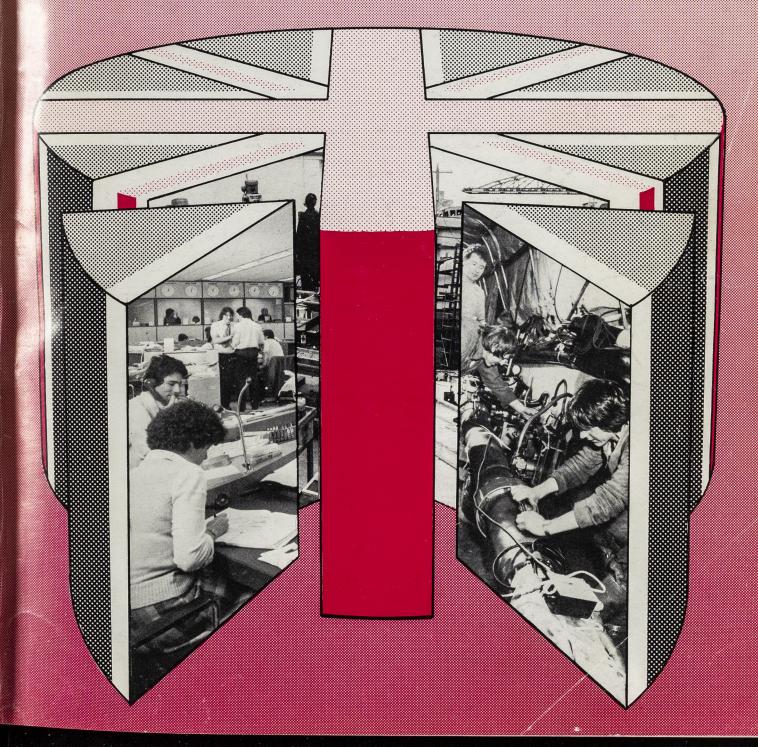
Employment STATS. R. Y. G. Gazette - PMAR 1983

February 1983 Volume 91 No 2 Department of Employment



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Cover picture

This month's issue highlights some of the latest statistical information to come out of the Labour Force Survey and the Census of Population about the size and composition of Britain's working population.

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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 ovment offices, jobcentres, unemo 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 employ-

A series of leathers giving guidance on cur	citt citipioy
ment legislation.	
1 Written statement of main terms and	
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2 Procedure for handling redundancies	PL706
3 Employee's rights on insolvency of	
	PL619(rev)
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4 Employment rights for the expectant	
mother	PL710
5 Suspension on medical grounds	
under health and safety regulations	PL705
under health and safety regulations 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job	
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9 Guarantee payments	PL694(rev)
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outline	PL709
Compensation for certain closed shop	
dismissals between 1974 and 1980—a	
	DI 007
guide for applicants	PL697
The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for	
small firms	PL715
Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for	
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agreements and arrangements		
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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	
states or Gibraltarians Employment in the United Kingdom	OW5(1981)
A guide for workers from non-EC	OW17(1980)
countries Employment of overseas workers in the	OW17(1980)
UK from January 1, 1980 Training and work experience schemes	OW21(1981)

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

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

Other wages legislation

The Fair Wag Information for The Truck Ac	or government contractors
Describes the Acts 1831-19	e provisions of the Truck 40, which protect workers
	in connection with
the payment of V	Vages Act 1960
Guide to the	legislation on methods of
payment of w	ages for manual workers
Acts apply)	those to whom the Truck

Special employment measures	
Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme	
For firms faced with making workers redundant	PL692
Job Release Scheme For women aged 59, disabled men aged	PL721
60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 Young Workers Scheme Information for employers on a scheme	FL/21
to create more employment	PL678(rev)
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Details of a new scheme which helps employers to split existing jobs and open	DI 000
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Describes the help available to	
employers from the Careers Service	PL69
Help for handicapped young people A guide to the specialist help	
available from the Careers Service	PL6

Work Research Unit Practical advice and help available for

Quality of working life

public services who want to improve the quality of working life Work Research Unit–1981 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction	PL661
Meeting the challenge of change Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in organisations Meeting the challenge of change	PL687
Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in twelve British organisations	PI 688

Employment agencies

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

PL538

PI 673

-q p,	
Equal Pay	
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	
Equal pay for women - what you should	
know about it	
Information for working women	PL

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

Race relation

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

Miscellaneous

PL694	

ng agents. Their task is the organisation of laces, quality control and assurance withthe places for which they are responsible, the recruitment and support of young people, and handling and accounting for money we give them for their scheme," Mr Young said.

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Campaign launched to market training scheme

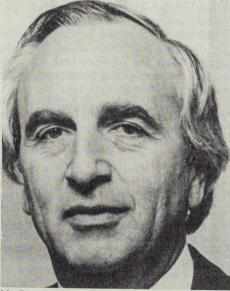
100,000 places on Youth Opportunities Programme will be converted to new system

Mr David Young, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, launching a marketing campaign for the £1 billion Youth Training Scheme, announced that major employers had already contracted to provide 50,000 places for the scheme.

"Our aim is to have more than 400,000 places available for young people by September. And we already have 100,000 good quality year long YOP training places approved and ready to convert to Youth Training Scheme this summer," he said.

Major steps taken so far include:

- Publication of guidelines for the content of the scheme.
- MSC organisation—there will be 54 Area Manpower Boards covering England, Wales and Scotland, each served by an area office of msc's new training division.
- Employers and the education authorities have now agreed the fees for the off-the-job training and educationthere is a minimum requirement of 13 weeks in the course of the year—and Mr David Young the fees are at levels which make it possible for the costs to be met within the grants of £1,850 per young person being made to employers (plus £100 for a managing agent).
- The Youth Training Board, which oversees the Programmes at national level, has issued a policy statement about equal opportunities.
- A major press advertising campaign is TU designed to secure the commitment and involvement of employers in all parts of the country.
- The Government has agreed that grants for employers may be paid monthly in advance and we have also secured agreement for funds to enable managing agents to begin preparations for their schemes straightaway. "Our first task is to identify the manag-



"Any organisation may be a managing agent—a large employer, a group of employers or a group training scheme, a local education authority, a voluntary organisation or, indeed, any combination of these kinds of bodies.'

The MSC was greatly encouraged by the growing support for the scheme throughout the country, particularly by the CBI and

Mr Young emphasised that the scheme was about work and employment, not unemployment. It was not the politicians' scheme. It had been designed by those who had to operate it and who believed in it. "The scheme will bring us, at long last, alongside our competitors in the Western world. In France, Germany, North America, Japan and other countries some 8 or 9 out of every 10 young people have the opportunity of technical and vocational training and education after the minimum leaving age. In this country, the comparable figure has never been higher than 3

"We have designed the scheme to be permanent—a bridge between school and work. This year it covers all 16 year old

Aim is to prepare for a vocation

The Youth Training Board, which advises the Manpower Services Commission on the Youth Training Scheme and is charged with overseeing preparations for the Scheme, stated:

The aim of the Youth Training Scheme is to provide all eligible young people with vocational preparation, combining work related training—on and off the job-and planned work experience. If it is to succeed, it will need to extend the range of opportunities open to young people who take part in it and to provide relevant training which takes account of individual needs and aspirations.

The Youth Training Scheme will, of course, be open to all young people within the range of eligibility, regardless of race, religion, sex or disability. The Scheme will need to comply with legislation forbidding discrimination but, more than that, should provide special help for disadvantaged groups.

Achievement of this aim will require the co-operation and commitment of everyone concerned with the Youth Training Scheme and the Board will look to all parties involved in the preparation and delivery of individual programmes and in the recruitment of young people to avoid discrimination and to accept the principle of equality of opportunity for all."

school leavers, employed and unemployed, and 17 year old leavers who have no job. We in the MSC want to extend the scheme as soon as possible to cover all 17 year olds and hope to do so in 1984," he declared.

'Whatever else may happen in 1983, this is the year of the Youth Training Scheme. We intend to make it a success. But, in the end, it is down to employers, local authorities, voluntary bodies and trade unions in each and every locality. Our job in the MSC is to provide a framework within which they can work. The framework is now

Firms to get YTS funds monthly in advance to help cash flow

More than 50,000 places for school leavers on the MSC's new Youth Training Scheme have already been lined up by officials, eight months before the scheme is due to be launched. The places have been offered by some 200 major employers in the public and private

sectors who are negotiating with officials in the MSC's Large Companies Unit.

Among employers who are planning to join the scheme are British Rail (providing 900 places), GEC (many hundreds), the Federation of London Clearing Banks (4.000) and the British Association of Professional Hairdressing Employers

J. Sainsbury, the retail chain, which has never taken part in the Youth Opportunities Programme, is also interested in joining yrs. To evaluate the scheme, it is starting two pilot projects in Basingstoke and Inner London and is sponsoring work experience for a Foundation Year Project run by the Bedfordshire Education Authority. The company aims to establish two further pilot projects so that a total of 125 people would be able to take part.

A company spokesman said: "We believe the quality of the whole programme and the consequent potential benefit to the emergent young people, to ourselves and indeed to the nation as a whole to be

The 50,000 is seen as just the start of MSC's drive to set up more than 400,000

places throughout the country.

To help employers, the MSC has decided that some funding should be available monthly in advance to help cash flow. This is an improvement on the Youth Opportu- Health and Safety Executive. nities Programme where employers' money was paid in arrears.

for organisations, which act as managing those concerned more aware of the need to agents under the scheme, both for their be safety conscious. normal intake of young people and for the extra young people they take on.

Another key feature in attracting employers to YTS will be the agreement on future education fees signed just before Christmas by the CBI local authority asso-

Employers who have to pay further education colleges for off-the-job training will only be charged £14.70 an hour for each course that is run by colleges. This is roughly a one-third reduction on the rates now paid under yop and means that the college provision should be readily affordable within the £1,950 grants.

Drive to cut fatal accidents -

The big drive to cut the number of deaths on construction sites was given a boost when the Duke of Edinburgh paid an informal visit last month to the CITB's Bircham Newton Training Centre, near King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Three days previously, a national campaign, Site Safe '83, was launched by the

It is aimed at reducing the number of fatalities and serious accidents which occur MSC will pay an annual £1,950 per trainee in the construction industry, by making



The Duke of Edinburgh meets an instructor during a visit to the CITB's Bircham Newton Training Centre. On the Duke's left is CITB chairman, Mr Leslie Kemp, and on his right Mr Dennis Maiden, director of training.

It will be a quality training programme says MSC chairman

The MSC has published minimum standards Learning opportunities areas for Youth Training Schemes starting in

Schemes will contain eight design elements and provide for trainees to learn in six broad areas.

Design elements

The minimum design elements are:

- induction:
- occupationally-based training;
- a minimum of 13 weeks off-the-job training and/or further education in a scheme lasting about 12 months;
- planned practical experience
- core areas (number and its applications; communication; problem solving and planning; manual dexterity; and introduction to computer literacy and information technology)
- guidance and counselling
- assessment
- reviewing and recording or progress and achievements and certification.

The minimum requirement is that trainees should learn in the following broad areas:

- basic skills and additional skills such as computer literacy and information tech-
- the world of work
- the world outside employment, including trainees' interaction with the community:
- job specific and broadly related skills: personal effectiveness, planning and problem solving, interpersonal skills:
- ability to transfer skills, skill ownership and learning to learn.

Commenting on the guidelines, David Young, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, said: "We are determined to mount a quality training pro- of managing agents. Their job will be to gramme. Quality comes first. So we are secure opportunities in their locality; to establishing minimum standards to which Youth Training Schemes must conform from the outset and we expect to see those people in their schemes; and to handle standards evolve and develop."

Network of managing agents planned

Regional targets for training opportunities in yts this September are:

Scotland	40-50,000
Northern	30-35,000
Yorkshire and Humberside	45-50,000
North West	70-75,000
Midlands	80-85,000
Wales	25-30,000
South West	30-35,000
South East	80-85,000
London	40-45,000
Commenting on those to	racte David

Commenting on these targets, David Young said: "Naturally, we shall be going for the higher figures. But what can be achieved depends crucially on employers coming forward and offering opportuni-

"Our first task is to establish a network design and maintain a good quality scheme; to recruit and support young public funds and account for them."

Employment Secretary urges industry to back Government's £1 billion **Youth Training Scheme**

Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit has urged employers to back the £1 billion Youth Training Scheme which will provide places for over 400,000 school leavers by September.

"Employers who have been thinking about the scheme but have perhaps held back because of uncertainties about what is involved should contact the Manpower Services Commission as soon as possible," he said in a recent Parliamentary debate on the run not by the MSC but by managing agents,

Britain's record on training was not good our provision for young people who did not go into further education after school. While 80 or 90 per cent of young people in France and West Germany were getting systematic vocational preparation, the 17-year-old school leavers as well. proportion in this country was less than

YTS had been developed in the last seven months with the help of employers, trade unions, local authorities, the education service, voluntary organisations and others.

"Now all systems are go for launching the first schemes at Easter and getting fully under way by September," he said.

In due course, the Government wanted o move towards the position where every oungster under 18 could be covered by such a scheme. But Government resources were not infinite.

The scheme would therefore focus primarily on 16-year-olds and would guaran-

MSC complimented

on success of youth

programme

The Manpower Services Commission

and Christmas last year, compared with

Secretary of State Norman Tebbit com-

mas undertaking went without an offer. A

these youngsters will be offered a place as

Mr Tebbit thanked the staff of the

Commission for their continuing hard work

volved in making the programme such a

success—the Careers Service, employers,

trades unions, local authorities and volun-

295,000 in the same period in 1981.

on the programme by Christmas.

soon as possible."

tary organisations.

and the deficiencies were most glaring in tee an early offer of a place to all unemployed 16-year-old school leavers. He could not offer so strong a guarantee to 17-year-olds but expected that resources would be sufficient to cover unemployed

Quality

The £1 billion available for the Youth Training Scheme in its first year was about twice as much for the YOP in 1983 and was eight times the expenditure for yop in real not so much to cater for an increase in numbers but to increase the quality of training that the new scheme was all about.

He emphasised that the scheme should be employer based and hoped that between 300,000 and 460,000 youngsters would receive training with employers during the first year of the scheme.

Mr Tebbit thanked the Special Program-reached until the summer.

mes Unit of the CBI for attracting the interest of industry. Major employers had already lined up 50,000 places, he said.

The great majority of schemes would be who would co-ordinate contributions by individual employers, colleges and others. This would enable groups of small employers to participate in the scheme without having to accept individual responsibility for the whole package.

Turning to the financial details of the scheme, Mr Tebbit said that employers would now know precisely what was involved, and added that the CBI had negotiated with local education authorities for a one-third discount in rates for courses at colleges of further education.

Private sector sponsors would be paid monthly in advance, which would help to terms for last year. The increase in cost was overcome their cash flow problems. Employers would be able to recruit young people directly if, having consulted the Careers Service or Jobcentre, they anticipated problems in finding suitable youngsters through these agencies.

> On the question of trainee's allowance he said that a final decision on whether £25 would be appropriate would not be

Minister looks at youth training in the North West

Employment Minister Mr Peter Morrison was guest of honour at the highly successful "Skillsmarket 83" exhibition which has attracted thousands of visitors to King George's Hall, Blackburn.

On display were examples of the work placed 325,000 school leavers in the Youth done by more than 1,000 young people and Opportunities Programme between April adults who are taking part in Manpower Services Commission schemes sponsored by the borough council.

Mr Morrison commented on the visual plimented the MSC on its "great success" in impact of the exhibition which was dominoffering unemployed school leavers a place ated by a huge replica of the town's market clocktower-a landmark demolished in the He said: "Only two in a hundred of early 1960s. these school leavers covered by the Christ-

He spent some time talking to young people and made a big impact with young big improvement on last year-and even children from the local Asian community.

Later, at a Chester hotel, he enjoyed a lunch which had been prepared and served by 25 youngsters on a pilot project under the Msc's new Youth Training Scheme. The and commitment, and everyone else in-scheme is run jointly by the MSC and the North West's Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board. Afterwards he visited another pilot training project at NW Securities also in Chester.



Mr Morrison with Asian children at Skillsmarket 83 exhibition

Both projects are forerunners of the £1,000 million Youth Training Scheme which will begin in September.

Mr Morrison who is recovering from a back injury, told journalists covering his visit: "The quality of training is being substantially increased so the benefits will be that much

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Safety improvements will continue



Mr Bill Simpson

The cost of cutting corners on safety and ship or inefficient working systems, said Mr Bill Simpson, Chairman, Health and family Safety Commission, speaking on the pubfor 1983-84 and onwards.

"Despite the recession the basic role of the Commission remains unchanged. We with the Study Commission. are entrusted to be the independent assessors and trustees of the provisions of the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act," he Stereotyped said.

"We do, of course, take account of

work programme has been curtailed in conformed to this image today, he said. recent years by cuts in resources but the progress made since 1974.

keeps in step with modern ideas on tech- women returning to the kitchen is an nology, and social and economic change. answer to unemployment and that getting In doing this we must carry people with us. women to stay at home to care for the

projects for legislation and development, down social spending.

done, but why!"

Study centre to collect research on families

In a surprise announcement at the end of the Study Commission on the Family's one-day conference in London at the end of last month, Mr Tony Newton, the Minister for the social services, revealed that the Commission's work is to be given a new lease of life.

A new study centre on the family is to be to develop the work of the Commission which is being wound up following three years of independent research into family

Mr Newton said: "I have decided to fund partnership with the Social Science Re-sions. search Council and its director will be Malcolm Wicks. It will be funded for up to three years with possibility of further They would be attached to Parliamentary extension, within the total request of £90,000 each year.'

Mr Wicks has been the director of the Study Commission since it was set up. He told Employment Gazette that the work of the new study centre would concentrate on two annual documents. One would report on current family trends and might also contain international comparisons which would be a new aspect of its work. In addition Mr Wicks anticipates bringing out health is as uneconomic as bad workman-an annual family policy review to assess the impact legislative proposals have on the

The study centre, which will probably lication of the Commission's Plan of Work have a full-time staff of six, will be chaired by former CBI director general Sir Campbell Adamson continuing in the role he had

Speaking at the Study Commission's circumstances and are careful not to make winding up conference, held to discuss its unreasonable demands on employers and final report, Families in the Future, Mr workers who are affected by our decisions. Wicks warned against viewing the family in But even in difficult times," said Mr stereotyped "Kelloggs cornflakes" terms Simpson, "improvements must continue. of a working man with two children and a "The development of the Commission's wife at home. Only five per cent of families

Employment patterns in the family were Commission is determined to maintain the at a watershed in their development, he continued. "There is now a danger of "Our aim is to have a plan of work which turning the clock back and thinking that "In this plan we have selected the children and the elderly is a way to get

and also listed the factors which have Highlighting the problems of one-parent influenced thinking on the choice of these families he said: "They should be able to exercise proper choices about their work-"We want industry, commerce and the ing arrangements, for example. A sizeable public to understand not only what is being minority work outside the home but society and Parliament have not made their

set up, partly funded by the government, minds up and spelt out their policy feelings about this vet.

Overall said Mr Wicks, "A family perspective within policy making would be desirable". But he rejected the idea of a ministry of the family as being "a simple a new study centre to bring together minded solution." It would either have no research findings and to review the impact responsibility or would involve the whole of a wide range of public policies on of Whitehall and be an instrument for families. The centre will be funded in delaying rather than promoting policy deci-

> He preferred the idea of family impact statements, as used in the United States. Bills and would set out the effect that legislative proposals would have on families, whether one- or two-parent, including any ethnic implications.

Extra money for voluntary project

An extra £4.3 million has been allocated to local voluntary projects where the unemployed help elderly and physically or mentally handicapped people. So far grants under the scheme-Opportunities for Volunteering—have aided 400 projects involving about 15,000 volunteers. The extra money is made available because of the success of the scheme.

In answer to a Parliamentary question, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said: "We launched the Opportunities for Volunteering scheme at the end of May, and allocated £2.3 million this financial year and £1 million in 1983-84. The scheme is administered by a network of 16 national voluntary organisations such as Age Concern, Barnado's, MIND and MENCAP.

'It has clearly unlocked much valuable voluntary work, such as encouraging people to assist elderly neighbours, or transporting elderly and disabled people to day centres and clubs. Many good applications had to be turned down simply because the funds were not available.

'To build on the success so far, I am doubling to a total of £5 million the amount I had intended to make available for the scheme next year. I am also increasing by a further £300,000 to a total of £2.600,000, the sum available for the scheme this

Government and unions express views on possible legislation to stimulate greater democracy in trade unions

Secretary of State Norman Tebbit has accused trade union leaders of "indifference, even creating a climate which was not conducive arrogance" for rejecting all discussions on his suggestions for trade union reform.

Their rejection had about it "the flavour of those who continued to proclaim that the earth was flat long after circumnavigation had been achieved"

Mr Tebbit was speaking at an Industrial "Democracy in Trade Unions"

There was widespread concern about the way trade unions were run because they organised industrial action which caused serious economic damage both to their members and the wider community. They enjoyed power and privileges wider than those of other organisations. "If they are to retain those privileges it is essential that at the very least they should become more democratic institutions, responsive to the views and wishes of their members," he declared.

Mr Tebbit criticised the unions for failing to ballot their members on important decisions such as electing officials and strike action.

He said the Green Paper discussed three aspects which needed to be considered on how legislation might stimulate greater procedures for elections in trade unions; procedures for ascertaining the views of and the political activities of trade unions.

Society conference on the Green Paper must be secret; as many members as possible must vote: votes must be counted fairly; major decisions should be taken by people who reflect the views of the whole

On the question of strike ballots, he said it was imperative that the members involved should be asked for their consent to strike. But whether strike ballots should be imposed by law was another matter.

Affiliations

Whether trade unionists should automatically pay a political levy, it was not selfevident, he said, that a majority of present trade unionists wished to pursue political objects or continue previous political affiliations. "It would be a brave man who suggested that any one Party will carry democracy in trade unions. They were a majority of trade unionists' votes at the next election," he exclaimed.

Mr Terry Duffy, President of the nion members about industrial actions; Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, had earlier blamed what he described With a few exceptions, trade unions did as Mr Tebbit's vitriolic statements to the not provide even the basic rights-voting media and "union bashing image" for

to industrial relations.

Britain had so far relied on a system of industrial relations based on a voluntarist approach. But now the Government was suggesting legislation, which would not only change the internal structure of trade unions, but the very way in which they governed themselves.

Internal

On secret ballots for union elections, he declared that legislation would be regarded as a politically motivated encroachment into internal trade union matters. There was indeed already a lively debate within the trade union movement on the election of officials. He added: "I doubt if Mr Tebbit could ever obtain full agreement on legislation for secret ballots for union elections.

On the suggestion that there should be ballots before strike action, he said: "We do not oppose the principle of strike ballots, but to legislate on this issue would be counter-productive and would lead to irresponsible strikes.

Mr Duffy said he was opposed to strikes. There had been far too many. The voluntary use of strike ballots was extensive but enforced ballots could prolong disputes and make them more difficult to settle.

Dealing with proposals for "contracting in" a political levy, he declared: "This is essentially an attack by the Conservative Party on the way in which the Labour Party raises its funds. It is a squalid move for party political motives."

No trade unionist was compelled to subscribe to the Labour Party against his or her wishes. "Contracting out" secured exemption. If aggrieved, they could complain to the certification officer, he said.



MSC Wales sponsors trainee awards

The Manpower Services Commission in Wales has introduced a Trainee of the Year Award for Training Workshops operated throughout the Principality under the Youth Opportunities

Seen here, at the award ceremony for 1982 winners, are (I to r) Adrian Barge, 18, of Machen, Carol Donovan, 19, of Pontllanfraith, Timothy Loram, 17, of Treorchy, Tina Hay, 17, the Trainee of the Year and from Merthyr Tydfil, Simon Pinder, 19 of Morriston and Sir Melvyn Rosser, Chairman of the MSC Committee for Wales.

Corporate

The Tory Party probably depended as much on corporate payments from companies as the Labour Party depended on corporate payments from unions.

"Are all shareholders in such companies aware of the funds which those companies are donating to the Conservative Party."

Mr Tebbit should keep away from state interference if he really believed in democracy. Was he simply concerned with destroying the legitimate aspirations of the Labour Party and its supporters, he asked.

"If you destroy opposition, you destroy democracy itself," Mr Duffy said.

Turn anxiety over employee involvement into action, says Employment Minister

Turn anxiety into action—that is the message for employers who fear the imposition of The first projects for the Open Tech inflexible European systems of employee involvement, said Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment, at a recent Industrial Society conference.

Most companies questioned the wisdom of transferring systems based on foreign practices into industrial relations developed from Britain's own very special traditions, he said.

"There are far too many managers who still believe that their status depends on their knowing things the workforce don't. 'Never let the shopfloor see what goes on in the boardroom'-it's this lace-curtain mentality that bedevils our industrial relations," he said.

Mr Selwyn Gummer believed that employers needed not only to improve their existing voluntary arrangements but also to demonstrate the benefits of employee involvement in sustaining better industrial relations and in building a solid economic Mr Gummer: "special traditions"

'There is a significant area of British take up the opportunity to develop arrangements voluntarily. A recent survey found that 85 per cent of those taking part comprehensive financial information was more?'



desirable yet one in five of Britain's top companies deny their workforces the most industry which has failed completely to elementary information about the company. When so many are in favour of the principle, is it apathy," he asked, "rather than caution or opposition which has prethought the provision of more detailed and vented some companies from doing run by a Regional Management Centre in

Safety

Packaging

A further 54 dangerous chemicals are to be Guidance on safe systems of work at paper added to the schedules of substances, and the labelling details revised for 46 existing the Health and Safety Commission. substances within the scope of the Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1978, under amending regulations laid before Parliament recently.

Newspaper production

Safety precautions that should be adopted at factories where newspapers are printed are described in a Health and Safety Commission report. Produced by the Printing Industry Advisory Committee, it is the first comprehensive guidance on safety standards for the newspaper industry.

On the farm

The electrical installations on a large number of farms are unsafe through ineffective earth leakage circuit breakers (ELCBs), says a Executive's Agricultural Inspectorate. Many farms use the traditional voltage operated

New quidance

making machines was recently published by

The new guidance by the Paper and Board Industry Advisory Committee is aimed at everyone concerned in operating and maintaining conventional paper making machines.

Laboratory practice

Information on the procedures being adopted by the Health and Safety Executive to monitor the integrity of safety data generated by chemical testing laboratories was published in a document entitled "The Notification of New Substances Regulations 1982: Establishment of a Good Laboratory Practice Compliance Programme".

Hourly charge

recent survey by the Health and Safety The Research and Laboratory Services Division of the Health and Safety Executive has announced a revised hourly charge for the type of ELCB, but a significant number simply certification of electrical equipment, beginning on April 4.

First projects for **Open Tech**

Programme, which aims to widen access to existing training provision, announced recently by Dr George Tolley, Director of the Open Tech Unit.

The Open Tech Programme, which is funded by the Manpower Services Commission, will cost around £10 million during the first four years.

The initial projects were approved at the first meeting of the Open Tech Steering Group and include

- a scheme jointly funded with British Leyland to set up ten centres for computer assisted learning provision, including robo-
- the development of microelectronics and advanced engineering courses. through a consortium of firms and colleges in south east England (East Sussex County Council/Brighton Polytechnic);
- a national open learning system in refrigeration engineering (Grimsby College of Technology);
- adaptation of overseas open learning courses for the British Fire Service (Peterborough Technical College);
- pilot schemes for technical supervisors, collaboration with a Polytechnic and College of Further Education (South West Regional Management Centre);
- a quality assurance updating scheme for small firms (Sheffield City Polytechnic);
- the development of an open learning materials and resources information service (National Extension College).

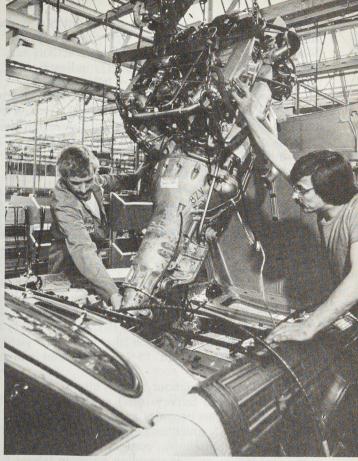


Dr Tolley said he hoped to have between 40 and 50 centres, including those run by British Leyland, throughout the country after the first year of the Open Tech programme. Some MSC skillcentres could form an impressive part of the scheme. The Skillcentres themselves were particularly interested in training instructors for Open Tech, he added.













A changing labour force: constants and variables

Estimates of the labour force in 1981, based on information now available from the 1981 Labour Force Survey, are given in a special feature, together with a review of trends in the labour force revealed by these figures and some discussion of their implications for the previously published projections of the labour force. An assessment is also given of the data available from the Census of Population and of the figures for the working population, which are used as a guide to the trends in the labour force in between survey estimates.

The labour force in Great Britain (which includes all people in employment plus those seeking work) is estimated to have numbered about 26.3 million people in 1981, with around 15.9 million men and 10.4 million women. The total was about 250,000 higher in 1979. This increase is roughly in line with the growth in the

population of working age and implies that activity rates held up more than had been thought.

Although the overall male activity rate continued to fall between 1979 and 1981 reflecting the increasing tendency to early retirement, the rate of decrease was slower than observed between 1977 and 1979 and it does not appear

that large numbers of men were forced out of the labour market by the deteriorating employment situation between 1979 and 1981. The overall female activity rate has remained virtually constant since 1977 indicating that the rapidly rising post-war trend has halted.

The trends in the labour force between 1979 and 1981 differed appreciably from those observed between 1977 and 1979, when declines in activity rates were sufficiently large to offset the increases in population aged 16 and over and yield a 100,000 decrease in the labour force. These decreases were thought to have been linked to the rise in unemployment in the second half of the 1970s. The labour force outlook published in the April 1981 issue of Employment Gazette consequently expected unemployment to have affected activity rates even more strongly by 1981, leading to a small decline in the labour force between 1979 and 1981. Although employment opportunities are still thought to influence activity rates in some age/sex groups, it is now clear that the effect was overstated in the earlier labour force outlook. The 1981 labour force was some 290,000 higher than the figure published in the outlook.

Labour force estimates for 1981

Estimates of the labour force since 1975 published in Employment Gazette have been based on information from the biennial EC Labour Force Survey (LFS), adjusted to a mid-year basis and for the inclusion of the institutional population. The estimates for 1981 now given in this article are similarly based on the LFS; they yield an estimated labour force of 15.9 million men and 10.4 million women.

Information on the labour force is also available in the General Household Survey (GHS) and in the Census of Population. The GHS provides annual information on the labour force but its much smaller sample size than that of the LFS (12,000 households, compared with about 80,000 in the LFS) means greater sampling errors in labour force estimates based on the GHS, particularly for individual age and sex groups. The trends indicated by the GHS are not substantially different from those in the published labour force estimates though the GHS has tended to identify a slightly higher proportion of women as economically active. GHS-based labour force estimates for 1981 are very close to the LFS-based figures given above.

Figures from the 1981 Census of Population (based on the 100 per cent tabulations) show 15.5 million men and 9.9 million women to be economically active—less than indicated by the LFS. There are a number of reasons why the Census of Population figures may be expected to understate the size of the labour force. These reasons are described in the box on page 53. This shows that when allowance is made for the various factors the census results are not inconsistent with those obtained from the LFS.

Trends in the labour force up to 1981

Trends in the labour force during the 1970s and the factors affecting those trends were discussed in some detail in the article "Labour force outlook to 1986" published in April 1981 in Employment Gazette.

The article distinguished between the effects of demographic factors (changes in the size and composition of the population of working age) and the effects of changes in economic activity rates (the proportions of the population in different age/sex groups who are in the labour force).

The impact of demographic factors during the late 1970s and continuing into the 1980s is to increase the population of working age appreciably. Movements in the labour force therefore depend on the extent to which this upward demographic pressure is offset or reinforced by changing activity rates, as is illustrated in table 1.

In general terms, activity rates held up more between 1979 and 1981 than had been expected when the labour force outlook was prepared in the light of trends between 1977 and 1979. Decreases in activity rates between 1979 and 1981 were smaller than in the previous two years. As can be seen from table 1, between 1979 and 1981 the small reduction in the labour force due to the overall activity rate changes was not sufficient to offset the increases in population and the labour force rose by about 250,000. This in contrast to the changes between 1977 and 1979 when the sharp declines in activity rates had been sufficiently large to overcome a population growth of even greater magnitude.

Table 1 Components of change in the labour force

									Thousand
Great Britain	1977–81			1977–79			1979–81		
	Population effect	Activity rate effect	Change in labour force	Population effect	Activity rate effect	Change in labour force	Population effect	Activity rate effect	Change in labour force
Total labour force of which:	+623	-472	+151	+330	-430	-100	+288	-36	+252
Male	+328	-310	+18	+159	-242	-83	+164	-62	+102
Non married female	+411	-70	+341	+221	-70	+151	+188	+2	+190
Married female	-116	-92	-208	-50	-118	-168	-64	+24	-40

Although there was a further small fall in the overall male activity rate, the rate of decline between 1979 and 1981 was considerably slower than had been the case hetween 1977 and 1979.

The male labour force is estimated to have risen by about 100,000 between 1979 and 1981 despite the small decreases in activity rates. In the preceding two years, declining activity rates had had a much larger effect on the labour force; in this period the fall in activity rates had been sufficient to offset the population increases so that the labour force had fallen by 80,000.

The trends towards early retirement noted in the April 1981 article continued into the 1980s but the rate of decrease in the activity rate of men aged 60-64 eased off slightly, as can be seen from the chart. Activity rates of men over the state retirement age, which had halved between 1971 and 1979, levelled out. Activity rates of men over 55 were therefore much higher than had previously been expected in the light of experience between 1977 and 1979. It now appears that the effect of lowered job opportunities in forcing older male workers from the abour market was overstated in the labour force projections published in April 1981.

Between 1979 and 1981, overall activity rates changed very little for both married and non-married women. In consequence, the movements in the female labour force reflected the changes in population, as shown in table 1, and the female labour force grew by 150,000.

The 1981 estimates shown in table 2 confirm the halt in the post war trend of increasing female activity rates indicated earlier by the 1979 figures, as the overall activity rate of married women has remained at around 50 per cent since 1977. This is in sharp contrast to the trends before 1977 where the female labour force grew rapidly

Chart Male economic activity rates

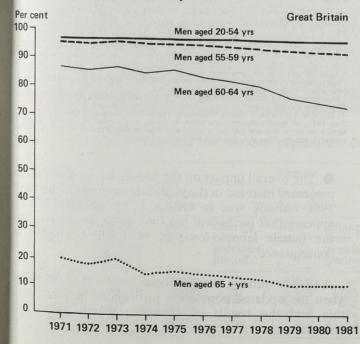


Table 2 Activity rates* 1971-81 (excluding students)**:

					Per cen
	1971†‡	1975	1977	1979	1981
Male 16-19 20-24 25-34	69·7 89·9 97·5	65·8 88·9 97·4	71·3 88·4 97·6	70·7 88·3 97·1	72·7 88·2
35–44 45–54 55–59	98·3 97·6 95·3	98·0 97·5 94·8	98·1 97·2 93·5	97·1 97·8 96·7 92·4	97·1 97·3 96·1 91·1
60-64 65-69 70+	86·6 30·6 11·0	85·1 25·6 8·0	81·5 22·0 7·5	75·8 16·7 5·9	72·0 16·4 6·5
All ages	82.5	80.5	80.0	78-6	78-1
Married female 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	42·4 46·7 38·4 54·5 57·0	51·9 54·3 47·2 64·2 64·1	54·7 59·0 52·2 67·4 65·1	50·9 57·8 51·5 67·1 65·6	48.9 56.8 51.3 66.6 66.8
55–59 60–64 65+	45·5 25·2 6·5	48·8 26·0 5·2	54·9 24·6 5·0	52·1 21·5 4·1	51·9 23·3 4·7
All ages	42.3	47.9	50-4	49.6	49.5
Non married Female 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	65-6 81-2 80-8 80-0 78-1	60·2 77·0 79·4 78·9 77·5	66·6 76·8 79·8 77·5 77·0	65·9 78·1 78·7 78·0 76·7	65·8 78·4 76·9 77·1 76·5
55–59 60–64 65+	67·2 33·7 6·3	66·7 32·3 4·5	64·8 25·8 4·1	63·8 21·0 2·9	63·1 23·3 3·2
All ages	44-4	41.8	42.6	42.8	43-6
Female 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	63·1 60·7 44·0 57·4 60·6	59·3 64·0 52·0 65·9 66·3	65·7 67·1 56·5 68·7 67·1	64·8 67·9 56·2 68·5 67·5	64·5 68·0 56·2 68·1 68·5
55–59 60–64 65+	51·1 28·2 6·4	53·3 28·2 4·8	57·3 25·0 4·4	54·9 21·3 3·3	54·7 23·3 3·8
All ages	43-0	45.7	47-4	47.0	47-2

* See footnotes to table 3

almost solely because of the increased labour force participation of married women.

The 1981 labour force estimates for women of working age are reasonably close to those projected for 1981 in the labour force outlook. This similarity supports the earlier research by Heather Joshi and others* which quantified the average effects of dependent children in lowering female activity rates. This research, which was incorporated in the female labour force projections, indicates that the levelling out in married women's activity rates is partly explained by the increases in fertility rates between 1977 and 1980.

The research also suggested some tendency for lower employment opportunities to reduce female activity rates and a demand effect was incorporated in the projections of the female labour force published in April 1981. The similarity of the estimates and projections for 1981 suggests that so far this assumed demand effect has not proved unrealistic for women of working age.

The projections for women over retirement age, which were not based on the results of the research, were less accurate. The estimated number of women over retirement age in the labour force in 1981 was some 120,000 higher than had been expected.

^{*} Female labour supply in post-war Britain: a cohort approach by Heather Joshi. Richard Layard and Susan Owen; Discussion paper No. 79. Centre for Labour

Implications for the projections for 1986 published in April 1981

The 1981 labour force estimates, showing that male activity rates held up more than had been expected, indicate that the effect of lowered job opportunities in reducing male activity rates was overstated in the projections of the male labour force published in April 1981though the factors influencing the labour force participation of women of working age were fairly accurately gauged. Activity rates of women over state retirement age in 1981 also held up more than expected in the labour force outlook because the effect of demand on activity rates for women in this age group had been overstated.

Other factors affecting the "central" projection of the labour force given in the outlook were the assumptions

- (a) Unemployment levels would start to fall after 1983 and would be around two million in 1986.
- (b) The increasing trend in the birth-rate that started in 1977 would continue throughout the period 1981-1986 as projected by opcs.

In 1981, when the outlook was prepared, these assumptions were not unreasonable. However, information that has become available since then suggests that different assumptions may be more realistic. For example, the 1983 Public Expenditure White Paper (Cmnd 8789) assumed that unemployment would be at around three million in 1986 (on the new claimants basis, excluding school leavers). Also, the latest estimates for the birth-rate show a fall between 1980 and 1982 and it is now thought that it will rise much less rapidly between 1982 and 1986 than was assumed in the April 1981 outlook.

It is not the intention for this article to present a revised outlook for the labour force. Research is still in progress and more information is required such as more detailed information from the 1981 Census of Population and updated population projections using the Census data before new projections of the labour force will be prepared. However, the information now available can form the basis for a tentative assessment of the published outlook as follows:

- If the extent of higher unemployment in reducing job opportunities and therefore the numbers of men and older women in the labour force were reduced, as compared with the assumptions in the labour force outlook, to reflect the evidence of the 1981 LFS, the labour force projection for 1986 would be increased by something like a quarter of a million.
- If the central assumption that unemployment levels would be around two million in 1986 were replaced by an assumed level of three million, the projected female labour force of working age in 1986 would be reduced by at least 200,000. As the 1981 LFS indicates that the effect of demand on male activity rates was overstated, it is supposed that this change in assumption would not affect the size of the projected male labour force.

Table 3 Labour force estimates (excluding students)** 1971-81: GB

					nousand
Karveroran duan	1971†‡	1975	1977	1979	1981
Male 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	1,065 1,887 3,344 3,134 3,190	1,073 1,703 3,681 3,098 3,206	1,217 1,737 3,784 3,067 3,084	1,263 1,788 3,795 3,152 2,986	1,353 1,871 3,815 3,221 2,910
55–59 60–64 65–69 70+	1,501 1,270 360 174	1,343 1,238 316 139	1,434 1,125 272 137	1,533 937 207 112	1,411 966 199 129
All ages	15,923	15,796	15,856	15,773	15,875
Married female 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	66 568 1,106 1,522 1,608	79 569 1,480 1,743 1,799	70 599 1,671 1,800 1,753	60 557 1,626 1,836 1,704	69 550 1,590 1,856 1,682
55-59 60-64 65+	574 271 100	562 282 88	688 254 87	700 199 73	645 237 85
All ages	5,816	6,602	6,922	6,754	6,714
Non married Female 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54	847 672 356 289 446	838 606 434 289 437	993 647 478 292 415	1,039 746 522 321 405	1,073 821 565 351 409
55–59 60–64 65+	297 201 181	257 183 135	261 138 125	274 102 91	253 117 101
All ages	3,290	3,179	3,349	3,500	3,690
Female 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54	913 1,240 1,462 1,811 2,054	917 1,175 1,914 2,032 2,236	1,063 1,246 2,149 2,092 2,168	1,099 1,303 2,148 2,157 2,109	1,142 1,371 2,155 2,207 2,091
55–59 60–64 65+	871 472 281	819 465 223	949 392 212	974 301 164	898 354 186
All ages	9,104	9,781	10,271	10,255	10,404
All persons 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54	1,978 3,127 4,806 4,945 5,244	1,990 2,878 5,595 5,130 5,442	2,280 2,983 5,933 5,159 5,252	2,362 3,091 5,943 5,309 5,095	2,495 3,242 5,970 5,428 5,001
55-59 60-64 65+	2,372 1,742 815	2,162 1,703 678	2,383 1,517 621	2,507 1,238 483	2,309 1,320 514
All ages	25,029	25,578	26,126	26,028	26,279

^{*} Aged 16 and over at June each year. † 1971 estimates for males have been adjusted to bring them in line with estimates for later years in the treatment of HM Forces. ‡ The estimates of student numbers in 1971 are taken directly from the Census of

• The overall impact on the female labour force of the projected increase in the birth-rate assumed in the April 1981 outlook was to reduce it by 100,000. It now appears that births will not have risen so sharply, and the female labour force in 1986 will be higher in

A revised outlook for the labour force will be published when the updated population projections become available and the results of current research have been

Differences between Census of Population figures and mid-year estimates of labour force from the LFS

There are various factors which lead to differences between the figures for the labour force obtained from the preliminary 100 per cent tabulations of the 1981 Census of Population and the mid-year estimates based on the 1981 LFS results.

Marginal members of the labour

Particularly significant is the likely difference in response between that to a espondent—completed questionnaire, such as a Census form, and responses based on interviews in household survevs. The preliminary Census of Population figures for the numbers of females in the labour force are over 500,000 lower than the LFS-based midvear estimates. The LFS-based estimates of activity rates are higher than the Census figures for both married and non-married women in almost all age groups. Results for married women aged 25-44 and non-married women aged 45-59 are more at variance than other age groups except the 16-19 age group for which the divergence can be attributed to the effect of school leavers between Census date and mid-vear. The fact that married women of child-bearing age are particularly affected suggests that the more detailed questioning in the LFS might lead to more women being classified as economically active than in the Census. It is possible that some heads of household filling in the Census forms might classify women who worked only a few hours a week or who were seeking work informally, as housewives rather than economically

The view that these differences arise from the difference between the Census of Population and interview-based household surveys is supported by comparing the Census and Labour Force Survey estimates with estimates from other household surveys. Estimates from the 1981 General Household Survey are very much more consistent with the LFS than the Census of Population. The estimated activity rate of all women aged 16 and over in 1981 was 48 per cent from the GHS, 47.2 per cent from the adjusted LFs and only 45.6 per cent in the Census of Population.

Base population figures

The available Census figures understate the size of the labour force as they are based on a smaller population. For example, the Census of Population figures exclude households where all persons were absent on Census night and where they did not make a Census return at their usual residence. The difference between these Census of Population figures and the population figures used for the mid-year labour force estimates accounts for a 300,000 difference in the male labour force and a 150,000 difference in the female labour force

Timina

The LFS-based mid-year estimate of the male 16-19 year old labour force is some 170,000 higher than the Census of Population figure; for the female 16–19 year old labour force the difference is about 150,000. The estimated mid-year activity rate for this age group allows for school leavers entering the labour force between April and June.

When the differences in timing and base population have been accounted for, the Census results for the male labour force are consistent with the

LFS-based estimates. However, for the female labour force, these two factors alone leave unexplained a difference of around 200,000 between the Census figures and the mid-year estimates. This remaining difference may be ascribed to a tendency for the Census to fail to count as active some of the women who work short hours or are seeking work informally; these would be identified by household surveys as economically active and are included in the labour

Estimates for 1971

The mid-1971 labour force estimates published in earlier issues of Employment Gazette were calculated using activity rates from the 1971 Census of Population adjusted to a mid-year basis and opcs mid-year estimates of population. However, no adjustment was made to the 1971 figure for women only marginally in the labour force that is those who would be included as economically active by the more detailed questioning in household surveys but would not be so identified in the Census of Population. There is no precise evidence of the size of this group in 1971; on the not unreasonable assumption that it was the same in 1971 as in 1981, the published estimates would underestimate the size of the 1971 female labour force by about 200,000. This represents an understatement of about 0.9 percentage points on the overall female activity rate. However, this does not substantially affect the broad trends in female activity rates, or in the size of the female labour force, between 1971 and 1975 and accordingly it is not proposed to revise the 1971 estimates

Table 4 The labour force and the working population: Great Britain

Thousand

	Male				Female				All Per	sons		
			Labour Force		Workin Popula		Labour Force		Working		Labour Force	
	Working Populatio Num- ber (15,911 15,783 15,834	Change over previous period	Num- ber	Change over previous period	Num- ber	Change over previous period	Num- ber	Change over previous period	Num- ber	Change over previous period	Num- ber	Change over previous period
1 5 7 9	15,783 15,834 15,805	-128 +51 -29 +50	15,923 15,796 15,856 15,773 15,875	-127 +60 -83 +102	8,720 9,503 9,765 10,119 10,067	+783 +262 +354 -52	9,104 9,781 10,271 10,255 10,404	+677 +490 -16 +149	24,631 25,285 25,599 25,924 25,922	+655 +313 +325 -2	25,029 25,578 26,126 26,028 26,279	+549 +548 +98 +251

[†] The estimates of student numbers in 1971 are taken unextry from the Consider Population and are, therefore, on a slightly different basis from those for other years.

** Since no estimates of female students by marital status are available, for years other than 1971, all female students are taken as unmarried in those years. The number of female students who are married is small and there is little difference between married women's activity rates including and excluding students.

The labour force and the working population

As estimates of the labour force have been available only relatively infrequently, the quarterly figures for the Working Population are sometimes used to give an approximate indication of changes in the labour force although the definitions and coverage of the two series are not the same.

The Working Population series published regularly in table 1·1 of the Labour Market Data Section of *Employment Gazette* comprises the following groups:

- ☐ employees in employment (figures for which are derived from the Census of Employment supplemented by quarterly employment returns from a sample of employers)
- □ self-employed (estimates for which are based on the Labour Force Survey and Population Censuses)
- ☐ HM Forces (figures supplied by Ministry of Defence)
- unemployment count.

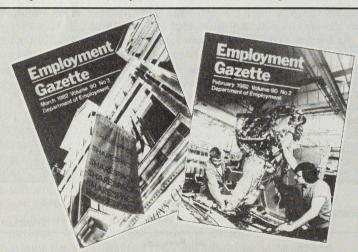
The Working Population figures published until late in 1982 showed a substantial fall between 1979 and 1981, with the fall in the numbers in employment being greater than the increase in the count of unemployment. The figures therefore appeared to indicate a fall in the labour force between 1979 and 1981. However, the estimates of some of the components of the Working Population have recently been revised. The revised figures show that the Working Population in 1981 was higher than had previously been suggested. With these revisions, movements in the Working Population between 1979 and 1981 correspond more closely with the estimated changes in the

labour force. The employees in employment figures were increased in the light of the Census of Employment results published in the December 1982 edition of *Employment Gazette*; the revised, and higher, self employment figures described elsewhere in this issue are now used; and the unemployment count is now derived on the new claimants basis as described in the September 1982 *Employment Gazette*.

As can be seen from table 4, movements in the Working Population series, even after revision, do not exactly follow the changes in the labour force. These differences in trends, which are greater for women than for men, reflect the differences in coverage between the two series. For example, the numbers of people registering for work but not claiming benefit (who are no longer included in the unemployment count but who may be in the labour force) increased sharply between 1979 and 1981 because of changes in the benefit regulations affecting school leavers.

Labour force

The term "labour force" used in this article includes those in employment (employees, employers, self-employed and HM Forces) and all those identified by censuses and surveys as seeking work. Also included in the unemployed are those waiting to start a job which they have already obtained and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. The labour force excludes all students in full-time education, even though some of these may take part-time or temporary jobs.



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SPECIAL FEATURE

How many self-employed?

This article presents new estimates of the numbers of self-employed people. It includes estimates for 1981, together with a revised time series for 1971 to 1979, based on data from the Census of Population and the Labour Force Survey. The figures are given by region for Great Britain and replace those for 1971–79 which were published in the January 1982 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The new estimates indicate that there were 2,057,000 self-employed people in Great Britain in 1981. This is the highest level since the continuous series began in 1959. It represents an increase of 215,000 (12 per cent) over the revised figure of 1,842,000 for mid-1979, the largest recorded biennial increase. By mid-1981, self-employment represented almost nine per cent of the employed labour force. Figures for self-employment by industry order will be published in a forthcoming issue. Until data from the 1983 Labour Force Survey become available, during 1984, estimates for dates after 1981 will assume no change since 1981.

The article describes how the estimate for 1981 was derived and outlines the method used to obtain the previous estimates for 1971–79 and explains how these have been revised in the light of the new estimate for 1981

Derivation of 1981 estimates

Two estimates of the number of self-employed people are available from the Census of Population based on the 100 per cent and ten per cent analyses. Whilst these results would not be expected to agree exactly because the ten per cent sample is more rigorously coded, the two counts have produced appreciably different figures. The 100 per cent analysis gives a total of 2,147,639 self-employed people for Great Britain, compared with 1,914,120 from the ten per cent sample. On the basis of the available evidence, the average of the two figures has been taken as the most appropriate figure, before the further adjustment described later. It may be necessary to alter this figure in the light of further work by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys including results from the post-enumeration survey.

An adjustment is necessary to allow for the fact that the 1981 Census of Population figures exclude all households who were not enumerated at their usual residence, whereas the 1971 Census of Population figures include all those present in Great Britain on census night. When the 1981 census count of population was enumerated on the 1971 basis it differed from the 1981 results by 1·3 per cent. An addition of 1·3 per cent has therefore been made to the 1981 census estimates of self-employment for Great Britain and its regions. The resulting estimate of the number of people self-employed in Great Britain in 1981 is 2,057,000. Estimates for each region are given in the table.

Previous estimates for 1971-79

The methods used to derive the previous series for 1971–79 are summarised below. A full description can be found in the article in the January 1982 *Employment Gazette*.

The 1971 estimates were based on the 1971 Census of Population ten per cent sample results. These were updated for 1972, 1973 and 1974 using information from the DHSS ½ per cent sample of Class 2 National Insurance cards due for exchange in June each year.

In 1975, when National Insurance cards were discontinued, information from the biennial Labour Force Survey (LFS) was used to update the series. Percentage changes in the numbers of self-employed in each industry between the 1973 and subsequent surveys were applied to the previously published estimates for 1973 to obtain the estimates for 1975, 1977 and 1979. As exceptions to this the Ministry of Agriculture's Census of Agriculture was used in place of the LFS for industry order I (that is agriculture, forestry and fishing) and, until 1979, the Department of the Environment's Census of Construction was used for the construction industry.

Revision of the 1971-79 series

Time series consistent with the new estimates for 1981 were produced in the following way for Great Britain and the regions.

First, the previously published estimates for 1971 to 1979 were increased, by six per cent, because the 1971 Census of Population ten per cent sample figure for the number of self-employed (on which the 1971 to 1979 estimates were based) was derived using the same editing methods as for the 1981 ten per cent sample and may therefore reasonably be expected to have underestimated the number of self-employed in the same way.

Supplementary evidence suggests that the 1979 estimates of self-employment in distributive trades are too low. They have therefore been adjusted upwards by the addition of 50,000 people. This adjustment was applied pro rata over the regions.

Data from the 1981 LFS and Census of Agriculture were then used to calculate provisional estimates for 1981 using the same method as had been used for earlier years. There was, on this occasion, one additional complication in that the 1981 LFS used the revised, 1980, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The self-employment data from the survey had therefore to be adjusted to the 1968 SIC by

Self-employed* people by region: revised series 1971-81

Thousand

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

Self-employed, with and without employees. Notes: The letters M, F and T stand for Male, Female and Total. The figures have been rounded independently, totals may differ from the sum of the components

using a cross-classification of the 1979 LFS data by SIC (1968) and NACE, which is similar to the 1980 SIC. Finally, the differences between these provisional estimates for 1981 and the definitive estimates described above were spread back to 1971 by assuming they had accumulated uniformly over the ten years.

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Graduate supply and demand in 1983

hy Neil Scott

Careers Consultant, Nottingham University Careers Advisory Service This article looks at the supply and demand for graduates from universities and polytechnics in 1983. The figures relate to UK institutions but exclude the Open University and graduates in medical, dental and veterinary

Once again the three organisations (AGCAS, CSU, SCOEG)* most directly involved with the employment market for new graduates have produced a forecast for the coming summer and opened public discussion on the prospect at a press conference in London University last month. In this, its eighth year, the attempt at forecasting the short-term prospect is offered with even greater reservation than in 1982 when attention was drawn both to the continued uncertainty about the level of prospective demand and to a new factor emerging in the carry-over of significant numbers of job seekers from the previous year. Another trend has been growing in recent years too which is now becoming highly significant. This is the tendency among many employers to recruit for immediate vacancies rather than against long-term targets, often on a fixed annual cycle, which was the norm formerly. This combination of a larger and more diverse pool of graduates being available for work against immediate employer demand may well indicate a structural change in the timing and pattern of recruitment quite apart from any structural changes in the nature of employment itself.

Background

The supply of graduates from the educational system is the result of one set of factors while the extent and nature of the demand for their services flows from quite different influences. The composition of the graduate cohort, consisting still mainly of young people proceeding more or less straight through from secondary into tertiary education, is governed very largely by decisions about GCE A-level subjects made in the sixth form at school or college some four or five years earlier. These in their turn flow from earlier patterns of GCE O-level studies, themselves the result of a variety of circumstances both within and beyond the educational system.

Often insufficient account is taken of changing work patterns which will have consequences for earlier decisions made at school.

So far as the national need for graduates is concerned this is virtually impossible to quantify with any exactitude and even when account is taken only of expressed demand through job vacancies or specialist training courses, precise correspondence in the short term is likely to be largely accidental. Decisions by industrial and commercial firms, by Government departments and others about their graduate requirements can be taken on a quite separate time-scale from those of the educational process and often without much reference to it. Thus it is only over a more or less extended period that any balance may emerge; attempts at detailed matching for example by particular discipline of study, are likely to prove unworkable, even undesirable, though broad trends are discernible and in the longer term some appropriate correspondence

Specialist v generalist

Where a course of study has a very direct vocational implication and the need may be centrally assessed and quantified, for example with doctors or school teachers, then educational programmes can be structured to produce the desired results. Even here however, there will be from time to time mis-calculations of greater or smaller magnitude which rebound unfortunately upon both the individual graduates and those who may be seeking their services. At the other extreme are occupations like commercial management or journalism where there is neither a particular preferred discipline of study nor a planned national target of entrants, whether graduate or not, and where short-term factors can have a disproportionate effect upon the market. Between these two limits there are many variations. It is against this kind of background with its admixture of longer-term trends and heterogeneous variation that the short-term forecasting exercise is carried out.

Supply

The numbers of students in their final year of study expected to graduate this coming summer can be derived with reasonable accuracy from available data concerning universities (from the Universities Statistical Record) and polytechnics (from the Department of Education and Science). Applying corrections to take account of the numbers in the various subjects who will withdraw or transfer before the final examination or fail to pass it gives the following picture (table 1).

The overall increase of some three per cent affects both men and women though the proportion of the latter in the total continues to grow being now about 40 per cent. It should be noted that, while graduating numbers in engineering and technology will increase this year, in 1984 they will drop again as they will also in most other areas following the fall in university entry numbers in 1981.

^{*} Association of Graduate Advisory Services (AGCAS), Central Services Unit (CSU), the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates Limited (SCOEG).

Table 1 Graduates of UK universities and polytechnics (excluding medics, dentists, vets and education)

1st degree					Thousand
Subject	1983 (est	imate)	44.8	1982 (revised estimate)	1981 (actual)
Area	Uni- versity	Poly- technic	All	All	All
Pharmacy	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Engineering/technology	10.2	3.6	13-8	13.4	13-6
Agriculture	1.1	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.1	1.1	1-1
Science	17.3	3.2	20.5	20.3	19.0
Administration and					
business	19.8	6.6	26.4	25.3	24.9
Architecture etc	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.7	2.4
Languages	9.7	0.6	10.3	10.0	9.6
General arts	6.8	3.7	10.5	10.7	10.3
All	67.5	19.9	87.4	85-4	82.8
Higher degrees	21.2	0.8	22.0	20.6	20.4
Grand total	88.7	20.7	109.4	106.0	103-2

Note: These figures exclude graduates in medicine etc on the assumption that they are not generally available to the wider employment market; Open University graduates are also excluded. However, there are over 5,000 cnaa graduates from Colleges of Higher Education and other institutions of whose first destinations there is no complete central record and are consequently omitted from consideration here.

Higher degree graduates

While the accuracy of the bachelor degree totals and the likely distribution of the individuals concerned is put forward with confidence, the same cannot be said in either respect of the higher degree graduates for a number of reasons including:

- (a) In the case of research degrees (about one-third of those awarded) the date of thesis submission cannot accurately be foreseen in making advance estimates of graduating totals.
- (b) With the same group there is often an elapse of time, which could extend over several years, between the date on which the graduate leaves the university (the study grant being exhausted) and when the thesis is submitted and the degree awarded; only at this latter point does the statistical entry occur.
- (c) The graduating total is composed of two somewhat disparate groups, about half being those who have proceeded more or less straight on from a first degree while the others have returned, sometimes for part-time study, after a more or less extended period in employment; some of these latter may be on secondment from an existing job and in any case the subsequent entry point into employment is likely to be different from that of the "straight through" group.
- (d) A high proportion (over one-third) of higher degree graduates are from overseas, and there can be statistical ambiguity in accounting for them; furthermore they are very often not available for employment in the UK.
- (e) Many students commencing higher degree courses do not complete them and thus fail to appear in any first employment return.
- (f) It is often not clear whether a first post is obtained because a particular course of study or research has been followed or because a higher degree actually has been or will be awarded.

For these sorts of reasons therefore and because the expressed demands from employers here tend to be specialised and thinly spread, detailed comment hereafter refers in the main to bachelor degree graduates only.

