

Employment Gazette

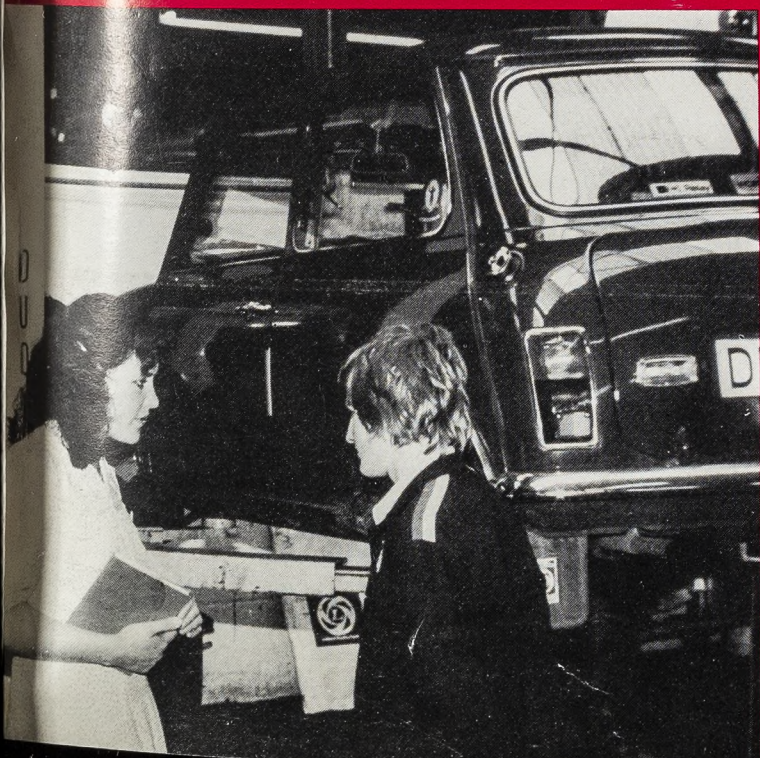
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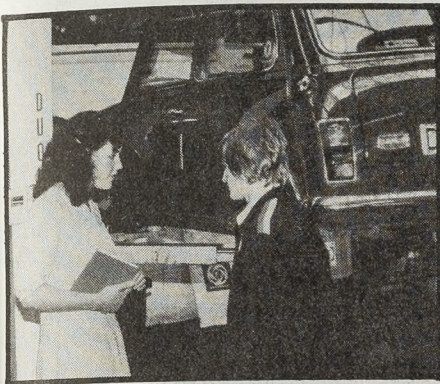
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OF POLITICAL AND
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The changing face
of the Careers Service



Contents

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Cover picture

This month's issue looks into current practices by individual careers services involving employers. Special feature page 87.

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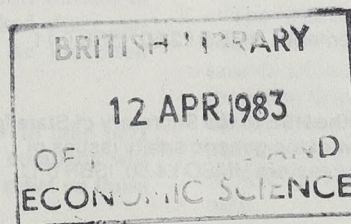
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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Enterprise allowance scheme goes national

Plan for more part-time job opportunities

The Government's special employment and training measures, which will bring direct help to almost 750,000 people next year, are to be extended in four further ways.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announcing this in the Budget, said that there were now prospects of a gradual, steady economic recovery but unemployment remained "intractably high".

Those without jobs were bearing the sharpest pains of the long recession so the new schemes were designed particularly to help them, he said.

Creating viable work for unemployed people

A new scheme encourages older workers to work part-time in the years before they retire so that more part-time jobs can be provided for unemployed people.

The Part-Time Job Release Scheme will run from October 3, 1983 to the end of March 1985. It offers a weekly allowance where people change to part-time work and an unemployed person is taken on for the other half of their job. The Scheme is open to men aged 62 to 64, disabled men aged 60 to 64 and women aged 59. By helping unemployed people find part-time work it is expected to have an effect on unemployment of about 40,000 by March 1985 at a gross cost of around £40 million in 1984-85.

The allowance, which will be taxable, will be half the rate of the existing Full-Time Scheme. For married applicants who meet certain specified conditions, the weekly allowance will be £33.60. For others, the allowance will be £27.30.

The Scheme opens for applications on August 8, 1983. Further details will be announced shortly.

Limit

The existing Full-Time Job Release Scheme, which is open to the same age groups as the new Part-Time Scheme, will continue until March 31, 1984. From April 1984 to March 31, 1985 the age limit of 62 for men will be raised to 64; women will continue to be eligible at 59 and disabled men at 60.

Commenting on the new Part-Time Scheme, Employment Secretary Mr Norman Tebbit said: "It will do two valuable things: first, it will create viable part-time jobs for unemployed people at better rates of pay than their benefit entitlement and secondly, it will give older people the chance to approach retirement gradually and benefit from a shorter, and perhaps more flexible, working week during their last year or so at work."

Action to provide more jobs

The Chancellor announced further action to help small and medium sized enterprises which he described as a major source of new wealth for the nation and above all for new jobs.

A new tax free scheme will allow companies to give employees shares up to a limit of ten per cent of the employee's earnings or a maximum of £5,000 in a year.

The monthly limit on contributions to save-as-you-earn linked share option schemes is to be increased from £50 to £75.

Employees who borrow to take part in a buy-out of their company will benefit from interest relief on those loans.

National Insurance surcharge, the tax employers pay on jobs, is cut from 1.5 per cent to one per cent.

The broad structure of corporation tax is unchanged but small businesses will pay £40 million less in 1983-84 and £70 million less in a full year. The rate for small companies with taxable profits of less than £90,000 will be reduced from 40 per cent to 38 per cent and the threshold raised to £100,000. The upper limit increases from £225,000 to £500,000.

Entrepreneurs to get help nation-wide

The experimental Enterprise Allowance Scheme which helps unemployed people to set up their own businesses is to be made available throughout Great Britain.

Places for a further 25,000 people will be available on the Scheme, which will be open on this extended basis from August 1, 1983 until March 1984. They will be allocated throughout the country broadly in line with the numbers unemployed in each area. The Government has set aside £54 million during the next two years to cover the cost.

The Scheme, which for the past year has been run on a pilot basis, provides a taxable allowance of £40 a week for a year for unemployed people wishing to set up a business but who may be deterred by the fact that they would lose their entitlement to unemployment or supplementary benefit.

The Scheme will continue to operate on its existing basis in the Medway Towns, NE Lancashire, Coventry, Deeside and North Ayrshire until July 31 when the nationwide scheme starts.

The Manpower Services Commission, which runs the five pilot schemes through its Jobcentres, will administer the Scheme with help from the Department of Industry's Small Firms Service, whose counsellors provide advice and guidance to those entering the Scheme.

The longer-term future of the Scheme will be reviewed before March 1984 in the

(continued on page 84)

Budget cont'd from page 83.

Entrepreneurs to get help nation-wide

light of full evaluation of the pilots and experience of this extension.

Welcoming the expansion of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, Employment Secretary, Norman Tebbit said, "This decision underlines the Government's commitment to encouraging initiative and stimulating new business."

"I am confident there is sufficient flair and entrepreneurial talent amongst unemployed people for the Scheme to be a success nationally. Unemployed people face particular difficulty in getting a new small business going and keeping it going and the Enterprise Allowance is designed to help. The potential benefits are great, not just for the person who manages to set up a successful business but also for others who may subsequently secure jobs in that business and for the community as a whole."

Up to the end of February, 2,313 applications had been approved and 1,973 people were in receipt of the allowance—Medway Towns (355), NE Lancashire (590), Coventry (494), Deeside (280), N Ayrshire (254).

New businesses being set up under the Scheme cover a wide range of activities. The construction industry accounts for about a quarter of applicants, mainly in general building repairs and maintenance such as plumbing, painting, joinery and electrical contracting. Other small business ventures under the Scheme include retail distribution, light engineering, furniture making, motor repairs, catering, and hair-dressing. Applicants must be at least 18 but under State pension age, and must be able

to show that they have at least £1,000 available which they intend to invest in the business. The msc has discretion to reject applications which are considered unsuitable for support from public funds.

Registering

From April, unemployed men aged from 60 to 65 will no longer have to register at benefit offices if they wish to secure contribution to protect their pension rights when they reach 65.

Even if those concerned subsequently take up part-time or low paid work on earnings which fall below the earnings limit for contributions, their pension entitlement will be fully safeguarded.

Motoring

Scales for measuring the benefits from company cars will increase by about 15 per cent from April 1984.

Retiring

Men over 60 registered as unemployed and on supplementary benefit will qualify for the higher rated benefit from June 1, in effect treating them as if they had already reached retirement age.

Previously they had to wait a year or until they reached 65 before they qualified for the supplementary benefit.

Community Programme on target

The Community Programme for the long-term unemployed is well on the way to its target of 130,000 places by September, according to the Manpower Services Commission.

MSC director Mr Geoffrey Holland announced recently that 135 "managing agents" (71 local authorities and 64 voluntary organisations) had so far agreed to provide 62,000 places in the four months since the scheme was launched in October.

He said that the voluntary organisations were planning to provide 31,000 places and several local authorities were planning to provide more than a thousand places each.

At the end of January there were 53,000 approved places and he estimated that

there were some 35,000 further places in the pipeline by way of commitments from other potential sponsors.

Mr Holland added that there was no doubt the interest of those who had been without work for a long time in places under the Programme, and part-time places were proving very attractive. Places on offer in Jobcentres could have been filled many times over.

"The long-term unemployed are not helped by people arguing whether or not the Community Programme is a good programme", said Mr Holland. "They know it is good. What is the point of criticising this kind of help when it is so badly needed."

Minister stresses diversity and harmony

The success of the voluntary approach to employee participation, which is favoured by the Government was emphasised by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, at a conference in London recently.

Referring to the Government's opposition to compulsory employer participation proposals by the EC, he told the conference on the European company law harmonisation programme that Britain's voluntary approach was an undoubted success.

He did not think the Commission's approach always took account of major differences in national practices—a serious weakness in their approach. "The recognition of diversity is just as important as harmonisation," he said.

Company seeks positive ability



The Duchess of Norfolk presents the Fit for Work Award to Mr G H Stone.

A west Sussex firm which runs a Sheltered Industrial group in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission and other organisations, received a 1982 Fit for Work Award, presented by the Lord Lieutenant, for West Sussex, Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk.

The company, Hellerman Deutsch, stated that its approach to employment was to look for positive ability and not disability.

Major new programmes to assist recovery and help unemployed people

The labour market will be dominated by two trends over the next few years—unemployment remaining at historically high levels and structural change in the economy with the decline of some traditional industries and the emergence of new ones.

The Manpower Services Commission makes this forecast in its Corporate Plan 1983-87, published earlier this month.

The Government's planning assumption is that unemployment will average three million in 1983-84 (GB, excluding school leavers).

Mr David Young, chairman of the msc, who was presenting the Commission's plans to Ministers, said: "The programmes are designed to prepare for and assist economic recovery, but since we expect unemployment to remain high, we must also provide appropriate and cost effective help for unemployed people."

According to the Corporate Plan the Commission's expenditure will total £1,906 million in 1983-84 and rise to £2,382 million in 1985-86—an increase of £476 million.

Mr Young added: "The Government has recently provided additional resources for two major new programmes. The Youth Training Scheme, costing over £1,000 million in a full year, will provide 460,000 places next year, in which young people will get a 12 month programme of training and work experience."

Temporary

"The Community Programme will provide 130,000 full and part-time temporary jobs for long-term unemployed people at a cost of nearly £600 million in 1984-85. Implementing these two programmes will be a priority for the Commission during the year."

Modernising Britain's training system in line with the Commission's agreed New Training Initiative is a major focus of the plan. Apart from developing the Youth Training Scheme, the Commission will also:

- push ahead, with employers and trade unions, the modernisation of skill training;
- further develop the Open Tech Programme to help meet training and re-training needs at technician and supervisory levels through open learning;
- publish a consultative document in the spring seeking views on how best to open up additional opportunities for the

training and retraining of adults, an area of key importance to meeting skill needs.

The Commission will also develop, under the new Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, a pilot scheme of four-year courses for young people, commencing at the age of 14, combining full-time technical vocational and general education with appropriate work experience.

Mr Young drew attention to the important role of the employment service. "Even with high unemployment, it receives about two million vacancies and places about 1½ million people in jobs annually. Jobcentres are highly regarded by jobseekers and employers, and are playing an increasingly important role as the gateway to the whole range of the Committee's services."

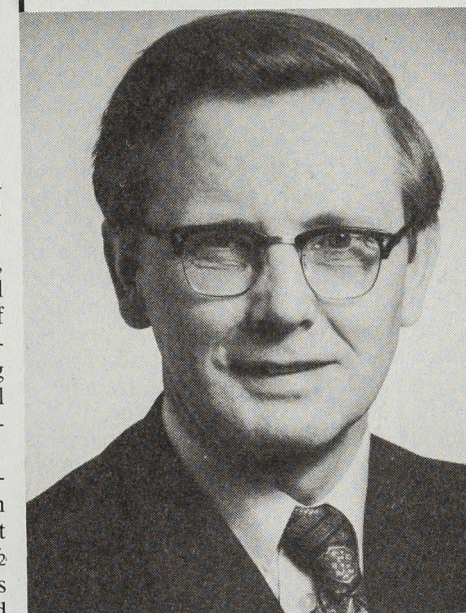
Mr Young however warned: "The Commission cannot itself create permanent jobs and, realistically, we can only offer a limited measure of assistance to those most in need. One interesting new development is the Voluntary Projects Programme. This provides opportunities for unemployed people on a voluntary basis, and a wide range of innovative projects are being supported at a cost of £8 million in 1983-84."

"Management and delivery of programmes will also be of great importance in the next few years," said Mr Young, giving several examples of new and different approaches, for example:

- working with outside sponsors and managing agents, to help deliver programmes;
- a recognised area office system allowing for greater flexibility and accountability at local level, with a revised network of local advisory machinery of 54 Area Manpower Boards;
- the establishment of a Skillcentre Training Agency to encourage the provision of skillcentre training which is both more responsive to local needs and gives better value for money;
- new technology will be introduced where it is cost-effective to provide information and to help deliver programmes.

The Commission has published separate plans for Scotland and Wales.

Ex-drugs company director joins HSC



Dr Alan Raper, a director of Glaxo Holdings, has been appointed a member of the Health and Safety Commission. He succeeds Mr Tom Carle who has resigned on his retirement from BP Chemicals.

Training offered to 20,000

Training places in the construction industry are to be offered to some 20,000 school leavers this year under the Government's Youth Training Scheme.

The Construction Industry Training Board is to act as managing agent for the £40 million scheme.

The Board will select trainees and seek the co-operation of employers in providing planned work experience for trainees on site or in offices with periods of off-site training at a technical college or training centre. In the case of the electrical sector's scheme employers will be asked to place the selected trainees in employment.

Labour boss continues

M Francis Blanchard, aged 66, of France has been appointed for a third term as Director-General of the International Labour Office. The ILO governing body voted to extend his current term of office, which expires on February 26, 1984, for a further five years.

MSC director hits back at critics of Youth Training Scheme

People who knock the £1 billion Youth Training Scheme either do not know what they are talking about or they are deliberately misrepresenting the facts, Mr Geoffrey Holland, the Manpower Services Commission's director said recently.

Mr Holland in a speech to businessmen in Cornwall said there were fundamental differences between the Youth Opportunities Programme and YTS.

YTS offers a 12-month programme of training, practical experience and further education to over 400,000 young people. Under YOP the average course was six months, and only about one-third of those taking part had any off-the-job training.

The Youth Training Scheme is for employed as well as jobless youngsters.

The scheme will be operated by up to 10,000 managing agents who will not be appointed unless they can ensure that courses achieve the required standards—including a minimum of three months' off-the-job training.

"With the Youth Training Scheme we are moving decisively forward," said Mr Holland. "And those who suggest otherwise are certainly not helping young people, still less this country's future prosperity."

He stressed that YTS had not been designed by politicians but by employers, trade unions, the education service and representatives of young people and those who worked with and for young people.

Competition in world markets, he said, was not just about products and services,

prices, sales, maintenance and after-care. It was also about competence.

That competence could only come from having a workforce with skills, knowledge and experience which could match and outshine our competitors, he said.

Young engineers win awards



Mrs Thatcher presents a fellowship award to Mr Nick Abbott, of Dowty Mecro Ltd.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher presented awards to 39 young engineers who recently completed an 18-month programme in manufacturing management.

The programme was started by the Engineering Industry Training Board because most engineering graduates were going into research, development or design with less than one in five into production or manufacturing management.

The EITB Fellows study for six months at Cranfield Institute of Technology, combined with short industrial assignments, and then undertake a management project for a year with an engineering company.

Review of training

A formal review of future training arrangements in sectors currently in scope to the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board, is to be undertaken by the Manpower Services Commission.

Study group fears shortages of skilled technicians

The need for more trained graduates to work in high technology was stressed recently by Mr Richard Pearson, head of labour market studies at the Institute of Manpower Studies.

The Institute has been commissioned to carry out studies on the technical manpower requirements of the semi-conductor (or chip) and the bio-technology industries.

The semi-conductor industry which is at the heart of micro-electronic developments, is dominated by American and Japanese companies. Mr Pearson said that there was concern that when the economic upturn came the growth of the British "chip" industry could not be sustained because of probable skilled staff shortages.

Training for the future was vital, and he warned that with a training lead time of five years it would not be possible to catch up.

Supply projections for graduate output in the later 1980s were ominous. IMS research so far had indicated that sponsorship of graduates by industry was falling.

The study of the skill needs of the bio-technology industries would look into similar problems as well as the impact of the "brain drain" overseas, particularly to North America.

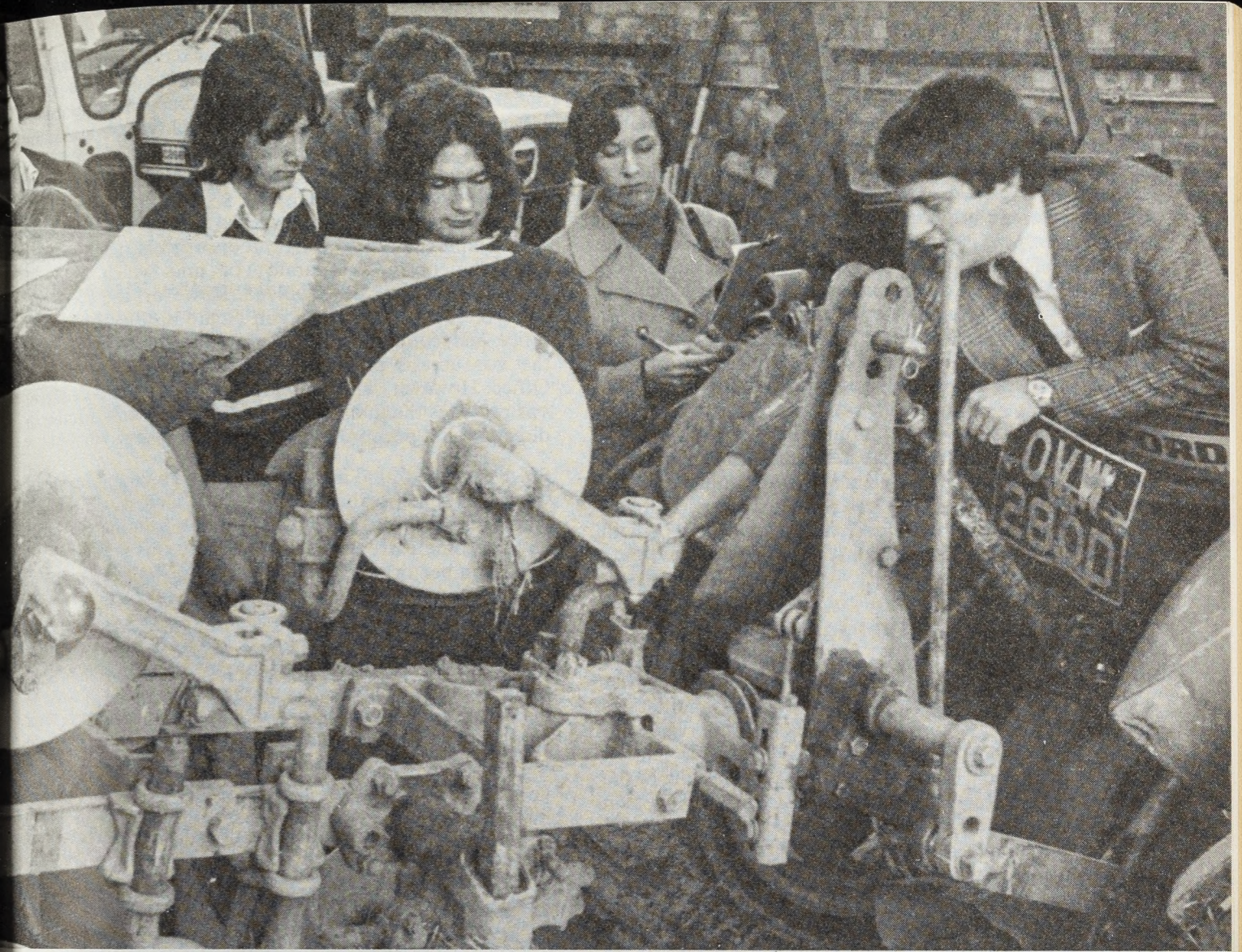
IMS projections over the next few years suggested that recent Government initiatives to improve the supply of trained technical graduates will not be enough to meet the needs of an expanding economy, he said.

Help for occasional trainers

Conducting a training session can be a daunting task for someone who isn't used to it. So the Manpower Services Commission has produced a new booklet to help those called on to act as occasional trainers.

Called "Presenting a training session", it gives a few basic guidelines to beginners and concentrates on suggesting helpful publications and films with details of their content, price and availability.

"Presenting a training session—the occasional trainer's guide to resources" is available free from HMSO (CTA2), Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO.



Changing face of the Careers Service

by M J Maguire and
D N Ashton
*Department of Sociology,
University of Leicester*

The liaison between careers services and local firms needs to be managed to a greater degree. This was concluded by a study into current practices by individual careers services involving employers.

The Careers Service which operates in Britain differs markedly from those found in other countries. In countries such as the USA, Canada and Belgium the services are firmly located within the educational system. In contrast, West Germany, Sweden and Japan have agencies which operate entirely in the labour market, outside the educational system. The British service is, therefore, unique in that, although each individual service comes under the direction of the local education authority and devotes a high proportion of its resources to providing vocational guidance in schools, it is also involved in the labour market as a placement agency. In this way it functions as a bridge between school and work, providing assistance in both spheres.

The advantage of occupying this position is that the service can respond to changes in both arenas. Indeed, in the last few years it has had to do just that. Whereas earlier it was required to meet the needs of school leavers facing problems of occupational choice as they were about to enter the world of work, it must now confront a different set of problems encountered by young people.

The onset of the recession resulted in a drastic reduction in the number of jobs available each year to school leavers. In addition to this problem of increased numbers of young people seeking fewer jobs, there is some evidence that the type of work available to young people is changing. Over the last decade, two million jobs have been lost in the manufacturing sector of industry.

The growth sectors have been those of insurance and banking and professional and scientific services, which do not recruit great numbers of school leavers, and, when they do recruit, tend to take the older, more highly qualified leaver. These longer-term trends affecting the opportunities available to young people have been accelerated by the current recession. As a result, the Careers Service finds itself operating in a labour market that is both shrinking in size and also changing in the type of jobs available to young people.

In addition, the response of Government to the problems of youth unemployment, firstly through Youth Opportunities Programme and more recently the Youth Training Scheme has affected the youth labour market and created new responsibilities for the Careers Service. The service is now involved in the submission of young people for schemes and for monitoring their progress on them. Unemployment specialist careers officers and employment assistants, funded by the Department of Employment to strengthen Careers Service work with unemployed youngsters, have helped careers services cope with the additional tasks arising from YOP.

Changing labour market conditions

All these changes have created new pressures on the Careers Service to shift the emphasis of its work. Earlier research into the structure of the youth labour market has already shown how the work of the Careers Service with employers has been influenced by local labour market conditions. In particular it was evident that the role of the Careers Service was perceived differently by employers in each of three local labour markets, depending on the level of unemployment in the area*. Evidence from more recent research into the practices of careers services in their liaison with employers, showed how, as local labour market conditions changed, with YOP becoming more widespread and important, so too did the organisation of the service. This could be seen as a four stage process†.

Stage 1 occurs where an area has relatively low levels of general unemployment but a dramatic fall in the number of vacancies for young people. This creates pressure for a more aggressive form of employer contact and marketing of the service, often in the form of a canvass of employers for vacancies or YOP places. The introduction of unemployment specialist careers officers, either within the office or on a peripatetic basis, creates little impact on the division of labour in the office, as they are responsible for persuading employers to consider taking young people on Work Experience on Employers' Premises (WEEP) schemes and the monitoring of young people already on YOP. The extra administrative work is borne by the junior staff, the employment assistants, as part of their placing function.

In **Stage 2** as vacancies continue to fall and unemployment rises, YOP plays a more important part in the entry of young people into the labour market. Efforts to publicise YOP and canvass employers for vacancies are intensified. At this stage, YOP starts to affect the work of individual careers officers more significantly, as they become more involved either in the setting up of schemes or in the

monitoring of young people on schemes. In some cases it affects their work in schools as the school leavers question the usefulness of guidance when they believe there are no jobs available. The work of the employment assistants increases substantially as placement, which had previously been a one-off affair, becomes a continuous process of form filling and monitoring.

The introduction of more special measures staff, namely, unemployment specialist careers officers, results in the establishment of a separate YOP unit which helps to contain the extra work involved. However, the establishment of such special units can create disaffection in the office and communication difficulties. In some services the YOP unit is physically separated from the Careers Office. However, when employer contact does take place, YOP provides the individual careers officer with a sense of direction and purpose to the employer visit.

Stage 3 can be found in areas of very high unemployment. WEEP has been exhausted in that almost all known employers have been contacted and additional schemes have become extremely scarce. Where this is the case, a large number of employers rely on the WEEP schemes to provide potential recruits for permanent positions. Even though the Careers Service plays an active role in filling the WEEP places, the employers may no longer see the Service as playing any significant part in their recruitment process. Consequently, employers see little point in discussing recruitment issues with careers officers on their visits, and visits other than those to monitor young people on WEEP are discouraged.

In these services, because the special measures team have become well established, a number of successful attempts have been made to solve the communications problems and to integrate the work of the team into the office.

The high level of youth unemployment affects the careers officers' schools work. As fewer and fewer young people are successful in securing permanent employment after placement on one or more YOP schemes, those at school become disillusioned about the prospect of obtaining permanent jobs. Questions are raised about the purpose of vocational guidance in a situation where the young people have a greatly restricted choice of jobs, or, in some cases, of YOP places. In addition, the need to divert resources means that there has been some withdrawal from schools' work in some services.

Stage 4 is indicative of what is likely to happen with the introduction of permanent schemes such as the YTS, although some services appear already to have entered this stage. It occurs where the importance of YOP in an area has led a service to divert an ever-increasing proportion of its resources to work in the labour market, through the development of YOP units and the counselling of young people on the schemes. Such work becomes a central and permanent part of the careers officer's role.

* The results of this research are reported in D N Ashton, M Maguire and V Garland, *Youth in the Labour Market*, Research Paper No 34, Department of Employment, March 1982.

† This DE-funded research was mostly carried out in 1981; this was when the four stages were identified. For the full report see David Ashton and Malcolm Maguire, *Careers Service Liaison with Employers*, DE Careers Service Branch, October 1982.

and leads to the development of techniques to integrate the work of the two separate professional groups (that is regular careers officers and unemployment specialist careers officers).

Response of the careers service

The research showed up the ways in which services were adapting to the changing demands made on them. They were re-evaluating their work along three dimensions:

- There was a realisation that greater emphasis needed to be placed on the importance of employer liaison. This challenged the philosophy which many people in the service had long held to be pre-eminent.
- The shift in emphasis required new and different office systems and practices to be developed.
- Organisation and management changes had to be implemented to ensure that the available resources were allocated differently.

Objectives of the Service

Vocational guidance and employer liaison

During the 1960's and 1970's the dominant concern of Careers Services was with giving adequate vocational guidance to young people in full-time education. This was, and still is, reflected in the careers guidance training courses where great importance is attached to the development of interviewing skills. Consequently employer liaison work has always taken second place to schools' work, both in the allocation of careers officers' time, and in the emphasis of the training courses. Contact with

employers has been seen as a means of improving the careers officers' knowledge of local employers and therefore assisting the guidance work.

The findings suggest that this balance is beginning to shift, with principal careers officers now attaching greater value to work with employers. When assessing the overall functioning of the service, three quarters of the principal careers officers who responded considered that employer liaison should be treated as being of equal importance to work in schools, while only a small number thought that it should be secondary to work in schools, and even fewer that it should be the primary concern of the service. It certainly appeared that employer liaison had become more prominent in the thinking of principal careers officers, with three-quarters of them claiming to have changed their policy during the last three years.

Marketing of the Careers Service

One effect of the changes occurring in the labour market has been that some careers officers have become more aware that the position they occupy at the interface between school and work enables them to provide services to employers, as well as to young people seeking vocational guidance and employment. The growth of unemployment and the development of YOP have brought a greater awareness of the need to market the Careers Service. No longer is contact with employers regarded purely as a means of gaining something from the employer. Rather, there is a desire to show that the careers officer can provide a service for the employer.

In addition to advice on the recruitment of young people, and the meaning and content of educational qualifications, careers officers have shown themselves able to supply employers with information about such



A careers officer talking with a company personnel officer.

issues as wage rates, recruitment problems and employment trends in other parts of the local labour market and information and advice on YOP or YTS. Several services have developed their own information packs to assist their dissemination of information to employers. This has also had the effect of projecting a much more professional image of the careers service, and ensured that they are more likely to be contacted and consulted by employers in the future.

Almost inevitably this has led many careers officers to re-assess their own role. Instead of being almost totally pre-occupied with being a professional counsellor in schools, they have seen the growing importance of employer liaison work requiring them to adopt a quasi-selling role in their work with employers. This has necessitated in-service training, in some cases provided by sales training consultants.

New approaches to work with employers

Given that each Careers Service has the independence to develop its own individual system of working and that local conditions ensure that different services face different problems, it is hardly surprising to encounter a great variety of innovations and experiments. These were all designed to assist in producing a positive and effective response to the felt need to place greater emphasis on employer liaison work. However, there were certain major trends which clearly emerged.

Many services have taken a long and serious look at their system, or lack of system of industrial visiting. Although it is still the norm, with the exception of the annual canvass of employers for summer vacancies, that the decision about which particular firms to visit is left to individual careers officers, there is a growing conviction that there should be a much greater degree of planning in industrial visiting. In many services this was evident in the planning that went into the annual canvas. In an attempt to go beyond this and build up a comprehensive knowledge of local industry and its requirements, some services are carrying out a local labour market study by directing individual careers officers to visit firms in specific industries.

Methodical approach

This adoption of a more methodical approach to contact with employers has also entailed services examining closely the information they obtain from industrial visits. Instead of having each officer determining what information is obtained, they are now concerned to produce greater uniformity by having clearly defined objectives for particular visits. There is also a growing concern to record information on the possible introduction of new technology and the future employment trends within the particular firm.

Once the information has been obtained a common problem for careers officers is to secure the quick and easy retrieval of items on individual employers. If the retrieval of basic data involves a lengthy or physically difficult process, as is sometimes the case, then it may be avoided or ignored by careers officers and employment assistants

alike. New techniques of storage and retrieval of information, including the use of computers have been introduced to overcome these problems.

More priority has also been given to improving the standard of literature or handouts intended for employers, especially those which attempt to explain and promote the role of the service. The reason for this is the perceived need to improve the image of the service in the eyes of employers and thereby enhance its chances of assisting its young clients.

New methods have also been developed for feeding the information back into schools. Instead of the dissemination of local industrial knowledge being restricted to individual careers officers using it directly in vocational guidance, it is now being made available to parents and teachers, and in some services used to inform the curriculum.

Management systems

The traditional form of management system adopted by the service has used functional lines of authority, with individual careers officers specialising in the type of advice they give young people. Thus, each service had its specialist for the handicapped school-leaver and the older leaver, with most officers providing advice for the sixteen year old leaver. The increasing prominence of work with employers, together with the introduction of YOP and YTS, have created strains on this type of system. These have been resolved in some services by the introduction of matrix forms of organisation.

This technique was originally developed in industry to introduce greater flexibility and co-operation between staff involved in the pursuit of different organisational objectives. It is particularly suited to the current needs of the Careers Service, which has to satisfy different clients, whose needs are not always easily reconcilable. It involves the use of a team system that cross-cuts lines of functional responsibility. In one service where this form of organisation has been developed, each member of staff retains functional responsibility for either general vocational guidance advice, specialist vocational guidance advice (handicapped or older leaver) or industrial liaison. However, they are simultaneously members of one of three teams, each of which is based on one of the schools and is responsible for monitoring the pupils through their later years at school and in their early years at work or on a training programme. This inevitably involves the careers officer in greater contact with employers and while it necessitates more committee meetings it has been found to generate a better appreciation of the needs of employers among careers officers.

Constraints

Constraints are being imposed on services by limited time, money and other resources, but irrespective of the level of resources available, the immediate question is whether or not individual services have achieved the right balance in terms of the allocation of existing resources. With high youth unemployment, when careers officers are facing a future in which a great deal of vocational

(continued on p. 101)

SPECIAL FEATURE

A bench-mark for Youth Opportunities

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The authors aim to provide insight into the employment and unemployment experience of a sample of Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) participants compared with a group of non-YOP young people. Results are also presented on the experiences and reactions to those on YOP of a cohort of 1979 school leavers.

The Manpower Services Commission introduced the Youth Opportunities Programme in April 1978 to give unemployed young people the chance of training and work experience. In its first year of operation (1978-79) it catered for 162,200 young people, since when it has expanded considerably and in its fourth year of operation (1981-82) it provided opportunities for 553,000 entrants (Manpower Services Commission, 1982). Both explicitly and by implication the Programme has been directed at those young people with few or no educational qualifications, amongst whom unemployment is particularly concentrated. It also aimed to correct the unequal distribution of existing special schemes between boys and girls, by providing more opportunities for girls. A third priority group were the disaffected and unmotivated (Manpower Services Commission, 1978).

Whilst the main aim of the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) is to enhance the employment prospects of young people (Manpower Services Commission, 1978) it also has broader objectives:

"The opportunities it provides are intended to offset the long-term effects of unemployment on the future employability of young people and on their personal, social and educational development. Success in meeting these broader objectives is harder to evaluate than success in meeting the more immediate objective of helping young people to find jobs." (Raffe, 1981, p. 472).

So, the general objectives of YOP can be conceived of as two-fold. First, to increase young people's chances of finding employment. And second, to increase their personal, social and educational development.

The first objective may appear to be relatively easy to evaluate by comparing employment rates before and after YOP, and by comparing employment amongst YOP participants with employment amongst non-YOP young people. However, any differences detected may not be due to YOP, simply because YOP participants are not selected at random. Participants in YOP are known to be more disadvantaged than other youths in the labour market and are selected for YOP principally because of their prior unemployment. Despite this difficulty it is still possible to draw tentative conclusions from studies of young people, and it is certainly desirable that we understand as far as

can be determined the role of YOP in the labour market. One of the aims of this article, is to provide insight into the employment and unemployment experiences of a sample of YOP participants compared with a group of non-YOP young people.

The second major objective of the Programme, that of increasing the personal, social and educational development of the young people, is rather less well defined than the first. One important feature of personal, social and educational development, however, is individual well-being. The second aim of this article is to examine well-being before and after YOP, comparing participants and non-participants in the Programme.

The third aim of this article is to present results on the experiences of and reactions to the Youth Opportunities Programme of a cohort of 1979 school leavers.

The design of the study was longitudinal, within which the cohort were interviewed during their final term at school and subsequently on two occasions after leaving school. The results span a period of approximately 24 months after leaving school. Greater detail of the study design and results are given in Banks, Mullings and Jackson (1982).

Design and measures

Design

The data to be presented derive from a cohort of young people who left school in 1979 with limited academic qualifications. The sample was drawn from 11 schools in the local labour market area of Leeds. They were first contacted and interviewed during their final term at school and again on two occasions, approximately nine months and 24 months after leaving school. The second and third interviews were conducted in respondents' homes by a team of nine full-time interviewers. There was no evidence of any change in the distribution of sex, ethnic group or educational qualifications during the course of the study.

Aspects of this study have been described by Banks and Jackson (1982); Stafford (1982); Stafford, Jackson and Banks (1980); Warr and Jackson (1982); and Warr, Jackson and Banks (1983), but the question of the role

of the Youth Opportunities Programme has not previously been examined using data from the final follow-up interviews.

● Sex and ethnic groups

The cohort contained roughly equal numbers of males and females, drawn from three ethnic groups—Asian, West Indian and white.

● Educational qualifications

School records of examination results were used to obtain the subject and grade of each public examination taken by the respondents. From this information three levels of qualification were created: one O-level or equivalent; at least one CSE pass but no O-level or equivalent; no qualifications.

● Employment status

At each interview point the sample was classified into one of four current employment status categories: unemployed and wanting work, employed, on the Youth Opportunities Programme, in Further Education. The small numbers who were unemployed and not wanting work (for example young women with babies) were excluded from this analysis. A cumulative employment history was also recorded so that by the final interviews the cohorts could be divided into ever/never YOP participants, in addition to whether or not they were currently employed.

● Youth Opportunities Programme

The local YOP provision during the period of the study represented the same range of schemes that could be found nationally. The most common type of scheme was Work Experience on Employers Premises (WEEP) but there was also a great variety of other types of schemes, such as short training courses, project based work experience, training workshops, community service and community industry. During the interviews a number of questions were asked concerned with reasons for going on YOP, activities during YOP, support received and satisfaction with the schemes.

● General Health Questionnaire

The measure of well-being used here was the 12-item version of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ). This is a self-completed screening test designed for measuring minor psychiatric morbidity, which has been shown to be of high validity when assessed against more comprehensive clinical interviews (for example Banks, 1982; Goldberg, 1972, 1978). Illustrative items are "Have you recently been able to concentrate on whatever you're doing?" (better than usual, same as usual, less than usual, much less than usual; scored 0, 1, 2, and 3 respectively), and "Have you recently felt constantly under strain?" (not at all, no more than usual, rather more than usual, much more than usual, scored 0, 1, 2 and 3*).

Results

During the two year period since leaving school 27 per cent of the cohort has participated in the Youth Opportunities Programme. Comparisons within the cohort indi-

cated that females were just as likely as males to have been on the Programme. The proportions were 20 per cent of females and 28 per cent of males. There were statistically significant differences however in take up rate according to ethnic group and educational qualifications. Amongst West Indians 65 per cent had been on YOP, compared to 37 per cent of Asians and 20 per cent of whites†.

Market trend

There was also a marked educational qualification trend. Of those with no qualifications 32 per cent had participated in the Programme, compared to 20 per cent of those with CSEs and 18 per cent of those with an O-level. These differences were significant at 0.001 level. Details of these characteristics are shown in table 1.

Two-fifths of YOP participants had been on more than one scheme. This constitutes 11 per cent of the total sample. Multiple participants were more likely to be male, West Indian and to have fewer educational qualifications.

The employment histories showed that since leaving school those young people who did not participate in the scheme had held 1.5 jobs on average, participants in a single scheme had held 1.3 jobs and multiple participants had held 1.1 jobs. The average proportion of time spent employed was 83 per cent for non-YOP youngsters, 46 per cent for single YOP participants and 21 per cent for multiple participants. Since participation in YOP takes young people temporarily out of the job market these kind of differences would be expected. But more interestingly, it was found that the average time for which jobs were held was 66 weeks for the non-YOP group and only half that length for the YOP participants. Furthermore there were suggestions from a small sub-sample that YOP participants were more likely to have been sacked or made redundant from their jobs.

Interesting differences

When analyses are focused upon just the participants in the Programme we see some interesting differences in the experience of jobs before and after participation. Again the two measures used were number of jobs held and proportion of time in work. Whilst over a half of the total YOP sample had not had a job at all before going on YOP, there were vast differences between single and multiple participants in both their pre- and post-YOP experiences. Amongst the single participants 51 per cent had experience of at least one job before YOP and 70 per cent after YOP, whilst amongst the multiple participants 38 per cent had at least one job before YOP but only 30 per cent after YOP. The same trend is identified when proportion of time in work is analysed. For example, before YOP 12 per cent of single participants and 11 per cent of multiple participants were employed for over nine-tenths of their time, whereas after YOP the equivalent proportions were 51 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. Thus we see a significant improvement in job prospects after YOP for the single participants but not for the multiple participants.

The proportion of single-YOP participants unemployed

* Total scores have been taken here, and the alpha coefficient of the internal reliability was to be consistently high, thus between 0.82 and 0.85 (see Banks and Jackson, 1982; Banks *et al.* 1980).

† These differences were significant at the 0.001 level.

Table 1 Sex, ethnic group and educational qualifications of YOP participants (row per cents in brackets)

	Non-YOP participants	Single YOP participants	Multi-YOP participants	All
Sex				
Male	179 (72)	36 (14)	35 (14)	250 (100)
Female	183 (74)	43 (18)	20 (8)	246 (100)
Ethnic group				
White	320 (80)	52 (13)	29 (7)	401 (100)
West Indian	23 (35)	21 (32)	21 (32)	65 (100)
Asian	19 (63)	6 (20)	5 (17)	30 (100)
Educational qualifications				
No qualifications	87 (68)	19 (15)	22 (17)	128 (100)
CSEs	230 (73)	54 (17)	25 (9)	313 (100)
O-level	45 (82)	6 (11)	4 (7)	55 (100)

Table 2 Employment status approximately 24 months after leaving school (column per cents in brackets)

	Non-YOP participants	YOP participants	All
Employed	287 (79)	42 (31)	329 (66)
Unemployed	47 (13)	48 (36)	95 (19)
YOP ongoing	—	42 (31)	42 (9)
FE	28 (8)	2 (2)	30 (6)
	362 (100)	134 (100)	496 (100)

Table 3 Unemployment before and after YOP (figures are column per cents)

Proportion of time spent unemployed per cent	Single UOP (n = 59)		Multi-YOP (n = 47)	
	Before	After	Before	After
0-15	23	50	16	48
16-40	18	8	9	2
41-65	18	10	11	4
66-100	41	28	63	47
Number of spells of unemployment				
0	6	46	9	45
1	58	49	75	47
2	33	5	16	6
3	3	—	—	2
4	—	—	—	—

Table 4 Longitudinal changes in GHQ

Status at B3	Never YOP		Ever YOP	
	Employed (n = 284)	Unemployed (n = 39)	Employed/ YOP (n = 83)	Unemployed (n = 35)
B1 GHQ (at school)	10.46 (5.18)	11.49 (6.46)	10.78 (5.74)	10.77 (5.45)
B3 GHQ (up to 24 months after leaving school)	7.70 (4.45)	13.51 (5.99)	7.61 (4.55)	13.17 (6.19)
	t = -8.64 p < 0.001	t = 1.44 NS	t = -5.17 p < 0.001	t = 1.89 NS

immediately after YOP was 30 per cent. As would be expected the multiple-YOP group fared much worse, with 56 per cent being unemployed after their first YOP and 64 per cent being unemployed after their most recent YOP. Unemployment between YOP placements was extensive, with three in every four youngsters spending over two-thirds of their time unemployed.

Long term impact

The longer-term impact of participation in the Programme upon subsequent employment chances can be assessed by analysing the final employment status separately for participants and non-participants. These are shown in table 2, from which it can be seen that at final interview YOP participants were much more likely to be unemployed (these differences were significant at the 0.001 level).

At the final interview 36 per cent of the YOP sample were unemployed compared with 13 per cent of non-participants. If those still on YOP are excluded the proportion unemployed increases still further to 52 per cent. These data suggest that, even though the employment prospects of YOP participants were poor from the outset, they had not been enhanced to any significant extent by the time of the final interview.

Since YOP was designed to cater for unemployed young people it is of no surprise to find that the overall extent of unemployment was much greater amongst participants than amongst the rest of the sample. The average number of spells of unemployment during their first 20 months out of school was 0.9 for the non-participants, 1.8 for the single YOP group and 2.4 for the multiple participants. The average proportions of time spent unemployed were 11 per cent, 27 per cent and 34 per cent respectively.

Of greater interest though are the comparisons between pre- and post-YOP unemployment experiences, using the same two indices as above. Although in both single-YOP and multi-YOP groups there was a clear decrease in number of unemployment spells after YOP, this reflects in many cases the shorter time period after YOP (see table 3). A better indication of the extent of unemployment is given by the proportion of time spent unemployed. These data indicate that unemployment was reduced quite considerably after participation in the Programme. Even so, there were almost a half of multiple participants unemployed for over two-thirds of their time after YOP.

A final point concerning unemployment is that eight per cent of the sample had spent a large part, over 30 per cent, of their time since leaving school in unemployment and yet had not been on YOP. These were mainly whites and there were slightly more females than males.

Questions asked

The sample were asked a number of questions concerned with their experiences of and reactions to the Programme.

The participants gave a variety of reasons for going on YOP, of which the principal ones were "just for something to do", "to learn specific skills", "to gain work experiences" and "to help in getting a job". The average length of participation in the Programme was about 20 weeks,

but with quite a wide variation around this mean. Project Based Work Experience and Community Service tended to be the longer duration schemes.

As a whole WEEP placements reflected a greater range of activities carried out, although individual WEEP trainees tended to focus on a more restricted range than did other trainees. Across all the schemes the most frequently occurring activities were making and repairing metal and electrical goods, and typing and office machine operating activities. There were noticeable sex differences in scheme activities, reflecting traditional divisions of labour. For example, males were involved in making and repairing metal and electrical goods, construction and painting; the women were principally involved in typing/reception/clerical activities, in selling and in personal service work. There was a minor ethnic group difference with more whites being involved in selling, personal services, catering and cleaning activities.

When young people were asked to evaluate their YOP experiences along a number of dimensions, their responses indicated the presence of an overall favourable attitude to YOP. The proportions receiving support with looking for a job, training and with personal problems were quite high, although there is the difficulty of not having a comparison group. Within YOP participants, however, it was noticed that WEEP trainees had lower reported levels of support, and that young people in training workshops received more support of all kinds. WEEP trainees were more likely to consider their YOP experience helpful in subsequently finding a job, but favourable responses were also given by other trainees.

Further questions

Further questions asked of ex-trainees indicated that they rated highly the effect of their YOP experience on their social and personal skills, and for the job specific training they received. Overall, therefore, it looked as though ex-trainees were very satisfied with their YOP experiences, with the exception of complaints about the allowance, and occasionally, the poor working conditions and the boring nature of work offered.

The major ethnic group differences in experiences of and reactions to YOP were focused on counselling and basic skills. The ethnic minorities, particularly the Asians, were less likely than the whites to have had someone to speak to about personal problems. They were, however, more likely than whites to report receiving help in improving reading and writing skills. A greater proportion of West Indians and Asians also said that YOP gave them a better idea of how to look for work.

Previous analyses of GHQ scores have shown that participation in YOP protects young people in the short term from the psychologically detrimental effects of unemployment (Stafford, Jackson and Banks, 1980; Stafford, 1982; Banks and Jackson, 1982). The longitudinal nature of this study also enabled the longer-term effects to be assessed by comparing GHQ scores at school with those at final interview, separately for participants and non-participants. Since GHQ scores are strongly associated with current employment status (Stafford, Jackson and Banks, 1980) it was also necessary to control for status at the final interview.

The results of these analyses are shown in table 4. There are three major points to note in these data. First, there were no differences in GHQ scores between the four subgroups (employed/unemployed at final interview by participation/non-participation in YOP) while at school. Second, the longitudinal comparisons show a highly significant fall in GHQ symptom scores by the time of the final interview for both employed groups but not for the unemployed groups. The latter showed an increase in scores. (When combined these reached statistical significance.) And third, there were no differences between participants and non-participants in YOP once final employment status was controlled for.

The overall conclusion from these results, therefore, is that the psychologically beneficial effects (as assessed by the GHQ) of participating in the Programme are only present as long as the young person subsequently finds a job. If they become unemployed after YOP they report similar GHQ symptoms as the other unemployed who have not been on YOP.

Summary

Amongst this 1979 cohort of school leavers 27 per cent participated in the Youth Opportunities Programme at some time during their first 24 months out of school. YOP entrants were equally likely to be male or female, but were more likely to be West Indian and to have fewer educational qualifications. Two-fifths of all YOP entrants had been on more than one scheme. These multiple YOP participants were also more likely to be West Indian and to have fewer qualifications. It should be stressed that this sample, taken from one local labour market, is not typical of all school leavers since it consisted of a greater share of ethnic minorities than would normally be the case. However, since comparisons between ethnic groups are in proportions the differences noted here are still valid. Taken overall though the major implication of the sampling procedure, which is described fully in Banks and Jackson (1982), is that this group were more disadvantaged than would be a representative sample of all school leavers.

Fewer jobs

As was to be expected YOP participants differed from other school leavers in the nature of their labour market experiences since leaving school. Although YOP participants had only slightly fewer jobs than other young people, they had held them for shorter periods of time (subsequent analyses revealed that many YOP participants had been sacked or made redundant from their jobs) and consequently had spent a much smaller proportion of their time in work. This latter feature was also reflected in their experiences of unemployment, which was far more extensive among YOP participants. In respect of both jobs and unemployment it was found that young people with multiple YOP participation were more disadvantaged than other groups. Results from large-scale postal surveys of ex-YOP participants (Dawes, Bedeman and Harvey, 1982) have shown also that some groups of participants have more problems finding work after YOP. These tend to be blacks, those with no qualifications and those with a

history of long periods of unemployment prior to entering the programme.

A third set of findings was concerned with identifying the pre-YOP and post-YOP labour market experiences of these young people to assess whether YOP had in any way affected their chances of finding work or of experiencing unemployment. Comparison of unemployment experiences before and after YOP suggests that the overall extent of unemployment was reduced after YOP, and that single YOP participants experienced less unemployment after YOP than multiple participants. They were also more likely to find a job after YOP. However, when the employment status 24 months after school leaving was taken into consideration, although there were significant improvements in employment prospects after YOP, the YOP entrants' chances of finding work still did not improve to the level of other young people by the end of this period of time.

In this study there were no apparent differences in unemployment rates between the different types of schemes attended. Small numbers entering some scheme types did not permit further analysis but from other studies (O'Connor, 1982; Dawes, Bedeman and Harvey, 1982) with larger samples a complex picture emerges. Not only do scheme differences depend upon the effect of the recession, but they are also determined by length of time on the scheme and the personal characteristics of the trainee. Although no consistent scheme effect was identified WEEP trainees do seem to do better, if only because they are better qualified and are more likely to be taken on after WEEP by the sponsor.

A fourth set of findings, concerned with young people's experiences of and reactions to YOP, indicated a generally favourable attitude towards the schemes.

And lastly, using a standardised measure of psychological well-being in this longitudinal study it was possible to demonstrate empirically that manifest psychological benefits of YOP are only present in the longer term as long as young people find work.

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Labour market for young people in Scotland

by **Andrew MacLeod**
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A survey of school leavers in Scotland carried out just over two years ago shows how traditional employment opportunities for boys and girls are still largely dictating where they will find work. At the same time the provision of special employment programmes as a bridge between school and employment has become a standard feature of the labour market for young people which will be further developed as the Youth Training Scheme gathers pace.

A recent survey of Scottish school leavers carried out by the Centre for Educational Sociology (CES) at Edinburgh University and the Scottish Education Department* has provided the major source of information on the destinations of young people after leaving school in Scotland. Questionnaires were mailed to some 30,000 young people in all parts of Scotland in the spring of 1981. They had all finally left school during or at the end of the previous academic session (1979-80). The response rate to the questionnaires was 86 per cent; however, some school leavers had contracted out of the survey at an earlier stage, and the overall response rate was about 75 per cent, itself highly satisfactory for a postal survey.

Some of the information from the survey is similar to that available from the Careers Service New Entrants to Employment Survey for England and Wales¹. Both provide data on the first destinations of young people, the industries and occupations which they enter, and the training they receive. The Scottish survey also records the flows of young people between employment, unemployment and MSC special programmes in the early months after leaving school. The labour market flow data can be used to examine patterns of job-changing and to make some broad comparisons of the labour market experiences of young people who enter MSC special programmes and school leavers who enter directly into employment. Another distinctive aspect of the Scottish survey is that it enables one to examine the link between an individual's performance in the labour market and such factors as educational attainment, the school curriculum, attitudes, truancy, and social background.

