625	19·1
Nov 10	1,831	36·7	8·6	15·75	15·30	8	298	56	645	11·4	64	1·3	944	14·7
Dec 8	1,856	37·3	8·6	16·00	15·17	4	155	61	710	11·5	65	1·3	866	13·2
980 Jan 12	1,625	33·0	8·3	13·43	14·66	5	182	80	995	12·4	85	1·7	1,177	13·8
Feb 16	1,697	34·7	8·4	14·24	14·35	13	537	106	1,194	11·2	119	2·4	1,731	14·5
Mar 15	1,638	33·7	8·4	13·72	13·44	22	871	153	1,857	12·2	175	3·6	2,727	15·7
April 19	1,525	31·7	8·3	12-65	12·33	13	524	143	1,579	11·0	157	3·3	2,102	13·4
May 17	1,527	31·8	8·3	12-72	12·45	16	650	154	1,690	11·0	171	3·5	2,340	13·8
June 14	1,501	31·4	8·3	12-47	12·30	14	546	192	2,218	11·6	206	4·3	2,763	13·5
July 12	1,363	28·7	8·5	11·53	11·17	11	437	211	2,509	11·9	222	4·7	2,946	13·3
Aug 16	1,168	24·9	8·4	9·79	10·99	19	770	245	3,002	12·3	264	5·6	3,772	14·3
Sep 13	1,202	25·9	8·2	9·90	10·03	33	1,304	336	4,081	12·1	369	8·0	5,385	14·6
Oct 11	1,167	26·0	8·1	9·43	9·45	38	1,514	431	5,694	13·2	468	10·4	7,207	15·4
Nov 15	1,143	25·8	8·1	9·21	8·78	26	1,053	503	6,373	12·7	529	12·0	7,425	14·0
Dec 13	1,152	26·3	7·9	9·12	8·34	32	1,276	470	6,139	13·1	502	11·4	7,415	14·8
981 Jan 17	990	23·0	7·7	7·66	8·88	41	1,626	553	6,830	12·4	594	13·7	8,455	14·2
Feb 14	1,048	24·5	7·9	8·33	8·45	29	1,174	551	6,813	12·4	581	13·6	7,987	13·8
Mar 14	1,046	24·7	8·1	8·45	8·15	19	765	491	6,016	12·3	510	12·0	6,782	13·3
April 11	1,096	26·1	8·3	9·09	8·72	18	720	417	4,949	11·9	435	10·3	5,669	13·0
May 16	1,094	26·2	8·0	8·84	8·61	17	697	335	3,789	11·4	352	8·4	4,486	12·7
June 13	1,124	27·1	8·1	9·15	8·91	10	386	291	3,251	11·2	300	7·2	3,638	12·1
July 11	1,101	26·6	8·3	9·23	8·88	9 8 8	360	202	2,274	11·3	211	5·1	2,634	12·5
Aug 15	1,030	24·9	8·7	8·90	10·07		328	189	2,020	10·7	197	4·8	2,348	11·9
Sep 12	1,164	28·1	8·5	9·89	10·03		317	181	1,943	10·7	189	4·6	2,260	11·9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	1,177 1,247 1,245	28·6 30·4 30·6	8·4 8·3 8·4	9·89 10·31 10·51	9·99 9·87 9·75	6 6	255 259 245	167 174 141	1,789 1,782 1,504	10·7 10·2 10·7	173 181 147	4·3 4·4 3·6	2,045 2,042	11·7 11·1
982 Jan 16	1,082	26·9	8·1	8·84	10·06	7	270	148	1,665	11·2	155	3·9	1,749	11·9
Feb 13	1,197	29·8	8·4	10·12	10·24	12	483	148	1,572	10·6	160	4·0	1,934	12·5
Mar 20	1,242	31·1	8·3	10·25	9·94	11	429	144	1,530	10·6	154	3·9	2,055	12·8
April 24 May 22 June 19	1,180 1,221 1,229	29·7 30·8 31·1	8·2 8·6 8·5	9·61 10·47 10·44	9·22 10·25 10·15	6 7 5	237 277 199	135 119 112	1,462 1,253 1,220	10·8 10·5 10·9	141 126 117	3·9 3·7 3·2 3·0	1,958 1,699 1,530	12·7 12·1 12·2
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,181 1,083 1,160	29·9 27·6 30·1	8·6 8·6 8·4	10·12 9·34 9·71	9·77 10·49 9·84	4 5 7	170 207 275	82 91	844 970	10·2 10·6	86 96	2·2 2·4	1,420 1,015 1,177	12·2 11·8 12·2
Oct 16 Nov 13	1,203 1,186	31·4 31·1	8·3 8·3	9·97 9·87	10.10	8 11	322 446	106 120 143	1,111 1,291 1,565	10·5 10·8 11·0	113 128 154	2·9 3·3 4·0	1,386 1,613 2,011	12·3 12·6 13·1

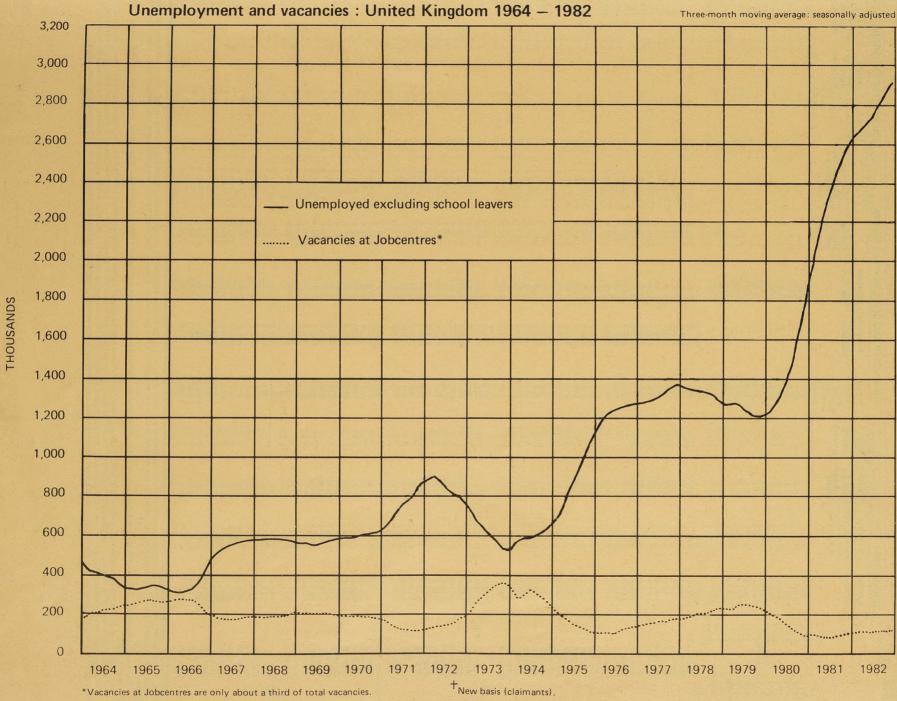
Note: Figures from July 1978 are provisional (see page 36, Employment Topics).

1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work-Operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

			Engin- eering, allied industries	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manuindustries		Engin- eering, allied industries	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	(except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	(except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
959	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 74·9 74·1 72·5 65·1		76·5 78·0 77·9 75·6 67·9	74·3 75·7 76·1 76·1 68·4	58·8 59·3 57·6 56·3 48·1	79·8 80·0 77·6 77·4 73·1	93·1 94·0 93·8 93·6 91·1		91·1 92·2 92·0 91·6 89·5	93·7 93·3 93·4 93·1 89·5	93·8 94·2 94·0 93·9 90·4	95·1 95·8 95·6 95·7 95·0
981	57.6		59-3	59.9	44.8	71.0	90-0		87.8	88.0	91.3	94.7
978 Nov 11 Dec 9	75·3 75·3	73·5 73·2	79·2 79·1	77·2 77·5	58·6 58·7	78·2 78·3	93·6 94·0	93·7 93·7	92·1 92·3	91·5 92·3	94·0 94·3	94·9 95·6
979 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	73·6 73·7 74·2	72·9 72·9 73·2	77·4 77·8 77·9	76·7 76·7 78·0	57·8 58·0 58·1	74·9 75·7 76·4	92·2 93·1 93·7	93·3 93·7 93·9	90·6 91·6 92·0	91·3 92·1 93·5	93·1 93·6 94·0	93·4 94·9 95·4
April 7 May 5 June 9	74·3 74·4 74·6	73·0 72·8 73·3	77·6 77·3 77·4	78·6 79·2 78·6	58·0 58·2 58·6	77·2 77·8 78·9	94·1 93·9 93·9	94·1 93·6 93·7	92·2 91·7 91·9	94·1 94·3 93·5	94·3 94·2 94·4	95·9 95·8 96·1
July 7 Aug 4 Sep 8	70·6 60·7 73·4	73·2 72·5 71·5	73·8 62·3 75·4	70·1 66·5 75·4	53·6 46·1 57·9	77·7 71·5 79·9	94·6 93·6 92·5	93·8 92·9 92·5	92·4 90·8 89·5	96·5 91·7 90·1	94·6 94·4 94·0	95·9 97·0 96·0
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	73·4 73·8 73·6	71·6 72·0 71·5	76·6 77·0 77·0	75·4 78·5 78·9	57·0 56·5 55·6	79·5 79·5 79·4	93·3 93·8 94·1	93·4 93·9 93·8	91·4 92·3 92·7	92·0 93·5 94·5	93·6 93·5 93·2	95·7 96·0 96·4
980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	71·2 70·6 69·7	70·5 69·7 68·8	74·2 73·9 72·9	77·0 76·9 74·2	54·1 53·2 52·4	75·6 74·1 73·5	92·6 92·9 92·4	93·7 93·4 92·7	91·1 91·9 91·3	93·4 93·8 91·7	92·4 92·1 91·8	95·1 94·7 94·6
April 19 May 17 June 14	69·0 68·5 67·7	67·8 67·0 66·6	72·0 72·0 70·9	73·9 73·8 72·3	51·5 51·0 49·9	73·3 73·8 74·7	92·1 92·3 91·9	92·1 92·0 91·7	90·6 90·9 90·5	91·9 92·3 91·2	91·6 91·3 90·8	94·7 95·2 95·3
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	62·8 53·4 64·0	65·2 63·8 62·3	66·1 55·1 66·6	61·0 59·0 65·8	44·8 37·4 46·7	73·7 66·3 73·7	91·6 91·1 89·9	90·8 90·4 89·8	90·1 89·3 88·3	91·1 88·9 87·5	90·4 89·2 89·3	95·2 96·1 94·7
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	62·2 61·2 60·8	60·7 59·7 59·0	64·8 63·5 62·9	63·2 61·7 61·5	45·8 45·1 45·0	73·5 72·5 72·7	88·8 88·4 88·6	88·9 88·6 88·4	87·1 86·5 86·6	84·3 83·8 84·4	88·8 88·7 88·9	94·8 94·3 94·9
981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	58·9 58·6 58·6	58·3 57·9 57·8	59-6	60-6	44-2	70.6	87·2 87·6 88·1	88·3 88·1 88·4	85.7	85-4	88-8	93.6
April 11 May 16 June 13	58·9 58·8 58·9	57·3 57·5 57·9	59-4	61-2	45.0	70.7	89·2 89·8 90·3	89·2 89·5 90·0	87.7	88.9	91.5	94-2
July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12	55·7 48·7 59·4	57·9 58·2 57·8	60.0	60·1	45.4	71.7	91·1 91·8 91·4	90·3 91·2 91·3	89-1	89.6	92.3	95-1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	58·9 58·1 57·9	57·5 56·7 56·2	58.3	57.5	44.7	70.9	91·4 90·8 91·2	91·6 91·1 91·0	88.7	88-2	92.6	95.8
982 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 20	56·5 56·7 56·5	56·0 56·0 55·7	57.3	56-3	43-6	67:5	90·0 90·8 90·9	91·2 91·3 91·3	₽88.7	89-1	92.3	94-2
April 24 May 22 June 19	56·0 56·1 55·9	55·0 54·8 55·0	56.6	54.8	43.5	68-8	90·7 91·3 91·3	90·6 91·0 91·0	89-2	89-1	93.0	95-2
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	52·6 45·5 55·1	54·7 54·4 53·7	55.7	53.4	43.0	68.8	91·7 91·9 91·0	90·9 91·3 90·8	88-8	88.5	92.9	95.3
Oct 16 Nov 13	54·8 54·3	53·5 53·0					91·0 90·9	91·2 91·2				

^{*} The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1978 (see page 36, Employment Topics).



JANUARY 1983

EMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT* UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AN	D FEMALE										
KINGDOM	UNEMPLO	YED			UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	DING SCHOOL	OL LEAVERS		UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School	Non-	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted			Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
			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
971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 980 981 982	751-3 837-4 595-6 599-5 940-9 1,301-7 1,402-7 1,382-9 1,295-7 1,664-9 2,520-4 2,916-9	3·3 3·7 2·6 2·6 4·0 5·5 5·8 5·7 5·4 6·9 10·7 12·5	7·3 11·3 4·5 8·6 38·6 72·3 89·7 83·8 68·3 104·1 100·6 123·5		744·0 826·1 591·2 590·9 902·3 1,229·3 1,313·0 1,299·1 1,227·3 1,560·8 2,419·8 2,793·4		3.3 3.7 2.6 2.6 2.9 5.2 5.6 5.5 5.1 6.2 12.0					
971 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	682·8 690·9 705·3 714·7 720·0 696·0 711·7 759·0 783·6 815·6 857·4 878·5	3·0 3·1 3·1 3·2 3·1 3·3 3·4 3·4 3·6 3·8 3·9	0·4 0·2 0·2 1·5 1·3 1·0 10·0 34·5 20·5 9·4 5·1 3·4		682·4 690·7 705·1 713·2 718·7 695·0 701·7 724·5 763·1 806·2 852·3 875·1	636-2 661-4 684-1 710-2 753-1 766-3 776-3 784-7 803-0 835-5 869-2 887-6	2·8 2·9 3·0 3·1 3·3 3·4 3·4 3·5 3·7 3·9	25.2 22.7 26.1 42.9 13.2 10.0 8.4 18.3 32.5 33.7 18.4	+24.7 +30.6 +27.4 +22.0 +10.5 +12.2 +19.7 +28.2 +28.2			
972 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	936·1 936·6 938·0 918·4 840·9 777·6 776·2 808·5 809·5 783·5 771·4 751·6	4·1 4·1 4·1 4·0 3·7 3·4 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·4 3·4 3·3	3·5 2·8 2·6 7·4 4·1 4·3 14·2 42·4 28·1 13·4 7·3 5·1		932-6 933-8 935-4 911-0 836-8 773-4 762-0 766-1 781-4 770-0 764-2 746-5	885·6 904·9 916·7 910·1 872·8 845·7 834·5 821·2 819·3 799·6 782·3 759·8	3.9 4.0 4.0 3.8 3.7 3.6 3.6 3.5 3.5	-2-0 19-3 11-8 -6-6 -37-3 -27-1 -11-2 -13-3 -1-9 -19-7 -17-3 -22-5	+16-7 +11-9 +9-7 +8-2 -10-7 -23-7 -25-2 -17-2 -8-8 -11-6 -13-0 -19-8			
973 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sep 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	776.6 725.4 693.0 656.8 601.8 556.8 541.5 552.9 530.9 513.1 503.0 495.5	3·3 3·1 3·0 2·8 2·6 2·4 2·3 2·4 2·3 2·2 2·2	4·1 2·7 2·1 1·7 1·4 2·1 6·6 17·6 9·6 3·2 1·4		772-5 722-7 690-9 655-1 600-4 554-7 534-9 535-3 521-3 509-9 501-6 494-5	725·5 694·6 675·9 657·3 639·2 629·1 601·9 581·8 557·4 539·7 521·8 509·5	3·1 3·0 2·9 2·8 2·8 2·7 2·6 2·5 2·4 2·3 2·2	-34·3 -30·9 -18·7 -18·6 -18·1 -10·1 -27·2 -20·1 -24·4 -17·7 -17·9 -12·3	-24-7 -29-2 -28-0 -22-7 -18-5 -15-6 -18-5 -19-1 -23-9 -20-7 -20-0 -16-0			
74 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	611.5 612.5 601.5 588.0 545.8 527.5 552.1 626.8 621.7 615.4 629.8 661.1	2.6 2.6 2.6 2.5 2.3 2.3 2.4 2.7 2.7 2.6 2.7	2·1 0·8 0·3 1·2 1·9 2·8 13·6 42·9 23·7 7·2 3·8 2·9		609·4 611·7 601·2 586·8 543·9 524·7 538·5 584·0 598·0 608·3 626·0 658·1	560·6 583·5 590·9 593·8 586·9 602·1 600·3 620·7 630·1 638·0 648·0 674·0	2·4 2·5 2·5 2·5 2·5 2·6 2·6 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·8 2·9	51·1 22·9 7·4 2·9 -6·9 15·2 -1·8 20·4 8·3 9·6 26·0	+7·0 +20·6 +27·1 +11·1 +1·1 +3·7 +2·2 +11·3 +9·3 +12·7 +9·1 +14·6			
75 Jan 20 Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	750·1 767·8 778·1 813·3 823·4 838·1 946·7 1,090·2 1,092·6 1,1100·9 1,127·2 1,162·7	3·2 3·3 3·3 3·5 3·6 4·6 4·6 4·7 4·8 4·9	3·3 4·2 2·5 12·2 9·0 15·4 55·7 141·0 103·3 55·2 34·3 27·4		746-8 763-7 775-6 801-2 814-4 822-7 890-9 949-2 989-3 1,045-7 1,092-9 1,135-3	704·2 734·2 769·2 812·2 861·7 905·2 948·0 979·1 1,016·1 1,075·6 1,116·3 1,153·5	3·1 3·3 3·4 3·7 3·8 4·0 4·2 4·3 4·6 4·7 4·9	30·2 30·0 35·0 43·0 49·5 43·5 42·8 31·1 37·0 59·5 40·7 37·2	+21.9 +28.7 +31.7 +36.0 +42.5 +45.3 +39.1 +37.0 +42.5 +45.7 +45.8			

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 affect arising from the introduction of fortnightly payment.

† Not included in total. The new count of claimants excludes new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June. July and August.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.1

THOUSAND

MALE						FEMALE							UNITE	
UNEMPLO	DYED	n elargian	UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	JDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED	KINGE	ООМ
Number	Percent	School	Actual	Seasonal	y adjusted	Number	Percent	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	Number		
		leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Percent		- Control of the Cont	included in unem- ployed		Number	Percent			1
647·2 712·2 505·2 509·8 764·6 1,005·6 1,044·8 1,009·5 930·1 1,180·6 1,843·3 2,133·2	4·5 5·0 3·5 3·6 5·4 7·0 6·5 8·3 10·1 15·5	4.9 7.6 3.0 5.5 21.9 39.6 46.3 43.4 36.0 55.0 55.6 70.1	642·3 704·6 502·2 504·4 742·7 966·1 998·5 966·2 894·2 1,125·6 1,787·8 2,063·2		4.6 5.0 3.6 3.7 5.3 6.8 7.0 6.8 6.3 7.9 12.7	104·1 125·1 90·4 89·4 176·4 296·0 357·9 373·4 365·6 484·3 677·0 783·6	1.2 1.5 1.0 1.0 1.9 3.1 3.7 3.8 3.7 4.9 7.1 8.3	3·2 3·7 1·5 3·1 16·7 32·8 43·5 40·5 32·4 49·1 45·0 53·4	101·7 121·5 89·0 86·5 159·7 263·3 314·5 332·9 333·2 435·2 632·0 730·2		1·3 1·5 1·1 1·0 1·8 2·9 3·3 3·5 3·4 4·4 6·6 7·7		1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages
591-5 596-5 607-4 618-9 623-8 606-4 618-9 653-8 670-7 694-9 730-7 752-8	4·1 4·2 4·3 4·4 4·2 4·3 4·6 4·7 4·9 5·1 5·3	0·4 0·2 0·2 1·0 1·2 1·0 6·3 22·5 13·5 6·2 3·7 2·7	591·0 596·3 607·2 617·9 622·5 605·4 612·6 631·3 657·2 688·7 727·0 750·0	549-6 569-2 586-8 610-7 645-5 657-1 668-1 675-9 687-8 713-8 742-3 758-5	3·8 4·0 4·1 4·3 4·5 4·6 4·7 4·7 4·8 5·0 5·2 5·3	91·3 94·4 97·9 95·8 96·2 89·6 92·1 105·3 112·9 120·7 126·7 125·8	1·1 1·1 1·2 1·1 1·1 1·1 1·1 1·2 1·3 1·4 1·5	- - 0·4 - 0·1 3·7 12·0 7·1 3·2 1·4 0·6	91·3 94·4 97·9 95·4 96·1 89·6 89·0 93·2 105·8 117·5 125·3 125·2	86-6 92-2 97-3 99-5 107-6 109-2 108-2 108-8 115-2 121-7 126-9 129-1	1.0 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.5	(25)		Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6
802-5 802-8 802-5 784-1 718-3 666-3 622-3 681-8 683-9 659-8 648-1 634-4	5.6 5.6 5.5 5.0 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.5	2·7 2·2 2·0 5·2 3·2 9·0 27·5 18·1 9·2 3·7	799.8 800.5 800.5 778.9 715.1 663.0 653.3 654.4 665.8 650.6 643.0 630.7	758·1 773·9 781·9 773·1 738·7 714·7 707·1 695·5 695·0 676·0 659·4 639·9	5·3 5·4 5·5 5·4 5·2 5·0 4·9 4·9 4·6 4·5	113·6 113·8 135·5 134·3 122·6 111·4 113·9 126·7 125·6 123·7 123·3 117·2	1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.5 1.4	0.8 0.6 0.5 2.2 0.9 1.1 5.2 14.9 10.0 4.3 2.1	132-8 133-3 135-0 132-1 121-8 110-3 108-8 111-8 115-6 119-4 121-2 115-7	127-5 131-0 134-8 137-0 134-1 131-0 127-4 125-7 124-3 123-6 122-9 119-9	1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.4			Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
654-9 611-9 585-2 554-5 512-2 476-1 461-1 467-5 449-7 435-6 428-4 425-0	4·6 4·3 4·1 3·9 3·6 3·3 3·2 3·3 3·2 3·1 3·0 3·0	3·1 2·1 1·5 1·3 1·0 1·5 4·1 11·6 5·9 2·0 0·8 0·6	651·8 609·8 583·6 553·3 511·1 474·7 456·9 443·8 443·7 427·5 424·3	610·6 584·1 567·8 549·4 536·2 526·4 506·6 490·9 472·3 459·6 446·0 435·0	4·3 4·1 4·0 3·9 3·8 3·7 3·6 3·4 3·3 3·2 3·1 3·1	121·7 113·5 107·8 102·3 89·7 80·7 80·5 85·4 81·2 77·5 74·6 70·5	1.4 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	1.0 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.6 2.4 6.0 3.7 1.3 0.5	120-7 112-9 107-3 101-8 89-3 80-1 78-0 79-4 77-5 76-2 74-1 70-1	114·9 110·5 108·1 107·9 103·0 102·7 95·3 90·9 85·1 80·1 75·8 74·5	1·3 1·2 1·2 1·2 1·1 1·1 1·1 1·0 0·9 0·9 0·8			Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sep 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10
521·7 523·6 517·1 502·6 469·9 455·6 472·3 524·7 520·0 520·2 531·3 559·1	3·7 3·7 3·6 3·3 3·2 3·7 3·7 3·7 3·7	1.4 0.5 0.2 0.7 1.3 2.0 8.9 27.7 14.4 4.6 2.3 1.8	520·3 523·0 516·9 501·9 468·6 453·6 463·4 497·1 505·6 515·6 529·0 557·3	478-5 497-6 504-5 501-1 495-1 505-6 509-1 525-6 532-4 542-4 549-4 569-4	3·4 3·5 3·6 3·5 3·6 3·7 3·8 3·8 3·9 4·0	89·9 88·9 84·4 85·4 75·9 71·9 79·8 102·1 101·6 95·3 98·4 101·9	1.0 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.1 1.1 1.0	0·7 0·2 0·1 0·6 0·6 0·9 4·7 15·2 9·2 2·6 1·5	89·1 88·7 84·3 84·9 75·3 71·1 75·1 86·9 92·4 92·7 97·0 100·8	82·1 85·9 86·4 92·7 91·8 96·5 91·2 95·1 97·7 96·0 98·6 104·6	0.9 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.1			Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
628·4 643·0 650·5 678·9 686·1 699·4 768·2 859·9 862·8 872·7 896·2 929·6	4·4 4·5 4·6 4·8 4·9 5·4 6·0 6·1 6·3 6·5	2·3 2·5 1·6 7·9 5·6 9·5 32·1 81·9 57·5 29·5 17·9 14·7	626·1 640·4 649·0 671·0 680·5 688·9 736·1 778·0 805·3 843·2 878·4 914·9	592·7 614·1 639·0 672·4 708·4 742·1 778·2 802·8 830·3 870·7 900·5 928·0	4·2 4·3 4·5 4·7 5·2 5·5 5·6 6·1 6·3 6·5	121·7 124·9 127·6 134·5 137·3 139·7 178·5 230·3 229·8 228·2 231·0 233·0	1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.9 2.5 2.5 2.5	1.0 1.6 1.0 4.3 3.3 5.9 23.6 59.1 45.9 25.7 16.4 12.6	120-7 123-2 126-6 130-2 133-9 133-8 154-9 171-1 184-0 202-5 214-6 220-4	111.5 120.1 130.2 139.8 153.3 163.1 169.8 176.3 185.8 204.9 215.8 225.5	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4		1975	Jan 20 Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11

UNITED	MALE AND	FEMALE										1 - 1 - 30
KINGDOM	UNEMPLOY	/ED			UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	DING SCHOO	L LEAVERS		UNEMPLO	OYED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted			Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
			leavers included in unem- ployed	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
1976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8	1,264-9 1,262-3 1,241-8 1,234-7 1,225-8 1,265-3 1,384-8	5·3 5·3 5·2 5·2 5·1 5·3 5·8	31·4 22·4 16·7 15·0 27·8 102·7 182·9		1,233·5 1,239·9 1,225·1 1,219·7 1,198·1 1,162·6 1,201·9	1,179·6 1,207·7 1,221·6 1,234·3 1,250·5 1,252·0 1,259·5	5·0 5·1 5·1 5·2 5·3 5·3 5·3	26·1 28·1 13·9 12·7 16·2 1·5 7·5	+34·7 +30·5 +22·7 +18·2 +14·3 +10·1 +8·4			1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100
Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	1,430·0 1,387·5 1,311·2 1,302·4 1,309·2	6·0 5·8 5·5 5·5 5·5	180·2 130·0 69·9 47·8 41·1	/!! !!	1,249·8 1,257·6 1,241·3 1,254·7 1,268·0	1,274·5 1,276·5 1,270·8 1,279·0 1,283·3	5·4 5·4 5·3 5·4 5·4	15.0 2.0 -5.7 8.2 4.3	+8.0 +8.2 +3.8 +1.5 +2.3			
977 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 13 Nov 10	1,385-8 1,360-7 1,322-5 1,325-3 1,277-6 1,359-3 1,517-2 1,536-8 1,513-5 1,426-1	5·8 5·7 5·5 5·3 6·3 6·3 5·9	39·7 32·0 24·6 39·7 34·0 126·7 226·2 206·8 153·5 83·7 61·8		1,346·1 1,328·6 1,297·9 1,285·6 1,243·6 1,232·6 1,291·0 1,330·0 1,360·0 1,342·4 1,349·3	1,289·8 1,292·4 1,294·7 1,301·0 1,300·9 1,330·3 1,349·4 1,353·5 1,373·7 1,372·2 1,371·2	5·4 5·4 5·4 5·4 5·5 5·6 5·7 5·7	6.5 2.6 2.3 6.3 -0.1 29.4 19.1 4.1 20.2 -1.5	+6·3 +4·5 +3·8 +3·7 +2·8 +11·9 +16·1 +17·5 +14·5 +7·6 +5·9			
Dec 8 978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 April 13 May 11 June 8 July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12	1,396·1 1,465·5 1,425·1 1,379·0 1,369·8 1,304·7 1,343·1 1,470·8 1,499·6 1,418·4 1,335·8	5·8 6·1 5·9 5·7 5·4 6·1 6·2 5·5	48·0 48·6 38·3 30·3 46·4 36·8 122·6 214·2 197·2 120·8 69·1		1,348·9 1,416·9 1,386·8 1,348·8 1,323·4 1,267·8 1,220·5 1,256·6 1,302·4 1,297·6 1,266·7	1,367·2 1,356·8 1,346·0 1,343·8 1,337·4 1,329·2 1,319·8 1,325·2 1,310·8 1,296·9	5.7 5.66 5.65 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.54	-4·0 -10·4 -10·8 -2·2 -6·4 -8·2 -3·0 -6·4 5·4 -14·4 -13·9	-2·2 -5·1 -8·4 -7·8 -6·5 -5·9 -1·3 -5·1 -7·6			
Nov 9 Dec 7 979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,303-0 1,280-2 1,372-8 1,369-2 1,320-3 1,260-9 1,218-9 1,234-5 1,347-3 1,344-9 1,292-3	5.4 5.7 5.7 5.5 5.0 5.1 5.6 5.4	47·3 34·7 36·9 29·5 22·7 18·8 29·3 114·8 186·4 158·2 96·7		1,255·7 1,245·5 1,335·9 1,339·7 1,297·6 1,242·2 1,189·6 1,119·7 1,160·9 1,186·7	1,275·2 1,262·0 1,271·2 1,293·8 1,289·3 1,253·4 1,253·5 1,232·7 1,227·0 1,213·9	5·3 5·2 5·3 5·4 5·2 5·2 5·1 5·1	-21·7 -13·2 9·2 22·6 -4·5 -35·9 0·1 -20·8 -5·7 -13·1	-16·7 -16·3 -8·6 +6·2 +9·1 -5·9 -13·4 -18·9 -8·8 -13·2			
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		1,195·6 1,211·0 1,219·0 1,230·4	1,211·8 1,222·3 1,215·8 1,224·2	5·0 5·1 5·0 5·1	-2·1 10·5 -6·5 8·4	-7·0 -1·6 +0·6 +4·1			
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,373·7 1,388·6 1,375·6 1,418·1 1,404·4 1,513·0 1,736·5 1,846·1 1,890·6 1,916·4 2,016·0 2,099·9	5.7 5.8 5.7 5.9 5.8 6.3 7.7 7.9 8.0 8.4 8.7	34·6 28·2 22·7 39·3 36·3 142·8 251·0 227·4 176·7 121·9 91·5 77·1		1,339·1 1,360·3 1,353·0 1,378·8 1,368·1 1,370·1 1,485·6 1,618·8 1,714·0 1,794·5 1,924·5 2,022·8	1,249·4 1,289·7 1,321·2 1,367·5 1,413·5 1,468·8 1,535·2 1,631·3 1,713·1 1,806·7 1,918·9 2,014·4	5·2 5·4 5·5 5·9 6·1 6·8 7·1 7·5 8·4	25·2 40·3 31·5 46·3 46·0 55·3 66·4 96·1 81·8 93·6 112·2 95·5	+81·4 +90·5 +95·9			
981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 § Aug 13 § Sep 10 § Oct 8 § Nov 12 Dec 10	2,271·1 2,312·4 2,333·5 2,372·7 2,407·4 2,395·2 2,511·8 2,586·3 2,748·6 2,771·6 2,769·5 2,764·1	9·6 9·8 9·9 10·1 10·2 10·2 10·6 11·7 11·7 11·7	80.5 68.9 58.1 53.3 82.7 77.5 76.5 85.5 178.8 179.4 143.8 122.2		2,190·6 2,243·5 2,275·4 2,319·4 2,324·7 2,317·7 2,435·3 2,569·9 2,592·2 2,625·8 2,642·0	2,094·0 2,166·0 2,238·1 2,301·1 2,368·0 2,417·4 2,476·5 2,514·2 2,554·6 2,582·8 2,615·5 2,629·0	8·9 9·2 9·5 9·8 10·0 10·2 10·5 10·7 10·8 10·9 11·1	79·6 72·0 72·1 63·0 66·9 49·4 59·1 37·7 40·4 28·2 32·7 13·5	+95·8 +82·4 +74·6 +69·0 +67·3 +59·8 +58·5 +48·7 +45·7 +33·8			
882 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 April 15 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,896·3 2,870·2 2,820·8 2,818·5 2,800·5 2,769·6 2,852·5 2,898·8 3,066·2 3,049·0 3,063·0 3,097·0	12·4 12·3 12·1 12·1 12·0 11·9 12·2 12·4 13·2 13·1 13·2 13·3	127·3 111·3 94·9 86·9 104·5 99·0 99·4 102·5 203·8 174·2 147·5 130·6	120·2 196·9 193·7	2,768-9 2,758-9 2,725-9 2,731-6 2,695-9 2,670-6 2,753-2 2,796-3 2,862-3 2,874-6 2,915-6 2,966-4	2,670.5 2,669.8 2,687.9 2,715.1 2,739.8 2,772.7 2,813.8 2,832.4 2,866.4 2,885.4	11.5 11.5 11.5 11.7 11.8 11.9 12.1 12.2 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.7	41.5 9.3 8.1 27.2 24.7 32.9 41.1 18.6 34.0 19.0 20.1 R 41.0	+29·2 +21·4 +19·6 +14·9 +20·0 +28·3 +32·9 +30·9 +31·2 +23·9 +24·4 R	 361 330 298	 2,468 2,511 2,571	

MALE						FEMALE						A commence	UNITED
UNEMPLO	OYED	water and the		OYED EXCLU	IDING	UNEMPLO	DYED	and said		OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
Number	Percent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual		y adjusted Per cent	Number	Percent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual		y adjusted Per cent	Number	
1,006·6 1,002·7 986·5 981·7 971·4 985·9 1,042·7 1,067·9 1,036·9 989·7 993·5 1,001·9	7·0 7·0 6·9 6·8 6·8 6·9 7·4 7·2 6·9 7·0	17·2 12·0 8·9 8·1 15·7 57·7 99·6 67·9 34·3 29·0 25·0	989·5 990·7 977·7 973·6 955·7 928·3 943·2 968·3 969·0 955·4 964·5 976·9	945·2 962·0 968·9 976·5 985·3 984·2 986·2 991·4 990·2 983·7 987·1 988·4	6.6 6.7 6.8 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9	258·3 259·6 255·2 253·0 254·4 279·4 342·1 362·1 350·7 321·5 308·9 307·3	2·7 2·8 2·7 2·7 2·7 3·0 3·6 3·8 3·7 3·3	14·3 10·4 7·8 6·9 12·0 45·0 83·4 80·6 62·0 35·6 18·8 16·2	244·0 249·2 247·4 246·1 242·4 234·3 258·6 281·5 288·6 290·2 291·1	234·4 245·7 252·7 257·8 265·2 267·8 273·3 283·1 286·3 287·1 291·9 294·9	2·5 2·6 2·7 2·7 2·8 2·8 2·9 3·0 3·0 3·1 3·1		1976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
1,056·5 1,040·0 1,013·9 1,014·5 978·9 1,020·5 1,095·9 1,1093·1 1,042·5 1,036·7 1,035·2	7·3 7·2 7·0 7·1 6·8 7·1 7·6 7·7 7·6 7·2 7·2	20·4 16·2 12·6 21·6 18·2 68·0 119·7 110·2 77·4 39·3 29·0 22·6	1,036·2 1,023·9 1,001·3 993·0 960·7 952·5 976·2 999·7 1,015·7 1,003·2 1,007·7 1,012·5	990-6 991-8 991-7 995-3 992-2 1,012-7 1,020-9 1,024-1 1,035-2 1,032-8 1,029-3 1,024-5	6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.2 7.2	329·3 320·6 308·6 310·8 298·8 338·8 421·3 426·8 420·5 383·6 374·4 361·7	3·4 3·3 3·2 3·2 3·1 3·5 4·4 4·4 4·0 3·9 3·8	19·4 15·8 12·0 18·2 15·9 58·6 106·5 96·6 76·1 44·3 32·8 25·4	310·0 304·8 296·6 292·6 283·0 280·1 314·8 330·2 344·4 339·3 341·6 336·4	299·2 300·6 303·0 305·7 308·7 317·6 328·5 329·4 338·5 339·4 341·9 342·7	3·1 3·1 3·2 3·2 3·3 3·4 3·4 3·5 3·6 3·6		1977 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8
1,089·0 1,063·7 1,033·4 1,020·5 974·7 985·6 1,044·7 1,059·6 1,007·2 958·7 941·9 935·2	7.6 7.4 7.2 7.1 6.8 6.9 7.3 7.4 7.0 6.7 6.6 6.5	23·5 18·5 14·7 24·0 18·7 65·8 114·6 106·8 60·3 33·6 22·8 17·0	1,065·6 1,045·2 1,018·8 996·5 956·0 919·8 930·2 952·8 946·9 199·0 918·2	1,017-6 1,009-0 1,006-9 997-1 989-3 984-5 979-1 978-9 967-8 955-7 938-8 928-0	7·1 7·0 7·0 6·9 6·9 6·8 6·7 6·7 6·5 6·5	376.5 361.4 345.6 349.3 329.9 357.5 426.1 440.0 411.2 377.1 361.1 345.0	3·9 3·7 3·6 3·6 3·4 3·7 4·5 4·2 3·9 3·7 3·5	25·2 19·8 15·6 22·4 18·1 56·8 99·4 60·4 35·4 24·4 17·7	351·3 341·6 330·0 326·9 311·8 300·7 326·5 349·6 350·8 341·6 336·7 327·3	339·2 337·0 336·9 340·3 339·9 341·7 346·3 343·0 341·2 336·4 334·0	3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5		1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 April 13 May 11 June 8 July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7
1,006·8 1,011·4 978·0 932·8 895·1 888·3 935·8 933·1 899·0	7·1 7·1 6·9 6·5 6·3 6·2 6·6 6·5 6·3	18·6 15·2 11·6 9·6 15·6 62·9 100·8 86·7 49·0	988·2 996·3 966·3 923·2 879·5 825·4 835·0 846·4 850·0	937·1 956·1 951·2 921·3 913·9 894·3 886·8 877·1 874·8	6.6 6.7 6.5 6.4 6.3 6.2 6.1	366·0 357·7 342·3 328·1 323·8 346·2 411·5 411·8 393·3	3·7 3·6 3·5 3·3 3·3 3·5 4·2 4·2 4·0	18·3 14·3 11·0 9·1 13·8 51·9 85·6 71·5 47·7	347·7 343·4 331·3 319·0 310·0 294·3 325·9 340·3 345·6	334·1 337·7 338·1 332·1 339·6 338·4 340·2 336·8 337·0	3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4		1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13
890·2 890·5 900·6	6·2 6·2 6·3	27·4 19·2 15·0	862·8 871·3 885·5	881·7 875·9 879·2	6·2 6·1 6·2	377·3 368·2 360·4	3·8 3·7 3·6	29·1 20·6 15·5	348·1 347·6 344·9	340·6 339·9 345·0	3·4 3·4 3·5		Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6
980·1 994·6 986·5 1,017·0 ,008·0 ,071·5 1,197·9 ,277·2 1,317·1 1,352·7 ,443·0 ,522·0	6.9 7.0 7.0 7.2 7.1 7.6 8.4 9.0 9.3 9.5 10.2	17·1 14·0 11·2 20·9 19·3 77·5 134·2 123·3 91·9 62·8 47·4 40·6	963 · 0 980 · 6 975 · 2 996 · 1 988 · 7 994 · 1 1,063 · 7 1,153 · 9 1,225 · 2 1,289 · 9 1,395 · 6 1,481 · 4	895·0 923·7 944·0 979·1 1,010·4 1,053·1 1,176·2 1,240·5 1,309·7 1,398·5 1,472·6	6·3 6·5 6·7 6·9 7·1 7·4 7·8 8·3 8·7 9·9	393·7 394·0 389·2 401·1 396·4 441·4 538·6 568·9 573·5 563·7 573·0 577·8	4·0 4·0 4·1 4·0 4·5 5·5 5·8 5·8 5·8 5·9	17·5 14·2 11·5 18·5 17·1 65·4 116·8 104·1 84·7 59·1 44·2 36·4	376·1 379·7 377·7 382·6 379·4 376·1 421·8 464·9 488·8 504·5 528·8 541·4	354·4 366·0 377·2 388·4 403·1 415·7 430·5 455·1 472·6 497·0 520·4 541·8	3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 4.1 4.2 4.4 4.6 4.8 5.0 5.3		1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
,649·7 ,689·0 ,714·4 ,749·0 ,779·3 ,775·2 ,845·1 ,890·2 ,983·4 2,015·4 2,014·2 2,025·3	11.8 12.0 12.2 12.5 12.7 12.6 13.1 13.5 14.1 14.3 14.3	42.9 37.0 31.7 29.4 46.6 43.6 43.0 48.2 98.7 98.5 79.2 68.0	1,606·8 1,652·0 1,682·7 1,719·6 1,732·7 1,731·6 1,802·1 1,842·0 1,844·8 1,906·9 1,935·0 1,957·2	1,534.8 1,591.1 1,648.2 1,697.6 1,753.4 1,791.9 1,834.2 1,861.7 1,890.0 1,912.3 1,935.2 1,945.4	10.9 11.3 11.7 12.5 12.8 13.1 13.3 13.5 13.6 13.8 13.9	621·3 623·4 619·1 623·7 628·1 620·0 666·7 696·1 765·2 766·1 755·4 738·9	6.5 6.5 6.5 6.6 6.6 7.0 7.3 8.0 8.0 7.9	37·6 31·9 26·4 23·9 36·1 33·9 33·5 37·3 80·1 80·8 64·6 54·1	583-7 591-5 592-7 599-8 592-0 586-1 633-2 658-8 685-3 690-8 684-7	559·2 574·9 589·9 603·5 614·6 625·5 642·3 652·5 664·6 670·5 680·3 683·6	5.9 6.0 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.7 6.8 7.0 7.1 7.2		1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 \$ Aug 13 \$ Sep 10 \$ Oct 8 \$ Nov 12 Dec 10
2,122·8 2,106·5 2,073·5 2,073·5 2,075·0 2,063·4 2,042·9 2,088·3 2,113·8 2,208·6 2,208·6 2,228·4 2,228·4	15-4 15-3 15-0 15-0 14-9 14-8 15-1 15-3 16-6 16-0 16-1 16-4	71.0 62.3 53.8 50.0 60.3 57.2 57.4 59.8 114.9 97.3 82.8 74.1	2,051·8 2,044·2 2,019·7 2,025·0 2,003·1 1,985·7 2,030·9 2,054·0 2,093·7 2,110·1 2,145·6 2,193·9	1,978.4 1,982.1 1,984.8 2,004.7 2,024.1 2,047.4 2,076.7 2,090.0 2,113.2 2,130.1 2,146.1 R 2,176.7	14·3 14·4 14·4 14·5 14·7 14·8 15·0 15·1 15·3 15·4 15·6 15·8	773-5 763-8 747-3 743-5 737-0 726-7 764-2 785-0 857-6 841-6 834-6 829-0	8·2 8·1 7·9 7·8 7·8 7·7 8·1 8·3 9·0 8·9 8·8 8·7	56.3 49.0 41.2 36.9 44.2 41.8 42.0 42.7 89.0 76.9 64.7 56.5	717·2 714·7 706·1 706·6 692·8 684·9 722·2 742·3 768·6 764·7 769·9 772·5	692·1 697·7 703·1 710·4 715·7 725·3 737·1 742·4 753·2 756·0 759·4 R	7·3 7·4 7·4 7·5 7·6 7·8 7·9 8·0 8·0 8·1	307-6 308-9	1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 April 15 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT* GB summary