Graduate availability

Not all graduates in any particular year are necessarily available for employment and allowances must be made for this when looking at the labour market. Firstly overseas nationals should be removed from the total because in present circumstances few indeed will obtain the necessary work permits for employment in the UK; in total overseas graduates form about eight per cent overall and in Engineering perhaps one-third of the graduating cohort. Then there are those who proceed into further full time study or professional training courses. The Post Graduate Certificate in Education is a major element here, with some 8,500 places available in 1983, that is about the same as last year, though the distribution is changing somewhat in response to the increasing need for primary rather than secondary teachers; this is likely to affect many arts graduates wishing to specialise in their degree subject. Not all PGCE places are filled by new graduates, many being taken up by people from earlier years moving on often from other jobs of a temporary nature either at home or abroad. The five research councils (Science and Engineering Research Council. Social Science Research Council, Natural Environmental Research Council, Agricultural Research Council, Medical Research Council) are offering in total a similar number of awards to last year for higher degree study, the SERC mentioning the possibility of a few more while the SSRC will almost certainly have less at their disposal. Together with those offered by the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department, the total here might be about 6,000. Other full-time training assignments, for example librarianship, secretarial work, social work, sometimes—though less now than formerly—supported by LEA discretionary grants will add perhaps a further 6,500 to the total not available for immediate employment in the UK. An adjustment must also be made in respect of those British graduates taking a first post overseas on either a permanent or short-term basis.

Lastly, is a group not available for employment for a variety of reasons, for example, those returning to a previous employer having been released or seconded for a degree, the sick or disabled and others who for various reasons do not wish immediately to seek employment: they form customarily four per cent of first degree graduates. The result of all these items may be summarised in round figures as follows:

Table 2 First degree graduates not available for immediate uk employment

Overseas nationals	7,000
Not available PGCE awards (taken up by 1983 graduates)	3,500 6,500
Research Council and DES/SED awards	6,000
Other full-time training courses	6,500
Employed overseas	2,500

It must be remembered that there are likely to be perhaps 15 per cent to 20 per cent of graduates whose first destination will not be known and whose likely distribution between these various categories can only be estimated. Having made all these allowances it would appear

that the number of bachelor degree graduates of 1983 likely to be immediately available for employment in the UK is therefore about 56,000, that is some four per cent more than in 1982.

Demand

The margin of uncertainty in estimating the various "deductions" from the graduating total to arrive at the figure for "availability" is not small, but it is certainly exceeded by that pertaining to the attempt at forecasting the scale of available jobs. It is clearly not possible to conduct an extensive survey of all prospective graduate employment and the best indications of movement in the market are obtained by seeking evidence of current and expected vacancies from the same sources as in previous years, that is through the SCOEG survey of its members' intentions and the csu record of posts being advertised in its regular issue of Current Vacancies and Forward Vacancies. Additional evidence is supplied by the programmes of planned employer campus visits during the spring term (the "milkround") as reported by a number of universities and polytechnics who also supply preliminary returns on the first destinations of 1982 graduates. On this basis some indicators begin to emerge from the generally difficult and changeable situation.

Out of these uncertainties, the best estimate for the year ahead must be related not merely to the previous year's experience which is still in the process of being accurately quantified but also with reference to 1981, the last year for which official First Destinations statistics have been published. It would appear that the number of 1982 graduates who entered permanent UK employment by the end of the year was about the same as the 1981 total of something over 36,000. Many initially unsuccessful candidates do, of course find jobs during the months following the year-end survey when they are to some extent in competition with the current year's graduates: thus in 1983 a 10,000 or so carry-over from 1982 is further augmented by possibly some thousands from 1981 to be available alongside this year's finalists. Against this is the obvious continuation of the "displacement factor" whereby graduates are taking up posts once the preserve of school leavers so that unemployment to that extent is pushed further on to non-graduates. It may in fact be said that the "graduate job" as such is a much less restricted concept in the modern world where more and more posts require better educated candidates. Detailed points from the demand side include the following:

- Some increase in the vacancies for electronic engineers and in the computer industry, though uncertainty in defence orders may possibly dampen this.
- A reduction in vacancies in the construction industry and in the oil industry.
- Continued decline in demand from traditional engineering and metal ferrous industries.
- Standstill in Civil Service recruitment and a reduction in local government traineeships (even including accountants) possibly offset here by an increase in general recruitment to non-trainee posts.

- A reduction in recruitment to HM Forces because of the number of sponsored graduates, but continued demand by the Police.
- Greater competition for chartered accountancy training posts.
- Retailing, where there was an increase in demand in 1982 over 1981, seems likely to maintain this position; openings are usually for graduates in any subject.

One encouraging feature of the industrial and commercial scene is that "new" employers are continually appearing though, being usually small concerns, their vacancies cannot compensate numerically for the reductions by large "traditional" recruiters.

Relevant factors

As indicated at the outset it is by the nature of things extremely hazardous—and this year more than ever—to predict the demand for graduates as such, or the employment prospects for those graduates emerging with degrees this year. There are several relevant factors however, whose importance is not diminished because they cannot be quantified with any degree of accuracy:

- (1) While SCOEG's figures suggest the possibility of a slight overall increase in vacancies this year, compared with 1982, evidence from AGCAS and CSU indicates that there will be a definite reduction.
- (2) Forecasts by employers are affected by changes in their economic position. In 1982, some employers recruited more graduates than they had expected in their forecast at the beginning of the year, but more tended to cut their intake numbers so that overall recruitment was reduced. However, it cannot be assumed that this will equally apply in 1983.
- (3) Because many of those who graduated in 1982 or earlier are still looking for their first post or seeking to move into better jobs, employers know that they can often fill vacancies as and when they arise without waiting for this year's output; but such intake may represent only a small proportion of the annual graduate vacancies.
- (4) As already indicated some graduates will enter employment for which a degree is not a necessary qualification and to this extent may be displacing non-graduate candidates. These jobs are often not advertised among graduate candidates and the employer will not usually record starters among the graduate recruitment statistics so the extent of such employment may not be fully appreciated until much later, that is when the consolidated First Destination Return is produced in the late summer of the following year, that is 1984 in this case.
- (5) Graduates who enter employment after a postgraduate course, not carrying a higher degree award are not included in these statistics.

Conclusion

The evidence would seem to point to much the same sort of prospect as was being predicted last year: but in 1983 it is even less promising. Graduates themselves seem to be adjusting to the fact that a significant proportion of them will need to embark upon a longer job-search campaign than their predecessors and that for some this period may be very extensive, resulting in a feeling of disappointment and frustration at being unable to utilise their talents. However there are beginning to appear some signs of exploration into self-employment and other possibilities outside the bounds of the market economy. In all this it remains true that most graduates—and there are in 1983 more than ever before emerging from universities and polytechnics—get jobs and by comparison with the less well educated they retain a clear and increasing advantage. Beyond the present depression when economic recovery begins, while the annual supply of graduates is reduced, there could well occur a substantial reversal of the present situation with too few graduates being available to meet national needs. The example of more productive policies than our own seems to show that advanced societies need more rather than less highly educated and trained young people. What cannot be foreseen is how far away lies the brighter future. Meanwhile, the short-term outlook remains tough but less so for graduates than for most other new entrants into the labour market.

Acknowledgements

The origin of this annual forecast arose from experience with an attempt by AGCAS and SCOEG at computer job matching for final year students (Computer Assisted Placement Service-CAPS) in the early 1970s which, inter alia, produced some numerical record of employer demand for new graduates. This led the then chairman of CAPS, Mr W R Prentice, formerly of Shell, now an independent consultant, to propose an annual public statement and the first press conference was held at the Bank of England in January 1975. Since then Mr Prentice had, until last year, played an important part in the proceedings as well as writing the actual press statement; this latter is now undertaken by Mr W P Kirkman, Head of Cambridge University Careers Service.

Mr G W Prior-Wandesforde, then of Sussex University Careers Service (now with Unilever) handled the AGCAS side in earlier years while Mr T E Dean, formerly of British Aerospace, has been throughout the indispensable agent for collecting and analysing data on the recruitment plans and experience of scoeg members.

A major role is played by csu whose director, Mr H B Putt, and assistant, Mr S P Pickman, are responsible for producing graduate supply figures from data provided by the Universities Statistical Record (usr, Cheltenham) and the DES as well as trends in employer demand revealed in the regular Current Vacancies/Forward Vacancies bulletins.

Lastly, must be mentioned those individual members of AGCAS who provided preliminary information on the first destinations of their 1982 graduates and/or a preview of the recruitment intentions of 1983 "milkround" employers.

This multiplicity of experienced sources strengthens the validity of these estimates and their continuity gives confidence in comparing one year with another to determine trends. So far, events, as they turned out, have shown the forecast to offer a high level of reliability.

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Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

There were marked increases in some areas of demand in the second half of last year, but the expansionary effect appears so far to have been much reduced by resumed destocking. Output has changed little and unemployment has continued to rise at a steady rate. The underlying increase in average earnings continued to fall in December, as pay settlements currently being implemented are at generally lower levels than a year earlier. The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-monthly change in the Retail Prices Index, has continued to slow down, with a further fall to 4.9 per cent in January.

The world background weakened last year, with activity in OECD countries falling during the first three quarters of the year. However, a turnround to slow recovery, is now widely expected during 1983.

Economic background

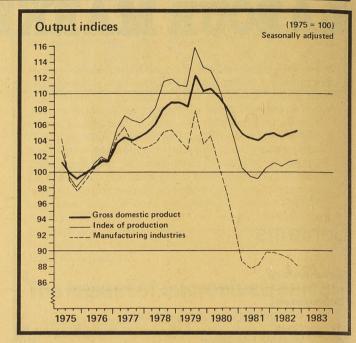
Little change in overall activity was apparent in the third quarter of 1982. Increases in consumers' expenditure and fixed investment were offset by heavy destocking

Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups

and a reduction in the volume of exports. In the fourth quarter consumers' expenditure continued to rise and exports rose sharply, but the increase in demand so far seems likely to have been met largely from stocks. Housing starts rose in the fourth quarter, especially in the public sector, but were close to the average rate for the year as a

The results of the CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey for January are somewhat less pessimistic than the previous two surveys. In particular, export prospects are thought to have improved since October, probably reflecting the fall since early November in sterling's exchange rate against other currencies However, there are no signs of increases in domestic demand or output. The OECD's Economic Report for the UK, published in February, expects the recovery in demand to be very modest, with growth in real GDP averaging an annual rate of 13/4 per cent to mid-1984.

ndicator continued to rise steadily in November. In recent months, the buoyancy of retail sales has more than offset the effect of declining manufacturing production. The longer-leading extraction sector and the dis-



index fell in December, having risen in the previous nine months: this reflected a rise in The cso's coincident cyclical index rates and a decline in share

> GDP (output) rose slightly in the third quarter, but has shown little change since a year before. Increased output in the oil and gas

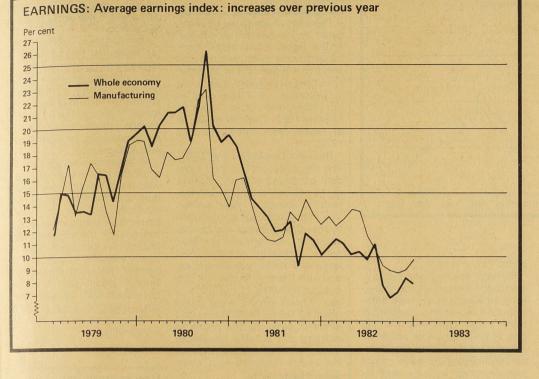
> > January 1975 = 100

tributive and motor trades in the third quarter more than offset a fall in manufacturing output.

In the three months to November the index of industrial production was unchanged from the previous three months and from a year earlier. Manufacturing output fell by 1/2 per cent in the three months to November, compared with the previous three months. and was 3 per cent lower than the same period in 1981. In the three months to November, output from the textiles, leather and clothing industry rose by 31/2 per cent and food, drink and tobacco output increased by 1/2 per cent. Other broad groups of manufacturing industries showed falls in

Provisional estimates suggest consumers' expenditure rose by 11/2 per cent in the fourth quarter with retail sales increasing by 2 per cent following a sharp rise in December, retail sales fell back in January to around the high November level. Private car and van registrations in December are estimated to have been about 15 per cent up on a year earlier, bringing registrations in 1982 as a whole to a level 1/2 per cent above that in 1981

Direct investment by manufacturing industry declined slowly in the first three quarters of 1982. Both the latest Department of Industry Investment Intentions Survey and the CBI Industrial Trends Survey suggest that this trend will persist for some time.



Investment by the distributive and service industries has been rising slowly and this trend is also expected to continue. An increase of around 21/2 per cent in the total volume of investment seems likely in 1983.

Destocking was resumed on a substantial scale in the third guarter. Further heavy destockg in the fourth quarter is suggested by recent CBI surveys.

The money supply figures for October to December suggest some deceleration in the rate of rowth of sterling M3, while M1 continues to grow at a fairly rapid Monetary aggregates howed only modest increases in December, and sterling M3 and M1 are now growing at a rate in the upper part of the target

rate fell by 31/2 per cent during January to its lowest level since late 1978. A mild recovery in the effective exchange rate in mid-January after a further rise in interest rates was followed by a renewed weakening

The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments in the fourth quarter was estimated to be £2,011 million, compared with a surplus of £1,005 million in the previous quarter. An improvement of £900 million in the visible balance reflected both an increased surplus on trade in oil and an improvement in the balance of trade in non-oil goods, particularly the balance in manufactured goods. Export volume rose by 6 per cent in the fourth quarter, but only by 1

volume fell by 11/2 per cent in the fourth quarter, but increased by 5 per cent between 1981 and 1982.

World outlook

Economic activity continued to weaken in OECD countries towards the end of 1982. A gradual recovery in activity in the us is widely expected early in 1983. spreading to Europe only later in the year. This recovery is, however, expected to be only sluggish at first.

The outlook of no immediate upturn in manufacturing output in Europe is confirmed by recent results of the EC Harmonised Business Surveys. The output expectations of German manuexpectations in France and the UK weakened slightly

In the US, GNP is likely to have fallen by about 21/2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1982, to a level 1.2 per cent lower than a year earlier. Some signs of improvement, on the other hand, were apparent by the end of the year the index of leading indicators, for example, rose for seven of the last eight months of 1982, and the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate fell in January. The us Budget forecast predicts growth of 3.1 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1983 and 4 per cent in the following year.

Japan's growth rate was down to around 2 per cent in 1982 mainly due to weaker export mar-The official forecast for 1983-4 suggests growth of 31/2 per cent Weak domestic demand, coupled with declining export markets, also lead to a fall in GNP in West Germany, of just over 1 per cent in 1982. Most German forecasts foresee stagnation in 1983. The official French statistics institute, INSEE, also expects zero growth in the French economy in the first half of 1983.

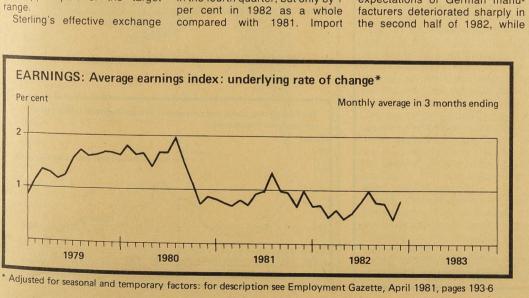
The annual rate of consumer price inflation in OFCD countries had fallen to around 7 per cent by the end of 1982. A further fall to around 6 per cent is generally expected in 1983, followed by a slight increase in the rate in 1984 as output prospects improve. The annual us inflation rate fell to 4.4 per cent in the fourth quarter, but is expected to rise slightly to 5 per cent by the end of 1983. The Japanese inflation rate may also rise slightly in 1983 from its current rate of just over 2 per cent.

The trend in unemployment in the OECD countries was strongly upward in 1982. The us is now experiencing its highest unemployment levels since the 1930s. with an average unemployment rate in 1982 of 91/2 per cent, and the Budget forecast sees this rising to 10.7 per cent in 1983. Unemployment in West Germany rose rapidly in 1982 from 11/2 million to 21/4 million, representing 9 per cent of the labour force A further rise in 1983 is expected.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings was about 81/4 per cent in the year to December compared with 81/2 per cent in the year to November. This downward movement continues to reflect the extent to which pay settlements currently being implemented are at generally lower levels than a year earlier.

The actual increase in the year

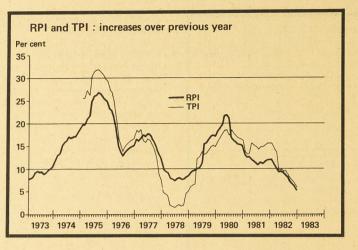


1977

1978

1979

1976



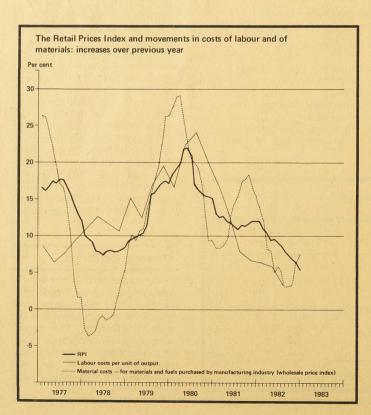
to December (7.9 per cent) was, on balance, depressed slightly by temporary factors. Back-pay, in local government and manufacturing industry inflated the actual increase byabout 1/4 percentage point. The net effect of variations in timing was to depress the actual increase by a little over 1/4 percentage point, as delays in paying annual settlements in December 1982 (notably for NHS and railway workers) had a slightly greater effect than delays in December 1981 (notably for coalminers)

The underlying monthly inthree months to December was earlier.

about 3/4 per cent

In manufacturing and index of production industries the underlying increases in average earnings over the year to December were 9 per cent and 83/4 per cent respectively. The actual increases for the period were temporarily inflated by back pay in manufacturing industry and for the index of production industries by coalminers' having been paid their annual settlement increase earlier in 1982 than the previous

In the three months to December wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were crease in average earnings in the 6.7 per cent higher than a year



Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-monthly change in the Retail Price Index, continues to slow down, with a further fall to 4.9 per cent in January. This compares with 5.4 per cent in December, 6.3 per cent in November and 12 per cent in January 1982. The rate is now at its lowest level since February 1970

Between December and January, the index went up by 0.1 per cent compared with an increase of 0.6 per cent during the corresponding period a year earlier. The main increases contributing to the change were the normal seasonal movement in food prices, increases in British Rail fares and motor vehicle prices. and the last tranche of the autumn increase in the price of gas. These effects were partly offset by falling petrol prices, the effect of sales on the prices of clothing and durable household goods and the residual effect of the recent reductions in mortgage interest rates.

The increase in the RPI during the six months to January, excluding the effects of seasonal food prices, was 1.2 per cent, compared with 1.5 per cent in December and 2.2 per cent in November.

The Tax and Price Index rose by 5.2 per cent in the year to January, 0.3 percentage points more than the corresponding increase in the RPI, to stand at 170.7 (January 1978 = 100).

Input prices (that is the prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industries) increased by 2 per cent in January, largely as a result of a higher sterling price for crude oil caused by the depreciation of sterling against the dollar. Higher prices for non-ferrous metals also contributed to the increase. Over the 12 months to January the rise in the index was 9 per cent, compared with 8 per cent in the year to December.

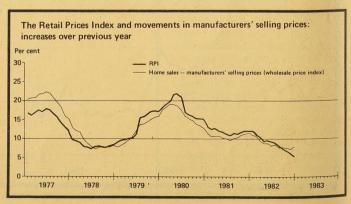
Manufacturers' selling prices (as measured by the wholesale prices index for home sales) rose by 1/2 per cent between December and January as a result of small price increases over a wide range of goods. The 12-monthly change in the index fell to 71/2 per cent in January, as against 8 per cent in December

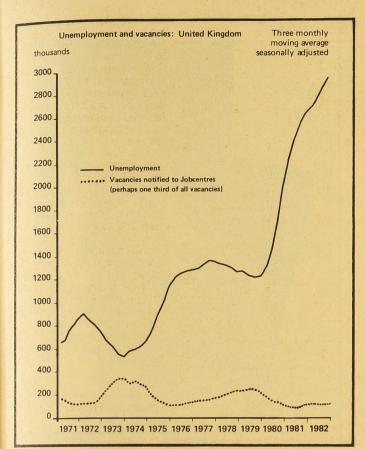
At the end of last year the rate of inflation in the United Kingdom was 1.1 percentage points lower than the average for all OECD countries (6.5 per cent) and 3 percentage points lower than the average for the European Community (8.4 per cent). This contrasts with the situation in December 1981 when the rate in the United Kingdom was 12 per cent. compared with 10 per cent in OECD countries as a whole and 111/2 per cent in the European Community

Unemployment* and vacancies

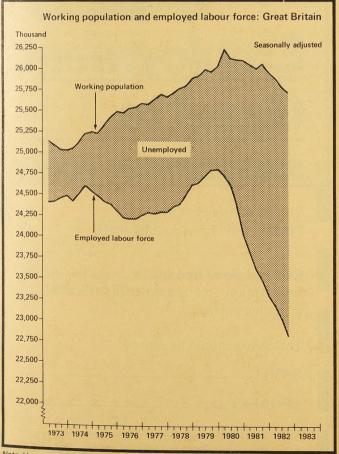
The underlying increase in unemployment (shown by the seasonally adjusted figures) in January was 35,000 and it is now clear that the smaller increases seen in October and November were a temporary fluctuation. It now appears that the possible special influence mentioned last month (signing on arrangements at Christmas) was unlikely to have been a major factor in the larger increase, of 43,000 (re vised), in December. The higher rates of increase in December and January may include some compensation after the lower in creases in October and November. There have been parallel

* New basis (claimants)





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



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

movements in the rate of decline in employment in manufacturing industry. The basic position has probably not been changing much for some time. Taking the last four months together, the increase averaged 29,000 a month. little different from the 31,000 a month in the third quarter of 1982

The recorded total in January was 3,225,000, an increase of 128,000 on the December figure. This reflected a sharp rise of 85,000 from seasonal influences, an underlying (seasonally adjusted) increase of 35,000 and a rise of 7,000 in the number of unemployed school leavers.

The January total included 138.000 school leavers, compared with 131,000 in December and an estimated 127,000 in January 1982. The increase of 7.000 between December and January compared with an increase of 5,000 for the same period last year. An increase is usual at this time of the year, as a result of young people in Scotland who left school at Christ-

The total number of people covered by special employment measures was 643,000 at the end of December, a decrease of 41,000 since November. The decrease was mainly due to smaller numbers on the Youth Opportunities Programme and the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme. The effect on the unemployment count, which for a number of reasons is much less than the total, is estimated at 360,000

The stock of unfilled vacancies held at Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) increased by 4,000 in January to 122,000. In the latest three months the stock averaged 118,000 compared with 112,000 in the previous three months (August to October) and 108,000 in the three months before that. In the three months to January 1982 the stock of vacancies averaged 108,000 a month. At current low levels the significance of the recent increase is uncertain, particularly as there has been little net change in the inflow of vacancies. The inflow of vacancies (at Jobcentres) averaged 165,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 1982, compared with 163,000 in the third quarter and 162,000 in the second quarter. In the fourth quarter of 1981 the inflow averaged 158,000 a month.

Male unemployment continues to rise faster than for females. In the three months to January, the increase on the previous three months was 0.5 percentage points for males, compared with 0.3 percentage points for females

The regional pattern shows above-average increases in the latest three months, compared with the previous three, in the seasonally-adjusted percentage rate for Northern Ireland and East Anglia (up 0.6 percentage points) and in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, the North West and Wales (up 0.5 percentage points). In all other regions the increases were close to the national average (of 0.4 percentage points).

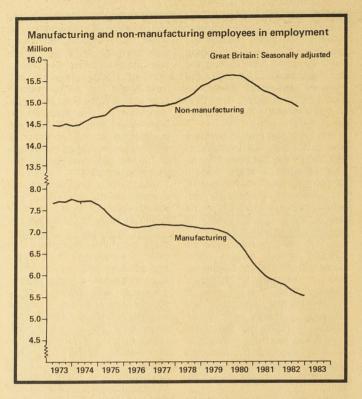
International comparisons of unemployment show that, with the exception of Japan, all major countries have experienced significant increases in unemploy ment over the past year. The recent increases in the seasonally adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with previous three months) are: Australia (+1.8 percentage points), Canada and the Netherlands (both +0.9 percentage points), the United States and Ireland (both +0.8), Germany (+0.5) and the United Kingdom (+0.4). There were falls in unemployment in Austria and Belgium (both -0.3) and France (-0.1)

Employment

Detailed new estimates of em ployees in employment, revised in the light of results from the 1981 census of employment, are published in this issue of Employ ment Gazette. The changes to the regular employment tables are described on page 61 Estimates of the numbers of selfemployed have also been up dated using 1981 data from the Census of Population and Labour Force Survey. These are discussed in a separate article on page 55. Both these sets of revised figures have been carried through into the estimates of the employed labour force and working population.

Manufacturing employment fell by an average of 33,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 1982, at much the same rate as in the previous two quarters. The rate of decline had been slower in September and October, but increased again in November and December, suggesting that this was a temporary fluctuation with little change in the underlying trend. Since the economic downturn in mid-1979 manufacturing employment has declined substantially, and by December was 22 per cent lower than in June

Every branch of manufacturing industry experienced a decline, the largest absolute losses being



220,000 (24 per cent) in mecha- pared with 4.2 million in 1981 nical engineering and 203,000 (28 per cent) in vehicles. The rate of decline was more rapid in the smaller industries of metal manuyears), coal and petroleum products (35 per cent) and textiles (33 per cent). Among other production industries the fall in employment was large in construction at 250,000 (20 per cent), but the decreases in mining and quarrying, and gas, electricity and water were relatively small.

In the year to September 1982 the number of employees in employment fell in all regions. The rate of decline was highest in West Midlands (41/2 per cent) -where there were especially marked declines in engineering and allied industries-and in Wales (4 per cent).

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industry was 91/2 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in December 1982, a further small decline following the reduction in November. The average level for 1982 as a whole, at 10 million hours. was up moderately on the 1981 rate of 9.2 million.

Hours lost through short-time working fell back a little in De-(not seasonally adjusted), having risen for the previous four months. Over 1982 as a whole, per week fell to 1.6 million, com- month.

The number of self-employed people is now estimated to have increased by some 215,000 between mid-1979 and mid-1981, facture (37 per cent over the 31/2 to 2.6 million. Estimates assume no change since mid-1981, until later data became available.

Following revisions to the figures of employees in employment and self-employment, and the change in the basis on which the unemployed are counted, the working population in September 1981 is now estimated to have been 26.8 million, nearly 0.6 million higher than previously estimated (in the November issue of Employment Gazette). It subsequently fell to 26.5 million in September 1982, despite an increase in the population of working age.

Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost on account of industrial stoppages during January is provisionally estimated as 313,000. This is just under half the average of 660,000 days lost per month during 1982.

The number of stoppages beginning in the month, provisionalcember, to 1.7 million a week ly recorded as 66, was very low.

The national stoppage by workers in the water industry accounted for over 60 per cent of the average number of hours lost the working days lost in the



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BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Demand								
	Index of p	CD	Whole ed	conomy ²	Index of tion—ma	produc- 1 inufacturing	Consum expendi 1975 pri	ture	Retail sa volume ¹	les	Real per disposa	rsonal ble income	Fixed in ment ³ 1975 pri		Stock building ^{4 9} 1975 prices
	1975 = 10	00	1975 = 1	00	1975 = 1	00	£ billion		1978 = 1	00	1975 =	100	£ billion		£ billion
1972 1973 1974	98 108 109	6·5 10·2 0·9	97·8 103·5 101·9	-3·1 5·8 -1·5	100·1 108·4 106·6	2·7 8·3 -1·7	63·3 66·3 65·0	6·0 4·7 -1·8	95·2 99·6 98·5	5·0 4·6 -1·0	95·2 101·4 100·5	8·7 6·5 -1·3	9·6 8·9 7·3	1·4 -2·1 -2·1	-0·1 2·2 1·4
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100 109 113 118 123	-8·3 9·0 3·6 4·4 4·2	100·0 101·9 104·6 108·0 110·3	-1.9 1.9 2.6 3.3 2.1	100·0 101·4 102·9 103·9 104·3	-6·2 1·4 1·5 1·0 0·4	64·7 64·7 64·5 68·2 71·6	-0.6 0.9 -0.3 5.8 4.9	96·6 96·4 98·3 100·0 104·2	-1.8 -0.1 -1.7 5.6 4.6	100·0 99·2 97·7 105·7 113·1	-0·1 -0·8 -1·5 8·2 7·0	7·4 7·3 7·9 8·8 10·0	1·2 -1·3 9·1 10·7 12·8	-1.5 0.7 1.1 0.5 1.1
1980 1981 1982	123 124	0·0 0·8	107-1 R 104-5	-2·9 -2·4	95·4 89·4	-8·5 -6·3	71.6 71.9 R 72.6 e	0·0 -0·1 0·9 e	104·3 105·5 108·2	0·6 1·2 (3)	114·5 112·0	1·2 -2·2	9·9 9·4	-0.9 -5.3	-1.6 -1.3
1981 Q3 Q4	124 123	3·3 0·0	104·8 105·0	-1·3 0·3	89·7 R 89·6	-4·1 R -0·6 R	17·9 18·0	-0·7 0·7	105-4 R 105-3 R	1·1 R 1·1 R	111·6 110·5	-3·5 -4·4	2·4 2·4	-4·7 -3·6	-0·2 -0·3
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	121 120 118 e	-2·4 -3·2 -4·8 e	104·6 104·8 105·0	0·4 0·9 0·2	89·3 R 88·9 88·2 R	0·3 -0·4 -1·7 R	17·9 18·0 R 18·2 R 18·5 e	0·6 0·0 1·7	106.5 R 106.8 R 108.9 R 110.7	0·0 1·7 R 3·3 R 5·1	111·5 109·4	-2·7 -1·8 · ·	2·4 2·3 (2·4)	3·4 0·0 0·0	0·1 -0·0 -0·4
1982 July Aug Sep	118 117 118 e	-4·3 -4.8 -4·8 e		en. I	88·1 R 89·1 88·3 R	-0·7 -1·3 -1·7 R			108·0 109·4 109·3 R	1.6 2.7 3.3				4:	
Oct Nov Dec					87·5 (86·8)	-2·0 (3·0)			109·3 R 110·0 (112·2)	3·3 R 3·3 R (5·1)		1			

	Visible to	rade			Balance o	f payment	s	Competit	veness	Profits		Prices			
	Export v	olume	Import vo	lume	Current balance 9	Effective rate† 5	exchange	Relative u		Gross tra	ding profits	Wholesa Materials	le prices i and fuels	ndex† 8 s Home s	sales
	1975 = 1	00	1975 = 10	00	£ billion	1975 = 1	00	1975 = 10	00	£ billion		1975 = 1	00	1975 =	100
1972 1973 1974	85·6 97·2 104·2	-0·3 13·6 14·6	95·2 108·4 109·5	11·3 13·9 1·0	0·2 -1·0 -3·3	123·3 111·8 108·3	-3·6 -9·3 -3·1	100·2 89·0 94·5	-1·7 -11·2 6·2	7·7 8·8 8·3	16·6 15·2 -5·7	44·4 58·8 86·8	4·5 32·4 47·6	62·1 66·7 81·8	5·3 7·4 22·6
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 109·9 118·4 121·5 125·7	-4·0 9·9 7·7 2·6 3·5	100·0 105·8 107·7 112·8 125·6	-8·7 5·8 1·8 4·7 11·3	-1·5 -0·9 0·9 -0·9	100-0 85-7 81-2 81-5 87-3	-7·7 -14·3 5·3 0·4 7·1	100·0 93·9 90·2 96·2 111·5 R	5·8 -6·1 3·9 6·7 15·9 R	9·5 11·8 15·7 18·3 18·7		100·0 127·0 145·6 144·6 167·6	15·2 27·0 14·6 -0·7 15·9	100·0 117·3 140·5 153·3 172·0	22·2 17·3 19·8 9·1 12·2
1980 1981 1982	128·0 126·8 127·8	1·8 -0·1 0·8	119·1 119·1 125·0	-5·2 5·0	2·9 6·1 R	96·1 95·3 R 90·7	10·1 -1·2 -4·8	136-5 R 145-2 R	22·4 R 6·4	18·8 18·6	0·5 -0·1	200·9 228·2 243·5	19·9 13·6 6·7	200·0 221·3 240·2	16·3 10·6 8·6
1981 Q3 Q4	128·0 131·8	2·4 4·3	132·1 125·7	14·1 12·8	0·2 1·5	90·6 89·7	-6·3 -10·5	139·2 R 137·5 R	-0.8 R -8.5 R	4·6 5·2 R	9·5 13·0 R	235·9 237·3	16·9 16·7	224·1 229·2	10·1 11·2
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	125·0 R 130·4 R 124·3 R 131·6	2·6 R 3·7 R -2·9 R -0·2	122·5 129·1 125·5 123·5	17·3 13·0 -5·0 -1·8	0·7 0·9 1·0 (2·0)	91·2 90·3 91·5 R 89·1	-10·1 -7·7 1·0 R -0·1	140.6 R 140.7 R	-9·8 R -5·0 R	5·2 5·6 5·3	20·9 21·7 15·2	238·2 240·0 244·9 251·7	11·4 6·3 3·8 6·1	234·3 238·2 242·0 246·8	10·3 R 8·5 R 8·0 7·7
1982 July Aug Sep	125-4 R 117-2 R 130-2 R	-2.6 R -5.2 R -2.9 R	123-6 R 123-9 R 127-8 R	5·2 R -4·0 R -5·0	0·4 0·2 0·5 R	91·2 R 91·5 R 91·7	-5·1 -2·0 -1·0 R					245·0 244·1 245·6	5·3 4·7 3·7	241·0 241·7 243·2	8·5 8·2 8·0
Oct Nov Dec	127·4 133·1 134·3	-4·1 R -0·9 -0·2	124·9 125·0 120·7	-3·5 R -0·9 -1·8	(0·5) (0·7) (0·8)	92·5 89·5 85·4	3·1 0·7 -0·1					246-9 R 252-6 R 255-7	3·3 4·5 R 6·1	245·1 246·5 248·9	7·7 7·6 7·7
Jan						81.9	-5.6	36.3	1500			260-7	7.9	251.0	7.6

For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. In the series of the same period a year earlier. The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

TED KINGDOM

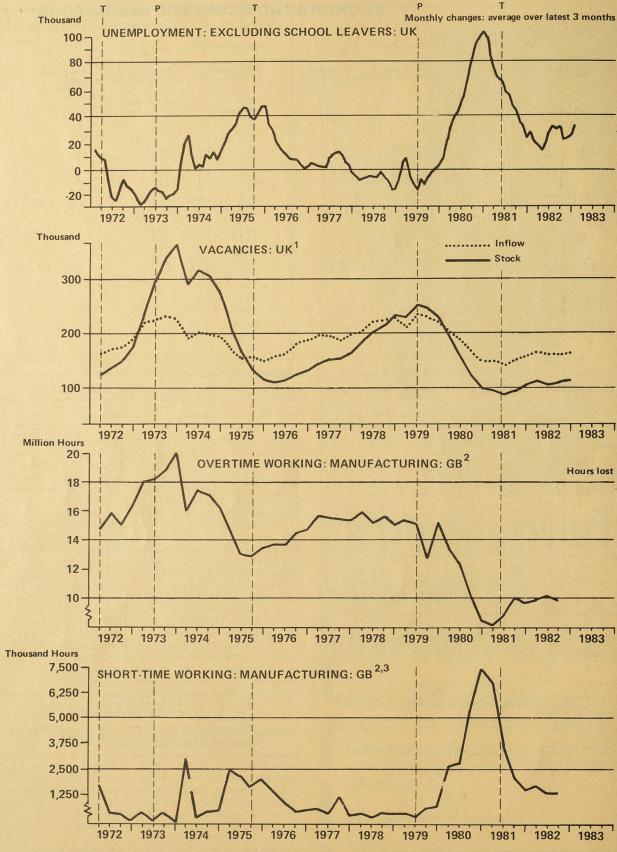
Manufacturing, distributive and service industries (excluding shipping).
 Manufacturing and distribution.
 Averages of daily rates.

(6) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies excluding MLH 104, net of stock-

appreciation.

Manufacturing industry.

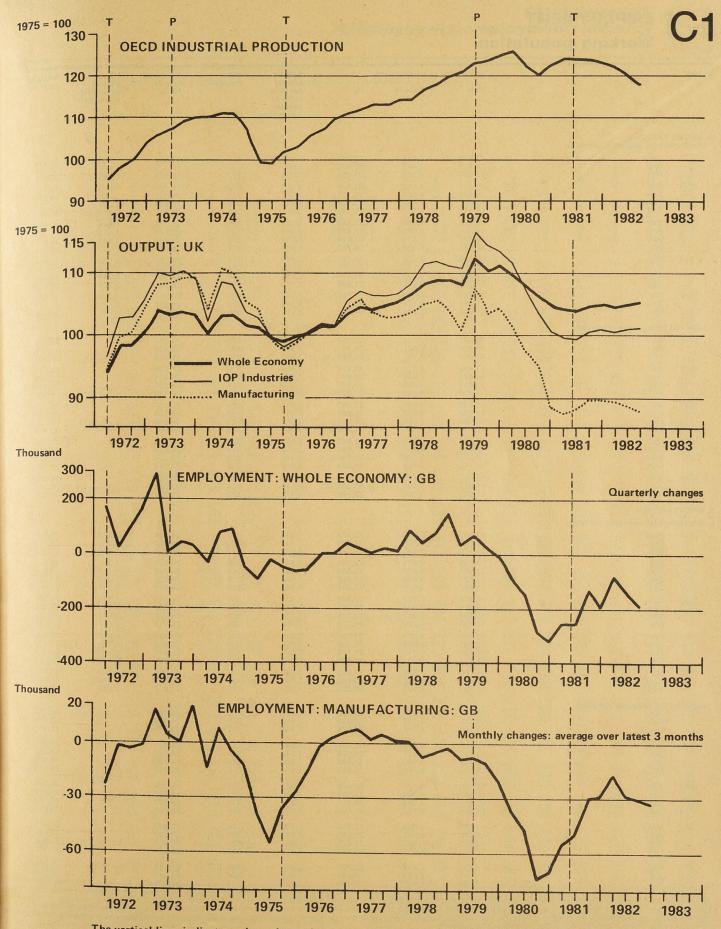
No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.



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

- Operatives only
- Not seasonally adjusted

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



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

EMPLOYMENT Working population

arter		Employee	s in employmen	nt *	Self-em-	нм	Employed	Unem-	Working
		Male	Female	All	ployed persons (with or without employees)	Forces ‡	labour force	ployed excluding students **	population
	KINGDOM ted for seasonal variation	R	R	R	R		R		R
1978	June	13,390	9,387 9,447	22,777 22,906	1,904 1,903	318 320	24,999 25,129	1,343 1,418	26,342 26,547
	Sep Dec	13,459 13,466	9,588	23,055	1,903	317	25,275	1,280	26,555
1979	Mar	13,373 13,449	9,501 9,658	22,873 23,107	1,903 1,903	315 314	25,091 25,324	1,320 1,235	26,411 26,559
	June Sep	13,507	9,672	23,179	1,930	319	25,428	1,292	26,720
	Dec	13,417	9,737	23,154	1,957	319	25,430-	1,261	26,691
1980	Mar June	13,260 13,234	9,588 9,620	22,848 22,854	1,984 2,011	321 323	25,153 25,188	1,376 1,513	26,529 26,701
	Sep Dec	13,098 12,825	9,516 9,439	22,614 22,263	2,037 2,064	332 334	24,983 24,661	1,891 2,100	26,874 26,761
1981	Mar	12,570	9,236	21,797	2,091	334	24,222	2,334	26,556
	June Sep	12,446 12,387	9,255 9,227	21,701 21,614	2,118 2,118	334 335	24,153 24,067	2,395 2,749	26,548 26,816
	Dec	12,182	9,216	21,398	2,118	332	23,848	2,764	26,612
1982	Mar	12,024	9,077	21,101	2,118	328	23,547	2,821	26,368
	June Sep	11,991 11,940	9,124 9,035	21,115 20,974	2,118 2,118	324 323	23,557 23,415	2,770 3,066	26,327 26,481
diusted	for seasonal variation								
1978	June	13,391	9,371	22,762	1,904	318	24,984		26,376
	Sep Dec	13,400 13,452	9,441 9,537	22,841 22,989	1,903 1,903	320 317	25,064 25,209		26,418 26,509
1979	Mar	13,445	9,573	23,017	1,903	315	25,235 25,304		26,555
	June Sep	13,445 13,443	9,642 9,664	23,087 23,107	1,903 1,930	314 319	25,304 25,356		26,596 26,386
	Dec	13,406	9,686	23,092	1,957	319	25,368		26,646
1980	Mar June	13,332 13,232	9,660 9,602	22,992 22,835	1,984 2,011	321 323	25,297 25,169		26,666
	Sep	13,035	9,506	22,541	2,037	332	24,910		26,748 26,732
1001	Dec	12,815	9,391	22,206	2,064	334	24,604		26,720
1981	Mar June	12,632 12,443	9,311 9,237	21,943 21,680	2,091 2,118	334 334	24,368 24,132		26,690 26,602
	Sep Dec	12,323 12,175	9,218 9,169	21,541 21,344	2,118 2,118	335 332	23,994 23,794		26,671 26,569
1982	Mar	12,097	9,153	21,250	2,118	328	23,696		26,500
	June Sep	11,987 11,873	9,107 9,024	21,094 20,897	2,118 2,118	324 323	23,536 23,336		26,384 26,333
DEAT		11,070	3,024	20,037	2,110	323	23,330		20,333
	BRITAIN ted for seasonal variation								
1978	June	13,101	9,173	22,273	1,843	318	24,434	1,282	25,716
	Sep Dec	13,169 13,176	9,229 9,366	22,398 22,542	1,842 1,842	320 317	24,560	1,351	25,911
1979	Mar	13,085	9,278	22,363	1,842	317	24,701 24,520	1,222	25,923 25,781
	June	13,160	9,433	22,593	1,842	314	24,749	1,175	25,924
	Sep Dec	13,220 13,132	9,448 9,510	22,668 22,642	1,869 1,896	319 319	24,856 24,857	1,226 1,201	26,082 26,058
1980	Mar	12,979	9,363	22,342	1,923	321	24,586	1,313	25,899
	June Sep	12,955 12,824	9,396 9,294	22,351 22,118	1,950 1,976	323 332	24,624 24,426	1,444 1,806	26,068 26,232
4004	Dec	12,557	9,220	21,778	2,003	334	24,115	2,011	26,126
1981	Mar June	12,300 12,191	9,021 9,040	21,321 21,232	2,030 2,057	334 334	23,685 23,623	2,239 2,299	25,924 25,922
	Sep Dec	12,135 11,934	9,013 9,001	21,148 20,935	2,057 2,057	335 332	23,540	2,643	26,183
1982	Mar	11,780	8,863	20,933	2,057	328	23,324 23,028	2,663 2,718	25,987 25,746
	June Sep	11,751 11,700	8,913 8,822	20,663 20,522	2,057 2,057	324 323	23,044	2,664	25,708
dinetad		11,700	0,022	20,322	2,007	323	22,902	2,950	25,852
1978	for seasonal variation Jun	13,102	9,157	22,259	1,843	318	24,420		25,751
	Sep Dec	13,110 13,162	9,223 9,316	22,332 22,478	1,842 1,842	320 317	24,494 24,637		25,789 25,881
1979	Mar								
	Jun	13,156 13,157	9,351 9,417	22,506 22,574	1,842 1,842	315 314	24,663 24,730		25,906 25,965
	Sep Dec	13,158 13,122	9,440 9,461	22,598 22,583	1,869 1,896	319 319	24,786 24,798		25,958 26,019
1980	Mar	13,050	9,435	22,485	1,923	321			
	Jun	12,952	9,378	22,330	1,950	323	24,729 24,603		26,020 26,119
	Sep Dec	12,761 12,549	9,284 9,173	22,045 21,722	1,976 2,003	332 334	24,353 24,059		26,102 26,089
		12,371	9,095	21,466	2,030	334			
1981	Mar		0,000	21,400			23,830		26,038
1981	Mar Jun San	12,188	9,023	21,211	2,057	334	23,602		25,980
1981		12,188 12,072 11,927	9,023 9,003 8,955	21,211 21,075 20,882	2,057	335	23,467		26,050
1981	Jun Sep	12,188 12,072	9,003	21,075			23,602 23,467 23,271 23,176		

Employees in employment: industry 1 · 2

GREAT BRITAIN	de des Russid Selection Selection		of Produc- dustries	Manufa industr III-XIX		Service industri XXII-XX		1	II	III	IV	٧	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 Mar	22,084	9,030	9,068	7,135	7,161	12,699	12,787	356	349	675	39	437	471	927	149	751	173
April R May R June R	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 R Aug R Sep R	22,398	9,060 9,057 9,059	9,031 9,025 9,026	7,146 7,143 7,144	7,128 7,120 7,117	12,950	12,934	389	349 346 345	693 695 687	40 40 39	441 444 444	457 456 457	922 922 930	149 150 150	752 754 756	173 173 173
Oct R Nov R Dec R	22,542	9,057 9,059 9,051	9,023 9,030 9,030	7,138 7,139 7,130	7,112 7,114 7,107	13,121	13,078	371	345 344 344	687 687 684	39 39 39	443 443 443	454 453 452	927 927 928	150 151 152	759 760 758	173 173 172
1979 Jan R Feb R Mar R	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	13,034	13,125	353	344 345 345	671 666 667	38 38 38	441 441 441	450 447 447	924 923 921	152 152 152	756 756 756	171 171 169
April R May R June R	22,593	8,961 8,974 8,995	9,005 9,008 9,007	7,048 7,047 7,053	7,080 7,075 7,067	13,240	13,208	358	345 345 347	670 673 680	37 37 37	442 443 444	445 444 442	919 918 914	152 152 152	753 752 752	168 168 166
July R Aug R		9,042 9,033	9,010 8,998	7,085 7,079	7,064 7,053				346 345	691 696	37 37	446 448	443 441	915 914	153 154	756 756	166 166
Sep R Oct R Nov R	22,668	9,014 8,979 8,958	8,977 8,945 8,933	7,060 7,027 7,015	7,032 7,003 6,994	13,272	13,256	382	346 346 347	689 688 687	36 36 36	446 445 445	440 435 434	914 908 907	153 153 153	756 755 756	165 163 163
Dec R 1980 Jan R Feb R	22,642	8,927 8,846 8,802	8,911 8,868 8,835	6,992 6,921 6,879	6,974 6,938 6,902	13,352	13,308	363	348 348 348	686 676 672	36 35 35	445 442 442	432 427 426	905 897 894	153 151 149	757 753 750	160 158 156
Mar R April R May R	22,342	8,762 8,703 8,666	8,799 8,748 8,698	6,839 6,787 6,746	6,864 6,818 6,771	13,233	13,325	348	349 348 347	668 664 665	35 35 34	441 439 437	422 416 407	891 888 882	148 148 147	746 741 740	154 154 152
June R July R	22,351	8,636 8,593	8,646 8,560	6,711	6,723 6,645	13,363	13,330	351	347 346	669 675	34	436 435	399 390	877 871	147 147	739 737	151 149
Aug R Sep R Oct R	22,118	8,520 8,449 8,358	8,482 8,411 8,324	6,598 6,531 6,450	6,570 6,503 6,428	13,287	13,270	381	346 346 345	672 663 662	33 33 33	432 430 426	384 382 366	861 855 842	145 143	732 726 720	149 149
Nov R Dec R	21,778	8,254 8,179 8,062	8,231 8,167	6,366 6,310	6,348 6,295	13,241	13,198	357	344 343	657 654	32 32	421 419	357 358	833 823	140 140	713 707	148 148
Feb R Mar R	21,321	7,988 7,923	8,086 8,021 7,961	6,219 6,158 6,106	6,237 6,181 6,132	13,049	13,142	349	342 341 339	642 632 629	31 31 30	416 413 411	342 343 335	815 806 794	137 137 134	699 693 692	148 148 148
April R May R June R	21,232	7,857 7,815 7,765	7,902 7,846 7,775	6,056 6,020 5,974	6,087 6,044 5,985	13,124	13,089	343	339 337 336	632 630 627	30 30 29	408 406 403	327 324 322	784 778 772	134 132 133	683 677 680	145 142 140
July R Aug R Sep R	21,148	7,745 7,721 7,686	7,710 7,682 7,648	5,967 5,951 5,924	5,941 5,922 5,896	13,091	13,074	. 371	335 334 334	634 635 629	28 28 28	406 405 403	316 314 314	773 768 767	135 132 134	680 673 673	142 143 144
Oct R Nov R Dec R	20,935	7,643 7,585 7,522	7,611 7,564 7,512	5,895 5,860 5,821	5,874 5,843 5,808	13,059	13,017	354	333 332 330	627 625 619	28 28 27	401 398 398	312 309 307	759 753 748	133 132 132	671 664 661	144 143 144
1982 Jan R Feb R Mar R	20,643	7,431 7,413 7,396	7,456 7,446 7,434	5,755 5,741 5,728	5,773 5,765 5,754	12,907	13,002	340	329 328 328	607 605 603	27 26 26	393 393 393	304 303 302	741 737 738	131 131 131	653 651 650	144 144 143
April R May R June R	20,663	7,354 7,332 7,322	7,398 7,362 7,331	5,690 5,666 5,655	5,720 5,689 5,666	12,996	12,961	345	327 326 325	602 602 605	26 26 26	389 387 388	299 296 295	729 725 722	130 129 129	646 645 642	142 143 141
July R Aug R Sep R	20,522	7,316 7,290 7,265	7,282 7,250 7,225	5,648 5,624 5,601	5,625 5,594 5,573	12,892	12,875	365	324 323 323	610 607 604	25 25 25 25	387 383 381	291 289 287	721 719	130 131	643 644	139 139
Oct R Nov R Dec		7,230 7,187 7,144	7,198 7,167 7,135	5,570 5,528 5,487	5,550 5,512	12,002	12,073	305	322 321	603 596	25 25	383 380	286 282	716 709 703	131 132 132	646 644 642	138 136 136
Note: Estimates	from Ootob		-		5,475				320	591	24	375	276	694	129	641	135

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.

^{*} Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from December 1981. Seasonally adjusted figures will be revised in the March issue of the Gazette.

| Estimates of self-employed for GB have been updated to June 1981 (see article on page 55). Figures are assumed unchanged from then until later data becomes available.

† 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.

lote: Estimates from October 1981 are provisional (seasonally adjusted figures will be evised in the March issue of the *Gazette*).

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

			EMPLOYMENT
mployees	in employment:	index of	production industries

REAT BRITAIN	Order	[Dec 19	81] R	Section And	[Oct 198	32] R	and the same	[Nov 19	82] R	10 - 20 y 10 - 20	[Dec 19	82]	
IC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
ndex of Production Industries	II-XXI	5,661-1	1,860-7	7,521-8	5,432-1	1,797.9	7,230.0	5,403.9	1,782.7	7,186-6	5,380.5	1,763-2	7,143-7
Il manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,160-2	1,660-8	5,821.0	3,970-6	1,599.7	5,570-3	3,943.7	1,584.5	5,528-2	3,921-7	1,565-3	5,487.0
lining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	312·3 255·5	17·9 10·6	330·2 266·0	303.7 245.9	17·9 10·6	321.6 256.4	302.9 245.1	17·9 10·6	320.8 255.6	302·3 244·5	17·9 10·6	320·2 255·1
ood, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	III 212	369·4 53·2	249·3 32·8	618·7 85·9	359·2 51·1	243-8 31-4	603·0 82·4	356·3 49·4	240·0 30·3	596·3 79·7	355·5 50·4	235.8 30.2	591.3 80.6
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	14·0 48·8	25·0 46·5	39·0 95·3	14·3 48·4	25·1 45·8	39·4 94·2	14·2 48·2	24·9 45·2	39·1 93·4	14·1 48·1	23·9 44·6	37·9 92·7
Will and milk products	215	33·8 27·9	13·5 31·0	47·3 58·9	33·1 27·6	13.3	46·4 58·4	33·0 27·4	13·2 29·8	46·2 57·2	32·4 27·1	12·6 28·8	45·0 55·9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	218	25.8	27.9	53.7	25.5	27.8	53.3	25.2	27.1	52.3	25.2	26.7	52.0
Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting	229 231	22·1 50·2	16·8 11·3	38·9 61·5	21·8 47·9	17·2 10·6	39·0 58·5	21·8 47·5	17·2 10·6	39·0 58·1	21·4 46·9	16·8 10·6	38·2 57·5
Other drinks industries	239	19-4	10.9	30.2	18-2	10.3	28.6	18.4	10.3	28.7	18.4	10.2	28.6
oal and petroleum products hemicals and allied industries	V	24.2	3·2 112·1	27·4 397·5	22.0	3·1 109·2	25·0 382·6	21·6 271·3	3·1 108·7	24·7 379·9	21.0	3·0 106·7	24·0 374·9
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	271 272	112·0 42·0	21·2 30·8	133·2 72·8	105·1 42·8	20·6 30·6	125·6 73·4	103·6 42·5	20·5 30·4	124·1 72·8	102·1 42·1	19·8 30·1	122·0 72·2
synthetic rubber Other chemical industries	276 279	40·7 35·5	10·2 22·1	50·9 57·6	37·6 34·8	9·3 21·7	46·9 56·5	37·4 34·8	9·5 21·8	46·9 56·6	36·1 34·6	9·6 21·2	45·8 55·7
etal manufacture Iron and steel [general]	VI 311	271-6 118-1	34·8 10·9	306·5 128·9	253·1 109·1	32·8 9·1	285·8 118·2	250·1 108·0	31·6 8·9	281·7 116·9	245 ·1 104·9	30·9 8·7	276·0 113·6
Steel tubes	312	29.3	4.4	33.6	27.8	4.3	32.0	27.3	4.2	31.5	27.1	4.2	31.3
Iron castings etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	313 321 322	46·5 33·7 24·6	6·2 4·6	51·5 39·9 29·2	42·7 32·0 23·2	5·0 6·2 4·5	47·7 38·2 27·7	41·5 31·6 23·6	4·8 6·1 3·9	46·3 37·7 27·5	41·0 31·8 22·7	4·5 5·8 4·1	45·5 37·6 26·8
echanical engineering	VII	631-5	116-1	747-6	600-5	108-8	709-2	594.7	107-9	702-5	588-4	105-7	694-0
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	332 333	44·3 58·9	7·3 11·6	51·6 70·5	40·0 56·1	6·8 11·2	46·8 67·4	39·6 56·2	7·0 11·0	46·6 67·2	39·4 56·2	6·7 10·8	46·1 67·0
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336 337	26·0 46·7	3·1 6·8	29·2 53·6	23·2 46·4	3·0 6·5	26·2 52·9	22·5 46·1	3·0 6·7	25·5 52·7	22·1 45·3	3·1 6·4	25·1 51·7
Other machinery Industrial [including process] plant and steelwork	339 341	147·3 107·5	30·7 13·5	178·1 121·0	143·9 100·2	29·7 12·1	173·6 112·3	141·9 98·7	29·2 12·1	171·1 110·8	140·5 98·1	28·6 11·9	169·1 110·0
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349 VIII	113·9 87·7	23·7 44·0	137-6	109.9	21.6	131.5	109-8	21.8	131-6	108-1	21.4	129.5
strument engineering Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	59.7	26.3	131·7 86·0	60.9	43·2 25·4	131·9 86·3	88·1 60·7	43.7 25.5	131·8 86·3	87.0 59.7	42·3 25·5	129·2 85·2
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery	361	443.9 87.5	217·3 24·1	661 ·1	433.9 85.1	210·1 24·3	644.0 109.4	432.9 85.4	208 · 9 23·9	641.8 109.3	432.5 85.0	208·2 23·4	640-8 108-4
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	362 363	26·1 38·4	8·9 21·8	35·0 60·2	25·8 37·9	8·6 21·8	34·5 59·7	26·0 37·5	8·6 21·3	34·6 58·8	26·0 36·9	8·6 20·7	34·6 57·6
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	364 nt365	59·5 12·4	49·7 11·8	109·2 24·2	59·4 12·1	48·0 10·4	107·4 22·4	59·6 12·1	47·6 10·4	107·2 22·5	60·1 12·1	47·5 10·5	107·6 22·6
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366 367	43·1 79·5	15·8 28·9	58·9 108·4	44·7 77·8	15·0 28·5	59·7 106·3	43·8 77·7	15·0 28·6	58.8	43.5	14.8	58.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	32·1 65·3	16·2 40·1	48.4	29·0 62·0	14·4 39·2	43.5	29.2	14.7	106·3 43·9	78·6 28·9	28·7 15·2	107·4 44·1
hipbuilding and marine engineering	X	132.9	11.4	144-3	124.9	11.2	101·2 136·2	61·6 124·5	38·8 11·0	100·4 135·5	61·5 124·3	38-8	100·3 135·4
ehicles	XI	509-1	66-8	576:0	472.0	61-1	533-1	469-1	60-7	529-8	469.0	60.6	529-6
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	381 383	283·0 157·0	37·0 24·5	320·0 181·5	262·2 146·7	34·0 22·4	296·1 169·1	260·6 146·2	33·7 22·3	294·4 168·4	260·3 145·5	33·4 22·2	293·7 167·8
letal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	XII 390	329-4	111-6	441.1	312-5	104-7	417-2	310-5	102-2	412.7	307-5	101-4	408-9
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	47·8 196·4	11·3 65·3	59·1 261·7	42·6 189·4	11·4 61·7	54·0 251·1	42·9 187·2	10·9 60·9	53·8 248·1	44·2 184·6	9.9 60.6	54·1 245·2
extiles Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax system	XIII s 412	166·3 12·5	143·6 9·9	309·8 22·4	157·3 12·0	139·8 9·1	297·1 21·1	155·9 11·7	140·0 8·8	295 ·9 20·4	155·1 11·7	136·6 8·6	291·7 20·3
Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	414 417	30·3 26·7	21·0 59·6	51·3 86·2	27·5 26·0	19·4 60·4	46.9	27.6	19.1	46.7	27.5	18.9	46-4
Textile finishing	423	22.6	9.2	31.8	21.6	8.7	86·4 30·3	25·9 21·0	60·7 9·6	86·6 30·6	25.9	59·2 8·5	85·1 30·0
eather, leather goods and fur lothing and footwear	XIV	16-0	13.0	29.0	15.5	12.0	27.5	14-3	11.7	26.1	15.4	11.8	27.2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	XV 442	63.4 7.9	199·0 27·7	262·3 35·6	61.5 7.9	199·3 27·6	260·8 35·5	61·3 7·8	195·6 27·3	257·0 35·1	60.5 7.5	193·0 26·0	253·5 33·5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	443 444	6·4 5·6	19·6 25·8	26·0 31·4	5·5 5·1	20·3 25·8	25·8 30·9	5·5 5·1	19·0 25·6	24·5 30·7	5·7 5·6	20·0 26·2	25·7 31·7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Footwear	445 450	10·9 24·4	66·0 29·6	76·9 54·0	11·5 23·6	65·7 28·8	77·1 52·4	11·3 23·7	64·7 28·6	76·0 52·2	10·7 23·4	63·7 27·9	74·4 51·2
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	162-3	45-2	207-5	152-1	41.2	193-3	151.4	41-3	192.7	153-1	41.8	194-8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	461 462	27·4 23·8	3·3 18·4	30·7 42·3	25·8 22·6	3·0 16·8	28·8 39·4	25·7 22·2	3·1 16·7	28·8 39·0	25·7 22·6	3·0 17·0	28·7 39·6
Glass Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s.	463 469	44·5 51·4	13·2 8·9	57·7 60·3	40·8 48·6	12·5 7·8	53·2 56·4	40·4 48·8	12·2 8·0	52·7 56·8	40·8 50·0	12-0	52-8
mber, furniture, etc	XVII	166-6	42.5	209-1	161-6	38-5	200.1	161.9	41.2	203.1	161.8	8·6 41·8	58·6 203·6
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	53·1 59·9	8·9 15·3	62·0 75·3	53·5 55·9	8·9 14·5	62·4 70·5	53·8 57·1	9.0	62·7 71·9	54.0	8.5	62.6
aper, printing and publishing Paper and hoard	XVIII 481	340-9	165-0	505-9	330-2	159-4	489.7	328-4	157-1	485-5	57·9 327·5	15·1 156·1	73·0 483·6
materials products of paper, board and associated		37.8	8.5	46.3	35.4	7.8	43.2	34.9	7.6	42.5	35.0	7.7	42.7
Printing and publishing of powerses	482 485	44·6 73·5	23·2 24·6	67·9 98·1	42·0 74·9	21·9 24·2	63·9 99·1	41·9 74·6	21·5 24·0	63·4 98·5	41·7 73·3	21·3 23·8	63·0 97·1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, et	486 tc489	26·3 129·4	18·4 72·0	44·7 201·4	25·7 124·4	19·7 69·2	45·4 193·6	25·7 123·6	18·6 69·1	44·3 192·7	25·7 124·3	17·8 68·8	43·5 193·1
ther manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX	159-7	85-9	245-6	152-3	81.5	233.8	151.2	80.0	231.2	149.7	78.5	228.2
Plastics products n.e.s.	491 496	58·1 63·9	16·9 34·1	75·0 98·0	54·0 63·6	15·5 34·0	69·5 97·6	53·4 63·5	15·3 33·3	68·7 96·8	52·8 63·3	15·3 32·5	68·1 95·8
onstruction	500	921-4	114-3	1,035.7	893-3	114-3	1,007-6	893-3	114-3	1 007-6	893-3	114.3	1,007-6
as, electricity and water Gas	XXI	267-1	67.7	334-8	264-6	66-0	330-6	264.0	65-9	330.0	263-2	65-6	328-8

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1-4 on a quarterly basis.