Among the findings of the survey are:

- educational qualifications remained a key influence on employment prospects, although among YOP trainees the unqualified were as likely as the qualified to be kept on by the sponsors of their schemes;
- there were still marked differences between boys and girls in the type of employment entered after school;
- there were large flows in the early months after leaving school between employment, unemployment and special programmes, and between different jobs; the recession had reduced flows into employment and the

amount of job-changing, but these flows remained significant;

- nearly four in ten labour market entrants had participated in special programmes by the time of the survey; half of these were unqualified.

The tables and figures in this article are based on early analysis of about one in four sample members. The data have been re-weighted to compensate for measurable response biases associated with sex and Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) attainment, using population figures supplied by the Scottish Education Department.

Destinations of school leavers

The questionnaires were sent out in April 1981, and the majority of responses were received by the end of May. By this time the respondents had been out of school, mostly in the labour market or in further or higher education, for nearly a year. About one in five had left school in December 1979 and had been out of school for some 17 months by the time of the survey. (The two statutory leaving dates in Scotland are May 31st and the end of the Christmas term). Table 1 shows the status of the school leavers at the time of the survey.

A minority of leavers, nearly one in five males and one in four females, did not enter the labour market directly after school. Most of these continued full-time education in college or university; they tended to be more highly qualified than other school leavers. Table 2 shows the proportion of school leavers at different qualification levels who were in full-time education. Highers are the main Scottish qualification for entry to higher education; more than half of the Highers-qualified leavers of each sex continued with full-time education after school. Only a small minority of those without Highers passes entered full-time education, although girls were much more likely than boys to do so. For these reasons school leavers who were in the labour market in May 1981 were rather less qualified than school leavers as a whole: only 14 per cent had Highers passes, compared with 28 per cent of all school leavers.

* The survey was also funded by the Social Science Research Council and the Manpower Services Commission.

Table 1 Status of 1979-80 school leavers, May 1981
Per cent

	Male	Female
In employment	52	49
Unemployed and looking for work	14	13
On special programmes	14	12
In full-time education	19	25
Other	1	1
All	100	100
(N)	(2,645)	(2,865)

Table 2 Percentage in full-time education in May 1981, by SCE attainment and sex

	Male	Female
Highers	62	56
4 + O-grades (A-C)	11	19
1-3 O-grades (A-C)	4	19
D/E awards only	5	12
No SCEs	1	5
All	19	25

Table 3 Percentage in employment, by SCE attainment and sex: young people in the labour market in May 1981

	Male	Female
Highers	80	88
4 + O-grades (A-C)	87	84
1-3 O-grades (A-C)	71	70
D/E awards only	59	59
No SCEs	51	50
All	65	66

Qualifications also affected the chances of employment of those who did enter the labour market (table 3). Only half of the unqualified school leavers were employed, compared with more than eight out of ten of those with Highers or with four or more O-grades at A-C. (O-grades are attempted by a majority of Scottish pupils at 16; awards in bands A-C correspond to the former "pass" grade which was abolished in 1973.) The association between qualifications and employment was as strong as in earlier survey years, despite the declining absolute level of employment².

Industry and occupation

The industries in which employed school leavers worked at the time of the survey are shown in table 4. The destinations shown are not necessarily the first jobs entered by school leavers; nearly one fifth of those in employment were already in their second, or subsequent jobs.

There were marked differences between males and females in the industrial pattern of employment. Many more girls than boys entered employment in the service sector, which accounted for nearly three quarters of all girls entering employment. Slightly over a quarter of girls who found employment entered jobs in distribution or catering, a small number worked in transport and communication, 13 per cent in banking and financial services and nearly a third in "other services", which includes

Table 4 Industry of school leavers in employment, May 1981
Per cent

Division	Male	Female
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.3	0.5
1 Energy and water supply	3.8	1.7
2 Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	1.2	1.0
3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	16.8	3.6
4 Other manufacturing	11.2	16.4
5 Construction	18.0	2.1
6 Distribution, hotels & catering; repairs	17.2	28.3
7 Transport and communication	5.0	2.1
8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	4.2	13.1
9 Other services	15.3	31.2
All	100.0	100.0
(N)	(1,324)	(1,265)

Note: the table excludes 195 young people with missing or inadequate information on industry.

Table 5 Occupation of school leavers in employment, May 1981
Per cent

	Male	Female
Professional and related supporting management	0.8	0.4
Professional and related in education, welfare and health	0.4	10.3
Literary, artistic and sports	1.1	0.6
Professional and related in science, engineering, technology	3.9	1.2
Managerial	1.6	0.2
Clerical and related	7.6	40.3
Selling	4.5	15.1
Security and protective services	5.2	0.3
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	4.0	14.8
Farming, fishing and related	7.1	0.6
Materials processing, making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	14.5	11.0
Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	28.4	0.9
Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	4.8	3.6
Construction, mining and related nes	7.0	0.0
Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	7.4	0.3
Miscellaneous	1.6	0.3
All	99.9	99.9
(N)	(1,341)	(1,353)

Note: The table excludes 90 young people with missing or inadequate information on occupation.

central and local government, medical and personal services. About a fifth of girls were employed in manufacturing, mainly in food and drink, textiles and clothing. More boys than girls were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing and construction. Nearly three in ten boys were employed in manufacturing, the majority in engineering. The construction sector employed 18 per cent of boys leaving school and the service sector 42 per cent, principally, as in the case of girls, in distribution and catering and in the "other services" category. In general, a higher proportion of boys than girls entered employment in those industries which offer most apprenticeships and other training opportunities.

Comparisons with earlier surveys have shown a marked

Table 6 Labour market movements, by sex and by SCE attainment: young people in the labour market both in October 1980 and in May 1981

	Percentage who had started any job by May 1981 (a)	Percentage of (a) who had left or lost first job by May 1981 (b)	Percentage of (b) employed in May 1981
Male	75	26	53
Female	78	31	54
Highers	91	26	80
4 + O-grades (A-C)	91	22	80
1-3 O-grades (A-C)	79	26	58
D/E awards only	69	30	55
No SCEs	65	35	32
All	76	28	54

decrease in the number of school leavers employed in manufacturing; moreover, the decline in manufacturing employment among school leavers was much larger than the decline in total manufacturing employment³. This would be expected if sectors with declining employment cut back on new recruitment, thus disproportionately affecting job-seekers such as school leavers.

There were major differences in the occupations entered by boys and girls. From table 5, it can be seen that the largest category of employment for girls was "clerical and related" work, where 40 per cent of girls were employed. A further 30 per cent were employed in "selling" or in "catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service" occupations. Other occupational groups where significant numbers of girls were employed included "materials processing, making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)" and "professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health".

Boys tended to be found in a wider range of occupations than girls. Only 16 per cent of boys worked in "clerical and related", "selling" and personal service occupations, which accounted for over two thirds of girls' employment. Over half of all male school leavers worked in occupations where almost no girls were employed; these were "processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)", where 28 per cent of boys were employed, "farming, fishing and related", "construction, mining and related" and "transport operating, materials moving and storing and related", each of which employed seven per cent of boys, and "security and protective services", which employed five per cent.

Labour market flows

One of the features of the Scottish school leavers' survey is that it enables some analysis to be carried out of labour market flows in the early months after leaving school. This adds an important dimension to the analysis.

The workings of the youth labour market are complex and there is a substantial degree of movement between employment, special programmes for the unemployed and unemployment, as well as a good deal of mobility between jobs. The young unemployed, much more than the unemployed in general, are not a static and unchanging group of people. There are large flows of young people

Table 7 Percentage who had entered special programmes by May 1981, by SCE attainment and sex: young people in the labour market both in October 1980 and in May 1981

	Male	Female
Highers	17	13
4 + O-grades (A-C)	17	23
1-3 O-grades (A-C)	35	42
D/E awards only	43	48
No SCEs	51	51
All	38	39

into and out of registered unemployment although in current economic conditions many of these flows are generated by people joining and leaving special programmes such as the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP)⁴.

Despite these flows the aggregate level of employment of young people changed only slightly between October 1980 and May 1981. The proportion in employment only rose from 61 per cent to 66 per cent of young people in the labour market at both dates.

The summer recruitment season was a critical period for school leavers seeking employment. After the end of September most people leaving the register did so to take part in special programmes. The majority who entered employment after this date had had a spell on special programmes.

Over the whole period, however, there was a substantial amount of movement into and out of employment. Of all those who entered and remained in the labour market after leaving school, 76 per cent had started a job by the time of the survey. Of these, 28 per cent had already left or lost their first jobs, and 54 per cent of those whose first jobs had terminated were employed in new jobs in May 1981. Table 6 shows how patterns of movement varied between school leavers with different levels of qualifications. Qualified school leavers were more likely than unqualified school leavers to have started any job since entering the labour market. They were also somewhat less likely to have already left or lost their first job. Among those who had left or lost a job the qualified leavers were very much more likely than the unqualified to be employed in a new job at the time of the survey. As a result the proportion of qualified labour market entrants who had moved between jobs was much higher than the equivalent proportion among the less qualified. This contrasts with the pattern in earlier years⁵.

Participation in MSC special programmes

In May 1981 13 per cent of all 1979-80 school leavers were taking part in special programmes for unemployed young people. Nearly all of these were on YOP. The proportion of boys on special programmes was slightly higher than that of girls. The number who had taken part in special programmes at some time since leaving school was much greater—about three in ten had been on a special programme by May 1981. These comprised 38 per cent of those in the labour market.

Less qualified school leavers were much more likely to take part in special programmes than those with qualifications. About half of the unqualified leavers who entered the labour market had taken part, compared with about one in six leavers with Highers (table 7). To a large extent

Table 8 Industry of school leavers on special programmes, May 1981

Division	Per cent	
	Male	Female
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.6	0.5
1 Energy and water supply	1.7	0.0
2 Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	1.2	1.5
3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	13.5	5.1
4 Other manufacturing	9.7	8.2
5 Construction	22.4	2.4
6 Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	13.0	38.8
7 Transport and communication	1.6	1.6
8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	1.3	4.2
9 Other services	30.0	37.7
All	100.0	100.0
(N)	(268)	(273)

Note: The table excludes 90 young people on special programmes for whom no industry could be identified.

Table 9 Occupation of school leavers on special programmes, May 1981

	Per cent	
	Male	Female
Professional and related supporting management	0.4	0.3
Professional and related in education, welfare and health	0.5	2.6
Literary, artistic and sports	0.3	1.3
Professional and related in science, engineering, technology	0.3	0.3
Managerial	0.2	0.0
Clerical and related	8.7	37.1
Selling	4.0	30.7
Security and protective services	0.5	0.0
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	2.7	16.3
Farming, fishing and related	14.6	0.8
Materials processing, making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	19.1	6.8
Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	15.1	0.5
Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	12.1	2.0
Construction, mining and related nes	9.4	0.0
Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	8.8	1.4
Miscellaneous	3.3	0.0
All	100.0	100.1
(N)	(284)	(289)

Note: The table excludes 58 young people on special programmes for whom no occupation could be identified.

this reflects the greater unemployment among unqualified leavers. Consistent with the Easter undertaking then in force, nearly all unemployed school leavers who failed to find jobs entered special programmes at some time. Only three per cent of those who entered and remained in the labour market after leaving school had neither had a job nor entered special programmes by May 1981. This proportion was somewhat larger among unqualified school leavers (4 per cent).

Although an increasing number of school leavers with qualifications were taking part in YOP, the programme still catered for a largely unqualified, or low-qualified, group. Fifty per cent of YOP entrants in the sample were unqualified, compared with 37 per cent of all school leavers in the labour market. A further 37 per cent of YOP entrants had D or E awards or fewer than four O-grades

Table 10 Status in May 1981 by status in October 1980 and sex: all 1979-80 leavers

October 1980	May 1981					All	(N)
	In employment	Un-employed	On special programmes	In education	Other		
Male						100	(1,289)
In employment	90	7	2	*	1	100	(1,289)
Unemployed	24	39	36	2	*	101	(333)
On special programmes	26	28	45	*	*	99	(359)
In education	4	3	1	92	1	101	(614)
Other	12	18	15	45	10	100	(50)
All	52	14	14	19	1	100	(2,645)
Female						100	(1,186)
In employment	88	7	3	1	1	100	(1,186)
Unemployed	24	37	36	2	2	101	(335)
On special programmes	39	24	36	*	1	100	(364)
In education	8	4	2	87	*	101	(912)
Other	21	14	8	29	29	101	(68)
All	49	13	12	25	1	100	(2,865)

Note: * = < 0.5.

at A-C. Only six per cent had Highers passes, compared with 14 per cent of all school leavers in the labour market.

An attempt was made to record the industries and occupations of young people currently on special programmes, or at least to identify the industries and occupations to which their work preparation or work experience was most closely related. This was possible for most of these young people; the results are shown in tables 8 and 9.

For girls, the industrial distribution of special programmes was not unlike the general pattern of employment of school leavers. Over 80 per cent of girls on special programmes were in the service sector, largely in distribution and catering (39 per cent) and the "other services" category (38 per cent), both of which had a larger proportion of school leavers taking part in special programmes than in employment. The "other services" category includes local government, which was responsible for sponsoring a large number of YOP schemes such as community projects. Less than 15 per cent of girls on special programmes were in manufacturing, compared to more than 20 per cent of those in employment.

Boys on special programmes were mainly in "other services" (30 per cent), construction (22 per cent) and engineering (13 per cent). Most industries, with the exception of construction and "other services", accounted for a slightly lower proportion of school leavers on special programmes than of school leavers in normal employment.

Different activities

YOP schemes are intended to provide a range of different activities, and it is therefore difficult to classify trainees to any single occupation. The occupations to which trainees' work experience was most closely related are shown in table 9.

Three in ten girls on special programmes were in "selling" occupations, a higher proportion than in normal employment. Compared with girls in normal employment, fewer girls on special programmes were in "professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health", or in "materials processing, making and repairing

occupations (excluding metal and electrical)". In other respects the occupational distribution of those on special programmes was similar to that of normal employment.

For boys the occupational pattern of those taking part in special programmes also generally resembled that of normal employment. On special programmes there were fewer boys in "security and protective services" and "materials processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)" than in normal employment. A relatively high proportion of boys on special programmes were involved in "farming, fishing and related" and in "painting and repetitive assembling, etc" occupations.

Prospects after special programmes

Of the school leavers who had entered special programmes, 75 per cent had left their first schemes by the time of the survey; 38 per cent of these immediately entered employment, (17 per cent with the sponsors of their schemes, 21 per cent with other employers). Most of the remainder became unemployed but a substantial proportion—some one in six—progressed directly to another scheme⁶. These figures are similar to those provided by the msc's own follow-up surveys of work experience trainees during a comparable period⁷. The Scottish survey also reveals that less qualified trainees had as good a chance of being taken on by their sponsors as better qualified trainees. Among those not taken on by their sponsors, however, the better qualified had a greater chance of finding jobs.

Evidence on the destinations of YOP trainees does not itself indicate whether the employment chances of the young people concerned were better than they would have been had they not entered special programmes. Table 10 provides a step in this direction; it shows the school leavers' destinations in May 1981 in relation to their status in October 1980. Altogether, of those in the labour market at both points in time, 29 per cent were in a different labour market status in May from October. The table understates the amount of movement, since it does not record those who made several movements between October and May, or those who moved within the same status. For example, more than half of those on special programmes at both dates were in a different scheme by May 1981.

Movements

A few young people moved out of the labour market between October and May; others—slightly more—moved into the labour market, usually from full-time education. However, most of the movements took place within the labour market. Nearly nine in ten of those who were employed in October were still employed the following May. Of those who were unemployed in October, nearly one quarter were employed in May and another third were on special programmes. Of those who were on special programmes in October, about one quarter of males but nearly four in ten females were employed in May.

Girls who were on special programmes in October 1980 were substantially more likely to be employed in May 1981 than girls who were unemployed and not on special

programmes in October. Among boys the corresponding difference was much smaller. Can this higher employment rate be attributed to the effects of special programmes, principally YOP? It is possible that those who had entered YOP schemes by October 1980 were better qualified or in other ways more employable than those who remained unemployed, and that these differences alone explain their higher subsequent employment rate. However, analysis of less qualified summer-term leavers sampled in the previous (1979) survey, allowing as far as possible for other characteristics influencing employment prospects, suggests that being on YOP in October 1978 added a statistically significant 14 percentage points to girls' chances of employment in April 1979 relative to girls who were unemployed but not on YOP in October 1979⁸. Among boys the equivalent effect was estimated at six percentage points but was not statistically significant. Similar findings have been produced by analyses of the available 1981 data; these results are significant for both boys and girls and are not restricted to less qualified leavers.

These analyses have allowed for characteristics, other than participation in YOP, that might be associated with employability. However, they are still difficult to interpret for a variety of reasons. It may be that girls were more successful in finding employment partly because more girls entered work experience on employers' premises (WEEP) and girls therefore had a greater chance of being recruited by sponsors. Also, a higher proportion of girls than boys had left special programmes, and those who had left may have had longer in the labour market to search for work. Finally, among the comparison group—of those unemployed but not on YOP in October—most of those who did not find employment were to enter a YOP scheme over the succeeding months.

Conclusions

Major changes have taken place in the labour market for young people in recent years, because of the growth of youth unemployment and the development of the Youth Opportunities Programme. Further significant changes will take place with the introduction this year of the Youth Training Scheme. This will aim to provide up to 12 months of planned work experience combined with work-related training and education for all school leavers entering the labour market, beginning in 1983-84 with all 16-year-old and unemployed 17-year-old school leavers.

The experiences of the young school leavers covered in this survey carried out in May 1981 are perhaps a pointer to the pattern in the foreseeable future. Of the young people who left school during the 1979-80 session, about three quarters—more boys than girls—entered the labour market and by the spring of 1981 about two thirds of these had found employment. Qualified school leavers were on the whole more likely than the unqualified to have found employment, although among YOP trainees the unqualified were as likely as the qualified to be kept on by their sponsors. Similar proportions of boys and girls entered employment, but there were marked differences between both the occupations and the industries they entered.

Between leaving school and the time of the survey nearly four in ten labour market entrants had participated in special programmes. Half of these were unqualified; to

a certain extent this reflected the higher rate of unemployment among this group. Very few young people remained unemployed and did not enter special programmes at some time. The majority of unemployed young people were willing to take part in special programmes in the hope of finding employment.

Nearly four in ten of those who had left special programmes had found jobs after their schemes. Nearly half of these were kept on by the sponsors of their schemes. Unqualified leavers had about as good a chance as qualified leavers of being employed by the sponsors of their schemes. The employment benefits of taking part in special programmes appear to have been more marked for girls than for boys.

The survey results demonstrate the importance of looking at labour markets in term of flows as well as stocks. This is perhaps especially important in the case of the labour market for young people. The overall labour market position of the sample of school leavers—in terms of the proportion employed, unemployed and on special programmes—had changed only slightly between October 1980 and May 1981. But nearly three in ten of the sample had moved between employment, unemployment and special programmes and had, therefore, changed their labour market status. Many others had moved within the same status, from one job to another or from one scheme to another. The pattern of flows in the labour market for young people is a complex one; analyses of the employment position of young people at any particular point in time can provide only a partial picture.

Changing face of the Careers Service (continued from p. 90)

guidance and counselling may take place in the workplace, it may no longer be appropriate for them to spend most of their time providing guidance to young people in schools. The new situation facing the service may require a different balance to be achieved in the allocation of resources between the work in schools and the work done in connection with employers.

The allocation of greater resources within any one service to employer liaison work will not in itself automatically improve the quality of that work. There is also a need for that work to be effectively managed. Those responsible for making policy decisions in the service are, therefore, currently tackling a number of issues. Firstly, principal careers officers are becoming aware of the need to exert greater authority on careers officers by insisting that they achieve the objectives set for them in their employer liaison work. Secondly, the person responsible for employer liaison must have the authority over individual careers officers' work to ensure that activities such as industrial visits are conducted to an overall plan. Thirdly, principal careers officers need to establish very clear objectives for all forms of employer contact and set these out in a well-defined policy statement.

The adoption of an effective policy is predicated by

References

- 1 See "First off—16 year olds entering employment in 1978", *Employment Gazette*, December 1980, pp. 1201-1203, and "First employment of young people", *Employment Gazette*, March 1982, pp. 117-120.
- 2 D Raffe, "Some recent trends in youth unemployment in Scotland", *Scottish Educational Review*, vol. 15, no. 1, May 1983, forthcoming.
- 3 The industrial trends are described in detail in B G M Main and D Raffe, "The industrial destinations of Scottish school leavers, 1977-81", *Fraser of Allander Quarterly Economic Commentary*, February 1983.
- 4 For a more detailed discussion of labour market dynamics see B G M Main and D Raffe, "The 'transition from school to work' in 1980-81: a dynamic account", *British Educational Research Journal*, vol. 9, no. 1, 1983, pp 55-70, forthcoming.
- 5 Aggregate rates of job-changing were lower than in earlier years. See D Raffe, "Some recent trends in youth unemployment in Scotland", *op. cit.*, and D Raffe, "Employment instability among less-qualified young workers", *British Journal of Guidance and Counselling*, vol. 11, no. 1, January 1983, pp 21-34.
- 6 These figures exclude leavers who had taken Highers courses at school, who comprised only a small proportion of entrants to special programmes.
- 7 Manpower Services Commission, *Review of Fourth Year of Special Programmes*, 1982.
- 8 B G M Main and D Raffe, "Determinants of employment and unemployment among school leavers: evidence from the 1979 survey of Scottish school leavers", *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 30, no. 1, February 1983, pp 1-17.

Workers' involvement in a changing world

Quality Circles provide a further opportunity for workers to become involved in matters that have a bearing on their jobs. They are one of the ways in which workers can become involved in change and in commitment to better performance.

It is thought that QCs can therefore be part of a broader long-term strategy for economic change and the quality of working life.

The Department of Employment's Work Research Unit which aims to encourage organisations implementing changes to improve the quality of working life, recently organised a conference on Small Group Activities—Quality Circles, which was sponsored by the National Economic Development Office.

Opening the conference the Department's Minister of State Mr Michael Alison said that at the time he became chairman of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction which guides the activities of the Work Research Unit a widespread interest in Quality Circles was becoming apparent.

Among a number of factors which were then cited to account for Japan's economic success was the small group activity called Quality Circles. It was generally claimed that this was making a major contribution to their quality standards and efficiency.

He made clear his own commitment to the idea of Tripartite Steering arrangements in appropriate initiatives. He continued, "It is important to say this because trade unions, employers and Government all have interests in the matters being discussed at this conference. The change process can only be fully effective if all interest groups are committed to it."

"Because our roles are different, the contributions we each make to this process will also be different. But to be successful our separate efforts must be in accord and be mutually acceptable. And we must always remember that in the end the key person is the individual worker and that his or her attitude is crucial."

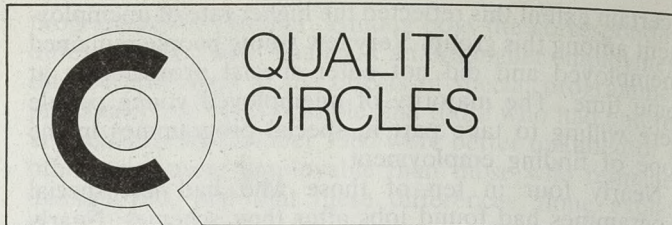
Mr Alison went on, "The Government believes that the establish-

ment of Quality Circles is primarily a matter for industry. Above all, we recognise the voluntary nature of the concept. Those who have tried to impose Quality Circles have failed both in that endeavour and in the broader goals they had in taking that route.

"The Government also recognises that changes of this nature do not happen by chance. Some help and encouragement are needed which can usually be provided by a third party. We look to the Economic Development Committees and Sector Working Parties under the auspices of the National Economic Development Office, and the Work Research Unit, to provide



Delegates at the QC conference.



Improvements at work

Quality Circles are small groups of employees who meet regularly to solve problems and to find ways of improving aspects of their work. They were developed in Japan and spread in recent years throughout the United States and western countries. In September 1982, the National Society of Quality Circles was formed in the UK to bring together organisations which operate or are about to operate QCs. The circles are said to benefit both the organisation and the employees who could find added interest in their work.

Participation in change

Quality of working life (QWL) is a broad expression which covers a wide variety of programmes, techniques, relationships and practices which are being increasingly introduced by participative means. Because the QC concept is compatible with QWL philosophy it can be an integral part of a wider QWL approach to organisational change.

such encouragement and assistance."

The two bodies had worked closely together. NEDO had been primarily concerned with publicising Quality Circles and the Work Research Unit more with developing the concept. He continued:

"Government can help by providing funds for events such as this, and for research and development. It can also give backing to new enterprises or new initiatives. Information technology is one area, for example, where the Government has been particularly active."

"But the question arises of whether there is also a role for legislation. The law is undoubtedly

one of the most important tools which Government can use to bring about change. But the role of the law is limited. It is at its most effective, for example, when it sets limits on unacceptable practices and behaviour. But it cannot perform miracles. It cannot change overnight attitudes which have grown up over generations."

Nevertheless the most recent Employment Act required that the annual reports of all companies with more than 250 employees would, in respect of their financial years starting on or after January 1 this year, be required to contain a statement concerning the introduction, maintenance or development of arrangements designed to involve employees. This modest change in the law would mean that companies would have to show they had at least considered their policies on employee involvement.

He went on: "This conference will highlight some of the options that are available to involve workers. But it will also demonstrate that such initiatives are not easy. The economic and social advantage of successful employee involvement are now clear but for one reason or another these ideas are not universally accepted nor practised within British industry and commerce. This conference will I hope help to make progress in this direction."

The Minister stressed, "The factor which is regarded as vitally important in any successful change



Mr Michael Alison MP.



Mr Reg Sell and Mr Dick Fletcher.



Mr Brian Bartlett.

process is: there must be support and commitment from senior management, and, where appropriate, from trade unions. This will mean action as well as words. In many cases considerable shifts in attitudes and fundamental changes in behaviour by both will be needed.

"One concern of the Government which has particular relevance to Quality Circles and employee involvement is the matter of quality itself."

He illustrated the inter-relatedness of standards, quality and international competitiveness with Quality Circles and worker involvement by briefly describing a visit to a commercial vehicle manufacturer. Some time previously management found that achievement of quality standards was higher in one section than in another similar section.

A Work Research Unit survey report showed that a Quality control programme worked best in the section where quality was not just a matter for experts; it was everybody's business.

There was total support and encouragement for quality improvement from management and the trade unions. Quality Circles were used to find solutions to quality problems.

And above all, there was a management style that encouraged employee involvement. During the visit he particularly noted this tremendous team spirit and the determination to succeed. He said, "But if we are to succeed with the aim set out in the White Paper—to increase the efficiency of British industry and thereby strengthen its international competitiveness, we need to deepen our efforts at improving productivity and quality. Quality Circles and other similar small group activities can help to improve the quality of our expertise and the development of our manufacturing capability. Our future industrial, economic and social prosperity depends on united efforts."

The Minister made reference to Mr Dick Fletcher of J Wedgewood & Sons Limited, who was already on record as having said that the real

reason why Wedgewood introduced Quality Circles had been for the survival of the company. And they had been remarkably successful.

He said, "Involving people does a number of varied things: it provides them with greater scope to contribute to profitability; it leads to job security; and it improves the quality of their working lives. Each is sufficient justification for involvement; together they can begin to move the economic mountain."



The conference chairman Mr Reg Sell, Work Research Unit, opening the proceedings said that the aim was to look at Quality Circles to see what made them a success or failure.

Mr Brian Bartlett, Bristol Polytechnic, the first speaker looked at the state of the art in Britain. He explained he had contacted 105 companies to find out what sort of things differentiated between a QC's success and failure. Although a number of people were convinced of the value of QCs as a result of going to seminars, they found on return to their company that they were not able to convince managerial colleagues. Some said they would like to see the introduction of QCs but felt there was not enough going for it at the company to make a start. A minority group said, "We thought about it but couldn't see benefits", while a few explicitly said they did not want the extra work.

Companies, however, who had introduced QCs and found advantages, were using it as a way of saving money. The main purpose of other companies was to get a long-term programme going which would lead ultimately to participation in problem solving. No obvious pattern on regularity of QC meetings was apparent; meetings held weekly or fortnightly usually lasted an hour at no particular time of day. QC participants comprised the committed enthusiasts, those who see it as part of their job and the minority who wondered why it had been passed to them to do.

Where the latter approach was found the QCs usually failed, he said.

Mr Bartlett stressed that as far as management was concerned they needed not only to believe in QCs but to show a willingness to commit company resources. From the floor a QC consultant said it was important to put QCs in the right perspective—it was important not to apply pressure on people to carry out the tasks—the application of QCs should be on a voluntary basis. A number of companies had broken this rule and were not operating QCs in the true sense.

Discussions ensued on the possible conflict between rewarding Quality Circles and suggestion schemes. A consultant said that rewards to QCs could lead to a lot of problems if some companies pay the circles directly and others do not. He personally believed that direct payments to Circles was totally alien to the whole philosophy of Quality Circles. The object of the QC was to try to develop within people a sense of corporate identity to enable them and the rest of the work force to work towards the company's future success and survival. This could not be achieved by treating one group of people differently to another.

"What we are really trying to do is to get people to become managers at their own level within the organisation," the consultant said. Suggestion schemes ran side by side with QCs. Delegates heard that the Japanese operate a QC reward system which takes the form of gifts of text books and parties. The problem in this country was not will we but how will we implement rewards.

A delegate involved in training Quality Circles in the clothing industry said that the groups didn't work: people had been trained to work on an individual piece work basis which militated against a group work system. This reflected society in Britain since it valued individual effort much more than group effort. Current QCs could be operating in those companies who were run in such a way that Circles worked. If this was so, only a few

companies would benefit unless there was a massive change in the way industry operated.

A trade unionist was pleased by the note struck by the Minister and impressed by the argument he made in relation to survival and Quality Circles. In making comparisons with Japan he said: "It should be borne in mind that their trade unions, unlike this country, are company based. The objectives of their trade union movement are almost synonymous with the interests of the company—which is not our experience".



Mr John Banks, of the Cranfield School of Management, spoke about the need for a national quality circle organisation in Britain.

The National Society of Quality Circles, he said, was formed in September 1982 to bring together organisations in the UK which operated or were about to operate QCs.

The aim is to "encourage the healthy development of QCs by combining the experience and energy of individual firms". He emphasised that it was a user organisation dedicated to helping companies get involved in and make use of QCs.

At this stage of its development it should be asked what needs it was meeting, were there other objectives and what was the best way to go about it.

The work of NEDO and the Work Research Unit of the Department of Employment had certainly helped to foster and promote the concept.

Turning to Japan, where QCs began, he said that in 1980, it had the third highest GNP in the world with a balance of trade surplus of 75 billion dollars and despite having no physical resources supported some 115 million people. Its industrial and GNP growth rate was double that of the United States.

The success of this thriving economy was partly due to their commitment to quality and part of that commitment resided in the fact that 10 million Japanese workers were



Mr John Banks.

members of a million QCS, he said. After the second world war, Japan, which had to import natural resources, raw materials and energy, realised it could not survive producing junk.

During the American occupation, many senior managers in major companies were replaced by younger men, who then scurried around the world looking for management techniques which would meet the Japanese traditions of work.

Eventually through a long process they discovered Quality Circles. During the 1950s the Japanese Union of Scientists and Engineers was formed to promote all sorts of quality control activities, and it had since become the umbrella organisation for them. At every stage of QC development, JUSAE was involved in training, publicity and promotion of total quality control and finally in 1960 the idea of quality circles, he said. JUSAE was still the leading authority for QCS.

Five years after the start of QCS in Japan, the Japanese started to talk to "Americans about their advantages." "At that time the Americans were not enthusiastic about the idea, especially from a nation they remembered for Pearl Harbour," he said.

But in 1973 a group from Lockheed Missiles, of California, went to Japan, looked at QCS and brought the idea back. It soon spread throughout the United States.

There was now an American organisation called the International Association of Quality Circles, which had grown from 850 members to 5,000 members in two years, as well as a monthly magazine, *Quality Circle Digest*.

This showed the role of a national organisation in the growth of QCS but national support for QCS in Britain had not really happened. It was an open question as to whether we should get behind a national organisation, he declared.

There were four factors which indicated that something should be done in the area of participation.

"When we look at the controversy of employee participation,

it is important to look at two kinds—indirect (or representative) participation where people have more say through representatives about what happens in their company at company level, and, secondly, direct employee participation where people have more say about what happens at job level through relationships with their foreman or immediate supervisor. Direct employee participation is the kind in which QCS fit," he said.

As pressure begins to build up with micro-processor technology, there would be more, not less, need for quality, involvement and employee participation in decision making. The people who would be most affected by political and economic decisions should have a role in making those decisions.

Quality circle involvement was part of the democratic imperative which the EC had urged for many years, he continued.

Within a few months the climate in Britain would be very good for talking about employee involvement, industrial democracy and Quality Circles. It would be a good time for a national organisation to begin a debate about whether there should be a national umbrella group and how this group should be formed.

Another area was the coming general election either this year or next. He expected that all the major political parties would make statements about employee participation in their manifestos, as they had for previous elections.

"This will help an environment for a debate on the need for quality circles and the need for a national organisation," he said.

He saw the role of quality circles fitting into a national framework quite easily.

The need for an industrial participation association, he said, called for a code of practice which would include the development of direct involvement at the work place. That was what quality circles was all about, he declared.

"From the context of the network of QCS that already exist, there is a growing need for some sort of inter-action, some exchange. This exchange might well be a national organisation. It is not my job to make judgements but to get people thinking and talking about this," he said.



Mrs Dianne Moore, who rejoices in the title of Quality of Working Life Facilitator at May & Baker, said that the participative programme in her company was built on the

existing management-union structure.

May and Baker has major sites at Dagenham, Norwich, Manchester and Ongar, employing a total of about 4,500 people.

They introduced Quality Circles in January 1980, initially in production and then in stores, transport, workshops, laboratories and offices. During the first 18 months the results were very encouraging, she said. So the company expanded the principles of participation into areas of major change. They therefore turned to the concept of Quality of Working Life.

These principles, Mrs Moore said, not only benefit an organisation, but improve the quality of working life for its employees.

One of M & B's first task forces was set up to accommodate alterations to an established chemical manufacturing process. So the people on the team consisted of design engineers, process investigators, maintenance engineers as well as chemists, supervisors and chemical operators who would run the plant.

Within the company Quality Circles and task forces could deal with major changes such as alterations to an established chemical process, relocation of premises to green field sites, job and system redesign and the introduction of new technology.

Mrs Moore said the first priority was to gain the co-operation of the unions. They agreed to the setting up of a central committee to co-ordinate and monitor the OWL programme.

The central committee, of which she was a member, consisted of three company executives, three managers and six trade union representatives.

They set up three task forces—to deal with changing a chemical process, the design and building of a £7 million sterile product facility, both at Dagenham, and the first stage of design and development of a new agro-chemical formulation and packaging site, covering ten acres at Norwich.

The central committee provided basic objectives and terms of reference, which were:

- to identify the way the job was done at present;

- to identify the job characteristics which employees desired, involving basic ergonomics, communications and improved job design and work content;

- to quantify and qualify the suggestions for improving the present system;

- to find the best fit between what technology required and what the employees required;

- to prepare a final report of recommendations and comments to the central committee.

It was then decided to bring the Quality Circle programme under the overall principles of the Quality of Working Life and therefore under the wing of the central committee.

Mrs Moore said that she was appointed as full-time company facilitator with responsibility for the promotion and progress of Quality Circles and task forces in the UK. She reported to the production director who was also chairman of the central committee.

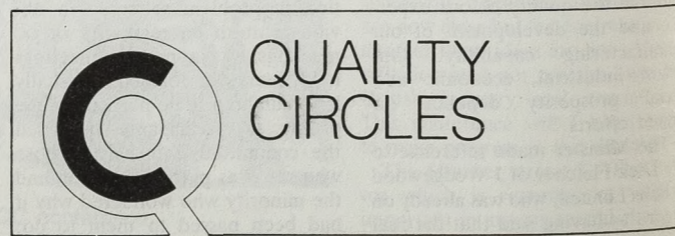
Local steering committees consisting of middle managers and local trade unions were set up to bring support to the participative programme closer to the teams.

These steering committees were responsible to the central committee for initiating, promoting and developing QCS and TFS in their sectors.

Suggestions on major job redesign matters involving conditions of employment would be dealt with under the normal management-union machinery.

Finally she stressed that teams themselves should consult with their colleagues at all times and report back on progress. The central committee also needed to keep all its employees informed.

Summing up she said that M & B felt that the introduction of participative techniques had been worthwhile. "We've learnt from our mistakes because it is a learning process and it takes time. We intend to expand our Quality Circle and task force programme to all areas so that eventually they will become an integral part of our organisation," she said.



LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Summary

The latest Treasury forecast, issued with the Budget on March 15, expects a growth rate of 2 per cent for the UK economy in 1983. Some increase in world activity during 1983 is likely, following reductions in interest rates and inflation (particularly in the United States), helped by lower oil prices.

There have recently been pointers to a probable upturn developing in the UK. On the demand side, there have been markedly higher levels of car registrations and housing starts with retail sales remaining high. After an initial drawing down of stocks, there are indications that output is now rising in certain industries, and imports of industrial materials have increased.

Short-time working has been a little lower in December and January. Vacancies in recent months have shown some signs of edging upwards. The rate of increase in unemployment has fluctuated and, although lower in February, looks not to have been changing much for some time. Employment continued to fall in the fourth quarter of 1982, but at a somewhat slower rate than in the previous quarter, though the decline in manufacturing employment has remained substantial.

The underlying increase in average earnings continued to fall in January, reflecting pay settlements currently being implemented at generally lower levels than a year earlier. Although the 12-monthly change in the Retail Prices Index rose to 5.3 per cent in February, the rate of inflation is predicted by the Treasury to fall further, to 4 per cent by May.

Economic background

The Treasury Budget forecast issued on March 15, predicted a growth rate of 2 per cent in 1983, a slightly higher rate than previously forecast in the Autumn Statement. Output in the manufacturing sector is thought likely to rise at much the same rate as growth in the rest of the economy. An increase of 2½ per cent in consumers' expenditure in 1983, combined with a small

rise in the volume of stocks and faster growth of exports, were expected to be the main contributors to increased activity. The annual rate of inflation was forecast to rise slightly, to 6 per cent by the end of this year, as the effects of a lower exchange rate are absorbed.

Other recent economic forecasts, but made before the Budget, also continue to see the prospect of a modest recovery in activity this year, ranging from rates of growth of 1.4 per cent (from the National Institute for Economic and Social Research) to 3.3 per cent (Liverpool University).

The CSO's latest cyclical indicators point to a continuing upswing in the business cycle; coincident and forward-looking composite indices have all increased in the latest few months.

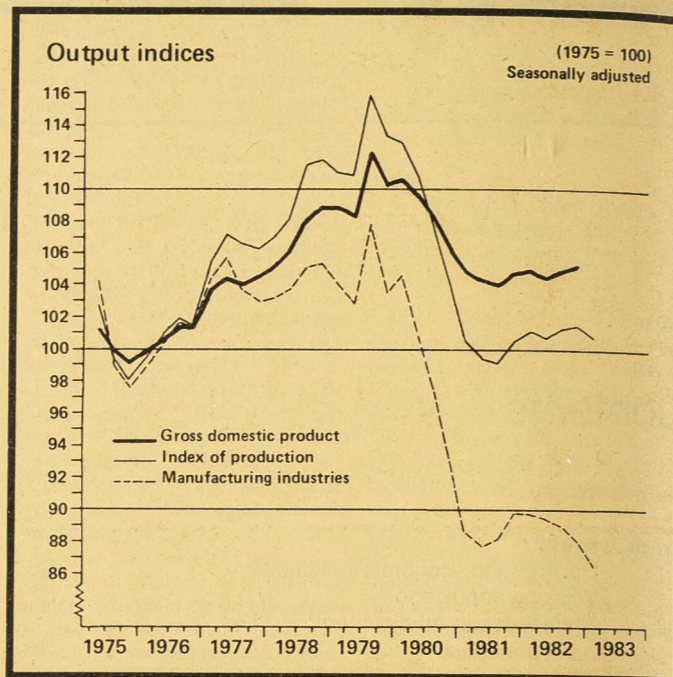
The Budget included a number of incentives to industry; in particular, aid to small firms and high technology subsidies. Personal tax allowances and tax thresholds were increased by more than the amount required to allow for inflation over the past year, and by more than the increases proposed for excise duties.

GDP (output), on provisional estimates, was up a little in the fourth quarter. Activity again increased in the oil and gas extraction sector and in the distributive and motor trades, offsetting the continuing decline in manufacturing output.

The index of industrial production held steady in the fourth quarter, little changed from its level a year earlier. Manufacturing output fell by 1 per cent in the fourth quarter and was 2¾ per cent lower than a year earlier. However a 2½ per cent increase in manufacturing production was recorded between December and January, more than offsetting a substantial reduction in the output of the gas, electricity and water supply industries.

There are other indications of increased activity: imports of basic materials and capital goods rose in volume terms by 7½ per cent and 6 per cent respectively in the three months to January; and there was a limited improvement in the output of consumer goods industries in the fourth quarter of 1982.

On the demand side, consum-



ers' expenditure rose by 1 per cent in the fourth quarter. In January and February retail sales remained around the high November level, and in the three months to February were 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. New car registrations were 27 per cent higher, in the three months to February, than at the same time last year. The number of housing starts rose sharply in January, and in the three months to January were 6 per cent up on the same period a year earlier.

Direct investment by manufacturing industry continued to decline slowly in the fourth quarter and this trend is expected to persist for some time. Investment by the distributive and service industries, on the other hand, was little changed in the fourth quarter, but the recent upward trend is expected to continue in 1983.

Provisional estimates of the volume of stocks held by manufacturing industries and distributive trades suggest further substantial destocking in the fourth quarter.

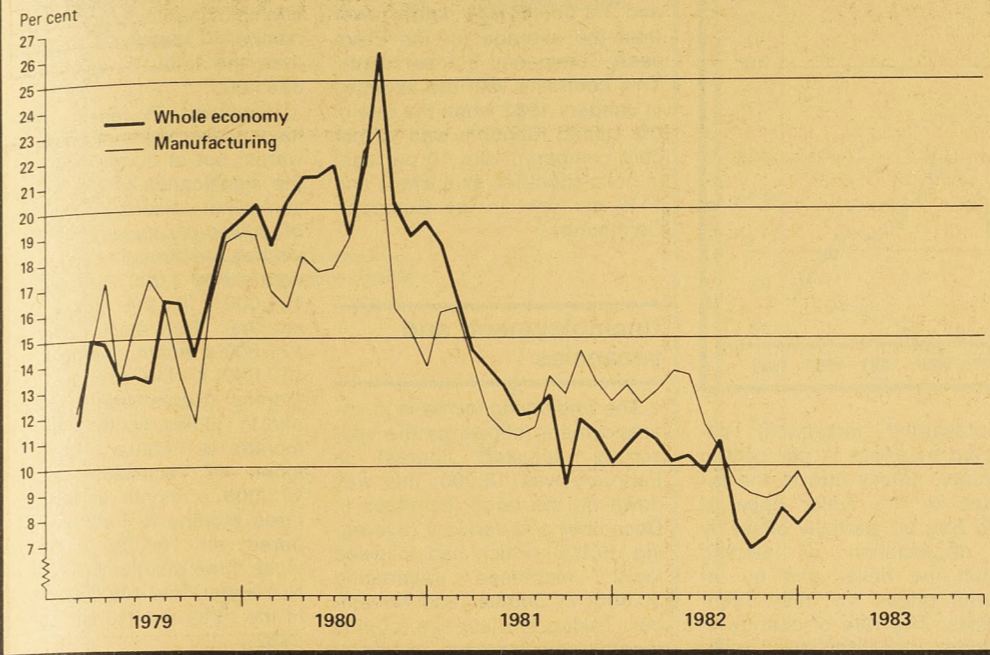
During the banking month of February, it is provisionally estimated that all three measures of the money supply remained within the target growth range of 8-12 per cent set a year before.

The clearing banks reduced their base rates on Budget day by ½ per cent to 10½ per cent. The target range for money supply growth remains unchanged at 7-11 per cent in 1983-84 and 6-10 per cent in 1984-85. There was a revised forecast, however, for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement of £8.2 billion in 1983-84 and £7 billion in 1984-85. The likely outturn for 1982-83 was seen as around £7½ billion.

The fall in sterling's effective exchange rate slowed to 1 per cent in February, weakening particularly in the last week of the month as a result of uncertainties surrounding further falls in oil prices. This slow decline continued into March, with no immediate change in trend resulting from the OPEC agreement of March 14 or from the Budget. By the end of February, the effective exchange rate had fallen by 13 per cent from its level at the beginning of November.

The current account of the balance of payments was estimated to be in surplus by £1,246 million in the three months to January 1983, slightly down on the surplus of £1,264 million over the previous three months. The volume of exports in the latest three months rose by 3½ per cent and was 2½ per cent higher

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



than a year earlier. Imports were 2 per cent higher in volume than in the previous three months, at about the same level as a year earlier.

The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments was predicted in the Budget forecast to fall to £1½ billion in 1983, compared with £4 billion in 1982. Imports are likely to rise faster than exports as domestic demand rises and stockbuilding resumes.

World outlook

The average level of output in OECD countries fell slightly in 1982 compared with 1981, with GDP down by about ½ per cent. The poor performance in 1982 has been attributed mainly to the depressing effects of generally high interest rates. By the end of the year, however, interest rates had fallen considerably from their

peak levels in most countries, and this fall and lower oil prices seem likely to exert a favourable impact on activity in 1983.

Signs of an upturn in the US economy are now becoming clearer. Recovery is likely to spread to Western Europe towards the end of the year, while the continuing growth in Japan is expected to accelerate slightly.

The February National Institute Review predicted average OECD growth of 1½ per cent in 1983 and 2½-3 per cent in 1984. This growth forecast implies substantial further increases in unemployment this year. The National Institute predicts that the rise in unemployment may flatten out in the US and unemployment may begin to fall during 1983. In Western Europe, on the other hand, unemployment is thought likely to continue rising into 1984.

The weakness of the labour market has been reflected in substantially reduced wage settlements during 1982. These,

together with depressed commodity prices, contributed to marked falls in the rate of inflation. In OECD countries consumer price inflation averaged 8 per cent in 1982, compared with 10½ per cent in 1981. The National Institute forecast average rises in consumer prices of 6½-7 per cent in 1983 in the OECD, and 6 per cent in 1984.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January 1983 was about 7¾ per cent, compared with about 8 per cent in the year to December and about 8½ per cent in the year to November. The gradual fall in the annual increase in recent months reflects the extent to which pay settlements currently being implemented are at generally lower levels than a year earlier. The index has been revised this month to reflect changes in the relative numbers employed in different industries, and this has reduced a little the estimated increase in average earnings in the year to January because of the slightly greater weight now given to service industries.

The actual increase in the year to January (8½ per cent) was, on balance, inflated by temporary factors. Substantial amounts of back-pay (especially for nurses) inflated the increase by about 1 percentage point. Variations in the timing of annual pay settle-

ments and seasonal bonuses depressed the increase by about ¼ percentage point as there were rather more delays in implementing pay settlements in January 1983 (for example, in respect of NHS groups other than nurses and the railways) than in January 1982 (for example, in respect of coal mining). On balance, the underlying increase in the year to January (7¾ per cent) was about ¾ per cent below the actual increase.

The underlying monthly increase in average earnings in the three months to January was ½ per cent.

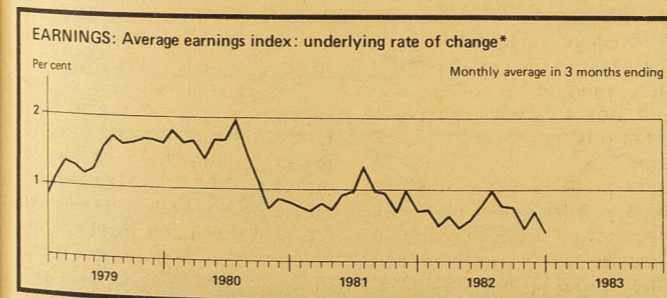
In manufacturing and index of production industries the underlying increase in average earnings over the year to January was 8½ per cent. For the index of production industries the net effect of temporary factors was slightly to inflate the actual increase, as the effect of coalminers having been paid their annual settlement increase earlier than in the previous year was somewhat greater than the effects of the water dispute. In the three months to January, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 4.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Retail prices

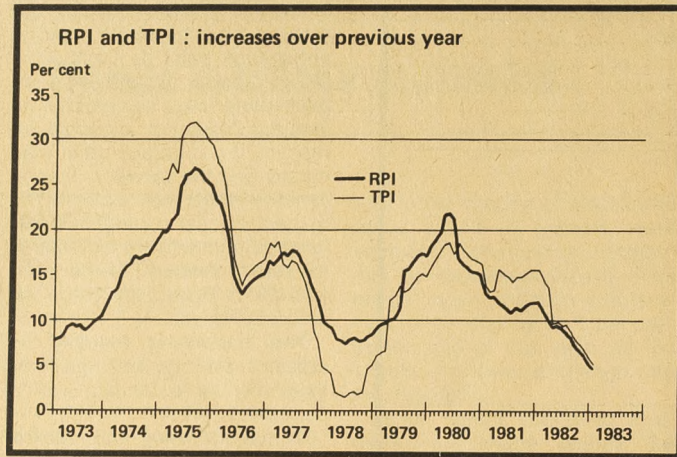
The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-monthly change in the retail prices index (RPI), was 5.3 per cent in February, compared with 4.9 per cent in January, 5.4 per cent in December and 11.0 per cent in February 1982. The somewhat higher 12-month rate in February is a temporary unevenness in the series. This reflects the replacement, in the 12-month comparison, of the very small movement in prices between January and February last year by the increase of 0.4 per cent in February this year.

In his Budget speech on March 15, the Chancellor indicated that he expected the increase in retail prices over the 12 months to May 1983 to be in the region of 4 per cent. The Budget measures are expected to add about 0.4 per cent to the RPI from April; there will be no effect on the March index. This compares with an effect of about ¾ per cent from the 1982 Budget, mainly reflected in the March and April indices. There are also indications that there will be lower increases in April this year, than in 1982, in local authority rates and in electricity charges.

Between January and February 1983 the index went up by 0.4 per cent compared with a



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



negligible increase during the corresponding period a year earlier. The main price increases contributing to the change were for outer clothing, cigarettes, alcoholic drink, motor vehicles and fresh fruit. Prices for meat and eggs fell slightly.

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

The tax and price index rose by 5.7 per cent in the year to February, 0.4 percentage points more than the corresponding increase in the RPI, to stand at 171.6 (January 1978 = 100).

Input prices (that is the prices of materials and fuels purchased by

manufacturing industries) decreased by about 3/4 per cent in February, mostly due to the reduction in the dollar price of North Sea oil, partially offset by the depreciation of sterling against the dollar and by increased prices for other commodities. The rate of change in the index measured over a 12-month period fell from about 9 1/4 per cent in January to 8 per cent in February.

Manufacturers' selling prices (as measured by the wholesale prices index for home sales) rose by about 1/2 per cent between January and February. The 12-monthly change in this index fell to about 7 per cent in February from 7 1/2 per cent in January.

At the beginning of 1983 the rate of inflation in the United

Kingdom was 1.5 percentage points lower than the average for all OECD countries (6.4 per cent) and 3.2 percentage points lower than the average for the European Community 8.1 per cent). This contrasts with the situation in January 1982 when the rate in the United Kingdom was 12 per cent compared with 10 per cent in OECD countries as a whole and 11 1/2 per cent in the European Community.

Unemployment* and vacancies

The underlying increase in unemployment (shown by the seasonally adjusted figures) in February was 18,000; this was down on the large increases in December and January (averaging 39,000) which had followed lower increases (averaging 20,000) in October and November. Taking the last five months together the increase averaged 27,000 a month, compared with 31,000 in the third quarter of 1982 and 28,000 in the second quarter. The underlying position has probably not been changing much for some time.

The recorded total decreased by 26,000 in February to 3,199,000, reflecting a fall of 29,000 from seasonal influences, a decrease of 14,000 in school leavers, and the underlying (seasonally adjusted) increase of 18,000.

The February total included 124,000 school leavers, compared with 138,000 in January and 111,000 (estimated) in February 1982; the decrease of 14,000 between January and February compared with a decrease of 16,000 for the same period last year.