TH	OI	10	A	AI	-	

GREAT BRITAIN	MALE ANI	DFEMALE										3/5/8
	UNEMPLO	YED			UNEMPLO	YED EXCLU	DING SCHOO	L LEAVERS		UNEMPLO	YED BY DUF	RATION
	Number	Per cent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted			Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
			included in unem- ployed	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
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982	713·4 799·1 566·1 571·4 901·7 1.249·8 1.344·9 1.320·7 1.233·9 1.590·5 2.422·4 2,808·5	3·2 3·6 2·5 2·5 3·9 5·4 5·7 5·6 5·2 6·8 10·5 12·4	6·4 10·2 4·0 7·8 36·1 68·6 84·7 78·6 63·6 97·8 94·0 117·3		707·0 788·9 562·2 563·6 865·6 1,181·2 1,260·2 1,242·0 1,170·3 1,492·7 2,328·4 2,691·3		3·3 3·6 2·6 2·6 3·9 5·2 5·5 5·4 5·0 6·4 10·1 11·8					
1971 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	645·1 654·1 669·6 678·9 684·7 661·0 672·2 720·7 744·1 776·1 817·1 837·6	2·9 3·0 3·0 3·1 3·0 3·2 3·3 3·5 3·7 3·8	0·2 ————————————————————————————————————		644-9 654-1 669-6 677-5 683-8 660-4 665-3 687-9 725-2 767-8 813-0 835-0	600-8 626-2 649-5 675-1 717-4 730-2 739-8 747-5 764-4 796-0 829-6 848-0	2·7 2·8 2·9 3·0 3·2 3·3 3·3 3·4 3·4 3·6 3·7 3·8	25·4 23·3 25·6 42·3 12·8 9·6 7·7 16·9 31·6 33·6 18·4	24.8 30.4 26.9 21.6 10.0 11.4 18.7 27.4 27.9			
972 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	893-5 895-6 897-6 876-0 802-9 740-8 736-0 770-5 773-1 749-4 737-0 716-7	4·0 4·0 3·9 3·6 3·3 3·3 3·4 3·5 3·3 3·3	3·0 2·4 2·2 6·5 3·5 3·7 11·2 40·2 26·2 12·2 6·4 4·6		890·5 893·2 895·5 869·5 737·1 724·8 730·3 746·9 737·2 730·7 712·1	845-6 865-8 877-5 869-2 834-6 807-9 797-2 784-8 784-2 765-7 748-5 725-7	3·8 3·9 3·9 3·7 3·6 3·6 3·5 3·5 3·3	-2·4 20·2 11·7 -8·3 -34·6 -26·7 -10·7 -12·4 -0·6 -18·5 -17·2 -22·8	-24·3 -28·7 -27·3 -22·1 -17·7 -14·7 -17·7 -18·4 -23·1 -19·9 -19·3 -15·5			
973 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sep 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	741.6 691.5 660.1 625.3 572.6 528.5 511.6 524.3 503.5 487.5 477.3	3.3 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.3 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.1	3.7 2.4 1.8 1.5 1.2 1.8 5.2 16.5 8.7 2.8		737·9 689·1 658·3 623·8 571·4 526·7 506·4 507·8 494·8 484·8 476·3 468·7	692-8 662-3 643-9 626-4 609-3 599-7 573-4 554-1 530-4 513-6 496-2 483-9	3·1 2·9 2·8 2·8 2·7 2·6 2·5 2·4 2·3 2·3 2·3 2·2	-32·9 -30·5 -18·4 -17·5 -17·1 -9·6 -26·3 -19·3 -23·7 -16·8 -17·4 -12·3	16.5 12.1 9.8 7.9 -10.4 -23.2 -24.0 -16.6 -7.9 -10.5 -12.1 -19.5			
974 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	583·0 584·2 574·5 561·9 520·9 501·9 522·1 597·1 592·3 587·1 600·2 631·0	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.3 2.2 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	1.9 0.7 0.2 1.2 1.7 2.7 10.9 40.5 22.0 6.3 3.0 2.3		581-1 583-5 574-3 560-7 519-2 499-2 511-1 556-7 570-3 580-8 597-2 628-6	534·3 556·6 564·5 567·7 561·1 575·2 573·0 593·6 602·3 610·0 619·0 644·5	2·3 2·4 2·5 2·5 2·5 2·5 2·6 2·7 2·7 2·8	50·4 22·3 7·9 3·2 -6·6 14·1 -2·2 20·6 8·7 7·7 9·0 25·5	6.9 20.1 26.9 11.1 1.5 3.6 1.8 10.8 9.0 12.3 8.5			
975 Jan 20 Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	718·2 735·1 745·9 778·9 778·9 788·4 802·8 903·8 1,045·6 1,047·9 1,055·6 1,081·3 1,116·9	3·1 3·2 3·2 3·4 3·5 3·9 4·6 4·6 4·7 4·9	2.8 3.7 2.0 11.0 8.0 14.3 49.4 135.6 98.5 51.8 31.5 24.9		715-4 731-4 743-8 767-9 780-4 788-5 854-4 910-1 949-4 1,003-8 1,049-8 1,049-8	674-5 703-2 737-7 778-8 826-7 869-4 911-7 940-7 976-5 1,032-9 1,072-7 1,109-9	2.9 3.1 3.2 3.4 3.6 3.8 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.5 4.7 4.8	30.0 28.7 34.5 41.1 47.9 42.7 42.3 29.0 35.8 56.4 39.8 37.2	21.5 28.1 31.1 34.8 41.2 43.9 44.3 38.0 35.7 40.4 44.5			

^{*} New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.2

THOUSAND

MALE						FEMALE		783					GREAT BRITAIN
UNEMPLO	DYED		SCHOOL	DYED EXCL	UDING	UNEMPLO	OYED			OYED EXCLU	UDING	MARRIED	Dilliant
Number	Per cent	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	y adjusted	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	Number	
		included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent			leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent		
616·8 682·8 482·9 488·3 735·7 969·1 1,004·0 965·7 887·2 1,129·1 1,773·3 2,055·9	4·4 4·9 3·5 5·3 6·9 7·1 6·9 6·4 8·1 12·9 15·2	4-3 6-8 2-6 4-9 20-4 37-5 43-4 40-4 33-1 51-2 51-4 66-2	612·5 676·0 480·3 483·4 715·3 931·6 960·5 925·3 854·1 1,077·9 1,721·9 1,989·7		4.5 4.9 3.5 3.6 5.2 6.7 6.7 6.2 7.8 12.5 14.7	96·6 116·3 83·2 83·1 166·0 280·7 340·9 354·9 346·7 461·3 649·1 752·6	1·2 1·4 0·9 0·9 1·8 3·6 3·7 3·6 4·8 7·0 8·1	2.8 3.4 1.3 2.9 15.7 31.1 41.2 38.3 30.4 46.6 42.6 51.1	94·5 112·9 81·9 80·2 150·3 249·6 299·7 316·7 316·3 414·8 606·5 701·6		1.2 1.4 1.0 1.0 1.7 2.8 3.3 3.4 3.3 4.3 6.5 7.6		1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977 1978 1980 1981
560·8 566·3 578·0 589·6 595·2 578·2 578·2 587·8 623·1 639·4 664·0 698·9 720·1	4·0 4·1 4·2 4·3 4·1 4·5 4·6 4·7 5·1	0.2 	560-7 566-3 578-0 588-7 594-4 577-5 583-4 601-9 627-1 658-5 695-9 718-0	521.0 540.6 558.5 582.0 616.8 628.1 638.8 646.1 656.9 682.4 710.8 726.9	3.7 3.9 4.0 4.2 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.9 5.1	84·3 87·7 91·6 89·3 89·5 82·8 84·4 97·6 104·7 112·1 118·2 117·5	1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.4	0·4 2·6 11·6 6·6 2·8 1·1 0·5	84·3 87·7 91·6 88·8 89·4 82·8 81·8 86·0 98·1 109·3 117·1 117·1	79·8 85·6 91·0 93·1 100·6 102·1 101·0 101·4 107·5 113·6 118·8 121·1	0.8 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9 1.0 1.0 1.0		1971 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6
768-6 770-1 770-7 751-4 688-7 638-0 631-8 652-9 656-6 634-4 622-4 608-2	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.4 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.4	2·2 1·8 1·7 4·5 2·7 2·8 7·2 25·9 16·7 8·3 4·5 3·3	766·3 768·3 769·0 746·9 686·0 635·2 624·6 627·0 639·9 626·0 617·9 604·9	726·4 743·1 751·3 741·6 709·1 685·8 678·4 667·6 668·3 650·3 633·9 614·3	5·2 5·3 5·4 5·3 5·1 4·9 4·9 4·8 4·7 4·5 4·4	124·9 125·5 126·9 124·7 114·2 102·8 104·2 117·6 116·5 115·0 114·6 108·5	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.4 1.4	0.8 0.5 0.5 2.0 0.8 0.9 4.0 14.3 9.4 3.9 1.9	124·2 124·9 126·4 122·6 113·5 101·8 100·2 103·3 107·0 111·1 112·7 107·2	119·2 122·7 126·2 127·6 125·5 122·1 118·8 117·2 115·9 115·4 111·4	1·1 1·2 1·3 1·4 1·6 1·7 1·8 1·9 2·1 2·2 2·3		1972 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
628·2 586·0 560·2 531·0 490·0 454·6 438·8 446·0 429·2 416·5 409·0 405·1	4·5 4·2 4·0 3·8 3·5 3·3 3·1 3·2 3·1 3·9 2·9	2·8 1·8 1·3 1·1 0·8 1·2 3·4 10·9 5·4 1·7 0·6 0·4	625-5 584-2 558-9 529-9 489-2 453-4 435-4 435-1 423-8 414-8 408-3 404-7	585-9 559-8 543-8 526-5 513-7 504-1 485-1 469-8 451-6 439-7 426-4 415-4	4-2 4-0 3-9 3-8 3-7 3-6 3-5 3-4 3-2 3-1 3-0	113·4 105·5 99·9 94·3 82·5 73·9 72·8 78·3 74·3 71·0 68·4 64·4	1.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8	1.0 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.6 1.8 5.6 3.4 1.1 0.4	112·4 104·8 99·4 93·9 82·2 73·4 70·9 72·7 71·0 69·9 64·0	106-9 102-5 100-1 99-9 95-6 95-6 88-3 78-8 73-9 69-8 68-5	2·4 2·5 2·6 2·7 2·7 2·8 2·8 2·9 3·0 3·0 3·0		1973 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sep 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10
499·4 501·2 496·0 482·4 450·6 435·8 449·8 502·6 498·3 498·7 508·9 536·1	3.6 3.6 3.5 3.3 3.2 3.3 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.7	1·3 0·4 0·1 0·7 1·1 1·8 7·3 26·1 13·3 3·9 1·7 1·3	498·1 500·8 495·9 481·8 449·5 433·9 442·4 476·5 485·1 494·8 507·2 534·8	458·0 476·6 484·1 481·2 475·4 484·9 488·1 505·0 511·4 520·6 527·2 546·8	3.3 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.4 3.5 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.8	83·7 83·0 78·5 79·5 70·3 66·2 72·3 94·6 94·0 88·4 91·3 94·8	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.8 1.1 1.0 1.0	0·7 0·2 0·1 0·6 0·6 0·9 3·6 14·5 8·7 2·4 1·3	83·0 82·7 78·4 78·9 69·8 65·3 66·7 80·1 85·2 86·0 90·0 93·8	76·3 80·0 80·4 86·5 85·7 90·3 84·9 88·6 90·9 89·4 91·8 97·7	1.0 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4		1974 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
603·9 618·0 626·2 652·7 659·8 672·1 737·6 827·7 830·6 840·0 863·1 896·5	4·3 4·4 4·5 4·7 4·7 4·8 5·9 6·0 6·2 6·4	1.8 2.1 1.2 7.0 4.9 8.8 28.7 78.7 54.6 27.6 16.3 13.3	602-0 615-9 625-0 645-7 654-9 663-3 708-9 749-0 776-0 812-4 846-8 883-2	570·1 590·8 615·5 647·3 682·3 715·5 751·0 773·9 800·6 839·0 868·4 896·0	4·1 4·2 4·4 4·7 4·9 5·1 5·6 5·8 6·2 6·4	114-3 117-0 119-7 126-2 128-6 130-7 166-2 217-9 217-3 215-6 218-2 220-4	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	0·9 1·5 0·9 3·9 3·1 5·5 20·7 56·9 43·9 24·2 15·2 11·6	113-3 115-5 118-8 122-2 125-6 125-2 145-5 161-1 173-4 191-4 203-0 208-8	104·4 112·4 122·2 131·5 144·4 153·9 160·7 166·8 175·9 193·9 204·3 213·9	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4		1975 Jan 20 Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11

GREAT BRITAIN MALE AND FEMALE

•	MALE	Constitution of	- Service and	
	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNE
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Act
	971-2	6-9	15.8	95
	967-9	6.9	11.0	95
	952-1	6.8	8.1	94
	947·5 936·3	6·7 6·7	7.5	94
	936.3	6.8	14·3 55·4	92
	1.003-5	7.1	95.4	90
	1,028-1	7.3	95.4	93
	997.7	7.1	64.3	93
	952-8	6.8	32.1	92

	UNEMPLO	OYED			UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	DING SCHOO	LIEAVERS		UNEMBLA	2VED DV DUE	
	Number	Per cent	School	Non-	Actual		y adjusted	LLEAVENS		Up to 4	OVED BY DUF	Over 4
7			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
1976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 e	1,215·9 1,214·1 1,194·1 1,187·5 1,177·0 1,214·7 1,327·8 1,371·6 1,330.4 1,258·2 1,249·9 1,256·8	5·2 5·1 5·1 5·2 5·1 5·2 5·7 5·9 5·7 5·4 5·4	29·1 20·6 15·3 13·9 25·4 99·1 175·4 172·6 123·4 65·8 44·5 38·4		1,186-8 1,193-4 1,178-8 1,173-6 1,151-6 1,115-6 1,152-3 1,199-0 1,206-9 1,192-4 1,205-4 1,218-3	1,134·7 1,162·3 1,175·3 1,187·8 1,202·8 1,203·2 1,210·5 1,225·0 1,226·7 1,221·1 1,229·1 1,233·0	4-9 5-0 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-3 5-3 5-3 5-3	24·8 27·6 13·0 12·5 15·0 0·4 7·3 14·5 1·7 -5·6 8·0 3·9	33·9 29·9 21·8 17·7 13·5 9·3 7·6 7·4 7·8 3·5 1·4 2·1			
1977 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	1,330·5 1,306·5 1,269·5 1,271·5 1,224·1 1,302·9 1,452·9 1,471·7 1,449·9 1,367·7 1,353·0 1,338·7	5·7 5·6 5·4 5·2 5·6 6·3 6·3 5·8 5·7	37·3 29·8 22·8 36·8 31·2 121·2 215·7 196·9 144·9 78·2 57·3 44·2		1,293·3 1,276·7 1,246·7 1,234·8 1,192·9 1,181·7 1,236·5 1,274·9 1,305·0 1,289·5 1,295·7 1,294·5	1,238·7 1,241·5 1,243·5 1,249·7 1,248·6 1,277·4 1,295·9 1,319·9 1,318·5 1,316·9 1,312·1	5.33335.555666666555	5.7 2.8 2.0 6.2 -1.1 28.8 18.5 4.0 20.0 -1.4 -1.6 -4.8	5.9 4.1 3.5 3.7 2.4 11.3 15.4 17.1 14.2 7.5 5.7 -2.6			
1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 April 13 May 11 June 8 July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,404·5 1,365·1 1,319·9 1,308·5 1,245·6 1,281·8 1,401·4 1,429·3 1,350·8 1,274·3 1,244·7 1,222·0	6·0 5·8 5·6 5·3 5·4 6·1 5·7 5·3 5·2	45·2 35·5 27·8 42·6 33·5 116·9 203·7 186·8 112·8 63·9 43·3 31·6		1,359·3 1,329·6 1,292·1 1,265·9 1,212·1 1,164·9 1,197·7 1,242·5 1,238·0 1,210·5 1,201·4 1,190·4	1,301·0 1,289·8 1,287·1 1,279·5 1,271·6 1,268·3 1,261·8 1,266·9 1,252·5 1,240·0 1,219·9 1,206·1	5·5 5·5 5·4 5·4 5·4 5·4 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3	-11·1 -11·2 -2·7 -7·6 -7·9 -3·3 -6·5 5·1 -14·4 -12·5 -20·1 -13·8	-5.8 -9.0 -8.3 -7.2 -6.1 -5.9 -1.6 -5.3 -7.3 -15.7			
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,311·6 1,307·7 1,260·7 1,202·9 1,160·8 1,174·9 1,279·0 1,276·9 1,226·3	5·6 5·5 5·3 5·1 4·9 5·0 5·4 5·4 5·2	34·1 27·0 20·6 17·0 26·4 108·8 176·1 148·7 89·1		1,277·5 1,280·8 1,240·1 1,185·9 1,134·4 1,066·1 1,102·9 1,128·2 1,137·2	1,214·6 1,236·0 1,231·8 1,196·9 1,196·4 1,176·6 1,169·9 1,156·9 1,154·7	5·2 5·2 5·2 5·1 5·1 5·0 5·0 4·9	8·5 21·4 -4·2 -34·9 -0·5 -19·8 -6·7 -13·0 -2·2	-8.5 5.4 8.6 -5.9 -13.2 -18.4 -9.0 -13.2 -7.3			
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,206·0 1,199·1 1,200·7	5·1 5·1 5·1	51·7 35·9 27·3		1,154·4 1,163·1 1,173·4	1,165·2 1,159·0 1,166·4	4·9 4·9 4·9	10·5 -6·2 7·4	-1.6 0.7 3.9			
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,310.8 1,325.1 1,312.9 1,353.4 1,350.3 1,444.3 1,656.9 1,763.2 1,806.4 1,831.6 1,929.4 2,011.3	5.6 5.7 5.6 5.8 5.7 6.2 7.1 7.5 7.7 7.8 8.2 8.6	31.6 25.5 20.4 36.0 32.9 135.8 238.9 215.7 166.7 114.1 84.8 70.8		1,279·2 1,299·5 1,292·5 1,317·4 1,307·3 1,308·5 1,417·9 1,547·5 1,639·8 1,717·5 1,844·7 1,940·5	1,191·4 1,230·3 1,261·0 1,305·8 1,350·8 1,404·6 1,468·1 1,561·0 1,639·9 1,729·6 1,838·3 1,931·3	5·1 5·2 5·4 5·6 5·8 6·0 6·3 6·7 7·0 7·4 7·8 8·2	25·0 38·9 30·7 44·8 45·0 53·8 63·5 92·9 78·9 89·7 108·7 93·0	8·7 23·8 31·5 38·1 40·2 47·9 54·1 70·1 78·4 87·2 92·4 97·1			
981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 \$ Aug 13 § Sep 10 § Oct 8 § Nov 12 Dec 10	2,177-5 2,218-1 2,239-1 2,279-2 2,311-5 2,299-3 2,413-9 2,488-3 2,643-2 2,667-7 2,667-7 2,663-0	9.5 9.6 9.7 9.9 10.0 10.0 10.5 10.8 11.5 11.6 11.6	74·5 63·2 53·1 48·9 76·5 71·5 70·8 80·2 167·8 169·9 136·1 115·3		2,103·1 2,154·9 2,186·0 2,230·3 2,235·1 2,227·8 2,343·1 2,408·2 2,475·4 2,497·8 2,531·6 2,547·6	2,008·6 2,079·0 2,149·1 2,211·7 2,276·3 2,324·8 2,383·4 2,421·0 2,460·9 2,488·5 2,520·7 2,534·1	8·7 9·0 9·3 9·6 9·9 10·1 10·3 10·5 10·7 10·8 10·9 11·0	77.3 70.4 70.1 62.6 64.6 48.5 58.6 37.6 39.9 27.6 32.2 13.4	93·0 80·2 72·6 67·7 65·8 58·6 57·2 48·2 45·4 35·0 33·2 24·4			
982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 April 15 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,790·5 2,765·5 2,717·6 2,714·3 2,695·3 2,663·8 2,744·4 2,789·7 2,950·3 2,950·3 2,950·8 2,984·7	12·3 12·2 12·0 11·9 11·9 11·7 12·1 12·3 13·0 13·0 13·1	120-7 105-2 89-9 81-9 98-4 93-1 93-5 97-0 193-3 166-5 141-7 125-8	117·4 192·2 187.6	2,669-8 2,660-3 2,627-7 2,632-4 2,596-9 2,570-6 2,650-8 2,650-8 2,650-8 2,765-7 2,757-0 2,768-7 2,809-1 2,858-9	2,5782-9 2,582-9 2,590-1 2,615-6 2,638-8 2,670-0 2,710-8 2,728-7 2,761-8 2,780-4 2,798-5 R 2,838-4	11·3 11·4 11·4 11·5 11·6 11·7 11·9 12·0 12·1 12·2 12·3 12·5	39-6 9-2 7-2 25-5 23-2 31-2 40-8 17-9 33-1 18-6 18-1 R 39-9	28·4 20·7 18·7 14·0 18·6 26·6 23·7 30·0 30·0 30·0 23·2 23·3 R	291 294 444 498 129 552 121	2,201 2,196 2,196 2,199 2,282 2,307 2,366 2,411 2,469	203 205 210 210 214 217 219 225

UNEMPLOYMENT* GB Summary

THOUSAND FEMALE GREAT EMPLOYED EXCLUDING HOOL LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS MARRIED School leavers included in unem-ployed Seasonally adjusted Number Per cent Seasonally adjusted Number Number Per cent 1976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11 April 8 May 13 June 10 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 e 244·7 246·2 241·9 240·0 240·7 264·7 324·3 343·5 332·6 305·4 293·1 291·7 13·3 9·6 7·2 6·4 11·1 43·7 80·0 77·1 59·2 33·7 17·3 14·9 222·1 233·0 239·6 244·7 251·6 253·8 259·4 268·9 272·1 273·0 277·7 280·4 231-4 236-6 234-7 233-5 229-5 221-1 244-3 266-4 273-7 275-9 276-8 1977 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 1,017·2 1,001·3 975·5 975·5 939·7 980·1 1,051·7 1,065·6 1,049·5 1,001·5 995·9 998-2 986-3 964-0 955-8 923-3 915-3 937-6 960-8 976-9 965-2 969-4 973-4 19·0 14·9 11·5 19·7 16·4 64·8 114·1 104·8 72·6 36·3 26·5 20·6 954·1 955·3 954·8 958·4 954·3 974·4 982·4 985·5 996·5 993·9 990·2 984·9 313-3 305-3 294-1 296-0 284-4 322-8 400-5 406-1 400-4 366-2 357-1 344-8 18·2 14·9 11·3 17·0 14·8 56·4 101·6 92·0 72·3 41·9 30·8 23·7 295·1 290·4 282·8 279·0 269·6 266·4 298·9 314·1 328·1 324·3 326·4 321·1 284·6 286·2 288·7 291·3 294·3 303·0 313·5 314·4 323·4 324·6 326·7 327·2 1,045·4 1,020·3 990·4 976·0 932·1 942·0 997·7 1,012·1 961·0 916·2 901·3 894·1 7·4 7·3 7·1 7·0 6·6 6·7 7·1 7·2 6·8 6·5 6·4 6·4 21·5 16·9 13·3 21·7 16·7 62·4 108·8 101·1 55·7 30·7 20·6 15·2 1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 April 13 May 11 June 8 July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7 1,023·9 1,003·4 977·2 954·3 915·4 879·6 888·9 911·0 905·3 885·5 880·7 878·9 359·1 344·8 329·5 332·4 313·5 339·8 403·7 417·2 389·8 358·1 343·4 327·9 23.7 18.6 14.6 20.9 16.8 54.6 94.9 85.7 57.1 33.2 22.7 16.4 335·4 326·3 314·9 311·6 296·7 285·3 308·8 331·5 332·7 325·0 320·7 311·5 323-6 321-4 321-2 324-2 323-6 325-3 324-1 329-5 326-2 324-7 320-3 317-9 946·2 953·4 924·5 882·4 839·9 787·5 795·5 806·7 810·4 963·1 967·1 934·9 890·9 853·6 846·7 890·6 887·9 854·8 348·5 340·7 325·8 312·0 307·2 328·2 388·5 389·0 371·5 331·3 327·4 315·6 303·6 294·6 278·6 307·4 321·6 326·8 16.9 13.7 10.3 8.6 13.7 59.3 95.1 81.3 44.4 318·0 321·4 321·7 315·9 323·0 321·6 322·9 319·4 319·5 1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 17·1 13·3 10·2 8·4 12·7 49·6 81·0 67·4 44·7 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 848·6 849·5 858·5 824·1 832·7 845·5 842·2 836·4 838·7 357·4 349·6 342·1 6·0 6·0 27·2 19·1 14·3 330·2 330·5 327·9 323·0 322·6 327·7 Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6 920·6 937·5 932·3 952·8 945·8 950·8 1,017·6 1,105·1 1,174·0 1,236·0 1,339·6 1,422·9 854-4 882-2 902-0 936-2 966-7 1,008-4 1,078-0 1,127-2 1,189-1 1,255-2 1,341-7 1,413-8 935.9 949.8 942.2 971.6 962.9 1,024.0 1,144.8 1,221.6 1,259.9 1,294.0 1,382.8 1,459.8 15.3 12.3 9.9 18.8 17.1 73.2 127.3 116.4 85.9 58.0 43.3 36.8 374·9 375·3 370·7 381·8 377·4 420·3 512·0 541·6 546·5 537·5 546·6 551·5 16·4 13·2 10·6 17·2 15·8 62·6 11·6 99·2 80·8 56·1 41·5 34·0 358·6 362·1 360·2 364·6 361·5 357·7 400·4 442·4 465·8 481·5 505·1 517·5 337·0 348·1 359·0 369·6 384·1 396·2 410·1 433·8 450·8 474·4 496·6 517·5 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.3 4.5 4.7 4.9 5.2 5.4 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 1,474·0 1,529·0 1,584·6 1,633·4 1,687·5 1,725·0 1,766·8 1,793·9 1,821·9 1,844·2 1,866·7 1,877·1 1,583·4 1,621·6 1,646·7 1,681·6 1,710·3 1,706·1 1,775·1 1,819·8 1,908·8 1,932·0 1,941·7 1,952·9 1,544·2 1,588·1 1,618·1 1,655·0 1,667·7 1,666·4 1,735·7 1,775·0 1,817·0 1,839·2 1,867·2 1,889·1 39·2 33·5 28·5 26·6 42·6 39·7 39·4 44·8 91·8 92·8 74·5 63·8 1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 April 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 8 Aug 138 Sep 108 Oct 88 Nov 12 Dec 10 10.7 11.1 11.6 11.9 12.3 12.6 12.9 13.1 13.3 13.4 13.6 13.7 594·2 596·2 592·5 597·7 601·2 593·2 638·7 668·6 734·5 735·7 726·0 710·0 35·3 29·7 24·6 22·3 33·9 31·8 31·4 76·0 77·1 61·6 51·5 558.9 566.7 567.9 575.4 567.4 561.4 607.3 633.2 658.4 658.6 664.4 658.5 534.6 550.0 564.5 578.3 588.8 599.8 616.6 627.1 639.0 644.3 654.0 657.0 2,047·2 2,031·6 1,999·4 2,000·3 1,988·1 1,967·1 2,011·6 2,036·6 2,127·3 2,127·4 2,147·6 2,186·4 1,908 9 1,912 7 1,914 8 1,933 5 1,951 7 1,973 6 2,002 5 2,015 5 2,038 3 2,054 4 66.9 58.6 50.6 46.8 56.4 53.5 53.7 56.3 108.2 92.7 79.3 71.1 1,980·3 1,973·0 1,948·8 1,953·4 1,931·6 1,913·6 1,957·9 1,980·3 2,019·1 2,034·6 2,068·3 2,115·2 743·3 734·0 718·1 714·0 707·2 696·7 732·8 753·1 823·0 807·9 803·2 798·3 1982 Jan 14
Feb 11
Mar 11
April 15
May 13
June 10
July 8
Aug 12
Sep 9
Oct 14 53.7 46.6 39.2 35.0 41.9 39.6 39.8 40.7 85.1 73.8 62.4 54.7 689·5 687·3 678·9 679·0 665·3 657·1 693·0 712·5 737·9 734·1 740·8 743·6 664·8 670·2 675·3 682·1 687·1 696·4 708·3 713·2 723·5 726·0 280.6 278.6 282.5 287.7 291.6 291.6 294.0 295.5

2,068·3 R 2.097·9

New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2-1.

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	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMPI	LOYED EXC	CLUDING SC	CHOOL LEAV	VERS		
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employee	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST						-								
976 977 978 979† Annual 979† averages 980 981	300·2 321·4 296·0 257·7 328·1 547·6	236·5 245·4 222·3 192·3 241·0 407·5	63·8 76·0 73·7 65·4 87·1 140·1	11.5 13.8 11.0 7.8 14.6 16.5	4·0 4·3 3·9 3·4 4·3 7·3	5·3 5·5 5·0 4·3 5·5 9·3	2·1 2·5 2·4 2·1 2·8 4·6	288·7 307·6 285·0 249·9 313·5 531·0		3·9 4·2 3·8 3·4 4·2 7·1			234·0 242·2 220·7 191·2 233·1 398·1	60·7 71·4 70·3 63·1 80·5 132·9
981 Dec 10	617-0	457-6	159-4	22.3	8.3	10.4	5.2	594-7	596-1	8.0	3.8	7.8	446.0	150-1
982 Jan 14	648·2	482·1	166·1	21·8	8·8	11·2	5·5	626·4	605·7	8·2	9·6	7·6	453·8	151·9
Feb 11	648·5	482·7	165·9	18·3	8·8	11·2	5·4	630·3	614·1	8·3	8·4	7·3	459·2	154·9
Mar 11	642·5	479·0	163·5	15·5	8·7	11·1	5·4	627·0	621·0	8·4	6·9	8·3	463·8	157·2
April 15	640·1	477·7	162·4	13·7	8·7	11·1	5·3	626·4	624·8	8·5	3·8	6·4	466·0	158-8
May 13	637·7	476·5	161·2	18·5	8·7	11·0	5·3	619·2	630·3	8·6	5·5	5·4	470·1	160-2
June 10	628·6	469·7	158·9	17·3	8·5	10·9	5·2	611·3	636·3	8·6	6·0	5·1	474·6	161-7
July 8	649·2	480·4	168·8	16·9	8·8	11·1	5·5	632·2	643·2	8·7	6·9	6·1	478·6	164-6
Aug 12	664·5	487·6	176·9	16·9	9·0	11·3	5·8	647·7	649·5	8·8	6·3	6·4	482·5	167-0
Sep 9	699·6	507·6	192·0	37·7	9·5	11·8	6·3	661·9	657·8	8·9	8·3	7·2	488·0	169-8
Oct 14	701·3	509·8	191·5	35-8	9·5	11·8	6·3	665·5	664·2	9·0	6·4	7·0	491·9	172·3
Nov 11	704·1	513·9	190·3	29-9	9·6	11·9	6·2	674·2	673·0 R	9·1 R	8·8 R	7·8 R	498·4 R	174·6 F
Dec 9	711·0	522·8	188·2	26-1	9·7	12·1	6·2	684·9	686·2	9·3	13·2	9·5	508·6	177·6
REATER LONDON (includ	ed in South	East)												
976 977 978 Annual 979† averages 980	146·8 155·0 142·9 126·0 157·5 263·5	117·4 120·3 109·6 96·1 117·1 195·8	29·4 34·7 33·3 29·9 40·4 67·6	4·4 5·7 4·7 3·4 6·0 9·0	3·8 4·1 3·7 3·3 4·2 7·0	5·1 5·3 4·8 4·3 5·3 8·8	1.9 2.3 2.1 1.9 2.6 4.5	142·4 149·4 138·1 122·6 151·5 254·5		3·8 4·0 3·7 3·3 4·0 6·8			116-9 119-4 109-2 95-9 114-0 190-4	28·4 32·9 32·0 29·0 37·6 64·0
1981 Dec 10	297-3	220-1	77.2	11.2	8.0	9.9	5-1	286-1	288-1	7.7	2.0	3.7	215-5	72.6
982 Jan 14	307·7	228·3	79·4	10·7	8·3	10·4	5·3	297·1	289·8	7·8	1·7	2·9	216·8	73·0
Feb 11	310·1	230·0	80·1	8·9	8·4	10·5	5·3	301·2	295·8	8·0	6·0	3·2	220·5	75·3
Mar 11	309·5	230·6	78·9	7·9	8·4	10·5	5·3	301·6	299·6	8·1	3·8	3·8	223·7	75·9
April 15	309·8	230·8	79·0	6·6	8·4	10·5	5·3	303·2	303·1	8·2	3·5	4·4	225·7	77·4
May 13	313·9	233·8	80·1	8·9	8·5	10·6	5·3	304·9	308·1	8·3	5·0	4·1	229·1	79·0
June 10	311·3	231·9	79·4	8·5	8·4	10·6	5·3	302·7	312·2	8·4	4·1	4·2	232·2	80·0
July 8	320·0	236·8	83·2	8·4	8·7	10·8	5·6	311·6	316·9	8·6	4·7	4·6	235·5	81·4
Aug 12	329·4	241·6	87·8	8·3	8·9	11·0	5·9	321·1	320·1	8·7	3·2	4·0	237·4	82·7
Sep 9	341·9	248·6	93·3	16·0	9·3	11·3	6·2	325·9	321·9	8·7	1·8	3·2	238·6	83·3
Oct 14	341·5	248·5	93·1	16·8	9·2	11·3	6·2	324·7	324·7	8·8	2·8	2·6	240·4	84·3
Nov 11	341·1	249·0	92·1	14·6	9·2	11·3	6·1	326·5	326·7 R	8·8	2·0 R	2·2 R	241·6 R	85·1
Dec 9	343·8	252·5	91·4	13·0	9·3	11·5	6·1	330·8	332·9	9·0	6·2	3·7	246·5	86·4
AST ANGLIA														
976 977 978 Annual 979† averages 980 981	32·6 36·1 34·1 30·8 39·2 61·4	26·0 27·9 25·7 22·7 28·5 45·9	6·6 8·2 8·4 8·1 10·7 15·5	1·3 1·7 1·5 1·1 2·0 2·0	4·7 5·1 4·8 4·3 5·5 8·7	6·0 6·4 5·9 5·3 6·6 10·7	2·4 3·0 3·0 2·8 3·7 5·6	31·3 34·4 32·6 29·7 37·2 59·4		4.6 4.9 4.7 4.2 5.2 8.4			25·7 27·5 25·4 22·4 27·5 44·9	6·2 7·5 7·9 7·7 9·7 14·5
1981 Dec 10	67-5	49.9	17.5	2.3	9.6	11.7	6.3	65-2	64-9	9.2	1.1	0.9	48.5	16-4
982 Jan 14	72·0	53·3	18·7	2·2	10·3	12·7	6·8	69·8	66·9	9·6	2·0	1·1	49·8	17·1
Feb 11	72·3	53·7	18·6	1·8	10·4	12·8	6·7	70·5	67·1	9·6	0·2	1·1	49·9	17·2
Mar 11	70·9	52·6	18·2	1·6	10·2	12·6	6·6	69·2	66·7	9·6	-0·4	0·6	49·5	17·2
April 15	70·6	52·3	18·3	1·6	10·1	12·5	6·6	69·1	67·4	9·7	0·7	0·2	50·0	17·4
May 13	69·8	51·8	18·0	2·3	10·0	12·4	6·5	67·5	67·9	9·8	0·5	0·3	50·5	17·4
June 10	67·5	50·3	17·2	2·0	9·7	12·0	6·2	65·5	68·6	9·9	0·7	0·6	51·1	17·5
July 8	68·5	50·4	18·1	1·9	9·8	12·0	6·5	66·6	69·0	9·9	0·4	0·5	51·2	17·8
Aug 12	69·4	51·1	18·3	1·8	10·0	12·2	6·6	67·6	69·6	10·0	0·6	0·6	51·8	17·8
Sep 9	73·8	53·7	20·2	4·2	10·6	12·8	7·3	69·6	71·3	10·2	1·7	0·9	53·0	18·3
Oct 14	75·6	54·8	20·8	3·8	10·9	13·1	7·5	71.9	72·7	10·4	1·4	1·2	54·0	18·7
Nov 11	77·3	56·4	20·9	3·1	11·1	13·5	7·5	74.1	74·5	10·7	1·8	1·6	55·3	19·2
Dec 9	78·7	57·9	20·8	2·7	11·3	13·8	7·5	76.0	75·7	10·9	1·2	1·5	56·2	19·5