********	-) w (4%)	Recovering									ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE					1	GREAT
	ΧI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	xxv	XXVI	BRITAIN XXVII
	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence?
1978 Mar	749	539	463	39	362	258	251	533	319	1,216	330	1,442	2,690	1,174	3,606	2,243	1,544
April R May R June R	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 R Aug R Sep R	744 743 745	543 541 542	459 456 454	38 38 38	361 359 356	261 261 261	253 251 250	537 539 541	324 324 322	1,231 1,233 1,235	334 335 335	1,472	2,749	1,208	3,575	2,386	1.560
Oct R Nov R Dec R	744 742 740	541 542 542	452 451 450	38 38 38	355 355 353	261 261 261	252 254 254	541 542 543	323 322 321	1,237 1,239 1,240	338 337 337	1,467	2,855	1,222	3,650	2,373	1,553
1979 Jan R Feb R Mar R	737 734 733	538 537 536	446 446 445	37 38 37	354 354 352	259 258 258	251 251 251	542 541 540	317 317 317	1,242 1,238 1,234	339 339 338	1,462	2,772	1,229	3,660	2,359	1,553
April R May R June R	734 733 733	533 534 535	441 440 439	37 37 37	352 351 354	258 258 258	251 251 251	541 541 544	316 314 314	1,229 1,243 1,258	339 339 338	1,476	2,813	1,241	3,657	2,489	1,564
July R Aug R Sep R	734 733 735	537 536 535	439 435 431	37 36 36	355 353 351	260 260 259	253 252 252	547 548 548	317 316 315	1,270 1,269 1,267	341 341 341	1,488	2,835	1,270	3.611	2,510	1,558
Oct R Nov R Dec R	733 731 728	533 534 534	426 422 417	36 36 35	349 347 344	257 255 255	250 249 248	548 549 549	313 311 308	1,263 1,255 1,246	342 342 341	1,485	2,908	1,282	3,682	2.455	1,539
1980 Jan R Feb R Mar R	722 719 715	530 529 528	411 404 397	35 35 34	338 334 331	252 251 250	245 242 240	546 545 544	303 297 294	1,235 1,234 1,232	341 342 341	1,476	2,818	1,282	3,680	2.443	1,534
April R May R June R	709 705 699	525 521 518	389 387 382	33 33 33	326 321 319	249 247 246	238 238 237	542 541 539	293 289 288	1,228 1,232 1,237	341 341 342	1,483	2,821	1,292	3,658	2,571	1,539
July R Aug R Sep R	692 686 680	513 505 497	374 367 358	33 33 32	316 310 307	244 243 240	234 232 230	540 537 533	284 279 275	1,238 1,233 1,228	342 344 345	1,478	2,784	1,315	3,608	2,564	1,538
Oct R Nov R Dec R	674 660 658	490 485 477	351 344 341	32 32 32	301 295 290	234 229 225	227 226 223	531 527 524	271 264 259	1,219 1,201 1,182	344 344 344	1,454	2,807	1,300	3,665	2,489	1,527
1981 Jan R Feb R Mar R	645 639 630	474 465 455	334 332 329	31 30 30	282 281 278	228 222 220	221 219 221	519 516 518	254 252 253	1,158 1,148 1,137	342 342 341	1,426	2,707	1,294	3,666	2,438	1.518
April R May R June R	621 614 608	453 451 446	328 323 318	30 32 30	277 280 272	217 216 216	221 219 218	514 514 510	253 252 252	1,123 1,120 1,117	339 338 338	1,422	2,715	1,295	3,649	2,522	1,520
July R Aug R Sep R	598 591 590	443 449 445	319 319 315	30 31 30	271 268 265	216 215 213	215 214 216	508 511 508	252 255 250	1,106 1,098 1,090	337 338 338	1,419	2,718	1,309	3,600	2,529	1,516
Oct R Nov R Dec R	584 582 576	440 441 441	314 312 310	30 29 29	267 267 262	212 211 208	213 212 209	508 507 506	253 248 246	1,080 1,058 1,036	336 336 335	1,389	2,756	1,301	3,667	2,445	1,501
1982 Jan R Feb R Mar R	573 570 567	433 434 433	308 306 304	29 29 29	258 258 259	205 206 205	208 206 205	500 500 500	241 240 241	1,014 1,012 1 009	333 332 331	1,372	2,664	1,291	3,677	2,411	1,493
April R May R June R	561 555 551	432 428 430	303 301 299	29 29 29	258 258 260	206 205 207	203 205 202	497 496 493	238 238 237	1,007 1,009 1,012	330 331 331	1,363	2,656	1,300	3,660	2,521	1,496
July R Aug R Sep R	549 543 541	425 422 418	300 298 297	29 29 29	259 258 257	205 201 201	203 205 205	494 492 491	237 236 235	1 015 1 012 1,010	330 331 331	1,352	2,644	1,304	3,594	2,501	1,497
Oct R Nov R Dec	533 530 530	417 413 409	297 296 292	28 26 27	261 257 254	193 193 195	200 203 204	490 486 484	234 231 228	1,008 1,008 1,008	331 330 329						

\$12 FEBRUARY 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1982

GREAT BRITAIN		[Sep 198	1] R			[June 198	32] R		Maria In	Sep 1982	2] R		are from an
	or MLH of SIC		Female	I STATE OF THE STA	All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
010 4000			All	Part-			AII	Part-			All	Part-	
SIC 1968 All industries and services*		12,135	9,013	3,759	21,148	11,751	8,913	3,776	20,663	11,700	8,822	3,722	20,522
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	278.9	91-6	30-8	370-5	257-3	87.5	30-2	344-8	275-2	90.2	30-8	365-4
Index of Production industries	II-XXI		1,887.7	434-3	7,685-6	5,512.0	1,810-3	415-5	7,322-4	5,468-6	1,796-5	411.5	7,265-1
of which, manufacturing industries	III-XIX		1,687-1	369-2	5,924-4	4,043-3	1,611-4	350-7	5,654-7	4,003-1	1,598-0	347.0	5,601-1
Service industries*	XXII-												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	XXVII I 001	6,058·2 278·9 262·6	7,033·3 91·6 89·2	3,293·7 30·8 29·9	13,091·5 370·5 351·8	5,981·1 257·3 241·0	7,014-5 87-5 85-1	3,330·0 30·2 29·3	12,996-1 344-8 326-1	5,956·2 275·2 258·9	6,935·2 90·2 87·8	3,280·2 30·8 29·9	12,891·6 365·4 346·7
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Petroleum and natural gas	II 101 104	315·6 259·7 20·6	17·9 10·6 3·3	3·7 2·5 0·2	333·5 270·3 23·9	306·8 249·0 22·6	17·9 10·6 3·2	3·7 2·5 0·2	324·8 259·6 25·8	304-6 246-8 22-6	17·9 10·6 3·2	3·7 2·5 0·2	322·5 257·3 25·8
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	III 211 212 213 214 215	374·7 12·1 53·9 14·5 49·4 34·7	254·3 5·7 33·1 26·0 47·0 13·6	86·5 2·7 15·9 13·5 15·3 3·4	629·0 17·9 87·0 40·5 96·4 48·3	361·9 11·6 51·9 14·1 48·7 34·1	243·0 5·5 31·4 24·7 45·6 14·0	81.9 2.5 15.2 12.5 14.5 3.5	604·9 17·0 83·3 38·8 94·3 48·1	361·3 11·5 52·2 14·3 48·1 33·1	243·1 5·5 31·2 25·3 45·3 13·1	83·3 2·5 16·1 13·0 14·8 3·5	604·3 17·0 83·3 39·7 93·4 46·2
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	216	6·6 28·3	2·2 32·0	0.5	8.9	6·3 27·5	2·1 30·0	0.4	8·5 57·5	6·5 27·8	2.1	0.5	8·6 58·6
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries nes Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	218 219 221 229 231 232 239 240	26.7 19.3 5.4 22.1 51.8 16.5 19.2	28·6 4·8 1·2 16·8 11·8 7·0 11·2 13·3	8·0 1·1 0·3 4·7 2·1 1·6 0·9 1·7	55·3 24·1 6·6 39·0 63·5 23·4 30·4 27·6	25·4 18·7 5·0 21·5 48·2 16·6 18·6	26·8 4·7 1·0 16·6 10·8 6·9 10·5 12·4	6·9 1·4 0·3 4·7 1·9 1·6 0·9 1·6	52·1 23·4 6·0 38·1 59·1 23·5 29·1 26·1	25.8 18.8 4.8 21.9 48.2 16.2 18.3 13.9	27·2 4·6 1·0 16·8 10·8 6·6 10·3 12·3	6·7 1·3 0·2 5·0 1·9 1·5 0·8 1·6	53·0 23·4 5·8 38·7 59·0 22·8 28·6 26·2
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	IV 261 262 263	24·8 5·0 15·0 4·8	3·2 0·3 1·5 1·4	0·5 0·1 0·2 0·2	28·0 5·2 16·6 6·3	22·5 4·8 13·0 4·7	3·0 0·3 1·4 1·4	0·4 0·1 0·2 0·2	25·5 5·1 14·4 6·1	21·8 4·7 12·4 4·7	3·0 0·3 1·3 1·4	0·5 0·1 0·2 0·2	24·8 5·0 13·7 6·1
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and	V 271	289 ·5 114·0	113·7 21·6	20·3 3·2	403·2 135·5	277·7 108·7	110·1 20·7	20·1 3·1	387-8 129-3	272 ·7 104·9	108·3 20·1	19·7 3·2	381·0 124·9
preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	272 273 274 275	42·5 8·8 17·9 10·5	31·5 13·0 6·2 5·9	5·2 2·1 1·3 1·6	74·0 21·8 24·1 16·4	41·6 8·7 17·5 10·1	30·3 13·0 6·1 5·8	5.5 2.3 1.2 1.5	71·8 21·7 23·6 15·9	42·0 8·3 17·2 10·3	30·1 11·9 6·1 6·0	5·0 1·7 1·2 1·6	72·1 20·2 23·2 16·3
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	41·2 10·1 8·8 35·7	10·0 1·7 1·5 22·3	2·4 0·3 0·3 3·9	51·3 11·8 10·3 58·0	38·4 9·5 8·6 34·6	9·7 1·5 1·4 21·7	2·3 0·2 0·3 3·7	48·1 11·0 10·0 56·4	37·5 9·4 8·3 34·8	9·7 1·5 1·4 21·6	3·0 0·2 0·3 3·7	47·2 10·9 9·7 56·4
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323	277·9 120·7 29·3 47·6 35·2 24·9 20·1	36·1 11·2 4·5 5·1 6·5 4·8 4·0	7·0 1·8 0·9 1·4 1·3 1·0 0·7	313·9 132·0 33·8 52·7 41·7 29·7 24·1	262·0 112·4 29·1 44·9 32·9 24·0 18·7	32·6 9·6 4·3 4·7 5·9 4·3 3·8	6·2 1·2 0·8 1·3 1·1 0·9 0·8	294-6 121-9 33-4 49-6 38-9 28-3 22-4	255·3 109·2 28·0 43·6 32·7 23·5 18·2	31·9 9·1 4·2 4·8 6·0 4·2 3·7	6·2 1·3 0·9 1·5 1·1 0·7 0·8	287·1 118·3 32·2 48·3 38·7 27·8 21·9
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textiles machinery and accessories Construction and accessories	VII 331 332 333 334 335	647·9 17·5 46·7 59·7 27·7 12·8	118·9 3·1 7·7 11·8 3·8 2·4	24·3 0·9 2·1 1·9 0·5 0·6	766·7 20·6 54·3 71·5 31·5 15·2	611·0 16·2 42·3 57·7 26·3 10·4	111·2 3·0 7·0 11·2 3·5 2·0	23·5 0·7 2·4 1·8 0·4 0·5	722·2 19·2 49·4 68·9 29·8 12·4	606·5 15·9 42·1 57·4 25·4 10·1	109·5 2·9 7·0 11·1 3·4 1·8	23·5 0·7 2·4 1·8 0·4 0·5	716·1 18·8 49·1 68·5 28·8 12·0
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant	336 337 338 339	27·7 47·6 12·3 151·1	3·2 7·1 4·7 31·7	0·5 1·5 0·4 6·9	30·9 54·8 17·0 182·8	23·7 46·2 11·9 144·1	3·0 6·6 4·5 29·8	0·6 1·3 0·4 6·8	26·7 52·8 16·5 173·9	23·5 46·2 11·8 143·3	3·1 6·6 4·2 29·5	0·7 1·3 0·4 6·7	26·6 52·8 16·0 172·8
and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering nes	341 342 349	108·5 19·6 116·6	13·8 5·7 23·9	2·9 0·5 5·8	122·3 25·3 140·5	102·0 18·7 111·5	12·6 5·4 22·5	2·7 0·4 5·7	114·6 24·1 134·1	100·7 18·3 111·8	12·4 5·2 22·3	2·8 0·4 5·5	113·1 23·5 134·1
nstrument engineering Photographic and document	VIII	88.88	44.6	8.9	133-5	86-1	42.8	9-1	128-9	87.9	43-2	8-1	131-1
copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments	351 352 353	8·7 4·0 16·1	3·3 3·8 10·9	0·7 0·4 3·0	12·0 7·7 27·0	8·6 3·5 15·5	3·4 3·4 10·4	0·8 0·3 3·4	11·9 6·8 25·9	8·4 4·1 15·7	3·3 3·9 10·2	0·7 0·3 2·7	11·7 8·0 26·0
and systems	354	60-1	26.7	4.9	86.8	58-5	25.8	4.7	84.3	59.8	25.8	4.3	85.5
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1X 361 362	450·9 89·3 26·3	221·7 24·5 9·1	39·2 3·8 1·2	672·6 113·8 35·3	432.6 85.0 25.8	209·7 23·9 8·8	35·8 3·4 1·0	642·3 108·9 34·6	435·0 85·9 25·9	210·4 24·2 8·7	36·7 3·6 1·1	645·5 110·1 34·7
and equipment Radio and electronic components	363 364	39·0 60·2	22·2 50·4	2·3 11·7	61·2 110·7	37·2 58·3	21·8 48·0	2·6 10·4	59·0 106·3	37·2 59·9	21·4 48·3	3·1 10·3	58·6 108·2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital	365 366	12·5 45·0	12·0 16·1	2·4 2·0	24·5 61·1	12·2 44·1	11·2 15·1	2·2 1·8	23·4 59·2	12·1 43·8	10-5 15-1	2·0 1·8	22·6 58·9
goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368 369	80·5 32·6 65·5	29·7 16·6	4·2 2·7	110.2	78·0 28·9	28·7 14·0	4·1 2·7	106·7 42·8	78·9 28·6	29·1 14·5	4·2 2·7	108-0
hipbuilding and marine engineering	X	65·5 133·0	41.1	9·0 2·7	106·6 144·3	63·0 129·3	38·3 11·2	7·4 2·5	101·4 140·5	62-5	38.7	7.9	101.2

Employees in employment: September 1982 1 • 4

THOUSAND	Order	[Sep 198	1] B			Jun 1982	1 B	-		[Sep 1982	21 R		
GREAT BRITAIN	or MLH	l 	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
			AII	Part-			All	Part-			All	Part-	
SIC 1968	XI	520.8	69.3	7.7	590-1	486.7	64.0	7·3	550.7	478.9	62.2	time 6-8	541.1
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	380 381	24·1 289·0	1·6 38·2	0·1 4·4	25·7 327·2	22-8	1·8 35·4	0·1 4·3	24·5 304·2	20·8 265·0	1·3 34·3	0·1 3·9	22·1 229·3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal	382	7.0	2.3	0.4	9.3	5.9	1.7	0.3	7.6	6.1	2.1	0.4	8.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track	383	159-3	25-3	2.5	184-5	150-2	23.2	2.3	173-4	148-2	22.7	2.1	171.0
equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	384 385	16·7 24·6	0·9 1·0	0·2 0·1	17·7 25·7	15·7 23·5	0·9 1·0	0·2 0·1	16·6 24·5	15·6 23·1	0.9	0·2 0·1	16·5 24·1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated	XII 390 391	332-5 47-9 11-0	112·9 11·3 4·2	28·2 3·3 0·7	445.4 59.2 15.2	322-5 47-5 10-7	107·5 10·9 3·8	28·0 3·1 0·8	430·0 58·4 14·5	314·4 45·4 10·3	103·7 10·4 3·7	25·5 3·0 0·8	418·1 55·8 14·0
tableware, etc Rolts nuts, screws, rivets, etc	392 393	5·8 14·9	4·2 5·0	1·3 1·0	10·0 19·9		3·8 4·4	1·4 0·7	9·3 17·9	5·4 13·1	3·7 4·3	1·1 1·0	9·2 17·4
Wire and wire manufacturers Cans and metal boxes	394 395 396	20·8 21·8 11·8	4·9 10·1 7·3	1·0 2·4 1·7	25·6 32·0 19·1	20·0 20·5 10·8	4·7 9·3 7·5	1·0 2·2 1·9	24·6 29·8	19·7 19·6	4·7 9·2	1.0	24·4 28·8
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries nes	399	198.4	65.8	16.9	264.3	194.2	63.1	16.9	18·3 257·3	11·3 189·5	6.5	1·5 15·1	17·8 250·8
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	XIII 411	169·3 15·4	145·4 2·3	27·5 0·3	314·7 17·7	160·7 14·4	138·7 2·1	26.4 0.3	299·4 16·5	158·3 14·2	138·4 1·9	26.7 0.3	296·7 16·1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	13.0	10.3	2.0	23.3	12.0	9-1	1.7	21.1	12.0	9.0	1.7	21.0
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	413 414	12·9 30·5	9·3 21·5	1·8 4·8	22·2 52·0	12·4 29·2	8·8 20·0	1·7 4·5	21·2 49·1	12·0 28·5	8·7 19·3	1·6 4·3	20·7 47·8
Jute Rope, twine and net	415 416	3·2 2·0	1.3	0·1 0·3	4·5 3·9	2·9 2·1	1·2 1·8	0·1 0·4	4·2 4·0	2·9 2·3	1·2 2·0	0·1 0·3	4·1 4·3
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	417 418 419	26·9 1·8 13·9	59·5 2·4 6·6	10·3 0·5 1·0	86·4 4·2 20·5	26·3 1·8 12·4	59·7 2·6 5·6	10·3 0·5 0·8	86·1 4·4 18·0	26·4 1·6 12·2	59·5 2·4 5·5	10.2	85·9 4·1 17·7
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	5.9	5.3	1.0	11.2	5.7	5.1	0.9	10.8	5.6	5.0	0.9	10.6
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422 423	7·3 23·1	11.6	2.4	18·9 32·4	6·9 21·9	10·3 8·8	2·8 1·6	17·3 30·7	6·9 21·3	11·6 8·6	3·5 1·8	18·6 29·9
Other textile industries Leather, leather goods and fur	429 XIV	13·3 16·3	13.4	0·7 4·0	17·4 29·8	12·6 15·8	3·7 12·8	0·7 3·6	16·2 28·6	12.3	3·6 12·5	0·6 3·5	15.9
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	9.9	3.6	1.0	13.5	9.7	3.6	1.1	13.3	10.1	3.6	1.1	28·5 13·6
Leather goods Fur	432 433	4·6 1·8	7·9 1·9	2·3 0·6	12·5 3·8	4·4 1·7	7·3 1·9	1·9 0·5	11·7 3·6	4·3 1·7	7·1 1·8	1·8 0·6	11.4
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	XV 441 442 443	65·1 2·7 8·1 6·8	200·2 9·9 28·1 20·3	33·7 1·7 3·6 3·2	265·3 12·7 36·2 27·0	62·1 2·6 7·8 6·2	198·0 • 9·4 26·9 21·9	30·5 1·5 3·4 2·5	260·1 12·0 34·7 28·1	61·2 2·5 7·5 5·7	195·6 9·5 26·3 20·4	30·5 1·4 3·5 2·5	256·8 12·0 33·8 26·2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.6	25.3	3.7	30.9	5.8	26.3	2.9	32.1	5.5	25.9	3.2	31.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries nes	445 446 449	11·3 1·3 4·3	64·8 2·7 18·8	12·7 0·8 4·4	76·2 4·0 23·0	10·7 1·2 4·1	64·1 2·7	11.8	74·8 3·9	11.0	65·1 2·5	11.4	76·1 3·8
Footwear	450	25 0	30.2	3.6	55.2	23.7	17·9 28·8	3·9 3·5	22·0 52·4	4·1 23·6	17·7 28·2	4·0 3·6	21·8 51·7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc nes	461 462 463 464 469	166·7 28·5 24·9 45·4 15·2 52·5	46·8 3·5 19·5 13·5 1·3 9·0	8·2 0·8 2·1 2·9 0·3 2·2	213·4 32·0 44·4 58·9 16·6 61·6	161·5 27·1 25·1 41·9 14·8 52·6	44.9 3.3 18.9 12.2 , 1.3 9.2	8·0 0·8 1·9 2·6 0·3 2·5	206·5 30·4 44·0 54·2 16·1 61·9	157-6 26-8 23-7 41-3 14-5 51-3	43·7 3·2 18·0 12·2 1·3 9·0	7·2 0·7 1·3 2·5 0·2 2·4	201·3 30·0 41·7 53·6 15·8 60·3
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	XVII 471	171·8 55·1	43.9 9.2	12·0 2·9	215·7 64·3	161-4	40.8	12.0	202-2	163-6	41.0	12.0	204-5
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	472 473	62·1 9·1	15·7 8·3	3·8 1·6	77·9 17·4	53·8 56·5 8·7	8·7 14·8 7·0	3·4 3·6 1·5	62·5 71·3 15·7	55·1 57·3 8·8	8·6 14·8 7·5	3·2 3·4 1·9	63·7 72·1 16·3
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	474 475	25·1 8·3	5·1 2·2	1·9 0·6	30·1 10·5	23·3 7·9	4·8 2·2	1.8	28·2 10·1	23·0 7·8	4.7	1.8	27·8 9·9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	12-1	3.4	1.2	15.5	11-2	3.3	1-1	14-5	11.6	3.2	1.1	14.8
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper,	XVIII 481	344.5 38.6	163·8 8·8	37·5 1·5	508·3 47·4	333.6 36.4	159·5 7·9	37·1 1·3	493 ·1 44·3	332.0 35.9	158·8 7·8	35·7 1·4	490·7 43·7
board and associated materials Manufactured stationery	482 483	44·7 16·0	23.4	5.0	68-1	43.5	22.2	4.7	65.6	43.0	21.8	4.4	64.7
Printing publishing of newspapers	484	13·3 73·6	10·9 7·7 24·4	2·1 1·5 6·8	27·0 21·0 98·0	15·5 12·8 73·2	10·3 7·1 24·1	1·9 1·4 6·7	25·8 20·0 97·4	15·1 12·8 73·6	9·9 7·1 24·0	1·8 1·3 7·0	25·0 19·8 97·6
Other printing, publishing	486	26.6	15.9	3.0	42.5	25.5	18-0	2.5	43.5	25.8	18.3	2.4	44.1
bookbinding, engraving, etc Other manufacturing industries	489 XIX	131·7 162·8	72·6 87·6	17·6 21·1	204.4	126.7	69.9	18.7	196.6	126-0	69.8	17-4	195.8
Linoleum, plastics, floor-coverings	491	59-1	16.9	3.1	250·4 76·0	155.9 56.0	81.4 16.1	18.3	237·3 72·1	153.6 54.4	81.6 15.6	18·4 2·6	235·2 70·0
leather-cloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages	492 493	6·8 4·1	1·8 4·1	0·3 1·0	8·6 8·2		1·3 3·9	0·2 0·9	6·3 7·7	5·0 4·0	1·3 4·0	0·2 0·9	6·3 7·9
Miscellaneous stationers' and de	494 495	13-5	17·5 3·7	5·0 0·6	31·0 7·5		15·5 3·7	3·8 0·5	28·3 7·5	13·1 3·7	16·1 3·5	4·3 0·5	29·2 7·2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	64·9 10·7	35·1 8·5	9.3	100·0 19·2	63.8	33·0 7·9	8·3 1·9	96·8 18·5	63·7 9·8	33·1 8·0	8·2 1·8	96·8 17·8
Construction	500	975-4	114-3	47.5	1,089-7	897.7	114-3	47.5	1,012-0	895.7	114-3	47.5	1,010.0
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity	XXI 601	269-6 78-8	68·4 27·0	13·9 5·2	338·0 105·8	264·2 77·4	66·7 26·1	13·6 5·0	330·9 103·5	265·2 77·2	66·3 25·9	13·3 4·9	331.5
Water supply	602	138·0 52·8	31·3 10·0	6·7 2·0	169·3 62·8	132·6 54·2	30·2 10·4	6.6	162·8 64·6	132·0 56·0	30·0 10·4	6.4	103·0 162·0 66·4

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1982

GREAT BRITAIN		[Sep 1981] R			[Jun 1982] R			[Sep 1982] R		
	or MLH of SIC		Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	formula july	All
SIC 1968			AII	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Transport and communication	XXII	1,136.9	282-3	57.5	1,419-1	1,094-6	268-7	54.7	1,363-4	1,084-7	267-8	55.0	1,352-4
Railways Road passenger transport	701 702	183-6 165-8	14·6 28·4	0·9 6·4	198·2 194·2	177·9 160·7	13·7 26·8	0·8 5·0	191·6 187·5	176·2 160·4	13·5 27·4	0·8 5·2	189-6 187-8
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	157-6	21.2	8.4	178.7	157-0	20.8	8.9	177-8	154.5	21.0	9.1	175.
Other road haulage	704	16.6	3.0	1.2	19.6	15·5 50·3	2·9 6·2	1.2	18·4 56·5	15·0 48·4	2·9 6·0	1·2 0·6	18- 54-
Sea transport	705 706	56·5 53·1	7·0 4·8	0·7 1·3	63·5 57·9	47.0	4.6	1.2	51.7	44.9	4.6	1.2	49.
Port and inland water transport Air transport	707	61.6	23.2	0.8	84.8	52.7	18.7	0.9	71.4	52.5	18.6	0.9	71
Postal services and telecommunications	708	323.0	103.8	20.9	426.8	318.8	102.9	20.6	421.8	318-0	100.7	20.5	418
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	119-2	76.3	16.9	195.5	114.7	72.1	15.5	186.7	114.8	73.1	15.5	187
stributive trades	XXIII	1,207-6	1,510-8	772-6	2,718-4	1,183-5	1,472-3	767-5	2,655.8	1,179-4	1,464-0	763-7	2,643
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	154.0	70.9	25.4	224.9	152.7	69.8	25.9	222.5	152-4	69.2	25.5	221
Wholesale distribution of petroleum			0.0	0.0	22.0	25.9	5.9	0.5	31.7	24.4	5.8	0.4	30
products	811 812	27·0 159·6	6·2 107·3	0·6 33·2	33·2 267·0	156.1	102.4	32.4	258.5	156.2	103.7	33.2	259
Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink	820	230.9	386.3	232.0	617.2	228.0	379.5	233-1	607.5	228.7	373.8	230.5	602
Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders'	821	390.2	855.9	454-2	1,246-1	377-3	829.8	448-8	1,207-1	375.3	827.6	447.9	1,202
materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	92.4	33.6	11.7	126-1	93.3	34.3	11.7	127-6	92.7	33.4	11.7	126
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	153.5	50.4	15.4	203.9	150-3	50.6	15-1	200-9	149.7	50.6	14.5	200
surance, banking, finance and	XXIV	619-9	689-3	212.7	1,309-2	618-6	681-1	211.0	1,299-9	618-4	685.7	210.4	1,304
business services Insurance	860	156.1	137.2	27.3	293.3	154.6	132.5	24.9	287.1	155-6	133-3	24-8	288
Banking and bill discounting	861	157.5	209.0	26.5	366.5	156-1	207-2	27.6	363.3	158-3	210.8	27.9	369
Other financial institutions	862	60.4	73.3	16.1	133.8	60.6	73.4	15.1	134.0	60.5	73.6	15.6	134
Property owning and managing, etc	863	60.1	60.2	27·8 3·9	120·2 40·0	62·3 21·6	60·3 18·9	28·7 4·3	122·6 40·5	60·4 22·7	59·7 19·3	26·7 4·3	120 42
Advertising and market research Other business services	864 865	21·5 131·7	18·4 171·9	108.0	303.6	131.8	170.3	107.9	302.2	130.0	170.4	108.6	300
Central offices not allocable	866	32.6	19.3	3.0	51.9	31.6	18.5	2.5	50.2	30.9	18.6	2.5	49
elsewhere									3.660-3	1,122-5	2,471.1	1,215.9	3,593
ofessional and scientific services Accountancy services †	XXV 871		2,476.0	1,215.3	3,599.7	1,138.0	2,522.0	1,257-3				657.1	1,679
Educational services Legal services †	872 873		1,151.5	661-4	1,692.4	555.5	1,185.0	696.4	1,740.5	538.9	1,140.2		
Medical and dental services Religious organisations †	874 875	302-2	1,083.5	479.9	1,385-7	303.0	1,091.9	484.5	1,395.0	304.8	1,093-3	486-0	1,398
Research and development services Other professional and scientific	876	77.8	29.6	5.6	107-4	75.6	28.6	5.3	104-3	75.4	28.4	5.1	103
services †	879	202.7	211.4	68.3	414-1	203.9	216.5	71.1	420.5	203.4	209-2	67.7	412
iscellaneous services *	XXVI	1,036-8		891-9	2,529-3	1,031-1	1,490.0	895-2	2,521.0	1,034.5	1,466-3	891-1	2,500
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	881	55.7	42.1	16.8	97.7	57.3	41·6 61·3	16·1 39·1	98·9 133·4	60·3 71·1	43·0 59·4	16·7 39·9	103 130
Sports and other recreations Betting and gambling	882 883	75·7 32·6	60·9 64·4	39·9 38·6	136·6 97·0	72·1 32·2	63.3	39.3	95.5	30.6	62.6	37.6	93
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	99.5	170.0	87-6	269-5	101.3	170.7	91.0	272.0	101.3	169.5	89.7	270
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	69.9	124.8	83.2	194.7	66.8	120.7	82.2	187.5	67.3	118-4	76.5	185
Public houses	886	69.8	176.5	147.4	246.3	69.8	178.6	149-1	248-4	67.9	176-3	150·9 69·2	244 129
Clubs	887 888	49·4 20·7	84·7 56·8	69·9 24·8	134·1 77·4	48·2 36·0	87·0 73·4	70·7 36·0	135·2 109·4	47·3 48·3	82·5 57·4	24.5	105
Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure	889	10.3	82.3	26.6	92.6	10.9	77.4	25.2	88.3	11.5	77.2	25.5	88
Laundries	892	13.5	29.0	10.4	42.5	13.0	28.3	10.6	41.3	12.8	28.2	10.4	41
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	893	4.9	15.1	8-6	19.9	5.5	14-4	7.4	19-9	4.9	13-6	7.3	18
Motor repairers, distributors,				44.7	480-3	355.7	110.0	42.6	465-8	354-4	109.4	44.5	463
garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes	894 895	366.4	113.8	1.0	4.8	355.7	1.8	1.0	465.8	3.0	1.8	1.0	403
Other services	899	165.4	470.6	292.5	636-0	159.4	461.3	284.9	620.8	153-9	467.0	297.4	620
					4 545 7	045.0	500.4	1110	4 405 7	0167	500.0	1111	1 407

Public administration ‡
National government service
Local government service

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region

Standard region		stries and	services			Index o	f Production es	Manufac industri		Service industries		Agricult- ure	Mining and
Tegio.	Male	Female	Part-time	All employees	Index (June 1974 = 100)		Index (June 1974 = 100)		Index (June 1974 = 100)		Index (June 1974 = 100)	forestry and fishing	quarrying
SIC 1968			in the second			II-XXI	Property of the second	III-XIX		XXII-XXVII		1	-H
South East 1981 Sep R	4,079 3,957	3,089 3,044	1,240 1,244	7,168 7,001	97·3 95·0	2,090	83·2 79·6	1,641 1,577	81·2 78·0	5,000 4,931	104·8 103·4	79 71	11
1982 June R Sep Greater Londo (included in	3,949	3,017	1,210	6,967	94-6	1,988	79.2	1,566	77.5	4,902	102.8	77	11
South East) 1981 Sep R	2,031 1,979	1,482 1,454	502 497	3,513 3,433	91·3 89·2	862 823	75·0 71·6	650 624	72·1 69·2	2,649 2,609	98·3 96·8	2	5
1982 June R Sep East Anglia	1,968	1,445	484	3,414	88.7	817	71.1	618	68.5	2,595	96.3	2 2	5 5
1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	397 387 388	279 278 277	121 125 130	676 665 666	101·7 100·0 100·2	233 221 220	88·9 84·4 84·0	182 174 173	88·9 85·0 84·5	402 407 406	112·7 114·1 113·9	42 37 40	2 2 2
South West 1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	874 847 847	651 653 648	303 311 314	1,525 1,500 1,495	100·4 98·7 98·4	495 477 473	84·5 81·5 80·8	371 359 355	82·8 80·1 79·2	979 976 972	110·9 110·5 110·1	51 47 50	11 11 11
West Midlands 1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	1,166 1,121 1,109	832 816 804	352 350 344	1,998 1,936 1,913	88·9 86·2 85·1	916 866 857	73·7 69·7 69·0	773 732 723	71·5 67·7 66·9	1,050 1,041 1,024	108·2 107·2 105·5	32 30 32	23 22 22
East Midlands 1981 Sep R 1982 June R	848 823	610 611	255 264	1,458 1,434	98·3 96·7	678 654	86·0 83·0	515 498	83·5 80·8	744 747	113·4 113·9	35 33	71 70
Sep Yorkshire and Humberside	821	602	256	1,423	96.0	650	82.5	493	80.0	738	112.5	35	69
1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	1,074 1,038 1,034	755 746 740	339 341 338	1,829 1,784 1,774	91·8 89·6 89·1	779 740 737	78-6 74-6 74-3	568 539 536	74·3 70·5 70·1	1,019 1,014 1,006	105·7 105·2 104·3	31 29 31	82 79 79
North West 1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	1,390 1,334 1,326	1,075 1,053 1,046	454 456 449	2,465 2,387 2,373	91·2 88·4 87·8	983 925 920	76·3 71·8 71·4	816 768 763	74·8 70·4 70·0	1,464 1,446 1,434	105·0 103·7 102·8	18 16 18	12 12 12
North 1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	653 629 622	474 470 465	204 201 197	1,127 1,099 1,087	90·5 88·3 87·3	469 446 439	73·8 70·2 69·1	339 323 317	72·6 69·2 67·9	643 639 634	108·4 107·8 106·9	15 13 14	41 39 38
Wales 1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	544 521 518	388 379 378	157 157 155	932 900 896	94·0 90·7 90·3	349 331 327	75·1 71·3 70·4	234 222	69·7 66·2	559 546	111·8 109·2	24 23	36 35
Scotland 1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	1,109 1,093 1,085	860 864 844	333 327 329	1,970 1,957	94·5 93·9	694 663	76·4 73·0	219 485 463	65·3 71·7 68·5	545 1,231 1,250	109·0 109·4 111·1	24 44 44	34 43 44
Great Britain 1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	12,135 11,751 11,700	9,013 8,913 8,822	3,759 3,776 3,722	1,929 21,148 20,663 20,522	92·6 94·8 92·7 92·0	7,686 7,322 7,265	72·1 79·4 75·7 75·1	456 5,924 5,655 5,601	67·4 76·9 73·4 72·7	1,231 13,091 12,996 12,892	109·4 107·2 106·4 105·6	371 345 365	334 325 323

Note. Figures after September 1981 are provisional.

^{*} Excludes private domestic service.

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

† These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government 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 as table 1-7.

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region

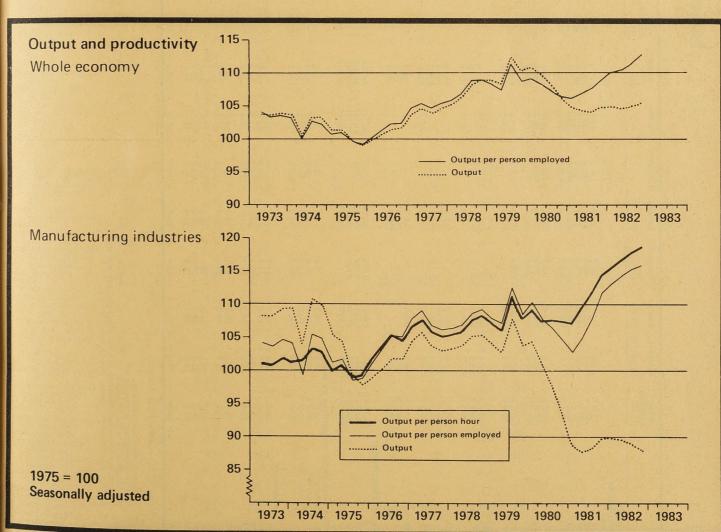
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Standard region	Food drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum and chemical products	Metal manu- facture	Engineering and allied industries	Textile, leather and clothing	Other manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	tive	Financial profession- al and miscellan- eous services	Public administra- tion and defence
SIC 1968	Ш	IV-V	VI	VII-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII
South East 1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	135 129 128	125 121 120	29 28 27	857 820 816	75 75 73	420 404 402	334 311 310	103 100 101	609 580 573	985 959 953	2,844 2,838 2,823	563 553 553
Greater London included in South East)												
1981 Sep R 1982 June R Sep	69 65 64	48 46 45	12 11 10	296 281 280	43 43 41	182 179 178	162 151 151	45 43 43	374 356 351	477 464 460	1,484 1,473 1,466	315 316 317
East Anglia 1981 Sep R 1982 June R	39 37	10	2 2	75 72	10 10	46 44	38 35	10 10	45 44	91 89	230 238	36 35
Sep South West	38	9	2	71	9	44	35	10	44	89	237	35
981 Sep R 982 June R Sep	52 51 51	17 16 16	6 6	190 183 182	29 28 27	78 76 73	84 78 77	29 29 29	86 83 83	205 202 201	577 583 580	111 108 108
Vest Midlands 981 Sep R 982 June R	48 47	20 20	80 76	454 423	33 32	137 134	89 82	31 30	92 90	235 229	585 584	138 137
Sep East Midlands 981 Sep R	47 50	20	75 26	417 192	32 139	132	82 69	23	90	171	573 416	137
982 June R Sep orkshire and	50 50 50	25 26	25 24	182 179	136 134	80 80	64 64	23 23 23	76 76	164 166	426 416	79 80
Humberside 981 Sep Ř 982 June R	80 78	35 34	59 55	203 190	95 92	96 92	96 89	33	105 102	229 225	576 579	109
Sep lorth West	78	34	52	189	92	92	89	33	101	225	571	108
981 Sep R 982 June R Sep	97 92 92	99 93 92	17 17 16	336 319 317	112 105 105	155 143 141	116 108 107	39 38 38	156 149 147	318 309 308	828 827 819	162 160 160
orth 981 Sep R 982 June R	28 27	50 48	30 26	147 140	30 - 30	· 54 52	70 64	20	64 61	139 134	354 359	86 85
Sep /ales	27	46	26	137	30	52	64	20	62	132	355	85
981 Sep R 982 June R Sep	18 17 17	19 18 17	40 37 36	95 91 89	21 20 20	42 40 40	58 53 53	21 20 20	55 52 51	101 98 100	321 315 312	81 81 81
cotland 981 Sep R 982 June R Sep	81 78 77	31 29 28	26 25 23	204 195 193	65 61 60	78 76 75	138 128 127	28 28 28	129 126 124	244 246 245	707 730 712	151 149 149
reat Britain 981 Sep R 982 June R Sep	629 605 604	431 413 406	314 295 287	2,753 2,615 2,590	610 588 582	1,188 1,139 1,132	1,090 1,012 1,010	338 331 331	1,419 1,363 1,352	2,718 2,656 2,644	7,438 7,481 7,399	1,516 1,496 1,497

EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices † of output, employment and productivity

UNITED	Whole ed	conomy					Index o	f production	industri	es			Manufa	cturing indu	stries	
KINGDOM	including	MLH 104	. 9	excludin	g MLH 104†		includir	ng MLH 104	- Capital	excludi	ng MLH 104	†				
	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output#	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person em- ployed	Output per person hour
1972 1973 1974 1975	97-9 103-6 102-0 100-0	R 98·1 100·1 100·5 100·0	R 99-9 103-6 101-5 100-0	97·8 103·5 102·0 100·0	R 98·1 100·1 100·5 100·0	R 99.8 103.5 101.5 100.0	101·6 109·7 105·7 100·0	R 103·1 104·5 104·1 100·0	R 98·6 104·9 101·5 100·0	101·4 109·5 105·7 100·0	R 103·1 104·6 104·1 100·0	R 98·3 104·8 101·5 100·0	99·6 108·8 107·5 100·0	R 103·9 104·5 104·7 100·0	R 95.9 104.2 102.7 100.0	R 94·5 101·2 101·8 100·0
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	101·8 104·6 108·1 110·3 107·1 104·5	99·3 99·3 99·9 101·1 100·1 96·5	102·6 105·3 108·2 109·1 107·0 108·3	101·3 102·9 105·6 106·7 103·5 100·4	99·3 99·3 99·9 101·1 100·1 96·4	102·1 103·6 105·7 105·6 103·4 104·2	102·5 106·8 110·6 113·2 105·6 100·1	97·2 96·8 96·7 96·4 92·3 84·5	105·5 110·3 114·4 117·6 114·4 118·6	101·1 102·6 104·5 104·4 96·6 90·2	97·2 96·7 96·6 96·2 92·2 84·3	104·0 106·0 108·2 108·5 104·8 107·0	102·0 103·9 104·5 104·6 95·1 89·0	96·9 97·1 96·7 95·5 90·1 81·4	105·3 107·1 108·1 109·5 105·5 109·4	105·1 106·0 107·2 108·7 107·4 118·0
1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109-6 108-0 106-2 104-7	101·2 100·7 99·9 98·7	108·3 107·2 106·3 106·1	105·9 104·3 102·7 100·9	101·1 100·7 99·8 98·7	104·8 103·6 102·9 102·2	R 110·7 107·5 103·7 100·5	94·9 93·6 91·5 89·1	116·6 114·9 113·3 112·8	R 101·5 98·6 95·1 91·1	94·8 93·5 91·3 89·0	107·1 105·5 104·1 102·3	R 100·8 97·6 93·3 88·7	93·5 91·7 89·1 86·2	107·8 106·5 104·7 102·9	107·5 107·5 107·4 107·1
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	R 104·3 104·0 104·7 104·9	97·7 96·7 96·1 95·4	106·7 107·5 108·9 110·0	R 100·2 100·0 100·7 100·7	97·6 96·7 96·0 95·3	102·7 103·4 104·9 105·6	99·5 99·3 100·6 101·1	86·9 85·1 83·5 82·4	114·5 116·7 120·5 122·7	89·6 89·6 90·8 90·6	86·8 85·0 83·3 82·2	103·2 105·4 109·0 110·3	87·9 88·4 89·8 89·8	83·9 82·0 80·4 79·3	104·8 107·8 111·7 113·2	109·5 111·6 114·4 115·6
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	104-6 104-9 105-3	94·8 94·3 93·5	110·4 111·2 112·7	100·4 100·3 100·7	94·7 94·2 93·5	106·0 106·5 107·7	100·8 101·2 101·4	81·1 80·3 79·1	124·3 126·0 128·2	90·3 89·9 90·0	80·9 80·1 78·9	111·7 112·3 114·1	89·5 89·0 88·0	78·2 77·2 76·0	114·4 115·3 115·8	116·7 118·0 118·6

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



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)
IVILIAN MPLOYMENT ears				,									No.			Indices	1975 = 10
972 973 974 976	97.6 R 100.0 R 100.3 100.0 92.1 R	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
977 978 979	99·3 R 99·9 R 101·2 R	102·6 102·2 103·4	101·6 102·5 103·7	99·0 99·0 100·2	103·9 107·4 111·7	103·5 106·0 107·1	101·6 101·9 102·0	98·8 99·6 100·9	100·9 103·5 106·7	101·8 102·3 103·4	102·3 103·5 104·9	100·6 101·2 102·4	106·9 108·6 109·7	98·0 95·3 93·3	100·9 101·3 102·9	96·7 97·3 98·2	107·2 111·9 115·1
980 981	100·7 R 96·4 R	106·4 108·5	104·3 104·6	100-1	114·8 117·8		102·0 101·3	101·8 101·0	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
uarters 980 Q2 Q3 Q4	100·7 R 99·8 R 98·5 R	106·0 106·9 107·3	104·7 103·1 104·8	 ::	114·1 114·7 116·2		101.6	101·9 101·8 101·8	::	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
981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96·7 R 96·4 R 96·1 R 95·2 R	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	101·5 101·2 100·9 100·5		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
982 Q1 Q2 Q3	94·0 R 94·0 R 93·5 R	109·2 109·0 108·6	109.0	::	116·2 114·8 113·3			99·9 99·5 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
IVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 975 979 980 981	24,704 R 25,010 R 24,865 R 23,819 R	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	24,798 25,507 25,745 25,548	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	Thousa 85,846 98,824 99,303 100,397
ivilian employment: pro 981 Agriculture† Industry†† Services All	2·8 36·3 60·9 100·0	sector 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 43·5 51·0 100·0	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 ce 3.5 30.1 66.4 100.0
Manufacturing 971 972 973 974	34·0 32·9 32·3 32·4	26·6 25·5 25·6 25·2	29·7 29·7 	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 co 24·7 24·3 24·8 24·2
975 976	30·9 30·2	23·4 23·5	30·1 29·6	30·1 29·1	20·2 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
77 78 79	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
980	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.

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

GREAT	OVERTIME	mile a		OI t-ti	4.4	SHORT-	TIME				Sit vill			
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	overtime wo	orked	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of week		Stood of or part of	f for whole f week		
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hourslos	t	Opera-	Percent-	Hourslos	t
			per opera- tive working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	tives (Thou)	age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1,801 1,793 1,724 1,399 1,122 1,189	34·6 34·8 34·2 29·5 26·7 30·1	8·7 8·6 8·7 8·3 8·2 8·4	15·58 15·50 14·90 11·58 9·62 9·97		13 5 8 20 15 8	495 199 317 810 599 304	35 32 42 253 310 125	362 355 455 3,129 3,608 1,335	10·2 11·0 10·6 12·1 11·3 10·7	48 37 50 274 325 132	0·9 0·7 1·0 5·9 7·7 3·4	857 554 772 3,938 4,206 1,499	17·4 15·1 15·0 14·3 12·5 12·4
Week ended	1,210	25.9	8.2	9.96	10.05	33	1,311	338	4,106	12.1 -	371	8.0	5,417	14.6
1980 Sep 13 R Dec 13 R 1981 Mar 14 R June 13 R 1981 Sep 12 R 1981 Dec 12 R	1,161 1,054 1,133 1,175	26·3 24·7 27·1 28·1 30·6	7·9 8·1 8·1 8·5 8·4	9·19 8·51 9·23 9·98 10·59	8·54 8·28 8·89 10·07 9·99	32 19 10 8 6	1,287 771 389 320 247	473 494 293 183 142	6,188 6,059 3,277 1,960 1,516	13·1 12·3 11·2 10·7	506 513 303 191 148	11·4 12·0 7·2 4·6 3·6	7,475 6,829 3,667 2,280 1,763	14·8 13·3 12·1 11·9
1982 Jan 16 R Feb 13 R Mar 20 R Apr 24 R May 22 R	1,091 1,207 1,254 1,192 1,233 1,241	26·9 29·8 31·1 29·7 30·8 31·1	8·1 8·4 8·3 8·2 8·6 8·5	8·91 10·20 10·36 9·71 10·58 10·54	10.08 10.23 10.16 9.65 10.30 10.14	7 12 11 6 7 5	272 487 433 239 280 201	149 150 145 136 120 113	1,678 1,585 1,545 1,476 1,265 1,233	11·2 10·6 10·6 10·8 10·5 10·9	156 162 156 142 127 118	3.9 4.0 3.9 3.7 3.2 3.0	1,950 2,071 1,978 1,716 1,545 1,434	12·5 12·8 12·7 12·1 12·2 12·2
June 19 R July 17 R Aug 14 R Sep 11 R Oct 16 R Nov 13 R	1,193 1,095 1,170 1,211 1,189	29·9 27·6 30·1 31·4 31·1	8·6 8·6 8·4 8·3 8·3	10·23 9·44 9·79 10·03 9·90	9·97 10·24 9·88 10·05 9·58	4 5 7 8 12	171 209 277 332 464	83 92 107 121 144	853 981 1,121 1,305 1,582	10·2 10·6 10·5 10·8 11·0 10·3	87 97 114 130 156 144	2·2 2·4 2·9 3·3 4·1 3·8	1,024 1,190 1,399 1,637 2,045 1,690	11.8 12.2 12.3 12.7 13.2 11.8
Dec 11 R SIC 1968	1,190	31.2	8-4	10·01 (Thou)	9.45		287	137	1,403	10.3	144	3.8	1,690	11.0
Week ended Decemb Food, drink and toba Food industries	er 11 1982 cco 162-7	36-2	9.5	1,550.7		0.5	18-8	3.7	25.7	7.0	4.1	0.9	44-4	10.7
(211-229) Drink industries (231-239)	132·8 26·0	36·7 37·8	9.7	1,292·1 232·6		0.1	2.8	2.2	14.5	6·6 7·5	2·3 1·9	0·6 2·7	17·3 27·1	7.7
Tobacco (240) Coal and petroleum	3.9	21·7 29·1	6·6 9·1	26·0 42·5			=	0.1	0.6	7.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	7.5
products Chemical and allied industries General chemicals	63.4	28·1 24·1	8·8 9·3	555·5 161·6		0·1 0·1	5·2 3·0	0.2	2·9 0·3	15·0 13·0	0·3 0·1	0·1 0·1	8·0 3·3	25·0 33·2
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311)	60·6 16·0	29.5 19.6	8·3 7·4	505·2 118·5		2·3 1·4	93·8 56·6	16·3 5·3	188·3 62·9	11·5 11·9	18·6 - 6·7	9·1 8·2	282·1 119·6	15·1 17·8
Other iron and steel (312-313)		37.8	8.5	197.6		0.9	37.1	7.4	78.0	10.6	8.3	13.5	115.1	13.9
Non-ferrous metals (321-323) Mechanical enginee Instrument engineeri Electrical engineerir Electrical machiner	ing 20.9 ng 125.7	34·3 36·5 26·8 33·4	8·8 8·6 7·5 8·4	189·1 1,369·7 156·3 1,055·6		1·1 0·2 0·2	45·3 8·3 7·1	3·6 25·8 2·0 10·6	47·4 268·0 20·7 99·3	13·0 10·4 10·3 9·4	3·6 26·9 2·2 10·7	5·8 6·2 2·9 2·9	47·4 313·3 29·0 106·5	13·0 11·6 13·0 9·9
(361) Shipbuilding and marine engineer	25.6	38·7 49·3	8·5 10·5	216·4 521·4		0.2	8.4	2·4 0·6	22·8 7·0	9·6 12·2	2·4 0·8	3·6 0·8	22·8 15·4	9·6 19·7
Vehicles Motor vehicle manu facturing (381)	102·2 - 64·2	28.1	7·1	724·2 455·5		0 ⋅ 3 0⋅3	11.0	21·6 18·0	219.6 186.4	10-2	21·9 18·3	6·0 8·2	230·6 197·4	10·5 10·8
Aerospace equipme manufacturing an repairing (383) Metal goods nes Textiles		31.6	6·8 7·8 7·9	211·9 734·9 444·5		0·7 0·6	28·8 24·4	0·6 16·5 10·7	5·7 177·0 106·0	10.7	0·6 17·2 11·3	0·7 5·8 4·9	5·7 205·9 130·5	9·3 12·0 11·6
Production of man- made fibres (411) Spinning and weavi of cotton, flax linen and man-ma	2·5		9.8	24.6			0.8		0.1			0.2	0.9	32.3
fibres (412-413) Woollen and worste (414)	7·9		7.2	56.7		0.1	2.2	1.0	8.6		1.1	3.2	10.8	9-8
Hosiery and other knitted goods (41	12·5 7) 8·5		9·3 6·4	116·2 54·6		0.1	5·6 9·4	3·5 3·8	38·3 33·6		3·6 4·0	9·5 5·7	43·8 43·0	12.1
Leather, leather goo and fur Clothing and footwe	4.4 ar 19.8		7·6 5·4	33·5 107·5		0·1 0·3	2·8 11·9	0·6 10·8	7·8 103·9		0·7 11·1	2·9 5·1	10·6 115·9	16·2 10·5
(441-449)	12.6	7.3	5·6 5·2	69·9 37·6		0·2 0·1	9·4 2·5	5·7 5·1	60·9 43·0	10.7	5·9 5·1	3-4 -	70·4 45·5	11.9
Bricks, pottery, glas cement, etc	S, 55.0	37.2	9·1 8·0	502·1 474·0		0.1	1·2 5·2	2.3	21·3 32·5	9.2	2.3	1.6	22·5 37·7	9·6 15·0
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper ma	100.5		8.2	874-0		_	1.0	2.9	31.1		2.9	0.9	32-2	10.9
Printing and publish	4) 35·6		8.7	310-1		1-	_	2.3	24.0		2.3	2.0	24.0	10.4
Other manufacturing industries	47.1	27.9	7·9 8·2	536·9 386·0		0.4	1·0 14·1	0·6 9·6	7·1 90·7		0·6 9·9	0·3 5·9	8·2 104·8	12·6 10·5
Rubber (491) All manufacturing industries	12·7 1,189·7	26.4	8·4 8·4	106.4		7.2	0·5 287·3	4·2 136·5		8.8	4·2 143·7	8·9 3·8	37·6 1,689·8	8.9
Motor El	.,103-7	31.2	0.4	10,010.6		1.2	201.3	130.5	1,402.5	10.3	143.7	3.8	1,089.8	11.8

Notes: Figures from October 1981 are provisional.
Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.
FEBRUARY 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S21

1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work

Operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

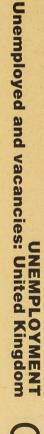
	All manuindustrie		Engin- eering, allied industries	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manuf industries Orders III	3	Engin- eering, allied industries	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	(except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	(except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
1959	100·9 103·9		96·3 99·4	104·9 107·9	108-6 110-1	99·1 100·1	103·3 102·4		102·8 101·7	104·9 101·7	104·5 104·8	102·0 101·7
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8		101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9	102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2	104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6	100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6	101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4		101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8	100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4	101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3	100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0
966 967 968 969 970	97·3 92·4 91·5 92·4 90·2		101·0 96·8 94·6 96·1 94·3	91·5 86·1 87·0 88·3 86·7	91·7 84·4 83·3 83·6 78·3	95·2 92·8 90·4 90·8 89·3	97·8 97·1 97·9 98·0 97·0		97·4 96·6 96·8 97·3 96·1	95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 95·4	98·5 97·3 98·3 97·7 96·9	98·1 98·0 98·3 98·4 97·5
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 R 979 R 980 R	73·8 74·9 73·9 72·0 65·3		76·5 78·0 77·8 75·6 69·4	74·3 75·7 76·0 74·9 67·0	58·8 59·3 57·4 54·9 46·3	79·8 80·0 77·5 77·4 75·4	93·1 94·0 93·8 93·5 90·5		91·1 92·2 92·0 91·6 89·0	93·7 93·3 93·4 93·1 88·2	93·8 94·2 94·0 93·9 90·3	95·1 95·8 95·6 95·7 94·8
981 R 982	57·5 54·9		61·6 58·8	56·8 51·2	41·2 40·0	71·2 68·4	89·3 90·4		87·1 88·5	85·9 86·0	91·2 93·4	94·3 94·3
Veek ended 980 Sep 13 R	64-8	63-1	69-0	64.9	45.0	76.3	89-1	89.0	87-6	85.7	89-1	94.5
Dec 13 R	60-3	58.5	63.8	58.9	42.3	74.3	87.8	87.6	85.8	82-4	88.6	94.7
981 Mar 14 R June 13 R	58·4 58·7	57·6 57·7	61·4 61·5	57·9 58·5	40·8 40·9	70·6 70·8	87·4 89·6	87·8 89·3	85·0 86·9	83·4 86·9	88·5 91·2	93·3 93·9
981 Sep 12 R Dec 12 R	59·4 58·1	57·8 56·4	62·3 61·1	56·9 53·8	41·6 41·3	72·4 71·1	90·7 90·5	90·6 90·3	88·3 88·3	87·7 85·4	92·1 93·0	94·9 94·9
982 Jan 16 R Feb 13 R Mar 20 R	56·8 57·0 56·9	56·3 56·3 56·1	60-1	53.4	40.6	68.1	89·3 90·1 90·2	90·5 90·6 90·6	88-4	86-2	92.8	93.4
April 24 R May 22 R June 19 R	56·6 56·7 56·6	55·5 55·4 55·7	59.7	52.2	40.8	69.4	90·0 90·6 90·6	89·9 90·3 90·3	88-8	86-2	93.4	94.4
July 17 R Aug 14 R Sep 11 R	53·4 46·3 55·2	55·5 55·4 53·7	58-3	50·1	39.6	68-8	91·0 91·2 90·4	90·2 90·6 90·2	88.5	85-6	93.3	94.4
Oct 16 R Nov 13 R Dec 11	54·9 54·2 54·0	53·6 52·9 52·4	56-9	48.9	39.1	67.4	90·4 90·2 90·5	90·6 90·5 90·3	88-4	85-6	93.9	94.8

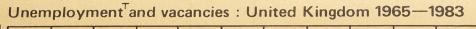
Note: Figures from October 1981 are provisional.