The number of people covered by special employment measures at the end of January was 621,000, having fallen by 22,000 since December. The decrease was mainly due to fewer numbers

on the Young Workers Scheme and on the Youth Opportunities Programme. The effect on the unemployment count, which for a number of reasons is much less than the total, is estimated at 355,000.

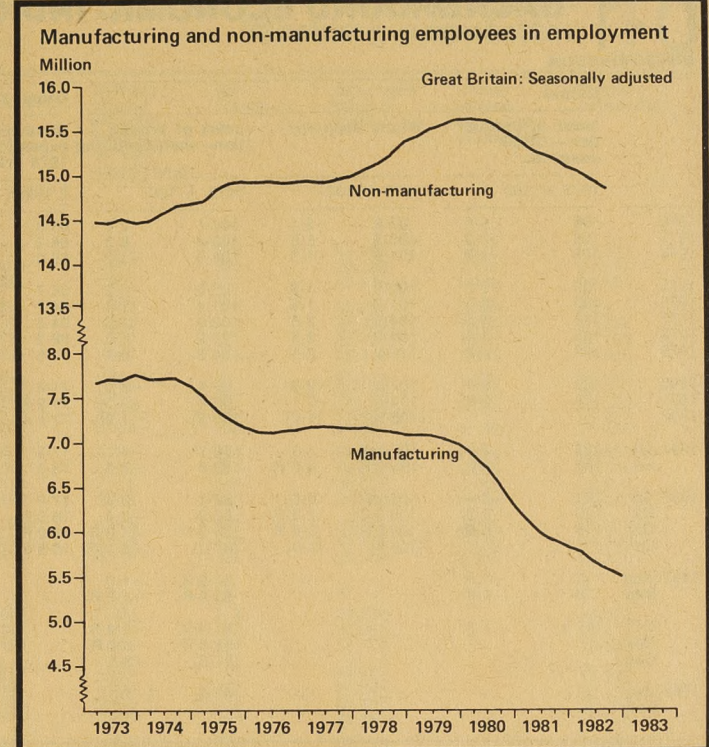
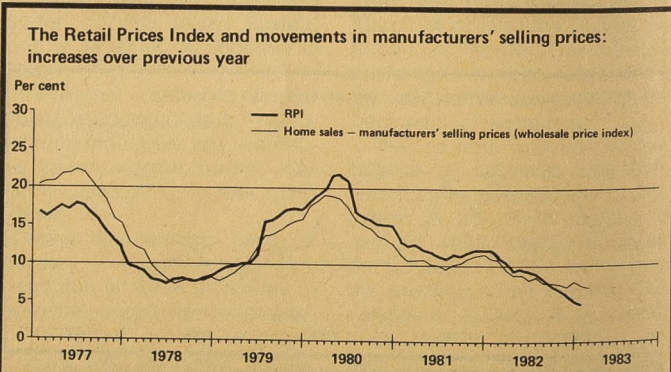
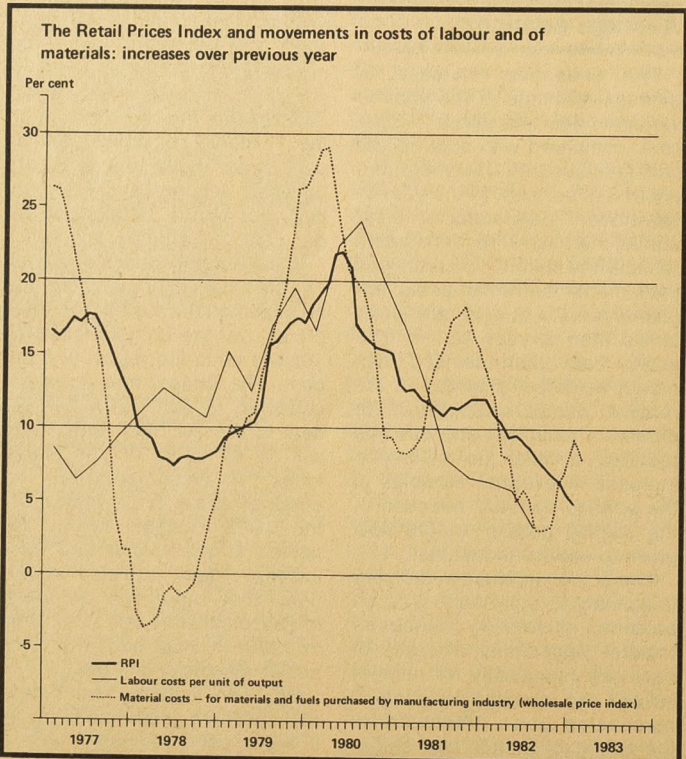
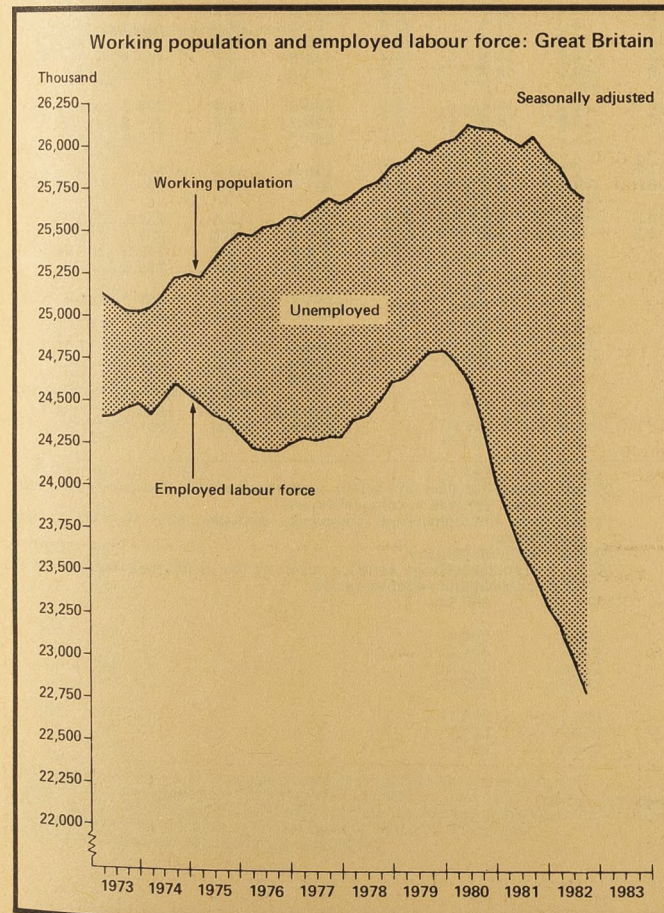
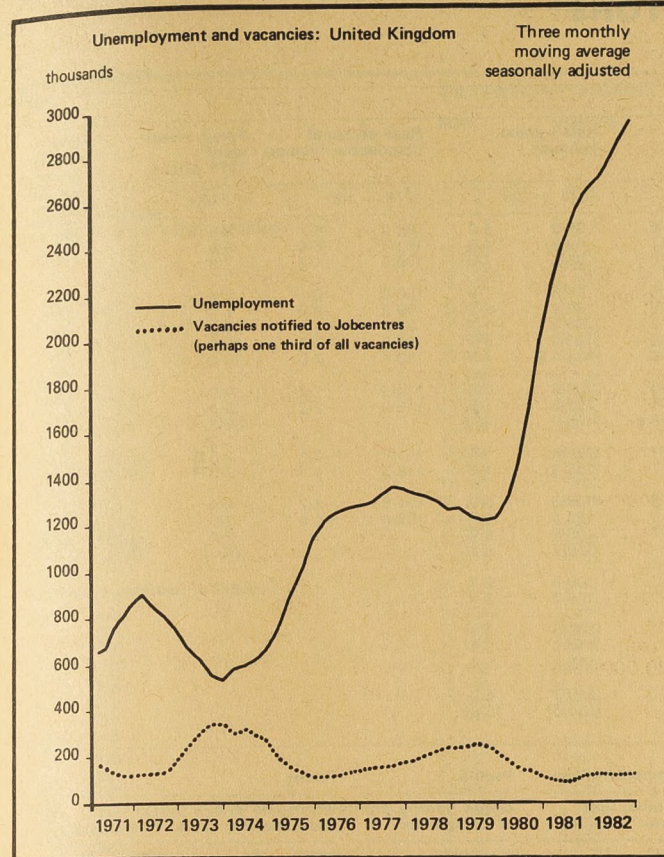
Vacancies in recent months have shown signs of edging upwards, but at current low levels the significance of this remains somewhat uncertain. The stock of unfilled vacancies held at Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) increased by 2,000 in February to 124,000. In the latest three months the stock averaged 121,000 a month, compared with 112,000 in the previous three months (September–November) and 111,000 a month in the three months to February 1982. The inflow of vacancies averaged 173,000 a month in the latest three months to February compared with 161,000 in the previous three months (September–November) and 166,000 a month in the three months to February 1982.

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

The regional pattern in the latest three months, compared with the previous three months, shows an above-average increase in the seasonally-adjusted percentage rate for Northern Ireland (+0.6 percentage points). In all other regions the increases were close to the national average (+0.4 percentage points).

International comparisons of unemployment show that most countries have experienced increases in unemployment over the past year. The recent increases in the seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three

* New basis (claimants).



months) are: the Netherlands (+1.0 percentage points), Ireland (+0.9), Germany and the United Kingdom (both +0.4), Canada (+0.3) and Japan and the United States (both +0.1). There were falls in unemployment in Austria (-0.4), Belgium (-0.2) and France (-0.1).

Information on the age of the unemployed and the duration of their unemployment is available for January and shows that the number unemployed for more than a year was 1,107,000, compared with 1,029,000 in October. The number aged under 25 was 1,226,000, compared with 1,196,000 in October, those in the prime age group, 25–54, 1,494,000 compared with 1,375,000 and those aged 55 and over 505,000 compared with 477,000.

Employment

The first indications for total employment (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter are that it fell by around 150,000; somewhat less than the decline of 192,000 in the third quarter. The deceleration occurred in service industries and some production industries, while the fall in manufacturing continued at about the same rate.

Figures for January available for manufacturing employment again show a substantial decline

(40,000 seasonally adjusted), following a decline of 31,000 a month in the fourth quarter.

Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing industries) was 9 1/2 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in January, much the same as in November and December, but slightly below the general level of 10 million hours over the previous year or so. Short-time working, however, fell to 1 3/4 million hours (not seasonally adjusted) in December and January, after having been rising moderately each month from August to November.

Industrial stoppages

The provisional number of working days in February lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes was 720,000. This is a little higher than the monthly average during 1982, of 660,000. Almost 80 per cent of the days lost during the month are accounted for by the national stoppage by workers in the water industry. The number of stoppages recorded as beginning in February continued low, and is provisionally estimated to be 64.

International comparisons of industrial dispute statistics are published in this issue of *Employment Gazette*. In 1981, the United Kingdom occupied a roughly middle-ranking position compared with other industrial countries.

0.1 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output		Demand						Stock building ⁹ 1975 prices						
	Index of production—OECD countries ¹	Whole economy ²	Index of production—manufacturing	Consumers' expenditure 1975 prices	Retail sales volume ¹	Real personal disposable income	Fixed investment ³ 1975 prices								
	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	£ billion	1978 = 100	1975 = 100	£ billion	£ billion							
1972	98	6.5	97.8	-3.1	100.1	2.7	63.3	6.0	95.2	5.0	95.2	8.7	9.6	1.4	-0.1
1973	108	10.2	103.5	5.8	108.4	8.3	66.3	4.7	99.6	4.6	101.4	6.5	8.9	-2.1	2.2
1974	109	0.9	101.9	-1.5	106.6	-1.7	65.0	-1.8	98.5	-1.0	100.5	-1.3	7.3	-2.1	1.4
1975	100	-8.3	100.0	-1.9	100.0	-6.2	64.7	-0.6	96.6	-1.8	100.0	-0.1	7.4	1.2	-1.5
1976	109	9.0	101.9	1.9	101.4	1.4	64.7	0.9	96.4	-0.1	99.2	-0.8	7.3	-1.3	0.7
1977	113	3.6	104.6	2.6	102.9	1.5	64.5	-0.3	98.3	-1.7	97.7	-1.5	7.9	9.1	1.1
1978	118	4.4	108.0	3.3	103.9	1.0	68.2	5.8	100.0	5.6	105.7	8.2	8.8	10.7	0.5
1979	123	4.2	110.3	2.1	104.3	0.4	71.6	4.9	104.3	4.6	113.1	7.0	10.0	12.8	1.1
1980	123	0.0	107.1	-2.9	95.4	-8.5	71.6	0.0	104.3	0.6	114.5	1.2	9.9	-0.9	-1.6
1981	124	0.8	104.8	-2.1	89.4	-6.3	71.9	-0.1	105.5	1.2	112.0	-2.2	9.4	-5.3	-1.3
1982	..	..	[105.8]	[1.0]	[88.3]	[-1.2]	72.6 e	0.9 e	108.2	(3)	..	..	[9.3]	[-1.1]	[-0.7]
1981 Q3	124	3.3	105.1 R	-1.0	89.7	-4.1	17.9	-0.7	105.4	1.1	111.6	-3.5	2.3 R	-8.0 R	-0.2
1981 Q4	123	0.0	105.3 R	0.6 R	89.6	-0.6	18.0	0.7	105.3	1.1	110.5	-4.4	2.3 R	-8.0 R	-0.2 R
1982 Q1	121	-2.4	105.2 R	0.6	89.3	0.3	17.9	0.6	106.5	0.0	111.5	-2.7	2.4	0.0 R	0.1
1982 Q2	120	-3.2	105.5 R	1.2 R	88.9	-0.4	18.0 R	0.0	106.8	1.7	109.4	-1.8	2.3	0.0	-0.1 R
1982 Q3	118	-4.8	105.9 R	0.8 R	88.0 R	-1.8 R	18.2 R	1.7	108.9	3.3	..	..	2.4	4.3 R	-0.3 R
1982 Q4	..	..	[106.4]	[1.0]	[87.2]	[-3.1] R	18.5 e	..	110.7	5.1	..	..	[2.3]	[0.0]	[-0.4]
1982 Aug	117	-4.8	..	..	87.9 R	-1.3	..	..	109.4	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1982 Sep	118	-4.8	..	..	88.0 R	-1.8 R	..	..	109.3	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1982 Oct	117 e	-4.9	..	..	87.4 R	-2.4 R	..	..	109.3	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1982 Nov	..	..	..	..	86.6 R	-3.2 R	..	..	110.0	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1982 Dec	..	..	..	..	[87.5]	-3.1	..	..	112.2	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1983 Jan	..	..	..	..	[89.5]	[-1.1]	..	..	110.1	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1983 Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[110.5]	[5.0]	..	..	..	..	..

	Visible trade		Balance of payments		Competitiveness		Profits		Prices						
	Export volume	Import volume	Current balance ⁹	Effective exchange rate ⁵	Relative unit labour costs ⁶	Gross trading profits of companies ⁷	Wholesale prices index ⁸	Materials and fuels	Home sales						
	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	£ billion	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	£ billion	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	1975 = 100						
1972	85.6	-0.3	95.2	11.3	0.2	123.3	-3.6	100.2	-1.7	7.7	16.6	44.4	4.5	62.1	5.3
1973	97.2	13.6	108.4	13.9	-1.0	111.8	-9.3	89.0	-11.2	8.8	15.2	58.8	32.4	66.7	7.4
1974	104.2	14.6	109.5	1.0	-3.3	108.3	-3.1	94.5	6.2	8.3	-5.7	86.8	47.6	81.8	22.6
1975	100.0	-4.0	100.0	-8.7	-1.5	100.0	-7.7	100.0	5.8	9.5	14.3	100.0	15.2	100.0	22.2
1976	109.9	9.9	105.8	5.8	-0.9	85.7	-14.3	93.9	-6.1	11.8	23.9	127.0	27.0	117.3	17.3
1977	118.4	7.7	107.7	1.8	..	81.2	5.3	90.2	3.9	15.7	33.0	145.6	14.6	140.5	19.8
1978	121.5	2.6	112.8	4.7	0.9	81.5	0.4	96.2	6.7	18.3	16.4	144.6	-0.7	153.3	9.1
1979	125.7	3.5	125.6	11.3	-0.9	87.3	7.1	111.5	15.9	18.7	2.2	167.6	15.9	172.0	12.2
1980	127.9 R	1.8	118.8 R	-5.4 R	2.9	96.1	10.1	136.6 R	22.5 R	18.8	0.5	200.9	19.9	200.0	16.3
1981	126.6 R	-1.0 R	118.6 R	-0.2 R	6.0 R	95.3	-1.2	145.2	6.3 R	18.6	-0.1	228.2	13.6	221.3	10.6
1982	128.9 R	1.8 R	125.8 R	6.1 R	4.7 R	90.7	-4.8	..	..	..	..	243.5	6.7	240.2	8.6
1981 Q3	127.6 R	2.0 R	129.5 R	11.8 R	0.3 R	90.6	-6.3	139.1 R	-0.9 R	4.6	9.5	235.9	16.9	224.1	10.1
1981 Q4	131.0 R	3.6 R	125.0 R	12.2 R	1.4 R	89.7	-10.5	139.5 R	-7.2 R	5.2	13.0	237.3	16.7	229.2	11.2
1982 Q1	127.5 R	4.7 R	125.5 R	20.2 R	0.6 R	91.2	-10.1	140.8 R	-9.7 R	5.2	20.9	238.2	11.4	234.3	10.3
1982 Q2	131.4 R	4.5 R	130.2 R	14.0 R	0.9	90.3	-7.7	141.1 R	-4.7 R	5.6	21.7	240.0	6.3	238.2	8.5
1982 Q3	125.1 R	-2.0 R	123.7 R	-4.5 R	1.2 R	91.5	1.0	..	..	..	..	244.9	3.8	242.0	8.0
1982 Q4	131.4 R	-0.3 R	124.0 R	-0.8 R	2.0	89.1	-0.1	..	..	..	..	251.7	6.1	246.8	7.7
1982 Aug	118.3 R	-2.4 R	121.1 R	-4.7 R	0.3 R	91.5	-2.0	..	..	..	..	244.1	4.7	241.7	8.2
1982 Sep	130.7 R	-2.5 R	126.1 R	-6.4	0.5	91.7	-1.0	..	..	..	..	245.6	3.7	243.2	8.0
1982 Oct	126.8 R	-3.8 R	125.8 R	-4.5 R	[0.5]	92.5	3.1	..	..	..	..	246.9	3.3	245.1	7.7
1982 Nov	132.4 R	-1.0 R	122.5 R	-2.3 R	[0.8] R	89.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	252.6	4.5	246.5	7.6
1982 Dec	135.0 R	-0.3 R	123.8 R	-1.3 R	[0.7] R	85.4	-0.1	..	..	..	..	255.6	6.1	[248.9]	7.7
1983 Jan	121.0	2.5	134.3	0.4	[-0.3]	81.9	-5.6	..	..	..	..	[261.1] R	7.9	[250.1] R	7.6
1983 Feb	..	..	..	..	..	80.7	-11.8	..	..	..	..	[259.2]	[8.4]	[251.1]	[7.5]

Notes: * For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
 † not seasonally adjusted.
 (1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
 (2) GDP at factor cost.
 (3) Manufacturing, distributive and service industries (excluding shipping).
 (4) Manufacturing and distribution.
 (5) 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.
 (8) Manufacturing industry.
 (9) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1

Working population THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)||	HM Forces [‡]	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding students ^{**}	Working population	
	Male	Female	All						
A. UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1978	June	13,390	9,387	22,777	1,904	318	24,999	1,343	26,342
	Sep	13,459	9,447	22,906	1,903	320	25,129	1,418	26,547
	Dec	13,466	9,588	23,055	1,903	317	25,275	1,280	26,555
1979	Mar	13,373	9,501	22,873	1,903	315	25,091	1,320	26,411
	Jun	13,449	9,658	23,107	1,903	314	25,324	1,235	26,559
	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	13,260	9,588	22,848	1,984	321	25,153	1,376	26,529
	Jun	13,234	9,620	22,854	2,011	323	25,188	1,513	26,701
	Sep	13,098	9,516	22,614	2,037	332	24,983	1,891	26,874
	Dec R	12,832	9,432	22,264	2,064	334	24,662	2,100	26,762
1981	Mar	12,560	9,236	21,797	2,091	334	24,222	2,334	26,556
	Jun	12,446	9,255	21,701	2,118	334	24,153	2,395	26,548
	Sep	12,387	9,227	21,614	2,118	335	24,067	2,749	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
	Jun R	11,977	9,114	21,091	2,118	324	23,533	2,770	26,303
	Sep R	11,912	9,032	20,943	2,118	323	23,384	3,066	26,450
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1978	June	R 13,389	R 9,373	R 22,762	1,904	318	R 24,984	R 1,343	R 26,376
	Sep	13,400	9,440	22,840	1,903	320	25,063	1,417	26,480
	Dec	13,452	9,538	22,990	1,903	317	25,210	1,280	26,590
1979	Mar	13,442	9,571	23,013	1,903	315	25,231	1,320	26,551
	Jun	13,446	9,641	23,087	1,903	314	25,304	1,235	26,539
	Sep	13,443	9,665	23,108	1,930	319	25,357	1,292	26,585
	Dec	13,405	9,688	23,093	1,957	319	25,369	1,261	26,645
1980	Mar	13,330	9,660	22,990	1,984	321	25,295	1,376	26,666
	Jun	13,231	9,600	22,831	2,011	323	25,165	1,513	26,748
	Sep	13,034	9,508	22,542	2,037	332	24,911	1,891	26,732
	Dec	12,824	9,386	22,210	2,064	334	24,608	2,100	26,719
1981	Mar	12,629	9,308	21,937	2,091	334	24,362	2,334	26,690
	Jun	12,441	9,233	21,674	2,118	334	24,126	2,603	26,730
	Sep	12,321	9,218	21,539	2,118	335	23,992	2,749	26,741
	Dec	12,177	9,171	21,348	2,118	332	23,798	2,764	26,569
1982	Mar	12,091	9,149	21,240	2,118	328	23,686	2,821	26,500
	Jun	11,969	9,091	21,060	2,118	324	23,502	2,770	26,360
	Sep	11,844	9,022	20,866	2,118	323	23,307	3,066	26,301
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1978	June	13,101	9,173	22,273	1,843	318	24,434	1,282	25,716
	Sep	13,169	9,229	22,398	1,842	320	24,560	1,351	25,911
	Dec	13,176	9,366	22,542	1,842	317	24,701	1,222	25,923
1979	Mar	13,085	9,278	22,363	1,842	315	24,520	1,261	25,781
	Jun	13,160	9,433	22,593	1,842	314	24,749	1,175	25,924
	Sep	13,220	9,448	22,668	1,869	319	24,856	1,226	26,082
	Dec	13,132	9,510	22,642					

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Index of Production Industries II-XXI		Manufacturing industries III-XIX		Service Industries XXII-XXVII*		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
		All employees	Seasonally adjusted †	All employees	Seasonally adjusted †	All employees	Seasonally adjusted †	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	
1978	April	9,017	9,060	7,119	7,151					350	675	39	438	467	925	148	750	173
	May	9,011	9,046	7,109	7,140					350	675	40	438	463	924	148	748	173
	June	22,273	9,023	9,038	7,117	12,878	12,849	373	351	682	40	438	458	923	149	749	173	
	July		9,060	9,033	7,146	7,129				349	693	40	441	457	922	149	752	173
	Aug		9,057	9,026	7,143	7,121				346	695	40	444	456	922	150	754	173
	Sep	22,398	9,059	9,025	7,144	7,118	12,950	12,935	389	687	39	444	457	930	150	756	173	
	Oct		9,057	9,023	7,138	7,113				345	687	39	443	454	927	150	759	173
	Nov		9,059	9,029	7,139	7,113				344	687	39	443	453	927	151	760	173
	Dec	22,542	9,051	9,029	7,130	7,108	13,121	13,078	371	684	39	443	452	928	152	758	172	
1979	Jan	9,009	9,033	7,084	7,102					344	671	38	441	450	924	152	756	171
	Feb	8,990	9,022	7,069	7,091					345	666	38	441	447	923	152	756	171
	Mar	22,363	8,977	9,012	7,060	13,034	13,124	353	345	667	38	441	447	921	152	756	169	
	April		8,961	9,004	7,048	7,078				345	670	37	442	445	919	152	753	168
	May		8,974	9,008	7,047	7,075				345	673	37	443	444	918	152	752	168
	June	22,593	8,995	9,005	7,053	13,240	13,208	358	347	680	37	444	442	914	152	752	166	
	July		9,042	9,013	7,085	7,066				346	691	37	446	443	915	153	756	166
	Aug		9,033	9,029	7,079	7,055				345	696	37	448	441	914	154	756	166
	Sep	22,668	9,014	9,014	7,060	13,272	13,258	382	346	689	36	446	440	914	153	756	165	
	Oct		8,979	8,946	7,027	7,004				346	688	36	445	435	908	153	755	163
	Nov		8,958	8,933	7,015	6,994				347	687	36	445	434	907	153	756	163
	Dec	22,642	8,927	8,912	6,992	13,352	13,308	363	348	686	36	445	432	905	153	757	160	
1980	Jan	8,846	8,873	6,921	6,941					348	676	35	442	427	897	151	753	158
	Feb	8,802	8,837	6,879	6,902					348	672	35	442	426	894	149	750	156
	Mar	22,342	8,762	8,797	6,839	13,233	13,326	348	349	668	35	441	422	891	148	746	154	
	April		8,703	8,746	6,787	6,816				348	664	35	439	416	888	148	741	154
	May		8,666	8,697	6,746	6,771				347	665	34	437	407	882	147	740	152
	June	22,351	8,636	8,642	6,711	13,363	13,328	351	347	669	34	436	399	877	147	739	151	
	July		8,593	8,562	6,667	6,647				346	675	34	435	390	871	147	737	149
	Aug		8,520	8,483	6,598	6,572				346	672	33	432	384	861	145	732	149
	Sep	22,118	8,449	8,409	6,531	13,287	13,275	381	346	663	33	430	382	855	143	726	149	
	Oct		8,358	8,324	6,450	6,427				345	662	33	426	366	842	142	720	149
	Nov		8,254	8,231	6,366	6,348				344	657	32	421	357	833	140	713	148
	Dec R	21,778	8,179	8,168	6,310	13,242	13,199	357	343	654	32	419	358	823	140	707	148	
1981	Jan	8,062	8,093	6,219	6,240					342	642	31	416	342	815	137	699	148
	Feb	7,988	8,024	6,158	6,182					341	632	31	413	343	806	137	693	148
	Mar	21,321	7,923	7,957	6,106	13,049	13,142	349	339	629	30	411	335	794	134	692	148	
	April		7,857	7,899	6,056	6,084				339	632	30	408	327	784	134	683	145
	May		7,815	7,845	6,020	6,043				337	630	30	406	324	778	132	677	142
	June	21,232	7,765	7,769	5,974	13,124	13,085	343	336	627	29	403	322	772	133	680	140	
	July		7,745	7,714	5,967	5,946				335	634	28	406	316	773	135	680	142
	Aug		7,721	7,682	5,951	5,925				334	635	28	405	314	768	132	673	143
	Sep	21,148	7,686	7,643	5,924	13,091	13,079	371	334	629	28	403	314	767	134	673	144	
	Oct		7,643	7,608	5,895	5,872				333	627	28	401	312	759	133	671	144
	Nov		7,585	7,564	5,860	5,845				332	625	28	398	309	753	132	664	143
	Dec	20,935	7,522	7,514	5,821	13,059	13,017	354	330	619	27	398	307	748	132	661	144	
1982	Jan	7,431	7,464	5,755	5,777					329	607	27	393	304	741	131	653	144
	Feb	7,413	7,451	5,741	5,766					328	605	26	393	303	737	131	651	144
	Mar	20,643	7,396	7,430	5,728	12,907	13,000	340	328	603	26	393	302	738	131	650	143	
	April		7,354	7,396	5,690	5,718				327	602	26	389	299	729	130	646	142
	May		7,332	7,362	5,666	5,689				326	602	26	387	296	725	129	645	143
	June R	20,638	7,322	7,324	5,655	12,971	12,930	345	325	605	26	388	295	722	129	642	141	
	July		7,316	7,286	5,648	5,627				324	610	25	387	291	721	130	643	139
	Aug		7,290	7,250	5,624	5,597				323	607	25	383	289	719	131	644	139
	Sep R	20,492	7,265	7,221	5,601	12,861	12,848	365	323	604	25	381	287	716	131	646	138	
	Oct R		7,229	7,194	5,570	5,548				321	603	25	383	286	709	132	644	136
	Nov R		7,176	7,166	5,528	5,513				321	596	25	380	282	703	132	642	136
	Dec R		7,123	7,138	5,487	5,479				320	591	24	375	276	694	129	641	135
1983	Jan	7,043	7,077	5,417	5,439					319	580	24	370	270	684	127	638	134

Note: Estimates from October 1981 are provisional.

* Excludes private domestic service.

† These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2

Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	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	April	746	538	459	39	361	258	251	533	320	1,217	336						
	May	745	539	458	39	360	259	250	532	319	1,221	333						
	June	744	539	459	38	360	259	251	534	321	1,225	330	1,462	2,724	1,182	3,597	2,360	1,553
	July	744	543	459	38	361	261	253	537	324	1,231	334						
	Aug	743	541	456	38	359	261	251	539	324	1,233	335						
	Sep	745	542	454	38	356	261	250	541	322	1,235	335	1,472	2,749	1,208	3,575	2,386	1,560
	Oct	744	541	452	38	355	261	252	541	323	1,237	338						
	Nov	742	542	451	38	355	261	254	542	322	1,239	337						
	Dec	740	542	450	38	353	261	254	543	3								

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: index of production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	[Jan 1982] R			[Nov 1982] R			[Dec 1982] R			[Jan 1983]*		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	5,601.3	1,829.8	7,431.1	5,393.0	1,782.6	7,175.6	5,359.9	1,763.1	7,123.0	5,308.4	1,734.5	7,042.9
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,124.2	1,630.8	5,755.0	3,943.7	1,584.5	5,528.2	3,921.7	1,565.3	5,487.0	3,880.2	1,536.9	5,417.1
Mining and quarrying	II	311.5	17.9	329.4	302.6	17.9	320.5	301.9	17.9	319.8	301.1	17.9	319.0
Coal mining	101	254.4	10.6	265.0	244.8	10.6	255.4	244.1	10.6	254.7	243.3	10.6	253.8
Food, drink and tobacco	III	365.1	242.2	607.3	356.3	240.0	596.3	355.5	235.8	591.3	351.2	228.6	579.7
Bread and flour confectionery	212	52.1	31.7	83.8	49.4	30.3	79.7	50.4	30.2	80.6	49.7	29.0	79.7
Biscuits	213	13.8	24.1	37.9	14.2	24.9	39.1	14.1	23.9	37.9	13.9	23.2	37.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	48.2	45.1	93.3	48.2	45.2	93.4	48.1	44.6	92.7	47.1	43.1	90.3
Milk and milk products	215	33.5	13.3	46.8	33.0	13.2	46.2	32.4	12.6	45.0	32.3	12.5	44.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	27.6	29.8	57.4	27.4	29.8	57.2	27.1	28.8	55.9	27.0	28.0	55.0
Fruit and vegetable products	218	25.6	26.8	52.4	25.2	27.1	52.3	25.2	26.7	52.0	24.5	25.3	49.8
Food industries n.e.s.	229	21.9	16.4	38.3	21.8	17.2	39.0	21.4	16.8	38.2	21.4	16.5	37.8
Brewing and malting	231	49.6	11.2	60.8	47.5	10.6	58.1	46.9	10.6	57.5	46.3	10.4	56.7
Other drinks industries	239	19.2	10.7	29.9	18.4	10.3	28.7	18.4	10.2	28.6	18.0	9.5	27.5
Coal and petroleum products	IV	23.9	3.1	27.1	21.6	3.1	24.7	21.0	3.0	24.0	20.9	2.9	23.8
Chemicals and allied industries	V	283.5	109.7	393.1	271.3	108.7	379.9	268.2	106.7	374.9	265.6	104.1	369.7
General chemicals	271	111.1	21.0	132.1	103.6	20.5	124.1	102.1	19.8	122.0	101.2	19.3	120.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	42.1	30.4	72.4	42.5	30.4	72.8	42.1	30.1	72.2	41.9	29.5	71.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	40.1	9.9	50.0	37.4	9.5	46.9	36.1	9.6	45.8	35.4	9.3	44.7
Other chemical industries	279	35.4	21.6	57.0	34.8	21.8	56.6	34.6	21.2	55.7	34.4	20.8	54.7
Metal manufacture	VI	269.5	34.6	304.0	250.1	31.6	281.7	245.1	30.9	276.0	239.6	30.0	269.6
Iron and steel (general)	311	117.1	10.7	127.8	108.0	8.9	116.9	104.9	8.7	113.6	102.1	8.8	111.0
Steel tubes	312	29.2	4.3	33.4	27.3	4.2	31.5	27.1	4.2	31.3	26.2	3.8	30.0
Iron castings, etc.	313	46.2	5.0	51.3	41.5	4.8	46.3	41.0	4.5	45.5	39.8	4.4	44.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	33.4	6.1	39.5	31.6	6.1	37.7	31.8	5.8	37.6	31.1	5.5	36.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	24.5	4.6	29.0	23.6	3.9	27.5	22.7	4.1	26.8	22.7	4.0	26.6
Mechanical engineering	VII	626.8	114.6	741.3	594.7	107.9	702.5	588.4	105.7	694.0	580.0	104.3	684.2
Metal-working machine tools	332	44.0	7.4	51.3	39.6	7.0	46.6	39.4	6.7	46.1	38.0	6.5	44.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	58.8	11.4	70.1	56.2	11.0	67.2	56.2	10.8	67.0	55.7	10.6	66.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	25.6	3.1	28.7	22.5	3.0	25.5	22.1	3.1	25.1	21.6	3.0	24.7
Mechanical handling equipment	337	47.8	6.9	54.8	46.1	6.7	52.7	45.3	6.4	51.7	45.0	6.5	51.5
Other machinery	339	146.5	30.4	176.9	141.9	29.2	171.1	140.5	28.6	169.1	139.7	28.3	168.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	105.1	13.3	118.5	98.7	12.1	110.8	98.1	11.9	110.0	96.5	11.5	108.0
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	113.2	23.1	136.3	109.8	21.8	131.6	108.1	21.4	129.5	106.2	21.1	127.3
Instrument engineering	VIII	87.1	43.9	131.0	88.1	43.7	131.8	87.0	42.3	129.2	86.1	41.1	127.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	59.2	26.4	85.6	60.7	25.5	86.3	59.7	25.5	85.2	59.9	25.3	85.3
Electrical engineering	IX	439.3	213.9	653.2	432.9	208.9	641.8	432.5	208.2	640.8	430.7	206.0	636.7
Electrical machinery	361	86.5	23.9	110.3	85.4	23.9	109.3	85.0	23.4	108.4	84.6	23.1	107.7
Insulated wires and cables	362	26.0	8.9	34.9	26.0	8.6	34.6	26.0	8.6	34.6	25.8	8.5	34.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	37.7	21.5	59.2	37.5	21.3	58.8	36.9	20.7	57.6	36.5	20.9	57.4
Radio and electronic components	364	59.5	49.2	108.6	59.6	47.6	107.2	60.1	47.5	107.6	59.8	47.0	106.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	11.9	11.2	23.2	12.1	10.4	22.5	12.1	10.5	22.6	11.9	10.1	22.0
Electronic computers	366	42.8	15.7	58.5	43.8	15.0	58.8	43.5	14.8	58.3	43.5	14.4	58.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	79.3	28.9	108.1	77.7	28.6	106.3	78.6	28.7	107.4	78.4	28.7	107.1
Electronic appliances primarily for domestic use	368	30.9	15.7	46.6	29.2	14.7	43.9	28.9	15.2	44.1	29.1	15.2	44.3
Other electrical goods	369	64.6	39.0	103.6	61.6	38.8	100.4	61.5	38.8	100.3	61.0	38.0	99.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	132.5	11.3	143.8	124.5	11.0	135.5	124.3	11.1	135.4	123.4	11.0	134.4
Vehicles	XI	506.3	66.1	572.5	469.1	60.7	529.8	469.0	60.6	529.6	463.3	59.1	522.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	281.0	36.5	317.5	260.6	33.7	294.4	260.3	33.4	293.7	257.5	32.4	289.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	156.2	24.3	180.5	146.2	22.3	168.4	145.5	22.2	167.8	143.7	21.9	165.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	324.6	108.7	433.3	310.5	102.2	412.7	307.5	101.4	408.9	301.9	99.8	401.7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	47.4	11.5	58.9	42.9	10.9	53.8	44.2	9.9	54.1	41.3	9.6	50.9
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	193.7	63.5	257.2	187.2	60.9	248.1	184.6	60.6	245.2	182.4	59.8	242.1
Textiles	XIII	165.6	142.7	308.2	155.9	140.0	295.9	155.1	136.6	291.7	154.9	134.3	289.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	12.6	10.2	22.8	11.7	8.8	20.4	11.7	8.6	20.3	11.7	8.4	20.2
Woolen and worsted	414	30.2	20.9	51.1	27.6	19.1	46.7	27.5	18.9	46.4	27.5	18.8	46.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	26.8	59.2	86.0	25.9	60.7	86.6	25.9	59.2	85.1	26.1	57.6	83.8
Textile finishing	423	22.3	9.1	31.4	21.0	9.6	30.6	21.4	8.5	30.0	21.3	8.3	29.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	15.9	13.1	29.0	14.3	11.7	26.1	15.4	11.8	27.2	15.0	11.5	26.5
Clothing and footwear	XV	62.8	195.1	257.9	61.3	195.6	257.0	60.5	193.0	253.5	60.3	190.9	251.2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	7.8	27.6	35.4	7.8	27.3	35.1	7.5	26.0	33.5	7.4	25.8	33.2
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	6.3	18.7	25.0	5.5	19.0	24.5	5.7	20.0	25.7	5.7	20.0	25.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5.7	25.7	31.4	5.1	25.6	30.7	5.6	26.2	31.7	5.5	25.9	31.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	10.9	64.0	74.9	11.3	64.7	76.0	10.7	63.7	74.4	10.7	62.8	73.5
Footwear	450	24.1	29.0	53.1	23.7	28.6	52.2	23.4	27.9	51.2	23.3	27.6	50.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	160.7	44.1	204.7	151.4	41.3	192.7	153.1	41.8	194.8	152.3	42.2	194.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	27.0	3.2	30.2	25.7	3.1	28.8	25.7	3.0	28.7	25.6	3.0	28.6
Pottery	462	23.5	18.2	41.8	22.2	16.7	39.0	22.6	17.0	39.6	22.5	16.6	39.1
Glass	463	44.1	12.6	56.7	40.4	12.2	52.7	40.8	12.0	52.8	40.0	12.9	52.9
Abrasives and building materials, etc. n.e.s.	469	51.0	8.7	59.7	48.8	8.0	56.8	50.0	8.6	58.6	50.2	8.5	58.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	165.2	42.5	207.6	161.9	41.2	203.1	161.8	41.8	203.6	161.6	40.2	201.7
Timber	471	53.0	9.2	62.2	53.8	9.0	62.7	54.0	8.5	62.6	54.6	8.6	63.3
Furniture and upholstery	472	59.4	15.3	74.7	57.1	14.8	71.9	57.9	15.1	73.0	56.4	14.6	71.1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	336.9	163.4	500.2	328.4	157.1	485.5						

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: December 1982†

THOUSAND

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	[Dec 1981] R			[Sep 1982] R			[Dec 1982] †			All		
		All		Part-time	All		Part-time	All		Part-time			
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female				
GREAT BRITAIN													
XI		509.1	66.8	7.5	576.0	478.9	62.2	6.8	541.1	469.0	60.6	6.9	529.6
Vehicles													
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	22.3	1.4	0.1	23.7	20.8	1.3	0.1	22.1	20.1	1.3	0.1	21.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	283.0	37.0	4.2	320.0	265.0	34.3	3.9	299.3	260.3	33.4	3.8	293.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	6.2	2.1	0.4	8.2	6.1	2.1	0.4	8.1	6.0	1.9	0.4	7.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	157.0	24.5	2.6	181.5	148.2	22.7	2.1	171.0	145.5	22.2	2.3	167.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.4	0.9	0.2	17.4	15.6	0.9	0.2	16.5	15.1	0.9	0.2	16.0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.2	1.0	0.1	25.2	23.1	0.9	0.1	24.1	21.9	0.9	0.1	22.8
XII		329.4	111.6	29.0	441.1	314.4	103.7	25.5	418.1	307.5	101.4	25.7	408.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified													
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	47.8	11.3	3.4	59.1	45.4	10.4	3.0	55.8	44.2	9.9	3.6	54.1
Hand tools and implements	391	10.9	4.0	0.8	14.9	10.3	3.7	0.8	14.0	10.2	3.5	0.8	13.7
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	5.7	4.1	1.3	9.8	5.4	3.7	1.1	9.2	5.4	3.6	1.0	8.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	15.0	4.8	0.9	19.8	13.1	4.3	1.0	17.4	13.1	4.0	1.0	17.1
Wire and wire manufacturers	394	20.4	4.8	1.0	25.2	19.7	4.7	1.0	24.4	19.5	4.5	0.9	24.0
Cans and metal boxes	395	21.4	10.1	2.4	31.5	19.6	9.2	2.1	28.8	19.3	9.0	2.0	28.2
Jewellery and precious metals	396	11.8	7.3	1.9	19.1	11.3	6.5	1.5	17.8	11.3	6.4	1.9	17.7
Metal industries nes	399	196.4	65.3	17.3	261.7	189.5	61.3	15.1	250.8	184.6	60.6	14.5	245.2
XIII		166.3	143.6	26.9	309.8	158.3	138.4	26.7	296.7	155.1	136.6	25.9	291.7
Textiles													
Production of man-made fibres	411	15.1	2.2	0.3	17.4	14.2	1.9	0.3	16.1	13.7	1.9	0.3	15.5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	12.5	9.9	2.2	22.4	12.0	9.0	1.7	21.0	11.7	8.6	1.5	20.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	12.7	9.0	1.7	21.6	12.0	8.7	1.6	20.7	11.8	8.6	1.5	20.4
Woolen and worsted	414	30.3	21.0	4.7	51.3	28.5	19.3	4.3	47.8	27.5	18.9	4.1	46.4
Jute	415	3.0	1.3	0.2	4.3	2.9	1.2	0.1	4.1	2.8	1.2	0.1	3.9
Rope, twine and net	416	2.1	2.0	0.3	4.1	2.3	2.0	0.3	4.3	2.3	2.0	0.3	4.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	26.7	59.6	10.3	86.2	26.4	59.5	10.2	85.9	25.9	59.2	10.3	85.1
Lace	418	1.7	2.6	0.5	4.3	1.6	2.4	0.5	4.1	1.6	2.3	0.4	3.9
Garpets	419	13.5	6.3	0.9	19.8	12.2	5.5	0.9	17.7	12.3	5.6	0.9	17.9
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	5.8	5.2	1.0	11.0	5.6	5.0	0.9	10.6	5.4	4.8	0.9	10.1
Made-up textiles	422	7.2	11.3	2.2	18.5	6.9	11.6	3.5	18.6	6.9	11.6	3.5	18.5
Textile finishing	423	22.6	9.2	1.8	31.8	21.3	8.6	1.8	29.9	21.4	8.5	1.6	30.0
Other textile industries	429	13.1	4.1	0.7	17.2	12.3	3.6	0.6	15.9	12.0	3.6	0.6	15.6
XIV		16.0	13.0	3.8	29.0	16.1	12.5	3.5	28.5	15.4	11.8	3.2	27.2
Leather, leather goods and fur													
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	9.7	3.5	1.0	13.2	10.1	3.6	1.1	13.6	9.6	3.2	1.0	12.8
Leather goods	432	4.6	7.7	2.1	12.4	4.3	7.1	1.8	11.4	4.2	6.9	1.7	11.1
Fur	433	1.7	1.8	0.6	3.5	1.7	1.8	0.6	3.5	1.6	1.8	0.5	3.4
XV		63.4	199.0	33.6	262.3	61.2	195.6	30.5	256.8	60.5	193.0	30.6	253.5
Clothing and footwear													
Weatherproof outerwear	441	2.7	9.1	1.7	11.9	2.5	9.5	1.4	12.0	2.5	9.4	1.2	11.8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	7.9	27.7	3.7	35.6	7.5	26.3	3.5	33.8	7.5	26.0	3.4	33.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	6.4	19.6	3.0	26.0	5.7	20.4	2.5	26.2	5.7	20.0	2.4	25.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.6	25.8	3.2	31.4	5.5	25.9	3.2	31.4	5.6	26.2	3.6	31.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	10.9	66.0	12.9	76.9	11.0	65.1	11.4	76.1	10.7	63.7	11.7	74.4
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.3	2.7	0.9	4.0	1.2	2.5	0.9	3.8	1.3	2.4	0.8	3.7
Dress industries nes	449	4.1	18.5	4.3	22.6	4.1	17.7	4.0	21.8	4.0	17.3	3.9	21.3
Footwear	450	24.4	29.6	3.9	54.0	23.6	28.2	3.6	51.7	23.4	27.9	3.6	51.2
XVI		162.3	45.2	8.2	207.5	157.6	43.7	7.2	201.3	153.1	41.8	7.0	194.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc													
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	27.4	3.3	0.8	30.7	26.8	3.2	0.7	30.0	25.7	3.0	0.7	28.7
Pottery	462	23.8	18.4	2.1	42.3	23.7	18.0	1.3	41.7	22.6	17.0	1.3	39.6
Glass	463	44.5	13.2	2.9	57.7	41.3	12.2	2.5	53.6	40.8	12.0	2.5	52.8
Cement	464	15.2	1.4	0.3	16.5	14.5	1.3	0.2	15.8	14.1	1.2	0.2	15.3
Abrasives and building materials, etc nes	469	51.4	8.9	2.2	60.3	51.3	9.0	2.4	60.3	50.0	8.6	2.3	58.6
XVII		166.6	42.5	13.3	209.1	163.6	41.0	12.0	204.5	161.8	41.8	12.1	203.6
Timber, furniture, etc													
Timber	471	53.1	8.9	4.2	62.0	55.1	8.6	3.2	63.7	54.0	8.5	3.2	62.6
Furniture and upholstery	472	59.9	15.3	4.0	75.3	57.3	14.8	3.4	72.1	57.9	15.1	3.3	73.0
Bedding, etc	473	8.8	7.7	1.4	16.5	8.8	7.5	1.9	16.3	8.5	8.0	1.9	16.5
Shop and office fitting	474	24.3	4.9	1.9	29.3	23.0	4.7	1.8	27.8	23.1	4.9	2.0	28.0
Wooden containers and baskets	475	8.5	2.2	0.6	10.7	7.8	2.1	0.6	9.9	7.3	2.0	0.6	9.4
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	11.9	3.4	1.1	15.3	11.6	3.2	1.1	14.8	10.9	3.2	1.1	14.2
XVIII		340.9	165.0	38.5	505.9	332.0	158.8	35.7	490.7	327.5	156.1	35.0	483.6
Paper, printing and publishing													
Paper and board	481	37.8	8.5	1.5	46.3	35.9	7.8	1.4	43.7	35.0	7.7	1.3	42.7
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	44.6	23.2	4.8	67.9	43.0	21.8	4.4	64.7	41.7	21.3	3.8	63.0
Manufactured stationery	483	16.0	10.6	2.1	26.6	15.1	9.9	1.8	25.0	15.0	9.8	1.6	24.8
Manufactures of paper and board nes	484	13.2	7.7	1.4	20.9	12.8	7.1	1.3	19.8	12.5	6.9	1.3	19.4
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	73.5	24.6	7.4	98.1	73.6	24.0	7.0	97.6	73.3	23.8	7.1	97.1
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	26.3	18.4	2.7	44.7	25.8	18.3	2.4	44.1	25.7	17.8	2.2	43.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	129.4	72.0	18.6	201.4	126.0	69.8	17.4	195.8	124.3	68.8	17.8	193.1
XIX		159.7	85.9	21.7	245.6	153.6	81.6	18.4	235.2	149.7	78.5	17.1	228.2
Other manufacturing industries													
Rubber	491	58.1	16.9	2.8	75.0	54.4	15.6	2.6	70.0	52.8	15.3	2.5	68.1
Linoleum, plastics, floor-coverings, leather-cloth, etc	492	6.6	1.7	0.3	8.3	5.0	1.3	0.2	6.3	5.0	1.2	0.2	6.2
Brushes and brooms	493	4.0	4.0	1.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	0.9	7.9	3.7	3.9	0.9	7.6
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	13.2	17.1	6.0	30.3	13.1	16.1	4.3	29.2	11.8	14.8	3.7	26.6
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	3.8	3.7	0.5	7.5	3.7	3.5	0.5	7.2	3.6	3.3	0.4	6.9
Plastics products nes	496	63.9	34.1	9.1	98.0	63.7	33.1	8.2	96.8	63.3	32.5	8.1	95.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	10.0	8.3	2.0	18.4	9.8	8.0	1.8	17.8	9.5	7.5	1.3	17.0
500		921.4	114.3	47.5	1,035.7	895.7	114.3	47.5	1,010.0	875.3	114.3	47.5	989.6
Construction													
XXI		267.1	67.7	13.8	334.8	265.2	66.3	13.3	331.5	261.0	65.5		

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

Service	June 13, 1981			Sep 12, 1981			[Dec 12, 1981]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	496,495	131,221	525,157	488,114	88,410	511,197	487,979	141,548	516,908
—Others	178,098	444,925	370,832	176,224	443,441	363,670	175,844	442,101	367,435
Construction	111,716	451	111,912	110,681	453	110,880	109,359	436	109,549
Transport	19,698	360	19,855	19,448	360	19,605	18,458	354	18,612
Social Services	130,629	159,605	197,859	130,804	159,945	198,164	130,713	161,630	198,795
Public libraries and museums	22,866	15,431	30,464	23,386	15,768	31,145	22,761	15,659	30,487
Recreation, parks and baths	65,117	19,444	73,500	64,386	19,379	72,748	60,842	18,097	68,669
Environmental health	20,110	1,654	20,816	19,823	1,694	20,546	19,359	1,579	20,035
Refuse collection and disposal	45,202	332	45,343	45,079	316	45,215	43,764	298	43,392
Housing	44,102	12,549	49,630	44,445	12,718	50,043	44,239	12,610	49,786
Town and country planning	19,772	589	20,073	19,575	590	19,876	19,504	582	19,802
Fire Service—Regular	33,555	9	33,560	33,542	3	33,544	33,658	3	33,660
—Others (a)	4,019	1,913	4,839	3,997	1,933	4,825	4,047	1,939	4,878
Miscellaneous services	219,175	43,242	238,058	218,031	42,663	236,680	215,442	42,285	233,925
All above	1,410,554	831,725	1,741,898	1,397,535	777,673	1,718,138	1,385,969	839,121	1,716,433
Police service—Police (all ranks)	112,184	—	112,184	112,473	—	112,473	112,982	—	112,982
—Others (b)	38,755	6,716	41,654	38,614	6,642	41,481	38,695	6,482	41,493
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	16,373	4,649	18,634	16,464	4,708	18,756	16,593	4,587	18,828
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,577,866	843,090	1,914,370	1,565,086	789,023	1,890,848	1,554,239	850,190	1,889,736

Service	June 13, 1981			Sept 12, 1981			[Dec 12, 1981]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,972	4,009	33,743	32,425	2,689	33,028	32,266	4,831	33,104
—Others	10,615	26,936	22,004	10,406	26,719	21,686	10,460	27,245	21,968
Construction	10,117	16	10,124	9,887	14	9,893	9,847	9	9,851
Transport	1,892	32	1,905	1,889	31	1,902	1,874	31	1,887
Social Services	7,919	9,333	11,803	8,217	8,788	11,879	8,155	9,338	12,042
Public libraries and museums	1,130	745	1,495	1,128	760	1,499	1,127	741	1,490
Recreation, parks and baths	4,551	1,669	5,258	4,484	1,658	5,186	4,132	1,518	4,776
Environmental health	1,173	237	1,271	1,183	232	1,279	1,150	227	1,244
Refuse collection and disposal	2,084	5	2,086	2,094	5	2,096	2,083	5	2,085
Housing	1,784	533	2,025	1,793	520	2,029	1,778	512	2,011
Town and country planning	1,429	29	1,444	1,425	31	1,440	1,416	30	1,430
Fire Service—Regular	1,808	1	1,809	1,798	1	1,799	1,807	1	1,808
—Others (a)	240	127	292	239	128	292	240	125	292
Miscellaneous services	18,086	3,466	19,544	18,202	3,442	19,653	17,852	3,369	19,272
All above	95,800	47,138	114,803	95,170	45,018	113,661	94,187	47,982	113,260
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,366	—	6,366	6,347	—	6,347	6,357	—	6,357
—Others (b)	1,719	340	1,865	1,713	334	1,857	1,692	335	1,837
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	981	208	1,079	992	224	1,098	989	215	1,089
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	104,866	47,686	124,113	104,222	45,576	122,963	103,225	48,532	122,543

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff. (b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. (c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent: Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0.11; Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0.53; Manual employees, 0.41.