^{*} New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.3

PARTY OF THE PARTY	NUMBER	RUNEMPI	LOYED		PER CE	ENT	100000	UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEAV	/ERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted				
				leavers included in un- employed	d 			And the	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
OUTH WEST														
976 977 978 Annual 979† averages 981	99·8 107·7 102·4 90·5 106·9 155·6	78·1 81·5 75·3 64·9 75·3 112·0	21·7 26·1 27·1 25·6 31·6 43·6	4·4 5·2 4·9 3·6 5·5 4·4	6·2 6·5 6·2 5·4 6·4 9·4	8·1 8·3 7·6 6·6 7·7 11·5	3·4 4·0 4·0 3·7 4·6 6·4	95·4 102·4 97·5 86·9 101·5 151·2		6·0 6·3 6·0 5·3 6·1 9·2			76·7 79·8 73·9 63·9 72·4 109·7	20·3 24·2 25·3 24·2 29·1 41·5
981 Dec 10	174-0	124-2	49-8	5.9	10.5	12.8	7.4	168-1	164-3	10-0	0.9	2.1	118-9	45.4
982 Jan 14	182·1	130·4	51·7	6·0	11·1	13·6	7·5	176·1	166·3	10·1	2·0	1·7	120·7	45·6
Feb 11	181·4	129·7	51·7	5·3	11·0	13·5	7·5	176·1	167·7	10·2	1·4	1·4	121·2	46·5
Mar 11	177·3	127·2	50·1	4·5	10·8	13·3	7·3	172·8	167·4	10·2	-0·3	1·0	120·9	46·5
April 15	174·7	125·7	48·9	4·2	10·6	13·1	7·1	170·5	167·9	10·2	0·5	0·5	121·1	46·7
May 13	170·2	123·0	47·2	5·1	10·3	12·8	6·9	165·1	169·0	10·3	1·1	0·4	122·0	47·0
June 10	164·6	119·5	45·1	4·6	10·0	12·4	6·6	159·9	171·5	10·4	2·5	1·4	123·7	47·8
July 8	169·5	122·5	47·0	4·5	10·3	12·8	6·8	165·0	173·1	10·5	1·6	1·7	124·9	48·2
Aug 12	172·9	123·9	49·0	4·6	10·5	12·9	7·1	168·3	174·3	10·6	1·2	1·8	125·6	48·7
Sep 9	182·8	129·1	53·7	9·2	11·1	13·4	7·8	173·6	177·7	10·8	3·4	2·1	127·6	50·1
Oct 14	187·1	131·9	55·2	8·6	11·4	13·7	8·0	179·1	179·1	10·9	1-4	2·0	128·4	50·7
Nov 11	191·0	134·7	56·3	6·7	11·6	14·0	8·2	184·2	180·5 R	11·0	1-4 R	2·1	129·4 R	51·1 R
Dec 9	194·8	138·4	56·4	6·0	11·8	14·4	8·2	188·9	185·0	11·2	4-5	2·4	132·9	52·1
VEST MIDLANDS														
976 977 978 979 Annual 979† averages 980	126·6 127·3 122·5 120·2 170·1 290·6	97·1 93·1 88·0 85·4 119·4 213·9	29·5 34·2 34·5 34·9 50·7 76·6	8·1 9·8 8·9 7·2 12·2 12·3	5·5 5·5 5·3 5·2 7·4 12·9	6·8 6·6 6·2 6·1 8·6 15·6	3·3 3·8 3·8 3·8 5·5 8·6	118·4 117·5 113·6 113·0 157·9 278·3		5·2 5·1 5·0 4·9 6·9 12·3			94·2 89·9 85·1 82·7 113·3 207·3	26·0 29·4 30·3 31·6 44·6 71·0
981 Dec 10	322-2	238-1	84-2	15-5	14.3	17-4	9.5	306-8	306-6	13.6	3.4	3.5	229-1	77.5
982 Jan 14	334·8	248·1	86·7	15·4	15·1	18·5	10·0	319·4	312·6	14·1	6·0	3·7	234·3	78·3
Feb 11	331·2	246·3	84·9	13·3	15·0	18·4	9·7	317·9	312·9	14·2	0·3	3·2	234·6	78·3
Mar 11	326·0	242·6	83·4	11·1	14·7	18·1	9·6	314·9	313·0	14·2	0·1	2·1	233·9	79·1
April 15	326·1	242·7	83·5	10·2	14·7	18·1	9·6	315·9	315·3	14·3	2·3	0·9	235·6	79·7
May 13	324·4	241·1	83·2	12·3	14·7	18·0	9·6	312·1	317·0	14·3	1·7	1·4	236·5	80·5
June 10	323·0	240·4	82·6	11·5	14·6	17·9	9·5	311·5	320·2	14·5	3·2	2·4	238·8	81·4
July 8	331·4	245·3	86·1	11·5	15·0	18·3	9·9	319·8	324·9	14·7	4·7	3·2	242·5	82·4
Aug 12	337·5	249·1	88·4	12·3	15·3	18·6	10·1	325·2	324·4	14·7	-0·5	2·5	243·2	81·2
Sep 9	357·9	260·6	97·3	24·2	16·2	19·4	11·2	333·7	331·7	15·0	7·3	3·8	247·3	84·4
Oct 14	353·4	259·2	94·2	21·3	16·0	19·3	10·8	332·2	331·5	15·0	-0·2	2·2	248·3	83·2
Nov 11	353·0	260·3	92·7	18·1	16·0	19·4	10·6	334·9	334·2 R	15·1	2·7 R	3·3 R	250·4 F	83·8 F
Dec 9	355·6	263·6	92·0	16·1	16·1	19·7	10·6	339·6	339·3	15·3	5·1	2·1	254·1	85·2
EAST MIDLANDS													54.0	14.3
1976 1977 Annual 1979 Annual 1979 averages 1980	71·0 75·9 75·9 70·9 98·7 155·3	55·4 57·4 56·4 52·5 71·6 115·3	15·6 18·4 19·5 18·5 27·1 39·9	3·7 4·5 4·0 3·2 6·3 5·6	4·5 4·8 4·7 4·4 6·1 9·8	5·8 6·0 5·8 5·4 7·4 12·0	2·5 2·9 3·0 2·8 4·2 6·3	67·3 71·4 71·8 67·7 92·4 149·7		4·4 4·6 4·5 4·2 5·7 9·4			55·8 55·0 51·3 68·4 112·3	16·7 17·9 17·2 24·1 37·4
1981 Dec 10	167-8	124-7	43-1	6-6	10.5	13.0	6.8	161-2	160-9	10.1	0.8	1.2	120-4	40.5
1982 Jan 14	176·7	131·8	44·8	6·6	11·2	13·9	7·1	170·1	165·1	10·5	4·2	2·1	124·1	41·0
Feb 11	173·8	129·7	44·1	5·7	11·0	13·7	7·0	168·2	163·4	10·4	-1·7	1·1	122·4	41·0
Mar 11	170·2	127·4	42·8	4·7	10·8	13·5	6·8	165·5	163·6	10·4	0·2	0·9	122·4	41·2
April 15	170·9	127·6	43·3	4·2	10·8	13·5	6·9	166·7	165·3	10·5	1·7	0·1	123·4	41·9
May 13	170·5	127·2	43·4	5·6	10·8	13·4	6·9	164·9	167·3	10·6	2·0	1·3	125·0	42·3
June 10	168·2	125·3	42·9	5·1	10·7	13·2	6·8	163·1	168·3	10·7	1·0	1·6	125·7	42·6
July 8	172·6	127·3	45·3	4·9	10·9	13·5	7·2	167·7	171·2	10·9	2·9	2·0	127·5	43·7
Aug 12	175·1	128·7	46·4	5·1	11·1	13·6	7·4	169·9	170·9	10·8	-0·3	1·2	127·4	43·5
Sep 9	186·2	134·8	51·4	11·5	11·8	14·2	8·1	174·6	174·3	11·1	3·4	2·0	129·5	44·8
Oct 14	183·0	133-8	49·2	9·1	11.6	14·1	7·8	173·9	175·0	11·1	0·7	1·3	130·3	44·7
Nov 11	184·4	135-5	48·9	7·7	11.7	14·3	7·7	176·7	177·2 R	11·2	2·2 R	2·1 R	131·7	R 45·5 I
Dec 9	187·7	138-9	48·9	6·7	11.9	14·7	7·7	181·1	180·8	11·5	3·6	2·2	134·4	46·4

144-7 49-6

49·7 49·9 50·1

0·6 -0·2 0·1

	NUMBE	R UNEMPL	OYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMPI	LOYED EXC	CLUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted				
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	48		leavers included in un- employed	ı 				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
YORKSHIRE AND HUME	BERSIDE													
1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979† Averages 1980 1981	109·6 114·9 119·2 114·6 154·6 237·2	85·6 86·1 87·6 82·2 109·9 175·9	24·0 28·8 31·6 32·3 44·7 61·3	6·2 7·3 7·3 6·4 11·0 9·8	5·3 5·5 5·7 5·4 7·4 11·6	6·7 6·7 6·9 6·5 8·7 14·2	3·0 3·5 3·8 3·8 5·3 7·6	103·3 107·5 111·8 108·2 143·7 227·4		5·1 5·2 5·4 5·2 6·9 11·1			83.5 83.7 85.2 80.1 104.5 170.7	21·5 25·5 28·4 29·4 39·2 56·7
1981 Dec 10	260-6	193-2	67-3	12.8	12.7	15-6	8.3	247-7	246-4	12.0	1.7	1.8	184-9	61.5
1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	270·4 268·1 263·0	200·4 198·5 195·0	70·0 69·6 68·0	12·3 11·0 9·3	13·4 13·3 13·0	16·4 16·3 16·0	8·7 8·7 8·5	258·1 257·1 253·7	249·4 250·0 249·9	12·3 12·4 12·4	3·0 0·6 -0·1	2·2 1·8 1·2	187·0 186·6 186·2	62·4 63·4 63·7
April 15 May 13 June 10	261·7 262·7 259·1	194·1 194·9 192·5	67·6 67·8 66·6	8·5 10·9 10·1	12·9 13·0 12·8	15·9 16·0 15·8	8·4 8·5 8·3	253·2 251·8 249·0	252·2 255·7 258·8	12·5 12·7 12·8	2·3 3·5 3·1	0·9 1·9 3·0	187·7 190·6 193·0	64·5 65·1 65·8
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	266·3 270·3 288·3	196·2 198·2 208·4	70·1 72·1 79·9	10·2 10·7 22·2	13·2 13·4 14·3	16·1 16·2 17·1	8·8 9·0 10·0	256·1 259·6 266·1	261·4 263·0 265·5	12·9 13·0 13·1	2·6 1·6 2·5	3·1 2·4 2·2	195·0 196·3 197·7	66·4 66·7 67·8
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	286·8 288·9 292·2	208·4 211·6 215·6	78·4 77·3 76·6	19·7 16·6 14·6	14·2 14·3 14·5	17·1 17·3 17·7	9·8 9·7 9·6	267·1 272·3 277·6	267-8 271-5 R 276-3	13·3 13·4 R 13·7	2·3 3·7 R 4·8	2·1 2·8 R 3·6	199·1 202·4 R 206·2	68·7 69·1 70·1
NORTH WEST														
1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979† Averages 1980 1981	188·4 199·1 197·7 187·0 242·1 354·9	147·8 149·6 145·0 134·9 171·5 257·9	40·6 49·5 52·6 52·1 70·6 97·0	12·1 15·1 14·1 11·2 15·4 13·9	6·7 7·0 6·9 6·6 8·6 12·8	8·7 8·8 8·6 8·1 10·4 15·8	3·6 4·3 4·5 4·4 6·0 8·6	176·3 184·0 183·6 175·8 226·7 341·0		6·3 6·6 6·5 6·2 8·0 12·3			142·7 143·2 139·3 130·2 163·3 250·2	36·2 43·3 46·9 47·6 63·5 90·8
1981 Dec 10	385-9	282.2	103-8	17-2	14.0	17.3	9-2	368-7	369-1	13.4	1-1	1.7	272-2	96.9
1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	402·0 395·7 390·5	293·5 289·4 286·5	108·4 106·3 103·9	16·9 14·6 12·8	14·8 14·6 14·4	18·3 18·1 17·9	9·7 9·5 9·3	385·1 381·1 377·7	375-0 373-5 376-0	13·8 13·7 13·8	5·9 -1·5 2·5	2·9 1·8 2·3	277·1 275·4 277·4	97·9 98·1 98·6
April 15 May 13 June 10	393·8 393·3 391·1	289·8 289·5 288·5	104·0 103·8 102·5	11·5 13·9 13·6	14·5 14·5 14·4	18·1 18·1 18·0	9·3 9·3 9·2	382·3 379·4 377·4	382-2 385-6 390-8	14·1 14·2 14·4	6·2 3·4 5·2	2·4 4·0 4·9	282·3 285·1 288·6	99·9 100·5 102·2
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	403·8 409·3 431·7	296·1 299·5 312·2	107·7 109·9 119·6	14·2 14·8 26·6	14·9 15·1 15·9	18·5 18·7 19·5	9·6 9·8 10·7	389·7 394·5 405·1	393·2 395·3 399·8	14·5 14·5 14·7	2·4 2·1 4·5	3·7 3·2 3·0	291·0 292·6 295·5	102·2 102·7 104·3
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	425·6 426·2 430·1	310·0 311·7 316·2	115·6 114·5 113·9	22·6 19·6 17·6	15·7 15·7 15·8	19·4 19·5 19·8	10·3 10·3 10·2	403·0 406·6 412·5	403·5 406·3 R 412·9	14·8 14·9 R 15·2	3·7 2·8 R 6·6	3·4 3·7 R 4·4	298·9 300·7 R 305·9	104·6 105·6 R 107·0
NORTH														
1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979† averages 1980 1981	98·0 109·0 116·3 113·7 140·8 192·0	74·2 79·4 83·7 81·0 99·9 141·0	23·8 29·6 32·6 32·6 40·8 50·9	7·2 8·5 8·5 7·1 9·8 8·9	7·2 8·0 8·6 8·3 10·4 14·6	8·8 9·4 10·1 9·8 12·2 17·6	4·7 5·7 6·2 6·1 7·7 9·9	90·8 100·5 107·7 106·5 130·9 183·0		6·8 7·4 8·0 7·9 9·7			70·9 75·8 79·9 77·6 94·8 136·2	20·9 25·7 28·8 29·6 36·2 46·8

19·5 19·3 19·3

14·4 12·4 11·1

14-8

195-5 194-3

206-6 207-8 210-5

210·9 211·7 R 214·5

202·5 204·2 210·2

1981 Dec 10

1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11

July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2 · 4

9, 1982

NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER CE	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	CHOOL LE	AVERS	R	ate
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual		lly adjusted				ercen
als/n = 4 + 15 35 15 15 15 15 15 15				included in un- employe	d				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Fema
WALES							10000						50.0	14.7
1976 1977 Annual 1979 [†] Averages 1980 1981	75·4 81·3 84·8 80·5 102·7 145·9	58·7 60·5 61·6 57·1 72·0 106·8	16·7 20·8 23·2 23·4 30·7 39·1	5·1 6·2 6·4 5·3 7·4 6·5	7·1 7·6 7·7 7·4 9·5 13·9	8·8 9·1 9·2 8·6 11·0 16·6	4·2 5·1 5·5 5·4 7·3 9·6	70·3 75·1 78·4 75·2 95·3 139·4		6·7 7·1 7·3 6·9 8·9 13·3			56·6 58·1 59·2 55·0 68·3 103·3	14·7 18·1 20·3 21·1 27·0 36·1
1981 Dec 10	158-8	116.5	42-3	7.5	15.1	18-1	10.4	151.3	149-1	14.2	_	1.0	110.7	38.4
1982 Jan 14	166·6	122·0	44·6	7·9	16·2	19·5	11·0	158·7	152·5	14·8	3·4	2·0	113·2	39·3
Feb 11	165·2	121·6	43·5	7·1	16·0	19·4	10·8	158·1	153·5	14·9	1·0	1·5	114·4	39·1
Mar 11	161·0	118·1	42·9	6·0	15·6	18·8	10·6	155·0	153·2	14·9	-0·3	1·4	113·2	40·0
April 15	160·3	118·6	41·8	5·4	15·5	18·9	10·3	154·9	154·2	15·0	1·0	0·6	114·6	39·6
May 13	158·4	116·8	41·5	7·1	15·4	18·6	10·3	151·3	154·6	15·0	0·4	0·4	114·8	39·8
June 10	155·2	115·0	40·2	6·4	15·1	18·3	10·0	148·8	155·4	15·1	0·8	0·7	115·2	40·2
July 8	159·3	117·2	42·1	6·1	15·5	18·7	10·4	153·2	157·4	15·3	2·0	1·1	116·8	40·6
Aug 12	160·5	117·8	42·8	6·3	15·6	18·8	10·6	154·2	157·8	15·3	0·4	1·1	117·0	40·8
Sep 9	172·6	124·8	47·9	13·2	16·7	19·9	11·9	159·4	159·4	15·5	1·6	1·3	118·0	41·4
Oct 14	171·2	124·7	46·5	10·2	16·6	19·9	11·5	160·9	160·6	15·6	1·2	1·1	119·1	41.5
Nov 11	172·4	126·3	46·1	8·8	16·7	20·1	11·4	163·6	161·4 R	15·7	0·8 R	1·2 R	120·0 I	R 41.4
Dec 9	174·6	128·5	46·0	7·7	16·9	20·5	11·4	166·9	164·8	16·0	3·4	1·8	122·5	42.3
SCOTLAND														
1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979† averages 1980 1981	148-3 172-1 172-0 168-3 207-9 282-8	109·9 122·8 120·1 114·4 140·3 197·6	38·4 49·3 52·0 53·9 67·6 85·2	8·6 12·4 11·6 10·1 13·2 14·6	6·7 7·7 7·7 7·5 9·3 12·9	8·4 9·3 9·1 8·7 10·8 15·4	4·3 5·3 5·7 5·7 7·2 9·4	139·8 159·7 160·4 158·2 194·7 268·2		6·4 7·2 7·3 7·1 8·7 12·2			106·8 117·5 115·3 110·0 133·2 189·4	35.6 44.8 47.8 50.2 61.6 78.7
1981 Dec 10	303-6	215-1	88.5	13.9	13.8	16.7	9.7	289.7	287-5	13-1	1.3	1-7	205.2	82-3
1982 Jan 14	323·7	227·7	96·1	21·9	14·9	17·9	10·7	301·8	291·5	13·4	4·0	2·5	206·9	84·6
Feb 11	319·7	225·0	94·7	19·7	14·7	17·7	10·5	300·0	291·6	13·4	0·1	1·8	207·0	84·6
Mar 11	311·4	219·3	92·0	17·0	14·3	17·2	10·2	294·4	290·8	13·4	-0·8	1·1	206·7	84·1
April 15	309·6	218·5	91·1	15·0	14·2	17·2	10·1	294·6	293·5	13.5	2·7	0·7	208·7	84·8
May 13	303·1	214·9	88·3	14·0	13·9	16·9	9·8	289·2	296·0	13.6	2·5	1·5	211·0	85·0
June 10	302·3	213·9	88·4	14·0	13·9	16·8	9·8	288·3	298·0	13.7	2·0	2·4	212·4	85·6
July 8	312·7	219·1	93·6	14·6	14·4	17·2	10·4	298·1	302·1	13·9	4·1	2·9	214·4	87·7
Aug 12	316·4	222·3	94·1	14·9	14·6	17·5	10·4	301·5	302·9	13·9	0·8	2·3	216·0	86·9
Sep 9	327·9	229·0	98·9	25·1	15·1	18·0	11·0	302·8	305·4	14·0	2·5	2·5	218·0	87·4
Oct 14	327·0	229-6	97·4	21·8	15·0	18·1	10·8	305·3	307·1	14·1	1·7	1·7	219·4	87·7
Nov 11	329·1	231-5	97·6	18·8	15·1	18·2	10·8	310·3	309·1 F	14·2	2·0 R	2·1	220·5	R 88·6
Dec 9	333·2	235-7	97·5	17·3	15·3	18·5	10·8	315·9	313·8	14·4	4·7	2·8	223·6	90·2
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1976 1977 1978 1978 Annual 1979† averages 1980 1981	51·8 57·9 62·3 61·8 74·5 98·0	36·5 40·8 43·8 43·0 51·5 70·0	15·3 17·0 18·4 18·9 22·9 27·9	3·7 5·0 5·2 4·8 6·4 6·6	9·5 10·5 11·0 10·8 13·0 17·3	11·0 12·4 13·2 13·0 15·7 21·6	7·1 7·7 7·9 7·8 9·3 11·6	48·2 52·8 57·0 57·0 68·1 91·4		8·8 9·6 10·1 9·9 11·9 16·2			34·5 38·0 40·9 40·1 47·7 66·0	13.7 14.8 16.2 16.9 20.4 25.6
1981 Dec 10	101-2	72-3	28-9	6.9	17-9	22.3	12.0	94-3	94.9	16.8	0.1	0.4	68.3	26.6
1982 Jan 14	105·8	75·5	30·2	6·6	19·0	23·9	12·5	99·1	96·8	17·3	1·9	0·8	69·5	27.5
Feb 11	104·7	74·9	29·8	6·1	18·8	23·7	12·3	98·6	96·9	17·4	0·1	0·7	69·4	27.5
Mar 11	103·2	74·1	29·2	5·0	18·5	23·4	12·1	98·2	97·8	17·5	0·9	1·0	70·0	27.8
April 15	104·2	74·7	29·5	5·0	18·7	23·6	12·2	99·2	99·5	17·8	1·7	0·9	71·2	28-3
May 13	105·1	75·3	29·8	6·2	18·8	23·8	12·3	99·0	101·0	18·1	1·5	1·4	72·4	28-3
June 10	105·8	75·8	30·0	5·8	19·0	24·0	12·4	100·0	102·7	18·4	1·7	1·6	73·8	28-3
July 8	108·2	76·7	31·4	5·8	19·4	24·3	13·0	102·3	103·0	18·5	0·3	1·2	74·2	28-8
Aug 12	109·0	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	29-3
Oct 14	113·7	80·1	33·7	7·7	20·4	25·3	13·9	106·0	105·8	19·0	1·2	0·9	75·8	30·0
Nov 11	112·2	80·8	31·4	5·7	20·1	25·6	13·0	106·5	107·0	19·2	1·2	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

^{*} New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2-1

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS				per cent	Same of the second second	DE CHAN			per cen
South West	1999			A ₁	East Anglia	446			10000
SDA Other DA	5,094 24,584	1,687 11,650	6,781 36,234	20·0 15·8	Cambridge Great Yarmouth	3,698 4,696	1,431 1,590 2,534	5,129 6,286	5·7 17·0
IA Unassisted	12,404 96,313	5,161 37,948	17,565 134,261	15·8 10·4	**Ipswich Lowestoft	7,530 3,255	2,534 1,240	10,064 4,495	9·3 15·5
All	138,395	56,446	194,841	11.8	**Norwich	10,040	3,228	13,268	10-3
ast Midlands					Peterborough	7,294	2,431	9,725	14-8
SDA Other DA	4,755	1,341	6,096	20.2	South West Bath	3,344	1,151	4,495	9.6
IA	4,036	1,587 45,937	5,623 176,008	19-5	**Bournemouth **Bristol	12,972 25,206	4,486 9,238	17,458 34,444	12·1 10·5
Unassisted All	130,071 138,862	48,865	187,727	11·2 11·9	**Cheltenham	4,442	1,530	5,972	8-0
orkshire and Humberside					**Chippenham **Exeter	1,680 5,065	872 1,804	2,552 6,869	9·0 9·5
SDA	52,858	16,615	69,473	16.9	Gloucester **Plymouth	4,916 12,238	1,825 6,103	6,741 18,341	10·0 14·6
Other DA	50,576	19,390	69.966	15-9	**Salisbury	2,403	1,406	3,809	9.2
Unassisted All	112,163 215,597	40,607 76,612	152,770 292,209	12·2 14·5	Swindon Taunton	7,100 2,659	2,724 1,062	9,824 3,721	11·6 9·0
		,			**Torbay	8,711	3,519	3,721 12,230	17-3
lorth West SDA	98,862	32,869	131,731	19-0	**Trowbridge **Yeovil	1,767 1,998	729 1,049	2,496 3,047	9·1 7·4
Other DA	26,066 45,528	10,490 18,101	36,556 63,629	17·4 15·3	West Midlands				
Unassisted	145,770	52,394	198,164	13-1	**Birmingham	86,816	28,209	115,025	16-2
All	316,226	113,854	430,080	15-8	Burton-upon-Trent **Coventry	2,427 28,360	854 9,507	3,281 37,867	8·5 15·9
orth SDA	126,158	40,021	166,179	18-1	**Coventry **Dudley 0 Sandwell Hereford	36,903 2,936	12,568 1,343	49,471 4,279	16-3
Other DA	21,654	8,642	30,296	15-6	**Kidderminster Leamington	3,833	1,772	5,605	11·5 14·2
IA Unassisted	10,050 10,919	3,687 5,632	13,737 16,551	14·7 10·4	Leamington **Oakengates	3,629 9,303	1,378 3,082	5,007 12,385	9·8 19·9
All	168,781	57,982	226,763	17.5	**Oakengates Redditch	4,505	2,123	6,628	18-5
ales					Rugby Shrewsbury **Stafford	2,688 3,101	1,208 1,183	3,896 4,284	11·7 10·2
SDA Other DA	33,915 71,950	12,245 25,495	46,160 97,445	18·8 14·5	**Stafford **Stoke-on-Trent	3,424 19,016	1,444	4,868 27,045 30,651 25,286	9·3 13·5
IA	17,446	6,212	23.658	19-1	**Walsall	22,/35	8,029 7,916	30,651	18-1
Unassisted All	5,227 128,538	2,082 46,034	7,309 174,572	10·8 16·9	**Wolverhampton **Worcester	19,416 6,839	5,870 2,476	25,286 9,315	17·1 12·9
cotland					East Midlands				
SDA	143,988	56,071 17,817	200,059	17-0	**Chesterfield	7,942	3,158	11,100	12.9
Other DA	39,457 10,315	4,711	200,059 57,274 15,026	16·0 12·7	**Coalville Corby	3,781 4,755	1,416 1,341	5,197 6,096	11·0 20·2
Unassisted All	41,950 235,710	18,894 97,493	60,844 333,203	10·2 15·3	**Derby Kettering	11,920 3,053	3,621 1,119	15,541 4,172	10-5 13-5
	200,710	37,430	333,203	15.5	**Leicester	19,558	6,709	26,267	11.0
NASSISTED REGIONS					Lincoln Loughborough	5,770 2,543	1,944 946	7,714 3,489	11·9 7·6
outh East ast Anglia	522,752 57,903	188,234 20,761	710,986 78,664	9·6 11·3	Mansfield **Northampton	5,497	1,787 2,753	7.284	11.7
est Midlands	263,628	92,014	355,642	16-1	**Nottingham	7,854 31,116	10,089	10,607 41,205	9·5 12·0
REAT BRITAIN					Sutton-in-Ashfield	2,983	776	3,759	10.9
SDA Other DA	408,017 241,324	142,893 92,050	550,910 333,374	17·5 16·3	Yorkshire and Humberside	8,971	2.010	10.000	15-6
IA	150,355	58,849	209,204	16-0	**Barnsley **Bradford	19,936	3,918 5,874	12,889 25,810	15.2
Unassisted All	1,386,696 2,186,392	504,503 798,295	1,891,199 2,984,687	11·2 13·1	**Castleford **Dewsbury	6,343 7,595	2,495 2,370	8,838 9,965	13·6 14·9
orthern Ireland	81,601	30,709			**Doncaster	13,115	5,895	19,010	16-8
Attion lierand	01,001	30,709	112,310	20-1	Grimsby **Halifax	8,761 6,980	2,221 2,483	10,982 9,463 2,832	14·3 12·5
cal areas (by region)					Harrogate Huddersfield	2,070 8,096	762 3,422	2,832 11,518	7·8 12·9
*Aldershot	4,957	2,180	7,137	8-3	**Hull	21,752	6,972	11,518 28,724	15.9
Aylesbury	2,495	871	3,366	7.4	Keighley **Leeds	2,911 30,681	989 10,877	3,900 41,558	13.6 12.2
Basingstoke *Bedford	2,534 5,649	979 2,261	3,513 7,910	7·3 9·4	**Mexborough	4,385 8,965	1,816 3,260	6,201 12,225	22·6 20·3
*Braintree *Brighton	2,535 12,401 3,747 13,964	1,042		10-1	**Scunthorpe **Sheffield	8,995	2,346	11,341	17-2
*Canterbury	3,747	1,207	16,487 4,954 18,926 4,757 4,563	12·0 12·3	**Wakefield	31,013 6,006	9,961 2,302	40,974 8,308	13-8 11-2
*Chatham *Chelmsford	13,964	1,207 4,962 1,287 1,225	18,926 4 757	15·8 6·8	York	4,661	2,162	6,823	8-1
*Chichester	3,338	1,225	4,563	9.5	North West				
*Crawley	3,470 3,338 4,797 7,540 3,283	1,982 2,791	6,779 10,331	11·5 6·3	**Accrington **Ashton-under-Lyne	3,180 10,389	1,258 4,231	4,438 14,620	15·2 15·4
*Eastbourne *Guildford	3,283 4,082	1,038 1,370	4,321 5,452	10·0 5·8	**Birkenhead **Blackburn	23,491 7,004	8,121 2,473	31,612	19.7
*Harlow	5,096	1,943	7,039	9.6	**Blackpool	11,785	4,899	9,477 16,684	13·1 15·0
*Hastings *Hertford	4,642 1,716	1,566 709	6,208 2,425	13·8 5·7	**Bolton **Burnley	12,198 4,359	4,501 1,773	16,699 6,132	15-2 13-0
*High Wycombe *Hitchin	4,591 3,267	1,550 1,281	6,141 4,548	6.4	**Bury	6,497	2,460	8,957	13-6
*Luton	11,974	4,401	16,375	8·3 12·0	Chester **Crewe	4,733 4,419	1,644 1,911	6,377 6,330	10·9 9·1
Maidstone *Newport [IoW]	4,461 4,670	1,573 1,787	6,034 6.457	7·3 15·4	**Lancaster **Leigh	4,695 4,858	1,896 2,166	6,591 7,024	13·9 15·7
*Oxford	9,898	4,105	6,457 14,003	7-8	**Liverpool	67,268	21,708	88 976	18-6
*Portsmouth *Ramsgate	17,292 3,980	6,817 1,614	24,109 5,594	12·2 15·8	**Manchester **Nelson	70,272 2,656	22,562 1,095	92,834 3,751	12·9 13·7
*Reading *Slough	9,383 6,184	3,215	12,598	7·3 7·1	**Northwich	4,112	1,671	5,783	15.3
*Southampton	15,082	2,418 5,190 7,317	8,602 20,272	9.0	**Oldham **Preston	9,435 12,118	3,534 5,048	92,834 3,751 5,783 12,969 17,166	14·0 11·5
*Southend-on-Sea *St Albans	22,890 4,185	7,317 1,442	30,207 5,627	15·4 6·3	Rochdale Southport	6,448 4,339	2,452 1,775	8,900	18-1
Stevenage	3,052	1,376	4,428	11-6	St Helens	8,605	2,936	6,114 11,541	18·1 17·0
*Tunbridge Wells									
**Tunbridge Wells **Watford **Worthing	4,912 7,015 4,372	1,675 2,207 1,337	6,587 9,222	7·9 7·4	**Warrington **Widnes **Wigan	7,930 8,103	3,121 3,040	11,051 11,143	13·6 19·8

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2 · 4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain Jobcentre areas and in counties at December 9, 1982

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
North				percent					percen
North **Alnwick	1,250	646	1,896	18-6	Isle of Wight	4,670	1,787	6,457	15-4
Carlisle	3,892	1,782	5,674	11-1	Kent	47.622	16,740	64,362	12.0
**Central Durham	7,636	2,843	10,479	15-1	Oxfordshire	47,622 12,286	5,045	17 331	8.3
**Consett	6,837	1,760	8,597	27.0	Surrey	16,302	5,496	17,331 21,798	6.5
**Darlington and S/West					West Sussex	13,753	4,778	18,531	7.5
Durham	8,800	3,041	11,841	14-2				10,001	
**Furness	2,935	1,799	4,734	10-9	East Anglia				
Hartlepool	6,990	2,081	9,071	21.5	Cambridgeshire	16,407	6,082	22,489	10.0
**Morpeth	7,101	2,667	9,768	15-3	Norfolk	24,598	8,522	33,120	12.5
**North Tyne	28,361	8,965	37,326	13.7	Suffolk	16,898	6,157	23,055	10.1
**Peterlee	3,629	1,464	5,093	19-5				-0,000	
**South Tyne	25,568	8,392	33,960	18-8	South West				
**Teesside	34,022	10,243	44,265	19-6	Avon	32,131	11,935	44,066	10.6
**Wearside	20,751	7,116	27,867	20.0	Cornwall	17,178	7,126	24,304	17.5
**Whitehaven	2,611	1,307	3,918	13.4	Devon	32,977	14,300	47.277	14.0
**Workington	4,306	1,825	6,131	19-8	Dorset	17,407	6,735	24,142	11.7
					Gloucestershire	14,291	5,551	19,842	9.4
Wales					Somerset	10,341	4,532	14,873	9.7
**Bargoed	3,773	1,461	5,234	19-6	Wiltshire	14,070	6,267	20,337	10.0
**Cardiff	21,053	6,372	27,425	13.7			0,20	20,001	
**Fbbw Vale	4,824	1,755	6,579	24-5	West Midlands				
**Llanelli	4,846	1,933	6,779	18-1	West Midlands Metropolitan	174,103	56,051	230,154	16-5
**Neath	3,212	1,268	4,480	16-6	West Midlands Metropolitan Hereford and Worcester	22,263	9,165	31,428	13.4
**Newport	10.077	3,484	13,561	15-1	Shropshire	15,460	5,462	20,922	15.3
**Pontypool	5,240	2.003	7 243	14-1	Staffordshire	37,186	15.613	52,799	13.5
**Pontypridd	7,987	3.253	11.240	15.7	†Warwickshire	14,616	5,723	20,339	
**Pontypridd **Port Talbot	9,223	3,253 3,504	12.727	15-8	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	,,,,,,	0,120	20,000	
**Shotton	6,817	2,227	11,240 12,727 9,044	19-3	East Midlands				
**Swansea	12,429	4,098	16,527	15.0	Derbyshire	34,255	11,900	46,155	11-3
**Wrexham	6,042	2,172	8,214	18-2	Leicestershire	28,280	10,216	38,496	10.7
					Lincolnshire	18,338	7,240	25,578	12.4
Scotland					Northamptonshire	18,980	6,549	25,529	11.9
**Aberdeen	6,229	2,895	9,124	6.9	Nottinghamshire	39,009	12,960	51,969	11.9
**Avr	5,333	2.069	7,402	15-8		00,000	12,000	01,000	
**Bathgate	7,243	2,976	10,219	19-8	Yorkshire and Humberside				
**Dumbarton	3,913	1,838	5,751	18-6	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	67,692	25,364	93,056	15-8
**Dumfries	2,869	1,437	4,306	12-4	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	89,657	31,288	120,945	13.1
Dundee	10,219	4,513	14,732	15.0	Humberside	42,860	12,915	55,775	15-8
**Dunfermline	4.585	2.391	6,976	13-3	North Yorkshire	15,388	7,045	22,433	9.3
**Edinburah	22,359	9,104	31,463	10.9		10,000	1,010	22,400	3.5
**Falkirk	7,718	3,418	11,136	17-3	North West				
**Glasgow	69.217	24,281	93,498	16-0	Greater Manchester Metropolita	n 125,662	44,579	170,241	14-1
**Greenock	5,690	2.583	8,273	17-1	Merseyside Metropolitan	101,185	33,735	134,920	18.7
**Irvine	7,467	2,762	10,229	24.2	Cheshire	35,825	13,931	49.756	13-1
Kilmarnock	4,652	1,727	6,379	18-5	Lancashire	53,554	21,609	75,163	13.6
**Kirkcaldy	6,195	2,860	9,055	13.5			21,000	,0,100	
**North Lanarkshire	21,283	9,376	30,659	19.7	North				
**Paisley	11,141	4,332	15 473	16-6	Cleveland	41,012	12 324	53,336	19-9
**Perth	2.908	1,251	4,159 7,244	10.7	Cumbria	15,938	12,324 7,807	23,745	12.3
**Stirling	5,000	2,244	7 244	13.0	Durham	30,252	10,456	40,708	16.9
					Northumberland	10,380	4,333	14,713	14.8
Northern Ireland					Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	71,199	23,062	94,261	16-8
Armagh	1,883	707	2,590	20-3	Tyrio and Wear Metropolitan	71,100	20,002	34,201	10.0
**Ballymena	7,366	2,819	10,185	21.6	Wales				
**Belfast	34,827	14,320	49,147	16.0	Clwyd	18,070	6,500	24,570	18-6
**Coleraine	4,516	1,419	5,935	23.0	Dyfed	13,701	5,185	18,886	16.5
Cookstown	1,408	472	1,880	30.9	Gwent	21,821	7,895	29,716	16.3
**Craigavon	5,233	2,225	7,458	17-8	Gwynedd	9,790	3,563	13,353	16.9
**Downpatrick	2,622	1,186	3,808	21.5	Mid-Glamorgan	23,813	9,391	33,204	16.6
Dungannon	2,757	967	3.724	34-3	Powys	2,750	1,045	3,795	12.4
Enniskillen	2,972	1,064	4,036	24.9	South Glamorgan	18.585	5,475	24,060	13.7
**Londonderry	8,822	2,627	11,449	27-3	West Glamorgan	20,008	6.980	26,988	15.5
Newry	4,440	1,406	5,846	31-3	West Clamorgan	20,000	0,900	20,900	19.9
Omagh	1,987	773	2,760	21.5	Scotland				
Strabane	2,768	724	3,492	37-7	Borders	2,546	1 200	2 7E4	0.6
			0,402		Central .	12,718	1,208 5,662	3,754 18,380	9.6
Counties (by region)					Dumfries and Galloway	5,302	2,546	7,848	15·3 14·2
South East					Fife	11,954	5,938	17,892	13.2
Bedfordshire	17.094	6,494	23,588	11-0	Grampian	10,879	5,936		
Berkshire	17,137	6.250	23,387	7.3	Highlands		5,433	16,312	8.7
Buckinghamshire	12,864	4,567	17,431	8.9	Lothians	7,667	3,791	11,458	14.9
East Sussex	19,897	6,548	26,445	12.0	Orkneys	29,996	12,304	42,300 774	12.2
Essex	44,689	15,327	60,016	12.4			174	1/4	12.2
Greater London (GLC area)	252,456	91,390	343,846	9.3	Shetlands	465	225	690	5.9
	40,692	15,309	56,001	9.7	Strathclyde Tayside	135,137 16,711	51,998 7,745	187,135 24,456	17·1 14·0
Hampshire									

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

* New basis (claimants). See also footnotes to table 2-1.

** Travel-to-work area.

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

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

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 982 May 13 June 10	1,955 1,678	1,387 969	115 124	557 389	612 600	242 288	480 595	376 777	176 316	300 294	975 4,611	5,788 9,672		::
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	34,291 45,326 51,299	13,429 19,727 21,437	3,588 4,011 4,960	8,467 10,988 13,312	12,994 15,464 18,781	8,645 10,273 12,585	13,055 16,890 19,270	18,661 23,164 27,759	7,934 9,017 11,628	8,838 10,685 13,170	19,525 21,507 25,155	135,998 167,325 197,919		
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	8,819 3,651 2,456	4,698 1,948 1,094	520 233 277	1,509 740 749	2,091 1,343 390	1,301 729 488	2,249 1,072 591	3,064 1,630 465	1,269 704 462	1,195 691 298	4,019 2,062 401	26,036 12,855 6,577	3,072 391	29,108 13,246 6,577

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 prior to May 1982, and not available for Northern Ireland prior to October 1982.