1.13 Overtime and Short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries: regions

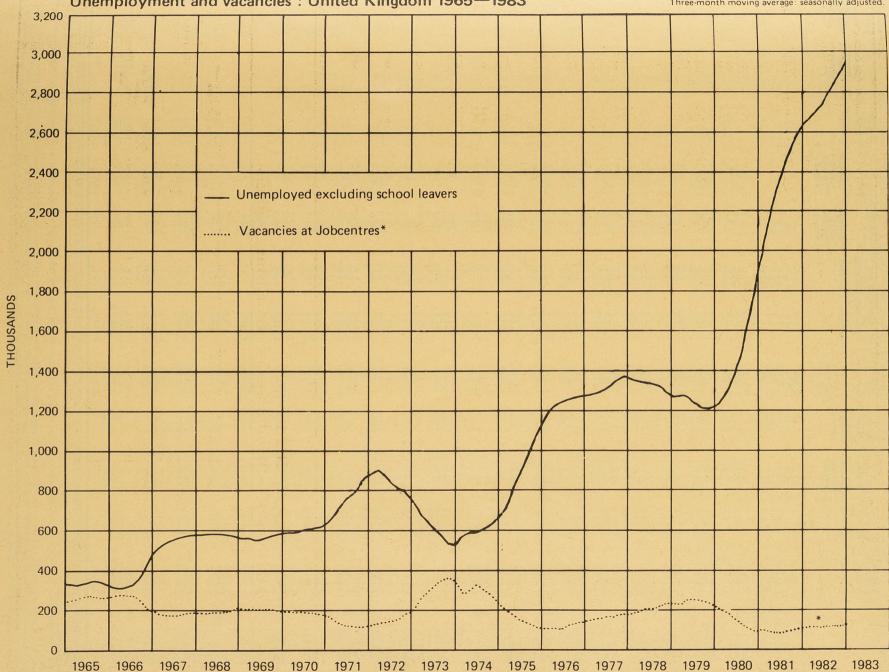
	OVERTI	ME			SHORT-	TIME							
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood o week	ff for whole	Working	part of w	eek	Stood o	ff for whole of week		
								Hours lo	st				1 6
		Percent-	Average per opera- tive						Average per opera- tive		Percent-	Hours Id	Average per
Week ended December 11, 1982	Opera- tives (Thou)	age of all opera- tives		(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	opera- tive on short- time
Analysis by region South East Greater London * East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	327·8 114·4 42·6 80·2 146·7 103·8 122·4 163·5 62·4 37·7 102·6	35-3 31-2 34-4 34-5 29-0 29-5 31-4 30-3 27-0 23-1 31-4	8·3 8·7 8·3 8·3 7·9 8·4 8·7 8·5 8·6 8·3 9·0	2,733·4 991·0 353·4 668·4 1,157·3 871·5 1,062·3 1,383·1 539·5 314·5 927·3	0·8 0·6 0·2 0·3 0·7 0·6 1·4 0·7 0·3 0·3	30.9 22.1 6.0 12.9 28.4 22.6 55.4 29.0 13.2 12.7 76.2	19.8 5.3 5.5 38.2 18.5 12.6 5.0 5.3	221·7 55·6 31·3 36·9 382·6 169·2 217·7 139·8 53·3 57·8 92·2	11·2 10·4 5·7 10·3 10·0 9·3 11·7 11·1 10·7 10·9 9·4	20·6 5·9 5·6 3·9 38·9 18·8 19·9 13·3 5·3 5·6 11·7	2·2 1·6 4·5 1·7 7·7 5·3 5·1 2·5 2·3 3·6	252·6 77·7 37·3 49·8 411·0 191·8 273·1 168·8 66·5 70·6 168·4	12-3 13-2 6-6 12-8 10-6 10-2 13-7 12-7 12-5 12-6 14-4

* Included in South East.





Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted.



*Vacancies at Jobcentres are only about a third of total vacancies. Note: Unemployment figures are on the new (claimant) basis. See notes to table 2-1.

UNE	MPL	OYMENT*	
	UK	summary	6

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALEANI	FEMALE										
KINGDOM	UNEMPLO	YED			UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	DING SCHOO	LLEAVERS		UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall				Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
			included in unem- ployed	school leavers †		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		aged under 60	aged 60 and ove
977 1978 1979 Annual 980 averages 981 1982	1,402·7 1,382·9 1,295·7 1,664·9 2,520·4 2,916·9	5·8 5·7 5·4 6·9 10·7 12·5	89·7 83·9 68·3 104·1 100·6 123·5		1,313·0 1,299·1 1,227·3 1,560·8 2,419·8 2,793·4		5.6 5.5 5.1 6.5 10.2 12.0					
978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1,465·5 1,425·1 1,379·0	6·1 5·9 5·7	48·6 38·3 30·3		1,416·9 1,386·8 1,348·8	1,356·8 1,346·0 1,343·8	5·6 5·6 5·6	-10·4 -10·8 -2·2	-5·1 -8·4 -7·8			
April 13 May 11 June 8	1,369·8 1,304·7 1,343·1	5·7 5·4 5·6	46·4 36·8 122·6	::- :::s	1,323·4 1,267·8 1,220·5	1,337·4 1,329·2 1,326·2	5·5 5·5 5·5	-6·4 -8·2 -3·0	-6.5 -5.6 -5.9		11	
July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,470·8 1,499·6 1,418·4	6·1 6·2 5·9	214-2 197-2 120-8		1,256-6 1,302-4 1,297-6	1,319·8 1,325·2 1,310·8	5·5 5·5 5·4	-6·4 5·4 -14·4	-5·9 -1·3 -5·1			
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,335·8 1,303·0 1,280·2	5·5 5·4 5·3	69·1 47·3 34·7		1,266·7 1,255·7 1,245·5	1,296·9 1,275·2 1,262·0	5·4 5·3 5·2	-13·9 -21·7 -13·2	-7·6 -16·7 -16·3			
979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,372·8 1,369·2 1,320·3	5·7 5·7 5·5	36·9 29·5 22·7		1,335·9 1,339·7 1,297·6	1,271·2 1,293·8 1,289·3	5·3 5·4 5·3	9·2 22·6 -4·5	-8·6 6·2 9·1		× 9c :: .	
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,260·9 1,218·9 1,234·5	5·2 5·0 5·1	18·8 29·3 114·8	- ::	1,242·2 1,189·6 1,119·7	1,253·4 1,253·5 1,232·7	5·2 5·2 5·1	-35·9 0·1 -20·8	-5·9 -13·4 -18·9			
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,347·3 1,344·9 1,292·3	5·6 5·6 5·4	186·4 158·2 96·7		1,160·9 1,186·7 1,195·6	1,227·0 1,213·9 1,211·8	5·1 5·0 5·0	-5·7 -13·1 -2·1	-8·8 -13·2 -7·0			
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,267·5 1,258·7 1,260·9	5·2 5·2 5·2	56·5 39·8 30·5		1,211·0 1,219·0 1,230·4	1,222·3 1,215·8 1,224·2	5·1 5·0 5·1	10·5 -6·5 8·4	-1.6 0.6 4.1	:: 1		
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,373·7 1,388·6 1,375·6	5·7 5·8 5·7	34·6 28·2 22·7		1,339·1 1,360·3 1,353·0	1,249·4 1,289·7 1,321·2	5·2 5·4 5·5	25·2 40·3 31·5	9·0 24·6 32·3			
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,418·1 1,404·4 1,513·0	5·9 5·8 6·3	39·3 36·3 142·8		1,378·8 1,368·1 1,370·1	1,367·5 1,413·5 1,468·8	5·7 5·9 6·1	46·3 46·0 55·3	39·4 41·3 49·2			
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,736·5 1,846·1 1,890·6	7·2 7·7 7·9	251·0 227·4 176·7		1,485·6 1,618·8 1,714·0	1,535·2 1,631·3 1,713·1	6·4 6·8 7·1	66·4 96·1 81·8	55·9 72·6 81·4			
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,916·4 2,016·0 2,099·9	8·0 8·4 8·7	121·9 91·5 77·1		1,794·5 1,924·5 2,022·8	1,806·7 1,918·9 2,014·4	7·5 8·0 8·4	93·6 112·2 95·5	90·5 95·9 100·4			
981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,271·1 2,312·4 2,333·5	9·6 9·8 9·9	80·5 68·9 58·1		2,190·6 2,243·5 2,275·4	2,094·0 2,166·0 2,238·1	8·9 9·2 9·5	79·6 72·0 72·1	95·8 82·4 74·6			
April 9 May 14 June 11	2,372·7 2,407·4 2,395·2	10·1 10·2 10·2	53·3 82·7 77·5		2,319·4 2,324·7 2.317·7	2,301·1 2,368·0 2,417·4	9·8 10·0 10·2	63·0 66·9 49·4	69·0 67·3 59·8			
July 9% Aug 13% Sep 10%	2,511·8 2,586·3 2,748·6	10·6 11·0 11·7	76·5 85·5 178·8		2,435·3 2,500·8 2,569·9	2,476·5 2,514·2 2,554·6	10·5 10·7 10·8	59·1 37·7 40·4	58·5 48·7 45·7		::	
Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,771·6 2,769·5 2,764·1	11·7 11·7 11·7	179·4 143·8 122·2		2,592·2 2,625·8 2,642·0	2,582·8 2,615·5 2,629·0	10·9 11·1 11·1	28·2 32·7 13·5	35·4 33·8 24·8			
982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,896·3 2,870·2 2,820·8	12·4 12·3 12·1	127·3 111·3 94·9		2,769·0 2,758·9 2,725·9	2,670·5 2,669·8 2,687·9	11.5 11.5 11.5	41·5 9·3 8·1	29·2 21·4 19·6			
April 15 May 13 June 10	2,818·5 2,800·5 2,769·6	12·1 12·0 11·9	86·9 104·5 99·0	120-2	2,731·6 2,695·9 2,670·6	2,715·1 2,739·8 2,772·7	11·7 11·8 11·9	27·2 24·7 32·9	14·9 20·0 28·3			
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,852·5 2,898·8 3,066·2	12·2 12·4 13·2	99·4 102·5 203·8	196·9 193·7	2,753·2 2,796·3 2,862·3	2,813·8 2,832·4 2,866·4	12·1 12·2 12·3	41·1 18·6 34·0	32·9 30·9 31·2			
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	3,049·0 3,063·0 3,097·0	13·1 13·2 13·3	174·2 147·5 130·6	:: 4	2,874·6 2,915·6 2,966·4	2,885·4 2,905·5 2,948·8 R	12·4 12·5 12·7	19·0 20·1 43·3 R	23·9 24·4 27·5 R	361 330	2,468 2,511 2,571	220 220 228
983 Jan 13	3,225.2	13.8	137.8		2,000-4	2,540.0 H	12.1	43.3 H	27.5 H	298	2,571	228

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).

MALE	No serious	Naga Cinada				FEMALE	odeniczna z .			Control of the			UNITED KINGDOM
UNEMPLO	YED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLU	IDING	UNEMPLO	OYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLU	JDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonall Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	
1,044·8 1,009·5 930·1 1,180·6 1,843·3 2,133·2	7·3 7·0 6·5 8·3 13·1 15·5	46·5 43·4 36·0 55·0 55·6 70·1	998·3 966·2 894·2 1,125·6 1,787·8 2,063·2		7·0 6·8 6·3 7·9 12·7 14·9	357·9 373·4 365·6 484·3 677·0 783·6	3·7 3·8 3·7 4·9 7·1 8·3	43·5 40·5 32·4 49·1 45·0 53·4	314·5 332·9 333·2 435·2 632·0 730·2		3·3 3·5 3·4 4·4 6·6 7·7		1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982
1,089·0 1,063·7 1,033·4	7·6 7·4 7·2	23·5 18·5 14·7	1,065·6 1,045·2 1,018·8	1,017·6 1,009·0 1,006·9	7·1 7·0 7·0	376·5 361·4 345·6	3·9 3·7 3·6	25·2 19·8 15·6	351·3 341·6 330·0	339·2 337·0 336·9	3·5 3·5 3·5	:: ::	1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9
974·7 985·6	7·1 6·8 6·9	24·0 18·7 65·8	996·5 956·0 919·8	997·1 989·3 984·5	6·9 6·9 6·9	349·3 329·9 357·5	3·6 3·4 3·7	22·4 18·1 56·8	326·9 311·8 300·7	340·3 339·9 341·7	3·5 3·5 3·5	::	April 13 May 11 June 8
,044·7	7·3	114·6	930·2	979·1	6·8	426·1	4·4	99·6	326·5	340·7	3·5	::	July 6
,059·6	7·4	106·8	952·8	978·9	6·8	440·0	4·5	90·4	349·6	346·3	3·6		Aug 10
,007·2	7·0	60·3	946·8	967·8	6·7	411·2	4·2	60·4	350·8	343·0	3·5		Sep 14
958·7	6·7	33·6	925·1	955·7	6·7	377·1	3·9	35·4	341·6	341·2	3·5		Oct 12
941·9	6·6	22·8	919·0	938·8	6·5	361·1	3·7	24·4	336·7	336·4	3·5		Nov 9
935·2	6·5	17·0	918·2	928·0	6·5	345·0	3·5	17·7	327·3	334·0	3·4		Dec 7
,006·8 ,011·4 978·0	7·1 7·1 6·9	18·6 15·2 11·6	988·2 996·3 966·3	937·1 956·1 951·2	6·6 6·7 6·7	366·0 357·7 342·3	3·7 3·6 3·5	18·3 14·3 11·0	347·7 343·4 331·3	334·1 337·7 338·1	3·4 3·4 3·4	:. ::	1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8
932·8 895·1 888·3	6·5 6·3 6·2	9·6 15·6 62·9	923·2 879·5 825·4	921·3 913·9 894·3	6·5 6·4 6·3	328·1 323·8 346·2	3·3 3·3 3·5	9·1 13·8 51·9	319·0 310·0 294·3	332·1 339·6 338·4	3·4 3·4 3·4	, 	April 15 May 10 June 14
935·8	6·6	100-8	835·0	886·8	6·2	411·5	4·2	85·6	325·9	340·2	3·4		July 12
933·1	6·5	86-7	846·4	877·1	6·1	411·8	4·2	71·5	340·3	336·8	3·4		Aug 9
899·0	6·3	49-0	850·0	874·8	6·1	393·3	4·0	47·7	345·6	337·0	3·4		Sep 13
890·2	6·2	27·4	862·8	881·7	6·2	377·3	3·8	29·1	348·1	340·6	3·4	::	Oct 11†
890·5	6·2	19·2	871·3	875·9	6·1	368·2	3·7	20·6	347·6	339·9	3·4		Nov 8
900·6	6·3	15·0	885·5	879·2	6·2	360·4	3·6	15·5	344·9	345·0	3·5		Dec 6
980·1	6·9	17·1	963·0	895·0	6·3	393·7	4·0	17·5	376·1	354·4	3·6		1980 Jan 10
994·6	7·0	14·0	980·6	923·7	6·5	394·0	4·0	14·2	379·7	366·0	3·7		Feb 14
986·5	7·0	11·2	975·2	944·0	6·7	389·2	4·0	11·5	377·7	377·2	3·8		Mar 13
017·0	7·2	20·9	996·1	979·1	6·9	401·1	4·1	18·5	382·6	388·4	3·9		April 10
008·0	7·1	19·3	988·7	1,010·4·	7·1	396·4	4·0	17·1	379·4	403·1	4·1		May 8
071·5	7·6	77·5	994·1	1,053·1	7·4	441·4	4·5	65·4	376·1	415·7	4·2		June 12
197·9	8·4	134·2	1,063·7	1,104·7	7·8	538·6	5·5	116·8	421·8	430·5	4·4		July 10
277·2	9·0	123·3	1,153·9	1,176·2	8·3	568·9	5·8	104·1	464·9	455·1	4·6		Aug 14
317·1	9·3	91·9	1,225·2	1,240·5	8·7	573·5	5·8	84·7	488·8	472·6	4·8		Sep 11
352·7	9·5	62·8	1,289·9	1,309·7	9·2	563·7	5·7	59·1	504·5	497·0	5·0		Oct 9
443·0	10·2	47·4	1,395·6	1,398·5	9·9	573·0	5·8	44·2	528·8	520·4	5·3		Nov 13
522·0	10·7	40·6	1,481·4	1,472·6	10·4	577·8	5·9	36·4	541·4	541·8	5·5		Dec 11
,649·7	11·8	42·9	1,606·8	1,534·8	10·9	621·3	6·5	37·6	583·7	559·2	5·9		1981 Jan 15
,689·0	12·0	37·0	1,652·0	1,591·1	11·3	623·4	6·5	31·9	591·5	574·9	6·0		Feb 12
,714·4	12·2	31·7	1,682·7	1,648·2	11·7	619·1	6·5	26·4	592·7	589·9	6·2		Mar 12
,749·0	12·5	29·4	1,719·6	1,697·6	12·1	623·7	6·5	23·9	599·8	603·5	6·3	:: :	April 9
,779·3	12·7	46·6	1,732·7	1,753·4	12·5	628·1	6·6	36·1	592·0	614·6	6·4		May 14
,775·2	12·6	43·6	1,731·6	1,791·9	12·8	620·0	6·5	33·9	586·1	625·5	6·5		June 11
845·1	13·1	43·0	1,802·1	1,834·2	13·1	666·7	7·0	33·5	633·2	642·3	6·7		July 9\$
890·2	13·5	48·2	1,842·0	1,861·7	13·3	696·1	7·3	37·3	658·8	652·5	6·8		Aug 13\$
983·4	14·1	98·7	1,884·8	1,890·0	13·5	765·2	8·0	80·1	685·1	664·6	7·0		Sep 10\$
005·4	14·3	98·5	1,906·9	1,912·3	13·6	766·1	8·0	80·8	685·3	670·5	7·0		Oct 8§
014·2	14·3	79·2	1,935·0	1,935·2	13·8	755·4	7·9	64·6	690·8	680·8	7·1		Nov 12
025·3	14·4	68·0	1,957·2	1,945·4	13·9	738·9	7·7	54·1	684·7	683·6	7·2		Dec 10
,122·8	15·4	71·0	2,051·8	1,978·4	14·3	773·5	8·2	56·3	717·2	692·1	7·3		1982 Jan 14
,106·5	15·3	62·3	2,044·2	1.982·1	14·4	763·8	8·1	49·0	714·7	697·7	7·4		Feb 11
,073·5	15·0	53·8	2,019·7	1,984·8	14·4	747·3	7·9	41·2	706·1	703·1	7·4		Mar 11
,075·0	15·0	50·0	2,025·0	2,004·7	14·5	743·5	7·8	36·9	706·6	710·4	7·5	::	April 15
,063·4	14·9	60·3	2,003·1	2,024·1	14·7	737·0	7·8	44·2	692·8	715·7	7·5		May 13
,042·9	14·8	57·2	1,985·7	2,047·4	14·8	726·7	7·7	41·8	684·9	725·3	7·6		June 10
,088·3 ,113·8 ,208·6	15·1 15·3 16·6	57·4 59·8 114·9	2,030·9 2,054·0 2,093·7	2,076·7 2,090·0 2,113·2	15·0 15·1 15·3	764·2 785·0 857·6	8·1 8·3 9·0	42·0 42·7 89·0	722·2 742·3 768·6	737·1 742·4 753·2	7·8 7·8 7·9		July 8 Aug 12
,207·4	16·0	97·3	2,110·1	2,130·1	15·4	841·6	8·9	76·9	764·7	756-0	8·0	307-6	Sep 9
,228·4	16·1	82·8	2,145·6	2,146·1	15·6	834·6	8·8	64·7	769·9	759-4	8·0		Oct 14
,268·0	16·4	74·1	2,193·9	2,178·5 R	15·8	829·0	8·7	56·5	772·5	770-3 R	8·1		Nov 11
,354-9	17-1	77-5	2,277.4	2,201.2	15.9	870.4	9.2	60.3	810.0	770·3 H	8.3	308-9	Dec 9 1983 Jan 13

GREAT BRITAIN	MALE AN	DFEMALE								Section 2		
	UNEMPLO					OYED EXCLU		L LEAVERS			LOYED BY DU	
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included un unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers:	Actual	Number	y adjusted Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change ove 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over*
1977 1978 1979 Annual 1980 average 1981 1982	1,344.9 1,320.7 1,233.9 1,590.5 2,422.4 2,808.5	5·7 5·6 5·2 6·8 10·5 12·4	84·7 78·6 63·6 97·8 94·0 117·3		1,260-2 1,242-0 1,170-3 1,492-7 2,328-4 2,691-3		5·5 5·4 5·0 6·4 10·1 11·8	IIIOIIII	ended			
1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1,404·5 1,365·1 1,319·9	6·0 5·8 5·6	45·2 35·5 27·8		1,359·3 1,329·6 1,292·1	1,301·0 1,289·8 1,287·1	5·5 5·5 5·5	-11·1 -11·2 -2·7	-5·8 -9·0 -8·3			
April 13 May 11 June 8	1,308·5 1,245·6 1,281·8	5·6 5·3 5·4	42·6 33·5 116·9		1,265·9 1,212·1 1,164·9	1,279·5 1,271·6 1,268·3	5·4 5·4 5·4	-7·6 -7·9 -3·3	-7·2 -6·1 -6·3			
July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,401·4 1,429·3 1,350·8	6·0 6·1 5·7	203·7 186·8 112·8		1,197·7 1,242·5 1,238·0	1,261·8 1,266·9 1,252·5	5·4 5·4 5·3	-6·5 5·1 -14·4	-5·9 -1·6 -5·3			
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,274·3 1,244·7 1,222·0	5·4 5·3 5·2	63·9 43·3 31·6		1,210·5 1,201·4 1,190·4	1,240·0 1,219·9 1,206·1	5·3 5·2 5·1	-12·5 -20·1 -13·8	-7·3 -15·7 -15·5			
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,311·6 1,307·7 1,260·7	5·6 5·5 5·3	34·1 27·0 20·6		1,277·5 1,280·8 1,240·1	1,214·6 1,236·0 1,231·8	5·2 5·2 5·2	8·5 21·4 -4·2	-8·5 5·4 8·6			
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,202·9 1,160·8 1,174·9	5·1 4·9 5·0	17·0 26·4 108·8		1,185·9 1,134·4 1,066·1	1,196·9 1,196·4 1,176·6	5·1 5·1 5·0	-34·9 -0·5 -19·8	-5·9 -13·2 -18·4			
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,279·0 1,276·9 1,226·3	5·4 5·4 5·2	176·1 148·7 89·1		1,102·9 1,128·2 1,137·2	1,169·9 1,156·9 1,154·7	5·0 4·9 4·9	-6·7 -13·0 -2·2	-9·0 -13·2 -7·3			
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,206·0 1,199·1 1,200·7	5·1 5·1 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	1,310·8 1,325·1 1,312·9	5·6 5·7 5·6	31·6 25·5 20·4		1,279·2 1,299·5 1,292·5	1,191·4 1,230·3 1,261·0	5·1 5·2 5·4	25·0 38·9 30·7	8·7 23·8 31·5			
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,353·4 1,340·3 1,444·3	5·8 5·7 6·2	36·0 32·9 135·8		1,317·4 1,307·3 1,308·5	1,305·8 1,350·8 1,404·6	5·6 5·8 6·0	44·8 45·0 53·8	38·1 40·2 47·9			
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,656·9 1,763·2 1,806·4	7·1 7·5 7·7	238·9 215·7 166·7		1,417·9 1,547·5 1,639·8	1,468·1 1,561·0 1,639·9	6·3 6·7 7·0	63·5 92·9 78·9	54·1 70·1 78·4		6 38 E 38	5.01 6.01 -4.1
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,831·6 1,929·4 2,011·3	7·8 8·2 8·6	114-1 84-8 70-8		1,717·5 1,844·7 1,940·5	1,729·6 1,838·3 1,931·3	7·4 7·8 8·2	89·7 108·7 93·0	87·2 92·4 97·1			
981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,177·5 2,218·1 2,239·1	9·5 9·6 9·7	74·5 63·2 53·1		2,103·1 2,154·9 2,186·0	2,008·6 2,079·0 2,149·1	8·7 9·0 •9·3	77·3 70·4 70·1	93·0 80·2 72·6			
April 9 May 14 June 11	2,279·2 2,311·5 2,299·3	9·9 10·0 10·0	48·9 76·5 71·5		2,230·3 2,235·1 2,227·8	2,211·7 2,276·3 2,324·8	9·6 9·9 10·1	62·6 64·6 48·5	67·7 65·8 58·6		1. 0. 0. 0.	
July 9§ Aug 13§ Sep 10§	2,413·9 2,488·3 2,643·2	10·5 10·8 11·5	70·8 80·2 167·8		2,343·1 2,408·2 2,475·4	2,383·4 2,421·0 2,460·9	10·3 10·5 10·7	58·6 37·6 39·9	57·2 48·2 45·4			
Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,667·7 2,667·7 2,663·0	11.6 11.6 11.6	169·9 136·1 115·3		2,497·8 2,531·6 2,547·6	2,488·5 2,520·7 2,534·1	10·8 10·9 11·0	27·6 32·2 13·4	35·0 .33·2 .24·4			
982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,790·5 2,765·5 2,717·6	12·3 12·2 12·0	120·7 105·2 89·9		2,669·8 2,660·3 2,627·7	2,573·7 2,582·9 2,590·1	11·3 11·4 11·4	39·6 9·2 7·2	28·4 20·7 18·7			
April 15 May 13 June 10	2,714·3 2,695·3 2,663·8	11.9 11.9 11.7	81·9 98·4 93·1	117-4	2,632·4 2,596·9 2,570·6	2,615·6 2,638·8 2,670·0	11·5 11·6 11·7	25·5 23·2 31·2	14·0 18·6	291	2,201	203
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,744·4 2,789·7 2,950·3	12·1 12·3 13·0	93·5 97·0 193·3	192·2 187·6	2,650 ¹ 8 2,692·7 2,757·0	2,710·8 2,728·7	11.9 12.0	40·8 17·9	26·6 31·7 30·0	344 298	2,196 2,190 2,282	205 210 210
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,935·3 2,950·8 2,984·7	12·9 13·0 13·1	166·5 141·7		2,768·7 2,809·1	2,761·8 2,780·4 2,798·5	12·1 12·2 12·3	33·1 18·6 18·1	30·6 23·2 23·3	352 321	2,307 2,366 2,411	214 217 219
983 Jan 13	3,109.0	13.7	125·8 133·4		2,858·9 2,975·6	2,840·7 R 2,875·3	12·5 12·6	42·2 R 34·6	26·3 R 31·6	302	2,469	225

* New basis (claimants). See footnote to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.2

THOUSAND

MALE	The the West					FEMALE							GREAT
UNEMPL	OYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLUS LEAVERS	JDING	UNEMPL	OYED	- uai.	UNEMPL	OYED EXCLI	JDING	MARRIED	BRITAIN
Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	Number	
		included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent			included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent		
1,004·0 965·7 887·2 1,129·1 1,773·3 2,055·9	7·1 6·9 6·4 8·1 12·9 15·2	43·4 40·4 33·1 51·2 51·4 66·2	960·5 925·3 854·1 1,077·9 1,721·9 1,989·7		6·9 6·7 6·2 7·8 12·5 14·8	340·9 354·9 346·7 461·3 649·1 752·6	3·6 3·7 3·6 4·8 7·0 8·1	41·2 38·3 30·4 46·6 42·5 51·1	299·7 316·7 316·3 414·8 606·5 701·6		3·3 3·4 3·3 4·3 6·5 7·6		1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982
1,045·4	7·4	21·5	1,023·9	977·4	7·0	359·1	3·8	23·7	335·4	323·6	3·4		1978 Jan 12
1,020	7·3	16·9	1,003·4	968·4	7·0	344·8	3·6	18·6	326·3	321·4	3·4		Feb 9
990·4	7·1	13·3	977·2	965·9	6·9	329·5	3·5	14·6	314·9	321·2	3·4		Mar 9
976·0	7·0	21·7	954·3	955·3	6·8	332·4	3·5	20·9	311·6	324·2	3·4	::	April 13
932·1	6·6	16·7	915·4	948·0	6·8	313·5	3·3	16·8	296·7	323·6	3·4		May 11
942·0	6·7	62·4	879·6	943·0	6·7	339·8	3·6	54·6	285·3	325·3	3·4		June 8
997-7	7·1	108·8	888·9	937·7	6·7	403·7	4·3	94·9	308·8	324·1	3·4		July 6
1,012-1	7·2	101·1	911·0	937·4	6·7	417·2	4·4	85·7	331·5	329·5	3·5		Aug 10
961-0	6·8	55·7	905·3	926·3	6·6	389·8	4·1	57·1	332·7	326·2	3·4		Sep 14
916·2	6·5	30·7	885·5	915·3	6·5	358·1	3·8	33·2	325·0	324·7	3·4		Oct 12
901·3	6·4	20·6	880·7	899·6	6·4	343·4	3·6	22·7	320·7	320·3	3·4		Nov 9
894·1	6·4	15·2	878·9	888·2	6·3	327·9	3·5	16·4	311·5	317·9	3·3		Dec 7
963·1	6·9	16·9	946·2	896·6	6·4	348·5	3·6	17·1	331·3	318·0	3·3		1979 Jan 11
967·1	6·9	13·7	953·4	914·6	6·6	340·7	3·5	13·3	327·4	321·4	3·3		Feb 8
934·9	6·7	10·3	924·5	910·1	6·5	325·8	3·4	10·2	315·6	321·7	3·3		Mar 8
890·9	6·4	8·6	882·4	881·0	6·3	312·0	3·2	8·4	303·6	315·9	3·3		April 5
853·6	6·1	13·7	839·9	873·4	6·3	307·2	3·2	12·7	294·6	323·0	3·3		May 10
846·7	6·1	59·3	787·5	855·0	6·1	328·2	3·4	49·6	278·6	321·6	3·3		June 14
890·6	6·4	95·1	795·5	847·0	6·1	388·5	4·0	81·0	307·4	322·9	3·3		July 12
887·9	6·4	81·3	806·7	837·5	6·0	389·0	4·0	67·4	321·6	319·4	3·3		Aug 9
854·8	6·1	44·4	810·4	835·2	6·0	371·5	3·9	44·7	326·8	319·5	3·3		Sep 13
848-6	6·1	24·5	824·1	842·2	6·0	357·4	3·7	27·2	330·2	323·0	3·3		Oct 11*
849-5	6·1	16·8	832·7	836·4	6·0	349·6	3·6	19·1	330·5	322·6	3·3		Nov 8
858-5	6·2	13·0	845·5	838·7	6·0	342·1	3·5	14·3	327·9	327·7	3·4		Dec 6
935·9	6·8	15·3	920·6	854·4	6·2	374·9	3.9	16·4	358·6	337·0	3·5	::	1980 Jan 10
949·8	6·9	12·3	937·5	882·2	6·4	375·3	3.9	13·2	362·1	348·1	3·6		Feb 14
942·2	6·8	9·9	932·3	902·2	6·5	370·7	3.9	10·6	360·2	359·0	3·7		Mar 13
971·6	7·0	18·8	952·8	936·2	6·8	381·8	4·0	17·2	364·6	369·6	3·9		April 10
962·9	6·9	17·1	945·8	966·7	7·0	377·4	3·9	15·8	361·5	384·1	4·0		May 8
1,024·0	7·4	73·2	950·8	1,008·4	7·3	420·3	4·4	62·6	357·7	396·2	4·1		June 12
1,144·8	8·3	127·3	1,017·6	1,058·0	7·6	512·0	5.3	111·6	400·4	410·1	4·3		July 10
1,221·6	8·8	116·4	1,105·1	1,127·2	8·1	541·6	5.6	99·2	442·4	433·8	4·5		Aug 14
1,259·9	9·1	85·9	1,174·0	1,189·1	8·6	546·5	5.7	80·8	465·8	450·8	4·7		Sep 11
1,294·0	9·3	58·0	1,236·0	1.255·2	9·1	537·5	5·6	56·1	481·5	474·4	4·9	:: -	Oct 9
1,382·8	10·0	43·3	1,339·6	1,341·7	9·7	546·6	5·7	41·5	505·1	496·6	5·2		Nov 13
1,459·8	10·5	36·8	1,422·9	1,413·8	10·2	551·5	5·7	34·0	517·5	517·5	5·4		Dec 11
1,583·4	11·5	39·2	1,544·2	1,474·0	10·7	594·2	6·4	35·3	558·9	534·6	5·7		1981 Jan 15
1,621·6	11·8	33·5	1,588·1	1,529·0	11·1	596·2	6·4	29·7	566·7	550·7	5·9		Feb 12
1,646·7	12·0	28·5	1,618·1	1,584·6	11·6	592·5	6·4	24·6	567·9	564·5	6·1		Mar 12
1,681·6	12·3	26·6	1,655·0	1,633·4	11·9	597·7	6·4	22·3	575·4	578·3	6·2		April 9
1,710·3	12·5	42·6	1,667·7	1,687·5	12·3	601·2	6·5	33·9	567·4	588·8	6·3		May 14
1,706·1	12·4	39·7	1,666·4	1,725·0	12·6	593·2	6·4	31·8	561·4	599·8	6·4		June 11
1,775·1	12·9	39·4	1,735·7	1,766·8	12·9	638·7	6·9	31·4	607·3	616·6	6·6		July 9§
1,819·8	13·3	44·8	1,775·0	1,793·9	13·1	668·6	7·2	35·4	633·2	627·1	6·7		Aug 13§
1,908·8	13·9	91·8	1,817·0	1,821·9	13·3	734·5	7·9	76·0	658·4	639·0	6·9		Sep 10§
1,932·0	14·1	92·8	1,839·2	1,844·2	13·4	735·7	7·9	77·1	658·6	644·3	6·9		Oct 8§
1,941·7	14·2	74·5	1,867·2	1,866·7	13·6	726·0	7·8	61·6	664·4	654·0	7·0		Nov 12
1,952·9	14·2	63·8	1,889·1	1,877·1	13·7	710·0	7·6	51·5	658·5	657·0	7·1		Dec 10
2,047·2	15·2	66·9	1,980·3	1,908·9	14·2	743·3	8·0	53·7	689·5	664·8	7·2		1982 Jan 14
2,031·6	15·1	58·6	1,973·0	1,912·7	14·2	734·0	7·9	46·6	687·3	670·2	7·2		Feb 11
1,999·4	14·8	50·6	1,948·8	1,914·8	14·2	718·1	7·8	39·2	678·9	675·3	7·3		Mar 11
2,000·3 1,988·1 1,967·1	14·8 14·7 14·6	46·8 56·4 53·5	1,953·4 1,931·6 1,913·6	1,933·5 1,951·7 1,973·6	14·3 14·5 14·6	714·0 707·2 696·7	7·7 7·6 7·5	35·0 41·9 39·6	679·0 665·3 657·1	682·1 687·1 696·4	7·4 7·4 7·5	280·6 278·6	April 15 May 13 June 10
2,011·6	14·9	53·7	1,957·9	2,002·5	14·8	732·8	7·9	39-8	693·0	708·3	7·7	282·5	July 8
2,036·6	15·1	56·3	1,980·3	2,015·5	14·9	753·1	8·1	40-7	712·5	713·2	7·7	287·7	Aug 12
2,127·3	15·8	108·2	2,019·1	2,038·3	15·1	823·0	8·9	85-1	737·9	723·5	7·8	291·6	Sep 9
2,127.4	15·8	92·7	2,034·6	2,054·4	15·2	807·9	8·7	73·8	734·1	726·0	7·9	291·6	Oct 14
2,147.6	15·9	79·3	2,068·3	2,068·3	15·3	803·2	8·7	62·4	740·8	730·2	7·9	294·0	Nov 11
2,186.4	16·2	71·1	2,115·2	2,099·7 R	15·6	798·3	8·6	54·7	743·6	741·0 R	8·0	295·5	Dec 9
2,270.6	16-8	7.4 · 8	2,195.9	2,121.6	15.7	833-4	9.1	58.6	779-8	753.7	8-2	307-2	1983 Jan 13

\mathbf{a}	US	A	AIR	

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EXC	CLUDING S	CHOOL LEA	VERS		
		AII	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	AII d	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH	EAST														W STORE
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	296·0 257·7 328·1 547·6 664·6	222·3 192·3 241·0 407·5 490·8	73·7 65·4 87·1 140·1 173·8	11.0 7.8 14.6 16.5 22.4	3·9 3·4 4·3 7·3 9·0	5·0 4·3 5·5 9·3 11·4	2·4 2·1 2·8 4·6 5·7	285·0 249·9 313·5 531·0 642·3		3·8 3·4 4·2 7·1 8·7			220·7 191·2 233·1 398·1 477·9	70·3 63·1 80·5 132·9 164·2
1982 Ja Fe Ma	n 14 b 11 ar 11	648·2 648·5 642·5	482·1 482·7 479·0	166·1 165·9 163·5	21·8 18·3 15·5	8·8 8·8 8·7	11·2 11·2 11·1	5·5 5·4 5·4	626·4 630·3 627·0	605·7 614·1 621·0	8·2 8·3 8·4	9·6 8·4 6·9	7·6 7·3 8·3	453·8 459·2 463·8	151-9 154-9 157-2
Ma	oril 15 ay 13 ne 10	640·1 637·7 628·6	477·7 476·5 469·7	162·4 161·2 158·9	13·7 18·5 17·3	8·7 8·7 8·5	11·1 11·0 10·9	5·3 5·3 5·2	626·4 619·2 611·3	624·8 630·3 636·3	8·5 8·6 8·6	3·8 5·5 6·0	6·4 5·4 5·1	466·0 470·1 474·6	158·8 160·2 161·7
Au	ly 8 g 12 p 9	649·2 664·5 699·6	480·4 487·6 507·6	168·8 176·9 192·0	16·9 16·9 37·7	8·8 9·0 9·5	11·1 11·3 11·8	5·5 5·8 6·3	632·2 647·7 661·9	643·2 649·5 657·8	8·7 8·8 8·9	6·9 6·3 8·3	6·1 6·4 7·2	478·6 482·5 488·0	164-6 167-0 169-8
Oc No	et 14	701·3 704·1 711·0	509·8 513·9 522·8	191·5 190·3 188·2	35·8 29·9 26·1	9·5 9·6 9·7	11·8 11·9 12·1	6·3 6·2 6·2	665·5 674·2 684·9	664·2 673·0 684·9 R	9·0 9·1 9·3	6·4 8·8 11·9 R	7·0 7·8 9·0 R	491·9 498·4 507·6 R	172·3 174·6 177·3 R
1983 Ja	n 13	739-3	542.4	196-9	24.9	10.0	12-6	6.5	714-3	693.9	9-4	9.0	9.9	512-3	181-6
The street	R LONDON (includ	ed in South	109·6	33.3	4.7	3-7	4.8	2.1	138-1		3.7			109-2	32.0
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	126.0 157.5 263.5 323.3	96·1 117·1 195·8 238·5	29·9 40·4 67·6 84·8	3·4 6·0 9·0 10·7	3·3 4·2 7·0 8·7	4·3 5·3 8·8 10·9	1.9 2.6 4.5 5.7	122.6 151.5 254.5 312.6		3·3 4·0 6·8 8·5			95·9 114·0 190·4 232·3	29·0 37·6 64·0 80·3
	n 14 b 11 ar 11	307·7 310·1 309·5	228·3 230·0 230·6	79·4 80·1 78·9	10·7 8·9 7·9	8·3 8·4 8·4	10·4 10·5 10·5	5·3 5·3 5·3	297·1 301·2 301·6	289·8 295·8 299·6	7·8 8·0 8·1	1·7 6·0 3·8	2·9 3·2 3·8	216·8 220·5 223·7	73·0 75·3 75·9
Ma	ril 15 ay 13 ne 10	309·8 313·9 311·3	230·8 233·8 231·9	79·0 80·1 79·4	6·6 8·9 8·5	8·4 8·5 8·4	10·5 10·6 10·6	5·3 5·3 5·3	303-2 304-9 302-7	303·1 308·1 312·2	8·2 8·3 8·4	3·5 5·0 4·1	4·4 4·1 4·2	225·7 229·1 232·2	77·4 79·0 80·0
Au	ly 8 g 12 p 9	320·0 329·4 341·9	236·8 241·6 248·6	83·2 87·8 93·3	8·4 8·3 16·0	8·7 8·9 9·3	10·8 11·0 11·3	5·6 5·9 6·2	311·6 321·1 325·9	316·9 320·1 321·9	8·6 8·7 8·7	4·7 3·2 1·8	4·6 4·0 3·2	235·5 237·4 238·6	81·4 82·7 83·3
No	et 14 ov 11 oc 9	341·5 341·1 343·8	248·5 249·0 252·5	93·1 92·1 91·4	16·8 14·6 13·0	9·2 9·2 9·3	11·3 11·3 11·5	6·2 6·1 6·1	324·7 326·5 330·8	324·7 326·7 332·4 R	8·8 8·8 9·0	2·8 2·0 5·7 R	2·6 2·2 3·5 R	240·4 241·6 246·1 R	84·3 85·1 86·3 F
1983 Jai	n 13	354-9	260-2	94-6	12-2	9.6	11.8	6.3	342-7	335-6	9.1	3.2	3.6	247.7	87-9
EAST A	NGLIA	34.1	25.7	8.4	1.5	4.8	5.9	3.0	32.6		4.7			25.4	7.9
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	30·8 39·2 61·4 72·2	22·7 28·5 45·9 53·2	8·1 10·7 15·5 19·0	1·1 2·0 2·0 2·4	4·3 5·5 8·7 10·4	5·3 6·6 10·7 12·7	2·8 3·7 5·6 6·9	29·7 37·2 59·4 69·8		4·2 5·2 8·4 10·0			22·4 27·5 44·9 51·9	7.7 9.7 14.5 17.9
	n 14 b 11 ur 11	72·0 72·3 70·9	53·3 53·7 52·6	18·7 18·6 18·2	2·2 1·8 1·6	10·3 10·4 10·2	12·7 12·8 12·6	6·8 6·7 6·6	69·8 70·5 69·2	66·9 67·1 66·7	9·6 9·6 9·6	2·0 0·2 -0·4	1·1 1·1 0·6	49·8 49·9 49·5	17·1 17·2 17·2
Ma	ril 15 ay 13 ne 10	70·6 69·8 67·5	52·3 51·8 50·3	18·3 18·0 17·2	1·6 2·3 2·0	10·1 10·0 9·7	12·5 12·4 12·0	6·6 6·5 6·2	69·1 67·5 65·5	67·4 67·9 68·6	9·7 9·8 9·9	0·7 0·5 0·7	0·2 0·3 0·6	50·0 50·5 51·1	17·4 17·4 17·5
Au	ly 8 g 12 p 9	68·5 69·4 73·8	50·4 51·1 53·7	18·1 18·3 20·2	1.9 1.8 4.2	9·8 10·0 10·6	12·0 12·2 12·8	6·5 6·6 7·3	66·6 67·6 69·6	69·0 69·6 71·3	9·9 10·0 10·2	0·4 0·6 1·7	0·5 0·6 0·9	51·2 51·8 53·0	17·8 17·8 18·3
No	et 14 v 11 c 9	75·6 77·3 78·7	54·8 56·4 57·9	20·8 20·9 20·8	3·8 3·1 2·7	10·9 11·1 11·3	13·1 13·5 13·8	7·5 7·5 7·5	71·9 74·1 76·0	72·7 74·5 75·6 R	10·4 10·7 10·9	1·4 1·8 1·1 R	1·2 1·6 1·4 R	54·0 - 55·3 56·1 R	18·7 19·2 19·5
983 Jai	n 13	82.7	60.4	22.2	2.6	11.9	14-4	8.0	80-1	77-1	11-1	1.5	1.5	56.7	20.4

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

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.3

	4 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMPI	LOYED EX	CLUDING SO	CHOOL LEA	VERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted				1
	A SALARIA	Aprilate Aprilate Control of Control	\$100		included in un- employed	d 			Samuel Share on	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH	WEST														
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	102·4 90·5 106·9 155·6 179·0	75·3 64·9 75·3 112·0 128·0	27·1 25·6 31·6 43·6 51·0	4·9 3·6 5·5 4·4 5·7	6·2 5·4 6·4 9·4 10·9	7·6 6·6 7·7 11·5 13·3	4·0 3·7 4·6 6·4 7·4	97·5 86·9 101·5 151·2 173·3		6·0 5·3 6·1 9·2 10·5			73·9 63·9 72·4 109·7 124·8	25·3 24·2 29·1 41·5 48·4
F	an 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
	eb 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
N	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
	une 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
A	uly 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
N	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
	lov 11	191·0	134·7	56·3	6·7	11·6	14·0	8·2	184·2	180·5	11·0	1·4	2·1	129·4	51·1
	Dec 9	194·8	138·4	56·4	6·0	11·8	14·4	8·2	188·9	184·0 R	11·2	3·5 R	2·1 R	132·0 R	52·0 R
1983 J	an 13	203-4	144-2	59-2	6.2	12.3	15.0	8-6	197-2	187-6	11-4	3.6	2.8	134.5	53.1
WEST	MIDLANDS														
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	122.5 120.2 170.1 290.6 337.9	88·0 85·4 119·4 213·9 249·9	34·5 34·9 50·7 76·6 87·9	8·9 7·2 12·2 12·3 14·8	5·3 5·2 7·4 12·9 15·3	6·2 6·1 8·6 15·6 18·7	3·8 3·8 5·5 8·6 10·1	113.6 113.0 157.9 278.3 323.0		5·0 4·9 6·9 12·3 14·6			85·1 82·7 113·3 207·3 241·6	30·3 31·6 44·6 71·0 81·4
	an 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
	eb 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
N	pril 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
	lay 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
	une 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
A	uly 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
	ug 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
	ep 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
N	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
	lov 11	353·0	260·3	92·7	18·1	16·0	19·4	10·6	334·9	334·2	15·1	2·7	3·3	250-4	83·8
	Dec 9	355·6	263·6	92·0	16·1	16·1	19·7	10·6	339·6	338·7 R	15·3	4·5 R	2·3 R	253-7 R	85·0 R
983 J	an 13	367-3	272.0	95.3	16-1	16-6	20.3	10-9	351-3	344-4	15.6	5.7	4.3	257.9	86.5
	MIDLANDS														
978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	75-9 70-9 98-7 155-3 176-6	56·4 52·5 71·6 115·3 130·7	19·5 18·5 27·1 39·9 45·9	4·0 3·2 6·3 5·6 6·4	4·7 4·4 6·1 9·8 11·2	5·8 5·4 7·4 12·0 13·8	3·0 2·8 4·2 6·3 7·3	71·8 67·7 92·4 149·7 170·2		4·5 4·2 5·7 9·4 10·8			55·0 51·3 68·4 112·3 127·0	17·9 17·2 24·1 37·4 43·2
	an 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
	eb 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
N	pril 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
	une 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
A	uly 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
	ug 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
	ep 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
N	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
	lov 11	184·4	135·5	48·9	7·7	11·7	14·3	7·7	176·7	177·2	11·2	2·2	2·1	131·7	45·5
	Jec 9	187·7	138·9	48·9	6·7	11·9	14·7	7·7	181·1	180·4 R	11·4 R	3·2 R	2·0 R	134·1 R	46·3 R
983 J	an 13	197-0	145-4	51.7	6.7	12-5	15-4	8.2	190-4	185.5	11.8	5-1	3.5	137.7	47.8

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	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER CE	NT		UNEMPL	OYED EXC	CLUDING SC	CHOOL LEA	VERS		
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	All	Male .	Female	Actual	Seasonal Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBI	ERSIDE	-											-	35 93
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1981 1982	119·2 114·6 154·6 237·2 273·2	87.6 82.2 109.9 175.9 201.1	31·6 32·3 44·7 61·3 72·0	7·3 6·4 11·0 9·8 13·0	5·7 5·4 7·4 11·6 13·5	6·9 6·5 8·7 14·2 16·5	3·8 3·8 5·3 7·6 9·0	111·8 108·2 143·7 227·4 260·1		5·4 5·2 6·9 11·1 12·9			85·2 80·1 104·5 170·7 193·9	28·4 29·4 39·2 56·7 66·1
1982 Jan 14	270·4	200·4	70·0	12·3	13·4	16·4	8·7	258·1	249·4	12·3	3·0	2·2	187·0	62·4
Feb 11	268·1	198·5	69·6	11·0	13·3	16·3	8·7	257·1	250·0	12·4	0·6	1·8	186·6	63·4
Mar 11	263·0	195·0	68·0	9·3	13·0	16·0	8·5	253·7	249·9	12·4	-0·1	1·2	186·2	63·7
April 15	261·7	194·1	67-6	8·5	12·9	15·9.	8·4	253·2	252·2	12·5	2·3	0·9	187·7	64·5
May 13	262·7	194·9	67-8	10·9	13·0	16·0	8·5	251·8	255·7	12·7	3·5	1·9	190·6	65·1
June 10	259·1	192·5	66-6	10·1	12·8	15·8	8·3	249·0	258·8	12·8	3·1	3·0	193·0	65·8
July 8	266·3	196·2	70·1	10·2	13·2	16·1	8·8	256·1	261·4	12·9	2·6	3·1	195·0	66·4
Aug 12	270·3	198·2	72·1	10·7	13·4	16·2	9·0	259·6	263·0	13·0	1·6	2·4	196·3	66·7
Sep 9	288·3	208·4	79·9	22·2	14·3	17·1	10·0	266·1	265·5	13·1	2·5	2·2	197·7	67·8
Oct 14	286·8	208·4	78·4	19·7	14·2	17·1	9·8	267·1	267·8	13-3	2·3	2·1	199·1	68·7
Nov 11	288·9	211·6	77·3	16·6	14·3	17·3	9·7	272·3	271·5	13-4	3·7	2·8	202·4	69·1
Dec 9	292·2	215·6	76·6	14·6	14·5	17·7	9·6	277·6	275·6 R	13-6 R	4·1 R	3·4 R	205·6 R	70·0 F
1983 Jan 13	303-1	223-1	80.0	14-4	15.0	18-3	10.0	288-7	280-1	13-9	4.5	4.1	208-6	71.5
1978 1979† Annual 1980 averages 1981 1982	197·7 187·0 242·1 354·9 407·8	145·0 134·9 171·5 257·9 298·6	52·6 52·1 70·6 97·0 109·2	14·1 11·2 15·4 13·9 16·6	6·9 6·6 8·6 12·8 15·0	8·6 8·1 10·4 15·8 18·6	4·5 4·4 6·0 8·6 9·8	183.6 175.8 226.7 341.0 391.2		6·5 6·2 8·0 12·3 14·4			139·3 130·2 163·3 250·2 289·2	46·9 47·6 63·5 90·8 102·0
1982 Jan 14	402·0	293·5	108·4	16·9	14·8	18·3	9·7	385·1	375·0	13·8	5·9	2·9	277·1	97·9
Feb 11	395·7	289·4	106·3	14·6	14·6	18·1	9·5	381·1	373·5	13·7	-1·5	1·8	275·4	98·1
Mar 11	390·5	286·5	103·9	12·8	14·4	17·9	9·3	377·7	376·0	13·8	2·5	2·3	277·4	98·6
April 15	393·8	289·8	104·0	11·5	14·5	18·1	9·3	382·3	382·2	14·1	6·2	2·4	282·3	99·9
May 13	393·3	289·5	103·8	13·9	14·5	18·1	9·3	379·4	385·6	14·2	3·4	4·0	285·1	100·5
June 10	391·1	288·5	102·5	13·6	14·4	18·0	9·2	377·4	390·8	14·4	5·2	4·9	288·6	102·2
July 8	403·8	296·1	107·7	14·2	14·9	18·5	9·6	389·7	393·2	14·5	2·4	3·7	291·0	102·2
Aug 12	409·3	299·5	109·9	14·8	15·1	18·7	9·8	394·5	395·3	14·5	2·1	3·2	292·6	102·7
Sep 9	431·7	312·2	119·6	26·6	15·9	19·5	10·7	405·1	399·8	14·7	4·5	3·0	295·5	104·3
Oct 14	425·6	310·0	115·6	22·6	15·7	19·4	10·3	403·0	403·5	14·8	3·7	3·4	298·9	104·6
Nov 11	426·2	311·7	114·5	19·6	15·7	19·5	10·3	406·6	406·3	14·9	2·8	3·7	300·7	105·6
Dec 9	430·1	316·2	113·9	17·6	15·8	19·8	10·2	412·5	412·2 R	15·2	5·9 R	4·1 R	305·3 R	106·9 F
1983 Jan 13	447-4	327-2	120-2	18-0	16-5	20-4	10-8	429-4	419-4	15-4	7.2	5.3	310-1	109-3
NORTH 1978 1979† Annual 1980 averages 1981	116·3 113·7 140·8 192·0 214·6	83·7 81·0 99·9 141·0 158·8	32·6 32·6 40·8 50·9 55·8	8·5 7·1 9·8 8·9 10·7	8·6 8·3 10·4 14·6 16·5	10·1 9·8 12·2 17·6 20·1	6·2 6·1 7·7 9·9 10·9	107·7 106·5 130·9 183·0 203·9		8·0 7·9 9·7 14·0 15·7			79·9 77·6 94·8 136·2 152·6	28·8 29·6 36·2 46·8 51·3
1982 Jan 14	214·4	158·1	56·3	11·0	16·5	20·1	11·0	203·4	195·8	15·1	1·5	0·6	146·1	49·7
Feb 11	210·0	155·1	54·9	9·3	16·2	19·7	10·8	200·7	194·5	15·0	-1·3	-0·2	144·6	49·9
Mar 11	205·0	151·7	53·3	7·8	15·8	19·3	10·5	197·3	194·7	15·0	0·2	0·1	144·6	50·1
April 15	206·7	153·4	53·3	7·7	15·9	19·5	10·5	199·0	197·4	15·2	2·7	0·5	146·9	50·5
May 13	205·2	152·4	52·8	8·7	15·8	19·3	10·4	196·5	199·8	15·4	2·4	1·8	148·9	50·9
June 10	204·2	152·1	52·1	8·5	15·7	19·3	10·2	195·8	203·1	15·6	3·3	2·8	151·9	51·2
July 8	211·0	157·0	54·1	8·6	16·3	19·9	10·6	202·5	206·6	15·9	3·5	3·1	155·4	51·2
Aug 12	213·7	158·5	55·2	9·5	16·5	20·1	10·8	204·2	207·8	16·0	1·2	2·7	156·5	51·3
Sep 9	229·3	167·1	62·2	19·2	17·7	21·2	12·2	210·2	210·5	16·2	2·7	2·5	158·2	52·3
Oct 14	224·2	165·0	59·2	14·4	17·3	20·9	11.6	209·8	210·9	16·2	0·4	1.4	158·6	52·3
Nov 11	224·5	165·8	58·7	12·4	17·3	21·0	11.5	212·1	211·7	16·3	0·8	1.3	159·0	52·7
Dec 9	226·8	168·8	58·0	11·1	17·5	21·4	11.4	215·6	213·6 R	16·5	1·9 R	1.0 R	160·5 R	53·1 F
1983 Jan 13	235-4	174-9	60-5	11-3	18-1	22-2	11.9	224-1	216-4	16-7	2.8	1-8	162-6	53.8

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

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2 · 3

100000000000000000000000000000000000000	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING SO	CHOOL LEA	VERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted				
				included in un- employe					Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
VALES														
978 979† 980 981 982 Annual averages	84·8 80·5 102·7 145·9 164·8	61.6 57.1 72.0 106.8 120.9	23·2 23·4 30·7 39·1 43·8	6·4 5·3 7·4 6·5 7·7	7·7 7·4 9·5 13·9 16·0	9·2 8·6 11·0 16·6 19·3	5·5 5·4 7·3 9·6 10·8	78·4 75·2 95·3 139·4 157·1		7·3 6·9 8·9 13·3 15·2			59·2 55·0 68·3 103·3 116·5	20·3 21·1 27·0 36·1 40·5
982 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	15·7	0·8	1·2	120·0	41.4
Dec 9	174·6	128·5	46·0	7·7	16·9	20·5	11·4	166·9	164-3 R	15·9 R	2·9 R	1·6 R	122·2 R	42.1 F
983 Jan 13	180.7	133-1	47-6	7.9	17.5	21.2	11-8	172.7	166-6	16-2	2.3	2.0	124-2	42.4
COTLAND														
978 979† 980 981 982	172·0 168·3 207·9 282·8 318·0	120·1 114·4 140·3 197·6 223·9	52·0 53·9 67·6 85·2 94·1	11·6 10·1 13·2 14·6 17·8	7·7 7·5 9·3 12·9 14·6	9·1 8·7 10·8 15·4 17·6	5·7 5·7 7·2 9·4 10·4	160·4 158·2 194·7 268·2 300·2		7·3 7·1 8·7 12·2 13·8			115·3 110·0 133·2 189·4 213·7	47.8 50.2 61.6 78.7 86.4
982 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	14·2	2·0	2·1	220·5	88·6
Dec 9	333·2	235·7	97·5	17·3	15·3	18·5	10·8	315·9	313·0 R	14·4	3·9 R	2·5 R	223·0 R	90·0 l
983 Jan 13	352.8	247.9	104-8	25-3	16-2	19-5	11-6	327.5	317-3	14.6	4.3	3.4	225.3	92.0
ORTHERN IRELAND														
978 979† 980 981 981 averages 982	62·3 61·8 74·5 98·0 108·3	43·8 43·0 51·5 70·0 77·3	18·4 18·9 22·9 27·9 31·0	5·2 4·8 6·4 6·6 6·2	11·0 10·8 13·0 17·3 19·4	13·2 13·0 15·7 21·6 24·5	7·9 7·8 9·3 11·6 12·8	57·0 57·0 68·1 91·4 102·1		10·1 9·9 11·9 16·2 18·3			40·9 40·1 47·7 66·0 73·5	16·2 16·9 20·4 25·6 28·7
982 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	27·3
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	28·6
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	28·9
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	29·7
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
983 Jan 13	116-2	84.2	32.0	4-4	20.8	26.7	13-2	111.8	109-4	19.6	1.3	1.2	79.6	29.8