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

Service	[Mar 13, 1982]			[June 12, 1982]			[Sep 11, 1982]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	490,081	144,861	520,075	489,462	132,120	518,054	482,967	92,292	506,574
—Others	175,441	444,790	368,273	173,482	438,628	363,664	173,831	427,626	358,931
Construction	108,647	458	108,847	107,247	474	107,457	107,561	473	107,769
Transport	18,211	344	18,362	18,278	348	18,430	18,294	358	18,451
Social Services	131,228	162,113	199,540	130,292	162,587	198,801	130,728	163,402	199,556
Public libraries and museums	22,750	15,845	30,572	22,889	15,942	30,749	23,162	16,161	31,130
Recreation, parks and baths	60,322	18,102	68,147	63,945	19,653	72,444	64,115	19,866	72,704
Environmental health	19,221	1,549	19,885	19,475	1,572	20,150	19,412	1,569	20,085
Refuse collection and disposal	43,378	287	43,500	42,835	311	42,967	43,060	321	43,198
Housing	44,341	12,655	49,914	44,348	12,794	49,988	44,554	12,619	50,123
Town and country planning	19,472	572	19,765	19,325	569	19,616	19,411	568	19,701
Fire Service—Regular	33,791	4	33,793	33,790	3	33,792	33,764	3	33,766
—Others (a)	3,996	1,933	4,825	3,975	1,936	4,804	4,003	1,938	4,834
Miscellaneous services	213,972	41,780	232,231	213,939	41,794	232,231	214,655	41,749	232,943
All above	1,384,851	845,293	1,717,729	1,383,282	828,731	1,713,147	1,379,517	778,945	1,699,765
Police service—Police (all ranks)	113,390	—	113,390	113,931	—	113,931	114,206	—	114,206
—Others (b)	38,317	6,425	41,090	38,063	6,405	40,827	37,976	6,356	40,719
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	16,721	4,796	19,058	16,728	4,887	19,105	16,910	4,899	19,298
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,553,279	856,514	1,891,267	1,552,004	840,023	1,887,010	1,548,609	790,200	1,873,988

Service	[Mar 13, 1982]			[June 12, 1982]			[Sep 11, 1982]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,371	4,459	33,183	32,445	4,272	33,237	32,038	2,796	32,684
—Others	10,453	27,086	21,891	10,403	26,806	21,733	10,345	26,469	21,486
Construction	9,900	8	9,903	9,701	10	9,705	9,651	10	9,655
Transport	1,847	32	1,860	1,860	34	1,874	1,853	33	1,867
Social Services	8,043	9,761	12,111	8,193	9,536	12,163	8,142	9,707	12,188
Public libraries and museums	1,113	774	1,491	1,118	767	1,494	1,126	782	1,509
Recreation, parks and baths	4,159	1,516	4,803	4,679	1,689	5,396	4,645	1,748	5,388
Environmental health	1,143	223	1,235	1,160	220	1,251	1,158	228	1,253
Refuse collection and disposal	2,061	5	2,063	2,067	5	2,069	2,075	6	2,077
Housing	1,822	525	2,061	1,824	520	2,060	1,837	526	2,076
Town and country planning	1,411	26	1,423	1,396	27	1,409	1,383	26	1,395
Fire Service—Regular	1,814	—	1,814	1,805	1	1,806	1,790	1	1,791
—Others (a)	251	128	304	251	126	303	244	127	297
Miscellaneous services	17,779	3,410	19,217	18,002	3,449	19,457	18,183	3,432	19,631
All above	94,167	47,953	113,359	94,904	47,462	113,957	94,470	45,891	113,297
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,370	—	6,370	6,390	—	6,390	6,385	—	6,385
—Others (b)	1,668	335	1,813	1,677	333	1,821	1,657	333	1,801
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	991	218	1,093	994	221	1,097	1,004	212	1,102
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	103,196	48,506	122,635	103,965	48,016	123,265	103,516	46,436	122,585

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE C Scotland (g)

Service	June 13, 1981			Sep 12, 1981			Dec 12, 1981		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	62,025	4,842	63,962	61,470	3,656	62,932	61,547	4,324	63,277
—Others (e)	25,107	37,281	42,213	24,827	36,980	41,897	24,741	36,880	41,769
Construction	20,785	130	20,845	20,781	118	20,831	20,751	86	20,791
Transport	8,645	113	8,702	8,672	79	8,709	8,601	77	8,638
Social Services	19,932	21,918	30,014	19,893	22,259	30,128	20,000	21,920	30,086
Public libraries and museums	3,125	1,454	3,883	3,145	1,440	3,897	3,029	1,402	3,762
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,684	2,893	14,048	12,432	2,739	13,714	11,156	2,525	12,343
Environmental health	2,257	553	2,509	2,262	546	2,511	2,195	473	2,413
Cleansing	10,090	219	10,189	10,290	192	10,377	9,855	195	9,943
Housing	4,571	411	4,769	4,649	402	4,842	4,638	403	4,832
Physical planning	1,611	24	1,624	1,609	25	1,623	1,632	23	1,644
Fire Service—Regular	4,521	—	4,521	4,498	—	4,498	4,516	—	4,516
—Others (a)	523	109	573	523	114	576	500	112	551
Miscellaneous services	32,561	3,097	34,151	32,699	3,109	34,200	32,073	3,067	33,629
All above	208,437	73,044	242,003	207,750	71,659	240,735	205,234	71,487	238,194
Police service—Police (all ranks)	13,221	—	13,221	13,175	—	13,175	13,180	—	13,180
—Others (b)	3,537	2,441	4,642	3,427	2,437	4,530	3,318	2,470	4,434
Administration of District Courts	86	14	94	86	10	91	87	12	94
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	225,281	75,499	259,960	224,438	74,106	258,531	221,819	73,969	255,902

TABLE C Scotland (g)

Service	Mar 13, 1982			June 12, 1982			Sep 11, 1982		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (f) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	61,460	4,695	63,338	60,589	4,585	62,423	60,098	3,667	61,565
—Others (e)	24,706	36,761	41,669	24,576	36,173	41,276	24,335	36,046	40,969
Construction	20,622	89	20,658	20,086	77	20,121	19,009	70	19,041
Transport	8,479	77	8,516	8,439	75	8,474	8,350	73	8,384
Social Services	19,989	21,892	30,058	20,142	21,862	30,204	20,304	21,988	30,424
Public libraries and museums	3,046	1,431	3,797	3,065	1,455	3,828	3,112	1,479	3,887
Recreation, leisure and tourism	11,118	2,517	12,301	12,455	2,780	13,763	12,449	2,690	13,710
Environmental health	2,190	455	2,398	2,363	479	2,581	2,205	544	2,452
Cleansing	9,764	195	9,852	9,805	197	9,894	9,975	202	10,066
Housing	4,661	399	4,854	4,703	450	4,919	4,784	416	4,984
Physical planning	1,590	18	1,600	1,589	23	1,601	1,583	21	1,594
Fire Service—Regular	4,504	—	4,504	4,512	—	4,512	4,486	—	4,486
—Others (a)	499	107	548	513	102	560	503	107	552
Miscellaneous services	31,921	3,018	33,381	32,091	3,014	33,544	32,695	3,018	34,151
All above	204,549	71,654	237,474	204,928	71,272	237,700	203,888	70,321	236,265
Police service—Police (all ranks)	13,191	—	13,191	13,206	—	13,206	13,183	—	13,183
—Others (b)	3,272	2,444	4,378	3,346	2,453	4,455	3,333	2,480	4,455
Administration of District Courts	85	11	91	92	12	99	92	12	98
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	221,097	74,109	255,134	221,572	73,737	255,460	220,496	72,813	254,001

Notes: (d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.
(e) Includes school-crossing patrols.
(f) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents; lecturers and teachers 0.40; non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0.59); manual employees 0.45.
(g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales; for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices † of output, employment and productivity (1975 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy		Index of production industries		Manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying excluding MLH 104*	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*	including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*										
Output ‡	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1973	103.6	103.5	109.7	109.5	108.8	106.3	103.9	108.0	126.1	103.6	111.5	115.7	117.8	98.6
1974	102.0	102.0	105.7	105.7	107.5	90.0	103.0	112.3	114.9	105.6	104.5	110.4	105.6	98.5
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	101.8	101.3	102.5	101.1	102.0	93.3	103.0	112.2	106.3	98.0	100.8	104.3	98.6	102.3
1977	104.6	102.9	106.8	102.6	103.9	91.1	104.6	115.0	104.3	100.4	102.6	106.3	98.2	106.4
1978	108.1	105.6	110.6	104.5	104.5	91.7	107.2	115.8	101.7	100.2	101.8	109.0	104.9	109.7
1979	110.3	106.7	113.2	104.4	104.6	92.2	107.9	118.3	105.0	98.8	100.7	110.4	101.3	116.1
1980	107.1	103.5	105.6	96.6	95.1	92.7	107.1	106.7	72.5	93.4	83.0	99.9	95.9	113.0
1981	104.5	100.4	100.1	90.1	89.0	89.4	104.3	105.5	77.3	84.5	75.6	92.5	85.0	112.5
1982	—	—	101.1	89.8	88.3	88.2	105.2	105.5	74.7	85.6	72.1	89.0	86.0	111.9
1980 Q1	109.6	105.9	110.6	101.5	100.7	94.6	108.5	119.6	56.9	100.0	91.2	108.3	100.9	112.8
Q2	108.0	104.3	107.5	98.6	97.6	92.2	107.0	107.5	88.8	95.5	85.0	101.3	97.8	112.4
Q3	106.2	102.7	103.7	95.1	93.3	91.9	105.9	100.4	76.2	92.1	80.5	97.5	94.6	113.2
Q4	104.7	100.9	100.5	91.1	88.7	92.1	107.1	99.1	67.8	86.0	75.5	92.6	90.2	113.7
1981 Q1	104.3	100.2	99.4	89.6	87.9	89.4	105.5	103.2	73.7	82.6	75.2	93.1	87.3	109.2
Q2	104.0	100.0	99.3	89.6	88.4	90.2	103.1	104.1	76.1	83.9	75.4	92.6	83.5	113.3
Q3	104.7	100.7	100.6	90.8	89.8	89.2	103.8	108.3	77.1	85.9	76.1	92.5	86.1	111.1
Q4	104.9	100.7	101.1	90.6	89.8	88.7	104.6	106.5	82.3	85.6	75.8	92.0	83.1	116.2
1982 Q1	104.6	100.4	100.8	90.3	89.5	89.4	105.2	106.0	81.4	86.4	74.0	89.8	84.3	111.9
Q2	104.9	100.3	101.2	89.9	89.1	87.7	105.3	104.6	80.0	86.4	72.8	89.3	84.8	110.1
Q3	105.3	100.7	101.5	90.1	88.0	90.1	105.4	106.5	70.6	85.7	70.3	88.8	88.0	113.7
Q4	—	—	100.8	88.7	86.6	85.6	104.6	104.8	66.6	83.8	71.1	88.1	87.0	112.0
Employed labour force	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1973	100.1	100.1	104.5	104.6	104.5	103.5	103.5	99.4	103.9	103.1	110.8	105.5	106.7	97.5
1974	100.5	100.5	104.1	104.1	104.7	99.6	104.7	101.0	102.2	104.3	107.8	105.4	103.8	98.2
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	99.3	99.3	97.2	97.2	96.9	98.3	97.9	98.1	95.2	96.6	96.1	97.4	97.9	99.8
1977	99.3	99.3	96.8	96.7	97.1	98.2	97.2	100.3	96.5	97.3	95.8	96.8	94.4	98.1
1978	100.0	100.0	96.7	96.6	96.7	97.3	96.4	102.0	92.4	97.8	92.6	96.6	95.9	96.9
1979	101.1	101.1	96.4	96.2	95.5	95.2	96.2	102.3	88.5	96.9	89.2	96.3	99.1	98.7
1980	100.1	100.1	92.3	92.2	90.1	94.5	94.1	99.3	79.1	92.3	78.7	91.5	99.2	99.3
1981	96.5	96.4	84.5	84.3	81.4	81.0	88.9	92.6	64.6	83.2	67.7	84.7	93.2	98.0
1982	—	—	79.7	79.5	76.6	87.0	85.0	87.7	58.7	77.9	63.4	80.6	87.7	95.8
1980 Q1	101.2	101.1	94.9	94.8	93.5	95.1	96.1	101.7	85.1	95.2 R	84.1	94.6	97.7	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.7	93.6	93.5	91.7	94.7	94.9	100.5	81.7	94.0 R	80.6	93.0	97.7	99.3
Q3	99.9	99.8	91.5	91.3	89.1	94.5	93.2	98.6	77.1	91.5 R	76.8	90.6	99.2	98.4
Q4	98.7	98.7	89.1	89.0	86.2	93.8	92.1	96.5	72.3	88.6 R	73.1	87.9	98.0	99.4
1981 Q1	97.7	97.6	86.9	86.8	83.9	92.6	90.6	94.8	68.1	86.1 R	70.1	86.4	96.0	99.0
Q2	96.7	96.7	85.1	85.0	82.0	91.4	89.6	93.0	65.1	83.7 R	68.5	85.3	94.4	98.4
Q3	96.1	96.0	83.5	83.3	80.4	90.4	88.0	91.6	62.9	82.2 R	66.5	83.9	92.2	97.6
Q4	95.4	95.3	82.4	82.2	79.3	89.5	87.2	90.8	62.1	80.8 R	65.7	83.1	90.3	96.9
1982 Q1	94.8	94.7	81.1	80.9	78.2	88.2	86.4	89.7	60.7	79.7 R	64.6	82.1		

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1975 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy					Index of production industries						Manufacturing industries					
	including MLH 104†		excluding MLH 104†			including MLH 104†		excluding MLH 104†				Output		Employed labour force		Output per person employed	
	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed	Output per person hour	
1973	103.6	100.1	103.6	103.5	100.1	103.5	109.7	104.5	104.9	109.5	104.6	104.8	108.8	104.5	104.2	101.2	
1974	102.0	100.5	101.5	102.0	100.5	101.5	105.7	104.1	101.5	105.7	104.1	101.5	107.5	104.7	102.7	101.8	
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	101.8	99.3	102.6	101.3	99.3	102.1	102.5	97.2	105.5	101.1	97.2	104.0	102.0	96.9	105.3	105.1	
1977	104.6	99.3	105.3	102.9	99.3	103.6	106.8	96.8	110.3	102.6	96.7	106.0	103.9	97.1	107.1	106.0	
1978	108.1	100.0 R	108.1 R	105.6	100.0 R	105.6 R	110.6	96.7	114.4	104.5	96.6	108.2	104.5	96.7	108.1	107.2	
1979	110.3	101.1	109.1	106.7	101.1	105.6	113.2	96.4	117.6	104.4	96.2	108.5	104.6	95.5	109.5	108.7	
1980	107.1	100.1	107.0	103.5	100.1	103.4	105.6	92.3	114.4	96.6	92.2	104.8	95.1	90.1	105.5	107.4	
1981	104.5	96.5	108.3	100.4	96.4	104.2	100.1	84.5	118.6	90.1 R	84.3	107.0	89.0	81.4	109.4	112.8	
1982							101.1	79.7	126.8	89.8	79.5	113.0	88.3	76.6	115.3	117.9	
1980 Q1	109.6	101.2	108.3	105.9	101.1	104.8	110.6 R	94.9	116.6	101.5	94.8	107.1	100.7	93.5	107.8	107.5	
1980 Q2	108.0	100.7	107.2	104.3	100.7	103.6	107.5	93.6	114.9	98.6	93.5	105.5	97.6	91.7	106.5	107.5	
1980 Q3	106.2	99.9	106.3	102.7	99.8	102.9	103.7	91.5	113.4 R	95.1	91.3	104.1	93.3	89.1	104.7	107.4	
1980 Q4	104.7	98.7	106.1	100.9	98.7	102.2	100.5	89.1	112.8	91.1	89.0	102.4 R	88.7	86.2	102.9	107.1	
1981 Q1	R		R														
1981 Q2	104.3	97.7	106.7	100.2	97.6	102.7	99.4 R	86.9	114.4 R	89.6	86.8	103.2	87.9	83.9	104.8	109.4 R	
1981 Q3	104.0	96.7	107.5	100.0	96.7	103.4	99.3	85.1	116.7	89.6	85.0	105.4	88.4	82.0	107.8	111.6	
1981 Q4	104.7	96.1	108.9	100.7	96.0	104.9	100.6	83.5	120.5	90.8	83.3	109.0	89.8	80.4	111.7	114.5 R	
1982 Q1	104.9	95.4	110.0	100.7	95.3	105.6	101.1	82.4	122.7	90.6	82.2	110.3	89.8	79.3	113.2	115.6	
1982 Q2	104.6	94.8	110.4	100.4	94.7	106.0	100.8	81.1	124.3	90.3	80.9	111.7	89.5	78.2	114.5 R	116.8 R	
1982 Q3	104.9	94.2 R	111.3 R	100.3	94.1 R	106.6 R	101.2	80.3	126.0	89.9	80.1	112.3	89.1 R	77.2	115.4 R	118.0	
1982 Q4	105.3	93.4 R	112.8 R	100.7	93.3 R	107.9 R	101.5 R	79.1	128.3 R	90.1 R	78.9	114.2 R	88.0	76.0	115.8	118.5 R	

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.11 Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time	
1977	1,801	34.6	8.7	15.58		13	495	35	362	10.2	48	0.9	857	17.4	
1978	1,793	34.8	8.6	15.50		5	199	32	355	11.0	37	0.7	554	15.1	
1979	1,724	34.2	8.7	14.90		8	317	42	455	10.6	50	1.0	772	15.0	
1980	1,399	29.5	8.3	11.58		20	810	253	3,129	12.1	274	5.9	3,938	14.3	
1981	1,122	26.7	8.2	9.62		15	599	310	3,608	11.3	325	7.7	4,206	12.5	
1982	1,189	30.1	8.4	9.97		8	304	125	1,335	10.7	132	3.4	1,499	12.4	
Week ended					R										
1979 Jan 13 R	1,622	32.0	8.2	13.32	14.64	10	378	61	741	12.1	71	1.4	1,118	15.8	
1979 Feb 10 R	1,733	34.2	8.5	14.78	14.89	18	703	45	468	10.5	63	1.2	1,171	18.9	
1979 Mar 10 R	1,843	36.5	8.7	15.96	15.71	6	224	33	366	11.0	39	0.8	590	15.2	
1980 April 7 R	1,880	37.2	8.7	16.26	16.11	6	235	26	256	9.8	32	0.6	492	15.3	
1980 May 5 R	1,854	36.8	8.4	15.60	15.28	4	160	28	257	9.3	32	0.6	417	13.2	
1980 June 9 R	1,830	36.3	8.6	15.69	15.61	2	73	29	265	9.0	31	0.6	339	10.9	
1980 July 7 R	1,822	35.9	8.9	16.13	15.75	4	169	35	436	12.6	39	0.8	605	15.6	
1980 Aug 4 R	1,304	25.7	9.2	11.93	13.12	3	121	21	177	8.4	24	0.5	298	12.4	
1980 Sep 8 R	1,407	27.8	9.0	12.65	12.75	9	363	42	423	10.1	51	1.0	786	15.4	
1980 Oct 13 R	1,694	33.7	8.6	14.62	14.47	23	920	62	710	11.4	86	1.7	1,630	19.1	
1980 Nov 10 R	1,836	36.7	8.6	15.79	15.35	8	299	56	648	11.4	64	1.3	947	14.7	
1980 Dec 8 R	1,863	37.3	8.6	16.06	15.26	4	155	61	713	11.5	65	1.3	868	13.2	
1980 Jan 12 R	1,632	33.0	8.3	13.48	14.73	5	182	81	999	12.4	86	1.7	1,181	13.8	
1980 Feb 16 R	1,704	34.7	8.4	14.30	14.40	13	539	107	1,198	11.2	120	2.4	1,737	14.5	
1980 Mar 15 R	1,645	33.7	8.4	13.78	13.54	22	874	153	1,864	12.2	175	3.6	2,738	15.7	
1980 April 19 R	1,531	31.7	8.3	12.70	12.53	13	526	144	1,585	11.0	157	3.3	2,111	13.4	
1980 May 17 R	1,534	31.8	8.3	12.78	12.51	16	653	154	1,699	11.0	170	3.5	2,352	13.8	
1980 June 14 R	1,508	31.4	8.3	12.53	12.31	14	548	193	2,229	11.6	207	4.3	2,777	13.5	
1980 July 12 R	1,370	28.7	8.5	11.59	11.24	11	440	212	2,521	11.9	223	4.7	2,961	13.3	
1980 Aug 16 R	1,173	24.9	8.4	9.84	10.88	19	774	246	3,017	12.3	265	5.6	3,791	14.3	
1980 Sep 13 R	1,210	25.9	8.2	9.96	10.06	33	1,311	338	4,106	12.1	371	8.0	5,417	14.6	
1980 Oct 11 R	1,174	26.0	8.1	9.49	9.46	38	1,523	434	5,729	13.2	472	10.4	7,252	15.4	
1980 Nov 15 R	1,150	25.8	8.1	9.26	8.86	26	1,059	506	6,411	12.7	532	12.0	7,470	14.0	
1980 Dec 13	1,161	26.3	7.9	9.19	8.48	32	1,287	473	6,188	13.1	506	11.4	7,475	14.8	
1981 Jan 17 R	997	23.0	7.7	7.72	8.92	41	1,637	557	6,878	12.4	598	13.7	8,515	14.2	
1981 Feb 14 R	1,055	24.5	7.9	8.39	8.46	30	1,182	555	6,861	12.4	585	13.6	8,043	13.8	
1981 Mar 14	1,054	24.7	8.1	8.51	8.29	19	771	494	6,059	12.3	513	12.0	6,829	13.3	
1981 April 11 R	1,104	26.1	8.3	9.16	9.05	18	725	420	4,984	11.9	438	10.3	5,709	13.0	
1981 May 16 R	1,103	26.2	8.0	8.92	8.66	18	703	338	3,824	11.4	355	8.4	4,527	12.7	
1981 June 13	1,133	27.1	8.1	9.23	8.89	10	389	293	3,277	11.2	303	7.2	3,667	12.1	
1981 July 11 R	1,110	26.6	8.3	9.31	9.01	9	363	204	2,292	11.3	213	5.1	2,655	12.5	
1981 Aug 15 R	1,039	24.9	8.7	8.98	9.88	8	331	190	2,038	10.7	199	4.8	2,369	11.9	
1981 Sep 12	1,175	28.1	8.5	9.98	10.07	8	320	183	1,960	10.7	191	4.6	2,280	11.9	
1981 Oct 10 R	1,188	28.6	8.4	9.98	9.99	6	258	169	1,805	10.7	175	4.3	2,063	11.7	
1981 Nov 14 R	1,257	30.4	8.3	10.39	10.03	7	261	176	1,797	10.2	182	4.4	2,058	11.1	
1981 Dec 12	1,255	30.6	8.4	10.59	9.96	6	247	142	1,516	10.7	148	3.6	1,763	11.9	
1982 Jan 16	1,091	26.9	8.1	8.91	10.08	7	272	149	1,678	11.2	156	3.9	1,950	12.5	
1982 Feb 13	1,207	29.8	8.4	10.20	10.24	12	487	150	1,585	10.6	162	4.0	2,071	12.8	
1982 Mar 20	1,254	31.1	8.3	10.36	10.17	11	433	145	1,545	10.6	156	3.9	1,978	12.7	
1982 April 24	1,192	29.7	8.2	9.71	9.65	6	239	136	1,476	10.8	142	3.7	1,716	12.1	
1982 May 22	1,233	30.8	8.6	10.58	10.31	7	280	120	1,265	10.5	127	3.2	1,545	12.2	
198															

1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

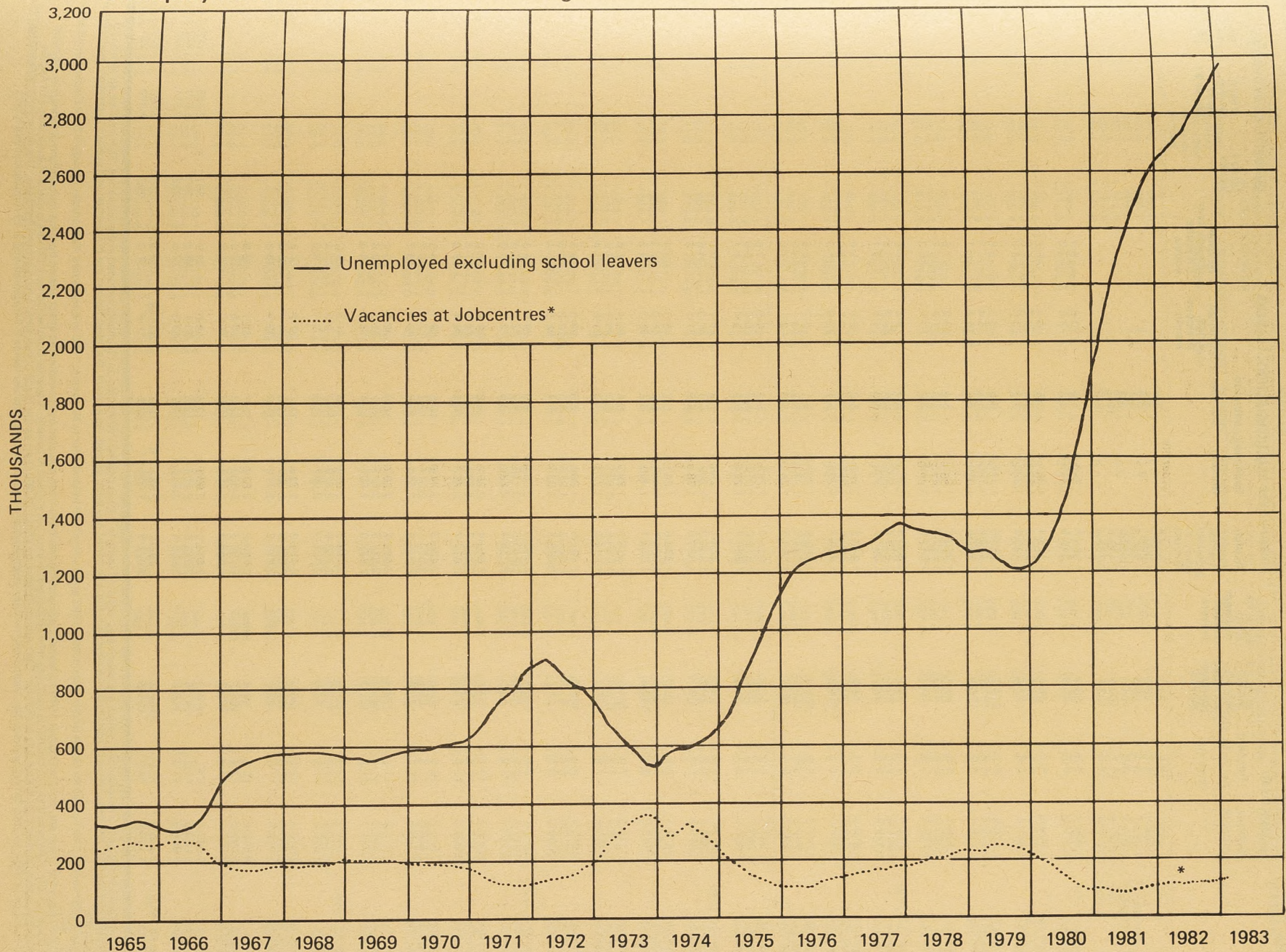
GREAT BRITAIN

	INDEX OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, allied industries (except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Vehicles Order XI	Textiles, leather, clothing Orders XIII-XV	Food, drink, tobacco Order III	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, allied industries (except vehicles) Orders VII-X & XII	Vehicles Order XI	Textiles, leather, clothing Orders XIII-XV	Food, drink, tobacco Order III
	Orders III-XIX						Orders III-XIX					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6	
1972	81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7	
1973	83.2		85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	
1974	81.0		84.7	79.3	66.1	87.2	93.8	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8	
1975	75.4		80.2	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8	91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4	
1976	73.8		76.5	74.3	58.8	79.8	93.1	91.1	93.7	93.8	95.1	
1977	74.9		78.0	75.7	59.3	80.0	94.0	92.2	93.3	94.2	95.8	
1978	73.9		77.8	76.0	57.4	77.5	93.8	92.0	93.4	94.0	95.6	
1979	72.0		75.6	74.9	54.9	77.4	93.5	91.6	93.1	93.9	95.7	
1980	65.3		69.4	67.0	46.3	75.4	90.5	89.0	88.2	90.3	94.8	
1981 R	57.6		61.5	56.6	41.4	70.8	89.3	87.2	85.9	91.2	94.3	
1982 R	54.8		58.8	51.4	39.9	68.2	90.9	89.0	86.9	93.5	94.1	
Week ended												
1979 Jan 13 R	73.0	72.3	76.9	76.1	56.9	74.9	92.2	93.3	90.6	91.3	93.1	93.4
Feb 10 R	73.0	72.2	77.3	76.0	56.9	75.6	93.1	93.7	91.6	92.1	93.6	94.9
Mar 10 R	73.6	72.7	77.5	77.1	56.9	76.6	93.7	94.0	92.0	93.5	94.0	95.4
April 7 R	73.7	72.5	77.4	77.7	56.7	77.5	94.1	94.1	92.2	94.1	94.3	95.9
May 5 R	73.8	72.3	77.2	78.3	56.7	78.2	93.9	93.7	91.7	94.3	94.2	95.8
June 9 R	74.0	72.2	77.3	77.6	57.0	79.1	93.9	93.7	91.9	93.5	94.4	96.1
July 7 R	70.2	72.4	73.7	69.1	52.1	78.1	94.6	93.8	92.4	96.5	94.6	95.9
Aug 4 R	60.2	71.7	62.2	65.7	44.8	71.9	93.6	92.8	90.8	91.7	94.4	97.0
Sep 8 R	72.8	71.0	75.4	74.2	56.0	80.3	92.5	92.5	89.5	90.1	94.0	96.0
Oct 13 R	72.8	71.1	76.5	74.0	55.2	79.9	93.3	93.4	91.4	92.0	93.6	95.7
Nov 10 R	73.1	71.5	76.9	76.8	54.7	79.8	93.7	93.9	92.3	93.3	93.5	96.0
Dec 8 R	72.9	71.1	77.0	77.1	53.7	79.7	93.9	93.7	92.6	94.2	93.1	96.3
1980 Jan 12 R	71.0	70.5	74.9	75.5	52.5	77.5	92.4	93.6	90.9	92.9	92.3	95.1
Feb 16 R	70.4	69.7	74.6	75.3	51.5	76.3	92.6	93.2	91.6	93.2	92.0	94.6
Mar 15 R	69.4	68.5	74.5	72.5	50.5	75.5	92.1	92.4	91.0	90.9	91.7	94.5
April 19 R	68.7	67.5	72.7	71.9	49.5	75.4	91.7	91.7	90.2	90.9	91.5	94.5
May 17 R	68.0	66.6	72.3	71.7	48.6	75.7	91.8	91.5	90.5	91.1	91.1	95.0
June 14 R	67.4	65.7	71.8	70.2	48.2	76.4	91.3	91.0	90.0	89.9	90.6	95.1
July 12 R	62.5	64.4	66.8	59.3	43.1	75.3	91.0	90.2	89.5	89.6	90.2	95.0
Aug 16 R	53.0	63.1	55.7	57.1	36.0	67.9	90.4	89.6	88.7	87.2	89.0	95.9
Sep 13	63.6	62.0	67.3	63.5	44.6	75.3	89.1	89.0	87.6	85.7	89.1	94.5
Oct 11 R	61.8	60.4	65.6	60.8	43.6	75.1	87.9	88.0	86.3	82.3	88.5	94.5
Nov 15 R	60.8	59.5	64.4	59.0	42.8	74.1	87.5	87.7	85.8	81.9	88.5	94.1
Dec 13	60.4	58.9	63.8	58.8	42.5	74.0	87.8	87.6	85.8	82.4	88.6	94.7
1981 Jan 17 R	58.7	58.3					86.4	87.5				
Feb 14 R	58.4	57.9					86.8	87.4				
Mar 14	58.5	57.8	61.3	57.7	41.2	70.0	87.4	87.8	85.0	83.4	88.5	93.3
April 11 R	58.8	57.8					88.5	88.6				
May 16 R	58.9	57.7					89.0	88.8				
June 13	58.9	57.4	61.4	58.1	41.6	69.8	89.6	89.3	86.9	86.9	91.2	93.9
July 11 R	55.7	57.4					90.4	89.6				
Aug 15 R	49.1	58.4					91.1	90.3				
Sep 12	59.4	57.8	62.3	56.9	41.6	72.4	90.7	90.5	88.3	87.7	92.1	94.9
Oct 10 R	59.0	57.6					90.7	90.8				
Nov 14 R	58.1	56.9					90.2	90.5				
Dec 12 R	58.0	56.6	61.0	53.6	41.1	70.9	90.6	90.5	88.4	85.6	93.1	94.9
1982 Jan 16 R	56.6	56.3					89.5	90.7				
Feb 13 R	56.7	56.2					90.4	91.0				
Mar 20 R	56.6	55.9	59.9	53.2	40.2	67.8	90.5	90.9	88.6	86.8	92.9	93.3
April 24 R	56.3	55.4					90.4	90.5				
May 22 R	56.3	55.1					91.0	90.7				
June 19 R	56.2	54.8	59.4	51.9	40.4	68.8	91.1	90.7	89.2	87.1	93.6	94.3
July 17 R	52.9	54.5					91.6	90.8				
Aug 14 R	45.8	54.4					91.9	91.0				
Sep 11 R	55.6	54.1	58.7	50.8	39.7	68.7	91.1	90.9	89.0	86.8	93.5	94.2
Oct 16 R	55.3	54.0					91.1	91.2				
Nov 13 R	54.7	53.6					90.9	91.2				
Dec 11 R	54.5	53.2	57.3	49.6	39.2	67.3	91.2	91.2	89.0	86.9	94.1	94.6
1983 Jan 15	53.1	52.9					89.9	91.2				

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

Unemployment[†] and vacancies : United Kingdom 1965—1983

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted.



* Vacancies at Jobcentres are only about a third of total vacancies.

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT* UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers †	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
						Number	Per cent				Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
1977	1,402.7	5.8	89.7	..	1,313.0	5.6	..	..	..	..
1978	1,382.9	5.7	83.9	..	1,299.1	5.5	..	..	..	..
1979	1,295.7	5.4	68.3	..	1,227.3	5.1	..	..	..	..
1980	1,664.9	6.9	104.1	..	1,560.8	6.5	..	..	..	..
1981	2,520.4	10.7	100.6	..	2,419.8	10.2	..	..	..	..
1982	2,916.9	12.5	123.5	..	2,793.4	12.0	..	..	..	..
1978 Feb 9	1,425.1	5.9	38.3	..	1,386.8	5.6	-10.8	-8.4	..	..
Mar 9	1,379.0	5.7	30.3	..	1,348.8	5.6	-2.2	-7.8	..	..
April 13	1,369.8	5.7	46.4	..	1,323.4	5.5	-6.4	-6.5	..	..
May 11	1,304.7	5.4	36.8	..	1,267.8	5.5	-8.2	-5.6	..	..
June 8	1,343.1	5.6	122.6	..	1,220.5	5.5	-3.0	-5.9	..	..
July 6	1,470.8	6.1	214.2	..	1,256.6	5.5	-6.4	-5.9	..	..
Aug 10	1,499.6	6.2	197.2	..	1,302.4	5.5	-5.4	-1.3	..	..
Sep 14	1,418.4	5.9	120.8	..	1,297.6	5.4	-14.4	-5.1	..	..
Oct 12	1,335.8	5.5	69.1	..	1,266.7	5.4	-13.9	-7.6	..	..
Nov 9	1,303.0	5.4	47.3	..	1,255.7	5.3	-21.7	-16.7	..	..
Dec 7	1,280.2	5.3	34.7	..	1,245.5	5.2	-13.2	-16.3	..	..
1979 Jan 11	1,372.8	5.7	36.9	..	1,335.9	5.3	9.2	-8.6	..	..
Feb 8	1,369.2	5.7	29.5	..	1,339.7	5.4	22.6	6.2	..	..
Mar 8	1,320.3	5.5	22.7	..	1,297.6	5.3	-4.5	9.1	..	..
April 5	1,260.9	5.2	18.8	..	1,242.2	5.2	-35.9	-5.9	..	..
May 10	1,218.9	5.0	29.3	..	1,189.6	5.2	0.1	-13.4	..	..
June 14	1,234.5	5.1	114.8	..	1,119.7	5.1	-20.8	-18.9	..	..
July 12	1,347.3	5.6	186.4	..	1,160.9	5.1	-5.7	-8.8	..	..
Aug 9	1,344.9	5.6	158.2	..	1,186.7	5.0	-13.1	-13.2	..	..
Sep 13	1,292.3	5.4	96.7	..	1,195.6	5.0	-2.1	-7.0	..	..
Oct 11 †	1,267.5	5.2	56.5	..	1,211.0	5.1	10.5	-1.6	..	..
Nov 8	1,258.7	5.2	39.8	..	1,219.0	5.0	-6.5	0.6	..	..
Dec 6	1,260.9	5.2	30.5	..	1,230.4	5.1	8.4	4.1	..	..
1980 Jan 10	1,373.7	5.7	34.6	..	1,339.1	5.2	25.2	9.0	..	..
Feb 14	1,388.6	5.8	28.2	..	1,360.3	5.4	40.3	24.6	..	..
Mar 13	1,375.6	5.7	22.7	..	1,353.0	5.5	31.5	32.3	..	..
April 10	1,418.1	5.9	39.3	..	1,378.8	5.7	46.3	39.4	..	..
May 8	1,404.4	5.8	36.3	..	1,368.1	5.9	46.0	41.3	..	..
June 12	1,513.0	6.3	142.8	..	1,370.1	6.1	55.3	49.2	..	..
July 10	1,736.5	7.2	251.0	..	1,485.6	6.4	66.4	55.9	..	..
Aug 14	1,846.1	7.7	227.4	..	1,618.8	6.8	96.1	72.6	..	..
Sep 11	1,890.6	7.9	176.7	..	1,714.0	7.1	81.8	81.4	..	..
Oct 9	1,916.4	8.0	121.9	..	1,794.5	7.5	93.6	90.5	..	..
Nov 13	2,016.0	8.4	91.5	..	1,924.5	8.0	112.2	95.9	..	..
Dec 11	2,099.9	8.7	77.1	..	2,022.8	8.4	95.5	100.4	..	..
1981 Jan 15	2,271.1	9.6	80.5	..	2,190.6	8.9	79.6	95.8	..	..
Feb 12	2,312.4	9.8	68.9	..	2,243.5	9.2	72.0	82.4	..	..
Mar 12	2,333.5	9.9	58.1	..	2,275.4	9.5	72.1	74.6	..	..
April 9	2,372.7	10.1	53.3	..	2,319.4	9.8	63.0	69.0	..	..
May 14	2,407.4	10.2	82.7	..	2,324.7	10.0	66.9	67.3	..	..
June 11	2,395.2	10.2	77.5	..	2,317.7	10.2	49.4	59.8	..	..
July 9 §	2,511.8	10.6	76.5	..	2,435.3	10.5	59.1	58.5	..	..
Aug 13 §	2,586.3	11.0	85.5	..	2,500.8	10.7	37.7	48.7	..	..
Sep 10 §	2,748.6	11.7	178.8	..	2,569.9	10.8	40.4	45.7	..	..
Oct 8 §	2,771.6	11.7	179.4	..	2,592.2	10.9	28.2	35.4	..	..
Nov 12	2,769.5	11.7	143.8	..	2,625.8	11.1	32.7	33.8	..	..
Dec 10	2,764.1	11.7	122.2	..	2,642.0	11.1	13.5	24.8	..	..
1982 Jan 14	2,896.3	12.4	127.3	..	2,769.0	11.5	41.5	29.2	..	..
Feb 11	2,870.2	12.3	111.3	..	2,758.9	11.5	9.3	21.4	..	..
Mar 11	2,820.8	12.1	94.9	..	2,725.9	11.5	8.1	19.6	..	..
April 15	2,818.5	12.1	86.9	..	2,731.6	11.7	27.2	14.9	..	..
May 13	2,800.5	12.0	104.5	..	2,695.9	11.8	24.7	20.0	..	..
June 10	2,769.6	11.9	99.0	120.2	2,670.6	11.9	32.9	28.3	..	..
July 8	2,852.5	12.2	99.4	196.9	2,753.2	12.1	41.1	32.9	..	..
Aug 12	2,898.8	12.4	102.5	193.7	2,796.3	12.2	18.6	30.9	..	..
Sep 9	3,066.2	13.2	203.8	..	2,862.3	12.3	34.0	31.2	..	..
Oct 14	3,049.0	13.1	174.2	..	2,874.6	12.4	19.0	23.9	361	220	
Nov 11	3,063.0	13.2	147.5	..	2,915.6	12.5	20.1	24.4	330	220	
Dec 9	3,097.0	13.3	130.6	..	2,966.4	12.7	43.3	27.5	298	228	
1983 Jan 13	3,225.2	13.8	137.8	..	3,087.4	12.8	33.9 R	33.4 R	310	233	
Feb 10	3,199.4	13.7	123.8	..	3,075.6	12.9	17.6	31.6	295	234	

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

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

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

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

§ The recorded unemployment figures for July to October 1981 are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as the result of industrial action at benefit offices. The seasonally adjusted figures have been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures and in particular tables 2.3 (regions) and 2.19 (unemployment flows).

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.1 UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	MALE					FEMALE					
	UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS		MARRIED
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
1977											1,044.8	7.3	46.5	998.3	7.0	357.9	3.7	43.5	314.5	3.3	1977
1978	1,009.5	7.0	43.4	966.2	6.8	373.4	3.8	40.5	332.9	3.5	1978
1979	930.1	6.5	36.0	894.2	6.3	365.6	3.7	32.4	333.2	3.4	1979
1980	1,180.6	8.3	55.0	1,125.6	7.9	484.3	4.9	49.1	435.2	4.4	1980
1981	1,843.3	13.1	55.6	1,787.8	12.7	677.0	7.1	45.0	632.0	6.6	1981
1982	2,133.2	15.5	70.1	2,063.2	14.9	783.6	8.3	53.4	730.2	7.7	1982
1978 Feb 9	1,063.7	7.4	18.5	1,045.2	7.0	361.4	3.7	19.8	341.6	3.5	1978 Feb 9
Mar 9	1,033.4	7.2	14.7	1,018.8	7.0	345.6	3.6	15.6	330.0	3.5	Mar 9
April 13	1,020.5	7.1	24.0	996.5	6.9	349.3	3.6	22.4	326.9	3.5	April 13
May 11	974.7	6.8	18.7	956.0	6.9	329.9	3.4	18.1	311.8	3.5	May 11
June 8	985.6	6.9	65.8	919.8	6.9	357.5	3.7	56.8	300.7	3.5	June 8
July 6	1,044.7	7.3	114.6	930.2	6.8	426.1	4.4	99.6	326.5	3.5	July 6
Aug 10	1,059.6	7.4	106.8	952.8	6.8	440.0	4.5	90.4	349.6	3.6	Aug 10
Sep 14	1,007.2	7.0	60.3	946.8	6.7	411.2	4.2	60.4	350.8	3.5	Sep 14
Oct 12	958.7	6.7	33.6	925.1	6.7	377.1	3.9	35.4	341.6	3.5	Oct 12
Nov 9	941.9	6.6	22.8	919.0	6.5	361.1	3.7	24.4	336.4	3.5	Nov 9
Dec 7	935.2	6.5	17.0	918.2	6.5	345.0	3.5	17.7	327.3	3.4	Dec 7
1979 Jan 11	1,006.8	7.1	18.6	988.2	6.6	366.0	3.7	18.3	347.7	3.4	1979 Jan 11
Feb 8	1,011.4	7.1	15.2	996.3	6.7	357.7	3.6	14.3	343.4	3.4	Feb 8
Mar 8	978.0	6.9	11.6	966.3	6.7	342.3	3.5	11.0	331.3	3.4	Mar 8
April 5	932.8	6.5	9.6	923.2	6.5	328.1	3.3	9.1	319.0	3.4	April 5
May 10	895.1	6.3	15.6	879.5	6.4	323.8	3.3	13.8	310.0	3.4	May 10
June 14	888.3	6.2	62.9	825.4	6.3	346.2	3.5	51.9	294.3	3.4	June 14
July 12	935.8	6.6	100.8	835.0	6.2	411.5	4.2	85.6	325.9	3.4	July 12
Aug 9	933.1	6.5	86.7	846.4	6.1	411.8	4.2	71.5	340.3	3.4	Aug 9
Sep 13	899.0	6.3	49.0	850.0	6.1	393.3	4.0	47.7	345.6	3.4	Sep 13
Oct 11 †	890.2	6.2	27.4	862.8	6.2	377.3	3.8	29.1	348.1	3.4	Oct 11 †
Nov 8	890.5	6									

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT* Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female		
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
SOUTH EAST															
1978	296.0	222.3	73.7	11.0	3.9	5.0	2.4	285.0		3.8		220.7	70.3		
1979†	257.7	192.3	65.4	7.8	3.4	4.3	2.1	249.9		3.4		191.2	63.1		
1980	328.1	241.0	87.1	14.6	4.3	5.5	2.8	313.5		4.2		233.1	80.5		
1981	547.6	407.5	140.1	16.5	7.3	9.3	4.6	531.0		7.1		398.1	132.9		
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	9.0	11.4	5.7	642.3		8.7		477.9	164.2		
1982 Feb 11	648.5	482.7	165.9	18.3	8.8	11.2	5.4	630.3	614.1	8.3	8.4	459.2	154.9		
Mar 11	642.5	479.0	163.5	15.5	8.7	11.1	5.4	627.0	621.0	8.4	6.9	463.8	157.2		
April 15	640.1	477.7	162.4	13.7	8.7	11.1	5.3	626.4	624.8	8.5	3.8	466.0	158.8		
May 13	637.7	476.5	161.2	18.5	8.7	11.0	5.3	619.2	630.3	8.6	5.5	470.1	160.2		
June 10	628.6	469.7	158.9	17.3	8.5	10.9	5.2	611.3	636.3	8.6	6.0	474.6	161.7		
July 8	649.2	480.4	168.8	16.9	8.8	11.1	5.5	632.2	643.2	8.7	6.9	478.6	164.6		
Aug 12	664.5	487.6	176.9	16.9	9.0	11.3	5.8	647.7	649.5	8.8	6.3	482.5	167.0		
Sep 9	699.6	507.6	192.0	37.7	9.5	11.8	6.3	661.9	657.8	8.9	8.3	488.0	169.8		
Oct 14	701.3	509.8	191.5	35.8	9.5	11.8	6.3	665.5	664.2	9.0	6.4	491.9	172.3		
Nov 11	704.1	513.9	190.3	29.9	9.6	11.9	6.2	674.2	673.0	9.1	8.8	498.4	174.6		
Dec 9	711.0	522.8	188.2	26.1	9.7	12.1	6.2	684.9	684.9	9.3	11.9	507.6	177.3		
1983 Jan 13	739.3	542.4	196.9	24.9	10.0	12.6	6.5	714.3	693.2 R	9.4	8.3 R	512.1 R	181.1 R		
Feb 10	738.2	540.9	197.3	22.4	10.0	12.5	6.5	715.8	699.9	9.5	6.7	515.1	184.8		
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)															
1978	142.9	109.6	33.3	4.7	3.7	4.8	2.1	138.1		3.7		109.2	32.0		
1979†	126.0	96.1	29.9	3.4	3.3	4.3	1.9	122.6		3.3		95.9	29.0		
1980	157.5	117.1	40.4	6.0	4.2	5.3	2.6	151.5		4.0		114.0	37.6		
1981	263.5	195.8	67.6	9.0	7.0	8.8	4.5	254.5		6.8		190.4	64.0		
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.7	10.9	5.7	312.6		8.5		232.3	80.3		
1982 Feb 11	310.1	230.0	80.1	8.9	8.4	10.5	5.3	301.2	295.8	8.0	6.0	220.5	75.3		
Mar 11	309.5	230.6	78.9	7.9	8.4	10.5	5.3	301.6	299.6	8.1	3.8	223.7	75.9		
April 15	309.8	230.8	79.0	6.6	8.4	10.5	5.3	303.2	303.1	8.2	3.5	225.7	77.4		
May 13	313.9	233.8	80.1	8.9	8.5	10.6	5.3	304.9	308.1	8.3	5.0	229.1	79.0		
June 10	311.3	231.9	79.4	8.5	8.4	10.6	5.3	302.7	312.2	8.4	4.1	232.2	80.0		
July 8	320.0	236.8	83.2	8.4	8.7	10.8	5.6	311.6	316.9	8.6	4.7	235.5	81.4		
Aug 12	329.4	241.6	87.8	8.3	8.9	11.0	5.9	321.1	320.1	8.7	3.2	237.4	82.7		
Sep 9	341.9	248.6	93.3	16.0	9.3	11.3	6.2	325.9	321.9	8.7	1.8	238.6	83.3		
Oct 14	341.5	248.5	93.0	16.8	9.2	11.3	6.2	324.7	324.7	8.8	2.8	240.4	84.3		
Nov 11	341.1	249.0	92.1	14.6	9.2	11.3	6.1	326.5	326.7	8.8	2.0	241.6	85.1		
Dec 9	343.8	252.5	91.4	13.0	9.3	11.5	6.1	330.8	332.4	9.0	5.7	246.1	86.3		
1983 Jan 13	354.9	260.2	94.6	12.2	9.6	11.8	6.3	342.7	335.7 R	9.1	3.3 R	247.8 R	87.9		
Feb 10	357.4	261.9	95.5	11.0	9.7	11.9	6.4	346.4	341.3	9.2	5.6	251.3	90.0		
EAST ANGLIA															
1978	34.1	25.7	8.4	1.5	4.8	5.9	3.0	32.6		4.7		25.4	7.9		
1979†	30.8	22.7	8.1	1.1	4.3	5.3	2.8	29.7		4.2		22.4	7.7		
1980	39.2	28.5	10.7	2.0	5.5	6.6	3.7	37.2		5.2		27.5	9.7		
1981	61.4	45.9	15.5	2.0	8.7	10.7	5.6	59.4		8.4		44.9	14.5		
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	10.4	12.7	6.9	69.8		10.0		51.9	17.9		
1982 Feb 11	72.3	53.7	18.6	1.8	10.4	12.8	6.7	70.5	67.1	9.6	0.2	49.9	17.2		
Mar 11	70.9	52.6	18.2	1.6	10.2	12.6	6.6	69.2	66.7	9.6	-0.4	49.5	17.2		
April 15	70.6	52.3	18.3	1.6	10.1	12.5	6.6	69.1	67.4	9.7	0.7	50.0	17.4		
May 13	69.8	51.8	18.0	2.3	10.0	12.4	6.5	67.5	67.9	9.8	0.5	50.5	17.4		
June 10	67.5	50.3	17.2	2.0	9.7	12.0	6.2	65.5	68.6	9.9	0.7	51.1	17.5		
July 8	68.5	50.4	18.1	1.9	9.8	12.0	6.5	66.6	69.0	9.9	0.4	51.2	17.8		
Aug 12	69.4	51.1	18.3	1.8	10.0	12.2	6.6	67.6	69.6	10.0	0.6	51.8	17.8		
Sep 9	73.8	53.7	20.2	4.2	10.6	12.8	7.3	69.6	71.3	10.2	1.7	53.0	18.3		
Oct 14	75.6	54.8	20.8	3.8	10.9	13.1	7.5	71.9	72.7	10.4	1.4	54.0	18.7		
Nov 11	77.3	56.4	20.9	3.1	11.1	13.5	7.5	74.1	74.5	10.7	1.8	55.3	19.2		
Dec 9	78.7	57.9	20.8	2.7	11.3	13.8	7.5	76.0	75.6	10.9	1.1	56.1	19.5		
1983 Jan 13	82.7	60.4	22.2	2.6	11.9	14.4	8.0	80.1	77.0 R	11.1	1.4 R	56.7	20.3 R		
Feb 10	82.6	60.3	22.3	2.4	11.9	14.4	8.0	80.2	76.8	11.0	-0.2	56.2	20.6		