** Included in South East.

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE	1,758	707	317	968	2,919	1,317	2,492	3,219	733	528	1,936	16,187	1,011	17,198
982 Jan 14	3,211	890	544	1,257	5,175	2,356	4,037	3,249	2,079	1,508	5,979	29,395	2,314	31,709
Feb 11	2,856	935	512	1,648	5,627	1,918	4,166	3,823	1,812	1,665	3,397	27,424	1,465	28,889
Mar 11	2,543	832	363	1,546	5,851	1,549	4,176	2,610	1,180	950	4,199	24,967	1,773	26,740
April 15	2,775	930	317	962	4,138	1,307	4,559	2,165	778	663	2,400	20,064	1,751	21,815
May 13	1,882	652	250	805	3,565	1,050	2,584	2,702	614	363	1,861	15,676	1,255	16,931
June 10	1,877	748	243	566	2,033	810	2,335	1,936	461	303	1,657	12,221	1,786	14,007
July 8	1,911	719	208	460	1,906	695	2,185	1,365	588	329	2,643	12,290	1,202	13,492
Aug 12	1,449	580	275	352	2,156	1,307	1,963	1,580	434	409	2,293	12,218	1,100	13,318
Sep 9	1,609	503	174	475	3,577	815	1,894	2,021	597	398	1,898	13,458	1,438	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

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

** Included in South East.

† Computerised count of claimants

Using the quarterly age analysis of the unemployed, estimates of unemployment rates have now been made for October 1982. These are given in the table alongside rates for earlier dates.

The rates for the youngest age group are inevitably high in July, at the end of the school year.

The derivation of these rates was described in an article in the July 1977 issue of Employment Gazette (pp. 718-719). Subsequently, revised estimates have been prepared using the results of the 1978 Census of Employment; the revised series of employees in employment for June 1979, June 1980, June 1981 and June 1982; the results of the 1977 and 1979 EEC Labour Force Surveys; and more recent information of young people entering the labour force.

Rates for the UK from October 1979 are available on request from Miss H. McCormack, Department of Employment, Stats B1, Room 430, Caxton House, London SW1H9NF.

UNEMPLOYMENT * 2.15

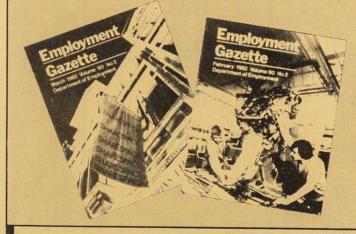
Great Britain	Oct 1979	Jan 1980	April 1980	July 1980	Oct 1980	Jan 1981	April 1981	July 1981	Oct 1981	Jan 1982	April 1982	July 1982	Oct 1982
All		Berry Fr			1 Name of the					To Carrie		TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	1. 150
Under 18	11.3	11.0	13.1	31.5	20.0	19.2	17.4	30.8	25.0	22.6	23.2	33-4	25-0
18-19	9.9	10.5	10.8	13.4	15.3	17.2	17.9	19.7	23.0	22.9	23.2	24.1	27.0
20-24	8.0	8.9	9.1	10-1	12.5	15.0	15.7	16.4	18.0	18.8	18.4	18.3	19.5
25-34	5.0	5.7	6-0	6.2	7.6	9.7	10.5	10.8	11.5	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.6
35-44	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	5.1	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.7
45-54	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	8-4
55-59	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.9	7.2	7.9	8.4	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.9	11.1
60 and													
over	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.2	10.5	12.2	13.0	13.8	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8	14-4
All ages	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.7	8-4	10-0	10.4	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.4	13-2	13-6
Male													
Under 18	10.5	10.3	12.8	31.1	19.5	19.1	17.9	30.6	25.1	23.1	24.2	33.5	26-0
18-19	9.8	10.7	11.3	13.8	16-0	18.4	19.6	21.6	25.0	25.2	25.8	26.5	29.4
20-24	8-1	9.3	9.6	10.8	13.5	16-6	17.7	18.5	20.1	21.2	20.8	20.7	22.2
25-34	5.4	6.4	6.6	6.9	8.5	11.2	12-1	12.5	13.2	14.5	14.1	13.8	14.3
35-44	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.7	8.9	9.7	10.0	10.5	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.5
45-54	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.3	6.4	8.2	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	11.2
55-59	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.2	7.4	9.1	10.1	10.8	11.7	12.5	12.7	12.7	14.2
60 and													
over	11.3	11.8	12.1	12.4	14.1	16.2	17.3	18-4	20.0	20.0	19.8	19.7	20.2
All ages	6.3	7.0	7.3	8.7	9.7	11.9	12-6	14.0	14.6	15.3	15.0	15-6	16.1
Female													
Under 18	12.4	11.9	13-6	32.1	20.7	19.2	16.8	31.1	24.8	22.0	21.9	33-3	24.0
18-19	10.0	10.3	10.3	13.0	14.5	15.8	16.0	17.6	20.8	20.2	20.3	21.3	24.4
20-24	7.9	8.4	8.4	9.3	11.2	12.8	13.1	13.7	15.3	15.4	15.1	15.1	16.0
25-34	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.0	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.7	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.6
35-44	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9
45-54	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0
55-59	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.3
60 and		1			1000						00	3 3	0.0
over	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
All ages	4.3	4.5	4.6	6.2	6.4	7.1	7.2	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	9.6	9.9

* Old basis (registrations). Figures for October 1982 on the new basis (claimants) are not yet available.

*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.

3. The rates for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.



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UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United K	(ingdom†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada*	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan*	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers			3.000		marks		()		Поравно								Oldro
UMBERS UNEMPLO		1.010	050	-	004	950	101	1.070	1.000		100	1 200	1 100	204	10.1	540	75	10.0	0.050
977 978	1,403 1,383	1,313 1,299	358 402	51 59	264 282	850 911	164 190	1,073 1,167	1,030 993	28 31	106 99	1,382 1,529	1,100 1,240	204 206	16·1 20·0	540 817	75 94	12·0 10·5	6,856 6,047
979 980 981	1,296 1,665 2,520	1,227 1,561 2,420	405 ** 406 390	57 53 69	294 322 392	838 867 898	159 180 241	1,350 1,451 1,773	876 900 1,296	32 37 41	90 101 128	1,653 1,778 1,979	1,170 1,140 1,259	210 248 385	24·1 22·3 28·4	1,037 1,277 1,566	88 86** 108	10·3 6·2 5·9	5,963 7,449 8,211
uarterly averages 981 Q4	2,768	2,620	392	95	414	935	257	2,011	1,520	45	134	2,148	1,200	448	30.1	1,696	129	7.3	8,635
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,862 2,796 2,939 3,070	2,751 2,699 2,804 2,919	461 445 472	139 81 72	448 445 460	1,147 1,259 1,372	290 245 230	2,001 1,894 1,981	1,899 1,669 1,792 2,061	70 40 32	147 149 159	2,299 2,308 2,340 R	1,377 1,380 1,320	489 497 565	39·0 33·5	1,802 1,793 1,835	137 120 158	10·3 10·3 12·3	10,284 10,267 10,814 11,349
lonthly 982 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	2,801 2,770 2,853 2,899 3,066 3,049 3,063 3,097	2,696 2,671 2,753 2,796 2,862 2,875 2,916 2,966	450 448 450 459 506 537 R 553 p	81 66 69 69 79 104 128	445 443 462 457 460 466 474	1,241 1,303 1,386 1,388 1,343 1,388 1,438	246 224 208 236 247	1,885 1,867 1,899 1,944 2,099 2,176 2,161	1,646 1,650 1,757 1,797 1,820 1,920 2,038 2,223	36 32 32 31 31 32	148 151 156 161 160 165 170	2,309 2,324 2,291 2,303 2,427 R 2,492 2,533 p	1,340 1,370 1,320 1,300 1,340	486 522 551 564 579 592 612	31·2 31·5 34·0 45·1 41·8	1,793 1,786 1,807 1,827 1,870 1,967	116 131 133 166 176 127	10·5 10·6 10·8 12·3 13·6 16·2	9,957 10,886 11,036 10,710 10,695 10,942 11,476 11,628
ercentage rate test month	13.3		7·9 p	4.4	17.3	12.2	9.4	11.5	9.1	2.0	13.9	11·2 p	2.3	14-0	2.3	17.3	3.0	0.5	10.5
UMBERS UNEMPLO	OYED, SEA	SONALLY	ADJUSTED																
981 Q4		2,609		82	403 R	999	252	1,891	1,519 R	42	135	2,067	1,250	438	29.1	1,702 e	131		9,113
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		2,679 2,743 2,838 2,912	430 450 485	93 R 107 R 122	437 R 459 R 471 R	1,021 1,212 1,442	258 251 250	1,948 2,012 2,044	1,649 R 1,804 R 1,939 R 2,072	52 48 45	143 150 162	2,117 2,097 1,986	1,267 1,397 1,370	466 520 556	33·9 36·7		133 130 153		9,570 10,420 10,950 11,850
Monthly 982 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		2,740 2,773 2,814 2,832 2,866 2,885 2,906 R 2,947 p	454 461 471 474 509 574 R 603 p	105 115 116 123 R 126 R 115 R 112 e	458 R 465 R 468 R 469 R 476 R 467 e 489 e	1,206 1,295 1,413 1,456 1,458 1,521 1,517	252- 246 244 249 259	2,005 2,042 2,044 2,050 2,040 2,045 2,031	1,802 1,845 1,868 1,934 2,020 2,055 2,076 R 2,085	47 45 45 44 46 47 47	150 153 158 162 165 168 171	2,097	1,370 1,460 1,370 1,310 1,430	520 537 544 554 571 586 600	35·7 37·3 39·0 R 46·1		133 137 134 157 168 122		10,549 10,42 10,799 10,809 11,260 11,55 11,98 12,03
ercentage rate: ttest month ttest three months		12.7	8-6 p	3-9 e	17·8 e	12.7	9.8	10-8	8.6	2·8 e	14.0	8.8	2·4 e	13.7	2.5	13·6 e	2.9		10-
nange on previous		+0.3	+1.4	/_	+0.4	+0.9	_		+0.5	-0.2	+0.8	-0.4		+0.9	+0.3	+0.9	+0.3		+0.

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:

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 attache reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

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

New basis (claimants) – see footnotes to table 2·1.
Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

* Average of 11 months.

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.

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Flows

24 31

40 48

65 75

86 88

78 71

56

33 20

18 15

15 26

171 167

154 149

152 148

139 142

147 151

157 158

166

162

161

208 199

176

161 152

153 151

147

144 145

154 155

164 164

-10

-1 -1 -3

-3 -3 -5

11 12

17 20

16

13 7

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT VACANCIES Outflow Excess of inflow over outflow Excess of inflow over outflow Inflow Outflow Female AII Male Female All Male **Female** Seasonally adjusted‡; average of 3 months ended 84 86 194 198 5 -3 192 192 200 199 86 87 87 -5 -7 -7 208 213 279 287 200 205 89 89 282 282 198 198 286 4 5 196 196 -6 -6 -9 -6 -5 -9 285 90 90 90 197 196 92 92 288 287 -10 -12 -12 234 234 228 230 184 182 272 269 219 215 -1 -3 -3 87 264 265 190 190 88 89 88 89 231 238 225 230 -13 -14 186 184 91 92 276 274 -12 -9 -8 238 237 268 232 -6 93 95 175 176 265 267 -3 225 224 230 233 -6 -5 -9

15 20

29 36

47 55

65 69

60 55

38 34

21 13

109 98 51 56 161 165 160 161 269 ‡ 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 "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 4½ week month. § See footnote to table 2-1.

266 266

263 265

254

322 322

319 315

95

94 94

101 103

91 87

114 114

Unadjusted 248 227

GREAT BRITAIN

Oct 13 Nov 10

Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9

April 13 May 11 June 8

July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14

Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7

Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8

April 5 May 10 June 14

July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11 † Nov 8 † Dec 6 †

Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13

April 10 May 8 June 12

Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11

Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12

April 9 May 14 June 11 e

July 9 e § Aug 13 e § Sep 10 §

Oct 8 § Nov 12 § Dec 10 §

Jan 14 §

Feb 11 8

July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14

Dec 8

Inflow

Male

203 200

193 193

187

184 183

177 176

177 176

176 179

190 194

202 204

217 226

242 245

238 232

209 202

212 216

106 107

117 116

105 104

118

120 122

359 362

356 348

325 334

339 337

335 342

351

329

173 169

169 171

179 177

176 182

172 168

191 203

208 210

206 201

VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted *

								THOU						THOUSAN
	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
1977 Dec 2	70.9	38.2	5.4	10.1	10.9	10.7	12.8	13.6	9.2	7.0	17.7	168-3	2.0	170-3
1978 Jan 6	74·8	40·3	5·6	11·4	12·0	11·2	13·6	14·9	9·8	7·2	18·7	179·0	2·0	181·0
Feb 3	79·2	42·4	5·7	11·5	11·8	12·0	13·5	15·3	9·7	7·3	19·1	184·6	1·9	186·5
Mar 3	82·1	44·6	5·9	11·0	11·9	12·2	13·6	15·4	10·0	8·6	20·2	190·7	1·9	192·6
April 7	85·0	46·0	6·2	11·8	12·3	12·6	15·3	15·5	10·1	8·0	21·0	197.6	1·8	199·4
May 5	88·6	47·9	6·4	12·2	12·3	12·9	14·1	15·7	10·1	7·9	21·2	201.3	1·8	203·1
June 2	92·3	50·3	6·2	13·2	13·0	13·4	14·7	16·0	10·4	8·1	21·1	208.4	1·8	210·2
June 30	93·6	50·5	6·2	13·6	12·9	13·5	15·1	15·5	9·9	8·4	21·4	210·3	1·7	212·0
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	4·6	9·2	6·8	6·0	6·8	9·8	4·9	5·5	13·9	106·5	1·0	107·5
982 Jan 8	41·2	19·6	4·8	9·6	6·8	6·5	7·3	10·0	4·9	5·6	14·4	110·7	0·9	111.6
Feb 5	42·3	19·7	5·2	9·4	6·6	6·3	7·2	9·9	5·7	5·5	13·9	112·1	0·9	113.0
Mar 5	42·3	19·9	4·4	9·5	6·3	6·8	7·5	9·7	5·5	5·7	12·5	109·8	0·8	110.6
Apr 2	41·6	20·1	4·7	9·1	6·4	7·1	7·0	10·2	5·2	5·9	12·1	108·9	0·8	109·7
May 7	39·1	19·2	3·5	9·4	6·7	7·3	7·1	10·1	4·9	5·5	12·3	105·8	0·8	106·6
June 4	38·3	17·9	3·7	8·8	6·6	7·0	6·7	9·8	4·7	5·4	12·9	104·4	0·8	105·2
July 2	42·3	20·2	3·8	9·9	7·0	6·8	6·7	10·4	4·7	5·6	13·2	110·4	1·0	111·4
Aug 6	44·1	21·9	3·7	9·8	7·0	7·0	6·8	9·9	4·8	5·5	13·5	112·9	1·1	114·0
Sep 3	40·0	20·0	3·6	9·8	6·7	7·3	6·8	9·2	4·7	5·4	12·6	106·2	1·1	107·3
Oct 8	41·1	21·0	3·8	11·1	7·5	7·2	6·4	10·7	5·3	6·1	13·5	112·7	1·2	113·9
Nov 5	41·2	19·9	3·8	11·2	7·4	6·8	6·8	11·1	5·4	6·1	13·6	113·2	1·2	114·4
Dec 3	41·8	19·7	4·1	10·9	7·4	7·2	7·3	12·0	5·6	6·0	14·3	116·4	1·2	117·6

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.

Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices 3.2

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Notified	to Jobcent	res								7			
1980 Dec 5	33-4	16-2	2.8	5.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	6.8	3-8	3.9	12-6	82.9	0-6	83.5
1981 Jan 9	33·7	16·4	2·9	5·3	4·5	4·6	4·7	7·0	3·7	3·9	10·9	81·2	0·6	81·8
Feb 6	31·4	15·1	2·8	6·5	4·6	4·8	4·8	7·7	3·7	4·6	11·8	82·8	0·6	83·4
Mar 6	33·3	15·7	3·1	7·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	8·7	4·2	5·1	12·5	90·1	0·6	90·7
April 3	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·9	6·0	5·5	5·4	9·7	4·6	6·1	13·0	98·9	0·7	99·6
May 8	39·2	18·3	3·8	9·0	6·4	6·9	5·8	10·1	4·8	6·5	13·5	105·9	0·7	106·6
June 5	39·1	18·4	3·6	8·2	5·7	6·4	6·2	9·4	4·6	6·0	13·1	102·3	0·7	103·0
July 3	36·8	17·3	3·3	7·5	5·8	6·4	5·7	8·8	4·3	5·2	12·4	96·3	0·7	97·0
Aug 7	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·0	6·3	5·9	5·7	8·6	4·3	5·2	12·2	95·9	0·7	96·6
Sep 4	41·0	19·6	3·9	8·5	6·9	5·8	6·4	8·7	4·6	5·3	13·1	104·2	0·8	104·9
Oct 2	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
	Notified	to careers o	ffices											
980 Dec 5	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.6	0.1	3.6
981 Jan 9	2·3	1.5	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·0	0·1	4·0
Feb 6	1·9	1.1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·7	0·1	3·7
Mar 6	1·9	1.1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·8	0·1	3·8
April 3	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·3	0·1	4·4
May 8	3·7	2·2	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	6·7	0·1	6·7
June 5	3·3	2·1	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·3	6·1	0·1	6·1
July 3	2·2	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·0	0·1	5·1
Aug 7	2·3	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Sep 4	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·1	5·3
Oct 2	2·7	1.5	0·2	0·2	0·7	0·4°	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Nov 6	2·2	1.3	0·1	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·4	0·1	4·5
Dec 4	1·8	1.0	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	3·4	0·1	3·6
982 Jan 8 Feb 5 Mar 5	2·1 2·4 2·7	1·1 1·3 1·6	0·1 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·4 0·3	0·5 0·5 0·6	0·3 0·4 0·4	0·3 0·4 0·4	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·4	4·2 5·2 5·7	0·1 0·2 0·2	4·4 5·4
April 2 May 7 June 4	2·6 4·5 4·0	1·3 2·6 2·4	0·2 0·2 0·3	0·3 0·8 0·5	0·6 0·6 0·8	0·5 0·6 0·5	0·4 0·5 0·5	0·3 0·4 0·4	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·4 0·5	5·8 8·5	0·2 0·2	5·8 6·0 8·7
July 2 Aug 6 Sep 3	3·3 2·5 2·7	1.9 1.3 1.4	0·2 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·4	0·6 0·6 0·6	0·4 0·4 0·5	0·5 0·4 0·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	0·2 0·2 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·4 0·3	7·9 6·3 5·6	0·2 0·2 0·2	8·1 6·5 5·8
Oct 8 Nov 5 Dec 3	2·8 2·4 2·4	1.6 1.3 1.5	0·2 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	0·7 0·5 0·5	0·5 0·4 0·3	0·4 0·4 0·4	0·4 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·2	5·9 6·1 5·1 4·7	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	6·1 6·3 5·3 4·9

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 remaining unfilled on the day of the count.

* Included in South East.

VACANCIES Occupation: notified to Jobcentres

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
						The second second	Thousand
1980 Mar	19.6	28.0	17·3 17·6	39·2 32·1	6·8 5·5	65·6 63·4	176-6 165-3
June	19-4	27.4	15.6	21.2	3.7	44-1	119.3
Sep Dec	16·6 14·4	18·2 13·7	12.3	11.7	2.0	29.4	83.5
1981 Mar	14.5	16-2	13.8	12.0	2.4	31.8	90.7
June	15.6	17.5	15.3	13.0	3.4	38.3	103.0
Sep	14.9	17.2	16.9	15.6	3.5	36.8	104-9
Dec	14.0	14.5	15.2	13.6	2.4	32.6	92.2
1982 Mar	14.9	17.5	15.9	15.4	3.6	38.3	105.6
June	16.5	20.1	18.6	17.4	4.3	46.8	123.7
Sep	15:7	18-2	18.4	18.1	3.4	40.8	114-6
		ancies in all occupat	ions				Per cent
1980 Mar	11-1	15.9	9.8	22.2	3.9	37.1	100.0
June	11.7	16.6	10.6	19.4	3.3	38.4	100.0
Sep	13.9	15.3	13.1	17.8	3.1	37.0	100.0
Dec	17.2	16.4	14.7	14.0	2.4	35-2	100.0
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

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.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: December 1982

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages:			
in progress in month of which:	57	41,100	85,000
beginning in month continuing from	41	37,800	57,000
earlier months	16	3,300 †	28,000

[†] includes 700 involved for the first time in the month

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

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginn Decem	ning in ber 1982	Beginning in 1982		
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	20	4.700	580	1,752,000	
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	100	34	9.800	
Duration and pattern of hours worked	_	_	88	40,600	
Redundancy questions	4	1,500	111	286,200	
Trade union matters	2	300	86	24,700	
Working conditions and supervision	3	600	160	31,300	
Manning and work allocation	8	28,700	256	74.800	
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	8 2	500	139	40.300	
All causes	41	36,400	1,454	2,259,700	

Stoppages: industry

Inited Kingdom	Jan to	Dec 1982		Jan to	Dec 1981	- P
	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppag		Stop- pages	Stoppag	
SIC 1968	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
griculture, forestry,						
fishing coal mining Ill other mining and	389	100 225,900	432,000	302	97,700	235,000
quarrying ood, drink and	1	100	_	3	300	2,000
tobacco	55	28,600	162,000	49	21,300	177,000
oal and petroleum products themicals and allied	3	600	2,000	1	500	_
industries letal manufacture	24 40	5,100	28,000	34	39,000	142,000
ngineering hipbuilding and	192	62,400 274,100	99,000 476,000	38 164	9,000 84,300	58,000 433,000
marine engineering lotor vehicles	30 128	36,300 166,600	103,000	28	74,400	230,000
erospace equipment Il other vehicles	11 9	21,300 20,100	541,000 54,000 60,000	136 19 1	213,200 19,000 500	749,000 207,000
etal goods not elsewhere specified	38	7,700	85,000	47	9,800	55,000
extiles lothing and footwear	40 13	7,100 3,500	45,000 21,000	26 13	2,600 2,200	20,000
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc mber, furniture, etc aper, printing and	26 10	24,500 1,500	38,000 5,000	25 13	5,900 1,700	71,000 25,000
publishing	34	26,700	83,000	37	5,800	51,000
ll other manufacturing industries	30	10,900	62,000	32	10,300	55,000
onstruction as, electricity and water	10	9,600 42,700	49,000 50,000	60 10	12,300 4,000	86,000 20,000
ort and inland water transport ther transport and	55	33,700	108,000	51	25,200	134,000
communication	97	431,500	1,536,000	106	68,800	225,000
stributive trades dministrative, financial and pro-	31	4,100	19,000	44	8,000	74,000
fessional services iscellaneous services	118 38	934,700 3,000	3,834,000 24,000	88 22	794,300 2,500	1,179,000 20,000
I Industries	1,454 † 2	2,382,300	7,916,000	1,338 † 1,5		1,266,000

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

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending December 31, 1982

Industry and locality	Date when	stoppage	Number of	workers involved	Number of	Cause or object
2774 C 200 C	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	working days lost in quarter	
Metal manufacture Various areas in Great Britain	22.10.82	22.10.82	33,000		33,000	National stoppage against threat of further redundancies and plant closures.
Mechanical engineering Gateshead	18.10.82	30.11.82	400	300	18,600	
Instrument engineering Dundee	9.11.82	19.11.82	3,500	_	28,000	Inter-union demarcation dispute over use of new equipment. Over suspension of workers following restrictive practices in protest
Vehicles Luton/Dunstable Cowley	8.11.82 2.11.82	8.11.82 9.11.82	7,500 960	1.080	7,500 6.600	For increased pay offer.
Halewood Textiles	22.11.82	30.11.82	420	5,900	33,100	Attitude of management in dispute over alleged bad workmanship. Proposed reduction in manning.
Smethwick Paper, printing and	8.10.82	23.12.82	200	-	8,900	For union recognition and reinstatement of three workers.
publishing New Malden/Saltash Crawley/Aylesbury	1.12.82	17.12.82	1,030	_	10,700	Over proposed redundancies.
Gas, electricity and water All areas in England, Wales and Northern Ireland	18.10.82	18.10.82	30,000		30,000	In support of pay claim.
Transport and communication Liverpool All areas in United Kingdom	19.11.82 20.10.82	26.11.82 20.10.82	1,280 139,000		7,700 139,000	Over alleged undermanning. In protest against privatisation and its anticipated effect on job prospects
Professional and scientific services Various areas in United Kingdom	14.4.82	15.12.82	400,000		310,500	National stoppage in support of an improved pay offer (total working
Public administration and defence						days lost 3,441,000).
South-shields	4.10.82	10.11.82	1,800	-	13,400	Refusal to operate new computer system after five men had been
Birmingham Birmingham	15.9.82 21.10.82	continued 10.11.82	2,000 9,500		35,300 10,800	suspended. Manning levels. Dismissal of three social workers for non-co-operation in efficiency
	24.11.82	7.12.82	260	500	6,900	Dismissal of officer for refusing to accept instructions in protest at
All areas in Great Britain	3.12.82	3.12.82	28,000	-	28,000	redundancies. One-day stoppage in support of colleagues on strike in Birmingham.

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in s	toppages (thou)	Working days lost in a in period (thou)	ill stoppages in progres
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
974‡	2,922	2.946	1,622	1,626	14,750	7,498
975	2,282	2.332	789	809	6,012	5,002
976	2,016	2.034	666\$	668\$	3,284	2,308
977	2,703	2.737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057
978	2,471	2.498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
979	2,080	1.125	4,583	4,608	29,474	22,552
980	1,330	1.348	830\$	834\$	11,964	10,896
981	1,338	1.348	1,499	1,513	4,266	2,292
982	1,454	1.344	2,381	2,382	7,916	1,864
1980 Aug	67	96	17	23	119	92
Sep	107	132	31	37	207	125
Oct	108	138	35	50	198	153
Nov	84	115	86	92	179	94
Dec	37	59	20	23	56	41
1981 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	127 114 156 129 93 109 74 70 119 135 136 76	133 144 197 176 136 143 111 96 142 173 164	69 83 472 387 62 48 38 21 83 47 142 47	83 109 480 525 89 83 66 28 86 94 153 82	249 473 646 565 408 358 289 108 169 336 506 160	106 270 245 191 262 154 107 68 121 257 422 89
982 Jan	156	166	129	131	710	245
Feb	148	197	63	144	828	346
Mar	165	201	79	92	355	192
April	162	193	270	285	319	209
May	130	173	336	546	680	127

Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

THOUSAND

United Kingdom SIC 1968	Mining and quarrying II	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes VI–XII	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering VII, VII and IX	Shipbuilding and marine engineering X	Vehicles XI	Textiles, clothing and footwear XII–XV	All other manufacturing industries III-V, XVI-XIX	Construction XX	Transport and communication XXII	All other non- manufacturing industries and services I, XXI XXIII–XXVII
1974 ‡ 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	5,628. 56 78 97 201 128 166 237 432	1,106 564 478 981 585 1,910 8,884 113 185	2,005 1,737 543 1,895 1,193 13,341 586 433 476	693 509 62 163 160 303 195 230 103	2,033 1,121 	255 350, 65 264 179 110 44 39 66	1,406 720 266 1,660 1,514 2,053 698 -522 380	252 247 570 297 416 834 281 86 49	705 422 132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,644	666 286 196 1,390 750 4,541 367 1,293 3,927
1980 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	7 9 13 16 5	9 3 3 2	4 29 86 47 3	22 45 23 8	7 12 13 32 26	3 1 1 6 1	47 35 27 7 2	7 52 14 16 2	6 14 10 16 6	7 7 8 36 2
1981 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1 134 20 25 2 11 8 2 9 10 6	8 10 8 3 4 13 6 3 12 12 12 15 21	8 39 53 46 33 74 32 30 14 42 37 23	2 60 15 5 - 3 - 42 95 9	55 154 34 29 169 23 9 3 10 92 343 34	2 4 8 11 3 1 1 1 1 4 3 1	31 63 83 86 48 43 57 31 40 13 16	25 15 17 6 6 5 3 3 1 4 1 2	102 41 43 31 13 17 18 10 13 27 18	14 14 321 321 313 125 172 152 25 26 38 59 34
1982 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	21 10 21 24 20 130 18 5 154 11	10 12 16 12 39 19 4 3 17 38 17	42 48 43 43 22 46 22 31 105 12 57	22 5 23 3 1 8 1 1 26 8 —	124 208 61 88 13 19 5 6 6 64 8 54	4 3 7 10 8 8 8 2 — 1 12 6	42 69 42 52 44 32 20 8 31 10 15	3 1 5 11 4 13 3 4 2 2	434 441 73 22 13 189 215 5 100 140	7 30 64 52 516 825 607 629 734 368 45

* See page S55 for notes on coverage. The figures from 1982 are provisional.
† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.
‡ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.
‡ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole eco	nomy	Index of p	roduction	Manufactu industries		Change ove	r previous	
SIC 1968	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	IOP industries	Manufacturing
1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979 Averages 1980 1981	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1 205·5		106·2 117·2 134·3 154·9 183·9 208·5		106·2 117·1 134·0 154·9 182·5 206·5				Per cent
1977 Oct Nov Dec	117·9 120·1 121·7	118·5 120·0 121·4	119·9 123·4 123·9	120·6 122·7 123·5	119·6 123·8	120·7 123·0	8·7 8·5	9·6 10·8	9·4 11·2
1978 Jan Feb Mar	121·5 122·7 125·0	122·6 123·9 125·0	124·2 125·8 128·1	125·4 127·0 127·4	124·3 125·1 126·2 128·2	123·7 125·6 127·0 127·8	9·4 9·6 10·5 10·4	10·9 10·9 11·7	11·1 11·4 12·1
April May June	127·2 129·4 133·1	127·3 128·4 132·0	131·7 134·2 136·1	131·5 132·5 134·6	132·2 133·6 135·1	131·9 131·5 133·7	12·4 12·6 15·4	11·1 15·0 15·0 16·7	11·9 15·6 14·2
July Aug Sep	133·6 131·7 134·2	132·1 132·2 134·6	136·6 134·4 137·1	135·4 136·5 138·4	135·9 133·5 135·9	135·1 135·7 137·8	14·2 13·9 15·0	16·2 16·0 16·4	16·1 15·8 15·5 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 *	163·0	164·6	167·2	169·0	166·8	167·6	20·2	19·7	19·0
Feb *	167·3	169·0	170·0	171·8	168·8	170·0	18·6	18·4	16·8
Mar *	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
981 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 May June July	199·3 201·6 205·7	199·5 200·0 203·9	200·7 203·7 210·0	200·2 201·3 207·5	198·1 201·9 207·7	197·5 198·9 205·2	13·9 13·2 12·0	12·5 12·2 12·3	12·0 11·3 11·2
Aug	207·6	205·3	211·7	209·7	209·8	208·4	12·1	11.6	11·5
Sep	210·4	211·4	211·2	214·6	210·2	213·8	12·8	13.2	13·5
Oct	211·7	212·1	212·6	214·6	210·8	213·7	9·3	12.4	12·8
Nov	212·5	213·4	215·9	217·5	214·9	217·4	11·9	13·7	14·5
Dec	214·3	214·4	219·0	217·9	218·0	216·8	11·3	12·9	13·3
982 Jan	217·1	216·5	220·6	219·3	218·2	216·6	10·1	12·3	12·5
Feb	214·1	216·4	220·2	222·7	219·1	220·2	10·8	12·6	13·2
Mar	217·0	219·4	224·1	226·5	220·4	222·1	11·4	13·0	12·4
April	219·7	219·7	227·2	226·2	224·7	224·4	11·0	12·2	13·0
May June	219·6 222·5 226·0	219·8 220·8 224·0	226·9 230·6 233·8	226·4 227·9 231·0	225·3 229·4 231·8	224·7 225·9 229·0	10·2 10·4 9·8	13·1 13·2 11·3	13·7 13·6 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	228·0	229·0	234·5	236·2	233·8	236·4	7·3	8·6	8·8
[Nov]	232·0	232·1	240·0	238·9	237·5	236·2	8·3	9·6	8·9

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.

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
SIC 1968	-				-		-			-		*	JA	N 1976 = 100
1976 1977 1978 1978 1980 1981	111·5 120·7 135·6 153·2 189·9 212·6	105.9 114.5 141.0 165.7 201.5 225.7	106·6 117·5 134·4 157·3 187·5 213·8	105·7 114·8 133·6 155·5 194·5 221·5	105·7 116·2 132·3 156·3 187·4 212·7	108·3 119·2 136·5	105·7 117·6 135·3 155·0 183·7 200·6	105·9 118·0 137·6 160·1 189·4 218·8	106·7 116·4 132·9 152·1 183·7 207·4	105·9 114·6 133·9 147·9 175·1 199·1	105·7 113·9 129·7 148·4 176·0 194·6	106·6 119·1 135·8 156·5 182·9 205·0	106·1 116·9 132·9 151·2 173·6 195·2	101.6 114.4 128.2 147.0 170.9 192.5
1977 Oct	126·6	116·4	120·5	114·1	118·9	121·5	120·7	121·4	117·9	112·9	114·3	123·5	119·4	119·4
Nov	119·4	116·8	126·9	117·1	128·2	120·4	123·9	124·5	125·6	120·9	119·9	126·2	121·1	120·0
Dec	119·6	118·8	125·5	120·6	129·2	123·6	126·1	127·8	122·5	116·2	122·7	126·8	122·7	119·6
1978 Jan	116·6	118·7	125·2	124·1	125·1	124·2	126·1	127·8	124·1	120·9	123·1	128·4	124·5	124-6
Feb	125·4	129·5	125·5	125·7	124·9	126·6	127·4	128·9	124·6	118·6	124·6	128·8	125·8	122-3
Mar	133·2	142·8	128·6	132·9	127·3	133·1	129·0	130·3	128·3	125·6	123·9	129·8	124·7	122-9
April	134·6	140·4	131·2	135·3	126·5	141·2	132·9	136·0	130·7	141·5	128·1	134·0	128·5	124·4
May	132·8	137·8	133·9	130·4	128·4	140·1	133·9	137·8	133·1	131·7	130·8	134·7	132·1	124·3
June	136·5	142·0	135·1	130·6	134·7	138·7	135·1	136·6	135·3	129·2	132·2	136·1	135·3	125·9
July	133·0	143·8	135·4	137·2	133·8	145·2	136·7	142·1	134·2	130·9	131·3	137·4	135·2	131·1
Aug	141·4	142·3	134·4	135·3	132·7	130·1	136·5	137·8	132·4	125·8	129·0	135·0	135·1	130·7
Sep	148·2	144·6	136·0	135·4	136·2	138·1	137·2	139·0	134·1	134·8	128·8	137·7	136·0	133·3
Oct	151·9	148·3	137·1	135·8	135·0	139·8	139·6	141·4	138·4	169·8	132·6	140·4	137·8	133·4
Nov	139·3	148·8	142·8	138·2	138·7	138·4	143·7	145·2	139·9	146·9	132·4	143·9	139·5	133·0
Dec	134·8	153·4	146·5	142·5	144·5	142·0	145·7	147·7	140·1	131·2	139·1	143·1	139·8	132·5
1979 Jan	132·5	152·1	140·6	143·0	136·5	134·4	143·3	146·4	139·9	136·3	138·1	142·2	138·8	136·3
Feb	139·7	153·8	145·0	150·4	139·4	143·9	145·7	152·3	142·6	137·6	145·4	146·3	140·1	141·3
Mar	144·8	166·3	150·3	147·9	149·4	147·4	150·1	155·9	149·6	156·9	148·9	152·3	147·2	141·1
April	148·8	166·5	148·6	149·7	146·6	154·6	151·4	155·5	147·1	144·7	144·9	152·3	144·7	147·4
May	144·8	162·3	156·2	150·0	145·4	165·6	154·4	158·0	151·2	151·8	150·8	154·9	150·7	142·3
June	152·2	164·0	158·4	152·9	156·3	162·4	160·0	158·9	154·5	148·6	158·0	160·7	154·2	145·9
July	158·5	166·7	158·9	161·2	156-9	166-8	160·0	162·3	153·3	147·9	152·6	159·4	153·2	147·3
Aug	163·9	166·2	156·7	159·0	157-9	151-1§§	147·9§§	157·9§§	144·7§§	139·9§§	139·0§§	150·5§§	154·3	146·6
Sep	174·0	169·5	162·3	156·4	172-9	151-3§§	141·6§§	156·6§§	146·7§§	149·9§§	126·8§§	148·8§§	155·6	149·4
Oct	167·8	171·0	163·1	158·7	169·3	158·3	163·4	169·0	160·1	150·0	150·5	166·1	156·2	151·9
Nov	156·3	172·6	172·8	166·9	170·0	165·5	168·5	172·8	168·3	156·9	155·1	171·6	159·2	156·0
Dec	155·4	177·2	174·4	169·6	174·6	‡‡	173·2	175·4	167·4	154·4	170·2	173·0	159·9	158·2
1980 Jan	161·2	189·5	171·3	179·6	170·5	##	171·4	174·2	167·6	158·7	170·9	176·4	160-6	161·3
Feb	174·7	190·0	173·5	189·2	171·9	##	174·6	177·9	170·1	159·6	171·1	175·0	164-4	163·9
Mar	179·8	207·2	183·8	185·0	177·9	##	177·9	180·7	177·2	215·1	173·5	173·9	168-7	165·1
April	190·2	202·2	179·2	188·9	174·5	170·4	179·7	180·4	178·8	165·1	174·3	179·9	168·9	167·6
May	189·0	195·6	184·4	190·3	176·7	197·5	182·2	184·6	180·7	165·3	173·3	181·9	171·6	167·6
June	191·1	201·6	189·2	199·7	194·3	189·4	186·9	187·2	185·6	169·9	179·9	185·7	176·1	172·4
July	189·5	205·7	189·6	202·0	194·6	197·7	186·1	191·1	190·7	178·5	179·3	186·4	176·6	172·9
Aug	200·0	201·6	189·2	201·3	191·4	184·6	186·8	189·3	187·0	176·7	174·6	184·3	173·9	171·3
Sep	212·2	204·9	190·6	196·7	193·8	183·8	187·3	194·7	189·0	170·1	176·2	185·4	177·2	174·1
Oct	206·2	206·6	193·7	197·3	192·3	179·8	188·3	198·5	191·8	177·1	176·2	185·5	179·1	176·6
Nov	193·7	206·4	199·4	198·1	204·9	189·9	189·9	208·9	192·8	183·9	181·9	190·6	182·4	178·0
Dec	191·1	206·3	205·5	206·1	205·6	193·2	192·7	205·7	192·7	181·1	180·5	190·0	183·6	180·0
1981 Jan	190·4	227·2	202·1	209·6	195·8	190·5	191·0	204·1	194·1	182-0	181·3	192·5	184·4	181·3
Feb	193·5	224·2	201·4	214·8	197·9	193·3	192·8	206·5	196·0	186-4	190·3	194·7	187·5	185·1
Mar	203·1	228·9	202·9	214·4	202·9	195·8	195·4	208·0	201·9	181-2	191·4	198·5	188·7	185·4
April	214·5	221·9	205·3	214·4	200·2	194·7	195·1	209·4	200·7	190·3	189·1	195·8	183·4	186·9
May	210·0	217·2	211·0	220·3	204·0	201·2	197·5	212·5	204·4	205·7	182·6	201·1	193·3	192·4
June	212·4	222·0	217·4	217·5	211·8	200·6	200·4	218·4	207·2	197·4	195·5	205·1	197·3	191·0
July	209·7	227·5	216·8	229·5	211·8	216·0	199·6	223·8	213·3	202·6	199·8	206·3	198·0	193·2
Aug	231·9	224·4	217·6	226·0	227·2	209·8	201·4	220·6	209·9	208·3	197·4	207·4	200·9	196·5
Sep	238·4	226·1	217·3	223·2	216·7	215·2	205·8	223·5	211·6	190·3	196·1	211·1	199·4	197·5
Oct	230·7	229·5	219·0	224·1	224·9	220·1	207·7	225·6	215·2	240·1	198·6	211·7	203·2	199·1
Nov	212·1	230·7	226·4	226·8	227·4	221·4	209·1	230·5	216·8	204·1	209·0	219·4	205·7	200·6
Dec	204·1	229·3	228·0	237·1	231·3	217·5	211·2	242·5	218·1	200·8	204·6	215·8	200·9	201·5
1982 Jan	201·7	230·1	224·4	251·1	225·8	224·7	211·8	234·9	220-9	211·5	208·3	216·2	205·3	207·6
Feb	217·1	273·1	224·6	250·3	224·4	222·2	215·1	236·2	222-1	207·3	210·7	220·3	206·2	208·1
Mar	223·9	252·2	227·1	248·7	226·3	221·9	220·3	241·6	229-4	209·3	213·7	226·7	209·9	210·7
April	232·5	244·5	230·5	251·4	228·4	227·3	217·7	244·6	229·8	224·7	210·8	224·2	209·9	212·5
May	226·7	248·9	240·6	250·5	230·1	226·5	221·3	251·7	231·8	227·3	216·6	226·4	215·8	209·9
June	232·2	244·9	238·0	255·6	238·2	224·0	226·3	244·1	234·2	237·2	218·3	229·6	216·6	217·7
July	245·4	246·7	235·8	266·6	238·2	231·9	227·9	244·8	236·2	215·4	222·0	230·1	216·2	219·8
Aug	248·3	248·9	237·7	253·8	236·2	223·0	223·9	245·3	233·5	217·4	216·2	229·8	214·2	221·4
Sep	259·3	247·1	240·1	254·9	236·9	222·4	223·3	249·7	233·8	237·0	211·6	228·3	213·0	220·0
Oct	246.3	228·5	240·2	256·8	240·6	230·8	227·4	249·5	239·0	230·1	218·8	231·9	216·8	220·3
[Nov]		264·3	247·0	258·1	254·2	224·7	231·0	257·4	239·6	225·3	223·5	236·5	221·2	222·5