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS			,	per cent					per cent
South West	E 224	1,750	6,974	20.5	**Newport (IoW) **Oxford	4,918 9,976	1,929 4,310	6,847 14,286	16·3 8·0
SDA Other DA	5,224 25,169	11,987	37,156	16-2	**Portsmouth	17,882	7,005	24,887 5,827	12·6 16·4
IA Unassisted	13,010 100,818	5,358 40,058	18,368 140,876	16·5 10·9	**Ramsgate **Reading	4,162 9,761	1,665 3,418	13,179	7.7
All	144,221	59,153	203,374	12-3	Sheerness **Sittingbourne	1,626 2,497	549 857	2,175 3,354	19·6 13·3
East Midlands					**Slough **Southampton	6,409 15,729	2,692 5,405	9,101 21,134	7·5 9·4
SDA Other DA	4,894	1,490	6,384	21.2	**Southend-on-Sea	23,899	7,674	31,573	16.1
IA Unassisted	4,302 136,168	1,813 48,363	6,115 184,531	21·2 11·7	**St Albans Stevenage	4,450 3,224	1,582 1,444	6,032 4,668	6·8 12·2
All	145,364	51,666	197,030	12.5	**Tunbridge Wells **Watford	5,227 7,194	1,877 2,274	7,104 9,468	8·5 7·6
Yorkshire and Humberside					**Worthing	4,605	1,428	6,033	10-0
SDA Other DA	54,630	17,308	71,938	17.5	East Anglia				
IA Unassisted	52,099 116,363	20,047 42,643	72,146 159,006	16·4 12·7	**Beccles Bury St Edmunds	813 1,570	272 700	1.085 2,270	10·8 8·0
All	223,092	79,998	303,090	15.0	Cambridge Cromer	3,954 1,243	1,559 420	5,513 1,663	6·2 20·2
North West				10.5	Dereham	1,086	403	1,489	17.7
SDA Other DA	101,192 26,891	34,004 11,115	135,196 38,006	19·5 18·1	Diss Downham Market	904 682	324 316	1,228 998	11·2 15·2
IA Unassisted	47,126 151,983	18,782 56,287	65,908 208,270	15·8 13·7	Ely Fakeham	763 664	307 301	1,070 965	10·7 13·2
All	327,192	120,188	447,380	16.5	Great Yarmouth	4,818	1,715	6,533 446	17.7
North					Halesworth Haverhill	342 891	104 363	1,254	11.7
SDA Other DA	130,114 22,616	41,995 8,898	172,109 31,514	18·8 16·3	Hunstanton Huntingdon	775 1,636	285 843	1,060 2,479	27·6 11·0
IA Unassisted	10,757 11,412	3,790 5,853	14,547 17,265	15·6 10·8	**Ipswich Kings Lynn	7,786 2,688	2,653 993	10,439 3,681	9·7 12·9
All	174,899	60,536	235,435	18.1	Leiston	591	173	764	15.3
Wales					Lowestoft March	3,261 787	1,349 251	4.610 1,038	15·9 12·7
SDA Other DA	34,944 74,665	12,632 26,238	47,576 100,903	19·4 15·0	**Newmarket North Walsham	986 747	424 201	1,410 948	8.2
IA	18,041	6,568	24,609	19.8	**Norwich Peterborough	10,336 7,536	3,462 2,572	13,798 10,108	10·7 15·4
Unassisted All	5,421 133,071	2,155 47,593	7,576 180,664	11·2 17·5	St Neots	660	343	1,003	9.3
Scotland					Sudbury **Thetford	900 2,076	365 868	1,265 2,944	9·5 14·8
SDA Other DA	150,351 42,278	60,094 19,381	210,445 61,659	17·9 17·1	Wisbech	1,949	667	2,616	16-7
IA	8,205	3,971	12,176	13.8	South West	483	174	657	13.0
Unassisted All	47,079 247,913	21,398 104,844	68,477 352,757	10·9 16·2	**Axminster Barnstaple	1,893	800	2,693	12.0
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Bath Bideford	3,538	1,244 587	4,782 1,800	10·2 15·5
South East	542,402	196,864	739,266	10.0	Blandford Bodmin	534 751	296 264	830 1,015	11·1 14·5
East Anglia	60,444	22,233	82,677	11.9	**Bournemouth	13,638	4,796	18,434	12.8
West Midlands	272,032	95,311	367,343	16-6	**Bridgwater Bridport	2,935 729	1,180 275	4,115 1,004	14·1 15·1
GREAT BRITAIN SDA	421,825	150,475	572,300	18-2	**Bristol Bude	26,076 613	9,517 295	35,593 908	10·8 18·6
Other DA	251,143 153,540	96,417 60,329	347,560 213,869	17·0 16·6	Camelford Chard	273 642	141 269	414 911	16·9 11·0
Unassisted	1,444,122	531,165	1,975,287	11.6	**Cheltenham	4,675	1,662	6,337	8.5
All	2,270,630	838,386	3,109,016	13.7	**Chippenham Cirencester	1,753 670	913 254	2,666 924	9·4 8·0
Northern Ireland	84,220	31,980	116,200	20.8	Dartmouth Devizes	297 517	147 195	444 712	18·0 7·8
acal areas (by region)					Dorchester Dursley	689 784	258 348	947 1,132	5·8 10·1
Local areas (by region) South East					**Exeter	5,209	1,899	7,108	9.8
**Aldershot Alton	5,155 370	2,344 158	7,499 528	8·7 5·8	**Forest of Dean	2,014 1,810	902	2,671 2,712	23·4 12·8
Andover Ashford (Kent)	1,083 2,377	475 888	1,558 3,265	8.0	Frome Gloucester	614 5,197	276 1,930	890 7,127	10·0 10·6
Aylesbury	2,652	936	3,588	7.9	Helston Honiton	799 937	433 346	1,232	20·7 15·6
Banbury Basingstoke	2,445 2,678	1,016 1,037	3,461 3,715	12·2 7·7	Ilfracombe	802	383	1,283 1,185	27.3
**Bedford **Braintree	5,821 2,740	2,352 1,108	8,173 3,848	9·7 10·9	Kingsbridge Launceston	497 429	214 205	711 634	17·2 12·1
**Brighton Buckingham	12,889 304	4,276 145	17,165 449	12.5	**Liskeard Midsomer Norton	876 1,012	395 415	1,271 1,427	19·2 12·0
**Canterbury	3,915	1,286	5,201	8·7 12·9	Minehead	822	432	1,254	15.7
**Chatham **Chelmsford	14,517 3,661	5,212 1,341	19,729 5,002	16·4 7·2	Newquay Okehampton	1,367 471	797 192	2,164 663	23·3 15·1
**Chichester Clacton-on-Sea	3,448 2,949	1,289 908	4,737 3,857	9·8 21·3	Penzance **Plymouth	1,762 12,524	716 6,276	2,478 18,800	20·5 15·0
Colchester **Cranbrook	5,024	2,098	7,122	12.0	**Redruth **Salisbury	3,210	1,093	4,303	19.1
**Crawley	527 7,952	192 2,983	719 10,935	10·8 6·6	Shaftsbury	2,562 403	1,453 145	4,015 548	9·7 9·7
Dover **Eastbourne	1,585 3,503	654 1,138	2,239 4,641	8·8 10·8	St Austell St Ives	2,120 557	969 255	3,089 812	14·2 23·5
**Folkestone **Guildford	3,237 4,261	1,023	4,260	15-1	**Stroud Swindon	1,958	810	2,768	11.0
**Harlow	5,393	1,549 2,112	5,810 7,505	6·2 10·3	Taunton	7,385 2,859	3,051 1,111	10,436 3,970	12·3 9·6
Harwich **Hastings	689 5,015	273 1,636	962 6,651	10·6 14·8	Tiverton **Torbay	1,205 9,110	485 3,610	1,690 12,720	14·3 18·0
**Hertford **High Wycombe	1,834 4,806	763	2,597 6,448	6·1 6·7	**Trowbridge Truro	1,867 1,802	816 624	2,683	9·8 13·7
**Hitchin	3,338	1,642 1,323	4,661	8.6	Wadebridge	494	234	2,426 728	20.1
**Luton Lymington	12,317 910	4,559 278	16,876 1,188	12·4 9·5	**Wareham Warminster	751 665	383 372	1,134 1,037	13.0
Maidstone Margate	4,571 2,594	1,612 901	6,183 3,495	7·5 20·0	**Wells Weston-Super-Mare	1,274 2,765	488 1,248	1,762 4,013	8·6 15·5
Milton Keynes	5,844	2,102	7,946	16.5	Weymouth	2,057	1,080	3,137 3,252	14.8
Newbury	1,643	664	2,307	8.0	**Yeovil	2,160	1,092	3,252	7.9 -

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at January 13, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
West Midlands Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Dudley/Sandwell Evesham Hereford Kidderminster Leamington Ledbury Leek Leominster Ludlow Market Drayton Oakengates Oswestry Redditch Ross on Wye Rugby Shrewsbury Stafford Stoke-on-Trent Stratford on Avon Uttoxeter Waisall Whitchurch Wolverhampton "Worcester	89,086 2,537 28,982 38,171 843 3,188 4,016 3,738 238 898 535 836 622 9,613 1,261 4,672 516 2,816 3,171 3,569 19,817 1,456 537 1,456 537 1,711 1,454 1,544 1,	28,801 937 9,891 12,995 309 1,420 1,839 1,454 84 397 193 300 274 478 2,176 183 1,262 1,272 1,539 8,334 594 200 8,153 194 6,076 2,715	117.887 3,474 38,873 51,166 1,152 4,608 5,855 5,192 1,295 728 1,136 896 12,854 1,739 6,848 699 4,078 4,443 5,108 28,151 2,050 741 31,696 731 25,787 9,834	16·6 9·0 16·3 16·9 8·2 12·3 14·8 10·2 8·5 9·6 13·3 17·6 12·9 19·1 13·5 12·2 9·8 14·0 10·6 9·8 14·0 10·6 9·8 11·0 10·6 9·8 11·0 11·0 10·6 10	North West * Accrington * Ashton-under-Lyne Barnoldswick * Birkenhead * Blackburn * Blackpool * Bolton * Burnley * Bury Chester Clitheroe * Crewe * Lancaster * Leigh * Liverpool Macclesfield * Manchester * Nelson * Northwich * Oldham * Orrmskirk * Preston Rochdale Southport St Helens * Warrington	3,417 10,973 24,062 7,163 12,318 12,684 4,474 6,797 4,834 485 4,660 4,857 4,962 2,004 73,158 2,944 4,191 9,736 5,117 12,686 6,708 1,911 4,500 1,911 4,500 8,777 8,210	1,381 4,654 267 8,482 2,548 5,111 4,619 1,935 2,693 1,714 265 2,033 1,982 2,253 22,253 22,253 22,451 886 23,740 1,343 1,744 4,105 1,885 5,436 2,546 934 1,823 3,087 3,087 3,292	4,798 15,627 740 32,544 9,711 17,429 17,303 6,409 9,490 6,548 750 6,693 6,839 7,215 91,163 2,890 96,898 4,287 5,935 13,841 7,012 8,122 9,254 2,845 6,323 11,864 11,502	16·4 16·4 10·1 20·3 15·6 15·6 15·6 14·4 16·1 10·0 11·2 6·8 14·4 16·1 10·0 11·5 7 14·9 21·9 21·9 21·9 21·9 21·9 21·9 21·9 21
East Midlands Alfreton Boston	2,586 2,372	671 975	3,257 3,347	15·2 13·4	**Widnes **Wigan	8,368 9,495	3,121 4,548	11,489 14,043	20·4 19·3
Buxton Chesterfield Coalville Corby Derby Gansborough Grantham Hinckley Holbeach Horncastle Kettering Leicester Lincoln Loughborough Louth Mablethorpe Mansfield Market Harborough Maltock Melton Mowbray Newark Northampton Nottingham Retford Rushden Skegness Sleaford Spalding Stamford	1,679 8,307 4,075 4,894 12,461 1,538 1,976 2,137 731 269 2,989 20,209 6,270 2,581 715 798 5,538 394 1,041 1,032 2,415 8,327 32,298 1,030 911 1,966 647 1,114	9762 3,271 1,590 1,490 3,874 766 972 243 95 1,121 6,946 2,015 975 283 272 1,849 1,48 359 452 973 2,971 10,662 487 372 487 353 544 941	2,441 11,578 5,665 6,384 16,335 2,235 2,742 3,109 974 364 4,110 27,155 8,285 3,556 998 1,070 7,387 542 1,400 1,484 3,388 11,298 42,960 1,517 1,283 2,810 1,000 1,658	13:4 10:9 13:4 12:0 21:2 11:0 17:3 12:6 11:5:8 11:7 13:3 11:4 12:7 12:1 15:8 11:9 5:6 11:9 5:6 7:7 11:0 11:1 10:1 10:1 10:8 10:8 10:8	North **Alnwick Barnard Castle Berwick on Tween Carlisle **Central Durham **Consett **Darlington and S/West Durham **Furness Haltwhistle Hartlepool Hexham **Kendal Keswick **Morpeth **North Tyne Penrith **Peterlee **South Tyne **Teeside **Wearside **Whitehaven **Workington	1,279 325 746 4,010 8,029 7,024 9,478 3,049 259 7,555 684 1,293 257 7,309 29,024 3,763 26,303 35,087 21,358 2,797 4,481	655 131 356 1,824 2,928 1,854 3,135 1,882 182 2,452 325 532 131 2,721 9,354 490 1,514 8,703 10,692 7,426 1,364 1,885	1,279 5,277 35,006 45,779 28,784 4,161	18.9 10.2 10.2 13.6 11.4 15.8 27.9 15.2 11.3 9.6 7.9 13.9 15.7 14.1 19.9 20.2 19.4 20.3 20.6
Sutton-in-Ashfield Wellingborough Worksop Yorkshire and Humberside	3,051 2,601 2,906	846 1,021 1,176	3,897 3,622	13-1 11-3 14-7 14-1	Aberdare Aberystwyth **Bargoed Barmouth Blaenauffestiniog	2,814 902 3,886 372 281	1,207 401 1,464 152 126	1,303 5,350 524	18·3 11·4 20·0 14·1 17·3
Barnsley Bradford Bridlington Castleford Dewsbury Doncaster Driffield Filey Goole Grimsby Hallfax Harrogate Huddersfield Hull Keighley Leeds Malton Mexborough Northallerton Pickering Richmond Ripon Rotherham Scarborough Scarborough Selby Selby Sheffield Skipton Thirsk Todmorden Makefield Whitby York	9,210 20,440 1,519 6,464 7,778 13,574 443 345 1,593 9,250 7,325 2,184 8,358 22,398 3,033 32,683 1,270 405 4,494 1,067 364 739 9,176 2,738 9,312 739 486 1,119 6,229 1,051 4,841	4,085 6,035 565 2,668 2,575 6,123 205 149 654 2,435 2,568 830 3,522 7,152 11,355 519 190 1,874 443 168 455 204 3,348 4,257 2,499 4,499 4,497 3,300 1,383 3,500 1,287 2,499 4,497 3,24 2,497 3,24 2,322	26,475 2,084 9,132 10,353 19,697 648 494 2,247 11,685 9,893 3,014 11,880 29,550 4,065 43,038 1,789 1,595 6,368 2,510 532 1,159 1,159 1,633 12,524 2,4025 11,811 1,207 1,089 724 1,603 18,726 1,375 2	16-1 15-5 19-6 14.1 15-6 14.1 15-7 17-4 19-8 17-3 153-0 153-0 153-0 153-0 16-4 14-2 12-2 18-3 16-4 14-2 12-8 18-9 19-5 19-5 19-5 19-5 19-5 19-5 19-5 19	Brecon * Caernarvon * Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Denbigh * Ebbw Vale Fishguard * Holyhead * Lampeter Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells * Llandudno * Llandelli Llangollen Llanwst Machynlleth * Merthyr Tydfil * Milford Haven Monmouth * Neath * Newport Newtown Pembroke Dock * Pontypool * Pontypridd * Port Talbot * Pwilheli Rhyl * Shotton * Swansea Tenby Tywyn Welshpool * Wrexham	466 3,196 21,875 502 834 529 4,897 293 3,381 615 2,786 4,992 261 222 3,202 3,167 532 3,277 10,650 862 1,511 5,554 8,244 9,473 1,150 2,967 6,931 12,764 647 144 685 6,376	160 916 6,686 197 341 201 1,765 115 1,166 329 123 330 1,206 1,955 203 122 85 1,158 1,094 182 1,234 3,587 219 440 2,092 3,352 3,592 5,203 1,236 4,344 4,344 4,344 3,364 4,344 4,310 5,728 2,281	626 4,112 28,561 699 1,175 730 6,662 408 4,547 1,319 442 945 3,992 6,947 725 383 307 4,360 4,261 714 4,511 14,237 1,081 11,596 11,596 11,596 11,596 11,596 11,197 9,295 17,108 957 201 972 1	18.7 16.9 19.4 19.4 10.7 24.8 13.4 22.8 13.4 12.5 13.4 12.5 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.5 14.6 15.7 16.7

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at January 13, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	A Company of the Comp	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cen
					East Sussex	20,972	6,930	27,902	12-6
Scotland **Aberdeen	6,613	3,189	9,802	7.4	Essex	46,914	16,152	63,066 354,869	13·0 9·6
Anstruther	265	138	403	22.5	Greater London (GLC area)	260,230 42,302	94,639 15,956	58,258	10.1
Arbroath	1,355	848	2,203	21.4	Hampshire Hertfordshire	24,356	8,886	33,242	7.9
**Ayr	5,494	2,179 239	7,673 839	16·3 11·2	Isle of Wight	4,918	1,929	6,847	16-3
Banff	600 7,711	3,330	11,041	21.4	Kent	49,633	17,631	67,264	12.6
**Bathgate Blairgowrie	586	258	844	17.4	Oxfordshire	12,421	5,326	17,747	8.5
Buckie	398	177	575	17.8	Surrey	17,192	5,976	23,168 19,557	6·9 7·9
Campbeltown	635	289	924	18.7	West Sussex	14,455	5,102	19,557	7.5
Castle Douglas	681	355	1,036	14·8 18·4	East Anglia				
Cummock	1,944 588	768 350	2,712 938	11.1	Cambridgeshire	17,285	6,542	23,827	10.7
Cupar	2,090	774	2.864	21.5	Norfolk	25,712	9,162	34,874	13.2
**Dingwall **Dumbarton	4,121	2,034	6,155	19.9	Suffolk	17,447	6,529	23,976	10.5
**Dumfries	3,033	1,545	4,578	13-2					
Dundee	10,557	4,885	15,442	15.8	South West	33,391	12,424	45,815	11-1
**Dunfermline	4,842	2,623	7,465	14·2 15·0	Avon Cornwall	17,618	7,364	24,982	18-0
Donoon	459	222	681 33,351	11.6	Devon	34,090	14,827	48,917	14.5
**Edinburgh	23,520	9,831 891	2,494	13.6	Dorset	18,307	7,133	25,440	12.4
Elgin	240	130	370	10-9	Gloucestershire	15,094	5,906	21,000	10.0
Eyemouth **Falkirk	8,126	3,709	11,835	18-4	Somerset	10,972	4,699	15,671	10-2
Forfar	797	454	1,251	12-6	Wiltshire	14,749	6,800	21,549	10-6
Forres	402	361	763	23.1	101 1 001 dlanda				
Fort William	1,100	701	1,801	23.2	West Midlands	178,579	57,602	236,181	16-9
Fraserburgh	964	435 413	1,399 1,290	17·6 9·0	West Midlands Metropolitan Hereford and Worcester	23,360	9,678	33,038	14.1
Galashiels	877 645	261	906	20.1	Shropshire	16,040	5,759	21,799	16.0
Girvan **Glasgow	72,429	26,225	98,654	16.9	Staffordshire	38,861	16,272	55,133	14-1
**Greenock	5,916	2,699	8,615	17.8	†Warwickshire	15,192	6,000	21,192	
Haddington	437	249	686	9.0					
Hawick	828	353	1,181	10.3	East Midlands	25 907	12,550	48,357	11.8
Huntly	217	107	324	11·7 11·5	Derbyshire	35,807 29,287	10,684	39,971	11.2
Inverness	2,748 7,847	1,317 2,903	4,065 10,750	25.4	Leicestershire Lincolnshire	19.955	7,783	27,738	13.4
**Irvine	457	2,903	672	12.3	Northamptonshire	19,955 19,722	6,975	26,697	12-4
Kelso Kilmarnock	4,819	1,813	6,632	19.2	Nottinghamshire	40,593	13,674	54,267	12.4
**Kirkcaldy	6,679	3,150	9,829	14.7					
Kirkwall	642	196	838	13.2	Yorkshire and Humberside	00 400	32,736	125,165	13-6
**Lanark	1,701	967	2,668	19.5	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	92,429 70,048	26,332	96,380	16.4
Lerwick	583	291	874 401	7·5 13·1	South Yorkshire Metropolitan Humberside	44,515	13,510	58,025	16.4
Lochgilphead	262 1,035	139 527	1,562	12-1	North Yorkshire	16,100	7,420	23,520	9.8
Montrose Nairn	294	159	453	15.9					
Newton Stewart	473	198	671	17-9	North West		0.1.050	400 540	10.0
**North Lanarkshire	22,348	10,107	32,455	20.8	Merseyside Metropolitan	103,595	34,953	138,548	19-2
Oban	620	334	954	13.3	Greater Manchester	130,754	47,559	178,313	14.7
**Paisley	11,547	4,523	16,070 596	17.2 13·3	Metropolitan Cheshire	36,998	14,579	51,577	13.6
Peebles	408 3,119	188	4,452	11.5	Lancashire	55,845	23,097	78,942	14.2
Perth Peterhead	947	527	1,474	12.9	Edilodo III o				
Portree	413	178	591	21.4	North				
Rothesay	452	194	646	27.3	Cleveland	42,642	13,144	55,786	20·8 12·8
Sanquhar	273	143	416	21.0	Cumbria	16,676 31,769	8,108 10,817	24,784 42,586	17-8
St Andrews	398	245	643	10·1 14·1	Durham Northumberland	10,707	4,429	15,136	15.2
**Stirling	5,338 1,777	2,471 479	7,809 2,256	26.1	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	73,105	24,038	97,143	17.3
Stornoway Stranraer	1,110	441	1,551	19.8					
Thurso	606	367	973	15.5	Wales				
Wick	944	417	1,361	15.8	Clwyd	18,663	6,850	25,513	19.3
					Dyfed	14,157	5,305	19,462 30,958	17·0 17·0
Northern Ireland			0.700	01.5	Gwent	22,861 10,233	8,097 3,694	13,927	17.6
Armagh	1,988	745	2,733	21.5	Gwynedd Mid-Glamorgan	24,533	9,569	34,102	17-0
**Ballymena	7,659	2,922 14,845	10,581 50,656	22·4 16·5	Powys	2,850	1,081	3,931	12.9
**Belfast	35,811 4,692	1,547	6,239	24.1	South Glamorgan	19,319	5,762	25,081	14-2
**Coleraine Cookstown	1,378	430	1,808	29.8	West Glamorgan	20,455	7,235	27,690	15.9
**Craigavon	5,423	2,344	7,767	18.5					
**Downpatrick	2,742	1,206	3,948	22·3 35·3	Scotland			4.400	40.5
Dungannon	2,840	992	3,832	35.3	Borders	2,810	1,299	4,109	10·5 16·4
Enniskillen	3,165	1,144	4,309	26.5	Central Dumfries and Galloway	13,464 5,570	6,180 2,682	19,644 8,252	15.0
**Londonderry	8,974	2,676 1,505	11,650 6,045	27·8 32·4	Dumfries and Galloway Fife	12,772	6,506	19,278	14-2
Newry	4,540	1,505	2,977	23-1	Grampian	11.744	5,926	17,670	9.5
Omagh	2,115 2,893	762	3,655	39.5	Highlands	8,195	3,913	12,108	15.7
Strabane	2,093	702	0,000		Lothians	31,668	13,410	45,078	13.0
Counties (by region)					Orkneys	642	196	838	13.2
South East					Shetlands	583	291	874	7.5
Bedfordshire	17,590	6,738 6,774	24,328 24,587	11.3	Strathclyde	141,239	55,657	196,896	18.0
	17,813	6.774	24,587	7.6	Tayside	17,449	8,305	25,754	14.7
Berkshire Buckinghamshire	13,606	4,825	18,431	9.5	Western Isles	1,777	479	2,256	26-1

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 lit 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 consisting of two or more Jobcentre areas.
† A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating an unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.
‡ Assisted area status is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (other DA) and "Intermediate Areas" (IA).

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

THOUSAND

UNITED		Under 2	5			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
		Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	! All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52! weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE A	AND FE	EMALE															
1980 O	ct	660-3	120-4	74-3	855-0	543.5	162-0	203-2	908.7	124-4	51 1	123.7	299-1	1,328-3	333.5	401-1	2,062.9
1981 Ja Ap Ju	pril uly	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201·4 241·8 245·8 238·9	91·1 112·7 155·0 204·1	931·0 917·2 1,170·2 1,195·0	688·0 672·4 618·6 611·0	216·1 291·4 339·8 344·4	234·1 266·1 320·6 401·3	1,138·2 1,229·9 1,279·1 1,356·7	155·7 153·8 149·5 151·5	64 ·4 87 ·2 102 ·0 106 ·3	130·1 137·2 151·2 179·2	350·2 378·2 402·8 437·0	1,482·2 1,388·9 1,537·6 1,514·5	481·8 620·4 687·6 689·5	455·4 515·9 626·9 784·6	2,419·5 2,525·2 2,852·1 2,988·6
1982 Ja Ap Ju Or	pril uly	662·0 564·4 760·9 758·0	255·8 283·0 257·3 233·1	235·8 256·6 278·8 312·0	1,153·6 1,104·1 1,297·0 1,303·1	655·4 595·7 560·7 603·9	333·2 327·8 315·8 305·5	478·2 530·3 566·7 611·0	1,466·8 1,453·8 1,443·3 1,520·5	149·7 133·0 122·5 130·8	10()-4 10()-5 10 2-8 9 4-3	191·1 207·5 225·1 246·5	450·2 450·0 450·4 471·6	1,467·1 1,293·1 1,444·1 1,492·7	698·5 720·3 676·0 632·9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070·6 3,007·8 3,190·6 3,295·1
0	ct *†	721-6	217.5	257-6	1'196-3	587-3	293-3	494.7	1,375.3	138-9	1()1.2	237.5	477-5	1,447.7	612-1 †	989-3 ÷	3,049.0
MALE																	
1980 O	ct	377-4	69-4	46-2	493-1	387.8	112.0	158-5	658-2	109-3	44.8	108-9	262-9	874.5	226.1	313-6	1,414.2
1981 Ja Ap Ju Od	pril uly	383·0 342·0 442·8 428·7	117·9 148·6 155·3 150·1	58·5 74·3 102·6 137·5	559·4 564·9 700·7 716·4	510·5 495·5 444·3 431·4	152-8 213-0 254-2 252-4	184·3 211·2 254·4 319·1	847·6 919·7 952·8 1,002·9	138·0 136·8 132·9 133·8	56·7 77·2 90·8 94·8	114·7 121·0 133·6 158·5	309·3 335·1 357·3 387·1	1,031·4 974·4 1,020·0 993·9	327·4 438·9 500·2 497·3	357-6 406-5 490-6 615-1	1,716·4 1,819·8 2,010·8 2,106·4
1982 Ja Ap Ju Od	pril uly	388-6 334-5 434-6 433-2	156·6 170·3 155·9 142·1	162·8 178·9 193·0 212·5	708·0 683·7 783·5 787·8	471·1 418·7 386·3 415·5	240·2 233·4 223·0 211·2	385·9 428·5 456·6 488·3	1,097·1 1,080·6 1,065·9 1,115·1	132·0 117·3 107·6 114·6	97·9 97·3 91·4 83·7	168·3 183·0 198·7 217·5	398·2 397·6 397·7 415·7	991·8 870·5 928·5 963·4	494·6 501·1 470·2 437·0	716·9 790·4 848·4 918·3	2,203·3 2,162·0 2,247·1 2,318·7
00	ct *†	418-1	135-5	182-5	735-8	419-1	212-2	417-0	1,047-9	122-6	90.3	211-2	424.0	959-4	438·0 ÷	810·2 ÷	2.207.4
FEMALI	E																
1989 O	ct	282-9	51.0	28-1	361-9	155-8	50-1	44.7	250.5	15.2	6.3	14.8	36.2	453.8	107-3	87.5	648.7
1981 Ja Ap Ju Oc	pril Ily	255·5 220·6 326·6 323·3	83·5 93·2 90·5 88·7	32·6 38·4 52·4 66·5	371·6 352·2 469·5 478·6	177·5 176·9 174·4 179·6	63·3 78·3 85·7 92·0	49·8 54·9 66·2 82·2	290·6 310·2 326·2 353·8	17·8 17·0 16·7 17·8	7·7 10·0 11·3 11·4	15·4 16·1 17·6 20·7	40·9 43·1 45·6 49·9	450·8 414·5 517·6 520·6	154·4 181·5 187·4 192·2	97·8 109·5 136·2 169·5	703·1 705·5 841·3 882·3
1982 Ja Ap Ju Od	pril Ily	273·3 229·9 326·3 324·8	99·2 112·7 101·4 91·0	73·0 77·8 85·7 99·5	445·6 420·4 513·5 515·3	184·3 177·0 174·4 188·4	93·1 94·4 92·8 94·3	92·4 101·7 110·1 122·7	369·7 373·1 377·4 405·4	17·7 15·6 14·9 16·/2	11.6 12.2 11.5 10.6	22·8 24·5 26·3 29·1	52·1 52·3 52·7 55·9	475·3 422·6 515·7 529·3	203·8 219·2 205·7 195·9	188·2 204·0 222·1 251·2	867·3 845·8 943·6 976·5
00	ct *†	303.5	82.1	75.1	460-5	168-5	81.2	77.7	327-4	16.3	11.0	26.3	53.5	488-3	174.1 †	179·1 ÷	

New basis (claimant). See footnotes to table 2.1 † The duration figures for October 1982 on the new basis have been affected by industrial action in 1981. The consequent emergency computer procedures have caused an increase in the numbers in the 26 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 w leeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000. January 1983

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE 1980 Oct	176-4	164-7	273.4	261.1	452.7	333.5	401.1	Thousand 2,062-9
1981 Jan April July Oct	183·2 157·5 196·3 160·5	108·6 136·9 189·1 170·7	288-4 249-5 354-8 332-0	328·3 286·7 266·4 279·7	573·7 558·2 531·0 571·6	481.8 620.4 687.6 689.5	455·4 515·9 626·9 784·6	2,419·5 2,525·2 2,852·1 2,988·6
1982 Jan April July Oct	146·6 130·2 201·1 157·0	118·1 137·0 188·1 163·7	281·7 242·0 324·3 363·6	312·8 260·9 241·9 271·5	607·8 522·9 488·8 537·0	698·5 120·3 676·0 632·9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070·6 3,007·8 3,190·6 3,295·1
Oct *÷	196-0	166-3	350-2	242.4	492.5	612-1 †	989-2 *	3,049.0
1980 Oct	8.6	mber unemployed 8·0	13.3	12.7	21.9	16.2	19.4	Per cen
1981 Jan April July Oct	7·6 6·2 6·9 5·4	4·5 5·4 6·6 5·7	11·9 9·9 12·4 11·1	13·6 11·4 9·3 9·4	23·7 22·1 18·6 19·1	19·9 24·6 24·1 23·1	18·8 20·4 22·0 26·3	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982 Jan April July Oct	4·8 4·3 6·3 4·8	3·8 4·6 5·9 5·0	9·2 8·0 10·2 11·0	10·2 8·7 7·6 8·2	19·8 17·4 15·3 16·3	22·7 23·9 21·2 19·2	29·5 33·1 33·6 35·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct *	6.4	5.5	11.5	8.0	16.2	- 20·1 †	32·4 †	100.0
MALE 1980 Oct	119-6	109-4	181.3	173-7	290.4	226.1	313-6	Thousand
1981 Jan April July Oct	120·3 110·5 119·9 106·3	75·0 94·0 117·7 108·1	205·8 172·6 229·0 208·0	231·3 196·0 181·9 185·6	398·9 401·3 371·5 385·8	327·4 438·9 500·2 497·3	357·6 406·5 490·6 615·1	1,716-4 1,819-8 2,010-8 2,106-4
1982 Jan April July Oct	94·4 85·9 120·1 103·6	81·0 92·0 114·8 105·5	196·6 161·0 205·8 224·5	211.7 171.3 160.3 179.5	408·1 360·3 327·5 350·4	494·6 501·1 470·2 437·0	716·9 790·4 848·4 918·3	2,203·3 2,162·0 2,247·1 2,318·7
Oct *†	131.1	108-9	217-6	165-9	336.0	438·0 †	810·2 ÷	2,207.4
1980 Oct	Proportion of nur	nber unemployed 7·7	12.8	12.3	20.5	16.0	22.2	Per cen
1981 Jan April July Oct	7·0 6·1 6·0 5·0	4·4 5·2 5·9 5·1	12·0 9·5 11·4 9·9	13·5 10·8 9·0 8·8	23·2 22·1 18·5 18·3	19·1 24·1 24·9 23·6	20·8 22·3 24·4 29·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982 Jan April	4·3 4·0	3·7 4·3	8·9 7·4	9·6 7·9	18·5 16·7	22·4 23·2	32·5 36·6	100·0 100·0
July Oct	5·3 4·5	5·1 4·5	9·2 9·7	7·1 7·7	14·6 15·1	20·9 18·8	37·8 39·6	100-0
Oct *	5.9	4.9	9.9	7.5	15.2	19·8 ÷	36·7 ÷	100.0
FEMALE 1980 Oct	56.8	55.3	92.1	87.4	162-3	107-3	87.5	Thousand
1981 Jan April July Oct	62·8 47·0 76·3 54·1	33.6 43.0 71.4 62.6	82·6 76·9 125·8 124·0	97·0 90·7 84·5 94·1	174·9 156·9 159·5 185·8	154·4 181·5 187·4 192·2	97·8 109·5 136·2 169·5	703:1 705:5 841:3 882:3
1982 Jan April July Oct	52·2 44·3 80·9 53·4	37·1 45·0 73·3 58·2	85·2 81·0 118·5 139·1	101·0 89·6 81·6 92·0	199·8 162·6 161·3 186·6	203-8 219-2 205-7 195-9	188·2 204·0 222·1 251·2	867:3 845:8 943:6 976:5
Oct *÷	65.0	57.5	132.7	76.6	156-5	174-1 †	179-1 †	841.6
1980 Oct	Proportion of num	nber unemployed 8·5	14-2	13.5	25.0	16.5	13.5	Per cent
1981 Jan April July Oct	8·9 6·7 9·1 6·1	4·8 6·1 8·5 7·1	11.7 10.9 15.0 14.1	13·8 12·9 10·0 10·7	24·9 22·2 19·0 21·1	22·0 25·7 22·3 21·8	13·9 15·5 16·2 19·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982 Jan April July Oct	6·0 5·2 8·6 5·5	4·3 5·3 7·8 6·0	9·8 9·6 12·6 14·2	11.6 10.6 8.6 9.4	23·0 19·2 17·1 19·1	23·5 25·9 21·8 20·1	21·7 24·1 23·5 25·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct *	7.7	6.8	15-8	9.1	18.6	20.7 †	21.3 †	100.0

New basis (claimants). See footnotes to table 2-1. See footnote to table 2-5.

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

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-	United States*
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers			grum		murks		(111)		периынс			ianus				laliu	States
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Annual averages		1.000	400	50	200	044	100	1.107			(
1978	1,383	1,299	402	59	282	911	190	1,167	993	31	99	1,529	1,240	206	20.0	817	94	10.5	6,047
1979 1980 1981 1982	1,296 1,665 2,520 2,917	1,227 1,561 2,420 2,793	405 ** 406 390 491	57 53 69 105	294 322 392 457	838 867 898 1,305	159 180 241	1,350 1,451 1,773 2,008	876 900 1,296 1,855	32 37 41 50	90 101 128 157	1,653 1,778 1,979 2,374 p	1,170 1,140 1,259	210 248 385 542	24·1 22·3 28·4	1,037 1,277 1,566	88 86** 108 137	10·3 6·2 5·9	5,963 7,449 8,211 10,678
Quarterly averages 1981 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
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,862 2,796 2,939 3,070	2,751 2,699 2,804 2,919	461 445 472 572	139 81 72 130	448 445 460 474	1,147 1,259 1,372 1,441	290 245 230	2,001 1,894 1,981 2,156	1,899 1,669 1,792 2,061	70 40 32 60	147 149 159 172	2,299 2,308 2,340 2,548	1,377 1,380 1,320	489 497 565 616	39·0 33·5 40·3	1,802 1,793 1,835	137 120 158 134	10·3 10·3 12·3	10,284 10,267 10,814 11,349
Monthly 1982 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	2,770 2,853 2,899 3,066 3,049 3,063 3,063 3,097	2,671 2,753 2,796 2,862 2,875 2,916 2,966	448 450 459 506 537 552 R 672 p	66 69 69 79 104 128 156	443 462 457 460 466 474 484	1,303 1,386 1,388 1,343 1,388 1,438 1,438	224 208 236 247 255	1,867 1,899 1,944 2,099 2,176 2,161 2,131	1,650 1,757 1,797 1,820 1,920 2,038 2,223	32 32 31 32 35 61 83	151 156 161 160 165 170 180	2,324 2,291 2,303 2,427 2,492 2,551 R 2,600 p	1,370 1,320 1,300 1,340 1,390 1,340	522 551 564 579 592 612 644	31·5 34·0 45·1 41·8 45·2 50·2	1,786 1,807 1,827 1,870 1,967	131 133 166 176 127 134 140	10·6 10·8 12·3 13·6 16·2 20·3	10,886 11,036 10,710 10,695 10,942 11,476 11,628
1983 Jan	3,225	3,087							2,487										12,517
Percentage rate latest month	13.8		9-5 p	5-4	17-6	12.7	9.7	11.3	10.2	5.0	14.7	11·5 p	2.3	14-7	2.6	17.3	3.2	0.6 e	11.4
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, SEAS	SONALLY	ADJUSTED																
Quarterly averages 1981 Q4		2,609		82	403	999	252	1,891	1,520 R	43 R	135	2,067	1,250	438	29-1	1,702 e	131		9,113
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		2,679 2,743 2,838 2,913 R	430 450 485 606	93 107 122 113	437 459 471 462 e	1,021 1,212 1,442 1,524	258 251 250	1,948 2,012 2,044 2,028	1,633 R 1,804 1,947 R 2,075 R	47 R 49 R 48 R 56	143 150 162 172	2,117 2,097 1,986	1,267 1,397 1,370	466 520 556 601	33.9 36.8 R 42.9		133 130 153 133		9,576 10,428 10,952 11,858
Monthly 1982 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		2,773 2,814 2,832 2,866 2,885 2,906 2,949 R	461 471 474 509 574 602 R 643 p	115 116 123 126 115 112 e 113 e	465 468 469 476 652 457 R 463 e	1,295 1,413 1,456 1,458 1,521 1,517 1,533	246 243 R 250 R .257 R .258	2,042 2,044 2,050 2,040 2,045 2,031 2,009	1,854 R 1,885 R 1,935 R 2,022 R 2,055 2,087 R 2,083 R	48 R 48 R 48 R 47 R 47 55	153 158 162 165 168 171 176	2,097	1,460 1,370 1,310 1,430 1,450 1,380	537 544 554 571 586 600 616	37·4 R 38·8 R 44·8 R 45 47 50·5		137 134 157 168 122 135 142		10,427 10,790 10,805 11,260 11,551 1,1,987 12,036
1983 Jan .		2,984 p							2,121	67									11,446
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		12.8	9·2 p	3.9 e	16·8 e	12.8	9.8	10.7	8.7	4·1 e	14-4	8.8	2·4 e	14-1	2.6	13·6 e	3.2		10-4
change on previous three months		+0.4	+1.8	-0.3	-0.3	+0.7	+0.3	-0.1	+0.4	+0.5	+0.8	-0.4	+0.1	+1.0	+0.4	+0.9	-0.3		+0.5

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

(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.

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

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

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

New basis (claimants) – see footnotes to table $2 \cdot 1$. 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.

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 2.19

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPL	OYMENT								VACANO	IES	THOUSAND
	Inflow		an expedience	Outflow			Excess	of inflow over	outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
	Male	Female	_ All	Male	Female —	All	Male	Female —	All			outflow
1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	Seasona 196 193 193	lly adjusted‡; 87 86 87	average of 283 279 279	3 months en 201 200 199	87 87 88	288 288 287	-5 -7 -7	0 -1 -1	-5 -9 -8	202 208 213	195 200 205	7 9 8
April 13	194	88	282	200	89	289	-6	-1	-7	217	211	6
May 11	193	89	282	198	89	287	-5	1	-5	217	213	4
June 8	193	89	282	198	88	286	-5	1	-4	221	216	5
July 6	192	89	280	198	88	286 .	-6	0	-6	225	219	5
Aug 10	190	89	279	196	88	284	-6	1	-5	227	222	5
Sep 14	187	89	276	196	90	285	-9	-1	-9	229	224	5
Oct 12	186	90	276	196	90	286	-10	0	-10	232	225	7
Nov 9	184	90	275	197	92	288	-12	-2	-14	234	228	6
Dec 7	183	90	273	196	92	287	-12	-1	-14	234	230	4
1979 Jan 11	186	89	275	192	91	282	-6	-2	-7	226	227	-1
Feb 8	189	88	277	184	89	272	5	-1	4	219	222	-3
Mar 8	188	88	276	182	87	269	7	1	7	215	217	-3
April 5	182	88	270	184	87	271	-2	1 0	-1	223	221	2
May 10	177	88	264	190	88	278	-13		-13	231	225	7
June 14	176	89	265	190	89	279	-14		-14	238	230	8
July 12	176	90	266	188	89	276	-12	1	-11	238	234	4
Aug 9	177	91	268	186	90	276	-9	1	-8	236	238	-2
Sep 13	176	92	268	184	90	274	-8	2	-6	232	237	-4
Oct 11 † Nov 8 † Dec 6 †	176 176 179	93 93 95	269 V 268 274	179 175 176	91 90 90	270 265 267	-3 2	2 3 5	-1 3 7	228 225 224	234 230 233	-6 -5 -9
1980 Jan 10	184	97	280	177	90	267	7	7	13	214	227	-13
Feb 14	190	100	290	175	91	266	15	9	24	207	222	-15
Mar 13	194	102	296	174	92	266	20	10	31	202	215	-14
April 10	199	105	303	173	94	267	25	11	36	201	212	-11
May 8	202	106	308	173	95	268	29	11	40	197	208	-11
June 12	204	107	311	169	95	263	36	12	48	188	199	-11
July 10	210	110	320	168	95	263	42	15	58	181	194	-13
Aug 14	217	112	328	169	94	263	47	17	65	171	183	-11
Sep 11	226	114	340	171	94	265	55	20	75	167	176	-10
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	233 242 245	115 117 117	348 × 359 362	174 176 176	95 97 97	270 273 274	59 65 69	20 21 20	78 86 88	160 154 149	168 161 152	-8 -7 -4
1981 Jan 15	243	117	360	179	98	276	65	20	84	154	155	-1
Feb 12	238	117	356	179	99	278	60	18	78	152	153	-1
Mar 12	232	116	348	177	100	277	55	16	71	148	151	-3
April 9	229	115	343	176	101	277	53	14	66	140	143	-3
May 14	227	113	340	176	101	277	51	12	63	139	142	-3
June 11 e	228	114	341	182	103	285	46	11	56	142	147	-5
July 9 e §	220	110	331	175	99	274	45	12	57	143	144	-1
Aug 13 e §	209	105	314	172	91	263	38	14	52	147	144	3
Sep 10 §	202	104	305	168	87	254	34	17	51	151	145	6
Oct 8 §	204	108	312 µ	176	90	266	28	18	46	155	151	4 3 4
Nov 12 §	212	115	325	191	102	293	21	13	33	157	154	
Dec 10 §	216	118	334	203	111	314	13	7	20	158	155	
1982 Jan 14 ce	222	118	340	208	113	321	15	4	19	163	161	2
Feb 11 §	221	118	339	208	114	322	13	5	18	166	165	1
Mar 11	218	118	337	210	112	322	9	6	15	166	167	-1
April 15	214	120	333	210	114	324	3	6	9	163	164	-1
May 10	215	120	335	206	114	319	9	6	15	162	164	-2
June 10	220	122	342	201	114	315	19	7	26	162	164	-2
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14	224 224 227 227	127 127 130 127	350 351 357 354	204 208 209 210	119 118 118 113	324 327 327 323	19 16 18 18	7 8 12 13	26 25 31 31	163 165 163	162 161 162	1 3 1
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	Unadj 262 248 227	usted* 134 120 102	395 368 329	257 R 217 R 180 R	144 R 117 R 102 R	401 R 334 R 282 R	5 R 31 R 47 R	-10 R 3 R 0 R	-6 R 34 R 47 R	161 161 161 165	160 160 160 161	2 1 4
1983 Jan 13	208	108	316	142	79	221	66	29	95	169	168	1

[†] 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 Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month. § see footnote to table 2.1

3.1 VACANCIES

	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
978 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
79 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
80 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
81 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
32 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

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.

7.4

8.2

11-9

5.4

6.1

15.2

120.8 1.2

122.0

7.6

VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

E obá	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 33.7	to Jobcent	tres 2·9	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	7.0	3.7	3.9	10.9	81.2	0.6	81.8
1981 Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6	31·4 33·3	15·1 15·7	2·8 3·1	6·5 7·6	4·6 5·4	4·8 5·2	4·8 5·0	7·7 8·7	3·7 4·2	4·6 5·1	11·8 12·5	82·8 90·1	0·6 0·6	83·4 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
1982 Jan 8	34·2	16·7	4·0	7·0	6·2	5·7	6·1	8·5	4·2	4·5	11·3	91·7	0·8	92·4
Feb 5	36·3	17·6	4·3	8·0	6·2	6·1	6·3	8·8	5·1	4·8	12·1	97·9	0·8	98·7
Mar 5	38·5	18·2	4·0	9·7	6·4	6·6	6·9	9·4	5·5	5·6	12·2	104·7	0·9	105·6
April 2	42·4	20·3	4·5	10·4	6·7	7·1	7·3	11·1	5·5	7·0	13·1	115·1	0.9	116·0
May 7	45·2	21·8	4·3	11·5	7·2	8·0	7·9	11·7	5·5	6·9	14·2	122·4	0.9	123·3
June 4	45·8	21·4	4·4	12·0	6·9	7·6	8·0	11·2	5·4	6·7	14·7	122·7	1.0	123·7
July 2	44·1	20-6	4·2	10·6	6·6	6·6	7·3	10·2	5·0	6·0	13·7	114·3	1·0	115·3
Aug 6	42·1	19-6	4·0	9·9	7·0	6·8	6·9	10·0	5·0	5·5	13·9	111·0	1·1	112·0
Sep 3	43·3	20-8	4·1	10·2	7·2	7·3	7·2	9·9	5·0	5·6	13·8	113·5	1·1	114·6
Oct 8	46·0	24·0	4·0	10·6	7·8	7·6	6·9	11·1	5·4	5·8	13·8	119·1	1·2	120·3
Nov 5	41·0	20·5	3·7	9·8	7·4	7·3	6·6	10·7	5·1	5·3	13·3	110·0	1·1	111·1
Dec 3	36·7	17·6	3·6	8·8	6·8	6·7	6·3	10·4	4·8	4·9	12·7	101·5	1·0	102·5
1983 Jan 7	36.6	17-2	3.8	8.6	7.0	6-6	7.0	10.3	4.8	5.0	12.2	101-8	1.0	102-9
	Notified	to careers	offices											
1981 Jan 9	2·3	1·5	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·0	0·1	4·0
Feb 6	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·7	0·1	3·7
Mar 6	1·9	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	3·8	0·1	3·8
April 3	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·3	0·1	4·4
May 8	3·7	2·2	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	6·7	0·1	6·7
June 5	3·3	2·1	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·3	6·1	0·1	6·1
July 3	2·2	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·0	0·1	5·1
Aug 7	2·3	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Sep 4	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·1	5·3
Oct 2	2·7	1·5	0·2	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Nov 6	2·2	1·3	0·1	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·4	0·1	4·5
Dec 4	1·8	1·0	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	3·4	0·1	3·6
1982 Jan 8	2·1	1·1	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·2	0·1	4·4
Feb 5	2·4	1·3	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Mar 5	2·7	1·6	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·7	0·2	5·8
April 2	2·6	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	5·8	0·2	6·0
May 7	4·5	2·6	0·2	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·4	8·5	0·2	8·7
June 4	4·0	2·4	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·5	7·9	0·2	8·1
July 2	3·3	1·9	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	6·3	0·2	6·5
Aug 6	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·4	5·6	0·2	5·8
Sep 3	2·7	1·4	0·2	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	5·9	0·2	6·1
Oct 8	2·8	1.6	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	6·1	0·2	6·3
Nov 5	2·4	1.3	0·2	0·3	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	5·1	0·2	5·3
Dec 3	2·4	1.5	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	4·7	0·2	4·9
1983 Jan 7	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9

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

* Included in South East.

43.6 20.1

4.6 11.2

1983 Jan 7

3.4 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	
1980 Mar June Sep	19·6 19·4 16·6	28·0 27·4 18·2 13·7	17·3 17·6 15·6 12·3	39·2 32·1 21·2 11·7	6·8 5·5 3·7 2·0	65·6 63·4 44·1 29·4	Thousand 176.6 165.3 119.3 83.5	
Dec 1981 Mar June Sep Dec	14·4 14·5 15·6 14·9 14·0	16·2 17·5 17·2 14·5	13·8 15·3 16·9 15·2	12·0 13·0 15·6 13·6	2·4 3·4 3·5 2·4	31·8 38·3 36·8 32·6	90·7 103·0 104·9 92·2	
1982 Mar June Sep Dec	14·9 16·5 15·7 14·6	17·5 20·1 18·2 17·2	15·9 18·6 18·4 16·4	15·4 17·4 18·1 15·4	3·6 4·3 3·4 2·8	38·3 46·8 40·8 36·1	105-6 123-7 114-6 102-5	
1980 Mar June Sep Dec	Proportion of vac 11·1 11·7 13·9 17·2	ancies in all occupation 15.9 16.6 15.3 16.4	9·8 10·6 13·1 14·7	22-2 19-4 17-8 14-0	3.9 3.3 3.1 2.4	37·1 38·4 37·0 35·2	Per cent 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	
1981 Mar June Sep Dec	16·0 15·1 14·2 15·2	17·9 17·0 16·4 15·7	15·2 14·9 16·1 16·5	13·2 12·6 14·9 14·8	2·6 -3·3 3·3 2·6	35·1 37·2 35·1 35·4	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0	
1982 Mar June Sep Dec	14·1 13·3 13·7 14·2	16·6 16·2 15·9 16·8	15·1 15·0 16·1 16·0	14·6 14·1 15·8 15·0	3·4 3·5 3·0 2·7	36·3 37·8 35·6 35·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	

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.

Regions: occupations 3.6
Notified to Job centres: December 1982

			Control of the Contro						Notified to Job Centres: December 1982						
		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East s Midlands	York- s shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Table	1 Summary														
Managerial and professional		5,440	2,767	325	1,378	1,084	810	760	1,449	696	776	1,749	14,467	120	14,587
	Clerical and related		3,503	708	1,424	1,131	956	1,123	1,765	764	802	1,793	17,062	153	17.215
Other	non-manual occupations	6,212	2,988	594	1,446	1,280	970	975	1,591	791	750	1,676	16,285	151	16,436
Craft a	and similar occupations, including foremen, cessing, production, repairing, etc	4,810	2,373	567	1,242	1,126	1,320	957	1,362	782	746	2,278	15,190	167	15,357
	al labourers	594	213	78	227	105	252	255	331	139	235	536	2,752	69	2,821
	manual occupations	13,055	5,745	1,286	3,051	2,029	2,355	2,253	3,905		1,559	4,661	35,743	359	36,102
All oc	cupations	36,707	17,589	3,558	8,768	6,755	6,663	6,323		4,761	4,868	12,693	101,499		102,518
Table	2 Occupational groups														
	Managerial (General management)	41	30	3	4	15	12	2	17	1	0		101		
,	Professional and related supporting		00		•	15	12	2	17		2	4	101	2	103
	management and administration	982	651	- 39	113	98	120	124	128	63	83	183	1,933	17	1,950
111	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,592	593	130	751	366	195	286	692	335	288	698	5,333	61	5,394
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	216	97	10	73	76	53	37	112	46	57	82	762	4	766
V	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,178	608	57	194	192	191	105	154	119	159	488	2,837	12	2.849
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	1,431	788	86	243	337	000	000							
VII	Clerical and related	7,114	3,675	718	1,531	1,162	239	206	346	132	187	294	3,501	24	3,525
VIII		5,840	2,721	598	1,405	1,276	941	1,163 931	1,982	795	814	2,922	19,373	182	19,555
	Security and protective service	766	481	23	112	54	88	100	1,572	709	708	1,552	15,532	126	15,658
X				20	1	31	00	100	109	120	91	190	1,653	28	1,681
			3,657	806	2,082	1,253	1,343	1,566	2,425	1,124	1,062	2,409	22,479	202	22,681
XI	Farming, fishing and related	294	59	84	148	80	79	52	173	52	50	107	1,119	18	1,137
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	276	116	67	104	. 93	110	98	149	84	35	238	1,254	5	1,259
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,204	1,311	221	436	434	809	381	715	315	333				
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metal, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance),								,,,	515	000	720	6,568	65	6,633
XV	vehicles and shipbuilding) Painting, repetitive assembling, product	2,355	932	253	602	577	417	421	512	342	283	1,029	6,791	58	6,849
	inspecting, packaging and related	1,005	447.	107	208	178	176	130	313	75	98	269	2,559	25	2,584
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	812	351	107	279	217	187	227	297	161	210	541	3,038	63	3,101
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	1,469	765	154	240	206	240	189	320	109	134	354			
XVIII	Miscellaneous	723	307	95	243	141	291	305	387	179	274	613	3,415	43	3,458
	All occupations	36,707	17,589	3,558	8,768	6,755		6.323	10,403		4,868	12,693	3,251 101,499	84 1,019	3,335
* Includ	led in South Foot								. 0, 400	,,,,,,,	4,000	12,093	101,499	1,019	102,518

Included in South East.

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

Figures for careers offices are not included in this table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: January 1983

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: n progress in month	77	65,100	313,000
of which: beginning in month	66	62,600	298,000
continuing from earlier months	11	2,500	15,000

includes 1,400 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.

Note From Jan 1983 this monthly series is based on the revised SIC 1980 – see "Employment Topics" page 75.

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginning in	January 1983
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary measures All causes	30 1 1 9 2 7 11 5	2,700 2,800 600 1,000 5,300 1,000 53,800

Stoppages: industry*

United Kingdom		Jan 1903	and the second second second			
		Stoppages	Stoppages	in progress		
SIC 1980	Class	beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	01-03	<u> </u>	_			
Coal extraction	11	16	4,400	8,000		
Extraction, processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and	12-14	2	400	1,000		
water	15-17	2	32,500	198,000		
Metal processing and manufacture	21-22	-	_	=		
Mineral processing and manufacture	23-24	1	700	10,000		
Chemicals and man-made fibres Metal goods not elsewhere	25–26	-		-		
specified	31	3	200	1,000		
Engineering	32–34, 37 35	11 4	5,100 8,300	32,000 18,000		
Motor vehicles	36		8,000	17,000		
Other transport equipment Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	2 2 2	700	4,000		
Textiles	43	2	100	_		
Footwear and clothing	45					
Timber and wooden furniture	46	2 3 2 2	200	1,000		
Paper, printing and publishing	47	3	900	2,000		
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48, 49	2	800	4,000		
Construction	50	2	100	1,000		
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs Transport, services,	61-67	2		-		
communications Supporting and miscellaneous,	71–75, 79	4	1,500	5,000		
transport services Banking, finance, insurance,	76-77	_	-	<u> </u>		
business services and leasing Public administration, education	81–85	-				
and health services	91-95	5	1,500	9,000		
Other services All industries	96-00	1 66	65,100	313,000		
All industries (Jan 1982)		156	130,800	710,000		

 $^{^{\}ast}$ Comparable monthly 1982 figures by industry groups based on the revised SIC 1980 are not available.