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

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.3 Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female		
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
SOUTH WEST															
1978	102.4	75.3	27.1	4.9	6.2	7.6	4.0	97.5		6.0		73.9	25.3		
1979†	90.5	64.9	25.6	3.6	5.4	6.6	3.7	86.9		5.3		63.9	24.2		
1980	106.9	75.3	31.6	5.5	6.4	7.7	4.6	101.5		6.1		72.4	29.1		
1981	155.6	112.0	43.6	4.4	9.4	11.5	6.4	151.2		9.2		109.7	41.5		
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.9	13.3	7.4	173.3		10.5		124.8	48.4		
1982 Feb 11	181.4	129.7	51.7	5.3	11.0	13.5	7.5	176.1	167.7	10.2	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	120.9	46.5		
April 15	174.7	125.7	48.9	4.2	10.6	13.1	7.1	170.5	167.9	10.2	0.5	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	122.0	47.0		
June 10	164.6	119.5	45.1	4.6	10.0	12.4	6.6	159.9	171.5	10.4	2.5	123.7	47.8		
July 8	169.5	122.5	47.0	4.5	10.3	12.8	6.8	165.0	173.1	10.5	1.6	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	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	127.6	50.1		
Oct 14	187.1	131.9	55.2	8.6	11.4	13.7	8.0	179.1	179.1	10.9	1.4	128.4	50.7		
Nov 11	191.0	134.7	56.3	6.7	11.6	14.0	8.2	184.2	180.5	11.0	1.4	129.4	51.1		
Dec 9	194.8	138.4	56.4	6.0	11.8	14.4	8.2	188.9	184.0	11.2	3.5	132.0	52.0		
1983 Jan 13	203.4	144.2	59.2	6.2	12.3	15.0	8.6	197.2	187.0 R	11.4	3.0 R	134.1 R	52.9 R		
Feb 10	202.1	143.0	59.1	5.7	12.3	14.9	8.6	196.4	188.1	11.4	1.1	134.3	53.8		
WEST MIDLANDS															
1978	122.5	88.0	34.5	8.9	5.3	6.2	3.8	113.6		5.0		85.1	30.3		
1979†	120.2	85.4	34.9	7.2	5.2	6.1	3.8	113.0		4.9		82.7	31.6		
1980	170.1	119.4	50.7	12.2	7.4	8.6	5.5	157.9		6.9		113.3	44.6		
1981	290.6	213.9	76.6	12.3	12.9	15.6	8.6	278.3		12.3		207.3	71.0		
1982	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	15.3	18.7	10.1	323.0		14.6		241.6	81.4		
1982 Feb 11	331.2	246.3	84.9	13.3	15.0	18.4	9.7	317.9	312.9	14.2	0.3	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	233.9	79.1		
April 15	326.1	242.7	83.5	10.2	14.7										

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT* Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female		
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE															
1978	119.2	87.6	31.6	7.3	5.7	6.9	3.8	111.8	5.4			85.2	28.4		
1979†	114.6	82.2	32.3	6.4	5.4	6.5	3.8	108.2	5.2			80.1	29.4		
1980	154.6	109.9	44.7	11.0	7.4	8.7	5.3	143.7	6.9			104.5	39.2		
1981	237.2	175.9	61.3	9.8	11.6	14.2	7.6	227.4	11.1			170.7	58.7		
1982	273.2	201.1	72.0	13.0	13.5	16.5	9.0	260.1	12.9			193.9	66.1		
1982 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	13.6	4.1	3.4	205.6	70.0	
1983 Jan 13	302.9	222.9	80.0	14.4	15.0	18.3	10.0	288.5	279.4 R	13.8 R	3.8 R	3.9 R	208.2 R	71.2 R	
Feb 10	300.2	221.1	79.1	12.8	14.9	18.1	9.9	287.4	280.4	13.9	1.0	3.0	208.3	72.1	
NORTH WEST															
1978	197.7	145.0	52.6	14.1	6.9	8.6	4.5	183.6	6.5			139.3	46.9		
1979†	187.0	134.9	52.1	11.2	6.6	8.1	4.4	175.8	6.2			130.2	47.6		
1980	242.1	171.5	70.6	15.4	8.6	10.4	6.0	226.7	8.0			163.3	63.5		
1981	354.9	257.9	97.0	13.9	12.8	15.8	8.6	341.0	12.3			250.2	90.8		
1982	407.8	298.6	109.2	16.6	15.0	18.6	9.8	391.2	14.4			289.2	102.0		
1982 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	15.2	5.9	4.1	305.3	106.9	
1983 Jan 13	447.0	326.9	120.1	18.0	16.4	20.4	10.8	429.4	419.1 R	15.4	6.9 R	5.2 R	309.9 R	109.2 R	
Feb 10	443.0	324.7	118.4	16.4	16.3	20.3	10.6	426.7	419.5	15.4	0.4	4.4	309.9	109.6	
NORTH															
1978	116.3	83.7	32.6	8.5	8.6	10.1	6.2	107.7	8.0			79.9	28.8		
1979†	113.7	81.0	32.6	7.1	8.3	9.8	6.1	106.5	7.9			77.6	29.6		
1980	140.8	99.9	40.8	9.8	10.4	12.2	7.7	130.9	9.7			94.8	36.2		
1981	192.0	141.0	50.9	8.9	14.6	17.6	9.9	183.0	14.0			136.2	46.8		
1982	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.7	16.5	20.1	10.9	203.9	15.7			152.6	51.3		
1982 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	16.5	1.9	1.0	160.5	53.1	
1983 Jan 13	235.4	174.9	60.5	11.3	18.1	22.2	11.9	224.1	215.9 R	16.6 R	2.3 R	1.7 R	162.2 R	53.7 R	
Feb 10	231.1	171.8	59.3	9.9	17.8	21.8	11.6	221.1	215.0	16.6	-0.9	1.1	160.9	54.1	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.3 Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female		
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
WALES															
1978	84.8	61.6	23.2	6.4	7.7	9.2	5.5	78.4	7.3			59.2	20.3		
1979†	80.5	57.1	23.4	5.3	7.4	8.6	5.4	75.2	6.9			55.0	21.1		
1980	102.7	72.0	30.7	7.4	9.5	11.0	7.3	95.3	8.9			68.3	27.0		
1981	145.9	106.8	39.1	6.5	13.9	16.6	9.6	139.4	13.3			103.3	36.1		
1982	164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	16.0	19.3	10.8	157.1	15.2			116.5	110.5		
1982 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	15.9	2.9	1.6	122.2	42.1	
1983 Jan 13	180.7	133.1	47.6	7.9	17.5	21.2	11.8	172.7	166.3 R	16.1 R	2.0 R	1.9 R	124.0 R	42.3 R	
Feb 10	178.1	131.1	47.0	7.1	17.3	20.9	11.6	171.0	166.5	16.1	0.2	1.7	123.7	42.8	
SCOTLAND															
1978	172.0	120.1	52.0	11.6	7.7	9.1	5.7	160.4	7.3			115.3	47.8		
1979†	168.3	114.4	53.9	10.1	7.5	8.7	5.7	158.2	7.1			110.0	50.2		
1980	207.9	140.3	67.6	13.2											

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT* Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at February 10, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS					per cent				
South West					**Newport (IoW)	4,895	1,914	6,809	16.2
SDA	5,061	1,730	6,791	20.0	**Oxford	9,529	4,275	13,804	7.7
Other DA	24,730	11,811	36,541	15.9	**Portsmouth	17,611	6,908	24,519	12.4
IA	12,863	5,424	18,287	16.4	**Ramsgate	4,052	1,657	5,709	16.1
Unassisted	100,322	40,149	140,471	10.9	**Reading	9,523	3,351	12,874	7.5
All	142,976	59,114	202,090	12.3	**Sheerness	1,589	565	2,154	19.4
East Midlands					**Sittingbourne	2,439	829	3,268	13.0
SDA	—	—	—	—	**Slough	6,366	2,611	8,977	7.4
Other DA	4,928	1,506	6,434	21.3	**Southampton	15,282	5,268	20,550	9.2
IA	4,195	1,781	5,976	20.7	**Southend-on-Sea	23,617	7,553	31,170	15.9
Unassisted	136,455	47,990	184,445	11.7	**St Albans	4,502	1,608	6,110	6.9
All	145,578	51,277	196,855	12.5	**Stevenage	3,205	1,417	4,622	12.1
Yorkshire and Humberside					**Tunbridge Wells	5,114	1,888	7,002	8.4
SDA	—	—	—	—	**Watford	7,108	2,308	9,416	7.6
Other DA	54,262	17,289	71,551	17.4	**Worthing	4,537	1,465	6,002	10.0
IA	21,527	19,435	40,962	16.1	East Anglia				
Unassisted	115,325	42,392	157,717	12.6	**Beccles	759	258	1,017	10.1
All	221,114	79,116	300,230	14.9	Bury St Edmunds	1,623	717	2,340	8.3
North West					Cambridge	3,805	1,534	5,339	6.0
SDA	100,111	33,640	133,751	19.3	Cromer	1,202	415	1,617	19.6
Other DA	26,684	10,808	37,492	17.8	Dereham	1,006	373	1,379	16.4
IA	47,028	18,627	65,655	15.8	Diss	864	313	1,177	10.7
Unassisted	150,829	55,300	206,129	13.6	Downham Market	758	355	1,113	17.0
All	324,652	118,375	443,027	16.3	Ely	771	296	1,067	10.7
North					Falseham	683	300	983	13.4
SDA	128,309	41,497	169,806	18.5	Great Yarmouth	4,729	1,711	6,440	17.5
Other DA	21,794	8,551	30,345	15.7	Halesworth	324	99	423	10.6
IA	10,703	3,708	14,411	15.4	Haverhill	847	369	1,216	11.4
Unassisted	10,988	5,524	16,512	10.4	Hunstanton	802	302	1,104	28.8
All	171,794	59,280	231,074	17.8	Huntingdon	1,598	822	2,420	10.8
Wales					Ipswich	7,792	2,657	10,449	9.7
SDA	34,511	12,333	46,844	19.1	Kings Lynn	2,693	1,018	3,711	13.0
Other DA	73,131	25,949	99,080	14.8	Leiston	571	173	744	14.9
IA	18,000	6,530	24,530	19.7	Lowestoft	3,235	1,336	4,571	15.8
Unassisted	5,437	2,186	7,623	11.3	March	802	247	1,049	12.8
All	131,079	46,998	178,077	17.3	**Newmarket	1,113	441	1,554	9.0
Scotland					North Walsham	738	207	945	11.2
SDA	148,320	59,388	207,708	17.7	**Norwich	10,329	3,443	13,772	10.7
Other DA	40,923	19,029	59,952	16.6	Peterborough	7,552	2,592	10,144	15.5
IA	8,059	3,947	12,006	13.6	St Neots	693	341	1,034	9.6
Unassisted	46,382	21,345	67,727	10.8	Sudbury	905	389	1,294	9.8
All	243,684	103,709	347,393	16.0	**Thetford	2,092	866	2,958	14.8
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Wisbech	2,008	702	2,710	17.3
South East					South West				
SDA	540,884	197,345	738,229	10.0	**Axminster	494	175	669	13.3
East Anglia	60,294	22,276	82,570	11.9	Barnstaple	1,844	810	2,654	11.8
West Midlands	270,642	94,490	365,132	16.5	Bath	3,466	1,212	4,678	10.0
GREAT BRITAIN					Bideford	1,193	575	1,768	15.2
SDA	416,312	148,588	564,900	18.0	Blandford	531	292	823	11.0
Other DA	246,452	94,943	341,395	16.7	Bodmin	728	258	986	14.1
IA	152,375	59,452	211,827	16.5	**Bournemouth	13,561	4,839	18,400	12.8
Unassisted	1,437,558	528,997	1,966,555	11.6	**Bridgwater	2,814	1,156	3,970	13.6
All	2,252,697	831,980	3,084,677	13.6	Bridport	726	275	1,001	15.1
Northern Ireland					**Bristol	25,896	9,545	35,441	10.8
SDA	83,944	30,791	114,735	20.6	Bude	594	282	876	18.0
Other DA	—	—	—	—	Camelford	275	136	411	16.8
IA	—	—	—	—	Chard	659	274	933	11.2
Unassisted	—	—	—	—	**Cheltenham	4,654	1,654	6,308	8.5
All	—	—	—	—	**Chippenham	1,785	942	2,727	9.6
Local areas (by region)					Cirencester	678	250	928	8.0
South East					Dartmouth	304	147	451	18.3
**Aldershot	5,094	2,358	7,452	8.7	Devizes	505	201	706	8.8
Alton	364	157	521	5.7	Dorchester	691	259	950	5.8
Andover	1,087	444	1,531	7.9	Dursley	793	356	1,149	10.2
Ashford (Kent)	2,358	858	3,216	11.7	**Exeter	5,069	1,907	6,976	9.6
Aylesbury	2,582	903	3,485	7.6	Falmouth	1,986	677	2,663	23.3
Banbury	2,420	1,028	3,448	12.2	**Forest of Dean	2,005	976	2,981	14.1
Basingstoke	2,665	1,128	3,793	7.9	Frome	624	280	904	10.2
**Bedford	5,824	2,294	8,118	9.6	Gloucester	5,272	1,966	7,238	10.7
**Braintree	2,748	1,128	3,876	10.9	Helston	767	438	1,205	20.3
Brighton	12,916	4,172	17,088	12.4	Honiton	957	336	1,293	15.8
Buckingham	320	156	476	9.2	Ilfracombe	778	373	1,151	26.5
**Canterbury	3,903	1,277	5,180	12.8	Kingsbridge	471	202	673	16.3
**Chatham	14,500	5,262	19,762	16.5	Launceston	433	209	642	12.2
**Chelmsford	3,654	1,358	5,012	7.2	**Liskeard	854	394	1,248	18.8
**Chichester	3,350	1,254	4,604	9.6	Midsomer Norton	976	405	1,381	11.6
Clacton-on-Sea	2,874	849	3,723	20.6	Minhead	818	418	1,236	15.4
Colchester	5,030	2,067	7,097	12.0	Newquay	1,389	804	2,193	23.4
Cranbrook	523	191	714	10.8	Okehampton	455	195	650	14.8
**Crawley	7,840	2,998	10,838	6.6	Penzance	1,687	664	2,351	19.4
Dover	1,586	696	2,282	8.9	**Plymouth	12,394	6,228	18,622	14.9
**Eastbourne	3,454	1,133	4,587	10.7	**Redruth	3,075	1,053	4,128	18.3
**Folkestone	3,212	1,014	4,226	15.0	**Salisbury	2,519	1,390	3,909	9.4
**Guildford	4,162	1,505	5,667	6.0	Shaftsbury	401	152	553	9.8
**Harlow	5,331	2,110	7,441	10.2	St Austell	2,068	939	3,007	13.8
Harwich	662	269	931	10.3	St Ives	548	244	792	22.9
**Hastings	5,004	1,644	6,648	14.8	**Stroud	1,972	777	2,749	11.0
**Hertford	1,749	757	2,506	5.9	Swindon	7,322	3,042	10,364	12.3
**High Wycombe	4,826	1,591	6,417	6.7	Taunton	2,828	1,108	3,936	9.5
**Hitchin	3,270	1,289	4,559	8.4	Tiverton	1,202	488	1,690	14.3
**Luton	12,154	4,631	16,785	12.3	**Torbay	9,051	3,690	12,741	18.0
Lymington	1,047	321	1,368	10.9	**Trowbridge	1,872	805	2,677	9.7
Maidsstone	4,485	1,688	6,173	7.5	Truro	1,762	610	2,372	13.4
Margate	2,619	914	3,533	20.2	Wadebridge	473	232	705	19.5
Milton Keynes	5,834	2,180	8,014	16.7	**Wareham	750	368	1,118	12.8
Newbury	1,682	679	2,361	8.2	Warmminster	684	393	1,077	9.3
					**Wells	1,273	502	1,775	8.6
					Weston-Super-Mare	2,752	1,257	4,009	15.5
					Weymouth	1,983	1,073	3,056	14.4
					**Yeovil	2,135	1,117	3,252	7.9

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at February 10, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS					per cent				
West Midlands					North West				
**Birmingham	88,022	28,498	116,520	16.4	**Accrington	3,398	1,335	4,733	16.2
Burton-on-Trent	2,524	948	3,472	9.0	**Ashton-under-Lyne	10,949	4,550	15,499	16.3
**Coventry	28,719	9,712	38,431	16.1	Barnoldswick	458	298	756	10.4
**Dudley/Sandwell	38,133	12,910	51,043	16.8	**Birkenhead	23,980	8,402	32,382	20.2
Evesham	824	317	1,141	8.1	**Blackburn	7,138	2,533	9,671	13.4
Hereford	3,249	1,412	4,661	12.5	**Blackpool	12,455	5,131	17,586	15.8
**Kidderminster	4,065	1,806	5,871	14.8	**Bolton	12,558	4,545	17,103	15.5
Leamington	3,679	1,448	5,127	10.0	**Burnley	4,438	1,881	6,319	13.4
Leedsbury	261	91	352	9.3	**Bury	6,688	2,606	9,294	14.1
Leek	955	395	1,350	10.0	Chester	4,813	1,704	6,517	11.2
Leominster	526	204	730	13.3	Clietheroe	480	256	736	6.6
Ludlow	847	303	1,150	13.9	**Crewe	4,750	2,034	6,784	9.8
Market Drayton	617	269	886	17.4					

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT*

Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[‡], in travel-to-work areas and in counties at February 10, 1983

	Rate				Rate			
	Male	Female	All unemployed	per cent	Male	Female	All unemployed	per cent
Scotland								
Aberdeen	6,700	3,212	9,912	7.5	20,937	6,857	27,794	12.6
Anstruther	271	148	419	23.4	46,442	15,977	62,419	12.9
Arbroath	1,367	807	2,174	21.1	261,884	95,548	357,432	9.7
**Ayr	5,505	2,165	7,670	16.3	41,669	15,815	57,484	10.0
Banff	610	225	835	11.1	24,155	8,887	33,042	7.8
**Bathgate	7,465	3,246	10,711	20.8	4,895	1,914	6,809	16.2
Blairgowrie	571	268	839	17.2	49,209	17,742	66,951	12.5
Buckie	386	175	561	17.4	11,949	5,303	17,252	8.3
Campbeltown	642	286	928	18.8	16,984	5,966	22,950	6.7
Castle Douglas	680	346	1,026	14.7	14,190	5,113	19,303	7.8
Cummock	1,915	775	2,690	18.3				
Cupar	575	337	912	10.8				
**Dingwall	1,912	759	2,671	20.0				
**Dumbarton	4,025	2,000	6,025	19.5				
**Dumfries	3,240	1,597	4,837	14.0				
Dundee	10,877	5,206	16,083	16.4				
**Dunfermline	4,609	2,517	7,126	13.6				
Donoon	458	210	668	14.7				
**Edinburgh	22,898	9,762	32,660	11.4				
Elgin	1,590	910	2,500	13.6				
Eyemouth	1,232	127	359	10.6				
**Falkirk	8,032	3,640	11,672	18.2				
Forfar	1,134	418	1,552	11.4				
Forres	401	350	751	22.8				
Fort William	1,065	689	1,754	22.6				
Fraserburgh	951	445	1,396	17.5				
Galashiels	852	436	1,288	9.0				
Girvan	625	262	887	19.7				
**Glasgow	71,299	25,769	97,068	16.6				
**Greenock	5,775	2,635	8,410	17.4				
Haddington	437	241	678	8.9				
Hawick	812	335	1,147	10.0				
Huntly	214	112	326	11.7				
Inverness	2,741	1,352	4,093	11.6				
**Irvine	7,738	2,841	10,579	25.0				
Kelso	450	223	673	12.3				
Kilmarnock	4,748	1,745	6,493	18.8				
**Kirkcaldy	6,397	3,086	9,483	14.2				
Kirkwall	628	190	818	12.9				
**Lanark	1,675	955	2,630	19.2				
Lerwick	590	303	893	7.6				
Lochgilphhead	277	144	421	13.7				
Montrose	1,007	542	1,549	12.0				
Nairn	295	157	452	15.9				
Newton Stewart	479	197	676	18.0				
**North Lanarkshire	21,639	9,860	31,499	20.3				
Oban	582	339	921	12.8				
**Paisley	11,322	4,495	15,817	16.9				
Peebles	389	183	572	12.8				
Perth	2,956	1,350	4,306	11.0				
Portree	982	501	1,483	12.9				
Pterhead	394	190	584	21.2				
Portree	434	188	622	26.3				
Rothsay	235	135	370	18.7				
Sanquhar	385	234	619	9.8				
St Andrews	5,194	2,453	7,647	13.8				
**Stirling	1,635	479	2,114	24.5				
Stornoway	1,081	415	1,496	19.1				
Stranraer	580	355	935	14.9				
Thurso	944	407	1,351	15.6				
Wick								
Northern Ireland								
Armagh	1,983	729	2,712	21.3				
**Ballymena	7,532	2,765	10,297	21.8				
**Belfast	35,659	14,358	50,017	16.3				
**Coleraine	4,641	1,491	6,132	23.7				
Cookstown	1,551	528	2,079	34.2				
**Craigavon	5,368	2,257	7,625	18.2				
**Downpatrick	2,719	1,133	3,852	21.7				
Dungannon	2,823	933	3,756	34.6				
Enniskillen	3,197	1,104	4,301	26.5				
**Londonderry	8,907	2,528	11,435	27.3				
Newry	4,543	1,440	5,983	32.0				
Omagh	2,145	804	2,949	22.9				
Strabane	2,876	721	3,597	38.9				
Counties (by region)								
South East								
Bedfordshire	17,437	6,752	24,189	11.3				
Berkshire	17,571	6,641	24,212	7.5				
Buckinghamshire	13,562	4,830	18,392	9.4				
East Sussex					20,937	6,857	27,794	12.6
Essex					46,442	15,977	62,419	12.9
Greater London (GLC area)					261,884	95,548	357,432	9.7
Hampshire					41,669	15,815	57,484	10.0
Hertfordshire					24,155	8,887	33,042	7.8
Isle of Wight					4,895	1,914	6,809	16.2
Kent					49,209	17,742	66,951	12.5
Oxfordshire					11,949	5,303	17,252	8.3
Surrey					16,984	5,966	22,950	6.7
West Sussex					14,190	5,113	19,303	7.8
East Anglia								
Cambridgeshire					17,229	6,534	23,763	10.7
Norfolk					25,562	9,171	34,733	13.1
Suffolk					17,503	6,571	24,074	10.6
South West								
Avon					33,090	12,419	45,509	11.0
Cornwall					17,162	7,221	24,383	17.6
Devon					33,669	14,845	48,514	14.4
Dorset					18,167	7,169	25,336	12.3
Gloucestershire					15,374	5,979	21,353	10.1
Somerset					10,827	4,708	15,535	10.2
Wiltshire					14,687	6,773	21,460	10.6
West Midlands								
West Midlands Metropolitan					177,336	57,042	234,378	16.8
Hereford and Worcester					23,486	9,628	33,114	14.1
Shropshire					15,932	5,753	21,685	15.9
Staffordshire					38,912	16,078	54,990	14.1
†Warwickshire					14,976	5,989	20,965	...
East Midlands								
Derbyshire					36,097	12,491	48,588	11.9
Leicestershire					30,558	10,895	41,453	10.9
Lincolnshire					20,362	8,011	28,373	13.8
Northamptonshire					19,528	6,942	26,470	12.3
Nottinghamshire					40,581	13,589	54,170	12.4
Yorkshire and Humberside								
West Yorkshire Metropolitan					91,637	32,407	124,044	13.5
South Yorkshire Metropolitan					69,381	25,830	95,211	16.2
Humberside					44,298	13,464	57,762	16.3
North Yorkshire					15,798	7,415	23,213	9.7
North West								
Merseyside Metropolitan					102,463	34,524	136,987	19.0
Greater Manchester Metropolitan					129,452	46,567	176,019	14.5
Cheshire					37,006	14,440	51,446	13.6
Lancashire					55,731	22,844	78,575	14.2
North								
Cleveland					42,060	12,997	55,057	20.5
Cumbria					16,132	7,775	23,907	12.3
Durham					30,861	10,401	41,262	17.2
Northumberland					10,508	4,304	14,812	14.9
Tyne and Wear Metropolitan					72,233	23,803	96,036	17.1
Wales								
Clwyd					18,571	6,794	25,365	19.2
Dyfed					13,952	5,292	19,244	16.8
Gwent					22,231	7,942	30,173	16.6
Gwynedd					10,033	3,642	13,675	17.4
Mid-Glamorgan					24,081	9,359	33,440	16.6
Powys					2,801	1,080	3,881	12.7
South Glamorgan					19,190	5,759	24,949	14.2
West Glamorgan					20,220	7,130	27,350	15.7
Scotland								
Borders								
Central					2,735	1,304	4,039	10.3
Dumfries and Galloway					13,226	6,093	19,319	16.1
Fife					5,715	2,690	8,405	15.2
Grampian					12,237	6,322	18,559	13.6
Highlands					11,834	5,930	17,764	9.5
Lothians					7,931	3,909	11,840	15.4
Orkneys					30,800	13,249	44,049	12.7
Shetlands					628	190	818	12.9
Strathclyde					590	303	893	7.6
Tayside					138,859	54,669	193,528	17.7
Western Isles					17,494	8,571	26,065	14.9
					1,635	479	2,114	24.5

Note: Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single Jobcentre areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more Jobcentre areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for Jobcentre areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas.

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT*

Age and duration: January 13, 1983

Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
2 or less	14,537	16,046	4,549	35,132	11,059	7,284	678	19,021	4,201	4,854	1,452	10,507	3,935	2,105	180	6,220
Over 2 and up to 4	7,340	9,322	2,049	18,711	4,879	3,741	303	8,923	3,190	3,910	828	7,928	2,476	1,215	77	3,768
4	18,800	24,178	6,084	49,062	11,153	8,421	748	20,322	6,368	8,905	1,999	17,272	4,097	2,663	204	6,964
8	20,790	26,370	7,256	54,416	12,323	9,694	950	22,967	6,902	9,863	2,867	19,632	4,805	3,011	244	8,060
13	42,024	46,827	15,336	104,187	26,968	17,280	2,227	46,475	16,353	16,163	5,806	38,322	12,161	5,970	568	18,699
26	34,265	54,367	23,295	111,927	19,200	19,406	2,972	41,578	14,581	17,800	8,114	40,495	9,695	7,280	852	17,827
52	23,156	50,010	27,886	101,052	9,698	11,483	3,181	24,362	12,819	20,476	13,237	46,532	5,782	4,415	1,139	11,336
104	7,796	24,716	11,831	44,343	2,655	4,156	1,490	8,301	5,895	13,806	6,287	25,988	1,878	1,703	622	4,203
156	1,313	11,580	10,676	23,569	620	2,579	1,721	4,920	1,489	8,601	6,331	16,421	702	1,354	860	2,916
All	170,021	263,416	108,962	542,399	98,555	84,044	14,270	196,869	71,798	104,378	46,921	223,097	45,531	29,716	4,746	79,993
2 or less	6,302	7,510	1,980	15,792	4,679	3,471	345	8,495	6,248	6,898	1,760	14,906	5,488	3,340	281	9,109
Over 2 and up to 4	2,936	4,054	786	7,776	1,902	1,795	161	3,858	4,020	4,618	940	9,578	3,069	2,022	133	5,224
4	8,545	11,400	2,447	22,392	4,995	4,270	377	9,642	8,855	11,090	2,516	22,461	6,248	4,382	351	10,881
8	9,597	12,286	2,853	24,736	5,530	4,662	430	10,622	10,229	12,741	2,874	25,844	6,871	4,589	441	11,901
13	19,967	22,791	5,961	48,719	12,461	8,451	1,038	21,950	23,539	23,838	6,743	54,120	16,096	9,339	1,088	26,523
26	17,330	28,982	9,601	55,913	9,266	9,966	1,443	20,675	23,067	29,121	10,773	62,961	13,400	11,704	1,568	26,672
52	12,322	27,211	10,988	50,521	5,031	6,219	1,546	12,796	20,766	34,601	14,748	70,115	8,869	7,308	1,928	18,105
104	4,116	13,553	4,984	22,653	1,297	2,239	750	4,286	9,814	22,689	6,602	39,105	3,096	2,998	1,030	7,124
156	620	6,519	4,585	11,724	272	1,303	744	2,319	3,204	17,626	7,276	28,106	1,098	2,211	1,237	4,546
All	81,735	134,306	44,185	260,226	45,433	42,376	6,834	94,643	109,742	163,222	54,232	327,196	64,235	47,893	8,057	120,185
2 or less	1,399	1,677	479	3,555	1,262	734	53	2,049	2,814	3,313	1,033	7,160	2,776	1,564	87	4,427
Over 2 and up to 4	952	1,186	268	2,406	735	432	35	1,202	2,251	3,203	643	6,097	1,782	800	45	2,627
4	2,084	2,768	678	5,530	1,337	852	67	2,256	4,445	6,336	1,238	12,019	2,950	1,741	98	4,789
8	2,238	3,290	1,034	6,562	1,463	1,064	103	2,630	4,990	6,587	1,554	13,131	3,482	2,055	129	5,666
13	4,762	5,404	2,013	12,179	3,190	1,959	257	5,406	12,044	11,958	3,657	27,659	8,604	4,333	421	13,358
26	3,316	5,171	2,871	11,358	2,074	1,958	287	4,319	11,927	14,626	5,761	32,314	7,462	5,853	525	13,840
52	2,441	4,966	3,232	10,639	1,114	1,278	359	2,751	11,291	16,806	9,272	37,369	5,053	3,685	777	9,515
104	957	2,595	1,389	4,941	314	433	147	894	5,276	11,566	5,039	21,881	1,772	1,478	496	3,746
156	188	1,581	1,505	3,274	109	379	238	726	1,892	9,992	5,382	17,266	648	1,239	682	2,569
All	18,337	28,638	13,469	60,444	11,598	9,089	1,546	22,233	56,930	84,387	33,579	174,896	34,529	22,748	3,260	60,537
2 or less	3,500	3,746	1,328	8,574	3,142	1,819	169	5,130	2,510	2,684	745	5,939	2,341	1,287	93	3,721
Over 2 and up to 4	2,190	2,369	597	5,156	1,684	985	84	2,753	1,608	2,024	405	4,037	1,147	595	36	1,778
4	4,717	6,337	1,806	12,860	3,236	2,294	196	5,726	3,707	4,836	947	9,490	2,477	1,644	109	4,230
8	5,512	7,148	2,317	14,977	4,254	2,983	297	7,534	4,250	5,794	1,209	11,253	2,930	1,905	135	4,970
13	11,275	12,166	5,015	28,456	8,730	5,449	686	14,865	10,584	10,604	2,690	23,878	7,150	3,741	426	11,317
26	8,015	11,754	6,666	26,435	5,389	5,360	793	11,542	9,034	11,400	3,593	24,027	5,376	4,224	425	10,025
52	5,742	11,805	8,393	25,940	2,875	3,181	898	6,954	7,997	13,402	5,702	27,101	3,622	2,704	581	6,907
104	2,052	6,291	3,932	12,275	779	1,238	525	2,542	3,626	8,428	4,076	16,130	1,244	1,031	358	2,633
156	528	4,257	4,763	9,548	285	1,077	745	2,107	1,170	6,490	3,559	11,219	538	1,006	465	2,009
All	43,531	65,873	34,817	144,221	30,374	24,386	4,393	59,153	44,486	65,662	22,926	133,074	26,825	18,137	2,628	47,590
2 or less	4,522	4,959	1,505	10,986	4,171	2,333	190	6,694	8,970	4,763	924	14,657	7,418	2,692	210	10,320
Over 2 and up to 4	2,820	3,716	908	7,444	2,118	1,242	104	3,464	3,653	4,420	735	8,808	2,771	1,735	106	4,612
4	6,185	8,495	2,234	16,914	4,135	2,927	251	7,313	7,514	9,075	1,680	18,269	5,127	3,685	229	9,041
8	6,844	9,590	2,820	19,254	4,705	3,222	313	8,240	8,717	10,510	2,117	21,344	6,282	4,532	334	11,148
13	17,989	18,780	6,889	43,658	13,092	7,068	814	20,974	19,061	18,859	4,725	42,645	13,260	8,746	831	22,837
26	16,906	23,961	10,219	51,086	10,716	9,898	1,261	21,875	18,189	21,009	6,494	45,692	11,773	10,652	1,085	23,510
52	16,604	31,908	17,038	65,550	7,619	6,869	1,758	16,246	15,534	23,850	9,253	48,637	7,106	5,822	1,251	14,179
104	8,315	21,002	8,491	37,808	2,639	2,833	975	6,447	6,719	14,540	4,416	25,675	2,361	2,141	686	5,188
156	1,922	11,049	6,365	19,336	1,001	2,073	978	4,052	2,524	13,934	5,728	22,186	1,023	1,985	1,001	4,009
All	82,107	133,460	56,469	272,036	50,196	38,465	6,644	95,305	90,881	120,960	36,072	247,913	57,121	41,990	5,733	104,844
2 or less	3,243	3,578	1,267	8,088	2,931	1,721	117	4,769	1,288	1,236	175	2,699	1,178	825	38	2,041
Over 2 and up to 4	1,899	2,357	581	4,837	1,466	910	61	2,437	979	1,046	116	2,141	750	589	26	1,367
4	4,368	5,876	1,482	11,726	2,843	1,968	159	4,970	2,125	2,426	316	4,867	1,356	1,201	74	2,631
8	4,839	6,312	1,870	13,021	3,230	2,127	168	5,525	2,666	2,859	482	6,007	1,650	1,343	99	3,092
13	10,167	10,845	4,253	25,265	7,175	4,211	399	11,785	6,193	5,587	975	12,755	4,415	2,761	201	7,377
26	8,565	11,579	5,971	26,115	5,577	5,004	593	11,174	6,551	7,739	1,389	15,679	3,766	3,329	289	7,384
52	6,938	12,909	9,013	28,860	3,019	2,950	787	6,756	6,115	9,190	1,712	17,017	2,408	1,954	290	4,652
104	3,327	8,395	4,838	16,560	964	1,262	386	2,612	3,266	7,120	853	11,239	937	821	177	1,935
156	756	5,086	5,048	10,890	301	855	484	1,640	1,492	8,875	1,449	11,816	417	765	319	1,501
All	44,102	66,937	34,323	145,362	27,506	21,008	3,154	51,668	30,675	46,078	7,467	84,220	16,877	13,588	1,515	31,980

* New basis (claimants).
† Included in South East.

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.6

Age and duration: January 13, 1983

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Age group										All	
	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
2 or less	8,133	3,616	2,									

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
Thousand										
MALE AND FEMALE										
1981	Jan	200.2	245.6	485.2	538.7	315.8	283.8	163.8	186.4	2,419.5
	April	155.9	252.8	508.5	580.1	341.7	308.0	179.6	198.6	2,525.2
	July	363.7	275.0	531.5	601.6	355.1	322.4	191.7	211.1	2,852.1
	Oct	295.9	317.6	581.5	638.7	376.9	341.1	207.9	229.1	2,988.6
1982	Jan	230.1	318.2	605.3	688.8	410.4	367.5	221.3	229.0	3,070.6
	April	193.4	316.0	594.8	676.8	408.9	368.1	223.8	226.2	3,007.8
	July	370.5	333.4	593.1	668.1	406.9	368.3	224.3	226.0	3,190.6
	Oct	274.0	381.3	647.8	703.5	428.9	388.0	236.4	235.2	3,295.1
	Oct *	252.9	350.7	592.7	629.2	391.9	354.2	238.3	239.2	3,049.0
1983	Jan	221.7	369.8	634.4	682.9	429.1	382.1	254.0	251.1	3,225.2
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1981	Jan	8.3	10.2	20.1	22.3	13.1	11.7	6.8	7.7	100.0
	April	6.2	10.0	20.1	23.0	13.5	12.2	7.1	7.9	100.0
	July	12.8	9.6	18.6	21.1	12.5	11.3	6.7	7.4	100.0
	Oct	9.9	10.6	19.5	21.4	12.6	11.4	7.0	7.7	100.0
1982	Jan	7.5	10.4	19.7	22.4	13.4	12.0	7.2	7.5	100.0
	April	6.4	10.5	19.8	22.5	13.6	12.2	7.4	7.5	100.0
	July	11.6	10.4	18.6	20.9	12.8	11.5	7.0	7.1	100.0
	Oct	8.3	11.4	19.7	21.3	13.0	11.8	7.2	7.1	100.0
	Oct *	8.3	11.5	19.4	20.6	12.9	11.6	7.8	7.8	100.0
1983	Jan	6.9	11.5	19.7	21.2	13.3	11.8	7.9	7.8	100.0
MALE										
Thousand										
1981	Jan	109.4	140.9	309.1	389.5	244.9	213.2	124.8	184.5	1,716.4
	April	87.8	148.5	328.7	421.7	265.7	232.2	138.4	196.7	1,819.8
	July	197.6	159.7	343.4	434.6	275.4	242.8	148.4	208.9	2,010.8
	Oct	163.2	180.8	372.4	457.8	289.9	255.2	160.3	226.8	2,106.4
1982	Jan	128.5	186.0	393.6	501.0	319.1	277.0	171.6	226.6	2,203.3
	April	110.3	186.5	386.9	489.7	315.8	275.1	173.8	223.9	2,162.0
	July	203.9	194.9	384.7	480.5	311.6	273.8	174.2	223.5	2,247.1
	Oct	152.3	218.9	416.7	502.2	326.2	286.8	183.2	232.5	2,318.7
	Oct *	141.9	203.5	390.4	464.3	313.3	270.3	185.9	238.1	2,207.4
1983	Jan	123.8	217.9	420.9	506.5	344.1	292.5	199.0	250.2	2,354.9
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1981	Jan	6.4	8.2	18.0	22.7	14.3	12.4	7.3	10.7	100.0
	April	4.8	8.2	18.1	23.2	14.6	12.8	7.6	10.8	100.0
	July	9.8	7.9	17.1	21.6	13.7	12.1	7.4	10.4	100.0
	Oct	7.7	8.6	17.7	21.7	13.8	12.1	7.6	10.8	100.0
1982	Jan	5.8	8.4	17.9	22.7	14.5	12.6	7.8	10.3	100.0
	April	5.1	8.6	17.9	22.7	14.6	12.7	8.0	10.4	100.0
	July	9.1	8.7	17.1	21.4	13.9	12.2	7.8	9.9	100.0
	Oct	6.6	9.4	18.0	21.7	14.1	12.4	7.9	10.0	100.0
	Oct *	6.4	9.2	17.7	21.0	14.2	12.2	8.4	10.8	100.0
1983	Jan	5.3	9.3	17.9	21.5	14.6	12.4	8.5	10.6	100.0
FEMALE										
Thousand										
1981	Jan	90.8	104.7	176.1	149.1	70.9	70.6	39.0	1.9	703.1
	April	68.1	104.4	179.7	158.4	76.0	75.7	41.2	1.9	705.5
	July	166.0	115.3	188.1	167.0	79.7	79.5	43.3	2.2	841.3
	Oct	132.7	136.8	209.1	180.9	87.0	85.9	47.6	2.4	882.3
1982	Jan	101.6	132.2	211.8	187.8	91.3	90.5	49.7	2.4	867.3
	April	83.0	129.4	207.9	187.2	93.1	92.9	50.0	2.3	845.8
	July	166.6	138.6	208.3	187.6	95.3	94.4	50.2	2.5	943.6
	Oct	121.7	162.4	231.1	201.4	102.7	101.2	53.2	2.7	976.5
	Oct *	111.0	147.2	202.3	164.9	78.6	83.9	52.4	1.1	841.6
1983	Jan	98.0	151.9	213.5	176.4	85.0	89.6	55.0	0.9	870.4
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1981	Jan	12.9	14.9	25.0	21.2	10.1	10.0	5.5	0.3	100.0
	April	9.7	14.8	25.5	22.5	10.8	10.7	5.6	0.3	100.0
	July	19.7	13.7	22.4	21.9	9.5	9.4	5.1	0.3	100.0
	Oct	15.0	15.5	23.7	20.5	9.9	9.7	5.4	0.3	100.0
1982	Jan	11.7	15.2	24.4	21.7	10.5	10.4	5.7	0.3	100.0
	April	9.8	15.3	24.6	22.1	11.0	11.0	5.9	0.3	100.0
	July	17.7	14.7	22.1	19.9	10.1	10.0	5.3	0.3	100.0
	Oct	12.5	16.6	23.7	20.6	10.5	10.4	5.4	0.3	100.0
	Oct *	13.2	17.5	24.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	100.0
1983	Jan	11.3	17.5	24.5	20.3	9.8	10.3	6.3	0.1	100.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8 Duration

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
Thousand									
MALE AND FEMALE									
1981	Jan	183.2	108.6	288.4	328.3	573.7	481.8	455.4	2,419.5
	April	157.5	136.9	249.5	286.7	558.2	620.4	515.9	2,525.2
	July	196.3	189.1	354.8	266.4	531.0	687.6	626.9	2,852.1
	Oct	160.5	170.7	332.0	279.7	571.6	689.5	784.6	2,988.6
1982	Jan	146.6	118.1	281.7	312.8	607.8	698.5	905.1	3,070.6
	April	130.2	137.0	242.0	260.9	522.9	120.3	994.4	3,007.8
	July	201.1	188.1	324.3	241.9	488.8	676.0	1,070.5	3,190.6
	Oct	157.0	163.7	363.6	271.5	537.0	632.9	1,169.6	3,295.1
	Oct **	196.0	166.3	350.2	242.4	492.5	612.1 †	989.2 †	3,049.0
1983	Jan	195.7	115.3	259.7	297.2	612.7	637.8	1,106.8	3,225.2
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981	Jan	7.6	4.5	11.9	13.6	23.7	19.9	18.8	100.0
	April	6.2	5.4	9.9	11.4	22.1	24.6	20.4	100.0
	July	6.9	6.6	12.4	9.3	18.6	24.1	22.0	100.0
	Oct	5.4	5.7	11.1	9.4	19.1	23.1	26.3	100.0
1982	Jan	4.6	3.8	9.2	10.2	19.8	22.7	29.5	100.0
	April	4.3	4.6	8.0	8.7	17.4	23.9	33.1	100.0
	July	6.3	5.9	10.2	7.6	15.3	21.2	33.6	100.0
	Oct	4.8	5.0	11.0	8.2	16.3	19.2	35.5	100.0
	Oct *	6.4	5.5	11.5	8.0	16.2	20.1 †	32.4 †	100.0
1983	Jan	6.1	3.6	8.1	9.2	19.0	19.8	34.3	100.0
MALE									
Thousand									
1981	Jan	120.3	75.0	205.8	231.3	398.9	327.4	357.6	1,716.4
	April	110.5	94.0	172.6	196.0	401.3	438.9	406.5	1,819.8
	July	119.9	117.7	229.0	181.9	371.5	500.2	490.6	2,010.8
	Oct	106.3	108.1	208.0	185.6	385.8	497.3	615.1	2,106.4
1982	Jan	94.4	81.0	196.6	211.7	408.1	494.6	716.9	2,203.3
	April	85.9	92.0	161.0	171.3	360.3	501.1	790.4	2,162.0
	July	120.1	114.8	205.8	160.3	327.5	470.2	848.4	2,247.1
	Oct	103.6	105.5	224.5	179.5	350.4	437.0	918.3	2,318.7
	Oct **	131.1	108.9	217.6	165.9	336.0	438.0 †	810.2 †	2,207.4
1983	Jan	122.2	77.1	180.5	205.4	413.1	448.1	908.4	2,354.9
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981	Jan	7.0	4.4	12.0	13.5	23.2	19.1	20.8	100.0
	April	6.1	5.2	9.5	10.8	22.1	24.1	22.3	100.0
	July	6.0	5.9	11.4	9.0	18.5	24.9	24.4	100.0
	Oct	5.0	5.1	9.9	8.8	18.3	23.6	29.2	100.0
1982	Jan	4.3	3.7	8.9	9.6	18.5	22.4	32.5	100.0
	April	4.0	4.3	7.4	7.9	16.7	23.2	36.6	100.0
	July	5.3	5.1	9.2	7.1	14.6	20.9	37.8	100.0
	Oct	4.5	4.5	9.7	7.7	15.1	18.8	39.6	100.0
	Oct *	5.9	4.9	9.9	7.5	15.2	19.8 †	36.7 †	100.0
1983	Jan	5.2	3.3	7.7	8.7	17.5	19.0	38.6	100.0
FEMALE									
Thousand									
1981	Jan	62.8	33.6	82.6	97.0	174.9	154.4	97.8	703.1
	April	47.0	43.0	76.9	90.7	156.9	181.5	109.5	705.5
	July	76.3	71.4	125.8	84.5				

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT* Students: regions

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1982 May 13	1,955	1,387	115	557	612	242	480	376	176	300	975	5,788	..	..
June 10	1,678	969	124	389	600	288	595	777	316	294	4,611	9,672	..	..
July 8	34,291	13,429	3,588	8,467	12,994	8,645	13,055	18,661	7,934	8,838	19,525	135,998	..	..
Aug 12	45,326	19,727	4,011	10,988	15,464	10,273	16,890	23,164	9,017	10,685	21,507	167,325	..	..
Sep 9	51,299	21,437	4,960	13,312	18,781	12,585	19,270	27,759	11,628	13,170	25,155	197,919	..	..
Oct 14	8,819	4,698	520	1,509	2,091	1,301	2,249	3,064	1,269	1,195	4,019	26,036	3,072	29,108
Nov 11	3,651	1,948	233	740	1,343	729	1,072	1,630	704	691	2,062	12,855	391	13,246
Dec 9	2,456	1,094	277	749	390	488	591	465	462	298	401	6,577	—	6,577
1983 Jan 13	7,363	3,387	751	2,976	2,206	1,393	1,982	1,739	536	1,052	1,163	21,161	696	21,857
Feb 10	1,690	1,093	90	431	296	302	278	349	141	117	352	4,046	—	4,046

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

** Included in South East.

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1982 Feb 11	2,856	935	512	1,648	5,627	1,918	4,166	3,823	1,812	1,665	3,397	27,424	1,465	28,889
Mar 11	2,543	832	363	1,546	5,851	1,549	4,176	2,610	1,180	950	4,199	24,967	1,773	26,740
April 15	2,775	930	317	962	4,138	1,307	4,559	2,165	778	663	2,400	20,064	1,751	21,815
May 13	1,882	652	250	805	3,565	1,050	2,584	2,702	614	363	1,861	15,676	1,255	16,931
June 10	1,877	748	243	566	2,033	810	2,335	1,936	461	303	1,657	12,221	1,786	14,007
July 8	1,911	719	208	460	1,906	695	2,185	1,365	588	329	2,643	12,290	1,202	13,492
Aug 12	1,449	580	275	352	2,156	1,307	1,963	1,580	434	409	2,293	12,218	1,100	13,318
Sep 9	1,609	503	174	475	3,577	815	1,894	2,021	597	398	1,898	13,458	1,438	14,896
Oct 14	1,292	388	247	574	2,779	908	2,406	1,530	1,184	451	2,494	13,865	1,379	15,244
Oct 14†	1,264	318	259	434	3,282	1,802	2,289	1,841	780	470	2,564	14,985	1,379	16,364
Nov 11	1,462	389	194	1,082	2,306	1,509	1,819	1,639	676	401	2,731	13,819	1,369	15,188
Dec 9	1,706	433	393	1,037	2,759	1,572	2,057	2,461	871	601	2,687	16,144	1,266	17,410
1983 Jan 13	2,009	487	333	887	2,313	2,052	2,335	2,023	1,732	701	3,380	17,765	1,800	19,565
Feb 10	1,724	538	283	1,307	5,089	2,298	4,685	1,870	977	748	3,182	22,163	2,155	24,318

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

** Included in South East.

† Computerised count of claimants

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†		Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy||	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land ¶	United States **	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																				
Annual averages																				
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	1,296	1,227	405 **	57	294	838	159	1,350	876	32	90	1,653	1,170	210	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	5,963	
1980	1,665	1,561	406	53	322	867	180	1,451	900	37	101	1,778	1,140	248	22.3	1,277	86**	6.2	7,449	
1981	2,520	2,420	390	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,296	41	128	1,979	1,259	385	28.4	1,566	108	5.9	8,211	
1982	2,917	2,793	491	105	457	1,305		2,008	1,855	50	157	2,374 p	1,360	542	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678	
Quarterly averages																				
1981 Q4	2,768	2,620	392	95	414	935	257	2,011	1,520	46 R	134	2,148	1,200	448	30.1	1,696	129	7.3	8,635	
1982 Q1	2,862	2,751	461	139	448	1,147	290	2,001	1,899	68 R	147	2,299	1,377	489	39.0	1,802	137	10.3	10,284	
Q2	2,796	2,699	445	81	445	1,259	245	1,894	1,669	41 R	149	2,308	1,380	497	33.5	1,793	120	10.3	10,267	
Q3	2,939	2,804	472	72	460	1,372	230	1,981	1,792	32	159	2,340	1,320	565	40.3	1,835	158	12.2 R	10,814	
Q4	3,070	2,919	572	130	474	1,441		2,156	2,061	60	172	2,548	1,360	616	52.8	2,061	134	20.0	11,349	
Monthly																				
1982 July	2,853	2,753	450	69	462	1,386	208	1,899	1,757	32	156	2,291	1,320	551	34.0	1,807	133	10.8	11,036	
Aug	2,899	2,796	459	69	457	1,388	236	1,944	1,797	31	161	2,303	1,300	564	45.1	1,827	166	12.3	10,710	
Sep	3,066	2,862	506	79	460	1,343	247	2,099	1,820	32	160	2,427	1,340	579	41.8	1,870	176	13.6	10,695	
Oct	3,049	2,875	537	104	466	1,388	255	2,176	1,920	35	165	2,492	1,390	592	45.2	1,967	127	16.2	10,942	
Nov	3,063	2,916	552	128	474	1,438	265	2,161	2,038	61	170	2,551	1,340	612	50.2	2,065	134	20.3	11,476	
Dec	3,097	2,966	672 p	156	484	1,494 R		2,131	2,223	83	180	2,600 p	1,350	644	62.9	2,151	140	23.6	11,628	
1983 Jan	3,225	3,087		182	497	1,598		2,130	2,487	90	187				76.4		147		12,517	
Feb	3,199	3,076							2,536										12,382	
Percentage rate latest month																				
	13.7		9.5 p	6.3	18.1	13.7	10.1	11.3	10.4	5.4	14.7	11.5 p	2.3	14.7	3.9	19.0	3.4	0.8	11.3	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																				
Quarterly averages																				
1981 Q4		2,609	403	82	403	999	252	1,899 R	1,524 R	43	135	2,067	1,250	438	29.1	1,702 e	131		9,029 R	
1982 Q1		2,679	430	93	437	1,021	258	1,945 R	1,646 R	47	143	2,117	1,267	466	33.9		133		9,632 R	
Q2		2,743	450	107	459	1,212	251	2,003 R	1,803 R	49	150	2,097	1,397	520	36.8		130		10,369 R	
Q3		2,838	485	122	471	1,442	250	2,043 R	1,942 R	48	162	1,986	1,370	556	42.9		153		11,025 R	
Q4		2,913	606	113	462	1,524		2,038 R	2,069 R	56	172	2,083	1,420	601	52.0		133		11,839 R	
Monthly																				
1982 July		2,814	471	116	468	1,413	243	2,039 R	1,881 R	48	158	1,986	1,370	544	38.8		134		10,828 R	
Aug		2,832	474	123	469	1,456	250	2,046 R	1,930 R	48	162		1,310	554	44.8		157		10,931 R	
Sep		2,866	509	126	476	1,458	257	2,045 R	2,015 R	47	165		1,430	571	45.0		168		11,315 R	
Oct		2,885	574	115	465 R	1,521	258	2,046 R	2,046 R	47	168	2,083	1,450	586	47.0		122		11,576 R	
Nov		2,906	602	112 e	457	1,517	263	2,039 R	2,076 R	55	171		1,380	601 R	50.5		135		11,906 R	
Dec		2,949	643 p	113 e	460 R	1,533		2,028 R	2,085 R	67	176		1,420	616	58.5		142		12,036	
1983 Jan		2,983 R		104 e	479 e	1,481		2,019	2,127 R	64 e	181				68.3		130		11,446	
Feb		3,000 p							2,209										11,490	
Percentage rate:																				
latest month		12.9	9.2 p	3.6 e	17.4 e	12.4	10.0	10.7	9.1	3.9 e	14.3	9.1	2.4	14.1	3.5	13.6 e	3.0		10.4	
latest three months																				
change on previous three months		+0.4	+1.8	-0.4	-0.2	+0.3	+0.5	-0.1	+0.4	+0.8	+0.9	+0.3	+0.1	+1.0	+0.7	+0.9	-0.2		+0.1	

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 2.1.

‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

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

** Average of 11 months.

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

seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of each quarter.

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

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

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Flows

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPLOYMENT									VACANCIES		
	Inflow			Outflow			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
Seasonally adjusted; average of 3 months ended.												
1978 Feb 9	193	86	279	200	87	288	-7	-1	-9	208	200	9
Mar 9	193	87	279	199	88	287	-7	-1	-8	213	205	8
Apr 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
Apr 5	182	88	270	184	87	271	-2	1	-1	223	221	2
May 10	177	88	264	190	88	278	-13	0	-13	231	225	7
June 14	176	89	265	190	89	279	-14	0	-14	238	230	8
July 12	176	90	266	188	89	276	-12	1	-11	238	234	4
Aug 9	177	91	268	186	90	276	-9	1	-8	236	238	-2
Sep 13	176	92	268	184	90	274	-8	2	-6	232	237	-4
Oct 11 †	176	93	269	179	91	270	-3	2	-1	228	234	-6
Nov 8 †	176	93	268	175	90	265	3	3	3	225	230	-5
Dec 6 †	179	95	274	176	90	267	2	5	7	224	233	-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
Apr 10	199	105	303	173	94	267	25	11	36	201	212	-11
May 8	202	106	308	173	95	268	29	11	40	197	208	-11
June 12	204	107	311	169	95	263	36	12	48	188	199	-11
July 10	210	110	320	168	95	263	42	15	58	181	194	-13
Aug 14	217	112	328	169	94	263	47	17	65	171	183	-11
Sep 11	226	114	340	171	94	265	55	20	75	167	176	-10
Oct 9	233	115	348	174	95	270	59	20	78	160	168	-8
Nov 13	242	117	359	176	97	273	65	21	86	154	161	-7
Dec 11	245	117	362	176	97	274	69	20	88	149	152	-4
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
Apr 9	229	115	343	176	101	277	53	14	66	140	143	-3
May 14	227	113	340	176	101	277	51	12	63	139	142	-3
June 11 e	228	114	341	182	103	285	46	11	56	142	147	-5
July 9 e §	220	110	331	175	99	274	45	12	57	143	144	-1
Aug 13 e §	209	105	314	172	91	263	38	14	52	147	144	3
Sep 10 §	202	104	305	168	87	254	34	17	51	151	145	6
Oct 8 §	204	108	312	176	90	266	28	18	46	155	151	4
Nov 12 §	212	115	325	191	102	293	21	13	33	157	154	3
Dec 10 §	216	118	334	203	111	314	13	7	20	158	155	4
1982 Jan 14 §	222	118	340	208	113	321	15	4	19	163	161	2
Feb 11 §	221	118	339	208	114	322	13	5	18	166	165	1
Mar 11	218	118	337	210	112	322	9	6	15	166	167	-1
Apr 15	214	120	333	210	114	324	3	6	9	163	164	-1
May 10	215	120	335	206	114	319	9	6	15	162	164	-2
June 10	220	122	342	201	114	315	19	7	26	162	164	-2
July 8	224	127	350	204	119	324	19	7	26	163	162	1
Aug 12	224	127	351	208	118	327	16	8	25	165	161	3
Sep 9	227	130	357	209	118	327	18	12	31	163	162	1
Oct 14	227	127	354	210	113	323	18	13	31	161	160	2
Unadjusted*												
Oct 14	262	134	395	257	144	401	5	-10	-6	161	160	2
Nov 11	248	120	368	217	117	334	31	3	34	161	160	1
Dec 9	227	102	329	180	102	282	47	0	47	165	161	4
1983 Jan 13	208	108	316	142	79	221	66	29	95	169	168	1
Feb 10	217	110	327	232	113	345	-15	-3	-19	173	171	2

‡ The unemployment flow statistics, old basis (registrations), and the vacancies flows statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627-635; they relate to Jobcentres only. While the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to Jobcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related.
* The figures for unemployment flows on the new basis (claimants) exclude school leavers and a minority still covered by clerical counts in Benefit offices. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated.
§ Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.
† The October 1979 monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit.
‡ see footnote to table 2.1

VACANCIES 3.1

Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted * 3.1

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1978 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
Apr 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
1979 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
1980 Jan 4	92.8	47.2	7.1	14.5	12.4	12.1	12.3	16.2	8.7	8.4	19.8	203.9	1.2	205.1
Feb 8	86.7	44.4	6.6	14.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	15.1	7.8	7.7	19.2	191.6	1.2	192.8
Mar 7	81.1	40.8	6.2	14.3	10.8	10.6	10.5	14.2	7.4	7.3	18.5	180.4	1.3	181.7
Apr 2	76.2	38.6	5.6											

3.2 VACANCIES

Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Notified to Jobcentres														
1981 Feb 6	31.4	15.1	2.8	6.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	7.7	3.7	4.6	11.8	82.8	0.6	83.4
Mar 6	33.3	15.7	3.1	7.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	8.7	4.2	5.1	12.5	90.1	0.6	90.7
April 3	36.3	16.7	3.3	8.9	6.0	5.5	5.4	9.7	4.6	6.1	13.0	98.9	0.7	99.6
May 8	39.2	18.3	3.8	9.0	6.4	6.9	5.8	10.1	4.8	6.5	13.5	105.9	0.7	106.6
June 5	39.1	18.4	3.6	8.2	5.7	6.4	6.2	9.4	4.6	6.0	13.1	102.3	0.7	103.0
July 3	36.8	17.3	3.3	7.5	5.8	6.4	5.7	8.8	4.3	5.2	12.4	96.3	0.7	97.0
Aug 7	36.3	16.7	3.3	8.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	8.6	4.3	5.2	12.2	95.9	0.7	96.6
Sep 4	41.0	19.6	3.9	8.5	6.9	5.8	6.4	8.7	4.6	5.3	13.1	104.2	0.8	104.9
Oct 2	42.5	21.3	3.8	7.9	7.0	6.0	6.9	9.4	4.8	4.8	13.4	106.4	0.8	107.2
Nov 6	37.9	18.9	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.0	6.2	8.8	4.5	4.7	13.5	100.1	0.9	100.9
Dec 4	33.9	16.1	4.1	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.8	8.2	4.1	4.4	12.3	91.4	0.8	92.2
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
Feb 4	39.3	18.3	3.9	9.5	7.6	6.8	7.7	10.8	5.1	5.1	13.0	108.7	1.0	109.8
Notified to careers offices														
1981 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	0.2	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
Feb 4	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	0.2	5.5

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.

VACANCIES 3.3

Notified to Jobcentres and careers offices on February 4, 1983: Industry group

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968	At Jobcentres	At careers offices*	UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968	At Jobcentres	At careers offices*
All industries and services	109,782	5,464	Clothing and footwear	2,838	..
Index of production industries	30,743	..	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	463	..
All manufacturing industries	21,167	..	Timber, furniture, etc.	1,386	..
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	758	..	Paper, printing and publishing	1,348	..
Mining and quarrying	195	..	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	426	..
Coal mining	25	..	Printing and publishing	922	..
Food, drink and tobacco	1,704	..	Other manufacturing industries	1,069	..
Coal and petroleum products	54	..	Construction	8,827	..
Chemicals and allied industries	1,010	..	Gas, electricity and water	554	..
Metal manufacture	391	..	Transport and communication	2,927	..
Mechanical engineering	2,787	..	Distributive trades	17,119	..
Instrument engineering	717	..	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,939	..
Electrical engineering	3,142	..	Professional and scientific services	11,966	..
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	267	..	Miscellaneous services	25,959	..
Vehicles	917	..	Entertainments, sports, etc	1,880	..
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,683	..	Catering (MLH 884-888)	9,162	..
Textiles	1,239	..	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	365	..
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	151	..	Public administration	12,371	..
Woolen and worsted	115	..	National government service	3,232	..
Leather, leather goods and fur	152	..	Local government service	9,139	..

* See footnote to table 3.2.

VACANCIES 3.4

Occupation: notified to Jobcentres

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual occupations	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
1980 Mar	19.6	28.0	17.3	39.2	6.8	65.6	176.6
June	19.4	27.4	17.6	32.1	5.5	63.4	165.3
Sep	16.6	18.2	15.6	21.2	3.7	44.1	119.3
Dec	14.4	13.7	12.3	11.7	2.0	29.4	83.5
1981 Mar	14.5	16.2	13.8	12.0	2.4	31.8	90.7
June	15.6	17.5	15.3	13.0	3.4	38.3	103.0
Sep	14.9	17.2	16.9	15.6	3.5	36.8	104.9
Dec	14.0	14.5	15.2	13.6	2.4	32.6	92.2
1982 Mar	14.9	17.5	15.9	15.4	3.6	38.3	105.6
June	16.5	20.1	18.6	17.4	4.3	46.8	123.7
Sep	15.7	18.2	18.4	18.1	3.4	40.8	114.6
Dec	14.6	17.2	16.4	15.4	2.8	36.1	102.5
Proportion of vacancies in all occupations							
1980 Mar	11.1	15.9	9.8	22.2	3.9	37.1	100.0
June	11.7	16.6	10.6	19.4	3.3	38.4	100.0
Sep	13.9	15.3	13.1	17.8	3.1	37.0	100.0
Dec	17.2	16.4	14.7	14.0	2.4	35.2	100.0
1981 Mar	16.0	17.9	15.2	13.2	2.6	35.1	100.0
June	15.1	17.0	14.9	12.6	3.3	37.2	100.0
Sep	14.2	16.4	16.1	14.9	3.3	35.1	100.0
Dec	15.2	15.7	16.5	14.8	2.6	35.4	100.0
1982 Mar	14.1	16.6	15.1	14.6	3.4	36.3	100.0
June	13.3	16.2	15.0	14.1	3.5	37.8	100.0
Sep	13.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	3.0	35.6	100.0
Dec	14.2	16.8	16.0	15.0	2.7	35.2	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.

4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: February 1983

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress in month of which:			
beginning in month continuing from earlier months	93	88,800	72,000
	64	41,100	73,000
	29	47,700†	647,000

† includes 6,700 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Note From Jan 1983 this monthly series is based on the revised SIC 1980—see article on page 118.

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginning in February 1983		Beginning in the first two months of 1983	
	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	19	2,600	57	50,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	200	3	200
Redundancy questions	8	24,100	22	27,200
Trade union matters	4	1,100	8	2,000
Working conditions and supervision	4	200	10	1,100
Manning and work allocation	19	2,500	41	10,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	8	2,200	12	2,900
All causes	64	32,900	156	97,500

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
SIC 1968					(All orders)	(II)	(VI-XII)	(XIII, XV)	(XX)	(XXII)	(All other orders)
1976	2,016	2,034	666	668	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830	834	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,454	1,466	2,381	2,383	7,916	432	1,419	66	49	1,644	4,306
1981 Jan	127	133	69	83	249	1	73	2	25	102	46
Feb	114	144	83	109	473	134	203	4	15	41	77
Mar	156	197	472	480	646	20	155	8	17	43	404
Apr	129	176	387	525	565	25	94	11	6	31	399
May	93	136	62	89	408	2	211	3	6	13	173
June	109	143	48	83	358	11	110	1	5	17	215
July	74	111	38	65	289	2	108	2	3	10	209
Aug	70	96	21	28	108	2	37	1	13	65	56
Sep	119	142	83	86	169	9	77	4	1	13	65
Oct	135	173	47	94	336	10	241	3	4	27	52
Nov	136	164	142	153	506	6	404	1	1	18	75
Dec	76	110	47	82	160	10	79	—	2	26	44
1982 Jan	156	166	129	131	710	21	199	4	3	434	49
Feb	148	197	63	144	828	10	274	3	1	100	106
Mar	165	201	79	92	355	21	143	7	5	73	106
Apr	162	193	270	285	319	24	147	10	11	22	105
May	130	173	336	546	680	20	75	8	4	13	560
June	134	165	348	855	1,290	130	92	8	13	189	857
July	91	119	38	650	899	18	33	2	3	215	627
Aug	102	127	37	643	692	5	41	—	4	5	637
Sep	106	130	750	1,483	1,235	154	212	1	2	100	765
Oct	109	133	248	650	609	11	66	12	2	140	378
Nov	110	136	44	61	213	11	125	6	—	11	60
Dec	41	57	39	41	85	5	13	4	—	—	63
SIC 1980‡					(All classes)	(11-14)	(21-22, 31-37)	(43, 45)	(50)	(71-74)	(All other classes)
1983 Jan	92	104	69	71	325	10	72	1	2	6	235
Feb	64	93	48	89	720	37	86	2	2	3	589

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 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.

Stoppages: industry*

United Kingdom		Jan to Feb 1983		
SIC 1980	Class	Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	Working days lost
		Workers involved	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	01-03	—	—	—
Coal extraction	11	42	29,200	46,000
Extraction, processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12-14	2	400	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy, and water	15-17	3	35,500	769,000
Metal processing and manufacture	21-22	2	800	4,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	23-24	2	1,100	10,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25-26	2	900	2,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	5	200	2,000
Engineering	32-34, 37	25	8,800	58,000
Motor vehicles	35	9	17,300	45,000
Other transport equipment	36	4	8,300	51,000
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	7	2,000	10,000
Textiles	43	3	200	3,000
Footwear and clothing	45	1	200	—
Timber and wooden furniture	46	3	500	—
Paper, printing and publishing	47	7	1,100	6,000
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48, 49	2	3,600	8,000
Construction	50	2	100	4,000
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	61-67	3	—	2,000
Transport, services, communications	71-75, 79	12	4,000	8,000
Supporting and miscellaneous, transport services	76-77	3	400	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81-85	1	100	1,000
Public administration, education and health services	91-95	14	3,500	15,000
Other services	96-00	2	—	—
All industries		156	118,400	1,045,000

* Comparable monthly 1982 figures by industry groups based on the revised SIC 1980 are not available. The figures for "All industries", January-February 1982 were 304 stoppages, 194,300 workers and 1,538,000 working days lost.

EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

JAN 1976 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy		Index of production industries		Manufacturing industries		Change over previous 12 months		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	IOP industries	Manufacturing
SIC 1968									Per cent
1976	106.0		106.2		106.2				
1977	115.6		117.2		117.1				
1978	130.6		134.3		134.0				
1979	150.9		154.9		154.9				
1980	182.1		183.9		182.5				
1981	205.5		208.5		206.5				
1982	224.7		231.5		229.5				
Annual Averages									
1978 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
Apr	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	135.5	135.7	13.9	16.0	15.5
Sep	134.2	134.6	137.1	138.4	135.9	137.8	15.0	16.4	15.9
Oct	135.2	135.9	139.7	140.6	139.1	140.5	14.7	16.6	16.4
Nov	136.1	136.0	141.1	140.3	140.6	139.7	13.3	14.4	13.6
Dec	138.0	137.6	142.8	142.2	142.8	142.0	13.4	15.1	14.8
1979 Jan	135.7	136.9	139.8	141.2	140.3	140.9	11.7	12.6	12.2
Feb	141.1	142.5	143.7	145.1	144.6	145.6	15.0	14.3	14.6
Mar	143.7	143.7	149.9	149.1	150.2	149.8	14.9	17.0	17.2
Apr	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	157.2	156.2	16.5	15.8	16.4
Aug	153.3	153.9	153.5	155.9	154.0	154.0	16.4	14.3	13.5
Sep	153.6	153.9	153.7	155.1	151.9	153.9	14.3	12.1	11.7
Oct	158.1	158.8	162.6	163.6	161.8	163.5	16.8	16.4	16.4
Nov	162.1	162.0	167.2	166.3	167.1	166.0	19.1	18.5	18.8
Dec	165.1	164.5	170.2	169.2	170.3	169.1	19.6	19.0	19.1
1980 Jan	163.0	164.6	167.2	169.0	166.8	167.6	20.2	19.7	19.0
Feb	167.3	169.0	170.0	171.8	168.8	170.0	18.6	18.4	16.8
Mar	172.8	172.8	177.2	176.4	174.4	174.1	20.3	18.3	16.2
Apr	175.0	175.1	178.4	178.0	176.9	176.4	21.3	19.3	18.2
May	178.1	176.7	181.6	179.4	181.4	178.7	21.3	18.7	17.6
June	183.7	182.1	187.0	184.8	186.7	184.5	21.7	18.4	17.7
July	185.1	183.1	189.6	187.8	188.2	186.9	18.9	19.8	18.9
Aug	186.5	187.3	186.6	189.6	185.3	188.5	21.7	21.6	22.3
Sep	193.6	194.0	189.1	190.8	186.9	189.4	26.1	23.1	23.1
Oct	189.9	190.7	190.0	191.3	187.8	189.9	20.1	16.9	16.2
Nov	192.6	192.6	194.0	193.0	192.5	191.4	18.9	16.1	15.3
Dec	197.3	196.6	196.5	195.3	194.0	192.6	19.5	15.4	13.9
1981 Jan	193.3	195.3	195.6	197.8	193.5	194.5	18.6	17	

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri-culture*	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
JAN 1976 = 100														
1976	111.5	105.9	106.6	105.7	105.7	108.3	105.7	105.9	106.7	105.9	105.7	106.6	106.1	101.6
1977	120.7	114.5	117.5	114.8	116.2	119.2	117.6	118.0	116.4	114.6	113.9	119.1	116.9	114.4
1978	135.6	141.0	134.4	133.6	132.3	136.5	135.3	137.6	132.9	133.9	129.7	135.8	132.9	128.2
1979	153.2	165.7	157.3	155.5	156.3	165.0	160.1	152.1	147.9	148.4	148.4	156.5	151.2	147.0
1980	189.9	201.5	187.5	194.5	187.4	206.3	183.7	189.4	183.7	175.1	176.0	182.9	173.6	170.9
1981	212.6	225.7	213.8	221.5	212.7	225.4	200.6	218.8	207.4	199.1	194.6	205.0	195.2	192.5
1982	232.5	249.7	236.0	255.1	236.4	225.4	223.3	246.3	232.7	220.9	217.6	227.8	213.7	216.4
1978 Jan	116.6	118.7	125.2	124.1	125.1	124.2	126.1	127.8	124.1	120.9	123.1	128.4	124.5	124.6
1978 Feb	125.4	129.5	125.5	125.7	124.9	126.6	127.4	128.9	124.6	118.6	124.6	128.8	125.8	122.3
1978 Mar	133.2	142.8	128.6	132.9	127.3	133.1	129.0	130.3	128.3	125.6	123.9	129.8	124.7	122.9
1978 April	134.6	140.4	131.2	135.3	126.5	141.2	132.9	136.0	130.7	141.5	128.1	134.0	128.5	124.4
1978 May	132.8	137.8	133.9	130.4	128.4	140.1	133.9	137.8	133.1	131.7	130.8	134.7	132.1	124.3
1978 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
1978 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
1978 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
1978 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
1978 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
1978 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
1978 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
1979 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
1979 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
1979 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
1979 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
1979 June	152.2	164.0	158.4	152.9	156.3	162.4	160.0	158.9	154.5	148.6	158.0	160.7	154.2	145.9
1979 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
1979 Aug	163.9	166.2	156.7	159.0	157.9	151.1 ^{§§}	147.9 ^{§§}	157.9 ^{§§}	144.7 ^{§§}	139.0 ^{§§}	139.0 ^{§§}	150.5 ^{§§}	154.3	146.6
1979 Sep	174.0	169.5	162.3	156.4	172.9	151.3 ^{§§}	141.6 ^{§§}	156.6 ^{§§}	146.7 ^{§§}	149.9 ^{§§}	126.8 ^{§§}	148.8 ^{§§}	155.6	149.4
1979 Oct	167.8	171.0	163.1	158.7	169.3	158.3	163.4	169.0	160.1	150.0	150.5	166.1	156.2	151.9
1979 Nov	156.3	172.6	172.8	166.9	170.0	165.5	168.5	172.8	168.3	156.9	155.1	171.6	159.2	156.0
1979 Dec	155.4	177.2	174.4	169.6	174.6	165.0	173.2	175.4	167.4	154.4	170.2	173.0	159.9	158.2
1980 Jan	161.2	189.5	171.3	179.6	170.5	165.0	171.4	174.2	167.6	158.7	170.9	176.4	160.6	161.3
1980 Feb	174.7	190.0	173.5	189.2	171.9	165.0	174.6	177.9	170.1	159.6	171.1	175.0	164.4	163.9
1980 Mar	179.8	207.2	183.8	185.0	177.9	165.0	177.9	180.7	177.2	215.1	173.5	173.9	168.7	165.1
1980 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
1980 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
1980 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
1980 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
1980 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
1980 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
1980 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
1980 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
1980 Dec	191.1	206.3	205.5	206.1	205.6	193.2	192.7	205.7	192.7	181.1	180.5	183.6	182.6	180.0
1981 Jan	190.4	227.2	202.1	209.6	195.8	190.5	191.0	204.1	194.1	182.0	181.3	192.5	184.4	181.3
1981 Feb	193.5	224.2	201.4	214.8	197.9	193.3	192.8	206.5	196.0	186.4	190.3	194.7	187.5	185.1
1981 Mar	203.1	228.9	202.9	214.4	202.9	195.8	195.4	208.0	201.9	181.2	191.4	198.5	188.7	185.4
1981 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
1981 May	210.0	217.2	211.0	220.3	204.0	201.2	197.5	212.5	204.4	205.7	201.1	201.1	193.3	192.4
1981 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
1981 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
1981 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
1981 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
1981 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
1981 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
1981 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
1982 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
1982 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
1982 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
1982 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
1982 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
1982 July	245.4	246.7	235.8	266.6	238.2	231.9	227.9	244.8	236.2	215.4	222.0	230.1	216.2	219.8
1982 Aug	248.3	248.9	237.7	253.8	236.2	223.0	223.9	245.3	233.5	217.4	216.2	229.8	214.2	221.4
1982 Sep	259.3	247.1	240.1	254.9	236.9	222.4	223.3	249.7	233.8	237.0	211.6	228.3	213.0	220.0
1982 Oct	246.3	228.5	240.2	256.8	240.6	230.8	227.4	249.5	239.0	230.1	218.8	231.9	216.8	220.3
1982 Nov	231.3	264.3	246.7	258.1	253.9	224.5	231.3	257.2	240.0	224.8	224.6	236.4	221.2	223.5
1982 Dec	225.0	266.9	245.7	263.7	257.2	225.7	233.7	255.8	242.2	208.8	239.1	233.9	219.6	225.1
1983 (Jan)		267.5	244.8	270.0	244.9	230.0	232.1	254.4	242.0	220.2	228.8	235.4	222.4	222.3

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

EARNINGS 5.3

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur
October												
MALE												
Weekly earnings												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												£
1976	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91
1978	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20
1979	99.79	116.51	107.95	103.58	96.39	90.34	92.34	95.46	98.01	93.92	87.35	80.82
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	115.61	136.07	123.36	118.20	109.34	101.95	107.41	109.63	109.41	103.05	97.90	92.74
1981	126.36	151.26	138.48	132.96	119.51	114.17	118.31	127.04	119.08	114.64	106.60	105.39
1982	138.28	175.01	148.46	139.01	130.01	121.30	128.47	141.81	132.73	123.74	113.78	107.12
Hours worked												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
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	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	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 males on adult rates*												
1980	45.5	44.2	42.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.1	42.2	42.5
1981	44.8	42.4	43.1	42.3	41.5	41.6	41.6	43.2	39.9	41.8	42.4	43.3
1982	44.9	43.2	43.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.8	43.7	39.7	41.3	42.5	42.3
Hourly earnings												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												pence
1976	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3
1978	181.6	224.4	203.5	210.4	193.9	178.8	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 males on adult rates*												
1980	254.1	307.9	287.6	284.1	263.5	243.3	258.2	262.3	272.8	250.7	232.0	218.2
1981	282.1	356.7	321.3	314.3	288.0	274.4	284.4	294.1	298.4	274.3	251.4	243.4
1982	308.0	405.1	344.5	335.8	314.0	293.0	307.3	324.5	334.3	299.6	267.7	253.2
FEMALE												
Weekly earnings												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												£
1976	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61
1977	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90
1978	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03
1979	62.86	68.37	64.44	63.27	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69.52	60.12	52.44	49.62
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	74.60	86.29	77.68	73.64	75.29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69.61	61.06	61.02
1981	83.06	94.69	87.62	79.07	82.67	81.21	81.18	85.06	89.97	77.34	65.96	67.16
1982	90.76	120.04	94.36	88.12	90.39	87.73	89.32	94.02	97.67	84.27	71.35	71.39
Hours worked												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
1976	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4
1977	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2
1978	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7
1979	38.1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.0	37.8	38.3	37.7	35.6	37.7	36.9	37.1	37.4
1981	38.1	39.3	39.1	37.1	38.5	38.7	38.1	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.1	37.7
1982	38.4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38.4	38.4	37.6	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6
Hourly earnings												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												pence
1976	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6
1977	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9
1978	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161.8	139.9	125.4	114.5
1979	165.0	176.7	167.4	166.5	170.3	160.5	166.4	154.4	184.9	161.6	144.1	135.2
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	196.8	224.7	199.7	193.8	199.2	189.1	196.2	201.0	214.1	188.6	164.6	163.2
1981	218.0	240.9	224.1	213.1	214.7	209.8	213.1	223.8	239.3	204.6	177.8	178.1
1982	236.4	290.7	241.9	233.1	235.4	228.5	237.6	246.1	259.8	225.3	189.8	189.9

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

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Full-time adults*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Men	689	191.8	225.6	248.0	287.3	328.5	404.0	451.4	506.2
Women	311	226.7	276.2	310.0	353.4	402.4	494.1	559.5	625.3
Men and women	1,000	197.5	233.9	258.1	298.1	340.6	418.7	469.1	525.6

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication †	All industries covered
53.30	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22
61.61	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96
67.50	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03
80.37	102.32	91.05	114.88	96.89	98.28	99.82	94.06	104.30	103.30
90.62	114.47	101.16	137.73	108.09	111.64	116.58	113.36	126.12	123.77
98.67	127.96	111.31	154.22	113.15	123.23	126.08	121.55	142.28	138.19
106.59	141.91	124.38	162.63	124.08	134.26	138.54	131.53	157.69	150.67
40.9	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5
41.3	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0
41.3	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8
41.0	45.0	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.2	46.8	44.9	43.4	48.6
40.1	43.2	41.7	42.5	41.7	41.9	47.9	44.0	42.2	47.1
41.1	43.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.0	46.0	43.8	40.1	46.9
41.4	44.2	43.0	41.2	41.8	42.0	47.9	43.8	40.0	46.7
130.3	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9
149.2	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3
163.4	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4
196.0	227.4	210.8	262.3	223.2	227.5	213.3	209.5	240.3	212.6
226.0	265.0	242.6	324.1	259.2	266.4	243.4	257.6	298.9	262.8
240.1	293.5	263.8	368.1	270.7	293.4	274.1	277.5	354.8	294.6
257.5	321.1	289.3	394.7	296.8	319.7	289.2	300.3	394.2	322.6
33.59	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23
38.08	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25
41.94	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79
50.43	60.06	61.84	67.15	56.08	58.44	—	48.23	70.29	72.38
58.62	71.01	74.01	82.15	64.95	68.40	—	61.45	81.75	92.14
64.02	79.13	81.55	92.83	70.58	75.71	—	66.49	99.07	105.76
69.58	85.78	90.75	102.44	78.51	83.17	—	69.33	103.22	

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Hourly earnings (pence)	
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay and overtime hours		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay and overtime hours		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including those whose pay and overtime hours	excluding those whose pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including those whose pay and overtime hours	excluding those whose pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay and overtime hours	excluding those whose pay and overtime hours
April of each year										
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over										
Manual occupations										
1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	123.1	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2
1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	146.3	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0
1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	160.0	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5	154.3
1978	81.8	84.7	45.8	184.8	181.8	78.4	80.7	46.0	175.5	172.8
1979	94.5	97.9	46.0	212.8	208.7	90.1	93.0	46.2	201.2	197.5
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8	240.5
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
Non-manual occupations										
1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	173.3	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6
1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	204.4	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6
1977	88.2	88.9	39.2	223.4	223.8	88.4	88.9	38.7	227.2	227.9
1978	102.4	103.0	39.4	258.1	258.9	99.9	100.7	38.7	257.1	257.9
1979	116.8	117.7	39.6	293.8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38.8	288.6	289.5
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1982	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
All occupations										
1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	136.5	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3
1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	162.0	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	166.6
1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	177.1	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1	181.5
1978	87.3	90.0	44.0	202.9	202.2	86.9	89.1	43.1	204.3	204.9
1979	100.5	103.7	44.2	233.1	231.8	98.8	101.4	43.2	232.2	232.4
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over										
Manual occupations										
1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	81.4	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1
1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	101.5	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2
1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	112.7	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2	110.7
1978	49.3	51.2	39.9	128.5	127.5	48.0	49.4	39.6	125.3	124.4
1979	55.4	57.9	39.9	145.4	144.2	53.4	55.2	39.6	139.9	138.7
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
Non-manual occupations										
1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	95.0	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9
1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	115.6	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	131.8
1977	48.1	48.4	37.1	130.1	129.8	53.4	53.8	36.7	143.8	143.7
1978	54.9	55.2	37.2	148.0	147.5	58.5	59.1	36.7	158.1	157.9
1979	62.3	62.8	37.2	168.5	168.0	65.3	66.0	36.7	176.8	176.6
1980	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2	220.7
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259.2
1982	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
All occupations										
1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	86.9	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3
1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	107.2	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	122.4
1977	44.9	46.4	38.7	120.0	119.6	50.0	51.0	37.5	134.0	133.9
1978	51.3	52.8	38.8	136.1	135.4	55.4	56.4	37.5	148.2	148.0
1979	57.9	60.0	38.8	154.6	153.7	61.8	63.0	37.5	166.0	165.7
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over										
WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	125.4	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7
1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	150.0	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	153.8
1977	68.9	71.3	42.7	165.8	164.3	68.7	70.2	41.3	168.0	167.5
1978	78.8	81.5	42.8	188.7	187.0	77.3	79.1	41.4	188.6	187.9
1979	90.4	93.7	43.0	216.7	214.2	87.4	89.6	41.5	213.6	212.4
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8	262.8
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	124.1	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0
1976	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	148.3	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6
1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	162.3	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7	165.1
1978	77.8	80.5	42.8	186.5	184.7	76.3	78.1	41.4	186.1	185.3
1979	89.1	92.5	43.0	213.9	211.3	86.2	88.4	41.5	210.7	209.3
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1	259.0
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy	Pence per hour	
Labour costs	1968	58.25	73.80	60.72	66.55	59.58	..	..	..
	1973	106.90	143.45	107.32	129.61	109.37	..	..	..
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	..	..	..
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	..	..	..
	1979	290.1	427.2	257.7	383.3	294.2	..	..	..
	1980	349.4	522.9	316.9	483.4	365.5	..	..	..
	1981	379.4	589.5	337.2	524.4	386.8	..	..	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *									Per cent
Wages and salaries†	1968	91.3	82.8	87.7	87.1	90.2	..	..	..
	1973	89.9	82.5	91.1	84.7	89.3	..	..	..
	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	..	..	..
	1981	82.1	73.4	85.3	76.6	81.7	..	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968	7.4	8.6	5.2	10.5	7.3	..	..	..
	1973	8.4	12.0	6.4	9.8	9.2	..	..	..
	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	..	..	..
	1981	9.2	8.9	6.7	11.2	9.0	..	..	..
Statutory national insurance contributions	1968	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.3	..	..	..
	1973	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	..	..	..
	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	..	..	..
	1981	9.1	7.1	9.9	7.4	9.0	..	..	..
Private social welfare payments	1968	3.2	5.7	1.4	6.3	3.2	..	..	..
	1973	3.5	5.9	1.6	8.0	3.7	..	..	..
	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	..	..	..
	1981	5.6	9.5	2.7	12.7	5.8	..	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1968	1.1	7.7	6.7	2.7	2.3	..	..	..
	1973	1.6	7.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	..	..	..
	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	..	..	..
	1981	3.2	10.0	2.1	3.3	3.5	..	..	..
Labour costs per unit of output §									1975=100 % change over a year earlier
	1976	112.7	12.7	85.7	111.6	105.9	110.9	111.3	11.3
	1977	125.1	11.0	63.3	119.4	109.6	118.9	120.3	8.1
	1978	141.0	12.7	59.8	132.6	127.6	131.5	134.1	11.5
	1979	162.3	15.1	55.6	156.1	149.5	148.6	155.6	16.0
	1980	199.3	22.8	66.8	192.7	196.1	187.9	208.8	20.8
	1981	218.6	9.7	69.4	222.7	226.2	198.0	208.6	11.0
	1981 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	202.9	17.2
	Q2	..	..				

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

EARNINGS 5.9

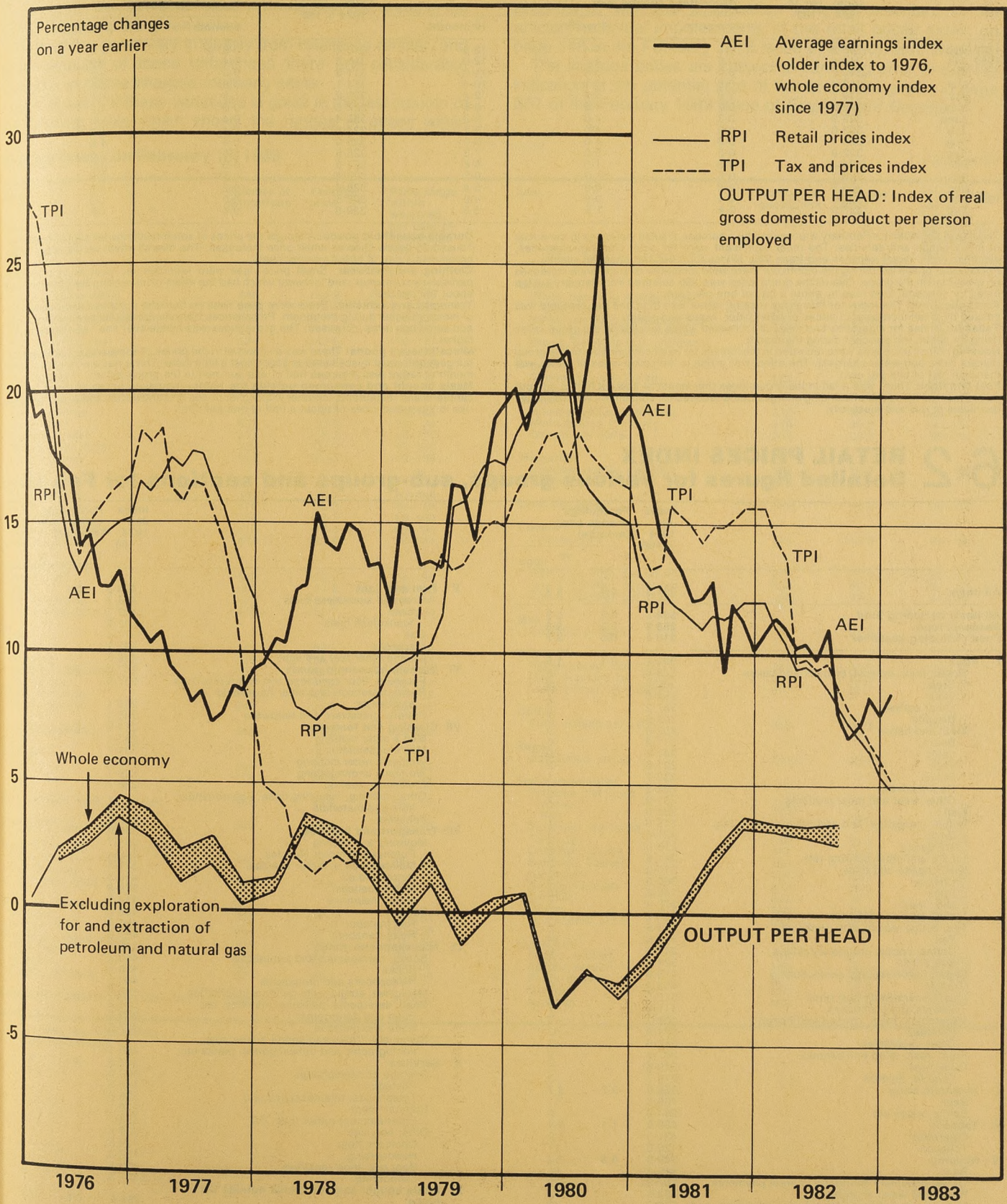
	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages																		
1972	60.1	58.3	67.6	59	70	58.2	62.4	76	55	54	51.9	57.6	66	64	52.0	72.3	Indices 1975 = 100	
1973	67.8	65.8	76.2	69	76	69.1	71.5	84	64	65	64.5	71.1	74	71	61.8	78.4	81.8	85
1974	79.4	83.8	88.2	83	86	83.9	85.3	92	80	78	78.9	89.7	88	83	77.8	87.1	93.1	92
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1976	116.5	114.4	109.0	111	114	112.7	114.1	107	129	117	120.9	112.3	109	117	130.3	117.9	101.6	108
1977	128.5	127.6	118.4	121	126	124.3	128.5	114	156	135	154.6	121.9	117	129	169.8	125.8	103.3	118
1978	147.1	136.6	125.1	130	135	137.1	145.2	120	193	155	179.6	129.1	123	139	214.2	136.6	106.9	128
1979	169.9	147.1	132.4	140	147	152.6	164.1	127	232	179	213.7	138.5	128	143	264.8	147.2	109.2	139
1980	200.3	163.2	142.8	153	162	169.8	188.8	135	295	217	261.7	148.8	134	157	313.8	160.2	114.8	151
1981	226.7	179.8	151.7	168	181	185.4	216.2	142	376	252	323.6	157.2	138	173	375.1	177.1	120.7	165
Quarterly averages																		
1981 Q3	232.6	181.1	152.0	167	183	186.5	215.8	144	385	257	334.5	158.5	141	179	..	178.5	120.5	167
Q4	238.1	186.1	155.5	178	190	193.7	224.4	145	399	263	345.6	160.1	142	178	..	181.1	121.4	170
1982 Q1	243.9	197.0	159.3	175	196	196.4	233.6	145	436	271	358.0	160.7	146	178	..	185.5	128.3	173
Q2	248.6	203.7	161.6	176	200	203.4	244.3	149	501	..	371.0	163.6	146	188	..	192.7	127.5	175
Q3	255.1	..	160.5	178	205	205.8	252.0	150	523	..	386.1	166.6	148	198 R	..	192.3	127.9	177
Q4	260.0	..	..	..	..	..	252.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Monthly																		
1982 Jul	253.1	209.6	156.8	..	205	208.2	252.0	150	..	..	376.0	159.4	148	..	..	194.6	..	177
Aug	258.5	210.6	162.5	..	206	200.8	..	..	..	..	391.1	174.9	148	..	..	190.6	..	176
Sep	255.6	..	162.3	178	205 R	208.5	..	..	..	..	391.1	165.6	148	..	..	191.7	..	178
Oct	256.6	..	163.0	..	205	211.1	252.3 R	..	..	..	391.1	166.1	148	..	..	192.7	..	177
Nov	259.5	..	..	..	..	211.3	..	..	..	..	406.4	166.4	148	..	..	196.8	..	178
Dec	260.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Increases on a year earlier																		
Annual averages																		
1972	13	10	12	13	8	13	11	10	10	15	10	16	14	8	17	15	..	7
1973	13	13	13	17	9	19	15	11	16	20	24	23	12	11	19	8	..	8
1974	17	27	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18	26	11	14	8
1975	26	19	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	29	15	7	9
1976	17	15	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	30	18	2	8
1977	10	11	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	30	7	2	9
1978	14	7	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	26	9	3	8
1979	15	8	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	24	8	2	9
1980	18	11	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	5	10	19	9	5	9
1981	13	10	6	10	12	9	15	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
Quarterly averages																		
1982 Q3	13	8	7	9	12	9	14	5	29	19	24	5	4	7	..	11	5	10
Q4	13	11	5	11	12	10	15	5	28	13	23	6	4	8	..	8	5	8
1982 Q1	13	13	8	9	13	10	16	5	24	14	20	5	7	7	..	8	6	7
Q2	13	14	7	5	12	11	18	6	37	..	17	6	7	11	..	9	7	7
Q3	10	..	6	7	12	10	17	4	36	..	15	5	5	11 R	..	8	6	5
Q4	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Monthly																		
1982 Jul	11	16	4	..	13	10	17	4	..	..	15	1	4	..	..	9	..	7
Aug	9	16	8	..	12	11	..	..	..	..	16	9	4	..	..	8	..	6
Sep	9	..	5	7	10	10	..	..	..	..	16	5	4	..	..	7	..	5
Oct	8	..	4	..	9	10	12 R	..	..	..	16	5	4	..	..	7	..	5
Nov	9	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	16	4	4	..	..	9	..	5
Dec	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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.

EARNINGS C2

Earnings, prices, output per head



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for Feb 15

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1981 Dec	308.8	0.6	4.4	12.0	310.4	0.5	4.4	12.0
1982 Jan	310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2	12.0
Feb	310.7	0.0	3.8	11.0	311.6	0.0	3.2	11.0
Mar	313.4	0.9	4.1	10.4	314.1	0.8	3.6	10.4
Apr	319.7	2.0	5.3	9.4	320.2	1.9	4.7	9.4
May	322.0	0.7	4.9	9.5	322.0	0.6	4.2	9.5
June	322.0	0.0	4.0	9.2	323.4	0.4	4.2	9.2
July	323.0	0.3	4.0	8.7	324.6	0.4	4.2	8.7
Aug	322.9	0.0	3.0	8.0	325.9	0.0	3.8	8.0
Sep	322.9	0.0	4.0	7.3	325.9	0.0	3.8	7.3
Oct	324.5	0.5	1.5	6.8	327.6	0.5	2.3	6.8
Nov	326.1	0.5	1.3	6.3	329.2	0.5	2.2	6.3
Dec	325.5	-0.2	0.8	5.4	328.4	-0.2	1.5	5.4
1983 Jan	325.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	328.5	0.0	1.2	4.9
Feb	327.3	0.4	1.3	5.3	329.8	0.4	1.2	5.3

The rise in the index for February was caused by a number of small increases in the prices of many goods and services. The most significant were for outer clothing, cigarettes, alcoholic drink, motor vehicles and fresh fruit. Prices for meat and eggs fell slightly.

Food: Meat prices fell during the month but there were a number of small price increases on other food in the group. Overall the group index was little changed from January but the index for seasonal food rose by about a half of one per cent.

Alcoholic drink: The index for this group rose by rather less than one per cent and was caused by small increases in prices of beer, cider, wines and spirits.

Tobacco: Prices for cigarettes and tobacco increased which resulted in the group index rising by about one per cent during the month.

Housing: Small increases were recorded in the indices for most components of this group (except rates and water charges). The effect was a rise in the group index of rather less than one half of one per cent.

Fuel and light: There was a fall in the group index this month of about a half of one per cent. This was the result of standing charges being reduced for consumers who use small quantities of gas and electricity.

Durable household goods: Although the prices of soft furnishings fell slightly most other household goods showed small price increases. The overall effect on the index for the group was a rise of about one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: Small price rises were recorded on most items of clothing particularly outerwear, and footwear which had the effect of increasing the group index by about 1 1/4 per cent.

Transport and vehicles: There were price rises on both the purchase and maintenance of motor vehicles during the month. Petrol prices were marginally higher than in January and some bus fares increased. The group index was a little over one half of one per cent higher.

Miscellaneous goods: There was a small fall in the prices of some soaps and detergents but generally most miscellaneous goods cost a little more. There was an increase over the month of rather less than one half of one per cent in the group index.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increased prices of meals eaten in canteens and restaurants together with higher prices for sandwiches and snacks caused a rise in the group index of about a half of one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for Feb 15

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All items	327.3		0.4	5.3
All items excluding food	334.2	0.5	6.3			
Seasonal food	258.2	0.5	-9.6			
Food excluding seasonal	310.4	0.0	3.7			
I Food	302.1	0.1	1.6			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	318.6	5	5			
Bread	302.4	3	3			
Flour	264.6	3	3			
Other cereals	367.2	7	7			
Biscuits	302.6	4	4			
Meat and bacon	252.8	0	0			
Beef	311.2	0	0			
Lamb	241.7	-9	-9			
Pork	221.6	-2	-2			
Bacon	232.7	1	1			
Ham (cooked)	222.2	3	3			
Other meat and meat products	231.9	3	3			
Fish	255.0	7	7			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	318.5	1	1			
Butter	421.4	3	3			
Margarine	215.0	-2	-2			
Lard and other cooking fats	211.6	2	2			
Milk, cheese and eggs	310.0	1	1			
Cheese	360.5	3	3			
Eggs	146.2	-18	-18			
Milk, fresh	378.4	5	5			
Milk, canned, dried etc	395.2	10	10			
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	329.6	8	8			
Tea	340.8	14	14			
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	347.8	9	9			
Soft drinks	324.5	2	2			
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	415.9	7	7			
Sugar	413.4	9	9			
Jam, marmalade and syrup	310.0	3	3			
Sweets and chocolates	411.5	7	7			
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	322.1	-7	-7			
Potatoes	374.9	-13	-13			
Other vegetables	286.6	-3	-3			
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	267.4	-2	-2			
Other foods	319.8	5	5			
Food for animals	273.7	3	3			
II Alcoholic drink	358.0	0.7	9.7			
Beer	409.8	11	11			
Spirits, wines etc	284.9	8	8			
III Tobacco	430.9	1.1	9.4			
Cigarettes	431.3	9	9			
Tobacco	425.0	11	11			
IV Housing	349.0	0.3	1.3			
Rent	346.9	11	11			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	267.9	-26	-26			
Rates and water charges	433.6	18	18			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	372.8	8	8			
V Fuel and light	464.8	-0.5	14.3			
Coal and smokeless fuels	456.7	6	6			
Coal	462.7	6	6			
Smokeless fuels	441.8	6	6			
Gas	373.4	22	22			
Electricity	491.3	12	12			
Oil and other fuel and light	626.7	14	14			
VI Durable household goods	247.9	0.9	2.8			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	257.0	3	3			
Radio, television and other household appliances	210.1	1	1			
Pottery, glassware and hardware	338.1	8	8			
VII Clothing and footwear	213.6	1.3	2.1			
Men's outer clothing	233.1	2	2			
Men's underclothing	301.1	4	4			
Women's outer clothing	160.9	0	0			
Women's underclothing	276.7	3	3			
Children's clothing	236.7	4	4			
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	230.9	6	6			
Footwear	222.6	1	1			
VIII Transport and vehicles	355.9	0.6	9.2			
Motoring and cycling	341.7	7	7			
Purchase of motor vehicles	302.4	5	5			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	376.4	7	7			
Petrol and oil	410.6	11	11			
Motor licences	318.6	14	14			
Motor insurance	314.2	4	4			
Fares	468.3	25	25			
Rail transport	496.0	28	28			
Road transport	455.0	23	23			
IX Miscellaneous goods	338.5	0.3	7.7			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	460.7	12	12			
Books	436.6	12	12			
Newspapers and periodicals	467.5	10	10			
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	338.5	8	8			
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	354.2	8	8			
Soap and detergents	303.8	10	10			
Soda and polishes	427.5	8	8			
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	285.1	4	4			
X Services	337.3	-0.1	3.1			
Postage and telephones	360.5	-3	-3			
Postage	446.8	0	0			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	336.6	-3	-3			
Entertainment	275.1	3	3			
Entertainment (other than TV)	398.7	8	8			
Other services	398.5	8	8			
Domestic help	429.8	9	9			
Hairdressing	402.9	7	7			
Boot and shoe repairing	400.5	7	7			
Laundry	371.3	9	9			
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	355.3	0.5	7.1			

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 6.3

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on February 15, 1983, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

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

Average prices on February 15, 1983

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		p	p	Bread		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	685	164.9	150-180	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	618	37.7	32-44
Sirloin (without bone)	606	272.7	210-340	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	383	43.3	39-47
Silverside (without bone) †	689	207.1	189-230	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	437	28.1	26-31
Best beef mince	654	117.9	98-150	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	516	29.2	28-30
Fare ribs (with bone)	524	142.0	116-177	Flour			
Brisket (without bone)	646	143.3	116-171	Self-raising, per 1 1/2 kg	622	43.2	35-52
Rump steak †	687	274.1	238-300	Butter			
Stewing steak	652	146.9	130-171	Home-produced, per 500g	576	98.9	90-116
Lamb: home-killed				New Zealand, per 500g	419	99.2	92-104
Loin (with bone)	544	176.0	148-198	Danish, per 500g	535	105.3	98-114
Breast †	507	50.8	38-70	Margarine			
Best end of neck	451	118.3	68-171	Standard quality, per 250g	127	16.9	15-19
Shoulder (with bone)	532	107.2	86-140	Lower priced, per 250g	107	16.0	15-17
Leg (with bone)	542	162.6	140-186	Lard, per 500g	659	31.1	26-37
Lamb: imported				Cheese			
Loin (with bone)	386	120.1	96-148	Cheddar type	674	115.9	96-136
Breast †	376	35.3	24-46	Eggs			
Best end of neck	350	88.5	60-120	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	415	75.0	68-80
Shoulder (with bone)	418	72.5	60-90	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	433	62.7	56-70
Leg (with bone)	432	122.8	98-144	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	99	52.9	44-64
Pork: home-killed				Milk			
Leg (foot off)	592	100.2	78-136	Ordinary, per pint	—	21.0	—
Belly †	663	74.6	62-88	Tea			
Loin (with bone)	673	121.0	108-146	Higher priced, per 125g	264	33.8	32-37
Fillet (without bone)	445	155.7	120-230	Medium priced, per 125g	1,216	32.3	31-36
Bacon				Lower priced, per 125g	671	27.7	27-32
Collar †	343	99.5	80-122	Coffee			
Gammon †	390	150.1	120-186	Pure, instant, per 100g	659	101.5	96-114
Middle cut †, smoked	360	125.8	108-144	Sugar			
Back, smoked	312	145.9	128-167	Granulated, per kg	701	45.7	44-47
Back, unsmoked	413	142.4	124-168	Fresh vegetables			
Streaky, smoked	246	95.9	88-126	Potatoes, old loose			
Ham (not shoulder)	5						