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

Clothing and foot- 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	Profes- sional and scientific services ‡	Miscel- laneous services §	Public adminis- tration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
105-1	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	JAN 1976 = 100
118·3 133·9 154·5 182·5 206·7	115·0 131·6 154·6 180·5 201·7	114·3 131·2 150·7 173·9 191·7	118·2 136·9 162·5 194·1 225·4	116·7 132·0 153·8 180·8 203·1	118·3 132·1 151·2 180·7 204·1	115·6 135·2 154·4 196·9 226·6	111.5 126.1 151.2 180.7 201.7	119·4 134·7 157·3 184·3 208·2	110·2 125·1 147·0 181·7 207·7	115·3 127·0 141·6 182·6 208·1	116.9 131.6 155.8 183.8 203.3	103·8 110·7 123·0 143·7 181·9 206·7	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1 205·5	1976 1977 1978 Annual 1979 averages 1980 1981
123·5 126·2 125·3	118·3 120·4 123·8	118-6 120-5 120-7	121·5 124·1 122·6	117·9 122·2 120·3	122·2 123·5 124·3	117·5 119·4 117·1	113·0 115·4 116·7	121·4 124·3 130·0	111·5 118·8 118·2	117·0 116·0 117·4	119·8 120·0 126·5	112·1 110·9 115·5	117·9 120·1 121·7	1977 Oct Nov Dec
128·4 127·7 129·4	123·6 123·5 124·0	122·6 126·1 124·8	124·4 127·2 129·7	123·2 127·0 126·7	122·3 123·3 125·0	117·4 118·7 118·0	116·6 117·2 120·4	128·1 127·7 131·9	117·2 117·5 123·5	117·7 118·8 119·7	124·6 123·9 128·0	115·8 118·1 117·0	121·5 122·7 125·0	1978 Jan Feb Mar
132·3 131·8 132·4	129·0 129·2 132·7	127·9 128·8 130·3	134·3 139·2 138·6	129·8 130·5 133·2	127·1 128·3 132·5	124·8 155·2 155·7	120·8 123·6 130·4	130·7 133·5 134·3	124·1 119·5 125·1	120·6 125·7 134·1	128·5 129·0 131·0	119·3 119·8 126·8	127·2 129·4 133·1	April May June
34·4 33·2 35·1	131·7 131·6 133·4	133·9 131·3 135·1	139:4 138:0 141:7	131·7 131·8 133·9	135·3 133·8 138·3	140·4 138·3 139·0	133·5 127·7 130·9	135·5 134·6 135·6	123·2 127·4 132·8	136·1 131·8 131·4	131·5 132·1 134·7	122·5 124·2 129·1	133·6 131·7 134·2	July Aug Sep
37·2 40·5 43·9	136·8 138·7 144·7	136·4 137·6 139·2	143.6 143.2 143.9	136·0 140·3 139·7	138·9 140·2 140·7	138·6 139·3 137·0	128·9 132·5 130·1	136·7 140·2 147·4	129·1 130·9 131·1	130·9 128·2 129·0	134·7 135·2 145·8	127·8 127·4 128·5	135·2 136·1 138·0	Oct Nov Dec
44·0 45·9 47·6	137·4 140·8 143·8	138·7 142·7 145·5	142·6 147·6 154·4	137·8 142·3 146·5	133·1 135·6 144·9	138·0 140·7 142·3	128·9 160·7 141·7	145·7 146·0 152·4	134·2 143·1 141·8	126·9 126·7 129·1	142·9 146·6 149·8	127·5 129·8 130·9	135·7 141·1 143·7	1979 Jan Feb Mar
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	April May June
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
61·8 66·8 67·9	160·6 169·3 172·8	157·2 159·3 161·0	173·7 175·3 173·1	160·6 165·4 166·1	160·6 163·2 165·5	171·8 173·5 173·6	157·0 168·6 166·2	162·8 167·2 174·5	152·7 157·3 169·8	147·5 148·6 151·2	158·9 163·5 171·9	156·7 155·7 154·9	158·1 162·1 165·1‡‡	Sep Oct Nov Dec
70·1 73·5 77·5	165·9 168·9 168·5	164·5 169·1 171·0	175·5 178·2 183·7	167·4 173·2 176·0	162·4 168·7 172·7	169·4 169·4 205·5	165·6 164·8 166·3	170·7 173·5 175·2	160·4 164·0 183·2	147·4 161·1 167·5	171·3 173·0 178·2	159·7 167·4 165·1	163·0‡‡ 167·3‡‡ 172·8‡‡	1980 Jan Feb
78·9 80·8 82·6	175·5 180·2 187·8	169·6 168·3 172·0	181·7 191·0 201·1	174·7 179·4 183·4	173·5 171·7 178·0	190·2 199·2 202·7	174·5 176·4 189·7	178·9 182·9 184·9	170·6 170·4 199·3	165·9 169·2 174·1	181·4 180·8 181·1	175·8 183·3 180·9	175·0 178·1 183·7	Mar April May
86·3 82·0 86·2	184·0 182·9 184·8	178·4 173·9 177·2	199·8 198·2 204·0	183-6 185-3 183-6	185·9 182·5 189·8	205·8 202·4 202·4	180·4 179·9 192·4	187·3 187·1 188·2	187·0 184·9 182·9	178·0 195·7 229·1	187·2 186·2 186·9	185·1 190·8 191·1	185·1 186·5 193·6	July Aug
87·6 91·7 92·7	185·2 187·1 195·0	179·1 179·8 183·9	203·7 206·8 205·9	185·1 189·7 188·0	189·7 192·7 201·2	205·9 205·5 204·7	188·6 197·5 191·7	188·4 191·9 202·5	183·4 190·3 204·1	202·2 197·5 203·0	188·9 191·9 198·1	188·6 188·5 206·5	189·9 192·6 197·3	Sep Oct Nov
96·6 00·5 05·3	188·1 188·0 192·0	184·2 184·5 185·3	207·4 209·1 213·0	193·6 193·0 196·1	191·0 196·3 203·1	203·7 206·4 221·9	190·5 190·4 191·3	196·6 197·8 199·2	191·7 193·1 212·9	194·3 193·9 194·0	194·7 194·8 196·5	198·0 199·4 197·3	193·3 194·8	Dec 1981 Jan Feb
00·0 05·0 08·2	192·7 198·4 208·1	185·1 185·5 193·6	214·4 221·5 235·8	193-6 200-7 205-5	198·5 198·5 205·4	218·9 225·3 238·7	197·5 193·2 199·4	205·8 205·4 208·9	197·9 206·2 213·3	200·7 210·5 208·6	200·2 202·0 203·4	202·2 197·0 198·7	197·8 199·3 201·6 205·7	Mar April May
07·2 05·2 09·1	204·3 205·5 205·7	195·6 191·8 196·5	230·8 230·2 233·2	207·0 204·7 207·1	204·7 202·9 207·9	238·5 229·9 232·1	203·7 201·6 216·0	209·7 209·9 211·1	207·9 208·0 206·4	212·2 220·6 215·8	205·8 204·5 207·0	200·9 223·5 219·2	207·6 210·4 211·7	July Aug
12·2 16·1 15·3	206·4 211·1 220·5	198·4 200·6 199·1	235·8 236·8 237·0	209·9 212·3 213·8	207·7 212·1 220·8	234·3 235·1 234·6	207·3 213·6 216·1	212·0 216·7 225·6	207·4 216·7 230·5	217·9 212·5 216·1	206·6 207·4	216·5 215·1	212·5 214·3	Sep Oct Nov
18-4 22-8 24-4	211·4 215·6 221·1	198·3 200·0 206·9	238·0 238·1 245·2	212·5 215·4 218·6	210·2 215·2 221·9	241·2 241·2 238·9	212·9 210·5 212·8	219·9 219·0 222·3	213·4 218·7 242·8	209·4 213·5 210·8	216·6 216·5 216·2 218·2	212·2 212·8 217·3	217·1 214·1 217·0	Dec 1982 Jan Feb
24·2 26·3 26·1	222·1 227·1 232·6	205·7 206·8 207·6	246·5 253·4 255·2	219·7 223·1 228·8	220·3 222·0 225·1	236·9 239·3 261·4	217·1 215·7 224·9	226·0 227·2 228·8	225·9 228·2 247·1	209·7 211·1	218·7 220·9	215·5 216·8 227·1	219·7 219·6 222·5	Mar April May
27-1	230·3 228·6 228·2	210·3 209·9 213·2	252·3 251·1 247·9	226·5 225·1	227·4 222·4 225·8	263·6 255·0 257·3	229·0 220·1 222·5	229·7 228·2	231·1 230·3	215·3 240·9 232·1	219·2 222·3 223·6	221·9 223·9 223·4	226·0 230·3 226·9	June July Aug
30·1 34·0	230·7 232·2	218·7 219·4	254·3 258·0	227·4 231·2	226·4 229·7	257·3 257·7 268·4	223·0 229·7	228·8 230·6 234·2	230·8 232·2 239·2	219·5 222·9 219·8	226·3 227·1 228·9	226·6 227·9 237·5	226·2 228·0 232·0	Sep Oct [Nov]

^{\$\\$\\$\$} The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.

\$\displays{2}\$ 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.

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

42.3

284-1

127·0 144·4 158·0 179·8 213·6

243-3

258-2

153·8 166·1 174·8 202·4 218·4

262-3

35.6

105·9 123·2 130·1 149·3 154·4

201.0

151·0 170·1 179·1 205·0 236·2

272.8

37.7

37-6

112·9 133·4 141·3 161·8 184·9

214-1

239-3

36-9

37.8

188-6

116·2 129·7 144·3 164·1 188·0

37-4

37.7

163-2

178-1

232-0

37.1 37.1

164-6

177-8

1001	2
FEMALE	
Weekly earnings	
Full-time women	(1)
1975	3
1976	4

Hourly earnings

Hourly earnings

42.4

307.9

147·8 162·6 175·2 203·5 242·6

287-6

38.9

199.7

282-1	356.7	321.3	314-3	288.0	2/4.4	284.4	294.1	298.4	2/4.3	251.4	243.4
											Maria Maria
en (18 years a	nd over)									-	£
37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94							28-13
43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54		50.43			32.61
		48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45-28	40.95	36-90
			54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56-59	60-50	52.04	46.02	42.03
62.86	68-37	64.44	63.27	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69-52	60.12	52-44	49.62
les on adult r	ates*										
74.60	86-29	77-68	73.64	75-29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69-61	61.06	61.02
83.06	94.69	87-62	79.07	82-67	81.21	81.18	85.06	89.97	77-34	65.96	67-16
en (18 years	and over)										
37.7	38-6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37-1	37.0				36.5
37.9	36.5	38.4	37-7	38.0	37-6	37-6	37-4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36-4
		38-2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37-8	38-1	38-0	37-0	36-4	36-2
						37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	36-7	36.7
38.1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37-2	36-4	36.7
	en (18 years a 37-28 43-69 47-51 53-85 62-86 les on adult r 74-60 83-06 en (18 years 37-7 37-9 38-1 37-9	en (18 years and over) 37-28 42-91 43-69 48-46 47-51 55-97 53-85 59-54 62-86 68-37 les on adult rates* 74-60 86-29 83-06 94-69 en (18 years and over) 37-7 38-6 37-9 36-5 38-1 37-7 37-9 38-7	en (18 years and over) 37.28 42.91 37.40 35.41 38.94 35.48 36.38 43.69 48.46 44.11 43.58 46.77 42.32 43.54 47.51 55.97 48.64 47.21 51.14 45.49 47.04 53.85 59.54 54.85 54.33 56.79 52.06 53.96 62.86 68.37 64.44 63.27 64.02 62.12 62.55 les on adult rates* 74.60 86.29 77.68 73.64 75.29 72.41 73.98 83.06 94.69 87.62 79.07 82.67 81.21 81.18 en (18 years and over) 37.7 38.6 37.9 36.7 37.5 37.4 37.1 37.9 36.5 38.4 37.7 38.0 37.6 37.6 38.1 37.7 38.2 37.3 37.8 37.7 37.8 37.9 38.7 38.2 37.3 37.8 37.9 38.3 37.9	en (18 years and over) 37.28							

38.3

189.1

209-8

196.2

213.1

263-5

* An article on page 103 of Employment Gazette for March 1981 comments on the effects of the change of definitions † An article on page 121 of Employment Gazette for March 1982 comments on the effects of the change of industrial coverage

193.8

199.2

214.7

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturi	Manufacturing Industries										
	Weights	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982			
Men Women	689 311	191·8 226·7	225·6 276·2	248·0 310·0	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451 · 4 559 · 5	506·2 625·3			
Men and women	1,000 -	197-5	233.9	258 · 1	298 · 1	340.6	418-7	469 · 1	525 · 6			

Men aged 21 and over, and women aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence. Source: New Earnings Survey.

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

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	Certain miscel- laneous services **	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
48·16 53·30 61·61 67·50 80·37	61·07 68·82 75·15 87·48 102·32	55-83 61-48 67-66 77-85 91-05	65·17 73·88 82·09 96·79 114·88	58·06 66·27 71·04 83·51 96·89	59·74 67·83 73·56 84·77 98·28	59·82 66·36 74·96 84·52 99·82	60·38 65·80 72·91 81·77 94·06	60·45 68·42 72·72 87·78 104·30	63-81 71-22 76-96 88-03 103-30	50·71 57·36 63·31 72·39 83·52	49·88 53·97 59·04 67·15 76·92	£ 59·58 66·97 72·89 83·50 96·94
90-62	114-47	101-16	137.73	108-09	111-64	116-58	113-36	126-12	123.77	103-88	96-60	113-06
98-67	127-96	111-31	154-22	113-15	123-23	126-08	121-55	142-28	138-19		+	125·58†
40·5 40·9 41·3 41·3 41·0	44·5 45·3 45·7 45·4 45·0	43·1 42·8 43·0 43·0 43·2	42·4 43·6 44·5 44·6 43·8	42·5 43·3 43·4 43·3 43·4	42·7 43·5 43·6 43·5 43·2	47·2 46·4 47·2 47·2 46·8	45·2 44·3 44·7 44·9 44·9	42·3 42·8 42·4 42·8 43·4	47·3 47·5 48·0 48·8 48·6	43·2 43·0 43·3 43·5 43·1	43·2 42·7 42·9 43·2 43·1	43·6 44·0 44·2 44·2 44·0
40-1	43-2	41.7	42.5	41-7	41.9	47.9	44.0	42-2	47-1	42.1	42.7	43.0
41-1	43-6	42.2	41-9	41-8	42.0	46.0	43.8	40-1	46-9	+	†	43·0†
118·9 130·3 149·2 163·4 196·0	137·2 151·9 164·4 192·7 227·4	129·5 143·6 157·3 181·0 210·8	153·7 169·4 184·5 217·0 262·3	136·6 153·0 163·7 192·9 223·2	139·9 155·9 168·7 194·9 227·5	126·7 143·0 158·8 179·1 213·3	133·6 148·5 163·1 182·1 209·5	142·9 159·9 171·5 205·1 240·3	134·9 149·9 160·3 180·4 212·6	117-4 133-4 146-2 166-4 193-8	115·5 126·4 137·6 155·4 178·5	pence 136·7 152·2 164·9 188·9 220·3
226-0	265.0	242.6	324-1	259-2	266-4	243-4	257-6	298-9	262-8	246-7	226-2	262-9
240-1	293-5	263-8	368-1	270.7	293-4	274-1	277-5	354-8	294-6	†	†	292.0†
28·70 33·59 38·08 41·94 50·43	35·20 42·22 45·59 52·12 60·06	36·77 42·14 46·20 53·62 61·84	38·51 45·20 48·87 55·33 67·15	32·94 39·49 43·44 49·15 56·08	34·23 40·71 44·45 50·08 58·44		30·45 36·11 39·14 42·97 48·23	38·76 43·43 47·94 58·10 70·29	44·07 50·23 53·25 63·79 72·38	26·59 31·69 35·16 40·11 46·40	38·64 43·62 46·41 52·98 57·04	£ 34·19 40·61 44·31 50·03 58·24
58-62	71-01	74-01	82.15	64-95	68-40	_	61-45	81.75	92.14	56.76	76.18	68-73
64-02	79-13	81-55	92-83	70-58	75.71	-	66-49	99.07	105-76	†	†	76·44†
35·5 36·0 36·1 36·1 36·0	35·9 36·7 36·8 36·7 36·8	37·0 37·3 37·2 37·5 36·7	37-9 38-4 38-5 38-1 38-3	37·3 37·3 37·5 37·0 37·4	36·8 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2		37·5 38·3 37·9 38·5 37·2	35·4 36·4 36·0 36·8 37·6	41·5 41·6 41·3 43·5 43·3	38·3 37·8 38·3 38·4 38·3	40·3 39·9 39·4 40·3 40·5	37·0 37·4 37·4 37·4 37·4
36-4	37-3	36-8	38-2	37-3	37-3	2 64 5 T	38-5	37-0	42-3	38-4	39.8	37.5
36-5	37-5	37.6	37-4	37-5	37.5	-	39-1	36-3	42.8		†	37·7†
80·9 93·3 105·5 116·2 140·1	98·1 115·0 123·9 142·0 163·2	99·4 113·0 124·2 143·0 168·5	101·6 117·7 126·9 145·2 175·3	88·3 105·9 115·8 132·8 149·9	93·0 109·4 119·5 134·6 157·1	Ξ.	81·2 94·3 103·3 111·6 129·7	109·5 119·3 133·2 157·9 186·9	106·2 120·7 128·9 146·6 167·2	69·4 83·8 91·8 104·5 121·1	95.9 109.3 117.8 131.5 140.8	pence 92·4 108·6 118·5 133·8 155·7
161-0	190-4	201.1	215-1	174-1	183-4	_	159-6	220-9	217-8	147.8	191-4	183-3
175-4	211.0	216-9	248-2	188-2	201.9		170-1	272-9	247-1	†	†	202·8†

§ Except sea transport

" Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All industries and services 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 195·0 224·0 232·6 276·6 510·4 594·1 244.5 300.0

Note: These series were published in Employment Gazette as table 124 until September 1980, and are described in detail in articles in the issues of May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and April 1976 (page 19).

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES	Company of the Compan		ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S			
	Weekly earnings (£	10/01/3	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£))	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
				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			45%	Lista park	Total Control	rachipso)			a Sant	a good
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 1978 1979 1980 1981	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 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 36·7 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 89 · 7	38·5 38·5 38·7 38·8 38·8 38·8 38·4 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
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	52 · 1 62 · 5 68 · 9 78 · 8 90 · 4 108 · 4 118 · 6 134 · 0	54 · 2 64 · 7 71 · 3 81 · 5 93 · 7 112 · 4 124 · 3 138 · 0	42 · 3 42 · 3 42 · 7 42 · 8 43 · 0 42 · 3 41 · 2 41 · 3	127 · 2 151 · 8 165 · 8 188 · 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	54·0 64·2 70·2 79·1 89·6 110·2 124·9 136·5	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 1982	51 · 5 61 · 8 68 · 0 77 · 8 89 · 1 106 · 9 116 · 8 132 · 0	53 · 6 64 · 0 70 · 4 80 · 5 92 · 5 110 · 9 122 · 5 135 · 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 · 7 324 · 6	124 · 1 148 · 3 162 · 3 184 · 7 211 · 3 256 · 2 291 · 2 320 · 3	52·0 61·8 67·8 76·3 86·2 106·3 119·8 132·1	53 · 4 63 · 4 69 · 3 78 · 1 88 · 4 108 · 7 123 · 1 134 · 5	41 · 4 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 1 40 · 3 40 · 2	127 · 3 152 · 6 165 · 7 186 · 1 210 · 7 261 · 1 300 · 4 329 · 3	126·0 151·6 165·1 185·3 209·3 259·0 298·4 326·7

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

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

		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
Labour costs [1]	1968 1973 1975 1978 1979 1980 1981	58-25 106-90 161-68 244-54 290-1 349-4 379-4	73·80 143·45 249·36 365·12 427·2 522·9 589·5	60·72 107·32 156·95 222·46 257·7 316·9 337·2	66-55 129-61 217-22 324-00 383-3 483-4 524-4	59·58 109·37 106·76 249·14 294·2 356·5 386·8	Pence per ho
Percentage shares of labour costs *	1000						Perce
Wages and salaries†	1968 1973 1978 1981	91·3 89·9 84·3 82·1	82·8 82·5 76·2 73·4	87·7 91·1 86·8 85·3	87·1 84·7 78·2 76·6	90·2 89·3 83·9 81·7	
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968 1973 1978 1981	7·4 8·4 9·2 9·2	8·6 12·0 9·3 8·9	5·2 6·4 6·8	10·5 9·8 11·2	7·3 9·2 9·0	
Statutory national insurance contributions	1968 1973 1978 1981	4·4 4·9 8·5 9·1	3·8 4·3 6·7 7·1	6·7 4·2 4·9 9·1 9·9	11·2 3·8 4·5 6·9 7·4	9·0 4·3 4·9 8·4 9·0	
Private social welfare payments	1968 1973 1978 1981	3·2 3·5 4·8 5·6	5·7 5·9 9·4 9·5	1·4 1·6 2·3 2·7	6·3 8·0 12·2 12·7	3·2 3·7 5·1 5·8	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, raining (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1968 1973 1978 1981	1·1 1·6 2·3 3·2	7·7 7·3 7·7 10·0	6·7 2·4 1·9 2·1	2·7 2·9 2·6 3·3	2·3 2·2 2·6 3·5	
abour costs per unit of output §		5 7 700				a de la composición dela composición de la composición de la composición dela composición dela composición dela composición de la composición dela comp	1975=10
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	% ch over a yea earlie 112-7 12-7 125-1 11-0 141-0 12-7 162-3 15-1 199-3 22-8 218-6 9-6		111-6 119-4 132-6 156-1 192-7 222-7	105-9 109-6 127-6 149-5 196-1 226-2	110·9 118·9 131·6 148·6 181·1 198·0	% chai over a year earlier
	1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4						208·6 11·0 202·9 17·2 206·9 13·0 211·9 7·8
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3						213·0 6·6 215·9 6·4 218·8 5·8 218·8 3·3
ages and salaries per unit of output §	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	110·6 10·6 120·1 8·6 136·0 13·2 155·1 14·0 190·1 22·6 207·1 8·9	84·4 62·0 60·0 55·6 66·7 68·2	110.6 34 116.9 44 127.8 88 149.0 88 183.6 88 211.0	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 15·3 180·1 20·8 197·8 9·8
	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	206·0 18·7 203·8 9·9 208·1 5·5 210·3 3·1	::				193·1 16·0 195·6 11·5 200·6 6·5 202·0 5·8
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	213·2 3·5 215·4 5·7 219·9 5·4					205·1 6·2 207·7 6·2 209·0 4·2
	Oct Nov	223·8 6·9 224·3 6·8					
	3 mon Oct Nov	ths ending:- 221·1 5·6 222·5 6·4					

[†] Including holiday bonuses up to 1975 but not in 1978.
‡ 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.

• Not available.

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

UNITE	DOM	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 19	968	1	II	III	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
asic	weekly wage rates		1								LY 1972 = 10
Veigh		210	305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186
978		273	247 276	250 285	240 265	271 314	254 288	243 280	255 300	242 276	248 279
979 980	Annual	371	334	325	324	369	330	318	355	321 349	335 363
981 982	averages	410 451	372 403	361 388	367 396	400 421	359 379	349 363	395 416	372	388
980	Dec	373	366	345 *	348	393	345	331	364	338	336
	Jan	404	366	352 *	350 350	394 394	348 348	342 342	392 392	338 338	362 362
	Feb Mar	411 411	366 366	352 * 352 *	350	394	348	342	395	338	363
	April	411	367	353 *	350	397	349	342 342	395 395	343 351	363 363
	May June	411 411	367 367	353 * 362 *	360 377	397 399	363 364	342	395	351	363
	July	411	367	362 *	377	399	364	356	395	351	363
	Aug	411 411	367 367	366 * 366 *	377 377	399 400	364 365	356 356	395 399	351 353	363 363
	Sep Oct	411	367	366 *	377	400 ≠	365	356	399	353	363
	Nov Dec	411 411	397 397	376 * 376 *	377 377	415 415	365 365	356 356	399 399	360 360	363 363
982	Jan	445	397	383 *	379	417	369	363	415	360	388
	Feb Mar	451 451	399 399	383 * 383 *	379 379	417 417	369 369	363 363	415 415	363 363	388 388
	April	451	399	384 *	379	418 ←	369	363	415	368	388
	May June	451 451	399 399	384 * 387 *	390 406	418 418	382 383	363 363	415 415	375 375	388 388
		451	399	387 *	406	418	383	363	415	375	388
	July Aug	451	399	388 * 388 *	406 406	418 419	383 384	363 363	415 419	375 377	388 388
	Sep	451	399								
	Oct Nov	451 451	399 425	388 * 400 *	406 406	419 434	385 385	363 363	419 419	377 377	388 388
	Dec	451	425	400 *	406	434	385	363	419	377	388
	al weekly hours	(40.2	36-0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40-0	40.1	40·0
978	Annual	40-2	36.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40-0	40.0	40-0	40.1	40.0
980	averages'	40·2 40·2	36·0 36·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 39·9	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·1 39·9	39·5 39·1
982	J	40.2	36-0	40.0	39.8	39-1	40-0	40.0	40.0	39.6	39.1
982		40.2	36.0	40.0	39.8	39-1	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	39·1 JLY 1972 = 10
978	wage rates adjusted for chan	ges in normal w	247	251	240	271	254	243	255 300	243 276	248
1979	Annual	326	276 334	286 327	265 324	314 369	288 330	280 318	300 355	276 321	279 340
1980	averages	431	372	362	367	402	359	349	395	350	372
982	J	473	403	389	398	430	379	363	416	378	398
980		391	366	346 *	348	393	345	331	364	339	340
981	Jan Feb	425 432	366 366	353 * 353 *	350 350	394 394	348 348	342 342	392 392	339 339	371 371
	Mar	432	366	353 *	350	394	348	342	395	339	371
	April May	432 432	367 367	354 * 354 *	350 360	397 397	349 363	342 342	395 395	344 352	372 372
	June	432	367	363 *	377	399	364	342	395	352	372
	July Aug	432 432	367 367	364 * 367 *	377 377	399 400	364 364	356 356	395 395	352 353	372 372
	Sep	432	367	367 *	377	400	365	356	399	355	372
	Oct Nov	432 432	367 397	367 * 377 *	377 378	400 424	365 365	356 356	399 399	355 362	372 372
	Dec	432	397	377 *	378	424	365	356	399	362	372
982	Jan	467	397	384 *	380	426	369	363	415	365	397
	Feb Mar	474 474	399 399	384 * 384 *	380 380	426 426	369 369	363 363	415 415	368 368	397 398
	April	474	399	385 *	381	427	369	363	415	374	398
	May June	474 474	399 399	385 * 388 *	393 408	427 427	382 383	363 363	415 415	381 381	398 398
				388 *	408	427	383	363		381	398
	July Aug	474 474	399 399	389 *	408	427	383	363	415 415	381	398
	Sep	474	399	389 *	408	428	384	363	419	383	398
	Oct	474 474	399 425	389 * 401 *	408 408	428 443	385 385	363 363	419 419	383 383	398 398
	Nov										

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

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

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

Paper, printing and publishing	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis-	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries	All industries and services		UNITEI KINGDOI
xvIII	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	tration XXV and XXVII	XXVI	III–XIX		199	SIC 196
403	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly v Weights	rage rates
232 270 310 350 381	290 321 374 417 450	261 301 384 458 493	232 266 318 351 375	272 320 380 423 462	252 281 329 361 372	253 319 386 419 455	258-8 297-5 348-5 381-3 403-4	259·3 298·1 351·8 387·5 412·9	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
319 *	403	420	328	394	356	399	367-9	371-4	Dec	1980
321 * 326 * 326 *	403 404 404	436 436 461	336 336 339	395 396 397	358 358 358	410 * 416 * 416 *	372·2 372·6 372·8	376·1 377·0 378·0	Jan Feb Mar	1981
356 357 357	404 404 404	461 461 461	351 351 352	427 432 432	358 358 358	416 * 416 * 420 *	376·7 379·1 382·0	383·8 385·4 387·2	Apr May June	
358 361 361 361 361	430 431 431 431 431	462 462 463 463 463	356 358 358 358 358 358	432 432 432 432 432	361 361 361 361 371	420 * 420 * 420 * 425 * 425 *	382·3 383·1 383·5 383·5 393·7	390·7 391·2 391·4 391·7 398·7	July Aug Sep Oct Nov	
361 362	431	466 478	358 368	432	371 371	425 *	393·7 393·7	398-8	Dec	
369 369	431 431	478 495	368 371	433 433	371 371	452 452	397·8 397·9	403·6 404·5 405·2	Jan Feb Mar	1982
383 383 383	433 433 462	495 495 495	376 376 376	463 472 472	371 371 371	452 452 456	400·0 401·8 403·1	409-4 411-1 414-4	April May June	
384 387 387	462 463 463	496 496 496	378 378 378	472 472 472	373 373 373	456 456 456	403·2 403·7 404·1	415·3 415·6 415·8	July Aug Sep	
387 387 387	463 463 463	496 496 496	378 378 378	473 473 473	373 373 373	460 460 460	404·1 414·0 414·0	416·1 422·0 422·0	Oct Nov Dec	
39-6	39-9	39-0	40.6	40.0	40-0	40.0			Normal weekly	
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 40·0 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 39·9	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·8 39·5	40·0 39·9 39·8 39·7 39·6	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
38-3	38-9	38-0	40.0	39.7	39-6	39-6	39.4	39-4	Dec	1982
232 270 810 854 889	291 321 375 421 462	268 309 393 476 518	232 268 319 352 350	279 327 389 435 475	252 281 329 361 373	261 330 398 433 468	259·0 297·7 348·8 382·8 409·7	260.9 300.2 354.6 391.6 421.1	for changes in norma Annual averages	1 weekly hours 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
119 *	404	431	330	406	356	412	368-3	374-5	Dec	1980
324 * 329 * 329 * 359 360	405 405 405 405 405 405	449 449 475 475 480 480	337 337 341 353 353 353	406 407 408 440 445 445	358 358 358 358 358 358 358	423 * 429 * 429 * 429 * 429 * 434 *	373·0 373·4 373·5 377·5 379·8 382·8	379·4 380·3 381·3 387·2 388·9 390·8	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	1981
362 365 365 365 365	432 433 433 433 443 443	480 480 481 487 487 490	358 359 359 359 360 360	445 445 445 445 445 445	361 361 361 361 371 371	434 * 434 * 434 * 439 * 439 * 439 *	383-2 383-9 384-4 384-4 399-0 399-0	394·3 395·0 395·2 395·6 405·7	July Aug Sep Oct Nov	
866 173 173	443 443 444	503 503 521	372 372 375	445 446 446	371 371 371	460 467 467	402·8 403·5 403·5	405·8 410·9 411·8 412·5	Jan Feb Mar	1982
187 187 187	445 445 475	521 521 521	380 380 381	477 486 486	371 371 371	467 467 467	406·1 407·9 409·3	417·2 419·0 422·6	Mar Apr May	
97 00 00	475 475 475	521 521 521	383 383 383	486 486 486	373 373 373	467 467 467	409·8 410·2 410·7	423·7 424·0 424·2	June July Aug	
00 00 00	475 476 476	521 521 521	383 383 383	487 487 487	373 377 377	475 475 475	410·7 420·7 420·7	424·5 430·9 431·4	Sep Oct Nov Dec	

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 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.

EARNINGS

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

(5	1
-	•	
(

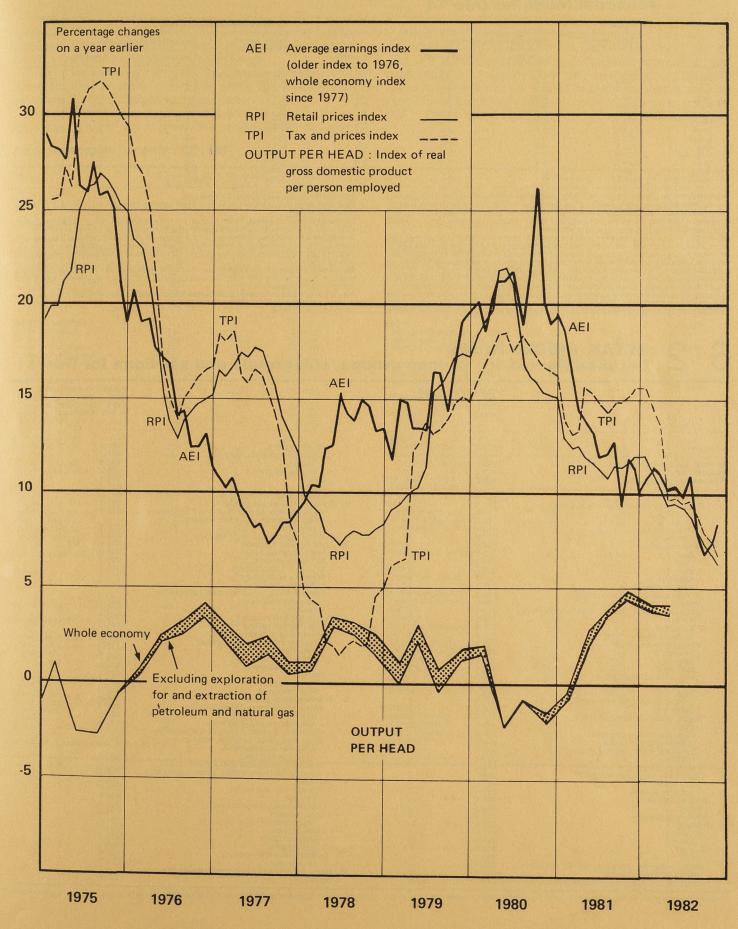
	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
nnual averages 972 973 974	60·1 67·8 79·4	58·3 65·8 83·8	67·6 76·2 88·2	59 69 83	70 76 86	58·2 69·1 83·9	62·4 71·5 85·3	76 84 92	55 64 80	54 65 78	51·9 64·5 78·9	57·6 71·1 89·7	66 74 88	64 71 83	52·0 61·8 77·8	72·3 78·4 87·1	Indices 81.8 93.1	1975 = 100 79 85 92
975 976 977 978 979	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
80 81	200·3 226·7	163·2 179·8	142·8 151·7	153 168	162 181	169·8 185·4	188·8 216·2	135 142	295 376	217 252	261·7 323·6	148·8 157·2	134 138	157 173	313·8 375·1	160-2	114-8	151
uarterly averages 81 Q2 Q3 Q4	220·1 232·6 238·1	178·4 181·1 186·1	151·0 R 152·0 R 155·5 R	167 167 178	179 183 190	183·1 186·5 193·7	206·8 215·8 224·4	140 144 145	366 385 399	251 257 263	317·0 334·5 345·6	154·8 158·5 160·1	136 141 142	169 179 178	374.4	177·1 176·8 178·5 181·1	120·7 119·7 120·5 121·4	165 164 167 170
982 Q1 Q2 Q3	243·9 248·6 255·1	197·0 203·7 R	159-3 R 161-6 R	175 176	196 200	196·4 203·4 205·8 R	233·6 244·3 252·0	145 149 150	436 501	271	358·0 371·0 386·1	160·7 163·6 166·6	146 146 148	178 R 188 R 196		185·5 192·7 192·3	128·3 127·5 127·9	173 175 177
onthly 982 May Jun	248·0 251·3	202·0 R 207·9 R	160·0 R 161·7 R	176	200 202	203·7 203·3			::		375·7 375·7	163·1 165·9	146 146			194·9 191·2		175 176
Jul Aug Sep	253·1 256·5 255·6	209-6 R 210-6	156-8 R 162-5		204 206	208-2 R 200-8 R 208-5 R	252.0	150			376·0 391·1 391·1	159·4 174·9 165·6	148 148 148			194·6 190·6 191·7		177 176 178
Oct	256-6												148					177
creases on a year of mual averages 72 73 74	earlier 13 13 17	10 13 27	12 13 16	13 17 20	8 9 13	13 19 21	11 15 19	10 11 10	10 16 26	15 20 20	10 24 22	16 23 26	14 12 19	8 11 18	17 19 26	15 8 11		Per cent
75 76 77 78 79	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	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5	20 17 10 8	29 30 30 26 24	15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3 2	8 9 8 9 8
80 81	18 13	11 10	8	9	10 12	11 9	15 15	6 5	27 27	21 16	22 24	7	5	10 10	19	9	5 5	9
narterly averages 81 Q2 Q3 Q4	11 13 13	12 8 11	8 7 R 5	11 9 11	13 12 12	9 9 10	14 14 15	4 5 5	26 29 28	18 19 13	25 24 23	5 5 6	2 4 4	12 7 8	19	11 12 11 8	5 5 5	9 11 10 8
82 Q1 Q2 Q3	13 13 10	13 14	8 7	9 5	13 12	10 11 10 R	16 18 17	5 6 4	24 37	14	20 17 15	5 6 5	7 7 5	7 R 11 R 10		8 9 8	6 7 6	7 7 6
onthly 82 May Jun	14- 12	12 15	6 6 R	5	12 12	12 10	::	:: · · <i>j</i>			17 16	5 7	7 7			10 7		7 7
Jul Aug Sep	11 9 9	16 16	4 R 8		13 12	10 R 11 R 10 R	17	4			15 16 16	1 9 5	4 4 4			9 8 7		7 6 5
Oct	8									44			4					5

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

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

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



Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for Dec 14

State Oracle Company	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, ————————————————————————————————————	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
981 Nov	306.9	1.1	4.4	12.0	308-9	1.0	4.4
Dec	308-8	0.6	4.4	12.0	310-4	0.5	4.4
982 Jan	310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2
Feb	310.7	0.0	3.8	11.0	311-6	0.0	3.2
Mar	313.4	0.9	4.1	10.4	314-1	0-8	3.6
	319.7	2.0	5.3	9-4	320-2	1.9	4.7
Apr May	322.0	0.7	4.9	9.5	322.0	0.6	4.2
June	322.9	0.3	4.6	9.2	323.4	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
Aug Sep	322.9	0.0	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

The index of retail prices for December 1982 decreased by 0-2 per cent from the previous month. This decrease was caused by the fall in the rate of mortgage interest paid by owner-occupiers. The index for alcoholic drink was also lower. Average prices for gas increased and higher prices were recorded for motor vehicles, cigarettes and many food items including fresh fruit and vegetables and bread.

Food: Food prices rose generally during the month by nearly one half of one per cent. The prices of fresh vegetables and fruit showed small increases although sprouts continued to fall in price. Bread prices were also higher. Some shops were selling EEC subsidised butter on index day but there were insufficient for them to have any significant effect on the all items index. The seasonal food index rose by about 2 per cent.

Alcoholic drink: There was a fall of rather less than one per cent in the index for this group. This reflects the reductions in price of many wines and spirits sold in off-licences.

Tobacco: Increased prices for some cigarettes caused a rise of nearly one half of one per cent in the group index.

Housing: The lower rate of interest charged on mortgages of owner-occupiers caused the

index for this group to fall by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Fuel and light: Average gas prices rose again causing the index for this group to rise by

about one per cent.

Durable household goods: Small rises on most items priced in this group showed small increases with the result that the group index rose by nearly one half of one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of motor vehicles and maintenance costs contributed to most of the rise of about a half of one per cent in the group index. Petrol prices collected on index day showed little change to those collected on index day in November.