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers investoppages (1	olved in Thou)	Working days	lost in all sto	ppages in pro	gress in peri	od (Thou)		
	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning in period†	In pro- gress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarry- ing	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
SIC 1968					(All orders)	(11)	(VI–XII)	(XIII, XV)	(XX)	(XXII)	(All other orders)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,454	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,464	666 1,155 1,001 4,583 830 1,499 2,381	668 1,166 1,041 4,608 834 1,513 2,382	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 7,916	78 97 201 128 166 237 432	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,419	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 49	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,644	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 4,306
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	1 134 20 25 2 11 8 2 9 10 6	73 203 155 94 211 110 49 37 77 241 404 79	2 4 8 11 3 1 1 1 4 3 1	25 15 17 6 6 5 3 3 1 4 1 2	102 41 43 31 13 17 18 10 13 27 18 26	46 77 404 399 173 215 209 56 65 52 75 44
1982 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	156 148 165 162 130 134 91 102 106 109 110 41	166 197 201 193 173 165 119 127 130 133 136 57	129 63 79 270 336 348 38 37 750 248 44 39	131 144 92 285 546 855 650 643 1,483 650 61 41	710 828 355 319 680 1,290 899 692 1,235 609 213 85	21 10 21 24 20 130 18 5 154 11 11 5	199 274 143 147 75 92 33 41 212 66 125	4 3 7 10 8 8 2 2 - 1 12 6 4	3 1 5 11 4 13 3 4 2 2 —	434 441 73 22 13 189 215 5 100 140 11	49 100 106 105 560 857 627 637 765 378 60 63
					All industries and services	Extrac- tion of coal, coke mineral oil and natural gas	Metals, engineer- ing, motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
SIC 1980 ‡					(All classes)	(11–14)	(21–22, 31–37)	(43, 45)	(50)	(71–74)	classes)
1983 Jan	66	77	64	65	313	9	69		1	5	229

EARNINGS 5.1 Average earnings index: all employees: main i ndustrial sectors

GREA	T BRITAIN	Whole eco	nomy	Index of prindustries	roduction	Manufactur industries	ring	Change ove	r previous	
SIC 1	968	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	IOP industries	Manufacturing
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	Annual Averages	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1 205·5		106·2 117·2 134·3 154·9 183·9 208·5		106-2 117-1 134-0 154-9 182-5 206-5				Per cent
1977	Nov	120·1	120·0	123·4	122·7	123·8	123·0	£3.5	10·8	11·2
	Dec	121·7	121·4	123·9	123·5	124·3	123·7	9.4	10·9	11·1
1	Jan	121·5	122·6	124·2	125-4	125·1	125·6	9· 6	10·9	11·4
	Feb	122·7	123·9	125·8	127-0	126·2	127·0	10·.5	11·7	12·1
	Mar	125·0	125·0	128·1	127-4	128·2	127·8	10·4 \}	11·1	11·9
1	April	127·2	127·3	131·7	131·5	132·2	131·9	12·4	15·0	15·6
	May	129·4	128·4	134·2	132·5	133·6	131·5	12·6	15·0	14·2
	June	133·1	132·0	136·1	134·6	135·1	133·7	15·4	16·7	16·1
	July	133·6	132·1	136·6	135·4	135·9	135·1	14·2	16·2	15·8
	Aug	131·7	132·2	134·4	136·5	133·5	135·7	13·9	16·0	15·5
	Sep	134·2	134·6	137·1	138·4	135·9	137·8	15·0	16·4	15·9
	Oct	135·2	135·9	139·7	140·6	139·1	140-5	14·7	16·6	16·4
	Nov	136·1	136·0	141·1	140·3	140·6	139-7	13·3	14·4	13·6
	Dec	138·0	137·6	142·8	142·2	142·8	142-0	13·4	15·1	14·8
	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
1	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	1'8-4	17·7
4	July	185·1	183·1	189·6	187-8	188·2	186·9	18·9	1: 9·8	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
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
F	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
1	April	199-3	199·5	200·7	200·2	198·1	197·5	13·9	12·5	12·0
	May	201-6	200·0	203·7	201·3	201·9	198·9	13·2	12·2	11·3
	June	205-7	203·9	210·0	207·5	207·7	205·2	12·0	12·3	11·2
4	luly	207·6	205·3	211·7	209·7	209·8	208·4	12·1	11.6	11·5
	Aug	210·4	211·4	211·2	214·6	210·2	213·8	12·8	13.2	13·5
	Sep	211·7	212·1	212·6	214·6	210·8	213·7	9·3	12.4	12·8
1	Oct	212·5	213·4	215·9	217·5	214·9	217·4	11·9	13·7	14·5
	Nov	214·3	214·4	219·0	217·9	218·0	216·8	11·3	12·9	13·3
	Dec	217·1	216·5	220·6	219·3	218·2	216·6	10·1	12·3	12·5
N	eb Mar	214·1 217·0 219·7	216·4 219·4 219·7	220·2 224·1 227·2	222·7 226·5 226·2	219·1 220·4 224·7	220·2 222·1 224·4	10·8 11·4 11·0	12·6 13·0 12·2	13·2 12·4 13·0
J	pril	219·6	219·8	226·9	226·4	225·3	224·7	10·2	13·1	13·7
	May	222·5	220·8	230·6	227·9	229·4	225·9	10·4	13·2	13·6
	une	226·0	224·0	233·8	231·0	231·8	229·0	9·8	11·3	11·6
A	uly	230·3	227·8	234·7	232·5	232·3	230·7	11·0	10·9	10·7
	lug	226·9	228·0	231·7	235·5	229·8	233·7	7·8	9·7	9·3
	lep	226·2	226·7	232·3	234·5	229·8	232·9	6·8	9·3	9·0
N	Oct	228·0	229·0	234·5	236·2	233·8	236·4	7·3	8·6	13-8
	lov	232·2	232·3	240·3	239·1	237·7	236·4	8·4	9·7	51-1
	Dec	234·2	233·5	242·0	240·5	239·5	237·7	7·9	9·7	9 -7

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

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

‡ From January 1983 the figures of working days lost by industry are based on the revised SIC 1980. The new groupings are not comparable in every detail to the previous 1968 groupings but are very broadly in alignment.

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
SIC 1968				-	-		1000000	-	-	Constitution of the Consti			JAN	1976 = 100
1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 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; 213·18	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 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	12 5·2	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	12 !5·5	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	17 28·6	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	1 31·2	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	1 33·9	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·()	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	16()· 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	17 1.0	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	1 72.6	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	1 77.2	174·4	169·6	174·6	‡‡	173·2	175·4	167·4	154·4	170·2	173·0	159·9	158·2
980 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
981 Jan	19 0·4	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	19 3·5	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	2/ 33·1	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 Aug Sep Oct Nov [Dec]	245·4 248·3 259·3 246·3 231·3	246·7 248·9 247·1 228·5 264·3 267·1	235·8 237·7 240·1 240·2 246·7 245·5	266·6 253·8 254·9 256·8 258·1 264·6	238·2 236·2 236·9 240·6 253·9 255·6	231·9 223·0 222·4 230·8 224·5 225·5	227·9 223·9 223·3 227·4 231·3 232·4	244·8 245·3 249·7 249·5 257·2 254·8	236·2 233·5 233·8 239·0 240·0 242·4	215·4 217·4 237·0 230·1 224·8 209·8	222·0 216·2 211·6 218·8 224·6 239·3	230·1 229·8 228·3 231·9 236·4 233·5	216·2 214·2 213·0 216·8 221·2 219·8	219·8 221·4 220·0 220·3 223·5 226·1

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	Professional and scientific services	Miscel- laneous services	Public adminis- tration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
	105.0	104.2	106-9	106.7	106.5	107-4	103-4	107.6	101.1	108-3	105-6	102.9	106.0	JAN 1976 = 100
105·1 118·3 133·9 154·5 182·5 206·7	105·0 115·0 131·6 154·6 180·5 201·7	104·3 114·3 131·2 150·7 173·9 191·7	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 1980 1981
126·2	120·4	120·5	124·1	122·2	123·5	119·4	115·4	124·3	118·8	116·0	120·0	110·9	120·1	1977 Nov
125·3	123·8	120·7	122·6	120·3	124·3	117·1	116·7	130·0	118·2	117·4	126·5	115·5	121·7	Dec
128·4	123·6	122·6	124·4	123·2	122·3	117·4	116·6	128·1	117·2	117·7	124·6	115·8	121·5	1978 Jan
127·7	123·5	126·1	127·2	127·0	123·3	118·7	117·2	127·7	117·5	118·8	123·9	118·1	122·7	Feb
129·4	124·0	124·8	129·7	126·7	125·0	118·0	120·4	131·9	123·5	119·7	128·0	117·0	125·0	Mar
132·3	129·0	127·9	134·3	129·8	127·1	124·8	120·8	130·7	124·1	120·6	128·5	119·3	127·2	April
131·8	129·2	128·8	139·2	130·5	128·3	155·2	123·6	133·5	119·5	125·7	129·0	119·8	129·4	May
132·4	132·7	130·3	138·6	133·2	132·5	155·7	130·4	134·3	125·1	134·1	131·0	126·8	133·1	June
134·4	131·7	133·9	139·4	131-7	135·3	140·4	133·5	135·5	123·2	136·1	131·5	122·5	133·6	July
133·2	131·6	131·3	138·0	131-8	133·8	138·3	127·7	134·6	127·4	131·8	132·1	124·2	131·7	Aug
135·1	133·4	135·1	141·7	133-9	138·3	139·0	130·9	135·6	132·8	131·4	134·7	129·1	134·2	Sep
137·2	136·8	136·4	143.6	136·0	138·9	138·6	128·9	136·7	129·1	130·9	134·7	127·8	135·2	Oct
140·5	138·7	137·6	143.2	140·3	140·2	139·3	132·5	140·2	130·9	128·2	135·2	127·4	136·1	Nov
143·9	144·7	139·2	143.9	139·7	140·7	137·0	130·1	147·4	131·1	129·0	145·8	128·5	138·0	Dec
144-0	137·4	138·7	142·6	137·8	133·1	138·0	128·9	145·7	134·2	126·9	142·9	127·5	135·7	1979 Jan
145-9	140·8	142·7	147·6	142·3	135·6	140·7	160·7	146·0	143·1	126·7	146·6	129·8	141·1	Feb
147-6	143·8	145·5	154·4	146·5	144·9	142·3	141·7	152·4	141·8	129·1	149·8	130·9	143·7	Mar
151·1	149·1	145·6	154·4	147·6	144·4	142·1	137·5	152·4	141·6	134·3	149·7	135·4	144·3	April
152·1	153·1	145·5	161·9	151·8	145·3	143·2	142·4	153·7	135·7	137·8	154·8	134·3	146·9	May
151·7	157·4	152·6	166·4	158·2	153·8	149·7	149·6	155·9	138·3	135·3	157·6	143·2	150·9	June
154-1	155·7	153·9	166·3	156·9	157·1	150·7	155·1	158·9	144·4	156·4	158·5	150·3	155·6	July
151-8	158·7	150·3	165·3	154·2	153·6	171·7	151·5	158·3	154·0	155·5	156·8	150·8	153·3§§	Aug
158-8	156·6	156·6	168·7	158·6	157·3	155·9	155·2	159·3	150·8	150·2	158·3	155·4	153·6§§	Sep
161·8	160·6	157·2	173·7	160·6	160·6	171·8	157·0	162·8	152·7	147·5	158·9	156·7	158·1	Oct
166·8	169·3	159·3	175·3	165·4	163·2	173·5	168·6	167·2	157·3	148·6	163·5	155·7	162·1	Nov
167·9	172·8	161·0	173·1	166·1	165·5	173·6	166·2	174·5	169·8	151·2	171·9	154·9	165·1‡‡	Dec
170·1	165·9	164·5	175·5	167·4	162·4	169·4	165·6	170·7	160·4	147·4	171·3	159·7	163·0‡‡	1980 Jan
173·5	168·9	169·1	178·2	173·2	168·7	169·4	164·8	173·5	164·0	161·1	173·0	167·4	167·3‡‡	Feb
177·5	168·5	171·0	183·7	176·0	172·7	205·5	166·3	175·2	183·2	167·5	178·2	165·1	172·8‡‡	Mar
178·9	175·5	169·6	181·7	174·7	173·5	190·2	174·5	178·9	170·6	165·9	181·4	175·8	175·0	April
180·8	180·2	168·3	191·0	179·4	171·7	199·2	176·4	182·9	170·4	169·2	180·8	183·3	178·1	May
182·6	187·8	172·0	201·1	183·4	178·0	202·7	189·7	184·9	199·3	174·1	181·1	180·9	183·7	June
186-3	184·0	178·4	199·8	183-6	185·9	205·8	180·4	187·3	187·0	178·0	187·2	185·1	185·1	July
182-0	182·9	173·9	198·2	185-3	182·5	202·4	179·9	187·1	184·9	195·7	186·2	190·8	186·5	Aug
186-2	184·8	177·2	204·0	183-6	189·8	202·4	192·4	188·2	182·9	229·1	186·9	191·1	193·6	Sep
187·6	185·2	179·1	203·7	185·1	189·7	205·9	188·6	188·4	183·4	202·2	188·9	188·6	189·9	Oct
191·7	187·1	179·8	206·8	189·7	192·7	205·5	197·5	191·9	190·3	197·5	191·9	188·5	192·6	Nov
192·7	195·0	183·9	205·9	188·0	201·2	204·7	191·7	202·5	204·1	203·0	198·1	206·5	197·3	Dec
196.6	188·1	184·2	207·4	193.6	191·0	203·7	190·5	196·6	191·7	194·3	194·7	198·0	193·3	1981 Jan
200.5	188·0	184·5	209·1	193.0	196·3	206·4	190·4	197·8	193·1	193·9	194·8	199·4	194·8	Feb
205.3	192·0	185·3	213·0	196.1	203·1	221·9	191·3	199·2	212·9	194·0	196·5	197·3	197·8	Mar
200·0	192·7	185·1	214·4	193·6	198·5	218·9	197·5	205·8	197·9	200·7	200·2	202·2	199·3	April
205·0	198·4	185·5	221·5	200·7	198·5	225·3	193·2	205·4	206·2	210·5	202·0	197·0	201·6	May
208·2	208·1	193·6	235·8	205·5	205·4	238·7	199·4	208·9	213·3	208·6	203·4	198·7	205·7	June
207·2	204·3	195·6	230·8	207·0	204·7	238·5	203·7	209·7	207·9	212·2	205·8	200·9	207·6	July
205·2	205·5	191·8	230·2	204·7	202·9	229·9	201·6	209·9	208·0	220·6	204·5	223·5	210·4	Aug
209·1	205·7	196·5	233·2	207·1	207·9	232·1	216·0	211·1	206·4	215·8	207·0	219·2	211·7	Sep
212·2	206·4	198·4	235·8	209·9	207·7	234·3	207·3	212·0	207·4	217·9	206·6	216·5	212·5	Oct
216·1	211·1	200·6	236·8	212·3	212·1	235·1	213·6	216·7	216·7	212·5	207·4	215·1	214·3	Nov
215·3	220·5	199·1	237·0	213·8	220·8	234·6	216·1	225·6	230·5	216·1	216·6	212·2	217·1	Dec
218·4	211·4	198·3	238·0	212·5	210·2	241·2	212·9	219·9	213·4	209·4	216·5	212·8	214·1	1982 Jan
222·8	215·6	200·0	238·1	215·4	215·2	241·2	210·5	219·0	218·7	213·5	216·2	217·3	217·0	Feb
224·4	221·1	206·9	245·2	218·6	221·9	238·9	212·8	222·3	242·8	210·8	218·2	215·5	219·7	Mar
224·2	222·1	205·7	246·5	219·7	220·3	236·9	217·1	226·0	225·9	209·7	218·7	216·8	219·6	April
226·3	227·1	206·8	253·4	223·1	222·0	239·3	215·7	227·2	228·2	211·1	220·9	227·1	222·5	May
226·1	232·6	207·6	255·2	228·8	225·1	261·4	224·9	228·8	247·1	215·3	219·2	221·9	226·0	June
227·7	230·3	210·3	252·3	226·5	227·4	263·6	229·0	229·7	231·1	240·9	222·3	223·9	230·3	July
227·1	228·6	209·9	251·1	225·1	222·4	255·0	220·1	228·2	230·3	232·1	223·6	223·4	226·9	Aug
229·8	228·2	213·2	247·9	226·1	225·8	257·3	222·5	228·8	230·8	219·5	226·3	226·6	226·2	Sep
230·1	230·7	218·7	254·3	227·4	226·4	257·7	223·0	230·6	232·2	222·9	227·1	227·9	228·0	Oct
234·2	232·5	220·3	258·8	230·7	230·1	268·2	229·7	235·0	239·3	219·8	229·2	237·5	232·2	Nov
235·6	236·9	219·0	258·9	230·4	235·4	257·1	229·7	246·2	250·8	222·0	231·3	229·4	234·2	[Dec]

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

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

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

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

IITED NGDOM stober	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather leather goods and fur
ALE			T. Marine									
Weekly earnings Full-time men	(21 years and	over) 76·75	71.72	73.72	66-11	61-64	63-48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	£ 55.89
1976 1977	66-81 72-46	82.36	77-80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69-13	76-37	75·59 84·88	70·65 81·69	65·32 75·96	61·91 71·20
1978 1979	83·91 99·79	95·65 116·51	90·78 107·95	91·93 103·58	83·39 96·39	76·41 90·34	80·35 92·34	88·64 95·46	98.01	93.92	87.35	80.82
Full-time male	es on adult rat	tes*	123-36	118-20	109-34	101.95	107-41	109-63	109-41	103-05	97.90	92.74
1980 1981 1982	115·61 126·36 138·28	151·26 175·01	138·48 148·46	132·96 139·01	119·51 130·01	114·17 121·30	118·31 128·47	127·04 141·81	119·08 132·73	114·64 123·74	106·60 113·78	105·39 107·12
Hours worked	(04	d aav)										
Full-time men 1976	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1
1977 1978	46·4 46·2	43·0 43·0	44·4 44·6	43·8 43·7	43·3 43·0	43·0 42·5	42·6 42·9	43·7 43·8	42·2 41·4	43·1 43·1	43·1 43·6	42·9 43·4
1979	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.7	41.5	42.7	43.1	43.0
Full-time male	s on adult rat	tes* 44·2	42.9	41-6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.1	42.2	42.5
1981 1982	44·8 44·9	42·4 43·2	43·1 43·1	42·3 41·4	41.5 41.4	41·6 41·4	41·6 41·8	43·2 43·7	39·9 39·7	41·8 41·3	42·4 42·5	43·3 42·3
Hourly earnings Full-time men	(21 years and	over)									р	ence
1976	145.6	178.9	162-6	167.5	154·1 169·5	144·4 158·0	150·1 162·3	166·1 174·8	170·1 179·1	150·2 163·9	141·0 151·6	129·7 144·3
1977 1978	156·2 181·6	191·5 222·4	175·2 203·5	181·3 210·4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164-1
1979	215.5	262.6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218-3	218.4	236-2	220.0	202.7	188-0
Full-time male 1980	s on adult rat 254-1	tes* 307-9	287.6	284-1	263.5	243-3	258-2	262.3	272.8	250.7	232-0	218-2
1981 1982	282·1 308·0	356·7 405·1	321·3 344·5	314·3 335·8	288·0 314·0	274·4 293·0	284·4 307·3	294·1 324·5	298·4 334·3	274·3 299·6	251·4 267·7	243·4 253·2
MALE Veekly earnings												
Full-time wom	en (18 years a	and over)	-	40.50	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42-21	37-93	£ 32-61
1976 1977	43.69 47.51	48·46 55·97	44·11 48·64	43·58 47·21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36-90
1978 1979	53·85 62·86	59·54 68·37	54·85 64·44	54·33 63·27	56·79 64·02	52·06 62·12	53·96 62·55	56·59 61·00	60·50 69·52	52·04 60·12	46·02 52·44	42·03 49·62
Full-time fema		rates* 86·29	77.68	73.64	75.29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69-61	61.06	61.02
1980 1981	74·60 83·06	94.69	87.62	79·07 88·12	82·67 90·39	81·21 87·73	81·18 89·32	85·06 94·02	89·97 97·67	77·34 84·27	65·96 71·35	67·16 71·39
1982 lours worked	90.76	120.04	94.36	00.12	90.39	67.73	89.32	94.02	37.07	04.27	71 00	,,00
Full-time wom	en (18 years 37.9	and over) 36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37-6	37.6	37.4	37-8	37.5	36.7	36.4
	38.1	37.7	38-2	37.3	37.8	37-7	37·8 37·9	38·1 37·9	38·0 37·4	37·0 37·2	36·4 36·7	36·2 36·7
1977		38.7	38.2	37·8 38·0	37·9 37·6	38·3 38·7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7
	37·9 38·1	38.7	38.5	A STATE OF THE STA								
1977 1978 1979 Full-time fema	38-1 ales on adult r	rates*		38:0	37.8	38.3	37.7	35-6	37.7	36.9	37.1	37.4
1977 1978 1979	38-1		38·9 39·1 39·0	38·0 37·1 37·8	37·8 38·5 38·4	38·3 38·7 38·4	37·7 38·1 37·6	35·6 38·0 38·2	37·7 37·6 37·6	36·9 37·8 37·4	37·1 37·1 37·6	37·4 37·7 37·6
1977 1978 1979 Full-time fema 1980 1981 1982	38·1 ales on adult r 37·9 38·1 38·4	7ates* 38·4 39·3 41·3	38·9 39·1	37.1	38.5	38.7	38-1	38-0	37.6	37.8	37.1	37·7 37·6
1977 1978 1979 Full-time fema 1980 1981 1982 Hourly earnings Full-time wom 1976	38·1 ales on adult r 37·9 38·1 38·4 en (18 years a 115·3	**************************************	38·9 39·1 39·0	37·1 37·8	38·5 38·4	38·7 38·4	38·1 37·6	38·0 38·2	37·6 37·6	37·8 37·4	37·1 37·6	37·7 37·6 pence 89·6
1977 1978 1979 Full-time fema 1980 1981 1982 Hourly earnings Full-time wom 1976 1977	38·1 ales on adult r 37·9 38·1 38·4 en (18 years a 115·3 124·7	38.4 39.3 41.3 and over) 132.8 148.5	38·9 39·1 39·0	37·1 37·8	38·5 38·4	38·7 38·4 112·6 120·7 135·9	38·1 37·6 115·8 124·4 142·4	38·0 38·2 123·2 130·1 149·3	37·6 37·6 133·4 141·3 161·8	37.8 37.4 112.6 122.4 139.9	37·1 37·6	37·7 37·6 pence 89·6 101·9 114·5
1977 1978 1979 Full-time fema 1980 1981 1982 Hourly earnings Full-time wom 1976	38·1 ales on adult r 37·9 38·1 38·4 en (18 years a 115·3	**************************************	38·9 39·1 39·0	37·1 37·8 115·6 126·6	38·5 38·4 123·1 135·3	38·7 38·4 112·6 120·7	38·1 37·6 115·8 124·4	38·0 38·2 123·2 130·1	37·6 37·6	37·8 37·4	37·1 37·6	37.7 37.6 pence 89.6 101.9
1977 1978 1979 Full-time fema 1980 1981 1982 Hourly earnings Full-time wom 1976 1977 1978	38·1 ales on adult r 37·9 38·1 38·4 en (18 years a 115·3 124·7 142·1 165·0	38.4 39.3 41.3 and over) 132.8 148.5 153.9 176.7	38.9 39.1 39.0 114.9 127.3 143.6	37·1 37·8 115·6 126·6 143·7	38·5 38·4 123·1 135·3 149·8	38·7 38·4 112·6 120·7 135·9	38·1 37·6 115·8 124·4 142·4	38·0 38·2 123·2 130·1 149·3	37·6 37·6 133·4 141·3 161·8	37.8 37.4 112.6 122.4 139.9	37·1 37·6	37·7 37·6 pence 89·6 101·9 114·5

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

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturi	ng Industries				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.

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Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry 5.4

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	All industries covered
53·30 61·61 67·50 80·37	68·82 75·15 87·48 102·32	61·48 67·66 77·85 91·05	73·88 82·09 96·79 114·88	66·27 71·04 83·51 96·89	67·83 73·56 84·77 98·28	66·36 74·96 84·52 99·82	65·80 72·91 81·77 94·06	68·42 72·72 87·78 104·30	71·22 76·96 88·03 103·30	£ 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	113·06
98·67	127·96	111·31	154·22	113·15	123·23	126·08	121-55	142·28	138·19	125·58
106·59	141·91	124·38	162·63	124·08	134·26	138·54	131-53	157·69	150·67	137·06
40·9	45·3	42·8	43·6	43·3	43·5	46·4	44·3	42·8	47·5	44·0
41·3	45·7	43·0	44·5	43·4	43·6	47·2	44·7	42·4	48·0	44·2
41·3	45·4	43·0	44·6	43·3	43·5	47·2	44·9	42·8	48·8	44·2
41·0	45·0	43·2	43·8	43·4	43·2	46·8	44·9	43·4	48·6	44·0
40·1	43·2	41·7	42·5	41·7	41·9	47·9	44·0	42·2	47·1	43·0
41·1	43·6	42·2	41·9	41·8	42·0	46·0	43·8	40·1	46·9	43·0
41·4	44·2	43·0	41·2	41·8	42·0	47·9	43·8	40·0	46·7	42·9
130·3 149·2 163·4 196·0	151·9 164·4 192·7 227·4	143·6 157·3 181·0 210·8	169·4 184·5 217·0 262·3	153·0 163·7 192·9 223·2	155·9 168·7 194·9 227·5	143·0 158·8 179·1 213·3	148·5 163·1 182·1 209·5	159·9 171·5 205·1 240·3	149·9 160·3 180·4 212·6	pence 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	262·9
240·1	293·5	263·8	368·1	270·7	293·4	274·1	277·5	354·8	294·6	292·0
257·5	321·1	289·3	394·7	296·8	319·7	289·2	300·3	394·2	322·6	319·5
33·59 38·08 41·94 50·43	42·22 45·59 52·12 60·06	42·14 46·20 53·62 61·84	45·20 48·87 55·33 67·15	39·49 43·44 49·15 56·08	40·71 44·45 50·08 58·44	Ξ	36·11 39·14 42·97 48·23	43·43 47·94 58·10 70·29	50·23 53·25 63·79 72·38	£ 40·61 44·31 50·03 58·24
58-62	71·01	74·01	82·15	64·95	68·40	三	61·45	81·75	92·14	68·73
64-02	79·13	81·55	92·83	70·58	75·71		66·49	99·07	105·76	76·44
69-58	85·78	90·75	102·44	78·51	83·17		69·33	103·22	114·12	83·96
36·0	36·7	37·3	38·4	37·3	37·2		38·3	36·4	41·6	37·4
36·1	36·8	37·2	38·5	37·5	37·2		37·9	36·0	41·3	37·4
36·1	36·7	37·5	38·1	37·0	37·2		38·5	36·8	43·5	37·4
36·0	36·8	36·7	38·3	37·4	37·2		37·2	37·6	43·3	37·4
36·4	37·3	36·8	38·2	37·3	37·3	Ε	38·5	37·0	42·3	37·5
36·5	37·5	37·6	37·4	37·5	37·5		39·1	36·3	42·8	37·7
37·5	38·3	38·2	37·7	38·1	37·8		37·9	35·1	42·6	38·0
93·3 05·5 16·2 40·1	115·0 123·9 142·0 163·2	113·0 124·2 143·0 168·5	117·7 126·9 145·2 175·3	105-9 115-8 132-8 149-9	109·4 119·5. 134·6 157·1	E	94·3 103·3 111·6 129·7	119·3 133·2 157·9 186·9	120·7 128·9 146·6 167·2	pence 108-6 118-5 133-8 155-7
61·0	190·4	201·1	215·1	174·1	183·4	Ξ	159·6	220·9	217·8	183·3
75·4	211·0	216·9	248·2	188·2	201·9		170·1	272·9	247·1	202·8
85·5	224·0	237·6	271·7	206·1	220·0		182·9	294·1	267·9	220·9

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees 5 · 5

All industry									25,400,25
All industries and services									
Man	Weights	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Men Vomen	575 425	195·0 224·0	232·6 276·6	253·6 304·5	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1
Men and women	1,000	202.9	244.5	267.3	300.0	336-2	420.7	487 - 4	533.0

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

MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES			-	RIES AND S		ti avele	
Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (p	pence)
				pay was					pay was
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
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
68 · 2 80 · 2 88 · 2 102 · 4 116 · 8 143 · 6 159 · 6	68 · 7 80 · 9 88 · 9 103 · 0 117 · 7 144 · 8 161 · 8	39 · 2 39 · 1 39 · 2 39 · 4 39 · 6 39 · 4 38 · 8	173 · 2 204 · 3 223 · 4 258 · 1 293 · 8 362 · 3 411 · 9	173 · 3 204 · 4 223 · 8 258 · 9 294 · 7 362 · 0 411 · 5	67 · 9 81 · 0 88 · 4 99 · 9 112 · 1 140 · 4 161 · 2	68 · 4 81 · 6 88 · 9 100 · 7 113 · 0 141 · 3 163 · 1	38·7 38·5 38·7 38·7 38·8 38·7 38·4	174·3 210·3 227·2 257·1 288·6 360·8 419·1	174.6 210.6 227.9 257.9 289.5 361.3 419.7 462.3
180 · 1	181 - 4	38 · 8	457 · 9	457 · 0	177 · 9	178.9	38.2		
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 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
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
	35.4	37 · 1	95 · 2	95.0	39.3	39.6	36.6	106 · 1	105 - 9
42 · 8 48 · 1 54 · 9 62 · 3 76 · 7 86 · 4 97 · 2	43·1 48·4 55·2 62·8 77·1 87·3 97·6	37·1 37·2 37·2 37·3 37·1 37·2	115·9 130·1 148·0 168·5 205·8 234·2 260·3	115 · 6 129 · 8 147 · 5 168 · 0 204 · 9 233 · 4 259 · 0	48·5 53·4 58·5 65·3 82·0 95·6 104·3	48·8 53·8 59·1 66·0 82·7 96·7 104·9	36·5 36·7 36·7 36·7 36·5 36·5	132 · 0 143 · 8 158 · 1 176 · 8 221 · 2 259 · 7 283 · 0	131 · 8 143 · 7 157 · 9 176 · 6 220 · 7 259 · 2 282 · 2
32 · 4 40 · 1 44 · 9 51 · 3	33 · 6 41 · 5 46 · 4 52 · 8	38·5 38·5 38·7 38·8	87·2 107·6 120·0 136·1	86 · 9 107 · 2 119 · 6 135 · 4	36 · 6 45 · 3 50 · 0 55 · 4	37·4 46·2 51·0 56·4	37 · 4 37 · 3 37 · 5 37 · 5	98·5 122·6 134·0 148·2	98·3 122·4 133·9 148·0
57·9 70·3 78·1 87·1	60 · 0 72 · 8 81 · 5 89 · 7	38 · 8 38 · 7 38 · 4 38 · 5	154 · 6 187 · 3 211 · 6 232 · 1	153 · 7 186 · 1 210 · 6 230 · 4	61 · 8 77 · 3 89 · 3 97 · 5	63·0 78·8 91·4 99·0	37·5 37·5 37·2 37·1	166 · 0 207 · 0 241 · 8 263 · 1	165 · 7 206 · 4 241 · 2 262 · 1
52·1 62·5 68·9 78·8	54·2 64·7 71·3 81·5	42·3 42·3 42·7 42·8	127 · 2 151 · 8 165 · 8 188 · 7	125 · 4 150 · 0 164 · 3 187 · 0	52 · 7 62 · 7 68 · 7 77 · 3 87 · 4	54·0 64·2 70·2 79·1 89·6	41 · 3 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4	128 · 9 154 · 7 168 · 0 188 · 6 213 · 6	127 · 7 153 · 8 167 · 5 187 · 9 212 · 4
90 · 4 108 · 4 118 · 6 134 · 0	93·7 112·4 124·3 138·0	43·0 42·3 41·2 41·3	216 · 7 263 · 3 299 · 0 329 · 6	259 · 8 295 · 6 325 · 4	107 · 7 121 · 6 134 · 1	110·2 124·9 136·5	41 · 1 40 · 3 40 · 2	264 · 8 305 · 1 334 · 6	262 · 8 303 · 2 332 · 1
51 - 5	53.6	42.3	125 · 8	124 · 1	52 · 0	53 - 4	41 - 4	127.3	126·0 151·6
61 · 8 68 · 0 77 · 8 89 · 1 106 · 9	64·0 70·4 80·5 92·5 110·9	42 · 5 42 · 7 42 · 8 43 · 0 42 · 3	150 · 1 163 · 8 186 · 5 213 · 9 259 · 8	148·3 162·3 184·7 211·3 256·2	67 · 8 76 · 3 86 · 2 106 · 3	69·3 78·1 88·4 108·7	41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 1	165 · 7 186 · 1 210 · 7 261 · 1	165 · 1 185 · 3 209 · 3 259 · 0 298 · 4
	The state of the	The state of the	including those whose pay was affected by absence 54.5	Neekly earnings (E)					

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

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

	e esta e en entre en entre en	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	59·58 109·37 106·76 249·14 294·2 365·5 386·8	Pence per hour
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
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 6·7	10·5 9·8 11·2 11·2	7·3 9·2 9·0 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	4·2 4·9 9·1 9·9	3·8 4·5 6·9 7·4	4·3 4·9 8·4 9·0	1000 2003 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
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, training (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 §		% c	hange				1975=100 % chang
		ove a ye earl	ear				over a year
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	112·7 12·7 125·1 11·0 141·0 12·7 162·3 15·1 199·3 22·8 218·6	85·7 63·3 59·8 55·6	111.6 119.4 132.6 156.1 192.7 222.7	105-9 109-6 127-6 149-5 196-1	110·9 118·9 131·6 148·6	earlier 111.3 11.3 120.3 8.1 134.1 11.5 155.6 16.0 187.9 20.8
	1981 Q1 Q2 Q3				226-2	198-0	208·6 11·0 202·9 17·2 206·9 13·0
	Q4						211·9 7·8 213·0 6·6
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3						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 1982	110.5	84·4 62·0 60·0 55·6 66·7 68·2	110·6 116·9 127·8 149·0 183·6 211·0	104·2 106·5 120·6 139·9 183·0 206·6	109·5 115·2 126·2 141·0 171·2 185·3	109·8 9·8 116·9 6·5 129·3 10·6 149·1 15·3 180·1 20·8 197·8 9·8
	1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	206-0 18-7 203-9 10-0 208-0 5-5 210-2 3-1					193·1 16·0 195·6 11·5 200·6 6·5 202·0 5·8
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	213·0 3·4 215·4 5·6 220·1 5·8 224·2 6·7		::35			205·1 6·2 207·7 6·2 209·0 4·2
	Oct Nov Dec	224·0 7·0 224·9 7·1 223·8 5·9					
	3 mon Oct Nov Dec	ths ending:- 221·5 5·8 222·7 6·6 224·2 6·7					

otes: * Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.

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.

UNITED KINGDOM	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishin	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 1968			III	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
Basic weekly wage r		305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	JUI 236	Y 1972 = 1
Weights 1978 1979 1980 Annual averages 1981	210 273 310 371 410 451	247 276 334 372 403	250 285 325 361 388	240 265 324 367 396	271 314 369 400 421	254 288 330 359 379	243 280 318 349 363	255 300 355 395 416	242 276 321 349 372	248 279 335 363 388
1981 Jan	404	366	352 *	350	394	348	342	392	338	362
	411	366	352 *	350	394	348	342	392	338	362
Feb	411	366	352 *	350	394	348	342	395	338	363
Mar		367	352 *	350	397	349	342	395	343	363
April May June	411 411	367 367	353 * 362 *	360 377	397 399	363 364	342 342	395 395	351 351	363 363
July Aug	411 411	367 367	362 * 366 *	377 377	399 399	364 364	356 356 356	395 395 399	351 351 353	363 363 363
Sep	411	367 367	366 * 366 * 376 *	377 377 377	400 400 415	365 365 365	356 356	399 399	353 360	363 363
Nov Dec	411	397 397	376 *	377	415	365	356	399	360	363
1982 Jan	445	397	383 *	379	417	369	363	415	360	388
Feb	451	399	383 *	379	417	369	363	415	363	388
Mar	451	399	383 *	379	417	369	363	415	363	388
April	451	399	384 *	379	418	369	363	415	368	388
May	451	399	384 *	390	418	382	363	415	375	388
June	451	399	387 *	406	418	383	363	415	375	388
July	451	399	387 *	406	418	383	363	415	375	388
Aug	451	399	388 *	406	418	383	363	415	375	388
Sep	451	399	388 *	406	419	384	363	419	377	388
Oct	451	399	388 *	406	419	385	363	419	377	388
Nov	451	425	400 *	406	434	385	363	419	377	388
Dec	451	425	400 *	406	434	385	363	419	377	388
1983 Jan	478	425	402 *	406	434	385	363	419	377	403
Normal weekly hours	6 40·2	36.0	40.0	40.0	40-0	40.0	40.0	40-0	40-1	40·0
1979 1980 1981 1982 Annual averages	40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2	36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·8	40·0 40·0 39·9 39·1	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40·1 40·1 39·9 39·6	40·0 39·5 39·1 39·1
1983 Jan	40.2	36-0	39-6	38-8	39-1	40.0	40.0	40.0	39-5	39-1
Basic wage rates adj	usted for changes in normal	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	243	Y 1972 = 1 248
1979 1980 1981 1982 Annual averages	326 390 431 473	276 334 372 403	286 327 362 389	265 324 367 398	314 369 402 430	288 330 359 379	280 318 349 363	300 355 395 416	276 321 350 378	279 340 372 398
1981 Jan	425	366	353 *	350	394	348	342	392	339	371
Feb	432	366	353 *	350	394	348	342	392	339	371
Mar	432	366	353 *	350	394	348	342	395	339	371
April	432	367	354 *	350	397	349	342	395	344	372
May	432	367	354 *	360	397	363	342	395	352	372
June	432	367	363 *	377	399	364	342	395	352	372
July	432	367	364 *	377	399	364	356	395	352	372
Aug	432	367	367 *	377	400	364	356	395	353	372
Sep	432	367	367 *	377	400	365	356	399	355	372
Oct	432	367	367 *	377	400	365	356	399	355	372
Nov	432	397	377 *	378	424	365	356	399	362	372
Dec	432	397	377 *	378	424	365	356	399	362	372
1982 Jan	467	397	384 *	380	426	369	363	415	365	397
Feb	474	399	384 *	380	426	369	363	415	368	397
Mar	474	399	384 *	380	426	369	363	415	368	398
April	474	399	385 *	381	427	369	363	415	374	398
May	474	399	385 *	393	427	382	363	415	381	398
June	474	399	388 *	408	427	383	363	415	381	398
July	474	399	388 *	408	427	383	363	415	381	398
Aug	474	399	389 *	408	427	383	363	415	381	398
Sep	474	399	389 *	408	428	384	363	419	383	398
Oct	474	399	389 *	408	428	385	363	419	383	398
Nov	474	425	401 *	408	444	385	363	419	383	398
Dec	474	425	401 *	408	444	385	363	419	383	398
983 Jan	502	425	407 *	419	444	385	363	419	383	413

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.

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		UNITED
XVIII	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	tration XXV and XXVII	XXVI	III–XIX			SIC 1968
403	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly was	age 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	252 281 329 361 381	253 319 386 419 455	258-8 297-5 348-5 381-3 403-4	259·3 298·1 351·8 387·5 413·6	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
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	430 431 431	462 462 463	356 358 358	432 432 432	361 361 361	420 * 420 * 420 *	382·3 383·1 383·5	390·7 391·2 391·4	July Aug Sep	
361 361 361	431 431 431	463 463 466	358 358 358	432 432 432	361 371 371	425 * 425 * 425 *	383·5 393·7 393·7	391·7 398·7 398·8	Oct Nov Dec	
362 369 369	431 431 431	478 478 495	368 368 371	432 433 433	371 371 371	445 452 452	397·2 397·8 397·9	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	382 382 382	452 452 456	400·0 401·8 403·1	410·2 411·9 415·7	April May June	
384 387 387	462 463 463	496 496 496	378 378 378	472 472 472	385 385 385	456 456 456	403·2 403·7 404·1	416·1 416·4 416·7	July Aug Sep	
387 387 387	463 463 463	496 496 496	378 378 378	473 473 473	385 385 385	460 460 460	404·1 414·3 414·3	417·0 423·0 423·0	Oct Nov Dec	
387	463	496	379	473	385	467	414-9	424-3	Jan	1983
39·6 39·6 39·6 39·2 38·6	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·7 38·9	39·0 39·0 39·0 38·5 38·0	40·6 40·4 40·4 40·4 40·1	40·0 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	39-6	39.5	39.6	39.4	39-4	Jan	1983
232 270 310 354 389	291 321 375 421 462	268 309 393 476 518	232 268 319 352 350	279 327 389 435 475	252 281 329 361 381	261 330 398 433 468	259·0 297·7 348·8 382·8 409·7	260.9 300.2 354.6 391.6 421.5	for changes in normal Annual averages	weekly hours 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
324 * 329 * 329 *	405 405 405	449 449 475	337 337 341	406 407 408	358 358 358	423 * 429 * 429 *	373·0 373·4 373·5	379·4 380·3 381·3	Jan Feb	1981
359 360 360	405 405 405	475 480 480	353 353 353	440 445 445	358 358 358	429 * 429 * 434 *	377·5 379·8 382·8	387·2 388·9 390·8	Mar Apr May June	
362 365 365	432 433 433	480 480 481	358 359 359	445 445 445	361 361 361	434 * 434 * 434 *	383·2 383·9 384·4	394·3 395·0	July Aug	
365 365 365	433 443 443	487 487 490	359 360 360	445 445 445	361 371 371	439 * 439 * 439 *	384·4 399·0 399·0	395·2 395·6 405·7 405·8	Sep Oct Nov	
366 373 373	443 443 444	503 503 521	372 372 375	445 446 446	371 371 371	460 467 467	402·8 403·5 403·5	410·9 411·8 412·5	Dec Jan Feb Mar	1982
387 387 387	445 445 475	521 521 521	380 380 381	477 486 486	381 381 381	467 467 467	406·1 407·9 409·3	417·7 419·5 423·3	Apr May	
397 400 400	475 475 475	521 521 521	383 383 383	486 486 486	385 385 385	467 467 467	409·8 410·2 410·7	424·2 424·5 424·8	June July Aug	
400 400 400	475 476 476	521 521 521	383 383 383	487 487 487	385 388 388	475 475 475	410·7 420·9 420·9	425·0 431·6 432·0	Sep Oct Nov Dec	
The figure	476	521	384	487	389	475	423-0	433-4	Jan	1983

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 paid at rates above the minimum. Where a national agreement appears to have been permanently discontinued the coverage of the index is adjusted. Indices relate to the end of the month in question and those published in previous issues of *Employment Gazette* have been revised where necessary to take account of changes reported subsequently. The figures for normal Details of changes reported during the latest month are given in a separate publication, *Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work* obtainable from HMSO.

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

EARNINGS ()

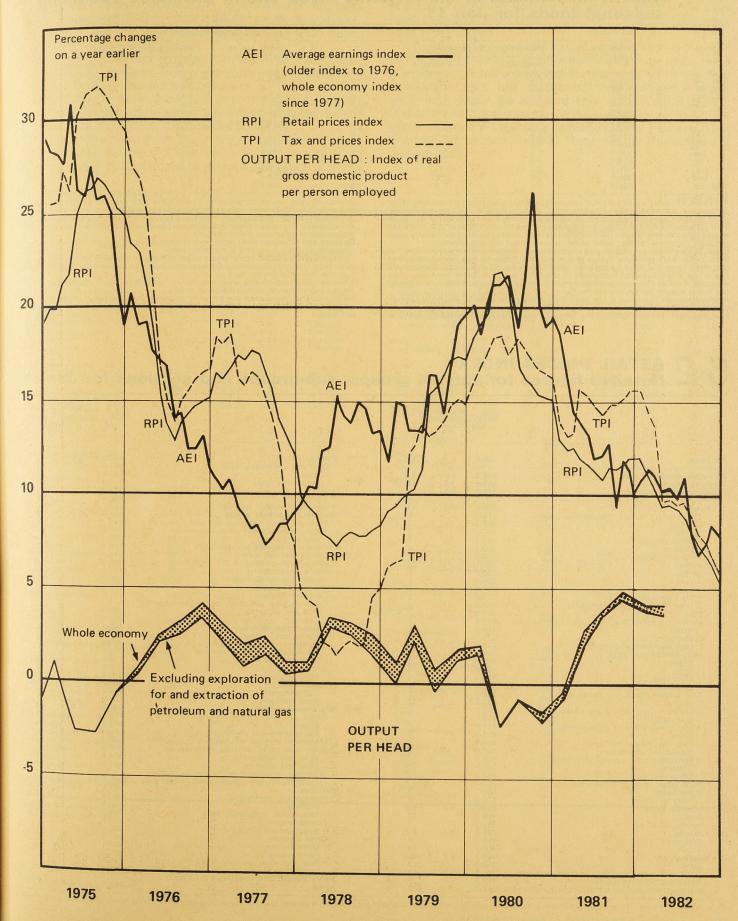
	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1972 1973 1974	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	81.8 93.1	1975 = 100 79 85 92
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 116·5 128·5 147·1 169·9	100·0 114·4 127·6 136·6 147·1	100·0 109·0 118·4 125·1 132·4	100 111 121 130 140	100 114 126 135 147	100·0 112·7 124·3 137·1 152·6	100·0 114·1 128·5 145·2 164·1	100 107 114 120 127	100 129 156 193 232	100 117 135 155 179	100·0 120·9 154·6 179·6 213·7	100·0 112·3 121·9 129·1 138·5	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100·0 130·3 169·8 214·2 264·8	100·0 117·9 125·8 136·6 147·2	100·0 101·6 103·3 106·9 109·2	100 108 118 128 139
1980 1981	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	160·2 177·1	114·8 120·7	151 165
Quarterly averages 1981 Q2 Q3 Q4	220·1 232·6 238·1	178·4 181·1 186·1	151·0 152·0 155·5	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	176·8 178·5 181·1	119·7 120·5 121·4	164 167 170
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	243·9 248·6 255·1	197·0 203·7	159·3 161·6 160·5	175 176 178	196 200 205	196·4 203·4 205·8	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	178 188 196		185·5 192·7 192·3	128·3 127·5 127·9	173 175 177
Monthly 1982 Jun	251.3	207.9	161-7	176	202	203-3					375.7	165-9	146			191-2		176
Jul Aug Sep	253·1 256·5 255·6	209·6 210·6	156·8 162·5 162·3	178	205 R 206 204	208·2 200·8 208·5	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 Nov	256·6 259·5	::	::	::		211.1	253-1		::	::		166-1	148 148					177 178
Increases on a	year earlier																	Per cent
Annual averages 1972 1973 1974	13 13 17	10 13 27	12 13 16	13 17 20	8 9 13	13 19 21	11 15 19	10 11 10	10 16 26	15 20 20	10 24 22	16 23 26	14 12 19	8 11 18	17 19 26	15 8 11	14	7 8 8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	26 17 10 14 15	19 15 11 7 8	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5 4	20 17 10 8 3	29 30 30 26 24	15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8 9
1980 1981	18 13	11 10	8 6	9	10 12	11 9	15 15	6 5	27 27	21 16	22 24	7 6	5 3	10 10	19 20	9	5 5	9
Quarterly averages 1981 Q2 Q3 Q4	11 13 13	12 8 11	8 7 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	12 11 8	5 5 5	11 10 8
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	13 13 10	13 14	8 7 6	9 5 7	13 12 12	10 11 10	16 18 17	5 6 4	24 37	14	20 17 15	5 6 5	7 7 5	7 11 10		8 9 8	6 7 6	7 7 6
Monthly 1982 Jun	12	15	6	5	12	10			E88 1		16	7	7			7		7
Jul Aug Sep	11 9 9	16 16	4 8 5	 	13 12 10	10 11 10	17	4			15 16 16	1 9 5	4 4 4			9 8 7		7 6 5
Oct Nov	8 9	2 254				10	13					5	4 4				141	5 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 Jan 11

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	5 7
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, — 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
1981 Dec	308-8	0.6	4.4	12.0	310-4	0.5	4.4
1982 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
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
1983 Jan	325.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	328.5	0.0	1.2

The rise in the index for January was caused mainly by higher prices for alcoholic drink, motor cars and seasonal prices for some foods, although the effect of these was partially offset by lower petrol prices. Increases were also recorded for rail fares, oil and some other fuels for heating and lighting and average charges for gas. Prices of both men's and women's outerwear and some household goods were lower because of the January sales and there was some residual effect of the reduced rate of mortgage interest.

Food: Although fresh vegetables rose sharply in price in January in line with the seasonal trend, prices were still lower than a year previously. Prices for home-killed lamb were marginally higher but those for imported mutton and lamb fell appreciably. Overall there was a rise in the seasonal food index of about 3½ per cent. There were very small increases in prices of non-seasonal foods and the index for the group rose by a little over one half of one per cent during the month.

Alcoholic drink: There was a rise this month in the group index of about 1½ per cent caused by increases on most items included in the group.

caused by increases on most items included in the group.

Fuel and light: The final effect of the increased gas prices was reflected this month in

average charges. Increased prices for oil and some other fuels for heating and lighting also contributed to the rise in the group index of about 1 per cent.

Durable household goods: Many household appliances were cheaper because of the January sales. Exceptions were china, glass and hardware. Overall there was a fall in the group index of rather less than 1 per cent.

Clothing and footwear: Most items were affected by sale offers and this resulted in an overall fall of about 1 per cent in the group index.

Transport and vehicles: Lower prices of petrol were only partially set off by higher rail fares and prices of motor vehicles. Consequently there was a fall in the group index of less than one quarter of one per cent.

Services: Small movements were recorded for most items which resulted in a rise of about a half of one per cent in the group index.

Meals out: The index for this group rose by rather less than one half of one per cent. This was caused mainly by higher prices for school and restaurant meals and for sandwiches and snacks.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX Legislation Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for Jan 11

	Jan 1974	Percen change (month	over	7		Jan 1974	Percenta change (months	over
	= 100	1	12			= 100	1	12
All items	325.9	0.1	4.9	v	Fuel and light	467-0	0.9	16.2
All items excluding food	332-6	0.0	5.7		Coal and smokeless fuels Coal	456-8 462-9		6
Seasonal food	256-8	3.5	-10.7		Smokeless fuels	441.3		6
Food excluding seasonal	310-3	0.1	4.3		Gas	377.3		23
		1	-		Electricity	492-4		15
I Food	301-8	0.6	1.9		Oil and other fuel and light	626.7		14
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	317.3		5	VI	Durable household goods	245.8		2.6
Bread	302.3		4		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	253.7		2
Flour Other cereals	267.2		3		Radio, television and other household	000 4		
Biscuits	360·4 300·2		4		appliances	209-1		1
Meat and bacon	254.5		4	VII	Pottery, glassware and hardware Clothing and footwear	335.5		8
Beef	313.1		2	VII		210·9 228·9		1.8
Lamb	238.8		-9		Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing	295.6		3
Pork	226.8		0		Women's outer clothing	159.3		0
Bacon	237.2		2		Women's underclothing	275.2		1
Ham (cooked)	225.2		5		Children's clothing	231.0		1
Other meat and meat products	232.5		4		Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,			
Fish	254.9		7		hats and materials	228.7		5
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	320-1		1		Footwear	220.7		1
Butter	418-4		2	VII	I Transport and vehicles	353.9	-0.2	7.1
Margarine	221.7		1		Motoring and cycling	339.7	44000	5
Lard and other cooking fats	212.3		2		Purchase of motor vehicles	299.4		4
Milk, cheese and eggs	311-6		3		Maintenance of motor vehicles	372.3		7
Cheese	359.8		4		Petrol and oil	410.1		5
Eggs Milk, fresh	152.8		-13		Motor licences	318-6		14
	378.4		5		Motor insurance	314.2		5
Milk, canned, dried etc	395.0		11		Fares	466-4		25
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	322-8		6		Rail transport	496.0		28
Tea	330-7		10		Road transport	451.9		23
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	346.6		9	IX	Miscellaneous goods	337-4	0.2	8.0
Soft drinks	316.2		1		Books, newspapers and periodicals	459.4		13
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	413.0		7		Books	433-2		13
Sugar	413.4		9		Newspapers and periodicals	466.9		13
Jam, marmalade and syrup Sweets and chocolates	308-1		3		Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	336.3		10
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	408·0 322·3		6 -9		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	354.5		8
Potatoes	• 374.1		-9 -12		Soap and detergents	304.8		10
Other vegetables	287.4		-12		Soda and polishes	427.0		8
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	259.7		-3		Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	204.0		4
Other foods	320.3		6	v	photographic and optical goods, plants etc Services	284·2 337·6	0.5	3.7
Food for animals	276.9		6	^	Postage and telephones	363.4	0.5	-2
Il Alcoholic drink	353.7	1.4	9.9		Postage	446.8		9
Beer	408-1		12		Telephones, telegrams, etc	339.6		-3
Spirits, wines etc	281-9		7		Entertainment	274.9		4
III Tobacco	426-2	-0.1	8.7		Entertainment (other than TV)	397.9		8
Cigarettes	426.7		9		Other services	397.2		8
Tobacco	419-1		10		Domestic help	427.1		10
IV Housing	348-1	-0.2	-0.5		Hairdressing	401.2		9
Rent	346-6		11		3oot and shoe repairing	398-4		7
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	265-8		-25		Laundering	367.4		9
Rates and water charges	433-6		9	XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenan	ce371-2		8		home	353.7	0.3	7.3

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

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of items of food

in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country.

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.

Average retail prices on January 11, 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

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.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling errors; in other words, an average price which is given

A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about 1-in-20. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1982 were published in the February 1982 issue of Employment Gazette. Those set out below relate to January 1983.

Average prices on January 11, 1983

Pe	nc	0	n	er	Ih	six .

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Standard error	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Standard error	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Reads home killed		p	2433	p	Contract to the second second second		p		p
Beef: home-killed Chuck (braising steak)	666	165.7	0.50	148-180	White, per 800g wrapped and				
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) †	596 655	274·1 210·7	1·81 0·59	214-350 195-234	sliced loaf	620	37.7	0.18	31- 42
Best beef mince	636	117.8	0.70	98-146	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	369 429	43·4 28·1	0·17 0·10	40- 47 26- 31
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	506 633	143·4 142·9	0·91 0·91	120-180	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	521	29.2	0.05	29- 34
Rump steak †	686	275.2	1.24	124–174 234–305	Flour				
Stewing steak	608	147-4	0.60	130–168	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	624	43-5	0.23	36- 54
Lamb: home-killed	Higgs 191				Butter				
Loin (with bone) Breast †	558 537	167·1 48·1	0·75 0·52	142–192 34– 68	Home-produced, per 500g New Zealand, per 500g	539	98.3	0.42	88-112
Best end of neck	469	113.2	1.47	70–162	Danish, per 500g	423 487	98·9 105·1	0.26	92-104 98-116
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	571 574	102.4	0.84	84-136					00 110
Leg (with bone)	374	155.2	0.67	136–180	Margarine Standard quality, per 250g	132	17-1	0.15	15- 18
Lamb: imported					Lower priced, per 250g	111	16.1	0.10	15- 17
Loin (with bone) Breast ÷	343 336	124·0 36·2	1.04	100-150 27- 50	Lard, per 500g	644	31.1	0.15	26- 35
Best end of neck	313	90.2	1.18	62-126		044	31.1	0.13	20- 35
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	376 396	75·3 126·5	0·59 0·70	62- 90 106-146	Cheese Cheddar type	658	115.3	0.52	00 100
	000	1200	0.70	100-140		030	113.3	0.32	96–126
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off)	609	1011	0.70		Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	416	70.0	0.07	70 00
Belly †	663	104·4 75·9	0·73 0·35	88-138 66- 88	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	441	78·2 66·0	0·27 0·28	70- 82 60- 72
Loin (with bone)	661	123.3	0.59	110-140	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	94	60-2	0.89	46- 70
Fillet (without bone)	424	158-3	1.95	120-230	Milk				
Bacon	drama (C)				Ordinary, per pint	-	21.0	-	_
Collar † Gammon†	352 404	101·3 155·2	0·88 0·98	86-126 ·• 126-186	Tea				
Middle cut ÷, smoked	348	128.5	0.78	110-150	Higher priced, per 125g	247	32.8	0.18	27- 36
Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	301 397	150·0 145·2	0·81 0·81	132-171	Medium priced, per 125g Lower priced, per 125g	1,189 665	30·7 27·1	0·09 0·12	27- 33 26- 31
Streaky, smoked	232	99.6	0.82	126–168 88–120				0.12	20- 31
Ham (not shoulder)	500				Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g	651	100.8	0.26	94-108
(not shoulder)	538	192-6	1.23	153-234			100.8	0.20	94-108
Sausages					Sugar Granulated, per kg	709	45.7	0.06	44 47
Pork Beef	675 526	72·8 65·7	0.35	62- 88		709	43.7	0.00	44- 47
Pork lunch			0.43	54- 80	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose				
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	446	45.8	0.28	37- 52	White	459	7.4	0.07	6- 9
Corned beef, 12 oz can	530	94.4	0.48	68-104	Red Potatoes, new loose	299	8.2	0.08	5- 9
Chicken: roasting					Tomatoes	608	51.1	0.24	41- 58
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	448	56.5	0.31	49- 64	Cabbage, greens	470	15.7	0.22	10- 23
Fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	405				Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	550 301	13·4 32·7	0·18 0·53	9- 22 19- 46
	485	73.7	0.33	66- 82	Brussels sprouts	640	15.6	0.13	12- 20
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets	000				Carrots Onions	678 678	11·4 13·2	0·12 0·13	8- 15 10- 17
Haddock fillets	333 314	129·8 129·1	0·88 0·97	108-150	Mushrooms, per lb	624	25.6	0.13	20- 30
Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets	296	126.1	1.02	110-150 100-148	Fresh fruit				
Herrings	301 265	145·2 68·7	1.19	120-180	Apples, cooking	610	20.8	0.15	15- 25
Kippers, with bone	353	89.5	0·59 0·53	58- 80 76-102	Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	682	24.2	0.17	20- 30
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	521				Oranges	619 519		0·16 0·24	24- 34 20- 32
- I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	301	103.0	0.48	90-116	Bananas	651		0.13	29- 38

Per lb unless otherwise stated.
Or Scottish equivalent.

JNITE	DKINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*	The second section of	eraw pinaw	Auto a minar					All items	All items except
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items mainl the United I	y manufactu Kingdom	red in	Items mainly home-	Items mainly imported	food	items of 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	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		54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956·8–958·3 958·6–960·4 957·5–958·7
	1974	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	951·2–952·5 961·9–966·3
	1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206	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]	35·9-36·9 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	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	958·0-960·8 953·3-955·8 966·5-969·6 964·0-966·6 966·8-969·6 969·2-971·9
Jan 16	, 1962 = 100								1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Annual averages	131·8 140·2 153·4 164·3 179·4 208·2	131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	136·2 142·5 155·4 171·0 224·1 262·0	130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	126·0 136·2 150·7 163·9 178·0 220·0	133·0 143·4 156·2 165·6 171·1 221·2	130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	136·8 145·6 167·3 181·5 213·6 212·5	123·8 133·3 149·8 167·2 198·0 238·4	132·2 140·3 152·8 162·7 174·5 201·2	131·7 140·2 153·5 164·1 177·7 206·1
1969	Jan 14	129-1	126-1	124-6	126.7	121.7	129-6	126.7	133-4	121.1	130-2	129-3
1970	Jan 20	135-5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135·8 147·0	135·5 147·1
	Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147·8 165·4	146·2 158·8	151·6 163·2	149·7 161·8	153·4 176·1	139·3 163·1	157.4	159-1
	Jan 18 Jan 16	159·0 171·3	163·9 180·4	158·5 187·1	179.5	170.8	168-8	170.0	205-0	176.0	168-4	170-8
	Jan 15	191.8	216.7	254-4	209.8	196-9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184-0	189-4
Jan 15	5, 1974 = 100		106-1	103-0	106-9	111.7	115.9	114-2	94.7	105.0	109-3	108-8
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4	133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3	129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 211·1 224·5 244·7 276·9	134·3 156·8 189·1 208·4 231·7 262·0 283·9 303·5	140·7 161·4 192·4 210·8 232·9 271·0 296·7 315·8	156.8 171.6 208.2 231.1 255.9 293.6 317.1 331.9	150·2 167·4 201·8 222·9 246·7 284·5 308·9 325·4	116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8 274·8 299·6	120·9 142·9 175·6 187·6 205·7 226·3 241·3 258·3	135·2 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 265·9 299·8 326·2	135·1 156·5 181·5 197·8 224·1 265·3 296·9 322·0
1975	Jan 14	119-9	118-3	106-6	121-1	128-9	143-3	137.5	98-1	113-3	120.4	120.5
1976	Jan 13	147-9	148-3	158-6	146-6	151-2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132-4	147.9	147·6 170·9
	Jan 18	172.4	183-2	214.8	177-1	178.7	189·7 222·4	185·2 214·5	169·6 186·7	165·7 183·9	169·3 187·6	190.2
	Jan 17	189·5 207·2	196·1 217·5	173·9 207·6	200·4 219·5	202·8 220·3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197-1	204-3	207.3
	Jan 16 Jan 15	245-3	244-8	223.6	248.9	256-4	277.7	269-1	236-5	218-3	245.5	246.2
1981	Jan 13 Feb 17 Mar 17	277·3 279·8 284·0	266·7 268·9 270·6	225·8 227·7 233·0	274·7 276·9 278·0	286·7 291·2	308·2 310·7	299·6 302·8	264·2 265·6	232·0 233·2	280·3 282·8 287·7	279·3 281·8 285·9
	April 14 May 19 June 16	292·2 294·1 295·8	274·2 276·7 280·0	245·2 248·2 257·2	279·8 282·0 284·2	293·9 295·4 296·3	312·4 314·2 317·1	304·9 306·6 308·7	271·9 274·1 275·6	233·7 237·0 239·8	297·2 298·9 300·2	294·1 295·8 297·3
	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
1983	Jan 11	325.9	301-8	256-8	310-3	325.6	341.0	334-8	305-8	260.8	332-6	328.5

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.