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption	
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
Weights 1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3	
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.1	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4	
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7	
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5	
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3	
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8	
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8	
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6	
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6	
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6	
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9	
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-37.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.6	
1983	1,000	203	[27.3]	[175.7]	[36.3]	[57.0]	[93.3]	46.8	[35.6]	797	[972.7]	
Jan 16, 1962 = 100												
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974		208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	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	135.5
1971 Jan 19		147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972 Jan 18		159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973 Jan 16		171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974 Jan 15		191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
Jan 15, 1974 = 100												
1974		108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975		134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.2	135.1
1976		157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.5	156.5
1977		182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	179.7	181.5
1978		197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	197.8
1979		223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	205.7	222.2	224.1
1980		263.7	255.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	225.9	265.3
1981		295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	296.9
1982		320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	326.2	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
1977 Jan 18		172.4	183.2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978 Jan 17		189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979 Jan 16		207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980 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		277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
Feb 17		279.8	268.9	227.7	276.9	291.2	310.7	302.8	265.6	233.2	282.8	281.8
Mar 17		284.0	270.6	233.0	278.0	..	..	..	..	..	287.7	285.9
Apr 14		292.2	274.2	245.2	279.8	293.9	312.4	304.9	271.9	233.7	297.2	294.1
May 19		294.1	276.7	248.2	282.0	295.4	314.2	306.6	274.1	237.0	298.9	295.8
June 16		295.8	280.0	257.2	284.2	296.3	317.1	308.7	275.6	239.8	300.2	297.3
July 14		297.1	279.6	250.3	285.1	297.5	318.6	310.1	276.0	240.6	302.0	298.9
Aug 18		299.3	277.3	233.2	285.9	298.6	320.0	311.4	275.4	241.8	305.3	301.8
Sep 15		301.0	279.6	241.3	287.0	298.9	320.9	312.1	276.0	244.3	306.9	303.3
Oct 13		303.7	282.7	250.3	289.0	300.9	321.5	313.2	277.8	248.1	309.5	305.7
Nov 17		306.9	285.5	256.8	291.1	301.6	322.1	313.8	281.1	251.6	312.9	308.9
Dec 15		308.8	288.5	266.8	292.8	303.1	322.0	314.3	285.6	252.4	314.4	310.4
1982 Jan 12		310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
Feb 16		310.7	297.2	285.7	299.2	309.0	324.9	318.5	297.6	256.6	314.4	311.6
Mar 16		313.4	299.8	296.5	300.1	311.6	325.8	320.0	298.1	256.8	317.2	314.1
Apr 20		319.7	302.6	308.9	301.1	313.0	327.5	321.6	298.5	257.1	324.5	320.2
May 18		322.0	305.6	322.8	301.9	314.2	329.5	323.3	299.0	256.6	326.6	322.0
June 15		322.9	304.1	311.5	302.3	314.8	330.6	324.2	298.7	256.8	328.2	323.4
July 13		323.0	299.5	281.0	303.0	315.2	331.9	325.1	298.6	258.0	329.4	324.6
Aug 17		323.1	295.5	249.5	304.7	316.7	335.5	327.9	298.9	259.2	330.7	325.9
Sep 14		322.9	295.9	244.3	306.1	318.9	337.6	330.0	299.1	260.7	330.3	325.9
Oct 12		324.5	296.5	244.1	306.7	321.2	338.0	331.1	299.1	260.7	332.2	327.6
Nov 16		326.1	298.8	243.1	309.3	324.5	338.6	332.9	305.3	261.0	333.7	329.2
Dec 14		325.5	300.1	248.2	309.9	324.6	339.4	333.4	306.5	261.2	332.5	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
Feb 15		327.3	302.1	258.2	310.4	325.6	342.9	335.9	303.8	261.2	334.2	329.8

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.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	
												UNITED KINGDOM
1971	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	
1972	92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	
1973	89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	
1974	80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	
1975	77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	
1976	90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	
1977	91	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	
1978	96	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	
1979	93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	
1980	93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	
1981	93	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	
1982	104	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	
1983	99	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	
Jan 16, 1962 = 100												
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.2	142.5	135.0	
1970	149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	
1971	172.0	152.7										

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
												JAN 16, 1962 = 100
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
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
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

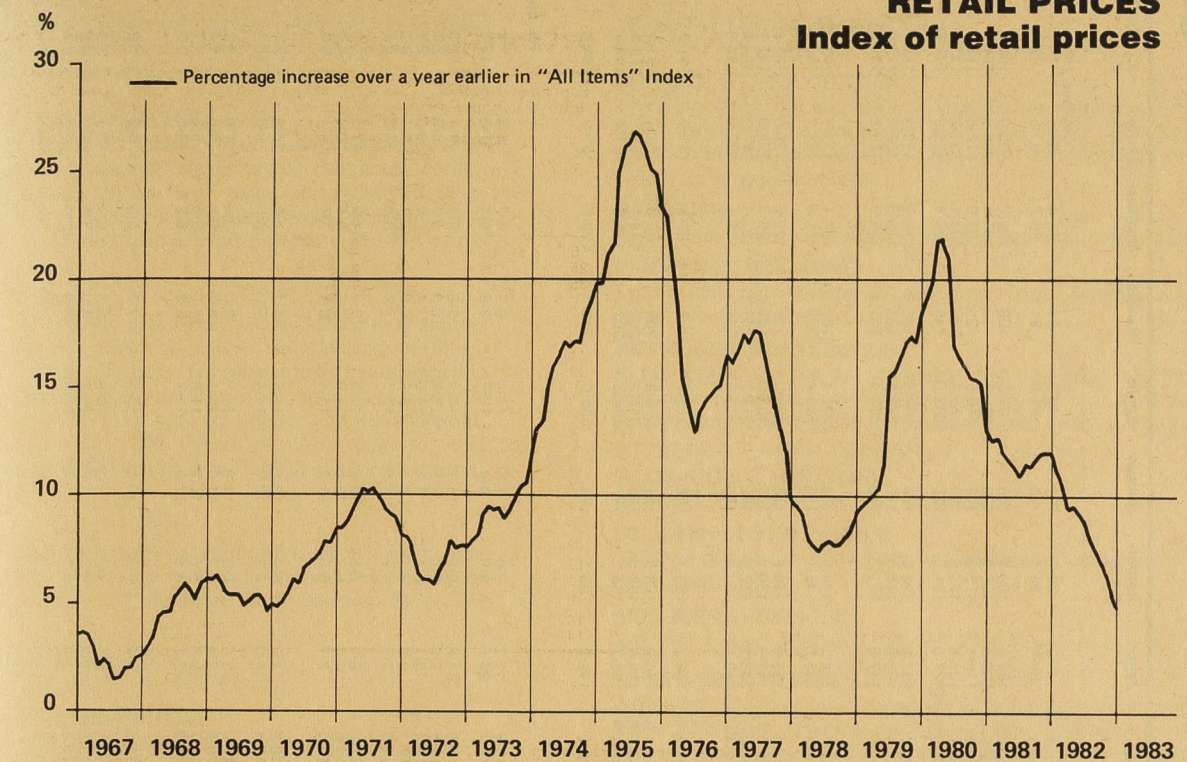
6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
1979	226.8	222.4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186.6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
1980	264.2	248.1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206.1	322.5	298.4	248.8	288.3
1981	294.3	269.2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247.8	252.8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	358.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0
1982	314.3	299.3	341.4	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7

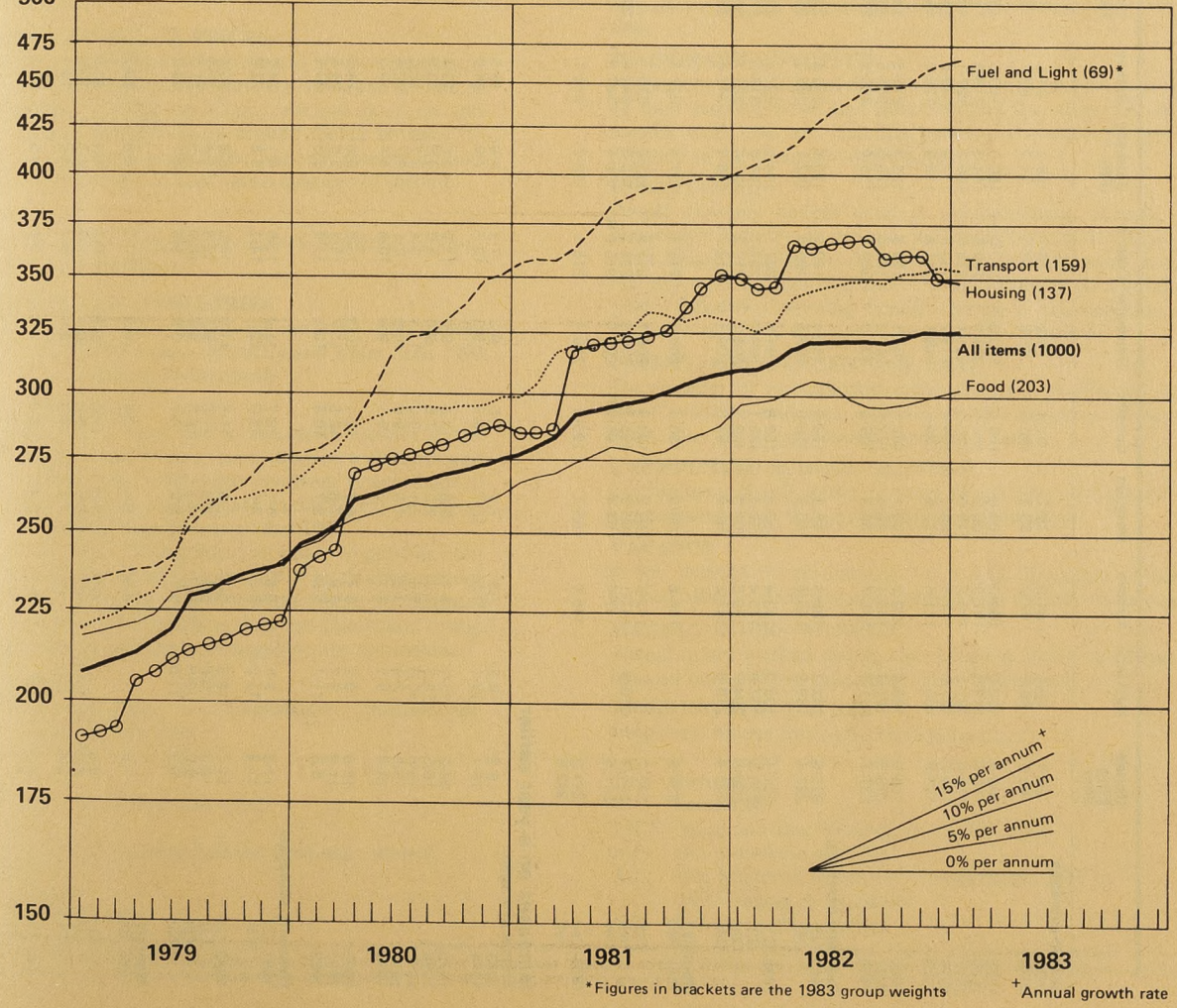
Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one-and-two person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For these pensioners,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

RETAIL PRICES C3

Index of retail prices



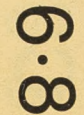
Log Scale Selected Groups and "All Items" Index (January 1974 = 100)



* Figures in brackets are the 1983 group weights. † Annual growth rate

RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices



	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages																			
1973	69.4	75.5	84.2	78.7	81.4	79.2	78.7	88.2	69.5	70.7	71.8	71.9	82.7	81	73.9	83	85.4	82.5	79.2
1974	80.5	86.9	92.2	88.7	90.3	91.3	89.5	94.4	88.2	82.7	85.5	89.4	90.7	90	85.5	91	93.7	91.6	89.8
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	116.5	113.5	107.3	109.2	107.5	109.0	109.6	104.5	113.3	118.0	116.8	109.3	108.8	109	117.7	110	101.7	105.8	108.7
1977	135.0	127.5	113.2	116.9	116.1	121.1	119.9	108.4	127.1	134.1	138.3	118.1	115.8	119	146.5	123	103.0	112.6	118.3
1978	146.2	137.6	117.3	122.1	126.5	133.2	130.8	111.3	143.0	144.3	155.1	122.6	120.5	129	175.4	135	104.1	121.2	127.7
1979	165.8	150.1	121.6	127.6	138.1	146.1	144.8	115.9	170.2	163.5	178.0	127.0	125.6	135	203.0	145	107.9	134.9	140.2
1980	195.6	165.4	129.3	136.1	152.1	164.1	164.5	122.3	212.5	193.2	215.7	137.2	133.8	150	234.5	165	112.2	153.1	158.2
1981	218.9	181.4	138.1	146.5	171.0	183.3	186.5	129.5	264.6	232.7	257.8	143.9	142.8	170	268.8	185	119.5	169.0	175.0
1982	237.7	201.6	145.7	159.2	189.5	201.9	208.2	136.4	320.0	272.5	300.5	147.8	151.3	189	307.4	201	126.2	179.3	189.0
Quarterly averages																			
1981 Q3	221.9	182.3	139.3	147.9	173.7	186.4	189.5	130.5	265.4	237.6	261.3	144.3	144.0	173	272.8	187	121.1	171.7	177.2
Q4	227.4	189.9	140.6	150.9	178.0	190.5	195.6	132.1	285.3	251.5	273.3	146.0	146.6	175	281.4	189	121.9	174.1	180.8
1982 Q1	231.1	193.2	143.4	153.8	182.5	194.6	201.1	134.0	297.4	257.3	284.3	145.9	148.6	183	293.0	195	122.9	175.5	183.8
Q2	238.5	197.8	145.4	157.4	188.1	199.2	207.4	135.8	318.2	272.2	292.9	147.4	150.9	187	303.8	199	125.3	178.3	187.7
Q3	239.6	204.7	146.5	161.3	192.1	204.3	210.2	137.4	323.1	278.0	305.0	148.1	152.4	192	312.7	201	127.9	181.6	190.9
Q4	241.4	210.8	147.2	164.4	195.3	209.4	214.2	138.3	341.4	282.4	319.4	149.4	153.4	196	319.9	206	128.9	182.0	193.3
Monthly																			
1982 Sep	239.5	..	146.6	163.0	193.1	206.3	211.1	137.6	327.3	..	309.9	150.2	153.1	193	313.7	202	128.5	181.9	191.9
Oct	240.7	..	147.1	164.3	194.4	208.7	212.2	138.0	335.1	..	315.1 R	150.6	153.5	194	316.9	205	128.8	182.4	193.0
Nov	241.9	210.8	147.1	164.5	195.7	210.3	214.2	138.3	342.0	282.4	319.5 R	149.0	153.5	196	317.9	207	129.2	182.1	193.3
Dec	241.5	..	147.5 R	164.4	195.7 R	209.2	216.0 R	138.6	347.0 R	..	322.3 R	148.7	153.1	197	325.0	207	128.8	181.4	193.5
1983 Jan	241.8	..	148.6	166.4	195.3	210.9	218.1	138.9	349.7	..	326.3	149.0	153.1	199	330.0	212	128.6	181.9	194.7
Feb	242.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																			
Annual averages																			
1973	9.2	9.5	7.6	7.0	7.6	9.3	7.3	6.9	15.5	11.4	10.8	11.7	8.0	7.5	11.4	6.7	8.7	6.2	7.8
1974	16.1	15.1	9.5	12.7	10.8	15.3	13.7	7.0	26.9	17.0	19.1	24.5	9.6	9.4	15.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	13.5
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3
1976	16.5	13.5	7.3	9.2	7.5	9.0	9.6	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.7	5.8	8.7
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.0	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	18.4	8.1	6.4	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	9.0	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9
1981	11.9	9.7	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	5.9	24.5	20.4	19.5	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	11.4	6.5	10.4	10.6
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.6	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	8.0
Quarterly averages																			
1981 Q3	11.3	9.1	6.6	8.1	12.7	11.8	13.6	6.1	24.2	20.1	19.2	4.0	6.6	13.8	14.5	12.7	7.2	10.8	10.7
Q4	11.9	11.3	6.8	7.9	12.3	12.1	14.1	6.5	23.9	23.3	18.4	4.0	7.2	12.2	14.4	9.2	6.9	9.6	10.1
1982 Q1	11.1	10.5	6.0	7.6	11.5	11.6	14.0	5.8	20.4	18.9	17.0	3.0	6.9	11.8	14.2	9.0	5.3	7.6	9.0
Q2	9.4	10.8	5.9	9.2	11.5	9.5	13.8	5.4	22.2	21.0	15.5	2.4	6.5	11.3	15.1	8.7	5.9	6.8	8.4
Q3	8.0	12.3	5.2	9.1	10.6	9.6	10.9	5.3	21.7	17.0	16.7	2.6	5.8	10.9	14.6	7.5	5.6	5.8	7.7
Q4	6.2	11.0	4.7	8.9	9.7	9.9	9.5	4.7	19.7	12.3	16.9	2.3	4.6	11.5	13.7	8.9	5.7	4.5	6.9
Monthly																			
1982 Sep	7.3	..	4.9	9.4	10.4	9.9	10.1	4.9	20.2	..	17.1	3.2	5.4	10.8	13.9	7.5	5.5	5.0	7.3
Oct	6.8	..	4.6	9.8	10.0	10.6	9.3	4.9	20.0	..	17.1 R	3.1	4.9	11.3	13.8	8.3	6.1	5.1	7.2
Nov	6.3	11.0	4.7	8.9	9.8	10.1	9.4	4.7	19.9	12.3	16.6 R	2.3	4.6	11.6	13.2	8.8	5.8	4.6	6.9
Dec	5.4	..	4.7	8.1	9.3	9.0	9.7	4.6	19.1	..	16.4	1.8	4.3	11.7	14.0	9.6	5.5	3.9	6.5
1983 Jan	4.9	..	4.1	8.4	8.3	9.1	9.6	3.9	18.7	..	16.2	2.0	3.7	10.1	13.7	10.0	4.8	3.8	6.4
Feb	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

DISABLED PEOPLE

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Total in civil employment plus HM forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC (1968) Orders II-XXI. Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water. SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4, ie excluding construction.

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.

MANUAL WORKERS

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

- ... not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series

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.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

R revised

e estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition as specified.

EC European Community

Regularly published statistics

A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. D Discontinued.

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				Average earnings			
Quarterly series	M	Mar 83:	1-1	Whole economy (new series) index	M	Mar 83:	5-1
Labour force estimates, 1981		Feb 83:	49	Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 83:	5-3
Employees in employment				Industry		Nov 82:	491
Industry: GB				Underlying trend			
All industries: by MLH	Q	Mar 83:	1-4	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
time series, by order group	M	Mar 83:	1-2	Latest key results	A	Oct 82:	444
Manufacturing: by MLH		Feb 83:	1-3	Time series	M	Mar 83:	5-6
Self employed, 1981		Feb 83:	55	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Occupation				Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 82:	1-10	Summary (Oct)	M	Mar 83:	5-4
Local authorities manpower	Q	Mar 83:	1-7	Detailed results	A	Feb 83:	66
Occupations in engineering		Oct 82:	421	Manufacturing			
Region: GB				Indices of hours	M	Mar 83:	5-6
Sector: numbers and indices, quarterly	Q	Feb 83:	1-5	International comparisons of wages per head	M	Mar 83:	5-9
Census of Employment				Aerospace	A	Aug 82:	354
Key results, Sep 1981		Dec 82:	504	Agriculture	A	Feb 83:	78
GB regions by industry MLH, Sep 1981		Feb 83:	61	Coal mining	A	Feb 83:	78
UK by industry MLH		Mar 81:	141	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M	Mar 83:	5-5
International comparisons	M	Feb 83:	1-9	Basic wage rates, normal hours of work and holiday entitlements (manual workers)			
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	June 82:	1-14	Changes in rates of wages and hours (indices)	M	Mar 83:	5-8
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	Jul 82:	1-15	Normal weekly hours	A	April 82:	165
Disabled in the public sector		Jan 82:	29	Holiday entitlements	A	April 82:	165
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons		Oct 82:	450	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Labour turnover in manufacturing		Nov 82:	1-6	Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 83:	1-11
Trade union membership	A	Jan 83:	26	Region: summary	Q	Feb 83:	1-13
Work permits issued		Mar 82:	108	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Mar 83:	1-12
Unemployment and vacancies				Output per head			
Unemployment				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 83:	1-8
Summary: UK	M	Mar 83:	2-1	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
GB	M	Mar 83:	2-2	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 83:	5-7
Age and duration: UK	M	Mar 83:	2-5	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 83:	5-7
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 83:	2-1	Labour costs			
Broad category: GB	M	Mar 83:	2-2	Survey results, 1978	Triennial	Sep 80:	956
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 83:	2-6	Key results, 1981		Oct 82:	447
Region: summary	Q	Mar 83:	2-6	Per unit of output	M	Mar 83:	5-7
Age time series quarterly UK (six-monthly prior to July 1978)	M	Mar 83:	2-7	Prices and expenditure			
estimated rates	Q	Jan 83:	2-15	Retail prices			
Duration: time series, quarterly UK	M	Mar 83:	2-8	General index (RPI)			
Region and area				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 83:	6-2
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 83:	2-3	percentage changes	M	Mar 83:	6-2
assisted areas, counties, local areas	M	Mar 83:	2-4	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 83:	6-1
Occupation		Nov 82:	2-12 D	Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 83:	6-4
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 83:	2-6	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 83:	6-5
Industry				Annual summary	A	Mar 83:	95
Latest figures: GB, UK		Jul 82:	2-10 D	Revision of weights	A	Mar 83:	115
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB		Jul 82:	2-9 D	Pensioner household indices			
Occupation:				All items excluding housing: quarterly	M	Mar 83:	6-6
Broad category: time series quarterly		Nov 82:	2-11 D	Group indices: annual averages	M	Mar 83:	6-7
Flows GB, time series	M	Mar 83:	2-19	Revision of weights	A	April 82:	163
Adult students: by region	M	Mar 83:	2-13	Food prices	M	Mar 83:	6-3
Minority group workers: by region		Sep 82:	2-17 D	London weighting: cost indices	A	June 82:	267
Disabled workers: GB		Nov 82:	2-16 D	International comparisons	M	Mar 83:	6-8
Non-claimants: GB		Nov 82:	2-16 D	Family Expenditure Survey			
International comparisons	M	Mar 83:	2-18	Half-yearly summary		Mar 83:	121
Temporarily stopped: UK				Annual: preliminary figures	A	Dec 82:	521
Latest figures: by region		Mar 83:	2-14	detailed figures	A	Jan 83:	50
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				FES and RPI weights	A	Mar 83:	115
Region				Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 83:	3-1	Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 83:	4-1
unadjusted	M	Mar 83:	3-2	time series	Q	Feb 83:	4-2
Industry: UK	Q	Mar 83:	3-3	Latest year and annual series	A	July 82:	289
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M	Mar 83:	3-4	Industry			
Region summary	Q	Feb 83:	3-6	Monthly			
Flows: GB, time series	M	Mar 83:	2-19	Broad sector: time series	M	Mar 83:	4-1
Skill shortage indicators		Jan 81:	34	Annual			
Redundancies				Detailed	A	July 82:	289
Due to occur: latest month	M	Mar 83:	???	Prominent stoppages	A	July 82:	291
Advance notifications	Q	Jan 83:	35	Main causes of stoppage			
Payments	Q	Jan 83:	35	Cumulative	M	Mar 83:	4-1
				Latest year for main industries	A	July 82:	290
				Size of stoppages			
				Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	July 82:	294
				Aggregate days lost	A	July 82:	294
				Number of workers involved	A	July 82:	295
				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 82:	295
				International comparisons	A	Mar 83:	105

SPECIAL FEATURE

International comparisons of stoppages

This annual article compares the incidence of working days lost in various countries; firstly for 18 countries using data for all industries and services and secondly for 20 countries using data for selected industries as compiled by the International Labour Office.

The latest comparisons of industrial dispute statistics show that in 1981 the United Kingdom once again occupied a middle-ranking position, compared with other industrial countries. However in the five years to 1981 taken together, the United Kingdom experienced a higher than average incidence of such stoppages. Over the ten year period 1972-81 as a whole, the countries suffering the highest overall incidence rates were Australia, Canada, the Irish Republic, Italy and Spain. When the comparison is restricted to certain industries (table 2), India also joins this category. Among the countries least troubled by disputes were Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Overall comparisons

Over the five-year period 1977-81, the United Kingdom lost on average a little over half of one working day per employee per year, as a result of industrial disputes (571 days per thousand employees). This compared with 411 days per thousand employees in the European Community (EC) as a whole (nine countries). Italy, the Irish Republic and Canada all experienced substantially higher incidence rates (of working days lost due to industrial disputes) than the United Kingdom over this period, while 11 countries (including the United States, Japan, France and Germany) lost significantly fewer days per employee than the UK.

Table 1 compares the level of strike activity in 18 countries (and the EC) over the last ten years, showing the incidence rates of working days lost per thousand employees in civilian employment. Both strikes (official and unofficial) and lock-outs are included. The table has been compiled by the Department of Employment from a number of sources: for the nine member countries of the EC, data was provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) and for the remainder, data from the International Labour Office (ILO), The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and national governments were used.

Considerable variation in the overall level of industrial stoppages from year to year is shown by Table 1. For this reason, five or ten-year comparisons are more appropriate than annual comparisons between countries. Broadly, the number of working days lost per thousand employees fell in most of these countries between the first five-year period (1972-76) and the second (1977-81), though in the UK there was some rise.

The UK figure for the latter period was dominated by the

particularly high level in 1979 when a few large stoppages, especially affecting engineering workers, brought the total number of working days lost up to 1,276 per thousand employees, compared with an average of 420 in the four other years.

Selected industries

Table 2 shows a similar comparison for 20 countries, restricted to the four broad sectors of industry which tend to account for a large proportion of the working days lost in all countries: mining, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication. This basis of comparison is preferred by the ILO because it partially reduces the effect of national differences in industrial mix. In the absence of the required 1981 data on employment by industry in many countries, this table, compiled by the ILO, is however not as up-to-date as table 1.

The relative differences between countries, and the ranking orders, are mostly similar on either basis of comparison. Very broadly, the incidence of working days lost was about twice as high in the selected industries, as in all industries and services taken together. The average level in the UK, between 1977 and 1981, at 1,121 days per thousand employees, was about the same as in Australia, Canada and Italy, on data available, while remaining above that in the other major industrial countries. In 1981 alone, however, the incidence of working days lost in the UK was below that in the United States, New Zealand and some European countries. A fairly low level may also be expected in the UK in 1982, although it is too soon to make comparisons with other countries.

Coverage and comparability

The figures shown in the tables are given in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees so as to take account of the differing sizes of national work forces. Comparisons could in principle be given in terms of, for example, numbers of stoppages per 100,000 employees; but such statistics are more dependent on the differing definitions and methods used for compiling the data in each country than are the estimates of working days lost, the majority of which tend to arise from only a small number of major industrial disputes.

As with most international statistics, these need to be compared carefully; in particular small differences between countries are not significant. While many similar-

ities exist between countries in their methods of data collection there are also numerous differences between countries in methods of compiling data and in the criteria used for inclusion of stoppages in the statistics. However, these are unlikely to have much effect on the comparisons

made here. Most countries rely on voluntary notifications of disputes and other means such as press reports. Most countries also exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the thresholds being defined in terms of the duration of

(continued on p. 114)

Table 1 Industrial stoppages: working days lost per thousand employees in all industries and services: 1972-81

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981‡	Average†		
											1972-76	1977-81‡	1972-81‡
United Kingdom	1,081	318	647	265	146	448	413	1,276	523	197	491	571	531
Australia	433	550	1,274	715	771	335	424	783	643	814	749	600	674
Belgium	116	281	183	195	290	215	325	197	69	..	213	(202)	(208)
Canada	1,041	732	1,121	1,303	1,367	381	828	837	934	899	1,113	776	944
Denmark	11	2,007	96	53	107	116	63	83	93	317	455	134	295
Finland	285	1,436	226	155	725	1,313	74	133	848	330	565	540	552
France	229	233	198	228	292	211	126	209	95	86	236	145	191
Germany	3	26	49	3	2	1	119	19	4	3	17	29	23
Irish Republic	285	280	732	390	1,032	571	763	1,757	483	..	544	(894)	(699)
Italy	1,315	1,549	1,251	1,722	1,588	1,017	625	1,600	919	588	1,485	950	1,217
Japan	149	127	266	220	88	40	36	24	26	14	170	28	99
Netherlands	3	14	2	..	2	57	1	73	13	6	4	30	19
New Zealand	112	210	137	158	355	431	378	353	349	238	194	350	272
Norway	9	8	228	9	90	16	39	4	63	17	69	28	48
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	198	204	286*	..	(204*)	..
Spain	70	125	199	205	1,438	1,907	1,361	2,288	..	..	407	(1,852)	(949)
Sweden	3	3	16	96	7	32	11	7	1,148	54	26	250	138
United States	367	364	613	406	479	435	429	423	388	370	446	409	428
European Community (9 Countries)	..	..	..	..	..	351	289	679	323	..	..	(411)	..

* Includes only 85 per cent of strikes in 1981.

† Annual average for those years within each period for which data are available, not weighted for employment. Brackets indicate incomplete data.

‡ Provisional.

Table 2 Industrial stoppages: working days lost in selected industries (mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; transport, storage and communication industries)*: 1972-81

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981‡	Average†		
											1972-76	1977-81‡	1972-81‡
United Kingdom	2,160	570	1,270	540	300	840	840	2,420	1,170	330	968	1,121	1,045
Australia††	880	1,080	2,670	1,390	1,430	670	960	1,560	1,350	..	1,490	(1,136)	(1,333)
Belgium	190	520	340	340	560	430	660	360	140	..	390	(397)	(393)
Canada	1,420	1,660	2,550	2,810	2,550	830	1,930	1,660	1,520	1,880	2,198	1,564	1,881
Denmark§	40	4,440	330	110	220	240	90	140	170	650	1,028	256	642
Finland	520	2,530	470	310	1,310	2,360	160	270	1,340	600	1,028	945	987
France	300	330	250	390	420	260	200	360	170	170	338	232	285
Germany	10	40	60	10	40	..	370	40	10	10	32	85	59
India	1,300	1,330	2,480	1,450	830	1,510	1,650	2,180	..	..	1,478	(1,780)	(1,659)
Ireland	600	410	1,240	810	840	960	1,500	3,470	..	..	780	(1,977)	(1,229)
Italy||	1,670	2,470	1,800	1,730	2,310	1,560	880	2,560	1,590	950	1,996	1,509	1,752
Japan	270	210	450	390	150	70	60	40	50	20	214	48	171
Netherlands	70	330	..	..	10	150	..	190	40	20	82	80	81
New Zealand	300	530	360	390	950	910	890	860	810	520	506	798	652
Norway	..	10	490	10	70	40	90	10	140	40	116	62	89
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	280	350	440	..	(314)	..
Spain	120	210	310	370	2,540	3,350	1,820	3,260	..	..	710	(2,808)	(1,498)
Sweden	10	10	30	20	20	20	10	20	2,240	60	18	470	244
Switzerland‡‡	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	1	..	..	4	(2)	(3)
United States‡‡	860	750	1,480	990	1,190	1,070	1,070	890	830	640	1,054	900	977

Source: International Labour Office.

* The figures are restricted mainly to these four relatively strike-prone industry groups by the ILO to reduce the effects of different industrial structures and improve the basis of comparison of strike rates between the countries.

† Average for those years within each period for which data are available, not weighted for employment. Brackets indicate incomplete data.

‡ Including electricity and gas, excluding communication.

§ Figures up to 1974 relate to manufacturing only, and are therefore not fully comparable with later figures.

|| Including gas, electricity and water, including political strikes from 1975 onwards.

‡‡ Including gas, electricity and water.

‡‡ Provisional.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Retail prices in 1982

This article describes movements in the retail prices index (RPI) last year, and the influences underlying them and includes comparisons with earlier years to provide perspective.

The rate of increase in retail prices continued to slow down in 1982, as it had in 1981. The increase in prices over the 12 months to January 1983 was 4.9 per cent, compared with 12 per cent in the year to January 1982.

The general pattern of change in 1982 was of small increases over a wide range of goods and services. There were substantial reductions in the price of lamb (9 per cent), eggs (13 per cent), vegetables (9 per cent) and, in the level of mortgage interest payments (25 per cent). There were large increases in charges for electricity and gas (15 and 23 per cent respectively) and for bus and rail fares (23 and 28 per cent respectively). The reductions for seasonal foods were from the high prices current in January 1982 as a result of the bad weather that winter.

The average increase in prices over the previous year for all member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was 9½ per cent at the beginning of 1982 and 6½ per cent at the end. The United Kingdom moved from a relative position 2½ percentage points above average to a position about 1¼ percentage points below average. However, at the end of 1982 the rate of increase in the RPI was still faster than that in several major industrial competitors, including the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and Japan. Detailed figures appear in Table 6.8 of the Labour Market Data section of this issue.

General influences on prices in 1982

The main influences on retail prices in 1982 included:

- a further slowing-down in the growth of unit labour costs, arising from more moderate earnings increases coupled with higher productivity growth
- little change in the sterling cost of imports in 1982, reflecting the weakness in world commodity and oil prices and the effect of world recession on the prices of manufactured imports
- a decline in the prices of fresh fruit and vegetables from previous high levels
- successive reductions in interest rates
- smaller Budget increases in expenditure taxes than in 1981.

The annual increase in unit labour costs had slowed down considerably between 1979-80 and 1980-81, and 1982 saw a further improvement. Manufacturing wages

and salaries per unit of output in 1980 were 22½ per cent higher than the previous year, but increased by only 9 per cent in 1981 and by 5½ per cent in 1982. (See table 5.7 of the Labour Market Data section.) About half of the deceleration in the latest year is attributable to slower growth in average earnings and the other half to faster growth in output per head. (See tables 5.1 and 1.8 of Labour Market Data.) Manufacturers' input prices for materials and fuel, as measured by the wholesale prices index (wpi), increased by 9 per cent between January 1982 and January 1983, compared with 14 per cent over the previous year, about half of the increase in both years being attributable to higher dollar prices for crude oil. Two-thirds of the latest year's increase took place in the final three months (October 1982 to January 1983), and was largely a result of the depreciation of sterling against the dollar. The relative movements in retail and wholesale prices and in labour costs are shown in chart 1.

The general level of consumers' expenditure in real

Chart 1

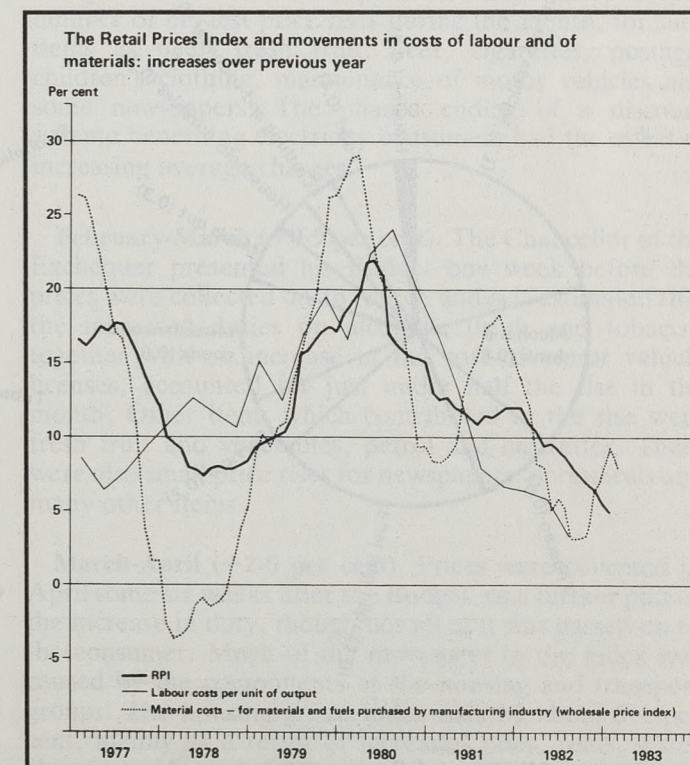
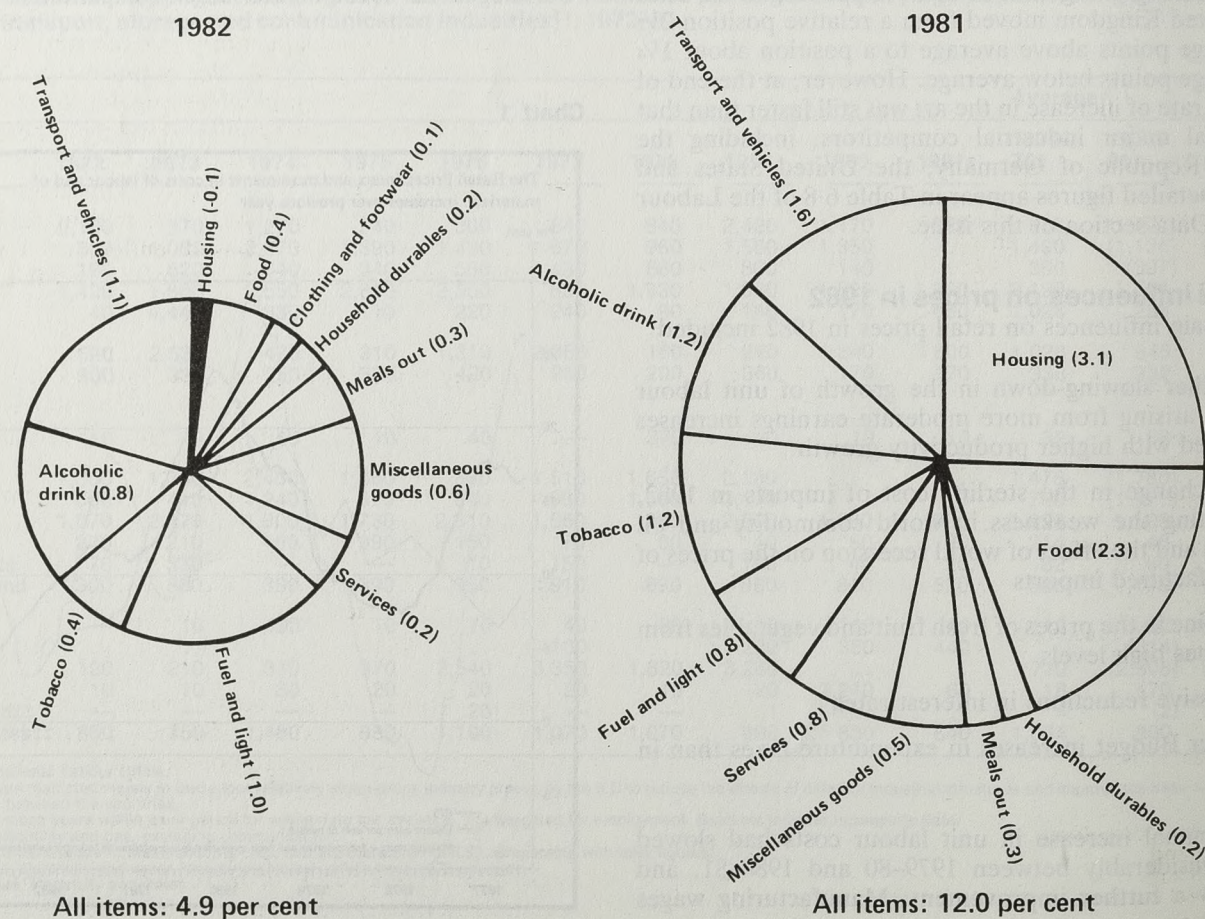
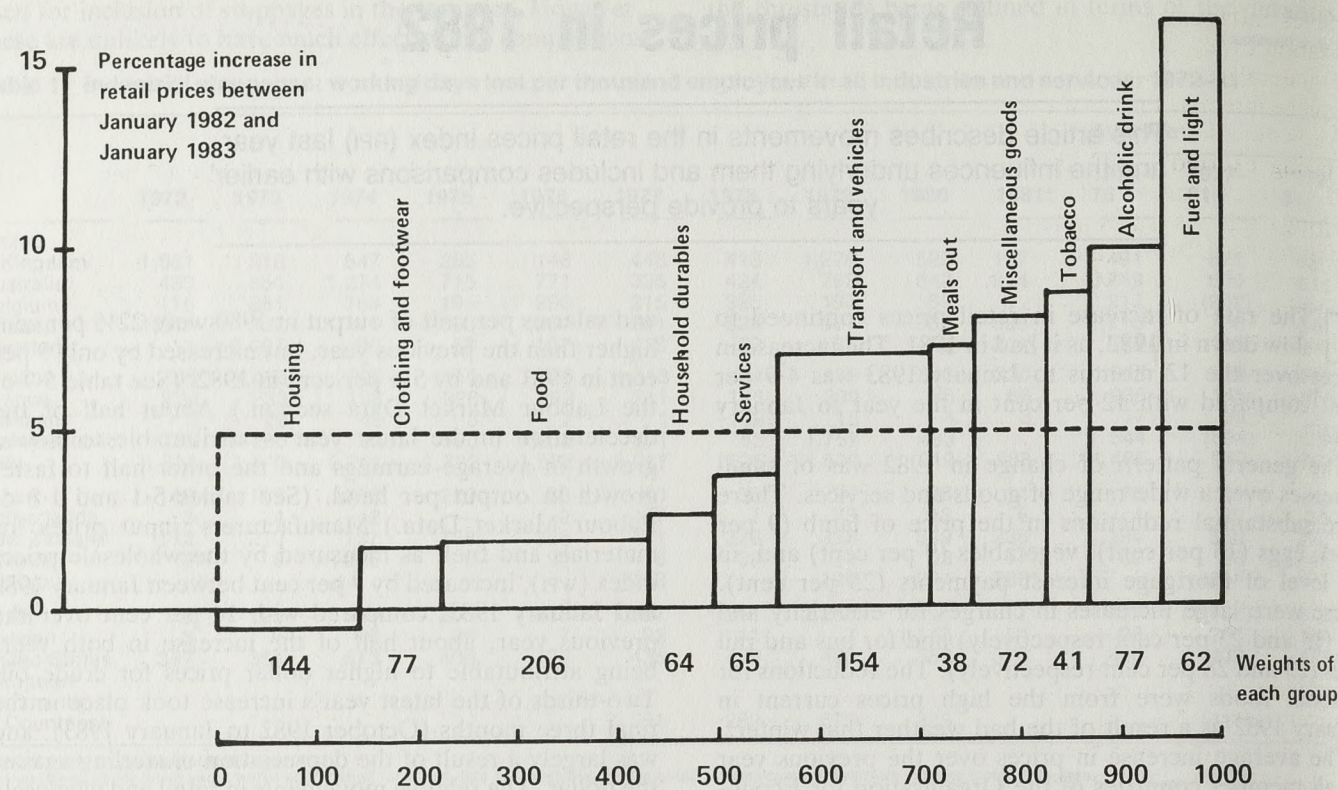


Chart 2 Contributions of the main groups of goods and services to the increase in the "All items" index

The area of each bar (weight × price increase) shows the amount each group contributes to the overall increase for the year (4.9 per cent).



terms, which had been unchanged for two years, remained flat in the first half of 1982 but recovered quite strongly in the second half-year with higher spending on household durables and motor vehicles (up 12 per cent) following the relaxation of all remaining hire purchase controls in July and general reductions in the cost of credit, including mortgage interest. Profits showed some recovery from the very low levels of 1980 and 1981.

Having exerted a net upward influence on prices in 1981, interest rates fell back considerably in 1982. Clearing bank base rates were reduced from 14½ to 14 per cent in January, by a further ½ percentage point in each of the months February, March and June, and by 2 percentage points, to 10½ per cent, before the end of August. In mid-January 1983 they were raised by half a percent to 11 per cent. This led to a lowering of mortgage rates, as described later. The money supply (sterling M3), following an increase of 20 per cent in 1980 and in 1981, increased at an annual rate of less than 10 per cent during the first half of 1982, and by about 12 per cent in the second half, the overall change remaining in the 8 to 12 per cent target range set for 1982-83 in the March 1982 Budget. Increases in expenditure taxes in the Budget added about ¾ per cent to the RPI, compared with 2 per cent in the previous year.

As in 1980 and 1981, the Government's policy of economic pricing for nationalised industries led to some relatively large price rises for their output, averaging about 14 per cent over the year and contributing nearly 1½ percentage points to the "all items" increase in the RPI. Increases in rent and rates were much lower in 1982 than in 1981, though still above those for most other categories of expenditure.

Changes in broad sectors

Percentage increases over the year for the 11 main groups of expenditure distinguished in the RPI, together with their contributions to the change in the "all items" index, are listed in table 1 and illustrated in chart 2. The increase for food reflected the influence of seasonal items, such as fresh fruit and vegetables, whose prices in January 1983 were 11 per cent lower than the high levels of a year earlier. Non-seasonal foods increased by 4.3 per cent over the year. The overall price increase for the housing group was very much affected by the 25 per cent reduction in the index of mortgage interest payments during 1982. The other sub-groups within housing (rent, rates and repairs) all showed increases of the order of ten per cent.

Apart from food and housing, the groups with the smallest increases in prices in 1982 were durable household goods and clothing and footwear. These had also had the smallest increases in both 1980 and 1981, prices being restrained by intense high street competition and by the slow-down in the growth of manufactured import prices. At the other end of the scale, the large increase for the fuel and light group was largely attributable to charges for electricity (up 15 per cent) and gas (up 23 per cent). Solid fuel prices rose by about 6 per cent.

Month-by-month changes

The principal factors contributing to the monthly changes in the RPI during 1982 were as follows.

January-February (negligible change). There was a very small rise in the index, price rises being offset by the withdrawal of the supplementary rate demands which had been made in October 1981. Petrol prices were lower, as were those for fresh vegetables previously affected by heavy snowfalls and subsequent flooding. There were a number of modest price rises during the month, for such items as beef, fresh fruit, beer, cigarettes, postage, children's clothing, maintenance of motor vehicles and some newspapers. The phased ending of a discount scheme benefiting electricity consumers had the effect of increasing average charges.

February-March (+0.9 per cent). The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his Budget one week before the prices were collected on 16 March and it is estimated that the increased duties on alcoholic drink and tobacco, together with an increase in the cost of motor vehicle licenses, accounted for just under half the rise in the month. Other items which contributed to the rise were fresh fruit and vegetables, petrol and cigarettes. There were also small price rises for newspapers, periodicals and many other items.

March-April (+2.0 per cent). Prices were collected in April some six weeks after the Budget, so a further part of the increase in duty, though not all of it was passed on to the consumer. Much of the movement in the index was caused by the components of the housing and transport groups. The housing group index rose by about 5½ per cent, mainly as a result of increased rates, rents, water charges and household repairs, partly offset by a fall in the

Table 1 Changes between January 1982 and January 1983

Expenditure group	Percentage increase in group index	Weight of group in RPI	Contribution of increase in group index to percentage increase in "All items" index
Food	9.9	206	0.4
Alcoholic drink	9.9	77	0.8
Tobacco	8.7	41	0.4
Housing	-0.5	144	-0.1
Fuel and light	16.2	62	1.0
Durable household goods	2.6	64	0.2
Clothing and footwear	1.8	77	0.1
Transport and vehicles	7.1	154	1.1
Miscellaneous goods	8.0	72	0.6
Services	3.7	65	0.2
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	7.3	38	0.3
All items	4.9	1,000	4.9
Nationalised industries' output	14.1	99	1.4
All items excluding food, housing and nationalised industries' output	5.9	559	-2.1

Table 2 Indices and weights for "all items", groups and sub-groups from Jan 1982 to Jan 1983

	Group and sub-group weights	1982						
		Jan 12	Feb 16	Mar 16	April 20	May 18	June 15	July 13
All items	1,000	310.6	310.7	313.4	319.7	322.0	322.9	323.0
All items other than food	794	314.6	314.4	317.2	324.5	326.6	328.2	329.4
Food	206	296.1	297.2	299.8	302.6	305.6	304.1	299.5
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	27	301.7	304.0	305.1	305.4	305.6	306.0	308.1
Meat and bacon	54	251.0	252.9	253.6	255.3	256.0	254.0	253.8
Fish	7	238.1	237.8	240.6	241.2	242.4	241.0	239.6
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	7	315.5	314.8	315.5	314.3	314.0	315.6	316.5
Milk, cheese and eggs	32	304.0	305.7	306.0	305.0	303.8	301.5	301.3
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	10	304.4	306.3	306.6	304.5	304.8	303.7	305.6
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	18	387.1	388.3	387.7	391.3	395.2	397.2	400.3
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	23	354.1	347.1	363.5	379.6	394.6	381.5	326.5
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	11	268.4	272.9	278.7	288.0	303.6	310.5	315.8
Other foods	17	301.7	304.1	306.7	309.8	313.2	315.7	312.9
Alcoholic drink	77	321.8	324.4	332.1	338.8	342.3	341.3	344.1
Beer	47	366.0	368.7	380.5	386.3	389.7	388.8	389.6
Spirits, wines, etc	30	262.4	264.8	267.7	275.3	278.7	277.6	282.6
Tobacco	41	392.1	393.8	399.1	404.4	414.9	419.2	419.5
Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent)	144	350.0	344.5	345.6	364.9	364.2	365.8	366.8
Rent	36	312.3	312.3	312.5	340.9	341.0	342.7	343.0
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	44	356.1	362.0	365.5	335.6	334.2	337.2	340.0
Rates and water charges	41	396.4	366.6	366.6	438.5	437.7	437.6	436.5
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	23	344.7	346.7	348.0	357.5	358.0	360.4	362.0
Fuel and light	62	401.9	406.5	410.2	416.2	426.1	436.0	441.2
Coal and smokeless fuels	9	429.9	430.8	431.8	408.2	404.8	404.8	401.8
Gas	20	306.6	306.6	306.6	315.1	326.7	338.0	343.4
Electricity	28	428.7	439.2	447.6	461.6	474.3	486.5	492.4
Oil and other fuel and light	5	549.5	549.7	549.7	545.4	545.4	545.4	557.4
Durable household goods	64	239.5	241.1	242.8	243.4	243.9	243.5	242.4
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	26	248.8	250.5	253.2	254.1	254.5	253.4	251.0
Radio, television and other household appliances	27	207.2	208.2	209.1	209.1	209.4	209.1	207.6
Pottery, glassware and hardware	11	310.0	313.3	314.6	316.2	317.8	319.5	323.6
Clothing and footwear	77	207.1	209.3	209.6	210.2	210.2	209.6	209.2
Men's outer clothing	12	227.4	229.2	230.5	232.5	231.4	230.0	228.4
Men's underclothing	4	287.7	290.0	289.9	292.6	292.5	290.2	292.5
Women's outer clothing	22	158.9	160.2	160.5	160.2	159.9	159.2	158.4
Women's underclothing	3	265.4	268.3	269.2	269.1	270.1	269.5	269.4
Children's clothing	13	222.1	228.5	228.3	230.1	230.4	229.6	228.3
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	8	218.3	218.8	219.3	219.7	221.1	221.3	225.1
Footwear	15	218.8	219.4	219.4	219.6	220.1	220.0	219.3
Transport and vehicles	154	330.5	326.0	330.0	341.1	343.9	346.7	348.2
Motoring and cycling	138	323.5	318.4	322.4	327.2	330.2	333.2	334.8
Purchase of motor vehicles	58	288.5	288.4	288.1	289.5	293.7	293.4	294.3
Maintenance of motor vehicles	16	347.6	352.8	355.7	356.1	357.0	354.9	362.6
Petrol and oil	46	392.0	371.0	376.4	391.2	394.3	406.1	408.0
Fares	16	372.3	374.7	378.0	451.1	451.1	452.2	452.6
Miscellaneous goods	72	312.5	314.4	317.8	322.1	323.8	326.0	327.7
Books, newspapers and periodicals	17	407.2	410.5	419.3	428.9	429.3	431.7	438.5
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries	13	304.7	307.2	311.0	318.9	319.9	321.9	324.1
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	9	327.1	327.1	333.3	334.7	336.8	342.3	343.8
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	33	272.1	273.6	274.5	276.1	278.4	279.7	279.6
Services	65	325.6	327.3	328.0	331.4	330.2	330.5	332.1
Postage, telephones and telegrams	18	369.0	371.3	371.3	371.3	363.4	363.4	363.4
Entertainment	26	264.3	265.8	265.9	269.7	270.2	270.5	270.9
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering	21	368.8	370.3	372.5	377.9	379.3	380.1	385.1
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	38	329.7	331.9	334.2	336.4	339.1	340.3	342.6

* Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not agree exactly with the effect at group level and above.