Miscellaneous goods: Although prices of some household goods were lower most items priced in this group showed small increases. Overall the group index rose by rather less than one half of one per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the prices of meals eaten in restaurants was mainly responsible for the rise of rather less than one half of one per cent in the group index.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for Dec 14

	Index Jan 1974	Percen change (month	e over			Jan 1974	Percent change (months	over
	= 100	1	12			= 100	1	12
All items	325-5	-0.2	5-4	٧	Fuel and light	462-9	1.0	16-1
All items excluding food	332-5	-0.4	5.8		Coal and smokeless fuels Coal	456-2		6
Seasonal food	248.2	2.1	-7.0		Smokeless fuels	462·5 439·2		6
Food excluding seasonal	309.9	0.2	5.8		Gas	372-1		23
					Electricity	492.4		15
Food	300-1	0.4	4.0		Oil and other fuel and light	595.7		10
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	315-3		6	VI	Durable household goods	247.7	0.4	3.0
Bread	300-9		4		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	257.3		3
Flour	266-2		3		Radio, television and other household			
Other cereals	359.7		7		appliances	210.8		1
Biscuits	297.6		4		Pottery, glassware and hardware	333-1		8
Meat and bacon	256.3		4	VII	Clothing and footwear	213-2	0.2	1.9
Beef	315.5		6		Men's outer clothing	234.0		2
Lamb	248.9		-1		Men's underclothing	305-2		7
Pork	224.6		0		Women's outer clothing	161-2		-1
Bacon	239.3		4		Women's underclothing	274-1		3
Ham [cooked]	225.4		5		Children's clothing	232.7		3
Other meat and meat products	232.7		4		Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,			
Fish	248.9		6		hats and materials	229.3		5
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	319.7		2		Footwear	221.7		2
Butter	419-4		2	VII	I Transport and vehicles	354-6	0.5	6.7
Margarine	220.6		3		Motoring and cycling	341-3		5
Lard and other cooking fats	210-8		3		Purchase of motor vehicles	296-1		2
Milk, cheese and eggs	312.5		7		Maintenance of motor vehicles	372-3		8
Cheese	359-6		4		Petrol and oil	421.5		5
Eggs Milk, fresh	156.5		-11		Motor licences	318-6		14
	378-4		13		_ Motor insurance	314-2		5
Milk, canned, dried etc	394.4		11		Fares	457-1		24
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc Tea	318-8		5		Rail transport	473.0		23
	323.7		8		Road transport	450.3		25
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks Soft drinks	343.9		9	IX	Miscellaneous goods	336-8	0.3	8.9
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	313.6		1		Books, newspapers and periodicals	454-6		15
Sugar	410·4 413·6		6		Books	427.9		13
Jam, marmalade and syrup	306.5		10		Newspapers and periodicals	462-2		15
Sweets and chocolates	404.8		5		Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	338-2		11
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	308.4		-5		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	353-1		9
Potatoes	367.9		-6		Soap and detergents Soda and polishes	303-1		9
Other vegetables	270.2		-3			424.0		9
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	255.7		0		Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	284-3		A
Other foods	321.0		7	Y	photographic and optical goods, plants etc Services	335.9	0.2	5
Food for animals	279.1		7	^	Postage and telephones	363.4	0.2	4.3
Alcoholic drink	348-8	-0.8	9.2		Postage	446.8		0 9
Beer	403.9		12		Telephones, telegrams, etc	339.6		-1
Spirits, wines etc	276.4		5		Entertainment			
Tobacco	426-5	0.4	9.4		Entertainment (other than TV)	273·2 387·6		5 8
Cigarettes	427.2		9		Other services	394-1		8
Tobacco	417.6		10		Domestic help	428-4		
/ Housing	348-8	-3.4	-0.6		Hairdressing	398-6		11 9
Rent	346-4		11		Boot and shoe repairing	397.4		8
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	268-7		-24		Laundering			
Hates and water charges	433-6		7	XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the	366-8		10
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	371.1		8		home	352-8	0.3	7.5

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 December 14, 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 of the February 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

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

Average prices on December 14, 1982

Pence per lb*

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem .	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		р	р	Parad .		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	653	164-8	148-183	Bread White, per 800g wrapped and			
Sirloin (without bone)	584	274.0	210-350	sliced loaf	596	37.6	30- 42
Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince	646 626	210·0 117·6	192–238 96–146	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	360	43.2	40- 47
Fore ribs (with bone)	496	142.3	118–177	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	422 529	27.9	25- 31
Brisket (without bone)	622	142-0	120-174	Brown, per 400g loar, unsilced	529	29.0	27- 30
Rump steak † Stewing steak	658 609	274-9	230-305	Flour			
Stewning Steak	609	146-2	128–171	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	585	43.5	34- 49
Lamb: home-killed				Butter			
Loin (with bone) Breast †	549 520	165.0	140-192	Home-produced, per 500g	510	100-2	88-112
Best end of neck	473	46·8 111·4	32- 68 66-159	New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g	465	98.6	92-106
Shoulder (with bone)	556	100-3	80–136	Danish, per 500g	522	104.0	96–116
Leg (with bone)	569	152.7	134–177	Margarine			
Lamb: imported				Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	127	17.1	15- 22
Loin (with bone)	318	130.9	108-150	Lower priced, per 230g	113	16-2	14- 18
Breast †	327	37-0	26- 50	Lard, per 500g	631	31.0	25- 36
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	305 351	98·1 79·7	62-130	Cheese			
Leg (with bone)	365	129.6	66- 96 116-148	Cheddar type	628	115-3	98-130
Pork: home-killed				Eggs			30-130
Leg (foot off)	589	106-2	88-140	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	382	80-4	74 00
Belly †	634	75.6	64- 88	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	422	67.7	74- 86 62- 74
Loin (with bone)	645	122.7	108-144	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	87	60.3	50- 72
Fillet (without bone)	429	157-4	120-242	Milk			
Bacon				Ordinary, per pint		21-0	
Collar †	329	104-3	84-130	Tea			
Gammon† Middle cut †, smoked	375 342	156-9	132-189	Higher priced, per 125g	236	31.6	
Back, smoked	282	127·0 149·3	108–148 130–171	Medium priced, per 125g	1.164	30.0	29- 35 27- 32
Back, unsmoked	370	146.0	126-165	Lower priced, per 125g	648	26.7	25- 30
Streaky, smoked	226	102-8	88-126	Coffee			
Ham (not shoulder)	513	192-8	150,000	Pure, instant, per 100g	630	100-0	94-110
	010	192.0	153–238	Sugar			34-110
Sausages Pork	050			Granulated, per kg	674	45.7	40 47
Beef	656 496	72·6 65·5	60- 88			43.7	43- 47
	130	03.5	52- 80	Fresh vegetables			
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	426	45.6	37- 54	Potatoes, old loose White	450	7.2	F 0
Corned beef, 12 oz can	503	83-6	60 100	Red	285	8.0	5- 9 6- 10
	300	03.0	68–100	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes		_	
Chicken: roasting				Cabbage, greens	624 438	44.7	37- 52
Frozen (3lb), oven ready Fresh or chilled	451	57-1	47- 64	Cabbage, hearted	508	14·3 13·4	9- 20 8- 20
(4lb), oven ready	457	73-2	66- 82	Cauliflower	204	30.9	19- 50
resh and smoked fish			30 02	Brussels sprouts Carrots	581 633	14.0	9- 18
Cod fillets	220	100.0		Onions	649	10·8 12·9	7- 15 9- 15
Haddock fillets	339 348	122·3 120·5	98-148	Mushrooms, per 4lb	603	25.8	21- 30
Haddock, smoked whole	301	124.1	96-140 98-150	Fresh fruit			
Plaice fillets	320	137-3	110–168	Apples, cooking	500	00.1	
Herrings Kippers, with bone	284	67-4	56- 80	Apples, dessert	583 647	20·1 23·4	15- 27 18- 30
	350	89.3	74–100	Pears, dessert	605	26.8	20- 32
anned (red) salmon, half-size can	510	100.9	86-116	Oranges	489	26.4	19- 35

^{*} Per lb unless otherwise stated. † Or Scottish equivalent.

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITE	D KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*			Contract of the Contract of th					All items except	All items except
Weights Jan 16, 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 975 976 976 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 977 978 978 977 978 978 977 978 978 977 978		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items mainl the United I	y manufactur (ingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly imported	food	food the prices of
				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	for direct consump- tion		which show significant seasonal variations
Weight	s 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248	41·7-43·2 39·6-41·1 41·3-42·5	206·8–208·3 209·6–211·4 205·5–206·7	39-9-41-1	63·8–64·3 61·7–62·3 58·9–59·2	104·8–106·3 101·6–103·4 96·9–98·1	47·5 50·3 53·3	54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956·8–958·3 958·6–960·4 957·5–958·3
	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	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206	39·2–42·0 44·2–46·7 30·4–33·5 33·4–36·0 30·4–33·2 28·1–30·8 [33·3]	186·0–188·8 200·3–202·8 199·5–202·6 196·0–198·6 180·9–183·6 176·2–178·9 [172·7]	38·0-39·0 38·5-39·7 37·7-38·9 34·5-35·9	56·9-57·3 62·0-62·2 63·3-63·9 60·9-61·5 59·1-59·7 56·8-57·2 [53·0]	92·8–94·2 100·0–101·2 101·8–103·6 98·6–100·4 93·6–95·6 91·1–92·5 [87·5]	51·4 52·5 48·0	42·1-43·9 47·0-48·7 46·1-48·0 44·7-46·2 38·8-40·6 36·2-38·2 [37·5]	772 753 767 768 786 793 794	958·0-960· 953·3-955· 966·5-969· 964·0-966· 966·8-969· 969·2-971· [966·7]
Jan 16	i, 1962 = 100								100.0	100.0	100.0	131.7
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	140·2 153·5 164·1 177·7 206·1
969	Jan 14	129-1	126-1	124-6	126-7	121.7	129-6	126.7	133-4	121.1	130-2	129-3
970	Jan 20	135.5	134.7	136-8	134.5	130-6	137-6	135-1	140.6	128-2	135.8	135·5 147·1
	Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147-8	146-2	151·6 163·2	149·7 161·8	153·4 176·1	139·3 163·1	147·0 157·4	159-1
		159.0	163·9 180·4	158·5 187·1	165·4 179·5	158·8 170·8	168-8	170.0	205-0	176-0	168-4	170-8
	Jan 16 Jan 15	171·3 191·8	216-7	254-4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184-0	189-4
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	Annual averages	108·5 134·8 157·1 182·0 197·1 223·5 263·7 295·0	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 211·1 224·5 244·7	106.9 134.3 156.8 189.1 208.4 231.7 262.0 283.9	111.7 140.7 161.4 192.4 210.8 232.9 271.0 296.7	115·9 156·8 171·6 208·2 231·1 255·9 293·6 317·1	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8 274·8	105·0 120·9 142·9 175·6 187·6 205·7 226·3 241·3	109·3 135·2 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 265·9 299·8	108·8 135·1 156·5 181·5 197·8 224·1 265·3 296·9
975	Jan 14	119-9	118-3	106-6	121-1	128-9	143-3	137-5	98-1	113-3	120-4	120-5
976	Jan 13	147-9	148-3	158-6	146-6	151-2	162-4	157-8	137-3	132-4	147.9	147.6
977	Jan 18	172-4	183-2	214-8	177.1	178-7	189.7	185-2	169-6	165.7	169-3	170·9 190·2
	Jan 17	189.5	196-1	173.9	200.4	202-8	222.4	214·5 232·5	186·7 212·8	183·9 197·1	187·6 204·3	207.3
	Jan 15	207·2 245·3 275·6	217·5 244·8 262·7	207·6 223·6 223·6	219·5 248·9 270·2	256·4 284·5	277·7 303·9	269·1 296·0	236·5 255·5	218-3	245·5 279·2	246·2 277·6
1981	Dec 16 Jan 13 Feb 17 Mar 17	277·3 279·8 284·0	266·7 268·9 270·6	225·8 227·7 233·0 245·2	274·7 276·9 278·0 279·8	286·7 291·2 293·9	308·2 310·7 	299·6 302·8 	264·2 265·6 271·9	232·0 233·2 233·7	280·3 282·8 287·7 297·2	279·3 281·8 285·9 294·1
	April 14 May 19 June 16	292·2 294·1 295·8	274·2 276·7 280·0	248·2 257·2	282·0 284·2	295·4 296·3	314·2 317·1	306·6 308·7	274·1 275·6	237·0 239·8	298·9 300·2	295·8 297·3
	July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	297·1 299·3 301·0	279·6 277·3 279·6	250·3 233·2 241·3	285·1 285·9 287·0	297·5 298·6 298·9	318·6 320·0 320·9	310·1 311·4 312·1	276·0 275·4 276·0	240·6 241·8 244·3	302·0 305·3 306·9	298-9 301-8 303-3
	Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15	303·7 306·9 308·8	282·7 285·5 288·5	250·3 256·8 266·8	289·0 291·1 292·8	300·9 301·6 303·1	321·5 322·1 322·0	313·2 313·8 314·3	277·8 281·1 285·6	248·1 251·6 252·4	309·5 312·9 314·4	305·7 308·9 310·4
1982	Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	310·6 310·7 313·4	296·1 297·2 299·8	287·6 285·7 296·5	297·5 299·2 300·1	306·2 309·0 311·6	323·4 324·9 325·8	316·4 318·5 320·0	296·1 297·6 298·1	255·4 256·6 256·8	314·6 314·4 317·2	311·5 311·6 314·1
	Apr 20 May 18 June 15	319·7 322·0 322·9	302·6 305·6 304·1	308·9 322·8 311·5	301·1 301·9 302·3	313·0 314·2 314·8	327·5 329·5 330·6	321·6 323·3 324·2	298·5 299·0 298·7	257·1 256·6 256·8	324·5 326·6 328·2	320·2 322·0 323·4
	July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	323·0 323·1 322·9	299·5 295·5 295·9	281·0 249·5 244·3	303·0 304·7 306·1	315·2 316·7 318·9	331·9 335·5 337·6	325·1 327·9 330·0	298·6 298·9 299·1	258·0 259·2 260·7	329·4 330·7 330·3	324·6 325·9 325·9
	Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	324·5 326·1 325·5	296·5 298·8 300·1	244·1 243·1 248·2	306·7 309·3 309·9	321·2 324·5 324·6	338·0 338·6 339·4	331·1 332·9 333·4	299·1 305·3 306·5	260·7 261·0 261·2	332·2 333·7 332·5	327-6 329-2 328-4

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.

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

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V			

Goods and services nainly produced by national- sed ndustries†	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 92 89	65 66 73	59 53 49	119 121 126	60 60 58	61 58 58	87 89 89	136 139 135	65 65 65	54 52 53	44 46 46	1971 Weights 1972 1973
80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 1975
90 91 96 93 93 04 99	81 83 85 77 82 79	46 46 48 44 40 36 41	112 112 113 120 124 135 144	56 58 60 59 59 62 62	75 63 64 64 69 65 64	84 82 80 82 84 81 77	140 139 140 143 151 152 154	74 71 70 69 74 75 72	57 54 56 59 62 66 65	47 45 51 51 41 42 38	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 Jan 16, 1962 = 100
40·1 49·8 72·0 85·2 91·9	136·2 143·9 152·7 159·0 164·2 182·1	135·5 136·3 138·5 139·5 141·2 164·8	147·0 158·1 172·6 190·7 213·1 238·2	137·8 145·7 160·9 173·4 178·3 208·8	118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	117·7 123·8 132·2 141·8 155·1 182·3	123.9 132.1 147.2 155.9 165.0 194.3	132·2 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6 202·7	142·5 153·8 169·6 180·5 202·4 227·2	135·0 145·5 165·0 180·3 211·0 248·3	Annual 1968 Annual 1971 averages 1972 1973 1974
39-9	134-7	135-1	143-7	138-4	116.1	115-1	122-2	130-2	140-2	130-5	Jan 14 1969
46·4 60·9	143·0 151·3	135·8 138·6	150-6	145·3 152·6	122·2 132·3	120.5	125·4 141·2	136·4 151·2	147-6	139.4	Jan 20 1970
79.9	154-1	138-4	178-8	168-2	138-1	136-7	151.8	166-2	160·8 174·7	153·1 172·9	Jan 19 1971 Jan 18 1972
90-2	163-3	141-6	203-8	178-3	144-2	146-8	159-4	169-8	189-6	190-2	Jan 16 1970
8-9	166-0	142-2	225.1	188-6	158-3	166-6	175-0	182-2	212.8	229-5	Jan 15 1974
08-4 47-5 85-4 08-1 27-3 46-7 07-9 68-0	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1	115·9 147·7 171·3 209·7 226·2 247·6 290·1 358·2	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2	110·7 147·4 182·4 211·3 227·5 250·5 313·2 380·0	107-9 131-2 144-2 166-8 182-1 201-9 226-3 237-2	109·4 125·7 139·4 157·4 171·0 187·2 205·4 208·3	111·0 143·9 166·0 190·3 207·2 243·1 288·7 322·6	111·2 138·6 161·3 188·3 206·7 236·4 276·9 300·7	106·8 135·5 159·5 173·3 192·0 213·9 262·7 300·8	108·2 132·4 157·3 185·7 207·8 239·9 290·0 318·0	Jan 15, 1974 = 100 1974 1977 1977 1977 Annual averages 1978 1981
9.9	118-2	124-0	110-3	124-9	118-3	118-6	130-3	125-2	115.8	118-7	Jan 14 1975
2.8	149·0 173·7	162·6 193·2	134·8 154·1	168·7 198·8	140·8 157·0	131.5	157·0 178·9	152·3 176·2	154·0 166·8	146·2 172·3	Jan 13 1970
0-1	188-9	222-8	164-3	219-9	175-2	163-6	198-7	198-6	186-6	199-5	Jan 18 1977 Jan 17 1978
4.5	198-9	231-5	190-3	233-1	187-3	176-1	218-5	216-4	202.0	218.7	Jan 16 197
4.7	241·4 274·6	269·7 297·9	237·4 287·4	277·1 351·4	216·1 232·5	197·1 208·1	268·4 298·8	258·8 291·0	246·9 280·8	267·8 304·6	Jan 15 198 Dec 16
48·9 50·4 51·9 59·0 65·7	277·7 283·0 299·8 306·5 306·5	296·6 307·9 315·2 362·2 362·2	285·0 284·7 285·9 317·7 320·4	355·7 357·4 357·5 363·0 373·3	231·0 234·2 234·9 236·2 236·6	207-5 207-0 207-6 207-6 207-5	299·5 303·6 316·4 319·0 320·1	293·4 295·3 296·1 298·2 299·0	289·2 291·4 292·3 296·1 298·0	307·5 309·2 311·8 312·9 315·5	Jan 13 198 ⁻ Feb 17 Mar 17 April 14 May 19
72·0 74·9 77·3 77·2	306·5 311·0 311·0 313·9	362·2 362·2 375·7 384·9	321·7 322·6 324·0 325·5	384·2 389·2 393·0 393·2	236·8 236·8 238·3 240·6	207·1 206·9 208·4 209·4	322·6 325·7 334·5 333·8	297·7 299·8 301·3 303·8	298·5 299·4 301·3 303·0	317·4 319·7 320·4 322·6	June 16 July 16 Aug 18 Sep 15
73.8 11.6 13.6	318·5 319·3 319·3	389·7 389·7 389·7	334·5 345·6 351·0	396·4 398·5 398·6	240·3 240·9 240·4	210·7 210·0 209·3	331·1 332·9 332·3	306-6 308-1 309-3	304·3 314·2 321·9	325·0 326·3 328·1	Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15
7·0 0·6 3·4	321·8 324·4 332·1 338·8	392·1 393·8 399·1 404·4	350·0 344·5 345·6	401·9 406·5 410·2	239-5 241-1 242-8 243-4	207·1 209·3 209·6	330·5 326·0 330·0	312·5 314·4 317·8	325·6 327·3 328·0	329·7 331·9 334·2	Jan 12 1982 Feb 16 Mar 16
7·0 3·2 5·9	342·3 341·3 344·1	414-9 419-2 419-5	364·2 365·8 366·8	426·1 436·0 441·2	243·9 243·5 242·4	210·2 210·2 209·6	341·1 343·9 346·7	322·1 323·8 326·0 327·7	331·4 330·2 330·5	336·4 339·1 340·3	Apr 20 May 18 June 15 July 13
8.6 8.8 90-4 95-4	345·7 348·8 352·0	419·9 420·0 425·8	368·1 359·0 360·4	445;4 445·5 449·0	244·1 245·0 245·3	210·0 212·4 212·2	349·3 348·2 350·9	327.6 330.8 333.7	333·3 334·7 335·0	344·5 347·0 349·8	Oct 12
8.5	351·7 348·8	424·8 426·5	360·9 348·8	458·1 462·9	246·8 247·7	212·8 213·2	352·8 354·6	335·9 336·8	335·2 335·9	351·6 352·8	Nov 16 Dec 14

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

										AND DESCRIPTION		and the state of	Per cen
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
074 10- 15	12	20	2	0	10	6	10	13	10	7	12	21	5
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	20 44
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22 16	33	23	15
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17 9	19	14	18	12 12	13 10	11	13	12	16	15 11
1978 Jan 17	10	7	5	15	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
1979 Jan 16	9 18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
1980 Jan 15			15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1981 Jan 13	13	9						1	11	6	15	8	11
Dec 15	12	10	16	31	22	13	3						
1982 Jan 12	12	11	16	32	23	13	4	0	10	7	13 12	7 7	11
Feb 16	11	11	15	28	22 21	14 15	3	1	4	7	12	7	12
Mar 16	10	11	11	27									
April 20	9	10	11	12	15	15	3 3	1	7	8	12 11	8 7	15 14
May 18	9	10	12	15 16	14 14	14 13	3		7	10	11	7	14
June 15	9	9	11						7		11	7	14
July 13	9	7	11	16	14	13	2 2 2		4	9	11	8	14
Aug 17	8 7	7	11	12	14	13 13	2	1	4	9	11	8	14
Sep 14		6		9	10								
Oct 12	7	5	11	9	8	13	2	1	6	9	10	8	15
Nov 16	6	5	10	9	4	15	2	1	6	9	7	8	14
Dec 14	5	4	9	9	-1	16	3	2		9	4	8	14

*These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water [from August 1976], rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.

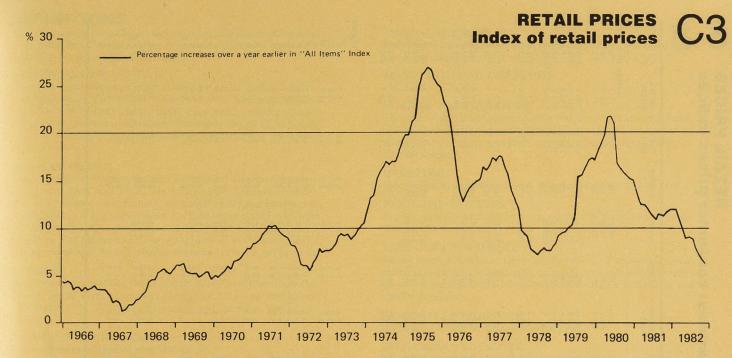
6.6 Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

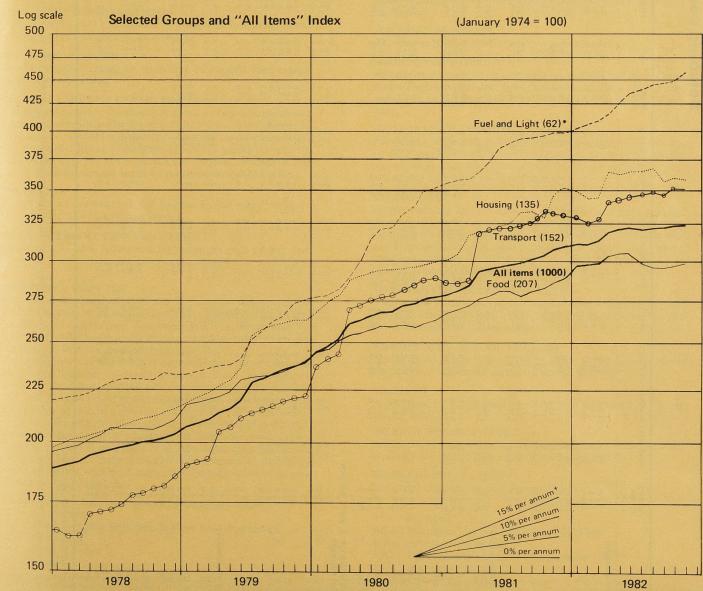
UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	son pension	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pension	er househol	lds	General index of retail prices				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1974	199-4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214-5	225.2	190.7	201.9	JAN 208·0	16, 1962 = 100 218·1	
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981	101·1 121·3 152·3 179·0 197·5 214·9 250·7 283·2 314·2	105·2 134·3 158·3 186·9 202·5 220·6 262·1 292·1	108·6 139·2 161·4 191·1 205·1 231·9 268·9 297·2 323·0	114·2 145·0 171·3 194·2 207·1 239·8 275·0 304·5 327·4	101·1 121·0 151·5 178·9 195·8 213·4 248·9 280·3 311·8	105·8 134·0 157·3 186·3 200·9 219·3 260·5 290·3 319·4	108·7 139·1 160·5 189·4 203·6 233·1 266·4 295·6 319·8	114·1 144·4 170·2 192·3 205·9 238·5 271·8 303·0 324·1	101·5 123·5 151·4 176·8 194·6 211·3 249·6 279·3 305·9	107·5 134·5 156·6 184·2 199·3 217·7 261·6 289·8 314·7	JAN 110·7 140·7 160·4 187·6 202·4 233·1 267·1 295·0 316·3	15, 1974 = 100 116-1 145-7 168-0 190-8 205-3 239-8 271-8 300-5 320-2	

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
NDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	NER HOUS	SEHOLDS								
								100.0	444.5		15, 1974 = 100
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109-9	108.5	109-5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108·8 133·1
975	135.0	129-5	135-8	147-8	145.5	131.0	124-9	144.0	147.7	134.4	159.5
976	160.8	156-3	160-2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137-7	178-0	171·6 201·1	155·1 168·7	188-6
977	187.8	187-5	185-2	209-8	205-2	169.0	155.4	204.6	221.3	185.3	209.8
1978	203.1	199-6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184-8	168-3	228·0 262·0	250.6	206.0	243.9
1979	226.8	222.4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186-6	322.5	298-4	248.8	288.3
980	264-2	248-1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206-1		333-6	276.6	313.6
1981	294-3	269-2	307.5	358-9	381-6	241-4	208-0	363-3	333.6	2/0.0	313.0
NDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSI	ONER HOU	SEHOLDS								
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
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PRIC	CES									
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
nnual averages 972 973 974	63·6 69·4 80·5	68·9 75·5 86·9	78·3 84·2 92·2	73·6 78·7 88·7	75·7 81·4 90·3	72·4 79·2 91·3	73·3 78·7 89·5	82·5 88·2 94·4	60·1 69·5 88·2	63·5 70·7 82·7	64·8 71·8 85·5	64·3 71·9 89·4	76·6 82·7 90·7	76 81 90	66·3 73·9 85·5	78 83 91	78·5 85·4 93·7	77·7 82·5 91·6	es 1975 = 100 73·5 79·2 89·8
975 976 977 978 979	100·0 116·5 135·0 146·2 165·8	100·0 113·5 127·5 137·6 150·1	100·0 107·3 113·2 117·3 121·6	100·0 109·2 116·9 122·1 127·6	100·0 107·5 116·1 126·5 138·1	100·0 109·0 121·1 133·2 146·1	100·0 109·6 119·9 130·8 144·8	100·0 104·5 108·4 111·3 115·9	100·0 113·3 127·1 143·0 170·2	100·0 118·0 134·1 144·3 163·5	100·0 116·8 138·3 155·1 178·0	100·0 109·3 118·1 122·6 127·0	100·0 108·8 115·8 120·5 125·6	100 109 119 129 135	100·0 117·7 146·5 175·4 203·0	100 110 123 135 145	100·0 101·7 103·0 104·1 107·9	100·0 105·8 112·6 121·2 134·9	100·0 108·7 118·3 127·7 140·2
980 981	195·6 218·9	165·4 181·4	129·3 138·1	136·1 146·5	152·1 171·0	164·1 183·3	164·5 186·5	122·3 129·5	212·5 264·6	193·2 232·7	215·7 257·8	137·2 143·9	133·8 142·8	150 170	234·5 268·8	165 185	112·2 119·5	153·1 169·0	158·2 175·0
Quarterly averages 981 Q3 Q4	221·9 227·4	182·3 189·9	139·3 140·6	147·9 150·9	173·7 178·0	186·4 190·5	189·5 195·6	130·5 132·1	265·4 285·3	237·6 251·5	261·3 273·3	144·3 146·0	144·0 146·6	173 175	272·8 281·4	187 189	121.1	171·7 174·1	177·2 180·8
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	231·1 238·5 239·6 241·4	193·2 197·8 204·7	143·4 145·4 146·5	153-8 157-4 161-3	182·5 188·1 192·1	194-6 199-2 204-3	201·1 207·4 210·2	134·0 135·8 137·4	297·4 318·2 323·1	257·3 272·2 278·0	284·3 292·9 305·0 R	145·9 147·4 148·1	148·6 150·9 152·4	183 187 192	293·0 303·8 	195 199 201	122·9 125·3 127·9	175·5 178·3 181·6	183·8 187·7 190·9 R
Monthly 982 July Aug Sep	239·6 239·7 239·5	204.7	146·3 146·5 146·6	160·0 161·0 163·0	191·2 192·1 193·1	202·7 204·0 206·3	209·5 210·1 211·1	137·4 137·1 137·6	323·2 318·9 327·3	278.0	299·8 305·3 309·9 R	146·5 147·6 150·2	151·9 152·1 153·1	191 191 193	311·1 313·2 313·7	201 201 202	127·1 128·0 128·5	181·3 181·6 181·9	190·1 190·8 191·9 R
Oct Nov Dec	240·7 241·9 241·5	::	147·1 147·0	164·3 164·5	194·4 195·8	208·7 210·3	212·2 R 214·2	138-0 R 138-3		 :: ::	316·0 320·3	150·6 149·1	153·5 153·6	194 195	 	205 207	128·8 129·2	182·4 182·1	192·9 193·4
ncreases on a y	ear earl	ier																	Per cer
Annual averages 972 973 974	7·1 9·2 16·1	5·8 9·5 15·1	6·3 7·6 9·5	5·4 7·0 12·7	4·8 7·6 10·8	6·6 9·3 15·3	6·2 7·3 13·7	5·5 6·9 7·0	4·3 15·5 26·9	8·7 11·4 17·0	5·7 10·8 19·1	4·5 11·7 24·5	7·8 8·0 9·6	7·2 7·5 9·4	8·3 11·4 15·7	6·0 6·7 9·9	6·7 8·7 9·8	3·3 6·2 11·0	4·7 7·8 13·5
975 976 977 978 979	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
980 981	18·0 11·9	10·2 9·7	6·4 6·8	6·6 7·6	10·1 12·5	12·3 11·7	13·6 13·4	5·5 5·9	24·9 24·5	18·2 20·4	21·2 19·5	8·0 4·9	6·5 6·7	10·9 13·6	15·5 14·6	13·7 12·1	4·0 6·5	13·5 10·4	12·9 10·6
Quarterly averages 981 Q3 Q4	11·3 11·9	9·1 11·3	6·6 6·8	8·1 7·9	12·7 12·3	11·8 12·1	13·6 14·1	6·1 6·5	24·2 23·9	20·1 23·3	19·2 18·4	4·0 4·0	6·6 7·2	13·8 12·2	14·5 14·4	12·7 9·2	7·2 6·9	10·8 9·6	10·7 10·1
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	11·1 9·4 8·0 6·2	10·5 10·8 12·3	6·0 5·9 5·2	7·6 9·2 9·1	11·5 11·5 10·6	11·6 9·5 9·6	14·0 13·8 10·9	5·8 5·4 5·3	20·4 22·2 21·7	18·9 21·0 17·0	17·0 15·5 16·7	3·0 2·4 2·6	6·9 6·5 5·8	11·8 11·3 10·9	14·2 15·1	9·0 8·7 7·5	5·3 5·9 5·6	7·6 6·8 5·8	9·0 8·4 7·7 R
Monthly 1982 July Aug Sep	8·7 8·0 7·3	12.3	5·5 5·1 4·9	8·9 9·0 9·4	10·8 10·6 10·4	9·4 9·6 9·9	11·9 10·9 10·1	5·6 5·1 4·9	22·9 22·2 20·2	17·0 	16·0 17·0 17·1 R	1·7 3·1 3·2	6·1 5·9 5·4	11.0 11.0 10.8	15·3 14·6 13·9	8·3 7·7 7·5	6·0 5·2 5·5	6·5 5·9 5·0	8·1 7·8 7·3 R
Oct Nov Dec	6·8 6·3 5·4		4·6 4·7	9·8 8·9	10·0 9·8	10·6 10·1	9·3 9·4	4·9 4·7			17·4 16·9	3·1 2·3	4·9 4·6	11·3 11·6	 	8·3 8·8 ··	6·1 5·8	5·1 4·6 	7·2 6·9 ··

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

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

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.

DISABLED PEOPLE

Those eligible to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944, and 1958; this is those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind which would otherwise be suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Registration is voluntary. The figures therefore relate to those who are registered and not those who, though eligible to register, choose not to do so.

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.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 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 have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost.

Conventions The following standard symbols are used:

not available

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

provisional

break in series

? revised

MANUAL WORKERS

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders III-XIX.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders XXII-XXVII.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

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.

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.

e estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

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 A Annual Q Quarterly. M Monthly. D Discontinued.

Employment and working population	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
For details of publication of revised employment	estimates, se	ee page 000	or page	Average earnings			
Washing and Jaking CR and JUK		1 00		Whole economy (new series) index		1 00:	-
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	М	Jan 83:	1.1	Main industrial sectors Industry	M	Jan 83: Jan 83:	5·1 5·3
Employees in employment				Underlying trend		Nov 82:	491
Industry: GB							
All industries: by MLH		Oct 82:	1.4	New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	Α	Oct 82:	444
: time series, by order group	М	Jan 83:	1.2	Time series	M	Jan 83:	5.6
Manufacturing: by MLH		Nov 82:	1.3				
Occupation				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 82:	1.10	Manufacturing and certain other			
Local authorities manpower	Q	Dec 82:	1.7	industries			
Occupations in engineering		Oct 82:	421	Summary (Oct)	M	Jan 83:	5-4
Region: GB				Detailed results Manufacturing	Α	Mar 82:	121
Sector: numbers and indices,				Indices of hours	M	Jan 83:	5.6
quarterly		Oct 82:	1.5	International comparisons of wages		ourroo.	
Census of Employment		D 00	504	perhead	M [€]	Jan 83:	5.9
Key results, Sep 1981 GB regions by industry MLH,		Dec 82:	504	Aerospace	A	Aug 82:	354
June 1978		Mar 81:	141	Agriculture Coal mining	A	Mar 82	136
UK by industry MLH		Mar 81:	141	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Mar 82: Jan 83	130 5-5
International comparisons	M	Jan 83:	1.9	Basic wage rates, normal hours of work		darroo	3.3
Apprentices and trainees by industry:				and holiday entitlements (manual workers)			
Manufacturing industries	A	June 82:	1.14	Changes in rates of wages and hours			
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	Jul 82:	1.15	(indices)	M	Jan 83:	5.8
Disabled in the public sector	A	Jan 82:	29	Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	A	April 82:	165
Exemption orders from restrictions to			14 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	riology criticinents	^	April 82:	165
hours worked: women and young				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
persons	0	Oct 82:	450	Latest figures: industry	M	Jan 83:	1.11
abour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q A	Nov 82: Jan 83:	1·6 26	Region: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	A M	Nov 82:	1.13
Nork permits issued		Mar 82:	108	Hours of work. Manufacturing	IVI	Jun 83	1.12
				Output per head			
Jnemployment and vacancies				Output per head: quarterly and			
For details of publications of claimant-based un	employment	statistics, se	ee p. S20 of	annual indices		Nov 82:	1.8
the December 1982 Employment Gazette				Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Unemployment				Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jan 83:	5.7
Summary: UK	М	Jan 83:	2.1	Quarterly and annual indices	М	Jan 83:	5.7
GB	M	Jan 83:	2.2	Labour costs			
Age and duration: UK		Nov 82:	2.5	Survey results	Triennial	Sep 80:	956
Broad category: UK	M	Jan 83:	2.1	Updated results	A	Oct 82:	447
Broad category: GB	M	Jan 83	2.2	Per unit of output	M	Jan 83:	5.7
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Nov 82:	2.6	Prices and expenditure			
Region: summary Age time series quarterly UK	Q	Nov 82:	2.6	Retail prices			
(six-monthly prior to July 1978)		Nov 82:	2.7	General index (RPI)	.,	1 00	
: estimated rates	Q	Jan 83:	2.15	Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M M	Jan 83: Jan 83:	6.2
Duration: time series, quarterly UK		Nov 82:	2.8	Recent movements and the index	IVI	Janos.	6.2
				excluding seasonal foods	М	Jan 83:	6.1
Region and area		Jan 83:		Main components: time series			
Region and area Time series summary: by region	M	Janos.	2.3				6.4
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local				and weights	М	Jan 83:	0.4
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas	M M	Jan 83:	2.4	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time			
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation	М	Jan 83: Nov 82:	2·4 2·12 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jan 83:	6.5
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary		Jan 83:	2.4	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary	M A	Jan 83: Mar 82:	6·5 95
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry	М	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82:	2·4 2·12 D 2·6	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jan 83:	6.5
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK	М	Jan 83: Nov 82:	2·4 2·12 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing:	M A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82:	6·5 95
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry	М	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82:	2·4 2·12 D 2·6 2·10 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly	M A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	М	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82:	2·4 2·12 D 2·6	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages	M A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation:	М	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82:	2·4 2·12 D 2·6 2·10 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly	M A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83:	6-5 95 104 6-6 6-7 163
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	М	Jan 83; Nov 82; Nov 82; Jul 82; Jul 82;	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices	M A A M M	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: April 82:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7
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Time series summary: by region assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region	М	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All Items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey	M A A M M A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: April 82: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region	M Q	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary	M A A M M A M A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: April 82: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB	M Q	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Nov 82:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing; quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures	M A A M M A M	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: April 82: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83:	6-5 95 104 6-6 6-7 163 6-3 267 6-8 297 521
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB Non-claimants: GB	м Q М	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary	M A A M A M A M A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB	M Q	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Nov 82:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing; quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights	M A A M M A M A M	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: April 82: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB Non-claimants: GB International comparisons	M Q M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo	M A A M A M A M A M	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: GB Non-claimants: GB International comparisons iemporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	м Q М	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Ouarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo	M A A M A M A A A A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: April 82: Jan 83: Jun 8 82: Jan 83: Jul 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB Non-claimants: GB International comparisons temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region Jacancies (remaining unfilled)	M Q M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-18	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing; quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo Summary: latest figures : time series	M A A M A A M A A A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jun 83: Jun 83: Jun 83: Jul 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB International comparisons Emporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region acancies (remaining unfilled) Region	M Q M M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Jan 83:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D 2-18	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Ouarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo	M A A M A M A A A A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: April 82: Jan 83: Jun 8 82: Jan 83: Jul 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104
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Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB International comparisons Emporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region acancies (remaining unfilled) Region Time series: seasonally adjusted Industry: UK	M Q M M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Jan 83:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D 2-18	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series Industry Monthly Broad sector: time series	M A A M A A M A A A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jun 83: Jun 83: Jun 83: Jul 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104
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Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB International comparisons Importational compar	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Dec 82: Jan 83: Nov 82:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D 2-18 3-1 3-2 3-3 3-3 3-4 2-12 D	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series Industry Monthly Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages	M A A M M A A A A A A A M M Q A M	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jun 82: Jan 83: Jun 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: July 82: Jan 83: July 82:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104 4·1 4·2 289
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB International comparisons temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region acancies (remaining unfilled) Region Time series: seasonally adjusted : unadjusted Industry: UK Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK Region summary Flows: GB, time series	M Q M M M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D 2-18	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing; quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series Industry Monthly Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed	M A A A A A A A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: April 82: Jan 83: Jun 8 82: Jan 83: Jul 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: July 82: Jan 83: July 82: July 82: July 82:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104 4·1 4·2 289 291
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB International comparisons Importational compar	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D 2-18 3-1 3-2 3-3 3-4 2-12 D 2-19	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Ouarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series Industry Monthly Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage	M A A M A A A A A A M M A A A A A A A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83: Jul 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: July 82: Jan 83: July 82: July 82: July 82: July 82: July 82: July 82:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104 4·1 4·2 289 291
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB Non-claimants: GB International comparisons Time series: by region acancies (remaining unfilled) Region Time series: seasonally adjusted : unadjusted Industry: UK Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK Region summary Flows: GB, time series Inemployment and vacancy flows:	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Jan 83:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D 2-18 3-1 3-2 3-3 3-3 3-4 2-12 D 2-19	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Ouarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series Industry Monthly Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage Cumulative Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	M A A A A A A A A M	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: April 82: Jan 83: Jun 8 82: Jan 83: Jul 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: July 82: Jan 83: July 82: July 82: July 82:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104 4·1 4·2 289 291
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Occupation Age and duration: summary Industry Latest figures: GB, UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB Occupation: Broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB International comparisons Importational compar	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Jan 83: Nov 82: Nov 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Jul 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Sep 82: Nov 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83: Jan 83:	2-4 2-12 D 2-6 2-10 D 2-9 D 2-11 D 2-19 2-13 2-17 D 2-16 D 2-16 D 2-18 3-1 3-2 3-3 3-4 2-12 D 2-19	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing: quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights Industrial disputes:stoppages of wo Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series Industry Monthly Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage Cumulative Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages Stoppages Stoppages	M A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Jan 83: Mar 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: Jan 83: June 82: Jan 83: Jul 82: Dec 82: Feb 82: Mar 82: Jan 83: July 82: Jan 83: July 82: July 82: July 82: Jan 83: July 82: July 82: July 82: July 82: July 82: July 82:	6·5 95 104 6·6 6·7 163 6·3 267 6·8 297 521 50 104 4·1 4·2 289 291 4·1 290
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SPECIAL FEATURE

Who becomes unemployed?