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
91 92	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
89	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135	63	54	51	1974
77 90	81	46	112	56	75	84	149	71 74	52 57	48	1975 1976
91 96 93 93 104 99	83 85 77 82 79 77	46 48 44 40 36 41	112 113 120 124 135 144	58 60 59 59 62 62	63 64 64 69 65 64	82 80 82 84 81 77	139 140 143 151 152 154	71 70 69 74 75 72	54 56 59 62 66 65	45 51 51 41 42 38	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 Jan 16, 1962 = 100
140·1 149·8 172·0 185·2 191·9 215·6	136-2 143-9 152-7 159-0 164-2 182-1	135·5 136·3 138·5 139·5 141·2 164·8	147·0 158·1 172·6 190·7 213·1 238·2	137·8 145·7 160·9 173·4 178·3 208·8	118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	117·7 123·8 132·2 141·8 155·1 182·3	123.9 132.1 147.2 155.9 165.0 194.3	132·2 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6 202·7	142·5 153·8 169·6 180·5 202·4 227·2	135·0 145·5 165·0 180·3 211·0 248·3	Annual 1971 averages 1972 1973 1974
139-9	134-7	135-1	143.7	138-4	116-1	115-1	122-2	130-2	140.2	130.5	Jan 14 1969
146-4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122-2	120.5	125-4	136.4	147.6	139-4	Jan 20 1970
160·9 179·9	151·3 154·1	138-6	164·2 178·8	152·6 168·2	132·3 138·1	128-4	141·2 151·8	151.2	160.8	153.1	Jan 19 1971
190-2	163-3	141-6	203.8	178-3	144-2	146-8	159-4	166·2 169·8	174·7 189·6	172·9 190·2	Jan 18 1972
198-9	166-0	142-2	225-1	188-6	158-3	166-6	175.0	182-2	212.8	229.5	Jan 16 1973 Jan 15 1974
108-4	109.7	115.9	105-8	440.7							Jan 15, 1974 = 100
147·5 185·4 208·1 227·3 246·7 307·9 368·0 417·6	135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1 341·4	147·7 171·3 209·7 226·2 247·6 290·1 358·2 413·3	125.5 143.2 161.8 173.4 208.9 269.5 318.2 358.3	110·7 147·4 182·4 221·5 250·5 313·2 380·0 433·3	107-9 131-2 144-2 166-8 182-1 201-9 226-3 237-2 243-8	109·4 125·7 139·4 157·4 171·0 187·2 205·4 208·3 210·5	111·0 143·9 166·0 190·3 207·2 243·1 286·7 322·6 343·5	111·2 138·6 161·3 188·3 206·7 236·4 276·9 300·7 325·8	106.8 135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 213.9 262.7 300.8 331.6	108·2 132·4 157·3 185·7 207·8 239·9 290·0 318·0 341·7	1974 1975 1976 Annual 1977 averages 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
119.9	118-2	124.0	110.3	124.9	118-3	118-6	130-3	125-2	115-8	118.7	Jan 14 1975
172·8 198·7	149·0 173·7	162·6 193·2	134·8 154·1	168.7	140.8	131.5	157.0	152-3	154-0	146-2	Jan 13 1976
220-1	188.9	222.8	164.3	198.8	157·0 175·2	148·5 163·6	178·9 198·7	176.2	166-8	172-3	Jan 18 1977
234-5	198-9	231.5	190-3	233-1	187.3	176-1	218-5	198·6 216·4	186·6 202·0	199·5 218·7	Jan 17 1978
274.7	241.4	269.7	237-4	277-1	216.1	197-1	268-4	258-8	246.9	267.8	Jan 16 1979 Jan 15 1980
348.9 350.4 351.9 359.0 365.7 372.0	277·7 283·0 299·8 306·5 306·5 306·5	296.6 307.9 315.2 362.2 362.2	285·0 284·7 285·9 317·7 320·4	355·7 357·4 357·5 363·0 373·3 384·2	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	293·4 295·3 296·1 298·2 299·0 297·7	289·2 291·4 292·3 296·1	307·5 309·2 311·8 312·9	Jan 13 1981 Feb 17 Mar 17 April 14
372·0 374·9		362-2	321.7		236.4	207.1	322.6	297.7	298·0 298·5	315·5 317·4	May 19 June 16
377·3 377·2 373·8	311.0 311.0 313.9	362·2 375·7 384·9	322·6 324·0 325·5	389·2 393·0 393·2	236·8 238·3 240·6	206·9 208·4 209·4	325·7 334·5 333·8	299·8 301·3 303·8	299·4 301·3 303·0	319·7 320·4 322·6	July 16 Aug 18 Sep 15
381·6 383·6 387·0	319·3 319·3 321·8	389·7 389·7 392·1	345.6 351.0 350.0	398·5 398·6	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
390.6 393.4 412.5	324·4 332·1 338·8	393.8 399.1 404.4	344·5 345·6 364·9	401·9 406·5 410·2	239·5 241·1 242·8	207·1 209·3 209·6	330·5 326·0 330·0	312·5 314·4 317·8	325·6 327·3 328·0	329·7 331·9 334·2	Jan 12 1982 Feb 16 Mar 16
417·0 423·2 425·9	342·3 341·3	414·9 419·2	364·9 364·2 365·8	426·1 436·0	243·4 243·9 243·5	210·2 210·2 209·6	341·1 343·9 346·7	322·1 323·8 326·0	331·4 330·2 330·5	336·4 339·1 340·3	Apr 20 May 18 June 15
428.6 428.8 430.4	345.7 348.8 352.0	419·5 419·9 420·0 425·8	368·1 359·0	441·2 445·4 445·5	242·4 244·1 245·0	209·2 210·0 212·4	348·2 349·3 348·2	327·7 327·6 330·8	332·1 333·3 334·7	342·6 344·5 347·0	July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14
435·4 438·5 441·4	351.7 348.8 353.7	426·5 426·2	360·4 360·9 348·8	449·0 458·1 462·9	245·3 246·8 247·7	212·2 212·8 213·2	350·9 352·8 354·6	333·7 335·9 336·8	335·0 335·2 335·9	349·8 351·6 352·8	Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14
		120.2	348-1	467.0	245-8	210.9	353-9	337-4	337-6	353.7	Jan 11 1983

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

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

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

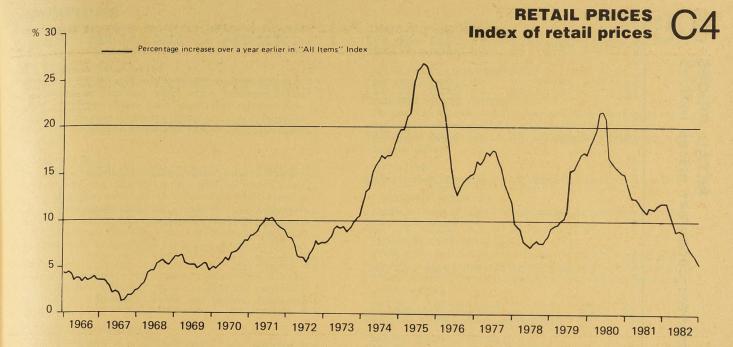
Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

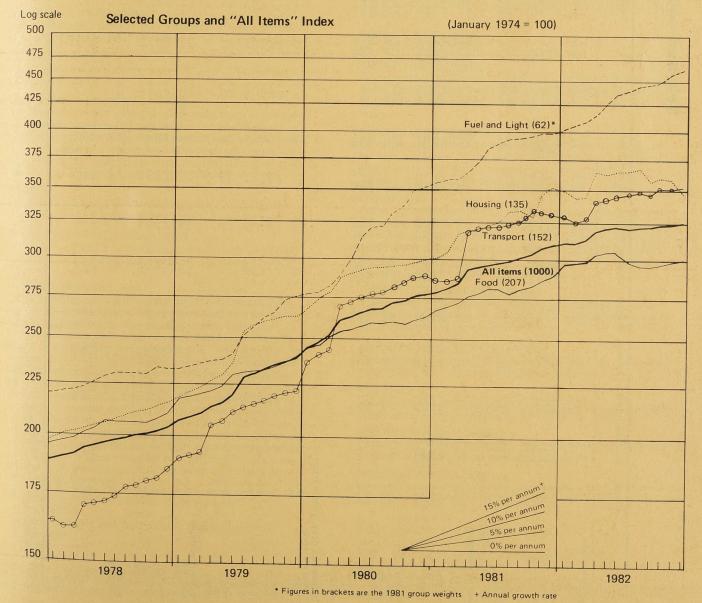
UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pension	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pension	ner househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199-4	207.5	214-1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214-5	225.2	190.7	201.9	JAN 208-0	1 16, 1962 = 10 218·1
											JAN	1 15, 1974 = 10
1974	101-1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101-1	105.8	108.7	114-1	101-5	107.5	110.7	116-1
1975	121-3	134-3	139-2	145-0	121.0	134.0	139-1	144.4	123-5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152-3	158-3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157-3	160-5	170.2	151-4	156-6	160-4	168-0
1977	179.0	186.9	191-1	194-2	178.9	186-3	189-4	192.3	176-8	184-2	187-6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205-1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203-6	205.9	194-6	199-3	202-4	205-3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239-8	213.4	219-3	233-1	238.5	211.3	217-7	233-1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268-9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266-4	271.8	249.6	261-6	267-1	271.8
	283.2	292.1	297.2	304-5	280.3	290-3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289-8	295.0	300.5
1981 1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319-4	319-8	324-1	305.9	314.7	316-3	320.2

$6 \cdot 7$ Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUS	SEHOLDS		4 19 19 19 19						AN 15, 1974 = 10
	107.0	1010	440.0	115.0	100.0	108-5	109.5	109-0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115·9 147·8	109·9 145·5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
975	135.0	129·5 156·3	135·8 160·2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
976	160.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204-6	201.1	168.7	188.6
977	187.8	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168-3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
978	203-1	222.4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186-6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
1979	226.8		263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206.1	322.5	298.4	248.8	288.3
980	264-2	248-1	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1981	294.3	269-2		320.9	301.0	241.4	200.0	303.3	333.0	270.0	313 0
NDEX FOR TWO-PE				4400	440.0	100.0	100.7	444.0	440.0	100 7	108-8
1974	107-4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108-2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	133-1
975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148-1	146.0	132·6 146·3	126·4 139·7	145·4 171·4	144·6 168·2	135-4 157-1	159-5
976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180·7 207·7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197-4	171.2	188-6
977	186.7	184-8	186-3	210.2	226.0	186-1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
978	201.6	196.9	199-8	226·6 247·8		206-3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5		252·8 319·0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288-3
980	261.9	244.6	268·3 314·5	289·9 358·1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	320.1	303.4	242.3	210.0	343.9	321.3	204.1	3130
GENERAL INDEX O					440 7	107.0	100.1	444.0	444.0	100.0	108-2
974	108-9	106-1	109.7	115-9	110.7	107-9	109-4	111.0	111.2	106.8	132.4
975	136-1	133.3	135-2	147.7	147.4	131-2	125.7	143.9	138-6	135.5	157.3
976	159-1	159.9	159-3	171-3	182.4	144-2	139.4	166.0	161-3	159.5	185.7
977	184-9	190.3	183-4	209.7	211.3	166-8	157.4	190.3	188-3	173.3	207.8
978	200.4	203-8	196.0	226-2	227.5	182-1	171.0	207.2	206-7	192.0	239.9
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187-2	243.1	236-4	213.9	
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313-2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290·0 318·0
1981	291.2	277.5	306-1	358-2	380.0	237-2	208.3	322-6	300.7	300.8	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.





Selected countries: consumer prices indices .



	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
Annual averages 973 974	69·4 80·5	75·5 86·9	84·2 92·2	78·7 88·7	81·4 90·3	79·2 91·3	78·7 89·5	88·2 94·4	69·5 88·2	70·7 82·7	71·8 85·5	71·9 89·4	82·7 90·7	81 90	73·9 85·5	83 91	85·4 93·7	Indices 82·5 91·6	1975 = 100 79·2 89·8
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
980 981 982	195·6 218·9 237·7	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	121·1 121·9	171·7 174·1	177·2 180·8
982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	231·1 238·5 239·6 241·4	193·2 197·8 204·7 210·8	143·4 145·4 146·5 147·2	153·8 157·4 161·3 164·4	182·5 188·1 192·1 195·3	194·6 199·2 204·3 209·4	201·1 207·4 210·2 214·2	134·0 135·8 137·4 138·3	297·4 318·2 323·1 341·4	257·3 272·2 278·0 282·4	284·3 292·9 305·0 319·4	. 145·9 147·4 148·1 149·4	148.6 150.9 152.4 153.4	183 187 192 196	293·0 303·8 312·7 319·9	195 199 201 206	122·9 125·3 127·9 128·9	175·5 178·3 181·6 182·0	183·8 187·7 190·9 193·3
Monthly 1982 Aug Sep	239·7 239·5	204.7	146·5 146·6	161·0 163·0	192·1 193·1	204·0 206·3	210·1 211·1	137·1 137·6	318·9 327·3	278.0	305·3 309·9	147·6 150·2	152·1 153·1	191 193	313·2 313·7	201 202	128·0 128·5	181·6 181·9	190·8 191·9
Oct Nov Dec	240·7 241·9 241·5	210.8	147·1 147·1 R 147·4	164·3 164·5 164·4	194·4 195·7 R 195·8	208·7 210·3 209·2	212·2 214·2 216·1	138·0 138·3 138·6	335·1 342·0 347·1	282.4	316·0 320·1 R 322·2	150-6 149-0 R 148-7	153·5 153·5 R 153·1	194 196 R 197	316·9 317·9 325·0	205 207 207	128·8 129·2 128·8	182·4 182·1 181·4	193-0 R 193-3 R 193-5
1983 Jan	241.8								.,										
ncreases on a y	ear earl	ier																	Per cer
1973 1974	9·2 16·1	9·5 15·1	7·6 9·5	7·0 12·7	7·6 10·8	9·3 15·3	7·3 13·7	6·9 7·0	15·5 26·9	11·4 17·0	10·8 19·1	11·7 24·5	8·0 9·6	7·5 9·4	11·4 15·7	6·7 9·9	8·7 9·8	6·2 11·0	7·8 13·5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·5 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·5 8·0 9·0 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11·8 9·6 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 18·4 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·4 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·7 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982	18·0 11·9 8·6	10·2 9·7	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 1981 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
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	11·1 9·4 8·0 6·2	10·5 10·8 12·3 11·0	6·0 5·9 5·2 4·7	7·6 9·2 9·1 8·9	11.5 11.5 10.6 9.7	11.6 9.5 9.6 9.9	14·0 13·8 10·9 9·5	5·8 5·4 5·3 4·7	20·4 22·2 21·7 19·7	18·9 21·0 17·0 12·3	17·0 15·5 16·7 16·9	3·0 2·4 2·6 2·3	6·9 6·5 5·8 4·6	11·8 11·3 10·9 11·5	14·2 15·1 14·6 13·7	9·0 8·7 7·5 8·9	5·3 5·9 5·6 5·7	7·6 6·8 5·8 4·5	9·0 8·4 7·7 6·9
Monthly 1982 Aug Sep	8·0 7·3	12.3	5·1 4·9	9·0 9·4	10·6 10·4	9·6 9·9	10·9 10·1	5·1 4·9	22·2 20·2	17.0	17·0 17·1	3·1 3·2	5·9 5·4	11·0 10·8	14·6 13·9	7·7 7·5	5·2 5·5	5·9 5·0	7·8 7·3
Oct Nov Dec	6·8 6·3 5·4	11.0	4·6 4·7 4·7	9·8 8·9 8·1	10·0 9·8 9·3	10·6 10·1 9·0	9·3 9·4 9·7	4·9 4·7 4·6	20·0 19·9 19·1	12.3	17·4 16·9 16·4	3·1 2·3 1·8	4·9 4·6 4·3	11·3 11·6 11·7	13·8 13·2 14·0	8·3 8·8 9·6	6·1 5·8 5·5	5·1 4·6 3·9	7·2 6·9 6·5
1983 Jan	4.9	1											£	A				å e u	

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.

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

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.

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC (68) 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

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-

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

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.

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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	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK	M	Feb 83:	1.1	Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index			
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, 1981	M	Feb 83:	49	Main industrial sectors	M	Feb 83:	5.
Employees in employment				Industry Underlying trend	М	Feb 83: Nov 82:	549
Industry: GB All industries: by MLH	Q	Feb 83:	1.4		4	, J.	49
: time series, by order group	M	Feb 83:	1.2	New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	Α	Oct 82:	44
Manufacturing: by MLH Self employed, 1981		Feb 83: Feb 83:	1·3 55	Time series	M	Feb 83:	5.
Occupation				Average weekly and hourly earnings			
Administrative, technical and				and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	A	Nov 82: Dec 82:	1.10	industries			
Occupations in engineering		Oct 82:	421	Summary (Oct) Detailed results	M A	Feb 83: Feb 83:	5.
Region: GB				Manufacturing			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Feb 83:	1.5	Indices of hours	М	Feb 83:	5.
quarterly Census of Employment	ď			International comparisons of wages per head	М	Feb 83:	5.
Key results, Sep 1981		Dec 82:	504	Aerospace	A	Aug 82: Mar 82	35 13
GB regions by industry MLH, Sep 1981		Feb 83:	61	Agriculture Coal mining	A	Mar 82:	13
UK by industry MLH	м	Mar 81: Feb 83:	141 1·9	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Feb 83	5.
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees by industry:	М	Feb 65.		Basic wage rates, normal hours of work and holiday entitlements (manual workers)			
Manufacturing industries	Α	June 82:	1.14	Changes in rates of wages and hours		Fob 00	
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	Jul 82:	1.15	(indices) Normal weekly hours	A	Feb 83: April 82:	5· 16
Disabled in the public sector		Jan 82:	29	Holiday entitlements	A	April 82:	16
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
persons		Oct 82:	450	Latest figures: industry	M	Feb 83: Feb 83:	1·1 1·1
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q	Nov 82: Jan 83:	1·6 26	Region: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Feb 83:	1-1
Work permits issued		Mar 82:	108				
				Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
				annual indices	М	Feb 83:	1.
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployment				Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	М	Feb 83:	5-
Summary: UK	M	Feb 83:	2.1	Quarterly and annual indices	М	Feb 83:	5-
GB	M	Feb 83:	2.2	Labour costs			
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	M	Feb 83: Feb 83:	2.5	Survey results	Triennial	Sep 80: Oct 82:	95 44
Broad category: GB	M	Feb 83	2.2	Updated results Per unit of output	A M	Feb 83:	5.
Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary		Nov 82: Nov 82:	2·6 2·6				
Age time series quarterly UK	М	Feb 83:	2.7	Prices and expenditure Retail prices			
(six-monthly prior to July 1978)	Q	Jan 83:	2.15	General index (RPI)		F-1- 00	0
: estimated rates Duration: time series, quarterly UK	M	Feb 83:	2.8	Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M M	Feb 83: Feb 83:	6.
Region and area				Recent movements and the index			
Time series summary: by region	М	Feb 83:	2.3	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	Feb 83:	6.
: assisted areas, counties, local areas	М	Feb 83:	2.4	and weights	М	Feb 83:	6-
Occupation		Nov 82:	2·12 D	Changes on a year earlier: time series	М	Feb 83:	6-
Age and duration: summary		Nov 82:	2.6	Annual summary	A	Mar 82:	9
Industry Latest figures: GB, UK		Jul 82:	2·10 D	Revision of weights	Α	Mar 82:	10
Number unemployed and				Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing; €			
percentage rates: GB		Jul 82:	2.9 D	quarterly	M	Feb 83:	6
Occupation: Broad category; time series				Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M A	Feb 83: April 82:	6
quarterly		Nov 82:	2-11 D	Food prices	M	Feb 83:	6
Flows GB, time series	М	Nov 82: Jan 83:	2·19 2·13	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	A M	June 82: Feb 83:	6-
Adult students: by region Minority group workers: by region	IVI	Sep 82:	2·17 D	Family Expenditure Survey			
Disabled workers: GB		Nov 82:	2·16 D	Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures	A	Jul 82: Dec 82:	29 52
Non-claimants: GB International comparisons	М	Nov 82: Feb 83:	2·16 D 2·18	: detailed figures	Â	Jan 83:	5
				FES and RPI weights	Α	Mar 82:	10
Temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	М	Jan 83:	2.14	Industrial disputes:stoppages of			
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Summary: latest figures	M Q	Feb 83: Jan 83:	4.
Region Time series: seasonally adjusted	М	Feb 83:	3-1	: time series Latest year and annual series	A	July 82:	28
: unadjusted	M	Feb 83:	3.2	Industry			
Industry: UK	Q	Dec 82:	3.3	Monthly Broad sector: time series	М	Feb 83:	4
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M	Feb 83:	3.4	Annual			
Region summary		Nov 82:	2-12 D	Detailed Prominent stoppages	A	July 82: July 82:	28
Flows: GB, time series	М	Feb 83:	2.19	Main causes of stoppage			
	М	Feb 83:	2.19	Cumulative	M	Feb 83:	4 29
Unemployment and vacancy flows: GB		I 04.	34	Latest year for main industries	Α	July 82:	28
Unemployment and vacancy flows: GB		Jan 81:		Size of Stoppages			
Unemployment and vacancy flows:		Jan 81:	Sec. 18.	Size of stoppages Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	July 82:	29
Unemployment and vacancy flows: GB Skill shortage indicators		Jan 81:		Stoppages beginning in latest year Aggregate days lost	A	July 82:	29
Unemployment and vacancy flows: GB	M Q	Feb 83: Jan 83:	75 35	Stoppages beginning in latest year			

SPECIAL FEATURE

Further results from the 1981 Census of Employment

This article gives further results of the September 1981 census of employment, including a detailed industry analysis for standard regions.

First results of the 1981 Census of Employment were published in the December 1982 issue of Employment Gazette. This article gives further tables for standard regions. Regional figures are normally published together with a detailed industrial analysis for the UK. It is not, however, possible to include a UK table in this article because the Department of Economic Development in Northern Ireland do not yet have results from their 1981 census of employment.

Census results have been produced in just over a year from the census date by the adoption of new procedures. In particular for some 875,000 mainly small and new employers the first results have been based on figures from a sample of just under 10 per cent. Figures reported by these sample, employers have been scaled up to represent the total numbers employed in smaller firms. In the tables a simple procedure has been adopted to remind readers of the existence of sampling errors which are discussed in the article in the December 1982 Employment Gazette. Estimates of 500 or more employees have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Estimates of 100 to 499 employees are not given but are indicated with an asterisk and estimates of less than 100 employees with a dash.

Returns from small and new employers, not in the sample, are now being processed and will be included in later results, in particular, detailed local area figures analysed by industry. These are expected to be available before the end of 1983.

Changes between June 1978 and September 1981

The overall decrease of 1,126,000 in the numbers employed between June 1978 and September 1981 was fairly widely spread among regions, the only increase being in the South East, excluding Greater London. Employment in production industries showed a fall in all regions. In service industries, however, there were increases in all but three regions, Yorkshire and Humberside, Northern and Greater London. The largest increase was in the South East, excluding Greater London.

Figures for earlier years and latest estimates

Regional results for June 1976, June 1977 and June 1978 were published in the December 1977, March 1980 and March 1981 issues of the Gazette respectively. Provisional regional estimates of employment showing totals and analyses by broad industry groups are compiled and published quarterly. The present results show that for most regions employment in September 1981 was higher than shown by previous estimates. Comparable figures are shown at table 4 of the article in the December Employment Gazette. Revised employment estimates, taking into account the 1981 census, are shown in table 1.5 of the Labour Market data section of this issue of Employment Gazette.

Revisions to monthly and quarterly estimates of employment

this month are as follows.

Tables 1·1 and 1·2 Further minor revisions from July 1978 have been made to the employee estimates using detailed 1981 Census of Employment results. Revised estimates of self-employed are published in a separate article in this Gazette. These lead to changes in the employed labour force and working population

Tables 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 are included, based for the first time on the 1981 Census. Table 1.5 covers three quarters instead of the

Table 1.6 has been left out this month because of space

Table 1.8 is included. The revised employment estimates and new self-employed estimates have been used in calculating the indices of output per head, and output per man hour.

Changes affecting the employment tables in the yellow pages Tables 1.11, 1.12 and 1.13 are all included and have been rebased using the 1981 Census of Employment results.

> The usual timetable for publication of tables will be resumed from the March 1983 issue of the Gazette. The delayed table 1.6 will be issued and for the first time table 1.4 will be published additionally—a month earlier than before—with nearly full industrial coverage (for the fourth quarter of 1982). The seasonally adjusted series will be revised in the March 1983 Employment Gazette when the new seasonal factors will be available.

> 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 of Employment results become available.

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

	Region			E	South	West	East	Yorkshire	North	North	Wales	Scotland	Great
	South Ea		All	East Anglia	South West	Midlands		and Humber-	West				Britain
	Greater	Rest of South	South East					side					
SIC 1968		East	Last	,	-					-			
All industries and services††	2.512	2 655	7,168	676	1,525	1,998	1,458	1,829	2,465	1,127	932	1,970	21,148
Male and female Full-time Part-time	3,513 2,884 629	3,655 2,768 887	5,652 1,516	529 146	1,157 368	1,586 412	1,155	1,439	1,941 524	894 233	749 183 544	1,578 391 1,109	16,679 4,468
Male Full-time Part-time	2,031 1,904 127	2,048 1,899 149	4,079 3,803 276	397 372 26	874 809 65	1,166 1,107 59	848 800 48	1,074 1,023 51	1,390 1,321 70	653 624 29	518 26	1,051 59	12,135 11,426 709
Female Full-time Part-time	1, 482 981 502	1, 607 869 738	3,089 1,849 1,240	279 158 121	651 348 303	832 479 352	610 354 255	755 416 339	1, 075 621 454	474 270 204	388 231 157	860 528 333	9,013 5,254 3,759
Agriculture, forestry, fishing+	2	77	79	42	51	32	35	31	18	15	24	44	371
Index of Production industries	862	1,227	2,090	233	495	916	678	779	983	469	349	694	7,686
Manufacturing industries	650	991	1,641	182	371	773	515	568	816	339	234	485	5,924
Service industries††	2,649	2,351	5,000	402	979	1,050	744	1,019	1,464	643	559	1,231	13,091
Agriculture, forestry, fishing† Agriculture and horticulture† Forestry Fishing	2 2	77 75 2	79 76 2 *	42 40 1	51 49 1	32 32 1	35 35 *	31 28 *	18 18 *	15 14 1 *	24 23 1	44 37 4 3	371 352 12 7
	E	7	11	2	11	23	71	82	12	41	36	43	334
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining	5	2	4	-	3	20	65 3	78 1	10	37 1	33	22 3	270 15
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	*	3	3	1	7	1	2	1	1	*	1	1	18
Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	3	*	3 *	1	2	-	1	1	1950	1	_	17	6
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling	69 4	66 3	135 7	39	52	48	50 2	80	97	28	18	81	629 18
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	8	10	18	2	6 2	9	6	11	15 16	5 3	5	10	87 41
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	6	9	15	12	10	8	8	15	9	3	2	13	96
Milk and milk products	5 3	5	10	1 2	9	4 *	4	4	5 *	3	3	4	48
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar	5	7	12	2	4	7	3	20	6	2	2	2	60
confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and	5	4 3	9 3	9	2 3	3 1	9 4	10 3	9 3	1	1 *	4 2 *	55 24 7
fats Food industries not elsewhere	1	0		3	1	1	2	2	10	1	1	2	39
specified Brewing and malting	7	9 5	16 17	2	4 2	8 3	3 2	7 2	9	4	2	8 3	64 23
Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	4 3 1	3 2 4	7 5 5	1	2 6	1 -	5	-	1 5	3	1	21 3	30 28
Coal and petroleum products	3	7	10		*	1	1	3	3	2	4	3	28
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	<u>_</u> 1 1	7	- 8 2	*	*	* 1	1 *	1/2	- 1 2	2 *	3		5 17 6
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals	45	70 12	116 22	9	16 5	19 5	25 3	32 10	96 47	48 28	15 6	28 9	403 136
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	11	24	35	1	2	*	9	4	13	5	1	3	74 22
Toilet preparations Paint	4 5	8 2	12	1	2	3	2	2 2	6	1 2	1	1	24 16
Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and rubber	2	1	3	de Trib	en visi	stratte.	2	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	8	1			51
and plastics materials Dyestuffs and pigments	3	9 *	12	2	5	5 1	4	2 5	9	6	3	4 2	12
Fertilisers Other chemical industries	*	1 14	1 22	1 2	1	4	. 4	2 5	9	3 1	3	7	58
Motal manufacture	12	17	29	2	6	80	26	59	17	30	40	26	314
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	1	4 3	5 4	1	1	13 13	3 7	43	5	20 2	29	12	132 34
Iron castings, etc	1	3	4	*	i	17	13	6	2	3	2	4	53
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	3	5	8	- * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2	13	1	2	4	3	6	4	42
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	1 4	1 2	2 6		1 1	17	1	5 2	3 2	1	* 2	1	30 24
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	68	135 4	203	29 5	59 2	98	76 2	74	97	47	20	65	767 21
Metal working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressor Industrial engines	s 3	9 15 5	12 18 5	1 3	3 9 6	15 9 4	8 4 7	6 9 *	4 8 6	2 2 2	2	2 8 2	54 71 32
Textile machinery and accessories	_			1	*	1	3	4	6			1	15
Construction and earth-moving equipment	t 7	4	4	2	1	3	6	1	5	3 3	1	5 4	31 55
Mechanical handling equipmen Office machinery	7	12	18 12	1 -0	5	6	6	4 *	6	*	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	17 183
Other machinery Industrial (including process)	19	34	53	9	14	19	16	22	24	12	4	10	122 25

	Region												
	South Ea	st	ill sulficies	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great
SIC 1968	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East			imatanas	mulands	Humber- side	West				Britain
lechanical engineering (cont)			-								-		
Other mechanical engineering		-	40	10-15	-72.5	747	100 3						
not elsewhere specified	11	32	43	4	10	19	13	15	14	8	5	10	140
photographic and document	22	43	65	6	14	7	5	6	9	4	4	15	133
watches and clocks	1	4 *	5 1	1	4 *	*	-	-	*	*	*	2 5	12
Surgical instruments and	6	8	14	D . F	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	27
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	14	31	44	4	7	5	4	3	7	3	2	8	87
							- 101		,	3	2	- Advisoration by	07
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery	115 5	172 16	288 21	1 6	34 10	91 26	36 11	22 9	79 18	36 8	29 2	42 6	673 114
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone	6	6	12	-	1	3	2	*	12	2	1	1	35
apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic	15	6	21	* 1	1	13	6	1	8	6	4	2	61
components Broadcast receiving and	21	30	51	4	8	7	7	2	12	7	4	9	111
sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	10 13	6 23	17 36	2	* 2	1 3	* 1	1	* 7	1	2		25
Radio, radar and electronic	20	51						1	7		1	9	61
capital goods Electric appliances primarily			71	1	8	5	4	2	6	2	3	9	110
for domestic use Other electrical goods	7 19	12 21	19 40	3	2 3	6 26	2 4	2 5	12	4 6	6 5	4 3	49 107
hipbuilding and marine													
engineering	1	30	31	3	19	4	2	7	6	38	1	34	144
ehicles	45	119	164	14	45	125	45	37	99	10	25	26	590
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	33	4 68	101	8 5	10	5 100	9	7	1 53	7	19	11	26 327
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing		1	1	18		3	5	*0.1	*	32	OHE THE	eru primovi	
Aerospace equipment manu- facturing and repairing	9	41	50	1	31	16	23	9	37			10	9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	*	*			3		3			1	6	12	185
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	12	6	8		*	_		5	5	4 -	_	HIROSP PON	18
and trains	_		0			2	5	3	3	3	ababa géada	2	26
etal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and	45	62	108	7	19	130	28	58	46	12	15	21	445
gauges Hand tools and implements	4	11 2	15	*	5	16	4	11	4	1	1	3	59
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	4	*	3	Second Ass		4	1	5	1	*	8	*	15
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1	1	4 2	=	-	1 12	2	4 2	1	1 *	*	<u>_</u>	10 20
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	2	2 4	9	1	* 2	4 2	2 4	6	4	1	2 2	3	26 32
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere	7	1	8		*	6	*	2	*	*	2	1	19
specified	23	41	64	5	11	86	16	25	29	8	8	13	264
extiles Production of man-made fibres	7	9	16	2	8	16	85	65	63	10	10	41	315
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems					2	2	2	5	1	1	4		18
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres				_	1	1	2	2	12	1	1	4	23
Woollen and worsted Jute		1	1	*	1 1	1	1	2 34	15	* 1		1	22
Rope, twine and net	*	*	1		*	<u> </u>	*	*		8	-	9 4	52 4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1	1	2	*	1	2	F-7	1	1	1	_		4
Lace Carpets	-	1	<u>-</u>	-	*	2	57 3	4	4 *	4	1	12	86 4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	1	* 110		- STORES	1	6	-	6	2	1	*	4	21
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	1	2	1 2	1	1	2	3	2 2	3	-	*	2	11
Other textile industries	2	1	3	-	*	1 *	11	2 5 3	3 8 8 6	1 *	1	3	19 32
eather, leather goods								1886					17
and fur Leather (tanning and	4	2	7	1	4	4	4	2	4				
ulessing) and tellmongory	1	1			3	1				1		2	30
Leather goods Fur	2 2	1	2 3 2	* 30	*	3	3 2	2 *	2 2 *	1	*	1 1	13 13
othing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	31	21	52	7	17	13	50	28	45	19	11	23	265
Outerwear	1	1	2	_	*	1	1	1	4	1	*	1	13
women's and girls' tailored	3	2	5	2	1	2	2	11	4	3	2	4	36
Overalls and mania	8	4	12	******	*	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	27
Dresses, lingerie infanta'	2	3	5	*	2	1	2	3	9	2	1	5	31
	12	5	17	:	1	4	16	8	14	6	4	6	76
dis, caps and millinery		1	2	*	1	*		*	1			O	
Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere Specified Footwear	1 2	4	6	1	3					210		adolernia made	4

Table 1 (continued) Employees in employment: by region: September 1981

	Region	-1		East	South	West	East	Yorkshire	North	North	Wales	Scotland	Great
	Greater London	Rest of South	All South	Anglia	West	Midlands	Midlands	and Humber- side	West	stil setue oli setue			Britai
SIC 1968		East	East	-	-			. 100	-	-	-		tao isa
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	10	33	43	7	9	52	17	26	27	10	8	13	21
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1	7	7	2	1	4	4	5	3	2	1	2	3
Pottery	1	1	2		2	34 5	2 4	1 12	2 15	5	1 2	1 3	4 5
Glass Cement	3	7 5	10 6	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s.	5	13	18	2	5	7	6	6	7	3	3	6	(
					15	17	16	22	30	9	8	16	21
mber, furniture, etc Timber	28 6	46 14	73 19	9	5	5	5	7	6	4	2	7	6
Furniture and upholstery	10 2	22	32	3	4 2	5	5 2	8 2	12 5	2	4 *	3	7
Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	6	5	11	1	3	3	2	3	4	1 *	1	2 2	3
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork	1	2	3		1	2							
manufactures	2	3	5		2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
aper, printing and publishing	118	111 17	229 19	20	35	28	29	31	66 9	21 2	12 3	38 6	50
Paper and board Packaging products of paper board and associated	2	- 1/	19										
materials	6	11	17 9	3 2	10	5	6 2	5 3	10	4	2	6	
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and	3	5								2	1	-610, 10	
board n.e.s. Printing, publishing of	3	4	7	1			1	1	7				
newspapers	38	10	48	2	4	6	4	6	15	4	2	7	
Printing, publishing of periodicals	18	13	30	2	2	1	1	1	2	*	*	4	
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc	48	50	98	10	14	11	14	15	18	8	3	12	2
ther manufacturing industries	27	47	74	11	18 8	41 23	21 6	16 3	32 12	14 4	14	11 3	2
Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-	5	8	13		*	*	0	3					
covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's	2	1 2	3	1		1		1	3 *	1	1	1	
carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	5	7 3	11 4	2	1 _	2	3 *	4	2 *	1 *	3	1	
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	10	23	33	5	7	14	9	7	13	4	5	3	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4	3	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
onstruction	162	172	334	38	84	89	69	96	116	70	58	138	1,0
as, electricity and water	45	59	103	10	29	31	23	33 11	39 13	20 7	21 5	28	
Gas Electricity Water supply	20 20 5	18 28 13	38 48 18	2 6 2	7 17 6	9 16 7	11 5	16	19 7	9 4	11 5	18	
ransport and communication	374	235	609	45	86	92	78	105	156	64	55	129	1,4
Railways	61 34	25 24	86 58	5 4	10 12	9	12 11	18 22	20 28	10 15	9	19 22	
Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for													
general hire or reward Other road haulage	18 2	27 3	45 5	8	12	18 2	16	19	23 3 7	12	7	19 2	
Sea transport	16 5	21 15	37 21	2 3	3 4	1	<u>_</u>	1 5	7	2	3 4	8	
Port and inland water transport Air transport	51	16	67	1	1	i	1	*	4	3 1	4 2	6	
Postal services and telecom- munications	122	67	188	14	33	35	21	25	41	15	17	37	
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	64	37	101	8	8	11	14	13	19	6	4	12	
istributive trades	477	508	985	91	205	235	171	229	318	139	101	244	2,
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	38	37	75	9	20	16	12	23	26	11	10	23	
Wholesale distribution of		6	17	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	
Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food	11 74	48	123	5	15	23	18	18	37	7	6	15	
and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders'	81 224	130 230	211 454	20 41	46 93	54 102	37 78	52 101	67 151	35 71	25 46	69 109	1.
materials, grain and agricultural supplies	12	27	40	7	14	11	10	10	12	6	6	11	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	35	30	65	7	14	28	15	24	22	8	7	14	
nsurance, banking, finance	463	219	681	34	83	98	52	77	126	39	33	86	1,
and business services Insurance	88	53 50	141	14	23	19	11	17	31	9	7	22	
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	133 47	50 20	184 67	8 2	23	21 11	17	21 14	40	13	11 4	30 7	
Property owning and managing,					10	9	5	7	11	4	4	8	
etc Advertising and market	34	24	58	4						4			
	22	6	28	1	1	2	1	2	3	*	1	1	
research Other business services	110	58	168	6	14	31	10	15	30	8	6	16	Charles and the last

	Region												
	South Ea	st		East Anglia	South West	West	East Midlands	Yorkshire		North	Wales	Scotland	Great
SIC 1968	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East	- Angna	west	midiands	Midiands	and Humber- side	West	lan	8 8	<u> </u>	Britain
Professional and scientific						1000	augs fo	r mary					
services	570	705	1,275	112	274	287	222	295	410	180	175	371	3,600
Accountancy services	31	14	45	3	7	9	5	8	10	3	3	7	101
Educational services	224	338	562	56	132	134	117	149	200	93	88	160	1.692
Logal services	32	19	51	3	11	9	6	9	12	4	5	12	121
Medical and dental services	216	246	462	37	105	116	81	116	164	71	72	163	1.386
Religious organisations Research and development		5	11	1 0	2	a laurom	2	2	2	1	2	4	28
services	9	48	57	6	9	5	5	3	9	3	1	8	107
Other professional and												All the res	
scientific services	52	34	86	6	9	12	6	8	13	6	4	15	165
iscellaneous services††	451	436	887	83	221	201	142	204	292	135	113	251	2,529
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	47	13	60	2	4	6	2	4	7	3	4	7	98
Sport and other recreations	18	22	40	5	11	10	9	11	20	9	6	15	137
Betting and gambling	20	10	30	2	5	8	4	9	20	6	4	10	97
Hotels and other residential													
establishments	41	41	82	10	43	14	11	14	21	14	16	45	270
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	41	34	75	5	16	13	12	17	19	9	8	20	195
Public houses	28	39	68	7	17	32	16	23	39	16	9	19	246
Clubs	10	13	22	2	10	14	10	16	20	17	11	11	134
Catering contractors	18	15	33	2	5	7	4	4	8	3	3	9	77
Hairdressing and manicure	14	19	33	3	8	8	7	8	8	5	4	8	93
Laundries	9	9	18	2	3	3	3	4	5	2	1	3	42
Dry cleaning, job dyeing,										-		3	42
carpet beating. etc	4	3	7	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	20
Motor repairers, distributors,					DESTRUCTION OF		AND THE PERSON NAMED IN		-	PRINCE IN		2	20
garages and filling stations	61	103	164	18	46	45	38	42	49	20	20	20	400
Repair of boots and shoes	0888	1	1		*	1	*	*	1	20	20	38	480
Other services	138	116	253	24	52	37	24	51	73	30	27	64	636
ublic administration and			1916923										
defence:	315	248	563	36	111	138	80	109	162	86	81	151	1,516
National government service	141	109	250	14	58	35	21	36	53	35	35	51	587
Local government service	174	139	313	22	52	103	58	73	109	51	47	100	928

See notes to tables on page 61.

Table 2 Employees in employment: changes by region: June 1978 to September 1981

Th	10	us	sa	r

SIC 1968	Order	Region				77.16	21 21	Transfer	AND COME	THE PURE	The Real		and the same of	STATE OF
	SIC	South Ea	ast	an Fruitze	East	South	West	East	York-	North	North	Wales	Scot-	Great
GIRDS 1	\$241 MAG	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East	Anglia	West	Mid- lands	Mid- lands	shire and Hum- ber- side	West	iquil- iquil- bod-l	lo and Lo and Video	land	Britain
All industries and services†† Agriculture, forestry, fishing† Index of Production Industries Manufacturing industries Service industries††	I II-XXI III-XIX XXII-XXVII	-167 0 -134 -119 -32	23 1 -109 -101 132	-144 1 -243 -220 99	-7 -1 -22 -18 16	- 41 2 -59 -56 16	-217 1 -232 -216 14	-77 1 -92 -84 13	-158 -1 -155 -139 -2	-186 1 -203 -182 16	-115 -2 -107 -80 -6	- 84 0 -87 -77	-97 -4 -137 -119 44	-1,126 -2 -1,338 -1,193 214
Chemicals and allied	I II III IV	0 0 -12 -2	1 -2 -5 -1	1 -2 -17 -3	-1 0 -2 0	2 0 -4 0	1 -3 -4 0	1 -3 0 -1	-1 -1 -5 -1	1 -2 -8 -5	-2 -9 -3 0	0 -3 -1 -1	-4 4 -9 0	-2 -17 -53 -12
industries	٧	-5	-7	-12	-1	0	-3	-1	-3	-3	-5	-3	-4	-35
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	VI VII VIII IX	-3 -10 -4 -13	-1 -19 -2 1	-5 -29 -7 -12	0 -1 -1 -2	-2 -8 -4 -7	-40 -23 0 -13	-10 -13 -1 -3	-27 -21 0 -4	-3 -20 -1 -17	-12 -11 -1 -9	-34 -7 0 -4	-11 -22 -1 -6	-144 -156 -15 -76
Vehicles	X	-3	-6	-9	-1	-1	0	0	1	-4	-9	0	-6	-28
Metal goods not elsewhere	XI	-11	-29	-39	-6	-11	-56	-3	-4	-19	-2	-4	-10	-154
Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery glass	XII XIII XIV XV	-11 -3 -1 -18	-2 -1 -1 -4	-13 -4 -2 -22	0 -1 0 -2	-2 -4 1 -3	-40 -7 -1 -5	-4 -23 0 -9	-14 -33 -3 -12	-6 -46 -2 -17	-2 -9 0 -10	-7 -3 0 -4	-7 -15 -1 -9	-93 -145 -8 -95
cement, etc	XVI	-2	-3	-5	1	-1	-13	-9	-4	-8	-3	-1	-4	-46
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing	XVII	-10 -1	-6 -4	-16 -5	0	-3 -2	-1 -3	-1 -1	-4 -2	-4 -6	-1 -1	-1 -1	-4 -5	-36 -26
Construction	XIX	-11 -13	-12 -12	-22 -26	-3 -4	-6 -3	-7 -15	-4 -4	-3 -15	-12 -20	-1 -20	-7 -8	-5 -22	-71 -135
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking, finance and husings as in the	XXI XXII XXIII	-2 -19 -22	6 11 23	-8 1	0 3 2	-1 0 -7	2 -5 -1	0 3 3 3	1 -6 -2	-17 0	0 -4 -4	1 -3 -3	0 -6 5	8 -43 -5
Professional and scientific	XXIV	25	30	55	5	8	13	6	9	13	5	6	8	128
	XXV	-14	25	11	1-1	1	-17	-2	-6	0	-4	0	20	2
Miscellaneous services†† Public administration and defence;	XXVI	18	42	60	8	18	16	17	4	26	3	7	10	169
defence: See notes to tables on page 61	XXVII	-21	1	-20	-1	-5	7	-13	-2	-5	-3	-4	7	-38

Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1982

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

In October 1982 the average weekly earnings of full-time male manual workers on adult rates in major production and transport industries in the UK (excluding those temporarily on short-time) were £137.1 for just under 43 hours, an increase of just over nine per cent over the corresponding earnings in October 1981. The corresponding figures for full-time female workers were £84.0 for 38 hours.

In manufacturing industries the weekly averages for males and females on adult rates were £134.3 for 42 hours and £83.2 for 373/4 hours respectively, increases of nine per cent and ten per cent respectively over the corresponding earnings in October 1981.

These figures, which are summarised in table 1, are some of the results from the voluntary annual survey of the earnings and hours of manual workers conducted by the Department of Employment each October. The averages cover all full-time workers, other than those on short-time for all or part of the survey period. The figures include the weekly equivalent of periodical bonuses. Also, they reflect the effect of sickness and voluntary absence and will not correspond precisely to average earnings for a full week unaffected by absence as measured in the New Earnings Survey each April (see Employment Gazette, October 1982, page 444)

Changes in average earnings between October 1981 and October 1982 broadly reflect the effect of settlements in the 1981-82 pay round, as relatively few pay settlements were made after July 1982 in time to be reflected in earnings at the beginning of October when the survey was carried out. However, changes in average earnings will reflect a number of factors in addition to changes in pay rates, such as changes in bonus payments related to productivity and changes in the relative numbers in different occupations and at various levels within the same occupation.

Short-time working was at a lower level in October 1982 than at the time of the two previous surveys, although most of the tables in this article continue to give figures of average earnings and hours excluding workers on shorttime. In the October 1982 survey about 2.2 per cent of workers covered by returns in the survey were reported to be on short-time. The effect on average earnings if including workers on short-time is discussed in the technical note at the end of this article.

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual workers, 1980 to 1982

United Kingdom			
October	1980	1981	1982
All industries covered in sur	vey	his minus	
Weekly earnings (£) Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	113·06 68·73	125·58 76·44	137·06 83·96
Hours worked	40.0	40.0	40.0
Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	43·0 37·5	43·0 37·7	42·9 38·0
Hourly earnings (p)	262.9	292.0	319.5
Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	183.3	202.8	220.9
Manufacturing industries			
Weekly earnings (£) Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	111·64 68·40	123·23 75·71	134·26 83·17
Hours worked Males on adult rates	41.9	42.0	42.0
Females on adult rates	37.3	37.5	37.8
Hourly earnings (p) Males on adult rates	266.4	293.4	319.7
Females on adult rates	183.4	201.9	220.0

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summaries average weekly earnings in October 1982 by broad industry groups (Order of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1968) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each Order have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry (minimum list heading of the Standard Industrial Classification) by the latest available estimates of the total number of manual workers employed in these industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 5. The latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given for a few industries where the number of employees covered by returns is small. As well as figures for workers on adult rates, table 2 shows figures for those not on adult rates, that is apprentices, young people, and so on. Male workers not on adult rates had average weekly earnings of

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by industry group, October 1982*

Industry group SIC (1968)	Order of SIC	Workers	on adult r	on addit i	Worker	s on othe
		Full-time		Part-time	Full-tin	ne
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drink and tobacco	III	138-28	90.76	45.07	67-63	60-66
Coal and petroleum products	IV	175-01	120.04	66-63	93-19	÷
Chemicals and allied	V	148-46	94.36	48-61	85.54	61-16
industries Metal manufacture	VI	139-01	88-12	40.28	74.32	62.06
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering		130.01	90.39	39.36	74.01	61.98
	VIII	121-30	87.73	43.30	69.02	60.31
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and	IX	128-47	89.32	51.45	72.26	63.02
marine engineering	X	141-81	94.02	41.76	76-56	±
Vehicles	XI	132.73	97.67	49.58	74.81	65.37
Metal goods n.e.s.	XII	123.74	84-27	43.10	68-87	61.43
Textiles Leather, leather goods	XIII	113.78	71-35	40-49	63-47	48-61
and fur	XIV	107.12	71-39	38-45	55.53	49.23
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	XV	106-59	69.58	43-35	55.73	48.84
cement, etc	XVI	141.91	85.78	41.96	78-26	51.61
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	124-38	90.75	34-14	67-58	54.82
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing	XVIII	162-63	102-44	48.33	83-29	68.02
industries	XIX	124-08	78-51	41.73	70-22	55.67
All manufacturing industries		134-26	83-17	44-89	73-23	55-93
Mining and quarrying		100.54		0.4.4		
(except coal)	II	138.54	*	24.41	86.62	÷
Construction Gas, electricity and	XX	131-53	69-33	25.25	72.80	67-41
water Transport and communi- cation (except sea	XXI	157-69	103-22	46.04	83-60	÷
transport)	XXII	150.67	114-12	42.76	82.09	72.02
All industries covered		137-06	83-96		74.19	56.08

See footnotes to table 6.

Table 3 Average weekly hours: by industry group, October 1982

Industry group SIC (1968)	Order of SIC	Workers	on adult r	ates	Worker	s on other
		Full-time		Part-time	Full-tin	ne
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drink and						
tobacco Coal and petroleum	III	44.9	38.4	21.4	40.9	38.7
products Chemicals and allied	IV	43.2	41.3	24-9	39.8	‡
industries	V	43.1	39.0	21.4	39.4	38-6
Metal manufacture	VI	41.4	37.8	20.5	38.8	39.0
Mechanical engineering	VII	41.4	38-4	19.9	38.8	38.2
Instrument engineering	VIII	41.4	38-4	21.5	39.3	38-3
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and	IX	41.8	37-6	21.6	38-8	38.1
marine engineering	X	43.7	38-2	19-6	38-8	ż
Vehicles	XI	39.7	37.6	21.1	38.3	37.1
Metal goods n.e.s.	XII	41.3	37.4	21.6	39-1	37.9
Textiles Leather, leather goods	XIII	42.5	37.6	22.0	40.3	38-4
did fiir	XIV	42.3	37.6	22.4	39.8	37.7
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	XV	41.4	37.5	24.5	40.2	38-0
cement, etc	XVI	44.2	38-3	21.2	41.1	38.5
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	43.0	38.2	18-2	40.5	38.0
Paper, printing and publishing						
Other manufacturing	XVIII	41.2	37.7	20.8	39.1	37.1
illuustries	XIX	41.8	38-1	21.8	39.7	38.5
All manufacturing						
industries		42.0	37-8	21.7	39.2	38-1
Mining and quarrying						
(except coal)	II	47.9	* 131	13.7	43.1	÷
Gas, electricity and	XX	43.8	37.9	15.6	41.1	39.2
					1 15-510	In Contibut
ransport and communi-	XXI	40.0	35-1	18.3	38-1	***
	XXII	46.7	10.0	00.0		FAVOREST
All industries covered	MAII	42.9	42·6 38·0	20·9 21·4	40·0 39·7	40·3 38·1

£74.2 in October 1982, about 54 per cent of the corresponding average for male workers on adult rates.

Weekly hours

Table 3 summaries average weekly hours in October 1982 by broad industry group, again combining the averages for individual industries using the same estimated numbers of employees as for earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours worked to which the earnings relate, including all overtime, together with any hours not worked but for which workers were available and guaranteed payments were made by the employer. Main meal breaks and absences for which payments were not made are excluded from the figures. Also, holiday and sickness absence is excluded unless the corresponding holiday and sickness pay cannot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

There was little change in average hours worked by workers on adult rates between October 1981 and October 1982. For males the figure for manufacturing industries was 42.0 hours in both periods and for all production and transport industries there was only a fractional fall from 43.0 to 42.9 hours. For females there was a slight rise for all production and transport industries from 37.7 hours in October 1981 to 38.0 hours in October

Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings for each broad

Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by industry group.

Industry group SIC (1968)	Order of SIC	Workers	on adult r	Workers on otherates		
	0.0	Full-time	9	† Part-time	Full-tin	ne .
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drink and	ACT TO	Albandora		-	JWS 2	
tobacco Coal and petroleum	Ш	308.0	236-4	210-6	165-4	156-7
products	IV	405.1	290.7	267-6	234.1	÷
Chemicals and allied						
industries	V	344.5	241.9	227.1	217.1	158-4
Metal manufacture	VI	335.8	233.1	196.5	191.5	159.1
Mechanical engineering	VII	314.0	235.4	197.8	190.7	162.3
Instrument engineering	VIII	293.0	228-5	201.4	175.6	157-5
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	IX	307-3	237.6	238.2	186.2	165.4
engineering	X	324.5	246-1	213-1	197-3	‡
Vehicles	XI	334-3	259-8	235.0	195-3	176-2
Metal goods n.e.s.	XII	299.6	225.3	199.5	176.1	162.1
Textiles Leather, leather goods	XIII	267.7	189-8	184.0	157-5	126-6
and fur Clothing and footwear	XIV	253·2 257·5	189·9 185·5	171·7 176·9	139·5 138·6	130·6 128·5
Bricks, pottery, glass,					100 0	120.5
cement, etc	XVI	321.1	224.0	197.9	100 4	1011
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	289.3	237.6	187-6	190·4 166·9	134·1 144·3
Paper, printing and						
publishing Other manufacturing	XVIII	394.7	271.7	232.4	213.0	183-3
industries	XIX	296.8	206-1	191-4	176-9	144.6
All manufacturing						
industries		319.7	220.0	206-9	186-8	146-8
Mining and quarrying						
(except coal)		289.2	‡	178-2	201-0	İ
Construction Gas, electricity and	XX	300-3	182-9	161-9	177-1	172.0
water	XXI	394-2	294-1	251.6	219-4	‡
Transport and communication (except sea						
transport) All industries covered	XXII	322·6 319·5	267·9 220·9	204·6 206·5	205·2 186·9	178·7 147·2

Table 5 Average weekly earnings by industry in October 1982: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	_		er week)		
	List Head- ing	Worker	rs on ad	ult rates	Worke	
		Full-tin	ne	Part- time	Full-ti	me
engli anus am gneo	101 8	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) Stone and slate quarrying	102	138-46		lenot nt jon	‡	i sişle anlı <u>n</u> s
and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	103 104/109	125·78 169·48	*	÷ ÷ ÷	† ‡ ‡	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	211 / 212 213	161·27 128·12 136·70	105·13 73·63 89·10	34·89 40·77 48·02	\$ 63·31 87·24	50·70 69·72
Bacon curing, meat, and fish products Milk and milk products	214 215	119·49 133·93	82·38 90·37 115·83	44·68 43·97 56·93	64·98 81·86 ‡	61·02 ‡ ‡
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	216 217 218	183·59 140·23 139·38	84·82 92·27	47·11 41·01	69·71 75·68	58·34 60·40
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats	219	152·38 133·19	96·63 92·16	40·67 ‡	‡	‡
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	148-20	91.51	47.06	69.42	59.02
Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	231 232 239 240	154·21 117·34 124·05 171·95	104·17 84·49 93·78 123·85	36·19 43·11 37·16 57·63	49.79	++ ++ ++ ++ ++
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and						
manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	261 262 263	139·31 193·37 165·36	‡ ‡ 121·12	78·82 ‡	95·28 —	-
Chemicals and allied industries					05.00	He had Marked
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271	154·99 142·10	98·90 92·70	50·61 49·04	85·22 78·18	‡ 56·14
Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and	273 274 275	132·46 125·35 167·82	90·49 86·28 89·51	44·38 42·36 50·18	÷ ÷ ÷	71·35 ‡ ‡
plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	146·43 143·41	89.60	45·15 59·10	88.40	†
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	277 278 279	156·06 143·30	‡ ‡ 100·50	59·10 ‡ 50·67	‡ ‡ 87·58	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Metal manufacture Iron and steel [general] Steel tubes	311 312	143·37 133·04	80·90 81·62	32·48 42·11	76·14 71·90	÷ ÷
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium	313	139·33 141·06	95·70 88·24	38·83 42·16	71·52 76·14	‡
alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	127·94 130·09	88·76 82·55	42·73 43·39	73·70 73·48	÷ ÷ ÷
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	116-13	84-12	30.53	69.50	
Metal-working machine tools	332	124.73	85.41	30.53	68·59 71·90	‡ ‡
	333 334	126·55 121·18	87·98 99·42	34·77 50·00	74·97 68·36	÷ ÷
Textile machinery and accessories	335	122-69	84-12	32.64	71.22	÷
Construction and earth- moving equipment Mechanical handling	336	127-66	‡	‡	73-86	÷
equipment Office machinery	337 338	136·83 126·18	96.22	34·13 45·98	77.33	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	339 341	130·05 142·82	89·14 86·62	40·59 30·53	74·66 78·50	÷
Other mechanical engineering	342 349	143·05 124·88	104·97 88·51	48·73 42·13	70·07 71·59	‡
nstrument engineering Photographic and document	040	124.00	00.31	42.13	71.35	*
copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and	351 352	129·53 111·76	109·00 88·71	‡	‡ ‡	‡
Scientific and industrial	353 354	112.74	88·82 86·02	47·14 40·83	62·02 71·15	÷ 60·93
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery	361	125-97	85.14	46-12	71.15	62.56
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone	362	147-25	92.70	48-47	75.00	
Radio and electronic	363 364	135-68 118-70	101·37 81·98	53·02 44·03	76·47 72·04	77·21 57·01
sound reproducing						

ndustry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Earning	s ‡ (£ p	er week)		
	List Head- ing	Workers	on adu	118	Worker other r	s on ates
		Full-time	e	Part- time	Full-tim	ne
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	136-64	95.33	69-65	71.91	‡
for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	119-60 123-81	93·64 86·20	46·86 50·06	74·71 71·07	66-92 56-76
Shipbuilding and marine	000	12001	00 20	00 00	,,,,,,	30.76
engineering Shipbuilding and ship						
repairing Marine engineering	370·1 370·2	143·79 125·89	95·59 ‡	41·96	77·67 67·97	‡
Vehicles	0702	120 00	Tar T	N. Ton	0, 0,	
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	÷	‡	÷	÷	±
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and	381	130-99	96-37	50-60	77.48	‡
pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manu-	382	113-05	98-14	‡	‡	-
facturing and repairing Locomotive and railway track	383	142.55	102-03	49.76	73.77	‡
equipment Railway carriages and	384 }	116-27	84-93	35-60	70.71	‡
wagons and trams	385					‡
Metal goods not elsewhere specified						
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	121-24	86-11	43.70	65.02	‡
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and	391	114-87	88-81	33.45	‡	‡
plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, et	392	136·12 118·58	90·78 84·66	44·22 38·59	÷	± ±
Wire and wire manufacturers	394	129·46 137·88	82·30 91·85	41.80	80·37	++++
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious	395					‡
metals Metal industries not	396	130.51	79.12	43.28	÷	‡
elsewhere specified	399	122-23	82.32	40.52	69-49	63-85
Fextiles Production of man-made						
fibres Spinning and doubling on	411	138-85	88.72	44-41	76.95	
the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and		100-50	72-52	37.64	‡	‡
man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	413 414	106·88 104·98	75·50 74·27	40·77 38·38	÷	\$1·52
Jute Rope, twine and net	415 416	103·52 104·69	81·36 72·64	35.57	+ +	‡
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	112-93	68-29	43.50	56-42	46-13
Lace Carpets	418 419	108·35 122·96	59·34 85·54	40.66	‡ ‡	÷ ÷
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)		100-29	67.81	35-16	‡	÷
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422 423	100·76 113·94	66·57 77·21	40·35 37·37	+	7 + + +
Other textile industries	429	128.34	81-61	41.08	‡	‡
Leather, leather goods and full Leather (tanning and	r					
dressing) and fellmongery	431 432	111·91 92·09	81·42 68·89	40·32 37·60	÷ ÷	÷ ÷
Leather goods Fur	433	113.31	68.78	÷	÷ ‡	‡
Clothing and footwear	441	99-81	60.21	12.62	4	‡
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored	442	102-82	69·31 70·98	43-63	‡ 58·73	÷ 51.65
outerwear Women's and girls' tailored		97.85				49.94
Overalls and men's shirts,	443	96-21	70·59 66·22	38·12 40·51	‡ ÷	49.94
underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants'					÷	47.60
wear etc Hats, caps and millinery	445 446	93·55 107·27	66·71 63·88	44.71	÷ ÷	47·60 ‡
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	96.54	65.94	42.09	±	50-11
Footwear	450	118-99	83-13	49-12	57-29	49.23
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc						
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	136-42	82-21	32-13	76.25	÷
Pottery	462 463	123;72 149·96	84·27 91·94	43·16 45·19	77.44	÷ ÷
Cement Abrasives and building	464	174-33	‡	÷	97.83	
materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	137-52	81-92	37-92	77.89	‡
imber, furniture, etc	47.					THE CASE
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	113·69 123·44	94·86 95·79	24·77 40·36	63·90 65·59	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	473 474	132·79 164·14	102·73 ‡	46·33 ‡	82·11 76·43	+ + +
Wooden containers and baskets	475	100-96	65.98	30-60	÷	÷
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	110.78	81.98	36-26		÷

^{† ‡ ¶} See footnotes to table 6.