Unemployment inflow rates in Great Britain for 1978

by Jon Stern, Centre for Labour Economics

This article continues Employment Gazette's examination of inflows to the unemployment register, by looking at the kinds of people who were becoming unemployed at a time when that figure was rising sharply week by week. How old were they, what sort of jobs had they been doing, and how long had they been doing them?

A recent article in Employment Gazette by Peter Hughes, showed that in recent years about 300,000– 400,000 men and women have entered the unemployment register each month and similar numbers have left it (Employment Gazette, December 1982, pp 527-530). According to his estimates, between 50,000-70,000 men became unemployed each week during the period January 1978 to January 1982. With such very large numbers, it is of more than academic interest to know the characteristics of the unemployment inflow and to know which groups of people are most likely to become unemployed.

This article reports some estimates of male unemployment inflow rates for autumn 1978. (Information on the characteristics of the inflow at that date was reported in Moylan and Davies' article "The disadvantages of the unemployed", Employment Gazette, August 1980, pp. 830–833.) The inflow rates are calculated using grossed-up data on the characteristics of the unemployment inflow from the DHSS Cohort Study of the Unemployed. This gives an estimate of the numerators of the various unemployment inflow rates. The denominators are found by grossing-up data on the characteristics of the male labour force using information taken from household surveys such as the General Household Survey or the Family Expenditure Survey or other surveys such as the New Earnings Survey*. Thus, for example, the inflow rate for men under 20 is obtained by (a) using data from the Cohort Study on what percentage of the male inflow was under 20, (b) multiplying this percentage by the size of the male inflow into registered unemployment in autumn 1978 and (c) dividing the number so obtained by the number of men under 20 in the male labour force obtained from grossing-up data from the 1978 General Household Survey. The resulting inflow rate estimates are reported to one decimal place, but, as with the estimates of unemployment stock rates by age published in Employment Gazette they should not be regarded as precise to that degree.

Two further points should be made at this stage. Firstly, the unemployment inflow rates reported are all expressed as a percentage of the male labour force not as the unemployment stock rates reported in Employment Gazette which are percentages of male employees, plus registered unemployed†. This is done for convenience

because of the way the data on the characteristics of adult males are reported in household surveys such as the General Household Survey. Secondly, we can only report inflow rates for males as the characteristics of the female inflow to unemployment are not known. It is particularly hard to establish the characteristics of the female unemployment inflow in view of the large numbers of women who become unemployed but do not register.

Extra information

It is worth considering, too, what extra information is conveyed by unemployment inflow rates for various characteristics beyond what is contained in the unemployment stock rates such as the age specific unemployment rates reported quarterly in Employment Gazette. The answer is that the unemployment stock rate for an age group obtained by dividing the total number of unemployed of all durations of a given age by the total number of members of the labour force of that age includes both inflow effects and duration effects. A group may have a high unemployment rate either because it has a high rate of entry into unemployment but experiences relatively short spells of unemployment and/or because it has a low entry rate but experiences very long spells of unemployment. In April 1982, the unemployment stock rate for men of all ages was 15 per cent, while for men under 20 it was 25 per cent and for men aged 60 or over, it was 20 per cent. Yet, analysis of the age and duration structure of the unemployed show that the high unemployment rate of teenage males relative to the average is because of a high inflow rate and not because they experience longer than average spells of unemployment. The exact opposite is true of men over 60. Of course, the problems created by unemployment and the relevant policy responses differ according to whether the unemployment rates experienced by various groups predominantly reflect differences in entry rates or differences in the length of unemployment spells.

^{*} For full details on sources and methods of calculation, see Jon Stern, 'Unemployment Inflow Rates for Autumn 1978", Centre for Labour Economics

[†] The aggregate inflow rate can be converted into an inflow rate for full-time male employees by multiplying by 1.27 (based on 1978 census of employment data).

Table 1 Monthly male unemployment inflow rates by socio-economic group in autumn 1978 Per cent

Socio-economic group	Monthly inflow rate
Senior and intermediate non-manual	0.4
Junior non-manual	0.9
Foremen and skilled manual	0.9
Semi-skilled manual	1.4
Unskilled manual	4.4
Personal service	8.4
Miscellaneous occupation*	0.7
All identified	1.0

^{*} Farmers, farmworkers, own account workers.

Table 2 Monthly male unemployment inflow rates by age in autumn 1978 Per cent

Age	Monthly inflow rate
Under 20	3.0
20-24	2.7
25–39	1.1
40-49	0.7
50-54	0.6
55-59	0.6
60–64	1.1
All ages	1.2

In autumn 1978, the published monthly male inflow represented by registrations at Jobcentres was 187,000. This represents an inflow rate of 1.2 per cent of the total male labour force*. However, this excludes registrations at PER and Careers Offices. Including these groups raises the inflow rate to 1.6 per cent (256,000 registrations per month)†. All the rates reported here for component groups of the inflow will be expressed relative to the former rate, but can be rescaled by multiplying by 1.2.

Economic theory

Economic theory would suggest that the expected inflow rate will be higher for less skilled members of the labour force and for those who have been in their jobs only a short time. So one would expect inflow rates to be lower for older and for more skilled men. Each of these conjectures is supported by the inflow rate results. Thus, table 1 shows that, by socio-economic group, the monthly inflow rates varied from 0.4 per cent for senior and intermediate non-manual men to 4.4 per cent per month for unskilled male manual workers and 8.4 per cent per month for personal service workers. The last two groups had a markedly higher inflow rate in 1978 than that reported for 1972 in Nickell's indirect estimates‡ of inflow rates. Inflow rates for the other socio-economic groups do not appear to have changed noticeably between 1972 and

Monthly inflow rates also fall with age. For men under 20 they were 3.0 per cent per month in autumn 1978, and for men aged 20–24 they were 2.7 per cent. In contrast, as shown in table 2, for no age group over 25 was the monthly inflow rate over 1.1 per cent. Comparison with Nickell's estimates for 1972 shows a marked increase in the inflow rates for men under 25 between 1972 and 1978,

Table 3 Monthly male unemployment inflow rates in autumn 1978 by time in most recent full-time job

Length of job	Age						
	Under 30	Over 30	All ages				
Under 1 year	6.1	5.4	5.8				
1-3 years	0.9	0.8	0.9				
3-5 years	0.6	0.4	0.5				
5-10 years	0.3	0.2	0.2				
Over 10 years	-	0.2	0.2				
All with prior job of known duration	1.9	0.6	1.0				

Table 4 Monthly male unemployment inflow rates by

Housing tenure	Age							
	Under 25	25–59	60–64	All ages				
Own outright	Park Company	0.8	1.6	0.9				
Purchasing with mortgage	0.8	0.3		0.4				
Public sector rental	3.3	1.2	0.8	1.2				
Private sector rental Non-householder living with	2.2	1.1	0.8	1-1				
family	2.6	2.0	-	2.4				
Average all tenures*	2.6	0.8	1.2	1.2				

^{*} Includes miscellaneous omitted tenures for example squatting, rent-free, living in hostel.

particularly for men aged 20-24.

In view of the differences in inflow rates by age, it is important to note that age gradient in unemployment inflow rates disappears once one controls for length of time in previous jobs. This demonstrates that the apparent age gradient primarily reflects the effects of job experience. Comparing men over and under 30, each group had a monthly inflow rate over five per cent if they had been in their previous job less than 12 months. As shown in table 3, this is six times greater than the inflow rates were for men who had been in their previous job for more than 12 months and ten times greater than for men who had been in their previous job for more than three years. For men over 60, the unemployment inflow rate for men in their previous jobs less than 12 months was 10.7 per cent (although it should be noted this estimate was based on a relatively small number of observations). The inflow rate of men over 60 in their previous job for more than 10 years was 0.8 per cent, four times greater than for all men over 30 with equivalent prior job durations. This reflects the incidence of early retirement among men over 60 registering as unemployed.

Unemployment stock rates by region are reported each month in Employment Gazette. Comparing them with unemployment inflow rates allows one to estimate how much of the variation in the reported stock rate is accounted for by differences in inflow rates and how much by differences in unemployment spell lengths. During 1978 as a whole, male unemployment stock rates in Great Britain varied from 4.0 per cent in Greater London to 10.2 per cent in the North of England. In calculating inflow rates, we can use whole population data on new registrations into Jobcentres. Standardising on a Great Britain

average inflow rate of 1.2 per cent, the variation in inflow rates is much smaller than for stock rates. In autumn 1978, East and West Midlands had the lowest male inflow rate of 0.9 per cent. The highest inflow rates were 1.5 per cent in the North of England and Scotland—only two-thirds greater than in the Midlands. Thus, most of the variation in unemployment stock rates between regions is accounted for by differences in the average duration of unemployment rather than by the differences in the entry rate into unemployment.

Male unemployment inflow rates by other characteristics can be discussed more briefly. For full details, see Stern (1982).

Personal characteristics

Family composition. Single men have a higher inflow rate than married men, but this is because the overwhelming majority of single men were under 25. Among married men with children, the highest inflow rate in autumn 1978 was for men with four or more children (1.8 per cent) and lowest for those with one or two children (0.8 per cent). However, the inflow rate differential between large and small families seems to have fallen slightly between 1972

Housing tenure. The highest inflow rate in autumn 1978 was for men who were non-householders living with their family. This is mainly but not entirely because of their age, the small number of non-householder men over 25 also had a monthly inflow rate of over two per cent. Among men aged 25-59, those who rented had higher inflow rates than mortgagees or men who owned their houses outright, but there was no difference in the inflow rates between council and private tenants. This is shown in table 4. For men over 60, inflow rates were lower for men in rented accommodation.

Previous employment

Industry. The highest inflow rates were from shipbuilding (2.6 per cent); agriculture, forestry and fishing (2.3 per cent); construction (2.3 per cent); and miscellaneous services (1.8 per cent). However, the Cohort Study sample appears to have caught a major shipbuilding redundancy which affected the first of these while the time

of year may exaggerate the agriculture and construction inflow rates. The lowest inflow rates, all less than 0.5 per cent, were in electrical engineering; vehicles; paper, printing and publishing; and insurance and banking. The difference in the inflow rates between manufacturing and service industries as a whole was very small.

Previous earnings. The gross earnings of unemployment entrants in 1978 were markedly lower than of employees as a whole (see Moylan and Davies, op. cit.) Inflow rates fall as earnings rise, apart from men earning over £150 per week (equivalent to gross earnings of £250 in June 1982). However, this association arises almost certainly because low earners are much more likely to have been in a low productivity job, often for only a short period, rather than because of an earnings effect on inflow rate per se.

Size of establishment. For male unemployment entrants in manufacturing we can calculate inflow rates by size of establishment. In autumn 1978 they fell sharply with size of establishment ranging from 4.0 per cent in establishments with fewer than 10 employees to 0.4 per cent for establishments with 200 or more employees.

All these inflow rates refer to a particular time of year and to a particular point of the economic cycle. It is not obvious how relativities have changed between 1978 and 1982. From the information currently available it is clear that members of some groups, including less skilled, low paid manual workers, are much more likely to become unemployed than others, particularly if, as will be the case for many of them, they have not been long in their jobs. It should be possible, however to calculate inflows in future using information on the characteristics of the inflow available from the new computerised system of counting the unemployed (JUVOS): for example inflows according to age and duration of unemployment.

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^{* 1.5} per cent as a percentage of full-time male employees. † Obtained from table 1 of Hughes (1982).

[‡] See S J Nickell, "A picture of male unemployment in Britain", Economic Journal, December 1980 for his estimates.

Degrees of success into the nineties

T E Dean*, Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates Ltd This article, which represents the personal view of the author, predicts that the basic trend in graduate employment will lead to two crises in graduate recruitment.

In 1974, the Department of Employment published a study by the Unit for Manpower Studies† predicting a decline in job opportunities for graduates such that in 1981 about seven per cent of the output for the year would be unemployed, with women being affected more than men. This forecast was not based upon the expectation of a recession, but upon the fear that the spread of employment prospects for graduates would not keep up with the increase in numbers of graduates. At the time, there were some grounds for the forecast, partly because employers who had been recruiting hundreds of graduates each year in the 1960's were now taking much smaller numbers. However, up to 1979, the proportion of new graduates entering permanent employment in the UK increased slightly. More professions decided to demand a degree as the basis for entry; more categories of employer decided to recruit graduates as future managers; the careers advisers were active in encouraging the spread of graduate employment; new activities such as the wider use of computers and oilfield exploration offset the levellingoff noticed among "conventional" employers.

This article, which represents the personal view of the author, predicts that the basic trend in graduate employment will lead to two crises in graduate recruitment. The first will come in 1984, assuming that there has by then been a general economic recovery: the second in about 1990, when the output of graduates is falling. The dates may be out by one or two years, and numbers by a few thousand, but these do not affect the basic argument.

Factors behind cut-back

First, it is necessary to examine the factors behind the cut-back in graduate employment which began in 1980, to estimate what the numbers might have been if there had been no recession. A major factor is the rate at which young graduates change their jobs. New graduates join an employer, stay a few years and then leave. The wastage is made good by recruiting fresh graduates, and employers draw up forecasts of wastage in the coming 12 months when they are setting their annual targets for graduate recruitment. If fewer graduates change jobs because of fewer openings, then there are fewer vacancies. Periodically, various organisations carry out surveys to check the rate of wastage; the most recent one, just completed by the author on behalf of scoeg, contains the vital information on the difference in wastage rates before and after 1980—the normal years and the years of recession.

The survey covered over 23,000 graduates at 104 employers, in the private sector and public utilities. These had started work between 1975 and 1981. Under normal circumstances, and taking the average of a wide range of wastage rates, 70 per cent stayed with their first employer for two years eight months and 50 per cent for about five years. There was a slight reduction in wastage rates in 1980. In 1981-2, 70 per cent are staying for at least six months longer and 50 per cent for at least one year longer-enough change to have a marked effect upon wastage numbers.

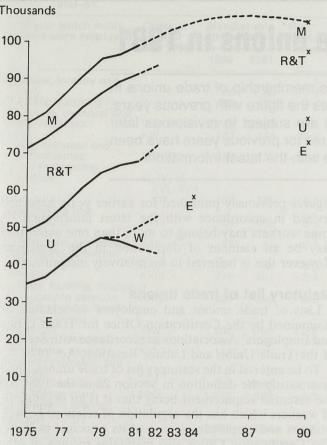
This is shown in the chart which illustrates the first destinations of graduates since 1975, grouped under certain major headings. The statistics are published annually‡, and 1975 was the year when full polytechnic figures were first made available. The marked area represents the numbers of graduates who would have changed jobs under normal circumstances but who, according to survey results, did not do so. This was calculated for each of the years 1980 to 1982 and is, if anything, an underestimate. In addition, we must allow for the cut-back in employers' plans for expansion and for contractions through not replacing wastage, which otherwise would have meant more jobs.

The conclusion must be that under normal circumstances, the trend in graduate employment would have shown a definite increase, possibly as steep as the rise from 1975 to 1979.

Short-term—1984

It is assumed that, by 1984, there has been a recovery in the economy. In many cases, employers will try to offset past cuts in recruitment by attracting graduates with a few years experience from other companies, which helps keep the age distribution of their staff in balance; at the same time, graduates who have been anxious to move on will now find openings. These two processes, which may be spread out over a number of months, will result in employers finding that they have unexpectedly large numbers of vacancies for new graduates as several years wastage is compressed into a relatively short time. The reduction in wastage in 1980-2 was about 25 per cent of the numbers who entered employment in 1979 and for 1983 it may be 15 per cent: so to catch up, the demand in 1984 may be 40 per cent up on the numbers who entered employment in 1979. But that was a year of high demand

Graduate output less overseas students returned home



M - miscellaneous, employment overseas, temporary employment, not available.

R&T - post-graduate research and training (excludes training in employment)

- U believed to be unemployed at the end of the year, and destination unknown to the careers advisers.
- E Entering permanent employment in the U K or returning to employer on graduation.
- W wastage of young graduates which would have occurred under normal economic conditions.
- --- author's estimates

for graduates, with many unfilled vacancies in certain categories of employment, and 1984 is not likely to be relatively better.

The prospect for 1984 is therefore: 47,000 found employment in 1979, plus 9,000 increase in output by 1984, less 2,000 fewer entering teacher training, means 58,000 actually entering employment. But the numbers required to make good past cuts and the extra wastage (40 per cent up on 1979) would be over 65,000.

"A" level standards

To a certain extent, the problem will be mitigated by applications from those who graduated one or more years previously, provided that employers are prepared to accept that they have not done relevant work in the interval. Also there are the school leavers with "A" levels and equivalent who are not entering higher education, but who are now finding themselves not acceptable for work which employers label as "for graduates only". But this requires a broadening of attitudes by employers.

Starting in 1983, the "A" level standards of those graduating will be somewhat higher than in previous years because university intake numbers in 1980 were not allowed to rise as much as had been expected. This should raise employment prospects when the demand for graduates increases.

It is interesting to note that the Daily Telegraph, on January 13, advertised more job opportunities than in any edition since January 1980. About one quarter of the display advertisements were open to graduates with up to six years experience, the largest single category being electronic engineers.

Long-term effect—1990

The forecasts on numbers of students in higher education suggest that, because of the fall in the birthrate since 1964, there will be a peak in the output of graduates within a few years and then a slow decline. It is not easy to predict the figures for each year but, for practical purposes, it seems that the number of graduates in 1990 will be about the same as in 1984.

Other broad estimates for 1990 (marked on the figure)

- Miscellaneous—8,000, the average over a number of
- Research and training—18,000 compared with the average of 22,000 between 1975 and 1981. This assumes cuts in teacher training and possibly postgraduate research.
- Permanent uk employment—73,000, based on 58,000 in 1984 and assuming an annual rate of increase of 2,500 compared with the annual increase of 3,000 between 1975 and 1979.

If these numbers are achieved, it means that in 1990 there will be only some 6,000 graduates who are unemployed or whose destinations are unknown, compared with 14,000 in 1975 from a smaller output. This is so unlikely as to be not credible, and the alternative is that the numbers entering employment will not reach the forecast. However, it is worth more consideration.

Unemployment and unknown destination

There has always been some graduate unemployment. The employers set certain standards in respect of personal qualities, academic knowledge, or both; though these standards may vary between employers, yet there will be graduates who do not match any employer to whom they apply. Further, as Mr B J Holloway, Secretary of the University of Manchester Appointments Board writes in his latest report, a few years ago "perhaps three-quarters of the unemployed graduates had, in some sense, chosen that status by placing unreasonable or unnecessary restrictions on the jobs which they were prepared to do". As for graduates who do not reply to the requests of careers advisers for information as to what they are doing after graduation, this number will probably remain high, human nature being what it is; if in fact a proportion have

(continued on page 28)

^{*} Mr Dean is consultant on graduate employment statistics to the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates Ltd.

[†] Manpower Paper no. 8—Employment Prospects for the Highly Qualified.

[±] First Destinations of University Graduates First Destinations of Polytechnic Students.

Membership of trade unions in 1981

This article gives details of the aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom in 1981 and compares the figure with previous years. All the figures given are provisional and are subject to revision as later information becomes available, while figures for previous years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information.

Membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom fell by 5.9 per cent in 1981. This is the second successive annual fall following about a decade of steadily increasing membership. At the end of 1981 the membership was 12,182,247 some 764,511 less than at the end of 1980 and 1,264,328 less than the peak membership recorded by the Department at the end of 1979. The fall in membership in 1981 compares with a fall of 3.9 per cent in United Kingdom employment over the period. Taking 1980 and 1981 together, membership fell by 9.4 per cent whilst employment fell by 7.6 per cent. With further amalgamations the number of trade unions at the end of 1981 had fallen to 421 compared with 438 at the end of 1980, continuing the steady decline in numbers shown over the previous decade. In 1970 there were 543 unions.

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Department that fall within the definition of a trade union as in Section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. They are based on data supplied to the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations supplemented by information obtained by the Department. They include home and overseas membership of those trade unions which have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom but do not include any members of trade unions which have their head offices elsewhere.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available.

Table 1 Numbers and membership of trade unions analysed by size: End 1981

Number of members	Number	All	Percenta	age of
members	of unions	membership (thousand)	Number of unions	Membership of all unions
Under 100	69	4	16.4	0.0
100- 499	113	28	26.8	0.2
500- 999	45	32	10.7	0.3
1,000- 2,499	54	86	12.8	0.7
2,500- 4,999	37	132	8.8	1.1
5,000- 9,999	25	167	5.9	1.4
10,000- 14,999	4	54	1.0	0.4
15,000- 24,999	18	354	4.3	2.9
25,000- 49,999	17	617	4.1	5.1
50,000- 99,999	14	978	3.3	8.0
100,000-249,999	14	2,175	3.3	17.9
250,000 and more	11	7,555	2.6	62.0
All members	421	12,182	100.0	100.0

Figures previously published for earlier years have been revised in accordance with the latest information. As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates. However this is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Statutory list of trade unions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are maintained by the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in accordance with Section 8 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974.

To be entered in the statutory list of trade unions a body must satisfy the definition in Section 28 of the 1974 Act, the essential requirement being that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes. The Certification Office also maintains records of other bodies which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union but which have not applied for entry in the list.

Whereas application for entry in the lists is entirely voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations (unless they consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or they have been in existence for less than 12 months) are required under Section 11 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act to submit annual

Table 2 Numbers and membership of trade unions: 1970-81

Year	Number of	Membe (thousa	ership at e and)	Percentage change in		
	unions at end of year	Male	Female	All	membership since previous year	
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1978 1979	543 525 507 519 507 501 470 473 481 462 456 438 421	8,444 8,382 8,452 8,450 8,586 8,729 8,600 8,825 9,071 9,238 9,544 9,544 8,406	2,743 2,753 2,907 3,006 3,178 3,464 3,427 3,561 3,775 3,874 3,902 3,790 3,776	11,187 11,135 11,359 11,456 11,764 12,193 12,026 12,386 12,846 13,112 13,447 12,947 12,182	+6·8 -0·5 +2·0 +0·9 +2·7 +3·6 +3·0 +3·7 +2·1 +2·6 -3·7 -5·9	

* Thirty-one organisations previously regarded as trade unions are excluded from 1975 onwards because they failed to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union in section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974.

Table 3 Membership of trade unions analysed by industry: 1980–81

Industry in which most members were employed	Order or MLH of SIC 1968	Memb (thous	ership sand)	Per- centage
	310 1900	1980	1981	change
Agriculture, forestry and		Charles State	Missans)	
fishing Mining and quarrying		69 429	64 409	-7·2 -4·7
Engineering, electrical and allied industries	VI–XII	0.700	0.504	ment, som
Textiles	XIII	2,792	2,594	-7·1 -39·2
Clothing, footwear and allied industries	XIV-XV	157	137	-12.7
Other manufacturing industries	III, IV, V, XVI, XVII,			
	XIX	195	175	-10.3
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	424	409	-3.5
Construction	XX	317	281	-3.5
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	48	47	-2.1
Transport and communi-	XXII	791	765	-3.3
Distributive	XXIII	470	457	-2.8
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	220	000	0.0
Professional and scientific services (except	^^IV	339	328	-3.2
education)	XXV	766	785	+2.5
Educational Services Miscellaneous Services	872 XXVI	756 162	749	-0.9
Public Administration and	AAVI	102	166	+2.5
Defence	XXVII		DEFENT.	
National Government Local Government	901	1,535	568 1,538	-7·2 -2·3
Membership of unions covering several	300	1,555	1,000	-2.3
industries	HAND SHIP	2,806	2,565	-8.6

returns which include membership figures, to the Certification Officer. The Department, with the co-operation of the Certification Office, has been able to use this information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey, except for those unions with their head office in Northern Ireland. Information in respect of those unions which at the time of compiling the statistics had not rendered returns for 1981 to the Certification Officer and those which had no obligation to render such returns was obtained by direct inquiry.

Number of trade unions

The number of trade unions at the end of 1981 was 421 (including 10 with headquarters in Northern Ireland), a

decrease of 17 on the comparable figure for 1980. During the year 14 unions were merged with other unions or otherwise ceased to function.

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer stated that at December 31, 1981 the statutory list of trade unions comprised 463 organisations and that the Certification Office knew of about 60 others which, though unlisted, probably satisfied the statutory definition of trade union. The figure of 421 given above differs from that in the Certification Officer's Report because sections of certain unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the Certification Office, whereas the Department has continued its previous practice of counting only the "parent" union in the total number of trade unions. The Department's statistics also include trade unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Office figures do not.

Membership

Total membership of trade unions at the end of 1981 was 12,182,247, a decrease from the 1980 total of 12,946,758. During 1981 there was a decrease in male membership of 8·2 per cent to 8,406,005 and a decrease of 0·4 per cent in female membership to 3,776,242, male employment falling by 4·9 per cent and female employment falling by 2·5 per cent. At the end of 1981 females accounted for 31·0 per cent of the total trade union membership. The total membership figures then included 71,485 members in the branches in the Irish Republic and 32,015 in other branches outside the United Kingdom.

Size of unions

Many unions are relatively small. Over half the 1981 total had fewer than 1,000 members and together accounted for only 0.5 per cent of the total membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale there were 25 unions each with 100,000 or more members which together accounted for 79.9 per cent of the total membership of all unions. An analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size of union at the end of 1981 is given in table 1. Tables 4 and 5 give an analysis by size of union for the period 1971–81 from which it can be seen

Table 4 Numbers of trade unions analysed by size: 1971-81

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	broose	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Inder 100 members	100	83	84	80	80	Sept. Astronomy, Sept. S						1301
100- 499	129	136	137	138	138		69	74	72	73	69	69
500- 999	60	45	52				143	145	135	124	118	113
	00	45	32	52	54		47	45	48	47	45	45
1,000- 2,499	64	67	74	60	00							
2,500- 4,999	54	56		69	66		60	66	62	58	56	54
5,000- 9,999	34		51	52	45		45	41	37	43	39	37
9,999	34	33	36	31	30		30	28	26	24	25	25
10,000- 14,999	11	10	Similar 200	mi 22 m							20	23
15,000- 24,999		13	11	11	11		8	10	9	7	7	4
25,000- 49,999	19	18	18	18	17		15	13	14	19	21	
-0,000- 49,999	16	18	18	17	20		17	18	19	17	19	18 17
50,000- 99,999	4.5								13	Santa not	19	17
00,000-249,999	15	13	14	14	15		14	15	14	17	44	
50,000-249,999	12	14	13	14	14		14	15			14	14
50,000 and more	11	11	11	11	11		14		15	16	15	14
umber of unions at en	d		ION JU	o stoku	01725		ner do	11	11	11	10	11
of year	525	507	519	507	501	[470]*	473	481	462	456		

* Thirty-one organisations previously regarded as trade unions are excluded from 1975 onwards because they failed to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union in section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974.

TO RESIDE TO DO 10	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Under 100 members 100- 499 500- 999 1,000- 2,499	5 31 41 106	4 36 31 101	4 35 37 114	4 36 37 107	4 35 39 105	on Charles of Education	3 36 35 99	4 37 32 109	4 34 34 103	4 30 34 93	4 28 32 88	4 28 32 86
2,500- 4,999 5,000- 9,999 10,000- 14,999	179 233 130	182 221 150	171 238 129	173 201 135	147 200 129		153 201 100	144 178 123	134 169 112	154 158 84	140 167 82	132 167 54
15,000- 24,999 25,000- 49,999 50,000- 99,999	342 540 1,101	333 609 912	335 624 997	343 609 948	327 664 1,045		296 621 997	256 642 1,015	267 711 947	364 633 1,082	392 725 1,024	354 617 978
100,000-249,999 250,000 and more All at end of year Male Female	1,718 6,709 11,135 8,382 2,753	1,879 6,901 11,359 8,452 2,907	1,810 6,963 11,456 8,450 3,006	1,958 7,213 11,764 8,586 3,178	1,995 7,503 12,193 8,729 3,464	(12,026)* (8,600)* (3,427)*	2,053 7,790 12,386 8,825 3,561	2,199 8,107 12,846 9,071 3,775	2,263 8,335 13,112 9,238 3,874	2,387 8,424 13,447 9,544 3,902	2,518 7,752 12,947 9,156 3,790	2,175 7,555 12,182 8,406 3,776

* Thirty-one organisations previously regarded as trade unions are excluded from 1975 onwards because they failed to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union in section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974.

that the number of smaller unions, those with less than 1,000 employees, has declined by about a quarter. In 1975 when the number of union members was similar to that in 1981 the 25 unions with the largest membership accounted for 77.9 per cent of total membership.

Changes in membership: 1970-81

Over the period from the end of 1970 to the end of 1979 trade union membership grew by some 20 per cent whilst employment increased by around three per cent. In 1981, as in 1980, membership decreased and at 12,182,247 it was back to the level of 1975. In percentage terms the decline in total membership in 1981 was slightly greater than the fall in the overall number of employees in employment over the year; 5.9 per cent against 3.9 per cent but the industrial pattern of reducing membership followed fairly closely that of employment; the largest relative falls in union membership occurred in unions covering workers mainly in manufacturing industries; the smallest relative falls and some increases occurring in unions with members mainly in the service industries.

Table 2 summarises the annual changes in membership and in the number of unions for the period 1970–81. There was a discontinuity in 1975 when the basis of the statistics became the list compiled by the Certification Officer. To help provide a link in the series two sets of figures are given for 1975. The first gives the figures on the original basis for comparison with earlier years while the second gives estimates for comparison with later years which exclude organisations falling outside the statutory definition of a trade union given in Section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. Table 3 shows an industrial analysis of change in membership of unions from 1980 to 1981 the industry being that in which most members were employed.

Further information about trade unions

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer 1981 obtainable free of charge from the Certification Office was published in April 1982. It contains, inter alia, the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 1981 and a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1980. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office 15-17 Ormond Yard, Duke of York Street, London SW1Y 6JT, and in the case of organisations having their head office in Scotland at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer for Scotland, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN. A Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc, giving names, office addresses, telephone numbers, names of secretaries and other information is published by HMSO in the form of quarterly reprints (of a fourth part of the whole), any four consecutive issues together comprising the complete Directory in looseleaf

Degrees of success into the nineties

(continued from page 25)

found and continue to find employment, then the whole of that line should be raised, together with the predictions, which still leaves the problem.

It seems therefore that by 1990 employers will not be able to fill their vacancies for graduates. It is necessary to look as far ahead because the lead time required to change degree courses and graduate output is longer than most planning time, in manufacturing industry for example. The problem is accentuated when the demands by employers for graduates of a particular discipline or skill

fluctuate considerably, when the reaction by school leavers is to assume that current job shortages will still affect them when they graduate, and so a peak demand by employers coincides with a slump in output.

There is likely to be a drift towards this shortage situation several years before 1990, affecting a number of employers but not easily detected. But then employers will seriously have to start reconsidering entry standards, perhaps repeating short-term decisions which they made in 1984, except that this time the change will be permanent.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Family Expenditure Survey: further results for 1981

Selected results from the 1981 Family Expenditure Survey [FES] have recently been featured in Employment Gazette*. This article presents some further analyses which either elaborate what has already been published† or illustrate new features from the survey.



In this article, five areas of interest from the 1981 Family Expenditure Survey are explored, each with an illustrative table. The way in which the pattern of household spending varied with the size and composition of households and with income is shown in table 1: this expands the information given in Employment Gazette in December 1982. The variation in the

pattern of expenditure and income according to the housing tenure of households is presented in table 2, which is based on results appearing for the first time in the 1981 FES Report. Table 3 illustrates how income and expenditure varied with the employment status of the head of household and complements the related analyses presented in the December 1982 Employment Gazette. Regional patterns in the distribution of expenditure and income are set out in table 4, which incorporates analyses published for the first time in the 1981 FES Report. Finally, in table 5 details are given for the first time of the availability of combinations of durable goods among households in the different regions of the United Kingdom, to supplement the results on the availability of individual durable goods reported in Employment Gazette for December.

Patterns of expenditure (table 1)

Table 1 shows the pattern of household spending for households of different composition and broad income level. For one person low income pensioner households, 70 per cent of all expenditure was allocated to housing, fuel and food (compared to 43 per cent for all households). Housing accounted for 29 per cent of expenditure, a higher proportion than in the previous two years,

namely 27 per cent in 1980 and 25 per cent in 1979. For other retired single person households, housing expenditure accounted for 30 per cent on average. However, it should be remembered that in the FES full (unrebated) rent and rates are included as costs for persons receiving Supplementary Benefit. Also, the high proportion spent on housing by other retired households is influenced by the inclusion of an imputed rental equivalent as expenditure—many of these households own their dwellings outright, so their cash outlay on housing will (on average) be lower than the imputed rent.

As household income rises, the proportion of expenditure allocated to each of the three commodity groups of housing, fuel and food decreases. For households in the lowest fifth of the income distribution, these three groups in 1981 accounted for 62 per cent of total spending, much the same as in 1980. For households with the highest fifth of incomes, the corresponding proportion was 36 per cent. For households comprising one adult with more than one child (shown separately for the first time) housing, fuel, food and clothing and footwear accounted for 65 per cent of total expenditure.

Tenure (table 2)

Average weekly household income (gross and disposable) and expenditure tended to be lowest for the two groups of households in rented unfurnished accommodation and highest for owner-occupiers in process of purchasing their dwellings, with the remaining three

* Articles appeared in Employment Gazette for September 1982 (pp 394-395) and December 1982 (pp 521-526)

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[†] Copies of the 1981 FES Report (price £13, or £13.56 by post) can be obtained from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or from Government bookshops. An order form appeared in Employment Gazette last month (page 521).

5 Wh 400 S. 150 S. 150 S. 150 S.	Proport	Proportion of expenditure allocated to:									
	Housing	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Household and other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services and Miscellaneous	Total of all expenditure groups*		
All households	15.8	5.9	21.7	7.8	7.4	15.0	14.9	11.5	100		
Household composition:											
One adult											
Low income pensioner†	29.0	13.2	27.5	3.6	4.7	9.9	2.1	10.0	100		
Other retired	29.7	8.5	18.4	4.0	4.3	12.6	8.2	14.3	100		
Non-retired	21.2	6.0	16.3	7.3	7.0	13.9	15.8	12.5	100		
One adult, one child	17.5	7.6	21.2	5.8	9.1	11.8	11.1	15.9	100		
One adult two or more children	18.3	9.4	27.1	5.1	10.0	10.6	9.3	10.2	100		
	10.0	3 4	-/ '		, , ,						
One man one woman:	17.7	10.8	32.0	7.7	5.8	10.9	6.6	8.5	100		
Low income pensioner†	20.6	7.7	21.8	5.7	5.0	11.8	12.6	14.8	100		
Other retired	16.2	5.1	19.1	8.2	6.6	16.3	16.2	12.3	100		
Non-retired	17.6	6.2	20.4	8.6	6.7	12.5	16.1	11.9	100		
Two men or two women	17.0	0.5	20.4	0.0	0.7	12.3	10		100		
One man one woman with:	45.4		21.5	7.3	7.2	16.5	15.7	10.8	100		
One child	15.1	5.9			7.6	15.4	14.4	11.4	100		
Two children	15.2	5.8	23.4	6.8			17.2	10.4	100		
Three children	14.1	5.6	23.7	6.0	8.0	15.0			100		
Two adults four or more children	11.7	6.5	29.0	7.5	8.2	13.8	11.2	12.1	100		
Three adults	12.5	5.3	21.0	11.0	8.1	14.8	17.1	10.2	100		
Four or more adults	10.6	3.8	21.1	10.4	8.8	13.7	20.8	10.8	100		
Three adults, one or more childre		5.1	22.5	9.5	8.7	15.9	15.5	10.8	100		
Four or more adults, one or more	11120										
children	8.4	4.5	22.8	11.2	9.1	18-6	14.8	10.6	100		
Income level: Households with gross household											
income in the:	00.0	44.0	00.0	5.0		11.7	5.0	0.1	100		
Lowest 20 per cent	23.9	11.2	26.8	5.9	5.5	11.7	5.9	9.1	100		
Middle 60 per cent	16.1	6.3	23.0	8.1	7.3	14.1	14.2	10.9	100		
Highest 20 per cent	13.4	4.2	18.5	7.7	8.0	17.2	18.0	13.0	100		

* Total expenditure in cash terms and sample sizes were shown in table 1 on page 522 of the December 1982 Employment Gazette.
† Households in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement

tenure categories in most cases falling a little below the overall average. The disparity between the circumstances of the two largest groups (owner-occupiers in process of purchase and local authority tenants) was greatest in terms of gross household income, where the average for the former was almost double that of the latter. This partly reflected the presence of a higher average number of workers in the former group (1.85 compared to 1.26). The disparity in terms of disposable household income was only a little less. For expenditure the discrepancy was somewhat smaller (about 65 per cent). Local authority tenants devoted a relatively greater proportion of their spending to fuel, food, alcohol and tobacco, these four commodities accounting for 43 per cent of total spending compared to 32 per cent for owner-occupiers in process of purchase and 35 per cent for all households in the survey. Table 2 gives details of the average characteristics of the households in each tenure type: these should be considered in conjunction with the expenditure and income data. For example, households in rented unfurnished accommodation (other than local authority tenants) and those who owned their homes outright had in each case a below average household size and a below average number of workers which may have partly accounted for their below average expenditure and income.

Employment status (table 3)

Table 3 shows the average expenditure and income of households where the head of household was either an employee or was self-employed. Households with selfemployed heads spent on average eight per cent more than those with employee heads: their expenditure was also higher for each of the broad commodity or service groups apart from transport. In the FES, business expenses are excluded from household expenditure, and the lower spending on transport by households with self-employed heads probably reflected in part the sometimes arbitrary distinction between their personal and business travel

Technical notes

The Family Expenditure Survey is a voluntary survey covering the expenditure and income of a sample of private households in the United Kingdom. In the 1981 survey 7,525 households co-operated, 72 per cent of those approached.

Expenditure on housing (in tables 1, 2 and 3) includes, for owner-occupied and rent-free households, a notional (imputed) amount based on rateable value as an estimate of the rent that would have been payable if the dwelling had been rented: mortgage payments are therefore ignored. This notional amount is also regarded as income for these households (table 2). Estimates of expenditure (and income) are based on information reported by households (with adjustments only for housing as mentioned above), although it is recognised that what is reported for alcoholic drink, tobacco and some kinds of confectionery tends to be low. A comprehensive list of definitions used in the survey is given in the published annual reports.

Table 2 Patterns of household expenditure and income. by type of tenure

	Rented		Rented furnish-ed	Rent- free	Owner- occupied	a ebris	All	
PARTIES AND A STATE OF THE PARTIES AND A STATE O	Local author- ity*	Other		oullo	In process of purchase	s Owned out- right		
Number of households in		400						
sample Average household size Children	2,696 2·76	438 2·20	184	167 2·68	2,444	1,596 2·14	7,525 2·73	
Under 5 5 and under 18 Adults	0·20 0·65	0·08 0·34		0·26 0·58		0·03 0·23	0·19 0·59	
Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	1·51 0·40	1·18 0·59		1·52 0·32		1·11 0·77	1·59 0·37	
Average number of workers** Average age of head of	1.26	1.09	1.35	1.36	1.85	0.88	1.36	
household	53	56	31	48	40	64	50	
Average weekly house- hold expenditure (£) Proportion of expenditure allocated to:	100-2	94-1	127-2	116-6	165.7	115-6	125.4	
Housing†	14-3	11.9	18-4	13.5	15.6	19.1	15.8	
Fuel, light and power Food	6·9 24·9	7·8 25·8	3·3 17·2	6.3	4·9 19·9	6.7	5.9	
Alcoholic drink	5.8	5.2	5.9	4.2	4.6	20·9 3·8	21·7 4·8	
Tobacco	4.9	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.1	1.9	3.0	
Clothing and footwear Durable household	7-4	6.4	7.7	8.5	7.6	6.9	7.4	
goods Other household	6.5	10.1	5.4	5.4	8.7	6.1	7.5	
goods	7.3	7.4	6.5	8.6	7.9	7.1	7.5	
Transport and vehicles	12.4	13.6	18.8	15.0	16.4	15.1	14.9	
Services Miscellaneous	9.1	10.0	14.0	12.2	11.8	12.0	11.0	
All commodities and	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	
services	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Average gross weekly household income† (£) Proportion of income derived from:	122.7	118-1	149-9	144-6	238-2	153-5	167-6	
Wages and salaries	68-0	61.1	79.2	71.0	79.0	42.4	68-1	
Social security benefits	23.8	20.4	5.0	11.4	4.3	18.7	13.1	
Other	8.2	18-5	15.8	17-6	16.7	38.9	18.8	
verage weekly	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
disposable†† household income† (£)	102-5	98.5	117.9	120.4	190-9	128-6	137-3	

Table 3 Average expenditure and income in households with employee and self-employed heads

	Households with worker* heads							
	Employe	es	al An					
	Manual	Non-ma	nual All	Self- employed	All			
Number of households Average number of persons	2,659	1,971	4,630	564	5,194			
per household								
All persons	3.22	2.94	3.11	3-31	3.13			
Adults	2.12	2.04	2.09	2.13	2.09			
Children	1.11	0.90	1.02	1.18	1.04			
Average number of workers*	1.90	1.81	1.86	1.90	1.86			
Average age of head of household	42	42	42	44	42			
Average weekly household	West Steen	and the co	S THE RESERVE	no reform from	AVE SOURCE			
expenditure (£)	129-5	168-0	145.9	157-7	147-2			
Commodity or service				101	147.2			
Housing	17.9	25.8	21.3	23-4	21.5			
Fuel, light and power	7.4	8.0	7.7	9.7	7.9			
F000	30.2	31.6	30.8	35.4	31.3			
Alcoholic drink	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.3	7.5			
Tobacco	5.3	3.2	4.4	4.5	4.4			
Clothing and footwear	9.9	12.5	11.0	13-3				
burable household goods	9.3	14.6	11.6	13.6	11.3			
Other household goods	9.8	13.4	11.3	11.9	11.8			
Transport and vehicles	19.4	29.7	23.8	19.4	11.4			
Services	12.4	20.7			23.3			
Miscellaneous	0.6	0.8	15·9 0·7	17·3 0·8	16·1 0·7			
Average gross weekly				0.0	0.7			
	175.0	243-4	204-1	195-4	200.0			
ources of income	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2404	204-1	193.4	203.2			
Wades and calarion	149-8	206-8	174-1	35.7	450.0			
Gell-employment	0.8	1.8	1.2	124.3	159.0			
livestments	1.9	6.8	4.0	9.2	14.6			
Annuities and pensions (other		0.0	4.0	9.2	4.6			
	1.2	3.2	2.1	0.5				
	14.9	1.0	12.8	2.5	2.1			
imputed income from outport		1.0	12.8	11.4	12.6			
	5.5	12.7	8.5	10.7				
Other sources	1.0	2.2	1.5	10·7 1·7	8.8			
Son facility			1.9	1./	1.5			
See footnote to table 2.		•	1		West of the last			

costs, for example where vehicles served both personal and business uses. In contrast to the results for expenditure, households with self-employed heads reported gross incomes slightly below (about four per cent) those of households with employee heads, although their incomes from sources other than employment were higher, particularly from investments.

Distributions of income and expenditure (table 4)

Table 4 gives details of regional distributions of gross and disposable household income and of household expenditure. The 1981 Report (table 29) also shows distributions of the head of household's income. Details are only given for selected regions where the sample sizes were largest. Among the regions shown in table 4, the greatest relative incidence of households in the lowest income range (under £35 per week) was in Yorkshire and Humberside, while the South East had the greatest proportion of households in the highest income band (at least £350 per week). Similar findings apply if the bottom three or top three income bands respectively are aggregated. Taking an even broader view of relatively low gross household incomes, the proportion of households with incomes below £80 per week was highest (among the regions shown) in the Northern region and in Yorkshire and Humberside (around a third), and lowest in the South East excluding Greater London (about a fifth).

Durable goods (table 5)

A regional analysis of the availability of a selection of individual durable goods and facilities most frequently found in households was included in Employment Gazette last month (pp 524-525). Table 5 expands the earlier analysis to show the incidence of households with particular combinations of the durables considered. In 1981 some 36 per cent of households in the UK had access to all six items in their homes, and about 62 per cent of households had access to at least five of the six, the most frequently missing item being either central heating or a car. The table also shows the distribution of households according to the joint availability of a car and telephone: overall, 54 per cent of households had both these items.

The regional analysis (based on data averaged over 1980 and 1981) shows that the percentage of households having all six of the considered items varied significantly, ranging from around 45 per cent in the South East (excluding Greater London) and East Anglia to below 30 per cent in Greater London, Scotland, and Yorkshire and Humberside, and 17 per cent in Northern Ireland. When the availability of at least five of the six durables is considered, the figures for each region show the same broad disparities as occurred for the availability of all six items, except that the Northern region had a lower ranking than Scotland. At the other extreme, very few households had none or only one of the goods considered, no more than three per cent in any of the regions shown (except Northern Ireland with seven per cent) and just two per cent overall. The analysis of the joint availability of a car and telephone shows that the South East (excluding Greater London) had the greatest proportion of households with both (66 per cent); in contrast, Northern Ireland had the lowest proportion (37 per cent), although it was much closer to the other regions than for the availability of all six durables.

Includes people who are not in a job at the time of interview but have indicated that they intendes people who are not in a job at the time of interview but have indicated that they intend to seek work and also some people deriving relatively small amounts of income from activities such as mail order agency.

† Includes an imputed rent value for rent-free and owner occupied dwellings.

† Disposable income is average gross weekly household income minus income tax and national insurance contributions.

Table 4 Distribution of household income and expenditure by region

o the results for expendi- tion and reported gross of	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London		South West	Scotland	United Kingdom*
Number of households	475	685	880	509	684	2,244	873	1,371	552	675	7,525
			Percen	tage of ho	useholds	in rand	e of inco	me/exp	enditur	e	
Range of average gross weekl	y										
household income										avia Slor	
Under £35	3	6	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	3
£35 and under £45	10	8	6	7	6	5	5	5	6	8	6
£45 and under £55	7	7	5	4	5	5	6	5	6	4	6
£55 and under £80	14	12	11	13	11	10	11	9	12	11	11
£80 and under £120	14	14	13	14	14	12	12	13	20	17	14
£120 and under £160	16	15	14	20	17	14	14	14	14	16	15
£160 and under £200	11	12	14	17	14	13	11	14	11	14	13
	11	13	14	9	16	13	13	14	12	11	13
£200 and under £250			8	6	8	10	10	9	7	7	8
£250 and under £300	7	6		3	3	6	6	6	5	4	5
£300 and under £350	3		6	4	4		10	10	5	5	6
£350 or more	4	4	6	4	4	10	10	10	5	3	0
Range of average weekly disponent	osable										
Under £35	3	6	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	3
£35 and under £45	9	9	7	7	7	6	5	5	6	9	7
£45 and under £55	8	8	5	6	5	5	6	5	6	4	6
£55 and under £80	16	13	14	14	15	12	14	11	14	15	14
£80 and under £120	22	20	18	25	19	17	16	18	25	23	20
	15	19	17	22	22	18	16	19	17	20	19
£120 and under £160				The state of the s	16	14	14	14	13	11	13
£160 and under £200	12	11	15	11		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	13	12			10
£200 and under £250	9	9	12	6	10	13	The state of the s		9	8	
£250 and under £300	3	3	5	3	3	7	6	7	3	4	4
£300 and under £350	1	1 whitehold	2	2	1	3	2	4	3	2	2
£350 or more	2	1	2	1	1	4	5	4	2	1 1/1/11/19	2
Range of average weekly household expenditure											
Under £35	10	9	7	6	5	4	5	4	5	7	6
£35 and under £45	8	8	6	7	5	5	5	5	5	8	6
£45 and under £55	5	6	6	8	4	5	6	5	8	6	6
	16	15	13	16	15	13	14	12	17	16	15
£55 and under £80	25	27	27	27	28	23	21	25	25	23	25
£80 and under £120	18	15	18	17	20	19	18	19	17	18	18
£120 and under £160	110000000000000000000000000000000000000									A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
£160 and under £200	7	10	9	9	11	11	10	11	10	9	10
£200 and under £250	6	5	8	5	6	8	7	8	7	6	7.
£250 and under £300	2	3	2	2	3	6	6	6	3	4	4
£300 and under £350	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1 1	1	1
£350 or more	2	1	2	2	2	4	5	3	2	2	2

Includes 821 households in regions with smaller samples of households [ie East Anglia, Wales, Northern Ireland] For definition of disposable income see table 2.

Table 5 Households with combinations of certain durable goods, by region

	Region	1*												All	All
	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	All regions (1980–81)	regions
Sample size	927	1,306	1,670	950	1,316	518	4,291	1,668	2,623	1,090	825	1,312	264	14,469	7,525
					Percentag	e of hou	seholds	in region	n(s) with avai	lability o	onsider	ed			
Availability of six durable goods or facilities considered** All of car, central heating, washing machine,					glotypol Roslawi Harrieli	FILTER CORRECT SECTION					5 45 5 5 5 5 40 6 45	PACE PACE AT PACE PACE PACE PACE PACE PACE PACE PACE			
refrigerator, television, telephone All except:	31	27	34	35	38	44	39	29	46	39	34	28	17	35	36
Car	11	10	8	8	6	7	6	7	6	5	6	12	5	8	8
Central heating	7	12	12	12	13	11	12	11	12	12	12	15	15	12	12
Washing machine	202	1	2	1	3	2	12	6	5	4	1	1	1	3	2
Refrigerator				-	_		_			100 mg					
Television	SI TEN IN		1	1		4	1	100	1		1	1000		1	1
Telephone	4	3	2	4	3	3	2	1	2	4	5	2	3	3	3
Total: all with five or six	55	53	59	61	63	68	2 65	54	72	65	60	58	41	61	62
TV only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	1	3	1	1
One of items only								THE SECTION			10 To 600				
(except TV)	1	1	1	Manager 1	170-170	T-277	1	1		1		1	2	1	1
None of items	1		1	_						1	<u> </u>		2	<u> </u>	860 BL
Total: all with 0 or 1	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	7	2	2
Car and telephonet	40	42	51	51	56	60	60	51	66	58	50	45	37	53	54
Car, no telephone†	10	9	6	10	9	13	7	6	7	10	12	6	17	8	8
Telephone, no cart	21	24	23	19	18	15	21	28	17	17	16	28	21	21	22
No car or telephone†	29	25	20	20	17	12	12	15	10	15	22	21	25	18	16

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between December 13 to December 22 1982 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.

Young people

Mr Alexander Lyon (York) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what proportion of males and females were assisted in each element of the youth opportunities programme.

Mr Morrison: The proportion of male and female entrants to Youth Opportunities Schemes in 1981-82 by scheme type is given in the following table:

Per cent

Percentage of entrants who were				
Female	Male			
Visias br				
50.7	49.3			
37.0	63.0			
30.1	69.9			
47.0	53.0			
40.8	59-2			
25.3	74.7			
25.5	14.1			
46-7	53.3			
	50·7 37·0 30·1 47·0 40·8 25·3			

(December 22)

Trade unions

Mr Fergus Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many representations he had had from people who complained that of the Programme. they had been denied the right to work by trade union activity.

Mr Waddington: We receive such representations regularly and in substantial against the privatisation of British Telecom. In addition to these representations, trade union in a closed shop.

(December 21)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Norman Tebbit

Minister of State: Michael Alison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of state: Peter Morrison **David Waddington** (until January 7) John Selwyn Gummer

Equal opportunities

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what state had been reached in the European Community consideration of the past three years. New Community Action Programme on the Promotion of Equal Opportunities for

(from January 7)

considered the proposal from the Euro- follows: pean Commission for a New Community Action Programme for Women earlier this year, and on July 12 1982 adopted a Resolution approving the broad objectives

(December 22)

Pay and conditions

Mr Harold Walker (Doncaster) asked the numbers. In particular, we recently re- Secretary of State for Employment, if it ceived around 50 letters from individuals continued to be the Government's policy and from groups of individuals complain- that pay and conditions of employment ing that they had been threatened or should be a matter for mutual agreement intimidated by their trade union into strik- between employers and employees or their ing on the TUC's so-called "Day of Action". representatives and not subject to interfer-We also received a number of similar ence by third parties; and if this policy letters in relation to the recent strike action applied in the public sector to an equal extent as in the private sector.

Mr Alison: It continues to be the Gov- statement. we have now received over 230 applica- ernment's policy that pay negotiations, tions for compensation, under the provi- both in the private and public sectors, sions of the 1982 Employment Act, from should be the responsibility of the emindividuals who claim that they lost their ployers and employees, or their repreplayed by third parties.

(December 13)

Unemployment figures

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had any plans for further changes in the method of counting the unemployed to further improve the accuracy of the unemployment figures.

Mr Waddington: I have no specific proposals in mind, but it would be foolish for us to ignore any opportunity which might arise for further improving the accuracy of the count.

(December 21)*

Apprenticeships

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his estimate of the total number of people currently undertaking recognised apprenticeships; and how this compared with corresponding figures for each of the

Mr Morrison: The number of people undertaking apprenticeships in manufacturing industry (excluding shipbuilding) in Mr Alison: The Council of Ministers each of the years 1979-82 is estimated as

1979	153,100
1980	149,500
1981	147,600
1982	114,100
	,

Figures for the non-manufacturing sector are not available.

(December 21)

Enterprise allowance

Mr Richard Page (South West Hertfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many jobs had been created by the enterprise allowance in the three test areas; and if he would make a

Mr Morrison: At the end of November, 1,606 people were in receipt of the enterprise allowance in the five areas in which the Enterprise Allowance Scheme is being employment between 1974 and 1980 as a sentatives, concerned; and that it is for tested. A number of these people have direct result of their refusal to belong to a them to decide what role, if any, should be taken on staff to assist with the running of their businesses.

(December 22)

^{*} Figures by region are based on the averages of 1980 and 1981 survey results. National figures are also shown for 1981.

** Availability of each of the durable goods independently of the others was shown in table 4 of the December 1982 Gazette [page 525].

† Independently of the remaining durables considered.

OUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Health and safety

Mr Bob Cryer (Keighley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would seek to require that an explicit obligation should be placed on any person who produced specifications or carried on a process involving the use of asbestos or any product containing it to consider the substitution of asbestos by other materials so far as it was reasonably practical to do so.

Mr Cryer went on to ask when the Health and Safety Commission expected to provide a policy on substitutes for asbestos, taking into account the social costs of obtaining, using and disposing of asbestos.

Mr Waddington: Proposals for legislation covering this obligation as well as other recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos (ACA) are in preparation and will be published by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) for consultation in due course. There is some doubt, however, whether it is practicable to extend this obligation to persons other than the manufacturers of asbestos products.

(December 14)

Mr Tom Clarke (Coatbridge and Airdrie) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what discussions he had had with the Health and Safety Commission about the health hazards arising from asbestos and other related products.

Mr David Waddington: We are in regular contact with the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission about the measures the Commission is taking and proposes to take to deal with the health hazards of asbestos and products containing it.

This summer, I welcomed proposals for a number of new measures: the licensing of work with asbestos insulation and coating; for the prohibition of asbestos insulation, of the spraying of asbestos, and of the importation and use of crocidolite (blue asbestos); for the reductions in the control limits for exposure to asbestos at the workplace; and for reviews of the medical evidence and developments in control relating to asbestos. These are being pursued urgently by the Commission.

In addition, I understand that proposals for legislation covering further new controls on asbestos recommended by the Advisory Committee on Asbestos are in preparation and will be published for consultation in due course.

(December 21)

Mr Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied that safety measures in force when obsolete coal-fired power

stations containing asbestos were being demolished ensure that there was no danger to the workmen and the public; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Waddington: Demolition work at vered by provisions of the Health and sector. Safety at Work Act 1974, the Factories Act 1961 together with the more specific requirements of the Asbestos Regulations covers the health and safety of the public.

Practice under the 1974 Act which applies to any work with asbestos insulation. In addition the Health and Safety Commisfor further controls on work with asbestos including the licensing of contractors engaged in asbestos removal.

I am satisfied that with the new proposals an adequate legislative framework, practical guidance and powers of enforcement exist to protect the workpeople involved and the public so far as demolition in power stations is concerned.

Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what forecast the Manpower Services Commission had made of the percentage increase in new jobs by 1990.

Mr Alison: The Manpower Services Commission makes no forecasts of future levels of employment or unemployment. In planning its programmes the Commission takes account of projections over 4-5 years ahead made by the various economic forecasting organisations, most of which do not make projections as far ahead as 1990. The most recent independent forecast of employment levels for 1990 has just been issued by the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick. The institute suggests that the levels of employment may increase by five per cent or one million by the end of the decade.

(December 20)

Sponsored schemes

Mr George Foulkes (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the number of people currently on the Manpower Services Commission or Department of Employment sponsored schemes.

Mr Alison: At the end of October an estimated total of 645,000 people were being supported under the various special employment and training measures.

(December 21)

"Managing agencies"

Mr Tim Eggar (Enfield North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list those functions or parts of his Department which he had transferred, or is power stations involving asbestos is co- in the process of transferring, to the private

Mr Tebbit: A good deal of the Training Opportunities Programme is already contracted out, mainly to Colleges of Further 1969. The Health and Safety at Work Act Education but partly to private establishments and individual employers, and the There is also an Approved Code of balance of provision is kept under review. The Youth Opportunities Programme is also contracted out insofar as individual schemes are operated by sponsors, the sion is developing a number of proposals majority of whom are private employers. This will also be the case with the new Youth Training Scheme, which will also make substantial use of private sector "managing agencies" to administer the

> The Health and Safety Executive has made some progress in contracting out certification and approval work in the field of health and safety and the Health and Safety Commission has recently published a consultative document on proposals which would place a greater reliance on manufacturers and users themselves to ensure that equipment was approved by appropriate outside bodies, which would have the same effect.

The Department of Employment Group as a whole contracts out a substantial proportion of its research.

Some 70 per cent of cleaning services in the Group are now undertaken on a contract basis. Changes are planned over the next 12 months which will increase this to about 80 per cent.

(December 16)



Community programme

Sir Peter Mills (West Devon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he planned any changes to the community programme.

Mr Alison: There are no plans to make major changes to the Community Programme. I understand that the Manpower Services Commission are considering whether some of the administrative arrangements for this programme, including the way in which training is funded, might be revised to make them easier for sponsors within existing resources.

(December 22)

Employment topics

Redundancies: advance notifications

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

However many notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notifiv withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See "Redundancies: reported as due to

1982	
Jul	59,263
Aug	57,262
Sep	68.940
Oct	70,251
Nov	73,323
Dec	62,504

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A full description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on page 260 in the

Expatriates

☐ There are many books aimed at book equally refers to companies expatriates, but very few examine the problems of recruiting and placing staff overseas from the manager's viewpoint according to the Institute of Personnel Management. A new book from the IPM The management of expatriates, published last month, fills this gap.

The book identifies the situations which confront employers and managers in making expensive decisions on the assignment and use of manpower overseas. It provides examples, alternatives and checklists to assist in the formulation and comparison of policies to cope with or prevent any conse-

quent problems Areas it covers include: the use of expatriates; the human problems of working overseas; the selection of the potential expatriate; the background to expatriate pay and benefits; principal expatriate remuneration systems; third country national (TCN) remuneration; social security and pensions for expatriates; the administration of the assignment; the management of the expatriate and the non-career/contract expatriate together with resource references including briefing and language courses, advice groups and publications.

The principles of expatriate management set out in the text are applicable to companies of every size and at every stage of development. They have been orientated towards employers based in the United Kingdom who will be sending expatriates overseas, but the

based in other countries. It is also applicable to personnel and line managers in UK companies who are preparing to receive overseas expatriates and to expatriates moving from any base.

The authors, all leading advisers

and consultants in expatriate affairs; are: Len Peach, director of personnel and corporate affairs, IBM United Kingdom, IPM president elect, IPM vice president (International) 1979-1981 and former expatriate director of personnel IBM Europe; Corinne Julius, adviser on expatriate concerns to the World-Wide Education Service and lecturer on working and living abroad to the Industrial Society: Peter Elliot, director of management development, C & J Clark Ltd, and a specialist in international management development; Brian Ellis, personnel director-International, Cadbury Schweppes Ltd, and IPM vice president (International) 1977-79; Tony Sadler, manager, personnel relations, Lloyds Bank International Ltd and current IPM vice president (international); and Alan Richmond, personnel manager, IBM Havant and a former expatriate in France with IBM. The book is edited by Brian Lewis, author of the IPM's earlier publications, Overseas assignments: the treatment of expatriate staff (1971).

ISBN 0 85292 304 X 384 pages members: £31.20 + £1.00 p & p, nonmembers: £39.00 + £1.00 p & p.

Redundancies: reported as due to occur

groups of ten or more workers, After allowing for further reports which had been reported to the Manpower Services Commission at January 1, 1983 as expected to occur up to October 1982, are given in the table below. The provisional numbers so far reported for November and December 1982

☐ The number of redundancies, in are 27,900 and 29,400 respectively. and revisions, the final totals are likely to be around 31,000 for November and 37,000 for December. The total number of reported redundancies in 1982 is expected to be below 400,000, well down on the totals for 1981 and 1980

Redundancies reported as due to occur*: Great Britain

	All	Jan to Oct		1981†	1982†
1977 1978 1979	158,400 172,600 186,800	135,400 145,100 138,200	Jan Feb Mar	44,500 46,700 55,000	26,800 30,000 38,600
1980 1981 1982	493,800 532,000	390,400 454,800 323,000	Apr May Jun	53,100 56,900 39,800	37,200 30,300 29,300
			Jul Aug Sep	43,800 35,200 34,900	35,400 29,800 29,000
			Oct Nov Dec	44,900 33,000 44,200	36,400

* Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are only required to notify impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 260 in the June 1981 edition of Employment Gazette.

† Figures for February 1981 and later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 and earlier, because of the improvements in data collection designed to secure a better coverage of redundancies actually taking place.

Redundancy fund

□ During the period July 1 to September 30, 1982 (inclusive) 46,019 employees (including Government staff) received Statutory redundancy payments amounting to £194,526,000. Of this amount £104,244,000 (nett of rebate) was paid by employers and the balance of £90,282,000 was paid from the Redundancy Fund.

payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest redundancies were recorded (figures to the nearest (100) are distributive trades (14,100), construction (13,800), mechanical engineering (13,200), vehicles (11,800) miscellaneous

tributions from employers and em-

ployees. Analysis of figures for all

The Fund is financed by conservices (9,700). 151,536 Corrected, Emplaz Feb. 83 p 76)

Household spending

☐ The footnote to table 2 in "Pat- work, and those not working No. 12, pp. 521-526) is incorrect. The wording should read:

view but seeking or about to start ployment sickness benefit.'

tern of household spending in through sickness or other reason 1981" (Employment Gazette, 1982, but intending to seek work. For those who (when interviewed) had been away from work without pay "* 'Not currently employed' (or for no more than 13 weeks. Incom-'not-working') covers all persons es are taken to include normal without a job at the time of inter- earnings in preference to unem-

Special exemption orders, Oct 1-Dec 31

☐ The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation restricts the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year,

although exemption may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended December 31, 1982 the Health and Safety Executive has granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 55,749 women and 4,898 young persons. At the end of the period 164,546 women and 15,865 young persons were covered by 3,544

Multi-racial work force

☐ A variety of case studies of "equal opportunity" policy and practice in employment in respect of racial minorities was recently published1 by a research team from Manchester University's Institute Science and Technology (UMIST).

The 12 studies ranged from one subsidiary of a United States company which "imported" its American policies ineffectually-they were deemed "not applicable in the uk"-to a West Midlands iron foundry company which in effect was forced to initiate change following a fatal accident to one of its Asian workers. Other case studies detail problems, policies and practices in a variety of industries: food manufacture, plastics, hotels and catering, retail distribution, textiles. Each case study is covered by one chapter; in the opening and closing chapters the authors "set the scene" and draw out some of the main themes to emerge.

Major use

This book is addressed primarily to those concerned with employment matters: managers, trade union representatives and others. Its major use will probably be for training and educational purposes: to this end the authors pose a comprehensive list of questions in their opening chapter, with the intention that readers might frame answers in the light of their reading and analysis of the case studies.

The 12 studies were originally researched by the same team at UMIST for the Department of Employment in 1979-81

A brief synopsis of the major findings of this research appeared in these pages2; subsequently a full report was published in the Department's Research Paper series3.

The main findings of this research were summarised as follows:

- "(1) Equal opportunity policies are generally ineffective when unilaterally introduced to organisations by an external or internal authority. They have more chance of success, on the other hand, when they are the formal outcome of demands to resolve practical issues and problems that concern people at the work place.
- (2) When a policy is considered appropriate, then the principles upon which it is formulated have not only to comply with legislation, but also to reflect the practical interests of members of the organisa-
- (3) To ensure that widespread interests are taken into account, the drafting of a policy and its procedures would benefit from a broader representation than might be embodied in the formal collective bargaining machinery.
- (4) Effective implementation is more likely when the procedures contained within the policy are fully integrated with general employment practice.
- (5) While recognising the need for one person to administer and co-ordinate the activities surrounding the promotion of equal opportunity, the danger of delegating sole responsibility for the progress of the policy and practice to a single functionary within the orga-

Revisions to monthly and quarterly estimates of employment

The short term estimates of employment are based on Census of Employment benchmarks. With the availability of Census results for 1981 it is necessary to update estimates from mid-1978. This requires a substantial amount of calculation, and updating of the tables will be phased over several issues. The timing for individual tables in the Labour Market Data section is as follows.

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 have been provisionally revised. Quarterly figures have been updated from September 1978 and monthly figures from July 1978. In addition, the latest quarterly figures for the distributive trades and miscellaneous services have now been included in table 1.2 a month earlier than the previous timing. Further revisions will be made to these tables in the February 1983 Employment Gazette.

Table 1.3 and 1.8 are omitted but will be included in February

Tables 1.11 and 1.12 continue to be based on the 1978 Census in this issue. They will be revised from the third guarter of 1978 in the February 1983 Employment Gazette.

Tables 1.4 and 1.5 will be omitted from the January Employment Gazette and will be published in revised form with table 1.6 in the February 1983 issue.

By convention the character "R" in the tables will indicate, as appropriate, a column, row or figure which has been

The post-Census figures and indices in the employment tables (that is for the period after September 1981) will be provisional until the next Census results become available.

nisation is that others tend to lose interest in it.

(6) Within a changing environment, the principles and procedures of the policy are only likely to reflect and adapt to issues concerning the workforce if they are regularly reviewed by an appropriate representative body which has immediate knowledge of work-place matters."4

The research team emphasised in particular the inter-linkages between the various facets of successful equal opportunity promotion: notably that it is developed within a framework of good general employment practice; that it has direct relevance to or develops out of concerns or problems normally encountered in the workplace; that equal opportunity policies and procedures are designed and sustained through the involvement of those affected by them.

The research findings were based mostly on 12 detailed case studies of companies in the private sector, mainly in manufacturing industry, which had demonstrated some commitment to equal opportunity policy. The DE Research Paper drew on and synthesised the case studies, but did not directly report them in any great detail.

1 Derek Torrington, Trevor Hitner and David Knights, Management and the Multi-racial Work Force (Aldershot:

Gower, 1982), 117 pp. £13.50. 2 Trevor Hitner, David Knights, Eleanor Green and Derek Torrington, "Races at work: equal opportunity policy and practice", Employment Gazette, Vol. 89, No. 3, September 1981, pp 404-9.

Trevor Hitner et al. Racial Minority Employment: equal opportunity policy and practice, DE Research Paper No. 35, 1982 (available on request from the Department's Research Adminis tration Branch, Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF).

4 Hitner et al, p. 24.

New aerated waters wages council

☐ Employment Minister Michael responsible for setting statutory Alison has signed an Order* Estab- minimum rates and other condilishing a new aerated waters wages tions for about 15,000 workers in council to replace the two separate -the soft drinks industry councils for England and Wales The Order takes effect on Februand for Scotland. The new council ary 14, 1983. will be the Aerated Waters Wages Council (Great Britain) and will be * SI 1982 No. 1597 HMSO, 75p.

CASE STUDY

Shipping in a computer

by Terry Quinlan, Work Research Unit

into industry and commerce is done for a variety of reasons. When it is introduced solely in order to cut and provided to employees in their costs or provide a better working work an opportunity for greater method of completing an existing variety, achievement, information function, there is a very real fear among employees that it will reduce the number of staff employed. Unless such a fear can be proved to be groundless, delays can arise in obtaining agreement and installing the new equipment. The project can then become costly and protracted and, if leading to industrial organisation which is the biggest of disputes, may lead to loss of cus- its kind in the world, classifying tomers. Yet, there are a number of 115,000,000 tons of the world's cases, unfortunately not widely shipping for over 100 maritime naenough known, where the introductions and employing over 3,700 tion of new technology resulted in technical engineers, surveyors,

Introducing new technology the provision of a completely new naval architects and administrative product or service, lead to an ex- staff. pansion in sales and staff numbers. utilisation and responsibility.

One approach

This study is of one such approach—Lloyd's Register of Shipping (LRS), an independent, non-profit making society—an

The classification of ships or certification of off-shore drilling rigs, hydro-electric plants and nuclear power stations etc., by a 220-yearold traditional city institution, does not appear the most promising avenue in which to study the change process. Yet, LRS are in the forefront of the use of new technology and their experiences have much to

(continued) ▶



BP's 25,000 ton British Tay during her trials off the Swedish coast

→ CASE STUDY

offer to other commercial and industrial companies involved in the introduction of large-scale data based systems.

Improved service

LRS, in order to improve its information service to the world's shipping community, introduced computer type setting to print and update its Register of ships and created from this development a data base of interlocking files to make the recording, retrieval and analysis of large volumes of data a realistic possibility. This involved a vast programme of data assembly and a herculean task of collation and up-dating. The entire project took eight years, was undertaken in phases and demonstrates that large scale technological change can be successfully achieved, given strong management backing, a desire for change, good personnel rela- of advice and experience to be tionships and the commitment and offered. The resultant knowledge expertise of the staff involved.

Wide measure of support

The planning and creation of the computer file of 60 million bytes of data and the retrieval system that was necessary for this operation was an extremely complex task. This Awareness process was helped by the technical staff's desire to utilise to the full the benefits of new technology, the that those designing new systems computer staff's own long experi- and the staff who are to use them ence in developing and maintaining must remain constantly aware of computer software and the aware- each others' problems. Also, in not ness of the administrative staff that wishing to appear unhelpful, users such a system was essential if LRS must guard against over optimism ping classification society. Coopera-sources. The updating of additional tion within this wide base of support information and the need to conwas absolutely necessary for the tinue to supply essential services ultimate success of the project.

Problems of change

tages that can be obtained, by an and a continual annoyance. Conflict organisation setting out, early and can arise if the user department clearly, its short-term objectives believes its views and requirements while mindful of its longer term are not given sufficient consideraneeds. It suggests that a project tion and weight, and the system

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all levels, and every opportunity given for the widest possible spread can encourage correct corporate planning and a realistic time-scale for development. Within these two parameters, an acceptable and comprehensive system design can be established.

The wru research also showed was to remain the foremost ship- and over straining available reshould be taken into account in the time scale. When systems come into force, user requests to amend sys-The study conveys the advantems design can be time-consuming

gains when its aims are discussed at analyst thinks the user lacks understanding and is too demanding. Over-use of computer terminology can also create barriers and illfeeling. A tendency for the more knowledgeable employee to become involved in the specification of the system design, controlling of data and support of the systems, leads to employees taking their job knowledge, and expertise, away from the researching of the data.

Problems can be created by lack of resources, loss of skilled staff, and the cost of finding replacements. Conversely, if the entire work on systems design is left totally to the analyst, there will be a risk that the user will not get exactly what he wants. Good understanding, relationships and communication are essential ingredients between those designing and those operating the systems and demonstrates the advantage of such communications being formalised prior to or early in the development.

(continued)

→ CASE STUDY

Planning the change

The Register of ships, a 4,000 six months to print by conventional ting. A number of problems were considered or arose. These included flow of documents through a large department and the control of the Phase 2 Register of ships, new data to and from the machine. The construction, casualty and initial project was completed successfully as scheduled and the Register is now published annually and and data interlocked with the other updated by twelve monthly supple- data Files in sisg. It was also necesments. The Register contains hull and engine details of approximately 70,000 ships in service.

The new construction file (NCF)

The overall need was to form a data-base that would make the interrogation of ship new construction data easier and cheaper. The information had previously been recorded on a card system which, whilst satisfactory for reference, required a large number of man hours to achieve detailed analysis work. It was a smaller project covering a file that grows cumulatively on an annual basis from 3,000 to 6,000 ship entries.

Under Phase 1 The Register and the NCF met their basic overall objectives but LRS decided to interrelate these two projects.

Phase 2 would be a correctly coordinated, and managed, re-development of both the Register of ships and New construction files to Shipping movements file design a combined data base, with LRS now had the opportunity to Group (sisg).

Casualty and shipowners' files

The main requirement in developing a Shipowners' File was to create a data-base which could produce the publication of the List of page publication, was taking over shipowners, with some 40,000 addresses and names of the ships means. A decision was made to owned, by phototypesetting produce it by using phototypeset- methods. The objective of the Casualty File was to create a datebase that could hold casualty and be lack of user knowledge of perform- economic to interrogate. The data ance of the computer, agreement was to hold all serious casualties to with the printing unions, defining merchant ships since 1978 and to the data to be computerised, the tankers since 1968 and would recost of the project, the steps neces- cord the date and category of sary to achieve a high level of casualty, place and sequence of accuracy, the monitoring of the events, on a cause and effect basis.

shipowners' files

It was essential that all the Files

sary to take into account staff deployment and attitudes, manpower needs, costs, computer resources, selection of priorities and so on. The change process learnt as a result of Phase 1 had, however, been assimilated and most of the problems referred to were resolved as they occurred. Improved corporate planning set acceptable timescales within which the system design teams could work. The creation of the sisg gave consistent and positive direction. The relationship built up between system analysts, computer personnel and users, created closer understanding of aims and difficulties. File and data bases each other. The new systems were flexible and programmed to cater for development and interface with other files. The eventual result was highly satisfactory and LRS believe led anywhere else in the world.

eventual access by visual display enter into a new business. This units (VDUS). Two departments involved providing data, on a rewould also be merged to form the munerative basis, from the files on Shipping Information Services magnetic tape, or answering specific enquiries by assessing the files

and producing answers on computer print-out. The Society uses a high-level retrieval language named GIS, an IBM package, which gives a fast turn-around between obtaining a specification and outputting the results. To market this service a joint shipping information venture under the control of Lloyd's Register and Lloyd's of London Press, a publishing subsidiary company of Lloyd's Corporation, was formed. This new venture was called the Shipping Information Service (SIS). With the information available on computerised tape at Lloyd's Register, Lloyd's of London Press (publishers of Lloyd's list and Lloyd's shipping index), decided, for commercial reasons, to develop a Shipping Movement File. This contained the known voyage histories since January 1976 of more than 30,000 ships and linked to details of ships recorded on the LRS Register Book File.

Effects on the staff

For technical and computer staff the opportunity to use new technology is highly stimulating. In a profession where staff frequently change companies, the increased job interest that arises with "the playing with a new toy" is a powerful retaining influence, increases creative thinking and is of positive benefit to management.

Staff in the user departments sisg, who now say "the facility to obtain so much information at the touch of a button (VDU) removes boring file searching", were were modified to coordinate with unhappy at the long periods of time spent on "mundane code filling of forms", when data was being prepared in batch form for the computer. Special efforts were made to keep staff informed and interested that this combined data, for scope in the progress of the project as a or authority in its field, is unequal- whole. Overtime was restricted in sisg, not so much for economic reasons, but in order that a surfeit

(continued)

→ CASE STUDY

of work would not eventually kill all job interest and enthusiasm. The mass of information now on call through the computer by means of vdus, makes available to the inexperienced operator detailed knowledge that previously only the most skilled could obtain after hours of research through manual files. The greater knowledge at hand, can give a greater sense of achievement and skill to those involved, and lead to a less routine and more enriched working life.

Effects on productivity and efficiency

The change process was not to increase productivity but rather to provide a better service to clients. In every respect this has been achieved. The long delays and copious amendments of the hot-metal printing of the Register are a thing of the past. Photo-composition permits the publication of monthly amendments to the Register, and quicker and more accurate alterations to a data base which needs constant review. The change process led to a number of desirable additional services supplied by LRS, and an extension of the number of staff employed. The Society's use of microfiche and word processor machines, while not exclusively resulting from this process, has been substantially extended and created new jobs and staff opportunities. Unless LRS had taken the decision to create a computer data base, structured to facilitate easy economic interrogation and designed to link up with all other files, it would have been extremely unlikely that they would have been able to:

- Achieve current, and future, needs
- Supply the volume of printed work now undertaken within the time scales required
- Audit the data on a sufficiently large scale and continually to

improve the quality of the content

- Provide internal management, the Lloyd's Register world operation and the shipping community, with the information in
- the depth and variety now required and produced
- Keep ahead or match their competitors
- Obtain a significant new source of revenue.

Significant features

- The change process, once started, developed a momentum of its own and led to more radical innovations
- The introduction of the new stage-1 systems did not work well when left in the hands of the technical and systems people only. The successful stage-2 project reflected the greater involvement and consultation with the user department. Good understanding, relationships and communications are an essential ingredient between those developing and those operating new systems
- The assistance to the project of a good motivator—who believed in and practised good and open staff communications and who was always available for day-to-day advice and encouragement was invaluable
- A central powerful decision-making authority is necessary—preferably with continuity and understanding of the issues involved
- There must be adequate preparation and agreement on training needs. There was a general awareness by the administrative staff of the need for the society to improve its services to its clients and a considerable desire by the society's technical staff to utilise to the full new technology. This wide measure of support and encouragement was of benefit to the project
- The increased use of new technology retained the interest and, in some cases, the employment of technical and computer staffs
- The use of new technology enabled LRS to keep ahead of competitors by offering a faster, more comprehensive and efficient computer-based information service. It also increased staff numbers and improved job satisfaction
- It is advantageous to set out clearly the short-term objectives while mindful of its long-term needs. An adequate time scale should be agreed after widespread discussion
- It was necessary to restrict overtime during the period of change in order that job interest should not be killed by a surfeit of work
- The use of temporary staff created special problems and required special solutions
- The information now available from the computer can give a greater sense of achievement to inexperienced staff and lead to a less routine and more enriched working life
- It was necessary to make organisational changes in structure and personnel in order to bring about cohesion and unity of purpose in the user's department
- Increasing use and familiarity with technology creates a desire and acceptability of change



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