Table 5 (continued) Average weekly earnings by industry in October 1982: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Earnings ‡ (£ per week)							
paper and board Packaging products of pape board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufacturers of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, et ther manufacturing dustries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor- covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers'	List Head- ing	Worker	s on adu	ult rates	Workers on other rates				
	ing	Full-tin	ne	Part- time	Full-time				
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female			
packaging products of paper.	481	134-34	84-87	34-49	82-41	‡			
materials Manufactured stationery Manufacturers of paper and	482 483	146·48 143·41	97·55 98·27	46·85 55·26	83·08 ‡	55·47 ‡			
specified	484	136-93	96-11	43-24	‡	‡			
newspapers	485	198-27	109-42	44-61	89-23	‡			
periodicals	486	188-60	119-01	53-11	‡	‡			
bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	159-51	106-17	50.74	82-01	70-22			
Other manufacturing ndustries									
Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-	491	123.96	84.05	43-46	75.18	‡			
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's	492 493	120·08 104·73	85·72 75·35	45.90	÷ ÷	‡			
	494	101-98	72-91	38-63	‡	57.57			
goods Plastics products, not	495	119-60	77-24	34-62	‡	‡			
elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing	496	132.54	82-49	43.71	71.80	54-91			
industries	499	112-39	67.78	39-94	‡	‡			

industry group, obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by the corresponding weekly hours. The figures will not correspond with the basic hourly rate as they include the effects of overtime working, bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Table 5 (continued

Industry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Earning	s ‡ (£ pe	r week)	del me	remark	
	List Head-	Workers	s on adul	t rates	Workers on other rates		
	ing	Full-tim	e	† Part- time	Full-time		
MAN PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Construction	500	131-53	69.33	25.25	72.80	‡	
Gas, electricity and water							
Gas	601	159-50	90.49	44.87	83.76	‡	
Electricity Water supply	602 603	165·97 137·21	110·73 ‡	49·10 40·04	82·05 93·95	‡ ‡ ‡	
Transport and communication	n			ISLES AND		MINISTER MINISTER	
(except sea transport)							
Railways	701	140.06	104.26	37.44	79.37	‡	
Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	702	146-48	114-38	38-99	78.27	‡ ‡	
for general hire or reward	703	139;79	97.21	35.95	71.33	‡	
Other road haulage Port and inland water	704	156-25	‡	‡	‡	San Grand	
transport	706	168-75	‡	35.54	75.92	Nes paro	
Air transport Other transport and	707	165-58	154.09		120-89	10 100	
communications ¶	708/709	160.45	109.97	57.14	83.92	72.41	

^{† ‡ ¶} See footnotes to table 6.

Regional analyses

As in previous surveys, regional analyses of earnings and hours for males and females on adult rates have been prepared. The details for October 1982 are available on request and may be obtained from Statistics A4, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford. The analyses are in the same format as tables 8 to 13 in the article on the October 1981 survey published in Employment Gazette, March 1982, pages 129-131. Figures have been prepared for the standard regions of the UK for each broad industry group.



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Table 6 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1982: manual workers

ndustry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Hours	worked ‡	1-1-1-1-2	a lidge		-	s ‡ (pence			
	List Heading	Worker	s on adult	rates	Workers on other rates		Workers on adult rates			Workers on otherates	
		Full-tim	e	† Part-time	Full-tim	e	Full-time	е	Part-time	Full-time	е
The state of the s		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	102 103 104/109	50·5 46·9 43·4	÷ ÷	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	·[274·2 268·2 390·5	++ + + + + +	† † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † †	**	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat, and fish products	211 212 213 214 215	47·7 48·0 45·4 43·3 46·1	38·6 39·7 39·0 38·4 39·0	18·3 21·1 23·1 21·3 20·5	‡ 41·1 41·5 40·7 44·3	39·4 36·6 38·5	338·1 266·9 301·1 276·0 290·5	272·4 185·5 228·5 214·5 231·7	190·7 193·2 207·9 209·8 214·5	154·0 210·2 159·7 184·8	128·7 190·5 158·5
Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	216 217 218 219	50·7 43·5 45·3 46·6	42·1 37·8 38·9 36·5	22·3 21·4 20·1 19·7	40·2 40·1	39·0 37·3	362·1 322·4 307·7 327·0 281·6	275·1 224·4 237·2 264·7 223·1	255·3 220·1 204·0 206·4	173·4 188·7	149·6 161·9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	221 229 231 232 239 240	47·3 45·0 43·3 42·1 42·6 39·7	41·3 38·9 39·3 38·0 39·1 35·1	22·3 17·0 20·4 17·8 19·1	41·2 39·5 ‡	40·0 ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷	329·3 356·1 278·7 291·2 433·1	235·2 265·1 222·3 239·8 352·8	211.0 212.9 211.3 208.8 301.7	168.5 126.1 ‡	147-6
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	261 262 263	43·7 42·3 45·6	‡ ‡ 41·4	27·8 ‡	39·8 —	<u>-</u>	318·8 457·1 362·6	292·6	283·5 ‡	239.4	<u>-</u>
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	271 272 273 274 275	42·6 43·7 44·6 42·7 45·5	38·9 38·6 39·5 38·7 38·9	21·7 21·3 20·2 21·0 21·6	39·1 39·4 ‡	38·0 39·4 ‡	363·8 325·2 297·0 293·6 368·8	254·2 240·2 229·1 222·9 230·1	233·2 230·2 219·7 201·7 232·3	218·0 198·4 ***	147·7 181·1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	42·6 42·6 45·3 43·0	39·5 ‡ 39·5	19·9 25·3 ‡	40·4 ‡ 39·3		343·7 336·6 344·5 333·3	226·8 ‡ 254·4	226·9 233·6 227·2	218·8 ‡ 222·8	44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	311 312 313 321 322 323	40·2 41·8 43·4 41·8 42·6 40·5	37·7 36·8 38·1 38·4 37·6 36·5	18·1 21·9 20·4 21·9 20·1 20·8	38·3 39·1 39·4 39·0 38·8 38·7	de de de de de de d	356·6 318·3 321·0 337·5 300·3 321·2	214-6 221-8 251-2 229-8 236-1 226-2	179·4 192·3 190·3 192·5 212·6 208·6	198·8 183·9 181·5 195·2 189·9 189·9	
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349	41·2 40·2 41·3 38·8 40·7 40·9 44·6 41·0 41·7 41·8 41·6 40·9	37·1 38·4 38·1 37·2 39·0 ‡ 38·2 38·7 37·7 40·0 38·1	17·3 19·7 18·5 19·4 18·9 20·4 23·0 20·6 17·7 21·7 20·8	41.6 38.2 38.5 38.3 38.9 38.2 40.2 \$ 38.8 39.2 37.4 38.4	der	281-9 310-3 306-4 312-1 301-4 312-1 306-8 307-8 311-9 341-7 343-9 305-3	226·7 222·4 230·9 267·3 215·7 251·9 230·3 229·8 262·4 232·3	176-5 196-4 187-9 257-7 172-7 167-3 199-9 197-0 172-5 224-6 202-5	164-9 188-2 194-7 178-5 183-1 193-4 192-4 ‡ 192-4 200-3 187-4 186-4	des
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	351 352 353 354	38·0 40·2 40·8 42·2	36·0 38·4 38·8 38·2	22·7 20·8	‡ ‡ 41·1 38·8		340·9 278·0 276·3 294·7	302·8 231·0 228·9 225·2	207·7 196·3	150·9 183·4	160-3
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369	41·2 44·0 42·0 41·3 42·2 43·6 42·2 41·2	38·2 37·9 38·1 37·2 37·0 36·1 37·6 38·8 38·0	22·3 21·6 21·9 20·3 20·2 23·6 27·0 22·8 20·1	38·5 39·0 38·9 39·2 ‡ 38·1 39·7 39·0	37·9 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 36·3 38·7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$38·6 38·5	305·8 334·7 323·0 287·4 306·6 303·3 323·8 290·3 300·5	222·9 244·6 266·1 220·4 218·7 260·7 253·5 241·3 226·8	206-8 224-4 242-1 216-9 208-3 274-8 258-0 205-5 249-1	184·8 192·3 196·6 183·8 ‡ 188·7 188·2 182·2	165-1 212-7 147-3 *** 173-4 147-4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370·1 370·2	43·9 41·6	38·5 ‡	19-5	38·9 37·5	*	327·5 302·6	248·3 ‡	215·2 ‡	199·7 181·3	*
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotive and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	380 381 382 383 384 385 }	39·5 40·8 40·6 38·3	37·3 39·7 37·8 35·1	20·8 21·4 21·9	38·8 ‡ 38·3 37·6	‡ ‡ ‡	331·6 277·1 351·1 303·9	258·4 247·2 269·9 242;3	243·3 232·5 162·2	199·7 192·6 188·2	44
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufacturers Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	40·6 40·3 41·8 41·2 41·0 41·7 40·8 41·5	37·7 36·9 36·3 37·6 37·6 37·7 37·7	23·0 18·2 20·5 19·3 21·0 22·5 22·0 21·1	38·2 ‡ ‡ ‡ 35·3 39·7	** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	298.6 285.0 325.6 287.8 315.8 330.6 319.9 294.5	228·4 240·7 250·1 225·2 218·9 244·9 209·9 220·1	190·0 183·8 215·7 199·9 199·0 215·4 196·7 192·0	170·2 	168.0

^{† ‡} See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6 (continued)

Industry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	15	vorked ‡	Table 1 Total			O IS THE REAL PROPERTY.	s ‡ (pence	per hour)		
	List Heading	Workers	on adult	rates	Workers	s on other	Workers	on adult	rates	Workers rates	on other
		Full-time	е	† Part-time	Full-tim	e	Full-time	Full-time Part-time		Full-time	
Santana and Carlo Anna 1846	emeg.	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	411 412 413 414 415 416 417	40·4 42·9 41·4 44·0 41·4 43·7 42·0	37·5 38·5 37·9 38·2 38·7 38·4 37·1	20·2 20·8 20·9 20·7 ‡ 21·4 23·7	38·6 ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ 41·1	38·9 ‡ ‡ 38·1	343·7 234·3 258·2 238·6 250·0 239·6 268·9	236·6 188·4 199·2 194·4 210·2 189·2 184·1	219·9 181·0 195·1 185·4 ‡ 166·2 183·5	199·4 ‡ ‡ ‡ 137·3	132·4 ++ ++ 121·1
Hossery and outside the Carpets Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics [not more than 30 cm wide] Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	418 419 421 422 423 429	42.9 42.9 41.9 41.2 43.6 42.4	37·0 38·5 37·6 37·0 38·7 38·9	21.5 20.2 22.5 19.8 22.6	*** *** *** *** ***	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	252·6 286·6 239·4 244·6 261·3 302·7	160·4 222·2 180·3 179·9 199·5 209·8	‡ 189;1 174·1 179·3 188·7 181·8	******	
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	431 432 433	43·3 40·4 41·0	39·0 37·6 36·1	20·7 23·2 ‡	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	÷ ÷ ÷	258·5 227·9 276·4	208·8 183·2 190·5	194·8 162·1	÷ ÷ ÷ ÷	÷ ÷ ÷
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	41·7 41·9 40·9 41·1 42·2 39·5 41·8 41·0	37·2 37·0 36·9 38·1 36·7 36·4 37·8	25·9 23·8 22·7 23·4 25·1 25·6 24·6 24·4	40·6 ‡ ‡; ‡; 40·1	37·3 38·6 38·4 37·9 ‡ 38·3 37·9	239·4 245·4 239·2 234·1 221·7 271·6 231·0 290·2	186·3 190·8 190·8 179·5 175·1 174·1 181·2 219·9	168 · 5 172 · 2 167 · 9 173 · 1 178 · 1 163 · 0 171 · 1 201 · 3	144·7 ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ 142·9	138·5 129·4 124·0 125·6 ‡ 130·8 129·9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement	461 462 463 464	43·5 42·5 43·0 49·1	37·9 38·1 38·9 ‡	18·3 22·3 21·5	41·7 ‡ 40·3 43·8	++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++	313·6 291·1 348·7 355·1	216·9 221·2 236·3	175·6 193·5 210·2	182·9 ‡ 192·2 223·4	÷ ÷ ÷
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	44.9	37.7	20.3	41.9	‡	306-3	217.3	186-8	185.9	‡
Timber, furniture, etc' Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	471 472 473 474 475 479	41·8 41·4 44·4 51·1 40·5 42·1	39·0 37·8 39·5 ‡ 35·6 38·5	15·0 20·2 21·7 ‡ 17·1 18·6	40·6 39·8 41·7 41·4 ‡	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	272·0 298·2 299·1 321·2 249·3 263·1	243·2 253·4 260·1 ‡ 185·3 212·9	165·1 199·8 213·5 ‡ 178·9 194·9	157·4 164·8 196·9 184·6 ‡	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	481	43.9	38.6	17.3	42.4	\$ 1 m	306-0	219.9	199-4	194.4	+
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufacturers of paper and board not elsewhere	482 483	41·6 40·3	38·0 36·7	21·6 22·1	39·3 ‡	36·6 ‡	352·1 355·9	256·7 267·8	216·9 250·0	211.4	151·6 ‡
specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	484 485 486 489	42·1 39·8 38·3 41·3	37·5 38·7 38·6 37·7	20·2 20·0 21·5 20·9	38·9 ‡ 38·8	‡ ‡ 37·3	325·2 498·2 492·4 386·2	256·3 282·7 308·3 281·6	214·1 223·1 247·0 242·8	229·4 211·4	‡ ‡ ‡
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products, not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	491 492 493 494 495 496 499	40·4 44·1 41·6 40·9 41·4 43·2 41·5	38·5 39·8 38·0 37·7 37·1 38·5 37·6	21·0 ; 23·4 21·1 21·6 22·0 24·0	39·4 ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ 40·7	38·1 39·4 ±	306·8 272·3 251·8 249·3 288·9 306·8	218·3 215·4 198·3 193·4 208·2 214·3	207·0 ‡ 196·2 183·1 160·3 198·7	190·8 ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ † †	‡ ‡ 151·1 139·4
Construction	500	43.8	37.9	15.6	÷ 41·1	+ ±	270·8 300·3	180·3 182·9	166·4 161·9	‡ 177·1	‡ ±
Gas, electricity and water	601	40.0									
Electricity Water supply	601 602 603	40·9 38·7 42·0	35·0 35·0 ‡	19·4 18·0 17·2	38·1 38·1 39·2	÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ †	390·0 428·9 326·7	258·5 316·4 ‡	231·3 272·8 232·8	219·8 215·4 239·7	+ + +
Transport and communication (except sea transport) Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Port and inland water transport Air transport Other transport and communications ¶	701 702 703 704 706 707 708/709	46·2 46·7 50·7 47·7 44·8 42·5 45·1	43·7 43·0 42·7 ‡ 41·0 42·0	30·1 20·4 18·6 ‡ 18·7 ‡	37·4 39·5 43·9 ‡ 40·6 40·3 39·3	‡ ‡ ‡ — — 40·7	303·2 313·7 275·7 327·6 376·7 389·6 355·8	238·6 266·0 227·7 ‡ 375·8 261·8	124·4 191·1 193·3 190·1 ‡	212·2 198·2 162·5 ‡ 187·0 300·0 213·5	‡ ‡ ‡ — — 177·9

Figures from previous years surveys are given in table 5-4 of *Employment Gazette*.

Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.
In general, figures are not published where an average is based on returns from less than five establishments or less than 200 employees.

Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including some returns for storage.

Technical note

This survey is an important source of information on the average earnings and hours of manual workers, having been carried out periodically since 1886. It provides the most detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry. It does not attempt to provide information for particular occupations or to show the

main components of gross earnings such as overtime pay. These subjects are covered in the New Earnings Survey, the latest report on which relates to April 1982.

The results of the October survey of manual earnings and hours have formed the basis of a number of articles in Employment Gazette which examine particular features of manual pay, for example:

"Trends in earnings, 1948-77" (May 1978)

Industries covered

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

Some information is supplied by the National Coal Board about the earnings of their manual employees, although it is not on a comparable basis to that obtained from the main survey. This information, which also relates to October 1982, is published in "Employment Topics" later in this issue of Employment Gazette.

Information on the earnings of agricultural workers is obtained by the agricultural departments, and figures up to September 1982 are also published in "Employment Topics" this month.

Firms covered

The results of the survey are based on returns made on a voluntary basis by about 14,700 establishments (employing about three million manual workers), about 87 per cent of those

For establishments in Great Britain employing less than 100 manual workers, the following samples were taken:

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

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

Workers covered

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

Definition of earnings

As in all surveys since 1980, the current survey distinguishes workers on other rates, irrespective of age.

Total gross earnings for the week which included 6 October 1982 are reported, inclusive of:

supplements,

overtime payments,

shift premium payments,

incentive payments and

other additional types of payment

Gross earnings were before deduction of PAYE tax payments. national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account.

Short-time working

In the 1980 and 1981 surveys, a significant number of firms reported short-time working among some workers. Although the number was lower in 1982, the practice adopted in the 1981 survey has been followed this year and the main tables in this article exclude the effect of workers on short-time. In general. therefore, the figures shown represent the average earnings of those who were offered a full week's work, although in some cases through sickness or voluntary absenteeism some workers would not have worked a full week.

In the 1982 survey, firms were asked to identify separately the numbers, earnings and hours of workers on short-time (that is working less than their normal basic hours) during the survey

To illustrate the effect of short-time working the following table shows the effect on average weekly earnings of including workers on short-time. For most industries the proportions on short-time were nil or negligible and in relatively few industries did the inclusion of those on short-time affect the weekly average by more than £1.

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

Industry group SIC (1968)	SIC Order	Establishments short-time worki	reporting ng	Average earnings (£ per week) of workers in all establishment reporting in survey, including those working short-time				
		As percentage	Number em-	Workers on	adult rates	Workers on	other rates	
ood, drink and tobacco coal and petroleum products nemicals and allied industries etal manufacture echanical engineering strument engineering ectrical engineering nipbuilding and marine engineering shicles etal goods n.e.s. extiles extles extles extles pather, leather goods and fur lothing and footwear ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc mber, furniture, etc aper, printing and publishing ther manufacturing industries Il manufacturing industries ining and quarrying (except coal) onstruction ass, electricity and water		of all establish- ments in survey	y short-time as a percentage of all employees in survey 0.5 0.9 6.8 4.6	Full-time		Full-time		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	III IV V VI VII	3·5 ————————————————————————————————————		138·06 175·01 148·27 135·96 127·78	90·46 120·04 94·03 85·86 89·28	67·58 93·19 85·44 74·19 73·33	60·50 61·19 60·99 61·66	
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods n.e.s.	VIII IX X XI XII	6·4 3·6 6·3 10·3 9·4	0·9 0·7 0·3 6·0 5·5	120·78 128·18 141·61 130·66 122·14	86-66 89-11 93-21 96-51 83-27	68·47 72·00 76·56 74·68 68·34	60·26 62·75 — 65·32 60·72	
Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	XIII XIV XV XVI XVII	13·3 8·4 17·7 7·8 4·1	4·5 1·6 7·2 2·4 2·1	111·75 106·33 105·09 141·06 123·60	70-30 71-14 68-82 85-20 90-60	63·03 55·36 55·40 77·99 67·46	47·80 49·07 48·62 51·52 54·79	
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	XVIII	3·0 5·8	0·6 2·0	162·35 123·46	102·19 77·77	83·24 70·14	67·97 55·22	
All manufacturing industries		7.6	3.1	133-01	82-49	72.95	55-69	
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water	II XX XXI	1·2 2·1 1·2	0·2 0·2 —	138·43 131·46 157·69	69·33 103·22	86-61 72-75 83-58	67.31	
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	XXII	0.9	- of age 10	150-65	114-06	82.09	72.02	
All industries covered		6.0	2.2	136-24	83-30	74-01	55.85	

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between January 17 to January 31, 1983 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.

Holiday arrangements

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he ould initiate discussions with the Trades Inion Congress and the Confederation of British Industry aimed at improving industrial relations and increasing productivity by ncouraging firms to take a ten-day midwinter holiday between Christmas and New Year; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Alison: No. Holiday arrangements over this period, as at other times of the year, are primarily a matter for employers and employees to agree in the light of their own circumstances. It would be wrong for the Government to encourage any particuar arrangement.,

(January 17)

Wider Opportunities

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list the total number of places on Wider Opportunity for Women ourses for each year since they began.

Mr Morrison: The numbers of women tarting courses since Wider Opportunities or Women courses began in 1978 are as

1978-79	53	
1979-80	261	
1980-81	358	
1981-82	493	
1982-83	606 (estimated)	

(January 21)

Closed shop

Mr Harold Walker (Doncaster) asked the ecretary of State for Employment, if he ould now publish the Gennard Report on ned by his Department.

nade public by this Department.

(January 31)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Norman Tebbit

Minister of State: Michael Alison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of state: Peter Morrison Selwyn Gummer

European Social Fund

Mr David Myles (Banff) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the total amount of allocations made to the United Kingdom from the European Social Fund in 1982; and if he would make a statement

Mr Alison: The Commission of the European Communities recently announced the fifth and final batch of allocations from the European Social Fund for 1982. For the year as a whole, the UK has been allocated a total of some £257.6m (compared with £141·1m in 1981).

Of this year's allocations to the UK, some £151m is for training and employment schemes for young people, £65m for trainthe Assisted Areas and £23m for schemes to train handicapped people for open ernment Departments, the Manpower Ser- in this regard. vices Commission, the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development. he inquiry into the closed shop commis- nationalised industries, local authorities, private firms and voluntary organisations Mr Selwyn Gummer: Professor Gennard have all received allocations. Since our he has received on the initial draft of his £960m has been allocated to the UK in eport but I understand that he expects to grants from the European Social Fund. mit a final report to this Department This represents a substantial, and very young people.

(January 20)

Unemployment rates

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, why the computers which could now produce the number of unemployed persons by group and post-code addresses were incapable of relating this information to the number of employed persons in the same grouping so as to produce a percentage unemployment figure.

Mr Selwyn Gummer: The Department of Employment does not publish unemployment rates for areas which are not self-contained Travel to Work Areas. The numbers of unemployed people living in smaller areas are available, and it is of course technically possible to produce percentage rates of unemployment for any such area, but such rates do not take account of jobs accessible outside the area, nor of people commuting in from elsewhere to take local jobs. They cannot therefore measure the area's need for jobs. (January 26)



Job splitting

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough) asked the Secretary of State for Employing and employment schemes for adults in ment, what representations he had received about disadvantages for women on the new job splitting scheme; what reply he had sent; employment. Schemes operated by Gov- and whether he proposed to take any action

Mr Alison: We have received some comments about the position of women under the Job Splitting Scheme, and in particular about the eligibility of married women. My rt hon Friend has explained still considering the detailed comments accession to the Community more than that this scheme is a specific form of jobsharing aimed at helping unemployed people in receipt of benefit on a broadly self-financing basis. This scheme is exhortly. The report will form the basis of a welcome, contribution from the European perimental; we are carefully monitoring its book to be published by Professor Gen- Community to training and employment operation and will fully consider the reprenard and his fellow authors and will also be schemes in this country, especially for sentations we have received when the scheme is reviewed.

(January 24)

Enterprise allowance

Mr Christopher Murphy (Welwyn and Hatfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what recent representations he had received seeking the extension of the enterprise allowance scheme to cover the whole of the UK; and if he would make a statement

Mr Morrison: A number of representations have been made by hon Members. local authorities and other organisations about extending the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. The current trials are proceeding satisfactorily but any extension must depend on the final evaluation of the results and the finance available.

(January 24)

Employment Transfer Scheme

Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he had any plans to extend the Employment Transfer Scheme to cover those who terminated a fixed term contract.

Mr Morrison: A person who completes or voluntarily terminates a fixed term contract of employment is not eligible for assistance under the Manpower Services Commission Transfer Schemes for any interview or job offered during the first six months after completion or termination of the contract. There are no plans to change this rule. If my hon Friend has any specific case in mind, I should be glad to look into the details if he would care to write to me about it.

(January 28)

Youth Training Scheme

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether the youth training schemes' one year guarantee applied to all statutory school leavers and those of 17 years who had left school but had no job; or whether a system of preference was to operate in areas where place shortages occurred, and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: All minimum age school leavers who are unemployed will be guaranteed an early offer of a place on the Youth Training Scheme. Seventeen year olds who become unemployed in their first year after leaving school will be able to participate but the offer of a place cannot be guaranteed at this stage in their case. The Manpower Services Commission will be issuing guidance shortly on priorities for filling places among different groups of young people eligible to join the scheme.

(January 28)

Visual display units

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what information was available to him as to the effects on the health of pregnant women operating visual display

Mr Selwyn Gummer: The Health and Safety Executive is aware of reports of adverse effects on the health of pregnant women working at visual display units (VDUS). No reports have yet been published in the scientific literature, but the Executive's Employment Medical Advisory Service is in touch with investigators at the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York who are conducting a survey of VDU operators with particular reference to the assessment of the likelihood of reproductive effects.

(January 26)

Equal pay

Mr Harold Walker (Doncaster) asked the for almost 12,000 places. Secretary of State for Employment, if he would be bringing forward proposals in the current parliamentary session to amend the Equal Pay Act 1970.

Mr Alison: Yes. We propose to introduce an Order under Section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972, to amend the Equal Pay Act in the light of the recent European Court judgment.

Mr Alan Haselhurst (Saffron Walden) asked the Secretary of State for Employ- factories. ment, whether he had yet received from the Manpower Services Commission a report on the outcome of the review which the Commission had been conducting into the Part-time work operation of Skillcentres.

dorsed the Manpower Services Commis- ment whether research had been carried out the main recommendations of its recent ployers of implementing the European Ecoreview of Skillcentres. Copies of the report nomic Community Draft Directive on of the review are being distributed to those Voluntary Part-Time Work. who were consulted in the course of the Mr Selwyn Gummer: A number of review, and copies have also been placed in organisations, including the TUC, EOC and

The principal recommendations involve when the Draft Directive was issued. Most changes which will improve the way Skill- employers' organisations, especially those centres are managed and organised. By representing small firms, expressed con-April 1983 the main framework of a cern about the likely cost of implementaseparate Skillcentre organisation, to be tion. Further inquiries of these organisacalled the Skillcentre Training Agency, will tions made by this Department produced be established within the Commission. The evidence of varying costs, according to the Agency will put its operations by stages proportion of part-time employees in the onto a full trading account basis by April workforce and other factors.

We believe that the new arrangements will pose a challenge for Skillcentre staff at all levels but that, if the Review's recommendations are pursued vigorously, then Skillcentres can have a secure and continuing place as important providers of

(January 21)

Community Programme

Mr Tim Rathbone (Lewes) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was satisfied with the number of job opportunities offered by local authorities under the community programme; and if he would give the latest estimate of that num-

Mr Alison: I am satisfied with the number of opportunities offered by local authorities under the Programme so far At the end of December 1982 agreements had been signed between local authorities and the Manpower Services Commission

(January 31)

Shift work

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester W) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would introduce legislation to repeal the necessity for women to ask permission to work night shifts in factories.

Mr Selwyn Gummer: My rt hon Friend is awaiting advice from the Health and Safety Commission on the safety, health and welfare consequences of changing the existing legislation governing night shifts in

(January 24)

Miss Joan Lestor (Eton and Slough) Mr Tebbit: The Government has en- asked the Secretary of State for Employsion's proposal that it should implement by his Department into the cost to em-

CBI, were consulted by this Department

(January 31)

Employment topics

Industrial statistics

The Revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC (80))* will be troduced into the department's tatistics during 1983. The first of the series regularly published in the Labour Market Data section of imployment Gazette to be conerted are those on Industrial Disutes, which are published on the IC (80) basis from this month tables 4.1 and 4.2). Data from the 081 Labour Force Survey on emovment by industry, published in ne Gazette in May 1982 was also ssified in accordance with SIC 80) ('Labour Force Survey 1981: reliminary results'; Employment Gazette, May 1982, pp 221-224).

One of the objectives of this vision was to make the UK's dustrial classification more comarable with that used by the Staistical Office of the European Community (SOEC), and hence to facilitate international comparisons. As a result, the structure of SIC (80) differs significantly from that of SIC (68). The changing tructure of British industry has also been taken into account

An article is planned for the March issue of Employment Gazette, which will outline the main features of SIC (80) and how will affect statistical series on inployment, earnings, vacancies, edundancies and industrial disputes, as well as the timetable for ts introduction

indard Industrial Classification, Revised 80, Central Statistical Office, 1979, London

New Earnings Survey

The New Earnings Survey, caried out in April each year, is a rincipal source of information on rnings in the UK. The results are widely used inside and outside gov-

This year, employers will be asked to provide information on arnings for the pay period including April 27, 1983, for a one per int sample of employees selected by National Insurance number. The questionnaire and leaflet have been redesigned for easier completion by employers. The standard estions will remain unchanged; in addition, employers will be asked whether each employee in the sample was on adult rates. This estion, which was last asked in

the 1980 survey, will be repeated in future years, and from 1984 it is intended that the main published results for adult employees will relate to male and female employees on adult rates, rather than to men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over as at present. However analyses of earnings by age-group will continue to be published, and most tables on the current basis could still be made available if there were sufficient demand. Users of the survey who see a continuing need for analyses on the current basis are invited to write with their comments to Mr D Capron, Room 343, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London sw1H 9NF.

The results of the 1983 survey will be published in a series of booklets from October 1983. All the information regularly published in the past on the earnings and hours of men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over will appear again for 1983, and in addition a wide range of results of the 1983 survey will be published on the "adult rates" basis, so that the effect of the change referred to above can be assessed. Some key results of the 1983 survey will also appear in the October 1983 issue of Employment Gazette

Tetanus spores

☐ Tetanus is a constant threat to everyone involved in agriculture. Cuts and abrasions which are everyday occurrences in farming can become contaminated by tetanus spores commonly found in stable and farmyard manure and

The spores can multiply in the wound and produce a toxin leading to interference with nervous control of muscles and death from respiratory failure.

Because of the wide distribution of tetanus it is Government policy that everybody should be vaccinated in childhood and thereafter given repeat injections at regular intervals, or after an injury. If a course of vaccinations has never been given it is important to get protection before engaging in work where both injury and exposure to infection are commonplace.

Prevention is the only certain way of dealing with this occupational hazard and all farmers, farm workers and their families should ensure that they are protected against the disease.

Shop stewards

☐ Promoting productive industrial relations means communicating with shop stewards "at the bottom, where the crunch is" according to John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society. With this in mind the Society has produced its first ever video training package aimed exclusively at shop stewards and their convenors and designed to make them think about what the job requires to be tackled success-

Handbook

The video, which comes with a back-up handbook to stimulate structured discussion is called "Justice at Work" and is the first of three planned by the Industrial Society in its new approach to shop steward training.

As John Garnett points out "stewards come and go", so the training package is designed to take however, available for hire.

about an afternoon under the guidance of the local full-time union official. In this way it intends to get round the problem of providing lengthy off premises training sessions for union representatives whose faces may change at the next shop floor election.

The video concentrates on several typical, staged problems that shop stewards might encounter. The "real life" situations are deliberately low key, relatively unemotive and in the view of the Industrial Society, more representative of the actual function of the shop steward than headlinegrabbing confrontation.

It looks at five main areas: representing individual members to supervisory management; communication with management and members; negotiation; joint consultation; and internal union organisation. The video has built-in breaks to allow for group discussion and runs for 20 minutes. It costs £250 including VAT from the Industrial Society 3 Carlton House Terrace, London swly 5DG, and is available on all systems. It is not,

Redundancies: reported as due to occur

given in the table below. The provisional numbers so far reported

☐ The number of redundancies, on 1983 are 40,000 and 19,000 respecgroups of ten or more workers, tively. After allowing for further which had been reported to the reports and revisions, the final tot-Manpower Services Commission at als are likely to be around 42,000 February 1, 1983 as expected to for December and 25,000 for Januoccur up to November 1982, are ary, much the same pattern as last year. This compares with estimated average monthly figures of about for December 1982 and January 33,000 in 1982, and 44,000 in 1981.

Redundancies reported as due to occur*: Great Britain

	All	Jan to Nov		1981	1982
1977 1978 1979	158,400 172,600 186,800	146,900 154,500 158,600	Jan Feb Mar	44,500 46,700 55,000	26,800 30,000 38,600
1980 1981 1982	493,800 532,000	444,100 487,800 355,500	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
of Endog Spirited 1 Me on p	or land toba was next by with options		Oct Nov Dec	44,900 33,000 44,200	36,400 32,600

* 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 198

Product standards

□ Section 6 of the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave birth to a new general duty on designers, manufacturers, suppliers and importers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that articles are designed and constructed to a safe standard and without risks to health when properly used. The duty covers all articles designed for use at work.

Against this background the Health and Safety Executive receives requests to clarify its position on the safety of particular equipment. There have also been periodic pressures from industry to ensure that Executive staff throughout the country adopt a consistent approach in applying this section of the Act. In recent years too, there has been growing pressure for Government departments with regulatory functions to make greater use of standards. As a result, in 1981 the Health and Safety Commission initiated a pilot exercise to study the feasibility of using the powers under section 16 of the Act to approve certain product standards to provide practical guidance on compliance with the general duties imposed by section 6.

Exercise

Ten British Standards were chosen for the pilot exercise, each having a strong safety content. The standards were selected following representation from industry and ranged from industrial safety belts and safety footwear (BS 1397: 1977 and BS 1870: Part 1: 1979) to fusion welded steel air receivers and workwear (BS 5619: 1975 and BS 5426: 1976).

The latter stages of the exercise have coincided with an important Government initiative aimed at enhancing the status of standards in the UK to strengthen the international competitiveness of British The Government's industry. policy, outlined in Cmnd 8621. Standards, Quality and International Competitiveness envisaged wider use of standards by departments, particularly. In this context, the Commission along with Government departments has been invited to clarify the basis of participation in the standard-making process. So a major initiative is under way to devise more effective internal procedures which will ensure a greater return in future to the Executive from its participation in the standard-making process.

The Commission's response was to publish a consultative document,

Reference to Standards in Safety at Work, which describes current practice regarding the use of standards and proposes a basis for future policy, including the more extensive use of section 16 approved standards in appropriate circumstances. In doing so the Commission was the first official organisation to state its policy towards the use of standards publicly. The responses to the consultative document are now being analysed, in preparation for a formal policy statement by the Commission in the spring.

The pilot exercise on the original ten standards is making progress. After extensive consultation, the Commission has granted section 16 approval to the first *two* standards not drafted by the Executive, namely:

- BS 697: 1977 Specification for rubber gloves for electrical purposes. This type of glove is used widely in the electrical transmission industry; and
- BS 1870: Part 1: 1979 Specification for safety footwear. This deals with the requirements for safety footwear provided with safety toe caps (other than the all-rubber and all-plastic moulded types). There are around 30,000 foot and ankle accidents reported each year.

The Commission is also recommending to the Employment Secretary that Section 16 approval should be given to a third British Standard, BS 5426: 1976, workwear, which was considered during the pilot study.

Performance reviews

☐ Performance reviews are an important management tool, not only because they enable managers to assess past and present performance of their employees, but because they give an opportunity to relate people's capabilities to the future needs of their organisation.

Despite this obvious value, management often adopts a rather haphazard approach to them. A short handbook (described as a self-help guide) just published by the Institute of Personnel Management and entitled Effective Performance Review Interviews, suggests that reason for this is that senior management assumes that individual managers already have the skill and knowledge required to

carry out effective reviews, when this may not be the case. As a result training and guidance is not given in this area. Other inhibiting factors are that many managers find it embarrassing to discuss personal performance with colleagues; lack confidence in their own ability and fear being unable to cope with conflict.

Pitfalls

Author of the guide, Kenneth Robinson, examines the pitfalls to be avoided in the successful performance review. He says that it should not be regarded as an unwelcome activity dictated by the system rather than part of day to day management. The wrong criteria should not be used for assessment, such as relying on personality and other factors not directly related to performance. If salary reviews are discussed at the interview this can cause emotive responses. The guide also suggests that assessments may be more honest if they are not subsequently seen by the employee than if they

Adequate preparation is seen as crucial, including the physical conditions in which the review is conducted and the amount of time allotted to it. Managers should also make sure they have all the relevant data they need to conduct the review smoothly, such as notes of previously agreed targets and the employee's performance to date.

Climate

How to conduct the interview itself is then dealt with in detail by the guide. It includes establishing the right climate: interpreting employee behaviour; and handling difficult situations and disputes over things like targets.

Although performance reviews clearly set out to systematize the activities of employees, Robinson concludes, it does not have to be mechanical. What is important is that everyone knows what results are expected of them and targets can be agreed between the employee and the manager.

A sound performance review system can improve employee morale, because people are involved in setting their own targets, the likelihood of pursuing unclear objectives is minimised and the employees as well as the organisation can benefit from more efficient performance.

Hazardous matter

☐ Some decision-making by people in charge of hazardous substances could be made easier with guidance from a new official booklet.

It is aimed at helping them to decide whether their activities with substances like LPG, chlorine and sodium chlorate, should be notified under regulations to the authorities.

The regulations, which came into force on January 1, cover industrial sites and certain pipelines handling major quantities of defined hazardous substances.

Certain information about the storage, manufacture, processing, transfer or usage of a specified minimum quantity of the listed hazardous substances has to be given to the Health and Safety Executive, which also needs to know of any operational change if it affects the original notification.

Installations

The regulations are primarily concerned with land-based installations but apply also to inland waters, as well as some jetties and stationary ships used for process or storage purposes. Nuclear sites, military installations, explosives factories and mines are also covered.

Information about the location, nature and quantity of hazardous substances will provide, for the first time, a true picture of the numbers and locations of potentially hazardous installations. The information will enable the HSE to determine its priorities for inspections and will assist local planning authorities in development control. The information and any necessary advice will also be made available to local fire brigades.

In time, the HSE estimates that the list of notifiable installations under the regulations will be about 3,000.

A Guide to the Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances Regulations 1982, HS(R)16, HMSO of booksellers, price £2.50 plus postage.

Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances Regulations 1982, SI 1982/1357, HMSO or booksellers, price £1.25 plus postage.

Redundancy fund

☐ The number of employees who received redundancy payments during the quarter ending September 9, 1982 was 151,536. The figure was wrongly reported as 46,019 in Employment Gazette January 1983, p. 35.

Statistics of trade

□ Views are sought on a possible amendment to the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 to permit unrestricted public access to individual identified returns from businesses after a mini-

The White Paper Modern Public Records (Cmnd 8531), published in March 1982, contained the Govment response to the Report of Wilson Committee (Cmnd 204). The Committee, under the airmanship of Sir Duncan Wiln, was appointed in 1978 to uire into the working of those ions of the Public Records Acts of 1958 and 1967 which have a earing on the selection of and ccess to modern public records. he inquiry was mounted because changes in both the bulk and the nature of departmental records ver the 25 years since the last such

Certain public records comprise information collected from industry, commerce and private individuals under legislation which specifically prohibits for all time disclosure of the information so collected. These are known as "statute-barred" records. The Committee recommended that access arrangements for these records should be reconsidered. As an example of such a statute, the Committee considered the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, and based their recommendations principally on that Act

Research

The Committee had received nvincing testimony that public access to individual returns colcted under the Act would be of ong-term value for research purposes. Although many needs are net by the publication of statistical aggregates, there is advantage in esearch work being carried out ectly on original data. Government departments have difficulty in oting staff resources to this type of work, and often it will not be appropriate for them to do so. One ommendation of the Committee was that conditions might be drawn up to permit bona fide researchers have access to individual re-

The Government in its response did not consider that limiting access to accredited researchers was a satisfactory solution and did not accept this recommendation. The arrangement was seen as difficult and expensive to operate and it was considered that doubts would always exist about the effectiveness

of the protection against disclosure.

The Government agreed in principle, however, that a move towards greater public access to statistical data was desirable, provided that it did not prejudice the ability of departments to obtain data in future, and that costs could be kept within reasonable bounds. Views are therefore now being sought on a possible amendment of the Statistics of Trade Act to allow unrestricted public access to individual identified returns from businesses after a specific minimum period from the year to which the information relates. The minimum period might be 30 years, the normal access period for public records, or such other interval after which the information may not be commercially significant or otherwise sensitive.

Material

If the Statistics of Trade Act were to be amended, precisely how much material would be retained to be made publicly available through the Public Record Office would depend on the costs involved and the likely potential usefulness of the information. However, it is not anticipated that any amendment to the Statistics of Trade Act would differentiate in any way between categories of information. In providing comments on a possible amendment, suppliers should recognise that if it were implemented any information they provide in inquiries conducted under the Act would become, in due course, potentially available to the public.

Clearly an amendment to the Act would be of earlier value if it could be given retrospective effect; but it may well be that such a step would be regarded as a breach of faith with those who had previously provided information under an assurance of confidentiality.

Proposal

Comments are sought, on the proposal to amend the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 as outlined above, from both suppliers of data and potential users of such material. In particular views would be welcome on:

• the value to potential users of the data which might be made available and especially on the criteria which might be used to determine what should be

selected for preservation and consultation in the Public Record Office;

• the selection of samples of series of records which are too bulky to be preserved in their entirety; the choice, where both exist, between original returns and machine readable versions (which will often not contain names of the businesses for which data are held);

- the minimum period before unrestricted public access is allowed, bearing in mind that some of the data will relate to small, sometimes single-person businesses, and may be considered in a sense to be personal data;
- whether it would be regarded as unreasonable that any change to the Act should be given retrospective effect.

Any amendment that may be agreed to the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 will be reflected in a corresponding proposal to amend the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949.

Comments should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET to

reach him by April 22, 1983. Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Branch 4, Business Statistics Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG; telephone number 0633 56111 extension 2563.

Sick pay

☐ New legislation for statutory sick pay (ssp) has prompted most employers to review their existing occupational schemes, take stock of current absence control systems and take the appropriate action.

An aid to those involved in the implementation and operation of ssp was published recently by the Institute of Personnel Management. "How to implement statutory sick pay" by Deirdre Gill, gives practical advice on the day to day problems that are bound to arise. It has the new ssp rates and covers such specific points as agreeing qualifying days, ssp and holidays, records and control mechanisms, implications for industrial relations negotiators and the cost of ssp.

NEWS RELEASES & PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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01-213 7483

Working families

☐ The independent Study Commission on the Family held a oneday conference in London last month to discuss its final report, Families in the future—a policy agenda for the '80s. The question of work and the family formed an important element of the day's proceedings and a section of the report has been devoted to it.

Rising unemployment and new technologies are serving to focus considerable attention on the nature of employment patterns, says the report. Strategies for reducing working time through shorter hours, early retirement and job sharing are high on the list of current priorities. For the future, some see an increase in homebased working with the increasing availability of automated systems.

The Study Commission takes the view that not enough consideration is being given to the impact of developments such as these on the family unit and argues amongst other things that legislation needs to contain some kind of "family impact statement" to ensure that this aspect can be seen to have been taken into account.

In particular, the report raises the problem of reconciling the need or wish to work with the responsibilities of caring for children and/or elderly relatives. Society remains divided about the question of mothers with children taking on work outside the home. The general attitude to mothers with children below school age working seems to have remained "anti" despite changes of view in other areas. The report points out that "few young children have mothers who work full time." In 1979 only five per cent of children under five were in this position. On the other hand the figure for those with mothers who worked part time was 23 per

Women

What has changed over the past few decades is the likelihood of married women spending only a short time in the labour market. Rather than leave work on marriage, women are more likely to remain in work until the birth of their first child and return after a much shorter period. It is possible, concludes the report, "that the proportion of children with working mothers will continue to increase in the future.

There is increasing evidence too that many women work out of financial necessity these days. In

1975 the Central Policy Review Staff declared that were it not for wives' earnings, four times as many families would have "been in poverty". More recent research quoted suggests that many family incomes have risen faster than average earnings because of the mother's earnings. Caring for elderly relatives can

also effect whether or not an individual works, what hours, and whereabouts a job can be taken. Coupled with these considerations is the availability of work at a time of rising unemployment and the fact that this additional family responsibility makes the income from working a financial necessity. The report points out that it is the family which provides most of the care for the elderly-more than the social services. In 1979 34 per cent of men over 85 lived with relatives other than their wives and 38 per cent of women over 85 with relatives other than their husbands.

Responsibilities

The report is also careful to make the point that family responsibilities do not just impact on mothers' employment. Some of the involvement in overtime and shift working amongst married men is a result of the "mismatch between earnings and family responsibilities." The Study Commission says "increasing concern with 'parental employment' would provide a welcome counterweight to the narrow focus on mothers' employment.'

Marriage breakdown and the increasing number of parents and children who will have the experience of living in a one-parent family as a result, is giving rise to particularly acute employment problems. Part-time work plays an important part, especially for mothers on their own, in combining home responsibilities and the need to earn a wage. But such work has a number of disadvantages, the report points out. Part-time work is frequently low paid and often does not attract benefits such as an occupational pension. The report adds, "better quality part-time work could well prove valuable in allowing individuals to achieve a better balance between work and

Finally the report says that the current debate about employment needs to be "informed by a family perspective". This means a deeper understanding of the way changing family patterns, roles and obligations impact on a person's availability and willingness to work.

Study Commission on the Family. Families in the future: a policy agenda for the '80s. 3 Park Road, London NW1 6XN.

Earnings in agriculture

☐ Information about farm workers' pay is collected from regular inquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 vears) and for women and girls

The average earnings of regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Average hourly earnings

ate	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	er and (2 girls ye s) ar		Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	W ai
alf-yearly eriods			A TOSTO	Half-yearly periods	THE REAL PROPERTY.		
1981 Apr-				1981 Apr-			
1981 Sep	211-0	139-1	170.9	1981 Sep	47.8	45.7	4
1981 Oct-	100000		HEED WAY	1981 Oct-		land and	
1982 Mar	214.9	146.5	177-8	1982 Mar	44.9	44.0	4
1982 Apr-				1982 Apr-			
1982 Sep	231.7	155-5	192-3	1982 Sep	47-4	45.5	4
early period				Yearly period			
1981 Apr-				1981 Apr-			
1982 Mar	213-1	143-0	174-2	1982 Mar	46-3	44.8	4

Earnings in coal mining

☐ Coal mining is not covered by the Department of Employment's regular October survey of earnings and hours of manual workers. However, the National Coal Board provides some information for an October pay-week for some male manual workers employed by the Board. Since this information is compiled on a different basis, it is not directly comparable with the results of the Department's survey.

The NCB information relates to male manual workers aged 18 and over and only to those employed in coalmining activities. In addition

to their average cash earnings for a specific pay week, information is also supplied on the estimated cost of paid holidays and rest days per working man/week in the current financial year, and on the average weekly value of the actual cost of sickness pay and allowances in kind per working man/week during October. The allowances in kind consist mainly of the value of concessionary fuel, but there is also an element of concessionary rents.

Average weekly hours of hired

regular whole-time agricultural

workers in Great Britain are set out

below. The figures of average

weekly hours are defined as all

hours actually worked plus hours

holidays and they exclude time lost

For details of earnings and hours

for earlier dates see the March 1981

Average weekly earnings
£ per week

Youths Women (under and 20 girls years)

100-86 63-58 73-13

96-49 64-45 72-76

109-80 70-77 84-05

98-69 64-02 72-47

Men (20 years and over)

Average hours worked

and March 1982 issues of Employ.

paid for in respect of statutory

from any other cause.

ment Gazette

Half-yearly periods 1981 Apr-1981 Sep 1981 Oct-1982 March 1982 Apr-

1982 Apr-1982 Sep

Yearly period 1981 Apr-1982 Mar

The information for October 1982, with comparable information for previous years, is shown in the following table:

£	per	week
10/200		

	Week ended			
	Oct 13 1979	Oct 11 1980	Oct 17 1981	Oct 9 1982
Cash earnings Other items	112-41	138-06	148-12	161-94
Provisions for paid holi- days and rest days Sickness pay Allowances in kind	13·23 2·45 7·31	15·96 2·73 9·32	17·16 2·82 10·76	18·57 3·13 11·49



ent Minister Peter Morrison, shares the platform with Geoffrey Brand, Tom Coates and Roger Dawe.

Employment Gazette reports

The role of the Careers Service in the

The importance of co-operation between the Careers Service and other groups involved in the Youth Training Scheme was the main theme of a recent conference organised by the Department of Employment in London, Michael Webb reports.

Scheme needs good sponsors

Mr Peter Morrison, an Employ-Minister, said that school ers today faced a world very ent from that of ten years o It was much more difficult to a job. Within the last three the number of unemployed leavers had trebled ough even now over 50 per cent nt straight into work. The diffilties had been caused by the ord numbers leaving school for ork, the inflationary wage settleents that priced young people out jobs, the world recession, and significant changes in the world work like new technology.

Mr Morrison said that the Youth aining Scheme, which would ely start in March, repreented a new departure. It was to real training that would be the manent bridge between school nd work. But most important of the scheme needed to have afficient employers as good sponors. Decisions about the administion of the scheme were now erging. The Department had just ed to provide the resources eeded to allow youngsters to have to 12 months on courses even if had been on YOP courses ore the end of March. And oled youngsters would receive cial preferential treatment.

Mr Morrison went on to explain Department's approach to the eers Service role in the scheme th emphasised the need to reschool based careers work to Youth Training Scheme and need to encourage pupils to consider carefully what the scheme could offer them. The service should be prepared to respond to requests for assistance and advice from either trainee or sponsor.

The Youth Training Scheme had three particular implications for the Careers Service. The first was relationships with sponsors and employers. Mr Morrison felt the Service should lose its "social engineering" image and act with market forces. Employers were operating in the world of profits and the Service should persuade youngsters to take the opportunities on offer by pointing to the obvious-that jobs only exist where products are made that people want to buy.

Other important implications were co-operation with other agencies and the management task. If the scheme is to succeed many people will need to co-operate. While the Careers Service contribution would be crucial. teachers, the youth service, Jobcentres and the MSC local offices would all have a part to play.

The Minister encouraged Careers Service management to do all it could to motivate staff and ensure that resources were used efficiently and effectively.

"If the scheme is going to succeed, lots of different people will have to co-operate. The Youth Training Scheme offers the opportunity to review many aspects of the conduct and approach of the Careers Service. Much is expected, by young people, employers and the general public," he said.

Extended training period urged

☐ The Careers Service welcomed the Youth Training Scheme but it had "reservations and anxieties" about what young people were being trained for. These doubts were expressed by Mr Tom Coates, head of the Careers Service in Sheffield and president of the Institute of Careers Officers.

He warned that on present trends and policies a significant proportion of those who went through YTS would be without a job afterwards. There was therefore an urgent need for a job creation programme to provide employment for young people on completion of their training.

He proposed a change in the balance and content of the scheme, with less emphasis on work experience and more on education provision for the development of skills and to cope with the changing structure and organisation of work.

The length of training provision was inadequate, he declared. He urged an extension to cover all young people up to the age of 19 and beyond that age for handicapped young people.

Other concerns were the need for flexibility within the programmes for young people to move and change direction; the position of young people who dropped out of the programme and the increasing number of young people who were

outside the scope of the programme. The role of the Careers Service had four major aspects:

• To provide information and set up good information systems;

- To influence and be involved in the establishment of development in YTS:
- To provide a guideance and placement service for trainees before, during and after YTS:
- To provide a selection and recruitment service for sponsors.

After considering those functions in detail. Mr Coates said they would raise a number of issues relating to the planning and use of resources in the Service He continued: "Each Careers Service will have to determine its priorities and objectives in the light of available resources. In my own Service I estimate that I can do what I have proposed in this paper with a five to ten per cent increase in resources.

We have created an exceedingly complicated and confused range of provision for young people post-16, linked with a complex financial support system. As a result, the need for unbiased information and good quality advice for young people and parents is greater than ever before. Yet the number of young people who need help has grown enormously and continues to increase. We owe it to these young people to provide a good quality, independent, information, advisory and placement service.

In conclusion he suggested that the contribution of the Education Service to meet the needs of young people post-16 could be greatly enhanced by a limited resource input in relation to total education

More help from big firms?

☐ Mr Roger Dawe, Chief Executive of the MSC's Training Division with responsibility for YTS, began by thanking the Careers Service again for the help they had been on the Youth Opportunities Programme. With this help, the Manpower Services Commission had achieved its target for 1982.

Appealing for a co-operative effort to deliver YTS, he said large companies should play a more important part than they had in the Youth Opportunities Programme.

The MSC had set up a new department to deal directly with large companies, who, he considered, had not played a proportionate part in YOP. About 50,000 places had already been promised by them but it was hoped to go well beyond that figure.

The Careers Service would have a major task in many respects. Their key job would be providing advice to young people before they left school.

Advice and support would normally come from the managing agent or sponsor who would be in regular contact with the trainee but the cos should also be available to the trainee.

At the end of the scheme the Careers Service would have the important job of placing into employment young people who were coming off the scheme.

Mr Dawe went on to stress the importance of keeping the links with employers. He had heard criticism from them about the Careers Service, though he did not take it all at face value.

"There is concern among employers that the Careers Service is looking after young people as their clients—as they should—but not looking at employers as their clients in quite the same way," Mr Dawe declared.

"It seems to me there would be a lot to be said for the careers service making a maximum effort at local level to improve their image with local employers," he said.

In conclusion he declared: "We've delivered a four-fold expansion in the Youth Opportunities Programme in the four-year period. We've now got to deliver a new kind of programme in a very short period. I hope from what I have said you can see that we are well on the way and together we can do it "



Mr Tom Coates

A chance to correct mistakes

□ An employer's view of the Youth Training Scheme was put by Mr Michael Ashton, managing director of Ashton & Moore—a group employing 100 people in metalfinishing and pine furniture manufacturing.

He admitted that he had little experience of the Youth Opportunities Programme although his smaller furniture making firm had taken on two under YOP. His companies' approach to employment was a belief in real jobs and it was not therefore easy to accept the concept of additionality that was inherent in the YTS.

From all he had read of YTS, it was clear that the opportunity existed for past mistakes to be overcome.

The key to success would lie with those organisations seeking managing agent status. Companies like his own, which would be required to provide the work experience, would obviously appreciate not being involved in administration. However he did not feel this would be a very satisfactory situation, either for the employer or the trainee.

He suggested that the ideal situation would be for his trade association to establish managing agent status.

His metal finishing business fell within the scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board but he viewed the possibility of EITB taking the initiative with scepticism. Split loyalties might be imposed on the trainees—the "serving two masters" effect—and there would be interference in the traditional right of an employer to make his



Mr Michael Ashton.

own selection.

He thought that the Careers Service role in the YTS must be posing a dilemma to those in the profession.

"It would seem that whenever the further full-time education option is not considered appropriate to the school leaver, or that option is not taken up by the young person who has appropriate qualifications, then we are, through the YTS approach, deferring the career option by 12 months," he said.

He thought this would make sense for a large proportion of young job-seekers, but when jobs were scarce a young person would seek to protect his career prospect at the earliest opportunity.

He concluded: "I am confident that industrialists want to get closer to the teaching profession and it is logical that this approach should be made through the Careers Service. It seems to me that the Youth Training Scheme provides us all with an important challenge to work together."

Occupational training families

☐ Mr Richard Clark, Chief Education Officer, Gloucestershire, said it was worth mentioning some things which should not be included in the Careers Officer's role in YTS.

He thought the Careers Service should not act as a provider of training, as it would divert the Service from its principal task of providing guidance. There would be a danger that it could not maintain its detachment in its advice to youngsters.

The role of the Careers Officer would be to give guidance at three stages to youngsters while still at school, helping them towards a choice of scheme before entry; guidance during the course of training; and finally assistance in placement at or near the end of training.

Mr Clark suggested a move towards an approach based on "occupational training families", and added: "By counselling young people about every 11 or 12 broad occupational families at the age of 16, we could make much more sense of careers education in schools." Speaking of the relationship between the Careers Officer and the employer, he found it difficult at times to obtain resources for the Careers Service because of 'residual attitudes of resentment among employers." He thought these attitudes were largely derived from a misapprehension of their role.

"It is critically important to get away from a polarisation of views," he stressed.

He believed it was now accepted that the transition from school to work should be a shared responsibility between those who teach and train and on the other hand those who provide employment. The critical role of guiding youngsters into employment needed to be reaffirmed, he said.

In conclusion, Mr Clark said it would be a healthy development if the YTS attracted youngsters out of traditional education. The success rate in examinations taken again by pupils staying on at school was not high and many pupils were no better off a year later.

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