Table 2 (continued)

	1983					Change during year per cent	Effect of change on "all items" index per cent*	
	Aug 17	Sept 14	Oct 12	Nov 16	Dec 14			
All items	323.1	322.9	324.5	326.1	325.5	4.9	4.9	All items
All items other than food	330.7	330.3	332.2	333.7	332.5	5.7	4.5	All items other than food
Food	295.5	295.9	296.5	298.8	300.1	1.9	0.4	Food
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	310.1	310.8	312.6	313.5	315.3	5	0.1	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
Meat and bacon	253.2	253.6	254.0	254.7	256.3	1	0.1	Meat and bacon
Fish	241.3	243.0	245.7	249.9	248.9	7	0.0	Fish
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	319.2	319.9	319.6	320.7	319.7	1	0.0	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats
Milk, cheese and eggs	299.5	302.3	303.1	312.5	312.5	3	0.1	Milk, cheese and eggs
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	311.7	314.9	318.8	318.9	318.8	6	0.1	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	405.1	409.0	410.1	410.1	410.4	7	0.1	Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	292.3	299.9	305.9	304.9	308.4	-9	-0.2	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	287.9	262.9	250.3	249.8	255.7	-3	0.0	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other foods	316.4	316.6	317.2	321.0	320.3	6	0.1	Other foods
Alcoholic drink	345.7	348.8	352.0	351.7	348.8	9.9	0.8	Alcoholic drink
Beer	392.8	399.4	403.8	405.3	403.9	12	0.6	Beer
Spirits, wines, etc	282.4	281.3	283.3	280.9	276.4	7	0.2	Spirits, wines, etc
Tobacco	419.9	420.0	425.8	424.8	426.5	8.7	0.4	Tobacco
Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent)	368.1	359.0	360.4	360.9	348.8	-0.5	-0.1	Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent)
Rent	343.7	343.6	347.6	345.7	346.4	11	0.4	Rent
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	343.5	312.0	310.6	313.3	268.7	-25	-1.1	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments
Rates and water charges	435.8	433.6	433.6	433.6	433.6	9	0.4	Rates and water charges
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	363.4	364.7	369.0	370.1	371.1	8	0.2	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance
Fuel and light	445.4	445.5	449.0	458.1	462.9	16.2	1.0	Fuel and light
Coal and smokeless fuels	432.5	433.3	434.0	454.0	456.2	6	0.1	Coal and smokeless fuels
Gas	343.4	343.4	348.7	361.7	372.1	23	0.5	Gas
Electricity	492.4	492.4	492.4	486.5	492.4	15	0.4	Electricity
Oil and other fuel and light	558.8	559.2	578.6	593.1	595.7	14	0.1	Oil and other fuel and light
Durable household goods	244.1	245.0	245.3	246.8	247.7	2.6	0.2	Durable household goods
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	253.0	254.7	254.5	256.8	257.3	2	0.1	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household appliances	208.2	208.7	208.9	210.1	210.8	1	0.0	Radio, television and other household appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware	327.8	328.5	330.0	330.5	333.1	8	0.1	Pottery, glassware and hardware
Clothing and footwear	210.0	212.4	212.2	212.8	213.2	1.8	0.1	Clothing and footwear
Men's outer clothing	227.6	233.9	232.2	233.5	234.0	1	0.0	Men's outer clothing
Men's underclothing	292.5	308.5	306.2	305.1	305.2	3	0.0	Men's underclothing
Women's outer clothing	159.7	160.3	161.0	160.8	161.2	0	0.0	Women's outer clothing
Women's underclothing	271.1	272.9	274.0	274.6	274.1	4	0.0	Women's underclothing
Children's clothing	229.0	230.2	229.9	232.0	232.7	4	0.1	Children's clothing
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	225.6	229.1	228.3	229.2	229.3	5	0.0	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials
Footwear	220.8	221.1	221.1	221.7	221.7	1	0.0	Footwear
Transport and vehicles	349.3	348.2	350.9	352.8	354.6	7.1	1.1	Transport and vehicles
Motoring and cycling	335.9	334.5	337.4	339.5	341.3	5	0.7	Motoring and cycling
Purchase of motor vehicles	291.8	288.8	291.0	293.1	296.1	4	0.2	Purchase of motor vehicles
Maintenance of motor vehicles	364.9	368.1	368.1	368.7	372.3	7	0.1	Maintenance of motor vehicles
Petrol and oil	415.2	413.9	417.9	421.4	421.5	5	0.2	Petrol and oil
Fares	453.6	454.5	455.3	455.9	457.1	25	0.4	Fares
Miscellaneous goods	327.6	330.8	333.7	335.9	336.8	8.0	0.6	Miscellaneous goods
Books, newspapers and periodicals	438.4	441.8	448.8	454.5	454.6	13	0.2	Books, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries	325.3	327.5	331.3	335.6	338.2	10	0.1	Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	344.9	349.1	351.8	353.0	353.1	8	0.1	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	278.8	282.0	283.2	283.5	284.3	4	0.1	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc
Services	333.3	334.7	335.0	335.2	335.9	3.7	0.2	Services
Postage, telephones and telegrams	363.4	363.4	363.4	363.4	363.4	-2		

mortgage interest rate. The index for the transport group rose by about 3½ per cent, mainly as a result of London bus and underground fare increases and higher prices for petrol. Increases were also recorded for alcoholic drink, fresh vegetables and fruit and average charges for gas and electricity.

April-May (+0.7 per cent). Seasonal food prices continued to increase, as did average charges for gas and electricity. Higher prices were recorded for cigarettes, motor vehicles, alcoholic drink and petrol. Average charges for telephone calls fell slightly.

May-June (+0.3 per cent). Seasonal food prices, which had been affected by the adverse weather conditions, decreased during the month by about 3½ per cent. The modest rise in the "all items" index was caused mainly by higher prices for petrol, gas, electricity and cigarettes.

June-July (negligible change). During this month the prices of fresh vegetables fell substantially—some by as much as 25 per cent. However, rises in the prices of wines and spirits and average charges for electricity and gas resulted in the July index remaining little changed from that for June.

July-August (negligible change). Once again there was a substantial fall (11 per cent) in the prices of fresh vegetables. Fruit prices also began to fall and, with other seasonal food items becoming cheaper, there was an overall decrease in the seasonal food index of 11.2 per cent. However the August "all items" index remained little changed from that for July because price rises for petrol, beer, coal and women's outer clothing combined to offset the falls in seasonal food prices.

August-September (-0.1 per cent). There was a fall in the index this month mainly because of the lower rate of mortgage interest for owner-occupiers. Fresh fruit prices continued to fall. Although prices of many other items included in the index rose in price, especially draught beer and men's clothing, the movement was too slight to offset the effect of reduced mortgage interest payments.

September-October (+0.5 per cent). Although fresh fruit prices fell by nearly 5 per cent, prices for most other seasonal foods were unchanged and the seasonal food index fell only slightly. The largest price increases were for petrol, cigarettes and beer but smaller increases were recorded in rents, motor vehicle prices, motor insurance costs and average charges for gas.

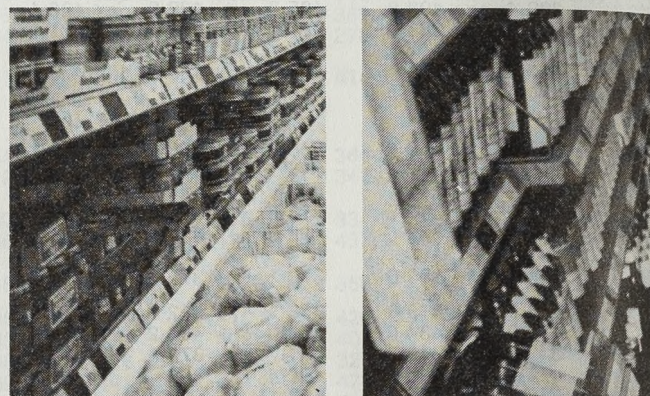
October-November (+0.5 per cent). The rise in the index this month was caused by higher prices for milk and average charges for gas, as well as small price increases on many other goods and services. The seasonal food index fell slightly, mainly as a result of cheaper vegetables and fruit.

November-December (-0.2 per cent). The fall in the rate of mortgage interest for owner-occupiers caused the index to fall during this month. Prices for alcoholic drink

were also lower because of some special Christmas offers. However there were many prices that increased, particularly those for gas, motor vehicles, cigarettes and various food items including fresh fruit and vegetables and bread.

December-January (+0.1 per cent). The prices of men's and women's outerwear and some household goods were lower as a result of the January sales. Petrol prices were also lower than in December and there was some residual effect of the reduced rate of mortgage interest. However, higher prices for alcoholic drink, motor cars, some seasonal foods, rail fares, oil and gas combined to cause a slight increase in the index.

Movements in prices within the major groups



Group I—Food (weight 206). In the year to January 1983 the average level of all food prices rose by only 2 per cent, when the fall of 11 per cent in seasonal food prices is taken together with the increase of just over 4 per cent in other food prices. This compares with the year to January 1982 when food prices generally rose by about 11 per cent, seasonal foods by about 27 per cent and other food by 8 per cent. Exceptional weather conditions, with heavy snowfalls before Christmas 1981, followed by flooding early in the new year, led to abnormally high prices for fresh vegetables and fruit in January.

Foods other than fresh vegetables and fruit which in January 1983 were lower in price than a year previously included mutton and lamb and eggs. Most other food prices rose steadily over the year, though the general rise for milk took place in September. The price of tea fell slightly each month until July when it began to increase sharply, whereas food for animals rose slightly each month until July when the price fell back only to start rising again in August.

Movement in the prices of meat and meat products varied during the year. Beef, pork and bacon prices were fairly constant. Home-killed lamb rose in price up to May but then fell back, whereas imported lamb prices fell throughout the year. Prices of ham and most other meat products rose steadily. Taking all these changes together, meat and bacon prices showed only a small rise (1 per cent) over the year.

Group II—Alcoholic drink (weight 77). During 1982 there was an overall rise of about 10 per cent in the price of alcoholic drink. Beer rose by about 12 per cent, wines and spirits by about 7 per cent. The movement from April onwards showed a fairly steady increase. The Budget in March 1982, which put about 2p on a pint of beer, 30p on a bottle of spirits and 10p on a bottle of table wine, did not have an immediate effect on prices, and when they were collected for the index about one week later only part of the extra duty appeared to have been passed on to the consumer. A month later, in the April index, the full amount had still not been accounted for.



Group III—Tobacco (weight 41). There was a rise of about 9 per cent in this group during 1982. Price increases for tobacco were higher than those for cigarettes throughout the year. The effect of the Budget increase on a packet of 20 cigarettes (5p) took about three months to be reflected in shop prices while that for a packet of tobacco (about 7p) appeared to have been passed on in about one month.

Group IV—Housing (weight 144). The movement of the group index during 1982 (-0.5 per cent) is an average of widely divergent movements in the sections within the group. The most significant change was the reduction in the building societies' recommended rate for mortgage interest charged to owner-occupiers, which fell from 15 per cent in March to 13½ per cent in May, to 12 per cent in October, and to 10 per cent in January 1983. As a result, average interest payments were more than 25 per cent lower in January 1983 than a year earlier. On the other hand a steady increase in rents resulted in a rise of about 11 per cent in that section. The withdrawal of supplementary rate demands caused rates to fall by about 7½ per cent between January and February. They then rose (with water charges) by about 19½ per cent in April and remained steady for the rest of the year at about 9 per cent above the January 1982 level. The index for materials and charges for repairs and maintenance rose steadily, finishing about 8 per cent higher over the year.

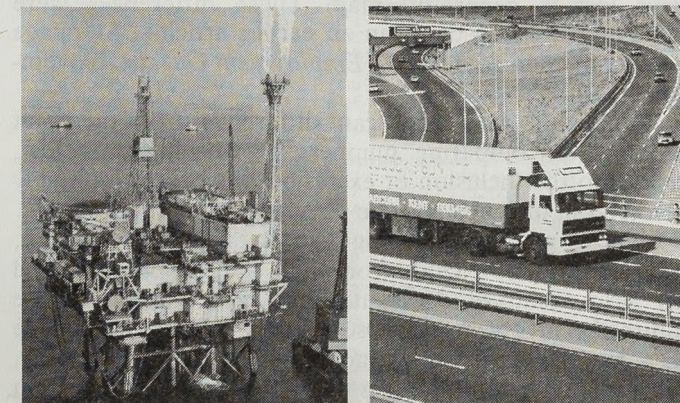
Group V—Fuel and light (weight 62). The index for this group was up by about 16 per cent over the year. Coal and smokeless fuel fell in price in April, following the introduction of summer rates, but rose again in August. There was a sharp rise in prices in November and over the year this section showed an increase of about 6 per cent. Increases in the average charges for gas and electricity

extend over about four months. Gas prices rose between March and July by about 12 per cent, and over the whole year by about 23 per cent. Electricity prices rose between February and July and then remained unchanged for the rest of the year, finishing 15 per cent higher than in January 1982.

Group VI—Durable household goods (weight 64). The index for this group rose slowly but steadily except for some falls in July and January caused by sale offers. However, the prices of radio, television and other household appliances were on average only one per cent higher in January 1983 than a year earlier, and those for furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings only 2 per cent higher.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear (weight 77). Although the group index rose by about 2 per cent over the year the movements of the components within the group showed considerable diversity. Most items however fell in price for a short while in the summer of 1982 and in January 1983 as a result of seasonal sales. Items which showed little movement in price were footwear and men's and women's outerwear. Most other items of clothing were subject to price increases during the year, sometimes of up to about 6 per cent.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles (weight 154). The petrol and oil section of this group accounts for slightly less than one third of the group weight and during 1982 it showed considerable fluctuations. The index for petrol and oil fell by about 5 per cent in February 1982, rose gradually until November and then fell back again until in January 1983 it was about 5 per cent higher than a year previously. For the purchase of motor vehicles changes were relatively small but prices generally rose until July, fell up to October and increased again at the end of 1982 by which time they were about 4 per cent up over the year. Maintenance charges increased steadily, ending the year about 7 per cent higher. There were also increases in the cost of the road fund license (reflected in the March index) and in motor insurance premia. Both bus and rail fares rose in April, mainly as a result of increases on London Transport services, while British Rail fare increases took effect in January 1983. Fares as a whole



showed a rise of about 25 per cent over the year. Overall the group index for transport and vehicles was about 7 per cent higher in January 1983 than a year earlier.

Group IX—Miscellaneous goods (weight 72). The index for this group rose by about 8 per cent during the year. All the items included rose steadily in price throughout the year, the smallest increases being recorded for stationery while books and newspapers rose in price by about 13 per cent. An increase in the National Health Service prescription charge contributed to the rise in the index for medicines, surgical goods and toiletries in April.

Group X—Services (weight 65). Postal charges increased in February. Telephone charges fell slightly at the same time, and again in May. From May onwards the prices of both services remained unchanged. Television licenses were unaltered and there was only marginal movement in the cost of renting a television set. Spectator sports showed increases in May and September as a result of higher entrance charges to cricket and football matches. Seasonal factors also had an influence in, for example, increased charges for entry to swimming pools. Entertainment prices generally increased by 4 per cent over the year. Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, shoe repair, laundry and dry cleaning all showed steady increases throughout, averaging 8 per cent.

Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the home (weight 38). There was a steady increase over the year in the prices of meals eaten in restaurants and canteens, while school meals prices increased at the start of the summer term (April) and the autumn term (September). The group index increased by about 7 per cent over the year.

International comparisons of stoppages (continued from p. 106)

stoppages, the number of workers involved, the total number of working days lost or a combination of these. The UK statistics, for example, exclude stoppages lasting less than a day or involving fewer than ten workers unless the total number of working days lost exceeds 100. Although such thresholds will result in differing degrees of under-recording of stoppages, the effect on estimates of days lost is generally small. These differences were discussed in some detail in an earlier article, "Stoppage activity in OECD countries" (*Employment Gazette*, November 1980).

Perhaps the most significant difference, from the point of view of comparing numbers of working days lost, relates to the inclusion or exclusion of workers indirectly involved in disputes and the coverage of political strikes.

Some countries, including Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, exclude from their statistics workers laid off as a result of a dispute; but such workers (those indirectly involved at those establishments where the disputes occurred) are included, for example, in the UK, Australia, Sweden and the USA. The UK figures restrict

Pensioner indices

In the year to the 4th quarter of 1982 the price indices for one- and two-person pensioner households of limited means* rose by 7.5 and 7.0 per cent respectively, compared with a rise of 6.6 per cent in the corresponding index for households in general. These indices do not cover housing costs.

Table 3 Retail prices excluding housing costs: percentage increases over a year earlier

	General index	One person pensioner households of limited means*	Two person pensioner households of limited means*
Fourth quarter			
1977	13.6	13.4	13.0
1978	7.6	6.6	7.1
1979	16.8	15.8	15.8
1980	13.3	14.7	14.0
1981	10.6	10.7	11.5
1982	6.6	7.5	7.0
Average annual increase, 1972 Q4 to 1982 Q4	13.3	13.7	13.7

* Defined as those who derive at least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement and similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits.

The difference between the experience of the two types of pensioner household lies in the make-up of their respective "shopping baskets" and the pattern of price changes each year. For example, single pensioners spend a greater proportion of their budgets on fuel and food and a smaller proportion on household durables. The differential between the pensioner indices and the index for all households has fluctuated over the years, but is never very large. On average over the past ten years the pensioner indices have been increasing faster, but by less than 1/2 per cent per annum. In the long run it is likely that, if housing costs could have been included, the differential would have been even smaller, because the effect of rent and rate rebates is proportionately greater for pensioner households.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Retail Prices Indices—annual revision of the weights

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



The Retail Prices Index (RPI) measures the change in the cost of a representative basket of goods and services. The composition of this basket—that is the relative importance, or "weight", attached to the various goods and services it contains—is revised each year using the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data for the year ending June 1982 have now been used as a basis for calculating the weights of the RPI applicable for 1983. The weights for the General Index of Retail Prices are given below but those for the special "pensioner" indices will be published in the April issue of *Employment Gazette*.

An account of the construction of the RPI was given in "The unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index" which appeared in *Employment Gazette* for October 1975, and a fuller account of the FES is given in "Family expenditure: a plain man's guide to the family expenditure survey", a newly revised version of which has been prepared (available on request from Mrs E L Kirk, Department of Employment (Stats A6), Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF: tel. 01-213 3806).

General index

The main RPI has as its full title the General Index of Retail Prices, and covers all households except (a) "pensioner" households as described below and (b) households in which the head has an income above a certain limit which in the second half of 1981 was £285 per week, and in the first half of 1982 was £300 per week. This income limit is set so as to exclude some four per cent of households. This group and the "pensioner" households are left out because their patterns of expenditure differ markedly from that of the great majority of households.

"Pensioner" households

The "pensioner" households covered by the special price indices are those of limited means. A "pensioner" household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of its total income is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions. "Pensioner" households comprise about 11 1/2 per cent of all households.

This definition excludes most households in which there is a retired person in receipt of a sizeable occupational

pension in addition to NI retirement or similar pensions; also any household in which there is significant earned income. In fact, the number of retired persons (men 65 and over, women 60 and over, not working) in the survey was 2,937, of whom just under two-fifths (1,143) were located in "pensioner" households as defined for the retail prices index. Most of the remainder were part of general index households. Of the 848 "pensioner" households in the survey, 520 consisted of one person, and 316 of two persons, leaving 12 larger "pensioner" households. Although the patterns of expenditure of the "pensioner" households differ appreciably from those of the general index households, "pensioner" price indices have moved fairly closely in line with the general index for several years.

Table 1 Household characteristics and average weekly household expenditure by type of household in the year ending June 1982

Type of household	Standard error as percentage of the estimated all households mean				
	"One person pensioner"	"Two person pensioner"	"General index"	"High income"	All in survey
Number of households	520	316	6,329	278	7,455
Percentage of persons that are adults	100.0	100.0	70.3	66.6	71.8
Percentage of persons that are retired	97.7	96.1	9.7	2.7	14.5
Average number of persons per household					
All persons	1.00	2.00	2.88	3.34	2.72
Males	0.18	0.96	1.43	1.73	1.33
Females	0.82	1.04	1.45	1.60	1.39
Adults	1.00	2.00	2.02	2.22	1.96
Children	—	—	0.85	1.12	0.77
Average age of head of household	74	72	47	46	50
Percentage distribution of households by type of tenure					
Rented unfurnished	84.2	75.3	37.7	2.1	41.3
Local authority	72.7	65.2	33.2	1.4	36.2
Other	11.5	10.1	4.5	0.7	5.1
Rented furnished	0.8	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.3
Rent-free	1.5	1.0	2.4	1.1	2.2
Owner occupied	13.5	23.4	57.3	95.0	54.2
In process of purchase	0.2	1.9	35.6	75.2	33.2
Owned outright	13.3	21.5	21.7	19.8	21.0
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure £				
Housing**	11.4	12.2	21.1	42.6	20.9
Fuel, light and power	5.3	6.7	8.1	12.7	8.0
Food	10.5	19.4	29.0	46.7	27.9
Alcoholic drink	0.5	2.0	6.5	12.5	6.1
Tobacco	0.9	2.1	4.2	3.5	3.9
Clothing and footwear	1.8	2.8	9.7	22.7	9.4
Durable household goods	1.5	2.6	9.4	32.3	9.4
Other goods	2.5	4.2	9.9	23.2	9.7
Transport and vehicles	0.6	3.4	20.0	49.6	19.1
Services	3.6	5.2	14.3	52.4	14.6
Miscellaneous	—	—	0.5	1.3	0.5
All above expenditure	38.6	60.6	132.8	299.4	129.4

* Includes 12 "pensioner" households consisting of more than two persons.
** Includes imputed rent for owner-occupied and rent-free dwellings.

Weights for retail prices indices

The weights for the general index are very largely based on the pattern of expenditure shown in the Family Expenditure Survey over the year to the previous June. Table 1 shows average weekly household expenditure for four types of household for the year ending June 1982. The figures correspond to those that are published in standard analyses of the Family Expenditure Survey such as the Annual Report on the 1981 survey*. However, in using FES data in the retail prices index a number of adjustments are made.

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

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

Expenditure on sweets and chocolates is under-recorded in the FES because, for example, expenditure by children under 16 is not allocated to separate items, but included under miscellaneous household expenditure. For alcoholic drink, tobacco and cigarettes, grossed-up FES results fall short of the estimated aggregate consumers' expenditure on these groups. In such cases, information from the FES is replaced by data from alternative sources which are known to be more reliable, such as that from HM Customs and Excise, sales information from manufacturers, etc., as are used in estimating consumers' expenditure in the National Accounts. A change is also made to the housing expenditure figures presented in FES analyses whereby, for owner-occupiers, mortgage interest net of tax relief is introduced in place of the imputed rental equivalent.

A further adjustment to the expenditure figures is necessary before the weights can be calculated. The expenditure recorded in the FES was spread over the complete 12 months ending in June 1982 and is, therefore, at the prices prevailing at the various times of recording. These figures have to be re-valued to a common time-point so as to be comparable. The time chosen is January 1983 as the Retail Prices Index each year measures the change in prices since January, with the results for successive years being "chained" together using the values of the RPI in January. The adjusted expenditure data are re-valued quarter by quarter to January prices in considerable detail using the component series of the RPI. The re-valued and adjusted expenditures corresponding to the general index are expressed as proportions of 1,000 as set out in table 2.

Weights for the indices for one-person and two-person

* Available from HMSO bookshops, price £13.00. An order form appeared in last December's *Employment Gazette* (page 521).

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GG/3/83

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices: annual revision of weights

Weights to be used in 1983 (all items weight = 1,000)	Weights to be used in 1983 (all items weight = 1,000)	Weights to be used in 1983 (all items weight = 1,000)
FOOD 203	HOUSING 137	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES 159
Bread 11	Rent 36	Purchase of motor vehicles 55
Flour 1	Owner-occupiers mortgage interest payments 30	Maintenance of motor vehicles 16
Other cereals 4	Owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent 4	Petrol and oil 47
Biscuits 6	Rates and water charges 44	Motor licences 8
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc 6	Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc 10	Motor insurance 10
Beef 5	Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc 13	Cycles and other vehicles 7
Lamb 5		Rail transport 5
Pork 2		Road transport 11
Bacon 6	FUEL AND LIGHT 69	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS 75
Ham (cooked) 18	Coal 7	Books 4
Other meat and meat products 6	Smokeless fuels 1	Newspapers and periodicals 14
Fish 4	Gas 24	Writing paper and other stationers' goods 5
Butter 2	Electricity 32	Medicine, surgical, etc goods 5
Margarine 1	Oil and other fuel and light 5	Toiletries 8
Lard and other cooking fats 6		Soap and detergents 5
Cheese 4	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS 64	Soda and polishes 3
Eggs 18	Furniture 14	Other household goods 2
Milk, fresh 3	Radio, television, etc 10	Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc 15
Milk, canned, dried, etc 3	Other household appliances 16	Photographic and optical goods 5
Tea 3	Floor coverings 7	Toys 4
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks 5	Soft furnishings 6	Plants, flowers, horticultural goods etc 5
Soft drinks 5	China, glassware, etc 2	SERVICES 63
Sugar 3	Hardware, ironmongery, etc 9	Postage 2
Jam, marmalade and syrup 1		Telephones and telemessages 16
Potatoes 12	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR 74	Television licences and set rentals 14
Other vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen 10	Men's outer clothing 11	Other entertainment 11
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned 15	Men's underclothing 4	Domestic help 3
Sweets and chocolates 3	Women's outer clothing 22	Hairdressing 7
Ice cream 11	Women's underclothing 3	Boot and shoe repairing 1
Other foods 6	Children's outer clothing 8	Laundering 1
Food for animals 6	Children's underclothing 2	Miscellaneous services 8
ALCOHOLIC DRINK 78	Hose 3	MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME 39
Beer 48	Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc 4	
Spirits, wines, etc 30	Clothing materials 1	TOTAL, ALL ITEMS 1,000
TOBACCO 39	Men's footwear 5	
Cigarettes 36	Women's footwear 7	
Tobacco 3	Children's footwear 4	

Note: Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £285 a week in the second half of 1981, £300 a week in the first half of 1982 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions.

"pensioner" households are revised each January but are based on three-year expenditure patterns from the survey. As already mentioned, they will be published in *Employment Gazette* next month.

Household group characteristics

Table 1 also shows some of the characteristics of the household groups which have been discussed in relation to the price indices, with the "all households" figures shown alongside for comparison. The "pensioner" households

differ markedly from the others in consisting wholly of adults, whereas in other households about 30 per cent of the members are children. About 82 per cent of the one-person "pensioner" households are female.

Among households as a whole the proportion who are owner-occupiers is 54 per cent, but for two-person "pensioner" households the proportion who are owner-occupiers is just over 23 per cent (compared with 31 per cent two years earlier) and for high income households it is just over 95 per cent.

The Family Expenditure Survey

The *Family Expenditure Survey* provides a wealth of information about private households and how they spend their money. The survey, which is based on a representative sample of private households in the United Kingdom, has been in continuous operation since 1957, and represents a unique and reliable source of household data, providing a perspective of the changes and developments in household circumstances and characteristics over the past two decades. The survey provides an invaluable supply of economic and social data of interest not only to central government but to local authorities, employers, trade unions and research workers in universities and independent research workers. The Report for 1981 covers the traditional areas of income and expenditure, the size and composition of households. In addition, two new factors which are assuming increasing importance in contemporary society are also discussed - namely, the expenditure patterns of households with married women working and 'unemployed' households.

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Standard Industrial Classification—revised 1980

The Standard Industrial Classification (sic) has for many years provided the means for providing an industrial breakdown of UK official statistics. During 1983, the Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1980, (sic 1980) will be introduced into most government statistical series, replacing the present system drawn up in 1968 (sic 1968). *Employment Gazette* outlines the main features of the new classification, describes how it differs from the old, and gives the timetable for its introduction, as well as explaining how it will affect statistical series on employment, vacancies, industrial disputes and earnings.

The Standard Industrial Classification provides a framework for the collection, presentation and analysis of data about the performance of the economy. It also promotes uniformity and consistency between different series of data. The first comprehensive Standard Industrial Classification for the United Kingdom was issued in 1948; it was revised in 1958 and again in 1968.

The 1980 revision is intended not only to take account of the changing structure of British industry, but also to bring the UK's industrial classification into greater conformity with the classification used by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC), *Nomenclature Générale des Activités Economiques dans les Communautés Européennes*,¹ usually abbreviated to NACE. Like NACE, sic 1980 is compatible at certain levels of aggregation with the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)*², formulated and used by the United Nations. sic 1980 applies NACE as closely as is practicable to the structure of British industry.

Substantial differences

There are substantial differences between sic 1980 and earlier versions both in structure and in the numbering system. sic 1968 had 27 orders, each divided into a number of Minimum List Headings (MLH's), 181 in all; the three-digit numbers which denote MLH's are unrelated to the roman numerals by which Orders are identified. In contrast, sic 1980 has a four-tier structure with a hierarchical decimal numbering system. Economic activities are first divided into ten Divisions, each denoted by a single digit from 0 to 9. Each Division in the sic is in turn subdivided into Classes (denoted by the addition of a second digit), the Classes into Groups (three digits) and the Groups into Activity headings (four digits). For example, the manufacture of pedal cycles is classified as activity 3633, part of Group 363 (cycles and motor cycles), which is in Class 36 (manufacture of other transport equipment), in Division 3 (metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries).

Table 1 lists the ten Divisions in sic 1980 and gives a broad comparison between these and former Orders. Altogether, sic 1980 has 10 Divisions, 60 Classes, 222

Groups and 334 activity headings. These are all listed in *Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980*,³ which also describes the basis of the classification in greater detail. A companion volume, *Indexes to the Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1980*,⁴ gives a numerical and alphabetical index of industries, as well as the NACE classification number of each industry. A reconciliation of sic 1980 with sic 1968 has also been published.

In addition to the change in the numbering system, there are major changes in the sequence in which industries are listed. For example, in sic 1980 the energy-producing industries are grouped together with the water-supply industry into a self-contained category, and the various extractive industries are each followed by the corresponding processing industries. The new classification also draws a distinction, where possible, between agents and principals, ie between dealers who buy or sell on behalf of others, and those who own the goods or carry the risks. These distinctions, affecting distributive and financial services in particular, should provide more homogeneous data for the headings concerned. The detailed effects of these changes on particular industries are indicated in the *Reconciliation* volume.⁵

Table 1 Broad comparison of SIC 1980 with SIC 1968

Divisions SIC 1980	Orders SIC 1968
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	I
1 Energy and water supply industries	II (MLH 101 and 104), IV, XXI
2 Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	II (MLH 102, 103, 109), V, VI, XVI
3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries	VII to XII inclusive
4 Other manufacturing industries	III, XIII to XV, XVII-XIX
5 Construction	XX
6 Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	XXIII, XXVI, (MLH 884-888, 894, 895)
7 Transport and communication	XXII
8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	XXIV, XXV (MLH 871, 873)
9 Other services	XXV (remainder), XXVI (remainder), XXVII

Note: These are rough comparisons, not precise equivalents.

The Index of Production under sic 1980 will cover Divisions 1 to 4, that is it will exclude construction. The index covering Divisions 1 to 5 will be called the Index of Production and Construction.

The level of industrial detail at which the various statistical series produced by the Department of Employment will be published varies considerably, depending on the scope, coverage and purpose of each series. During the next year or so, the tables regularly published in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette* and elsewhere will be converted to sic 1980. The effects on each series are discussed in turn below. The March 1983 issue of *Economic Trends*⁶ carries articles describing sic 1980 and how its introduction affects some other series of economic statistics.

Employment

Benchmark statistics of numbers of employees in employment in Great Britain are provided by the census of employment. Monthly and quarterly estimates are obtained mainly by applying changes in employment given by sample surveys to this benchmark information*. In introducing sic 1980 into these series, the re-classification of the census returns is of primary importance, so this is being carried out first. The classification of the establishments included in the sample surveys, and the use of the sample survey data to produce short-term estimates using sic 1980, will be completed during the second half of this year.

The smallest unit for which the census of employment obtains numbers of employees is the census unit. This is the group of employees paid through a single pay point, employed at a single address, and (to the extent to which employers can separately identify employees engaged in different activities at one address) engaged on a single activity. Each of these groups will be coded to Activity level on the basis of the employer's description of the business or service performed by the unit. Results from the September 1981 census of employment will be published on the sic 1980 basis in the spring†. These will be given at Activity level, with summary totals for each Group, Class and Division along with totals for manufacturing industries, production industries and services.

Short-term employment estimates using sic 1980 will be published, as tables 1.2; 1.3 and 1.4 of the "Labour Market Data" section, in the autumn of 1983. Employment estimates on this basis will be available at least as far back as September 1981. Most of these short-term estimates will be given at Activity level, but the employment data for some Classes are insufficiently detailed or comprehensive to permit this and in these cases Activities will be grouped.

The two other main sources of employment data, the Labour Force Survey, and the Census of Population, have both employed sic 1980 in the analysis of their 1981 data, with individuals, rather than establishments, being the units of classification. The Labour Force Survey 1981 published in 1982, included data for Divisions; data from the Census of Population will be disaggregated further.

Indices of productivity (table 1.8) and hours of work (table 1.12) together with data on labour turnover (table 1.6), will also be produced on the new basis later this year, at a similar level of detail to that presently provided.

Table 2 Industries for which monthly indices of average earnings will be published after rebasing

SIC 1980 Class	Industry group	Closest equivalent order(s) of SIC 1968
0	Agriculture, forestry etc	I
11-12	Coal and coke	II, IV
13-14	Mineral oil and natural gas	XXI
15-17	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	
21-22	Metal processing and manufacturing	VI
23-24	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	XVI
25-26	Chemicals and man-made fibres	V
32	Mechanical engineering	VII
33-34	Electrical and electronic engineering	IX
35	Motor vehicles and parts	X, XI
36	Other transport equipment	
31, 37	Metal goods and instruments	VIII, XII
41-42	Food, drink and tobacco	III
43	Textiles	XIII
44-45	Leather, footwear and clothing	XIV, XV
46	Timber and wooden furniture	XVII
47	Paper products, printing and publishing	XVIII
48-49	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	XIX
5	Construction	XX
61-65, 67	Distribution and repairs	XXIII
66	Hotels and catering	(part) XXVI
7	Transport and communication	XXII
8	Banking, finance, insurance etc	XXIV
91-92	Public administration, welfare etc	XXVII
93-95	Education and health services, research etc	XXV
96-99	Other services	(part) XXVI

Vacancies

An industrial breakdown of vacancies, notified to Jobcentres and careers offices and remaining unfilled, is published once a quarter in table 3.3 of *Employment Gazette*. Until now, figures have been given for each of the 27 Orders of the sic 1968, and for a few selected prominent Minimum List Headings.

This classification will continue to be used until sic 1980 coding at the two-digit Class level is introduced in local offices of the Employment Services Division of the Manpower Services Commission, probably in August 1983. From that date, the published quarterly analysis by industry will be based on an intermediate classification between the new Divisions and Classes. The 60 Classes will be combined into 36 separate industry groupings having a considerable degree of similarity with the 27 industry Orders of sic 1968. Some groupings such as textiles or construction, will correspond exactly to the appropriate Class and others, such as transport or food, drink and tobacco will be formed by amalgamating individual Classes. In just one instance will the proposed categories distinguish an industry below the two-digit Class level; figures for shipbuilding and repairing will be quoted separately from other transport equipment manufacture included in Class 36 of sic 1980.

* For further information on the method of compilation of quarterly employment estimates, see *Employment Gazette*, September 1975, pp 891-893 March 1981 page 149, and February 1982, pp 61-65.

† Figures on the sic(1968) basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, December 1982, pp 504-513.

Industrial disputes

Each month, statistics relating to stoppages of work owing to industrial disputes are published in *Employment Gazette*, tables 4-1 and 4-2. In the past, they have been subdivided into industrial groupings corresponding closely to the 27 Orders of sic 1968. Once a year, a summary of all stoppages occurring in the previous calendar year were published according to a finer industrial breakdown of 50 categories. Some individual MLH's were identified.

Since January 1983 the monthly tables have been compiled on the basis of sic 1980, at the two-digit Class level. The published detail broadly corresponds, as far as possible, to the previous industrial groupings with some 25 categories in table 4-1. During 1983, however, it is not possible to give for these groupings the normal monthly comparison with the previous year. Figures in table 4-2 are now given in groups of Classes very roughly equivalent to the previous groupings.

The data for 1982 stoppages will be recoded according to the new classification as soon as the figures have been completed so that a linking year for comparison purposes will be available. The annual article presenting 1982 results, expected to be published in the July 1983 *Employment Gazette*, will continue to show the main industrial analyses based on sic 1968 for comparison with earlier years. Thereafter only the new classification will be used with 30 industrial groupings identified, compared with the present 50 categories.

Although stoppage statistics are published at the two-digit level, with some amalgamation of individual Classes, stoppages are being coded to the three-digit Group level and some further unpublished detail will be available if required.

Earnings

Average earnings indices (Employment Gazette tables 5-1 and 5-3)

The monthly index of average earnings, which provides a rapid indicator of changes in the average earnings of all employees in the economy, currently distinguishes 27

broad industrial groupings (the Orders of sic 1968) in table 5-3. Additionally, two major sectors are distinguished in table 5-1.

In moving to the use of the sic 1980 during 1983, much the same level of detail will be provided as in the past. Figures for broad industrial groupings will be provided for 26 Classes (two-digit codes), or combinations of Classes, of sic 1980. For most of the existing industry indices there will be a broadly comparable index on the new basis. However, some relatively small industry groups will cease to be separately identified (notably coal and petroleum products, shipbuilding and marine engineering, and leather and fur) and the coverage of some others will be considerably altered (notably mining and quarrying, chemicals, textiles and vehicles). In deciding on the groups for which indices are to be published account has been taken of the number of employees involved, the sample size in the monthly earnings inquiry, the variability of earnings and the structure and rationale of the new classification.

As the industry indices are sometimes used for cost-escalation purposes in commercial contracts, users may like advance warning of the precise changes envisaged; table 2 shows approximately how the new structure relates to the old.

As in the past, the indices for the whole economy and for the two broad industrial sectors (though not for other categories) will be accompanied by seasonally-adjusted indices and estimates of the "underlying" change. (The latter exclude the effects of temporary influences such as back-pay, industrial disputes and delays in reaching annual pay settlements.)

In calculating the indices, the earnings figures for individual industries are combined using recent estimates of the total numbers employed in each industry. The re-classification of earnings indices therefore depends on the availability of employment estimates on sic 1980, but is expected to take place around the middle of 1983. Time-series of the monthly indices on the new classification extending back to January 1980 will then be published.

(continued on p. 122)

References

- (1) *General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities: NACE-1970*: Statistical Office of the European Communities, Luxembourg
- (2) *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*: Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, United Nations, New York, 1948 (First revision 1958; Second revision, 1968)
- (3) *Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1980*: Central Statistical Office, 1979, London: HMSO, £3.40
- (4) *Indexes to the Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1980*: Central Statistical Office, 1981, London: HMSO, £12.95
- (5) *Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1980: Reconciliation with Standard Industrial Classification 1968* London: Central Statistical Office, 1980, £1.50
- (6) "Introduction of the Revised Standard Industrial Classification", *Economic Trends*, March 1983.
- (7) "New quarterly estimates of employees in employment", *Department of Employment Gazette*, September 1975, pp 891-893
- (8) "Employees in employment: revised GB estimates", *Employment Gazette* March 1981, March p 149
- (9) "Labour Force Survey 1981: preliminary results" *Employment Gazette*, May 1982, May pp 221-224
- (10) *Labour Force Survey 1981 Series No. 3*, HMSO 1982

Enquiries about the Standard Industrial Classification should be made to the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 2AQ. Enquiries about sic 1980 in respect of statistical series produced by the Department of Employment should be addressed to Ms L. Murgatroyd, Stats B4, Room 428, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Enquiries about orders for Central Statistical Office publications should be made to: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Household expenditure in the first half of 1982

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) provides detailed information on the way households spend their money. This article discusses the main expenditure results for the first half of 1982.



Average household expenditure in the first half of 1982 as reported in the FES was about 6½ per cent higher than in the first half of 1981 (see table 1). The average household size recorded in the survey was slightly lower in the later period and average expenditure per person rose by about seven per cent. However, this increase was less than the increase in retail prices over this period (about 10½ per cent). Average weekly expenditure in the first and second quarters of 1982 averaged, respectively, £125.0 and £135.4 per household, and £46.1 and £48.8 per person. Table 1 also shows the corresponding figures for earlier quarters, together with estimates.

adjusted for normal seasonal variation and for changes in retail prices. These adjustments are necessarily approximate as the FES results reflect sampling variation and a less than complete response. However, the figures in table 1 do enable trends in the volume of expenditure during the course of the year to be broadly assessed.

The composition of average household expenditure is shown in table 2. Between the first halves of 1981 and 1982, the groups showing above average increases in expenditure at current prices were fuel, light and power (13 per cent) and housing and services (both 11 per cent). However, as these groups also showed above average increases in prices, there was little change in the volume of expenditure. Average expenditure on food and tobacco rose broadly in line with average total expenditure,

Table 1 Average weekly expenditure per household and per person, 1980 to 1982 Q2

	1980				1981				1982		Percentage increase on a year earlier 1982	
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
Household expenditure												
All expenditure at current prices (£)												
Actual	110.60	125.41	119.39	125.13	125.70	131.53	125.04	135.43	4.7	8.2		
Seasonally adjusted	123.4	125.7	124.9	127.7	129.2	135.8						
All expenditure seasonally adjusted in real terms (index 1980 = 100)	100	100.6	103.8	101.5	98.9	98.0	97.2	100.6	-6.4	-0.9		
Expenditure per person												
All expenditure at current prices (£)												
Actual	40.81	45.96	43.35	45.40	46.55	48.61	46.06	48.78	6.3	7.4		
Seasonally adjusted	44.8	45.7	46.4	47.0	47.5	49.1						
All expenditure seasonally adjusted in real terms (index 1980 = 100)	100	100.0	102.3	100.1	99.5	98.0	97.1	98.6	-5.1	-1.5		

Table 2 Composition of household expenditure, 1980 to 1982 Q2

	Household expenditure (average per week in £)								(Standard error per cent)	Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier	Percentage of total expenditure	1980 Q3 -1981 Q2	1981 Q3 -1982 Q2	
	1980		1981		1982		1982							
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2						
Household expenditure	110.60	125.41	119.39	125.13	125.70	131.53	125.04	135.43	1.7	1.8	4.7	8.2	100.0	100.0
Commodity or service														
All items	18.56	19.76	18.29	20.02	20.27	20.46	20.45	22.30	1.9	2.2	11.8	11.4	15.3	16.1
Housing	6.15	7.46	8.02	8.13	6.49	7.19	8.92	9.41	1.7	1.6	11.2	15.7	6.0	6.2
Fuel, light and power	25.15	27.20	26.39	27.06	26.77	28.60	27.41	29.03	1.4	1.3	3.9	7.3	22.0	21.6
Food	5.34	6.06	5.38	5.79	6.10	6.96	5.29	6.08	3.6	3.8	-1.7	5.0	4.8	4.7
Alcoholic drink	3.32	3.74	3.32	3.66	3.87	4.11	3.78	3.67	3.3	3.4	13.9	0.3	2.8	3.0
Tobacco	8.99	9.23	8.05	8.89	9.02	11.01	7.98	9.51	3.6	3.7	-0.9	7.0	7.7	7.2
Clothing and footwear	7.70	9.40	8.53	8.60	8.78	11.72	9.00	8.08	6.8	6.1	5.5	-6.0	7.1	7.2
Durable household goods	8.75	9.45	8.66	8.67	8.79	11.74	8.78	9.33	2.9	2.7	1.4	7.6	7.8	7.5
Other goods	16.15	18.70	17.86	19.51	20.81	16.54	18.72	20.30	4.7	3.8	4.8	4.0	14.7	14.8
Transport and vehicles	11.96	13.84	14.33	14.20	14.33	12.49	14.26	17.31	7.2	6.6	-0.5	21.9	11.3	11.3
Services	0.53	0.58	0.55	0.61	0.47	0.70	0.45	0.41	7.7	7.1	-18.2	-32.8	0.5	0.4
Miscellaneous														

although the volume of expenditure on food fell back slightly and that on tobacco more substantially when price changes are allowed for. Spending on transport and on clothing and footwear rose at a lower rate than total expenditure, but relatively low price changes enabled the volume of expenditure on clothing and footwear to increase marginally and that on transport to fall back only slightly. Expenditure on durable household goods at current prices was little different in the two half years, but as price changes were relatively low over this period, the fall in the volume of expenditure was little different from that of total expenditure.

The pattern of expenditure in the 12 months ending in June 1982 is compared with that a year earlier in table 2. In the later period, housing, fuel, light and power, and tobacco comprised larger shares of total expenditure, while food, clothing and footwear and non-durable household goods comprised smaller shares. However, these shifts in the proportions of expenditure at current prices mainly reflected relative price changes. Nevertheless there was a continuation of the longer-term trend towards a lower relative share for expenditure on food.

Revised presentation of FES results

In future, the quarterly expenditure results (and some annual analyses) will be published regularly as tables in Labour Market Data.

Technical notes

The FES is a voluntary survey covering the expenditure and income of a sample of private households in the UK. A report

Standard Industrial Classification—revised 1980 (continued from p. 120)

New Earnings Survey

The returns for the *New Earnings Survey 1982* (NES) were coded to both SIC 1968 and SIC 1980.

The 1982 report gave details of earnings and hours by industry (particularly in tables 4 to 7 of Part A and in Part C) in terms of SIC 1968. The 1983 report will present 1983 figures, together with selected 1982 results, classified according to SIC 1980. Returns from 1983 onwards will be coded to SIC 1980 only at Activity level, but most of the results will not be published below Group level.

Manual workers' earnings (Employment Gazette table 5.4)

The October survey of the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 5.4) will move to the new classification when the results of the 1983 survey are published, in *Employment Gazette*, early in 1984. This survey provides reliable figures in finer industrial detail than other earnings surveys and results will be published for individual three-digit Classes of SIC 1980 within the scope of the survey (which covers Index of Production and Construction industries except for coal-mining, and transport and communication except for sea transport). In addition, figures will also be published for the corresponding one and two-digit headings and for some combinations of two-digit headings which correspond broadly to Orders

giving full results of the survey is published annually; the report for 1981 is currently available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

In the first half of 1982 3,724 households co-operated in the survey, just under two per cent fewer than in the first half of 1981 (3,794). There was a significant improvement in survey response between 1980 and 1981, arising in part from the higher payment made to respondents from the beginning of 1981. This may have introduced a slight discontinuity in the quarterly series by altering the relative proportions of different household types. This issue was examined in a special feature in *Employment Gazette* for December 1982 (pages 524 and 526).

Definitions

Expenditure on housing as shown in table 2 includes, for owner-occupied and rent-free households, a notional (imputed) amount based on rateable values as an estimate of rent which would have been payable if the dwelling had been rented; mortgage payments are therefore excluded. Estimates of expenditure are based on information recorded by households (with adjustments only for housing as noted above), although it is recognised that what is reported for alcoholic drink, tobacco and some kinds of confectionery tends to be low. A comprehensive list of definitions used in the survey is given in the published annual report (annex A).

Accuracy

The survey results are subject to sampling error. Standard errors for the main categories of expenditure in the first two quarters of 1982 are shown in table 2, expressed as percentages of the corresponding average value. The true value would probably lie within a range of two standard errors above or below the estimated value, although this approximation does not take account of low recording on certain items as described above.

of SIC 1968. The results of the 1983 survey will also be produced in terms of SIC 1968, and will be available to provide a link between the two series.

Labour costs (Employment Gazette table 5.7)

The detailed results of the 1981 labour costs survey will initially be published on the basis of SIC 1968, beginning in March 1983. However, from analyses based on NACE produced subsequently for the Statistical Office of the European Communities it will be possible to produce estimates on a basis very close to SIC 1980. The unit wage cost and unit labour cost indices which are published in table 5.7 will be revised as soon as the constituent earnings, labour cost, employment and output series are available on the new classification in autumn 1983, and continuous series of indices back to 1980 will then be published.

Indices of basic wage rates and normal hours (Employment Gazette table 5.8)

These monthly indices, based on the minimum entitlements established by national collective agreements for manual workers, are being discontinued after the December 1983 figures have been compiled. It is intended to continue to compile them on the basis of SIC 1968 until they cease.

Employment topics

Redundancies: reported as due to occur

The number of redundancies, in groups of ten or more workers, which had been reported to the Manpower Services Commission at March 1, 1983 as expected to occur up to December 1982, are given in the table below. The total figure for 1982 was 398,000, one quarter less than in 1981. The provisional numbers so far reported for January and February 1983 are 27,000 and 21,000 respectively. After allowing for further reports and revisions, the final totals are likely to be around 29,000 for January and 28,000 for February. This compares with estimated average monthly figures of about 33,000 in 1982, and 44,000 in 1981.

Redundancies reported as due to occur*: Great Britain

	All		1981	1982
1977	158,400	Jan	44,500	26,800
1978	172,600	Feb	46,700	30,000
1979	186,800	Mar	55,000	38,600
1980	493,800	Apr	53,100	37,200
1981	532,000	May	56,900	30,300
1982	398,000	Jun	39,800	29,300
		Jul	43,800	35,400
		Aug	35,200	29,800
		Sep	34,900	29,000
		Oct	44,900	36,400
		Nov	33,000	32,600
		Dec	44,200	42,400

* Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1976 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are only required to notify impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 260 in the June 1981 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Graduate shortages

The Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies is carrying out a survey on current or expected shortages of science and engineering graduate manpower. National statistics suggest that there is at present no shortage of new graduates in any broad subject area. The aims of this research are to see whether there are persistent shortages of graduates with more specialised skills or training and to identify future requirements for graduates, particularly in the new technologies, which are unlikely to be met by existing higher education provision.

Researchers for the unit plan to interview a sample of up to 100 employers and interested organisations about shortages. There have already been some preliminary interviews and the whole project is due to finish by the autumn. The research findings will then be used by Government departments in their decisions on the planning and funding of courses in higher education. The research report may also

be published.

The unit is still assembling its final sample of employers and would be glad to hear from any organisation which is either experiencing (or foresees) shortages of graduate recruits or which has a point of view. In the first instance please write to: Mr Jason Tarsh, Unit for Manpower Studies, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Management

A study of Japanese subsidiaries in Britain, by the Policy Studies Institute, shows that such firms are highly demanding, in the commitment and discipline they expect from employees. The comments and opinions expressed by British workers indicate that they are generally giving a willing, even enthusiastic, response to the Japanese firms.

But the Japanese subsidiaries in Britain have made little or no use of practices said to be widespread in Japan, such as guaranteed lifetime employment or extensive,

company welfare facilities. So far as industrial relations and conditions of employment are concerned, the Japanese subsidiaries are generally following the practice of successful British firms. However, many of their employees see them as very "different" to work for compared with British-owned or American-owned companies. What marks out the Japanese firms is the way work—either in factory or in office—is organised, controlled and executed.

Procedures

Japanese management puts work first and is highly disciplinarian says the study. Employees interviewed frequently commented on strict timekeeping, control of absence from work, and enforcement of rules and procedures. But British workers seem willing to accept this regime, which is linked to a highly "egalitarian" style of management. Managers wear overalls, keep in close touch with the production line, and help with tasks like cleaning up or moving office furniture. Japanese managers and engineers also win workers' respect because they are perceived as expert technicians, planners and organisers. None of the companies in the study had experienced significant industrial relations problems.

Emphasis on quality by Japanese management is demonstrated in the study. It throws much light on the means by which high quality standards are achieved. Individual responsibility for applying quality checks, great emphasis on details, and absolute priority of quality over quantity of output or delivery dates, are among the points to emerge.

Some firms were uncertain about how far they should go in introducing a Japanese approach. Some were worried about the mobility of British workers. In the City of London, Japanese financial organisations were finding it difficult to adapt local staff to their practices, and many employees were dissatisfied with the lack of training and career opportunities. In manufacturing plants, British employees below supervisory level often criticised the British managers for being reluctant to apply the best of Japanese practice.

There are considerable implications for British industry in this research, the authors, Michael White and Malcolm Trevor, argue. Japanese firms are succeeding by

attaching great importance to production, and by keeping management closely involved in day-to-day work. They demand, and get, high standards of work discipline and quality consciousness from their employees. "British firms should be asking themselves how they can revise their own approach to get similar results. Assumptions have to be questioned about management training and education, and particularly about effective leadership in industry."

The study was conducted by the Policy Studies Institute in conjunction with the International Centre for Economics and Related Disciplines (ICERD), at the London School of Economics. It was supported by the Gatsby Charitable Trust. Case studies were carried out of six Japanese subsidiaries, and interviews and questionnaires were completed by more than 700 employees.

Under Japanese management by Michael White and Malcolm Trevor. Heinemann Educational Books/Policy Studies Institute. Price: £14.50 hardback, £6.50 paperback. 162 pp.

Self-development

A manual which offers guidance to managers on self-development has been re-issued by the Manpower Services Commission.

Management Self-Development has 300 pages of information taken from works by acknowledged experts. It brings together 75 self-development exercises that can be followed by individuals in their own self-development training or under the direction of training officers in groups.

There are also guidance notes on "getting started" on self-development, as well as sources of information—people, organisations, and training materials. The MSC, in conjunction with the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education plan to run seminars to demonstrate how to use the manual to best advantage.

Also available, for use in conjunction with the manual, is a film, *Thank God It's Friday*, produced and obtainable from Millbank Films Ltd., Thames House North, Millbank, London SW1.

Management Self-Development costs £25 (including post) and is available from Manpower Services Commission, MIB Distribution Unit, E824 Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Cheques, payable to the MSC, should be sent with the order.

Guides

□ Three guides aimed at personnel managers or those involved in staff recruitment and training are available free from the Manpower Services Commission.

The booklets, part of the "People And Work" series, are:

Identifying clerical needs: All too often clerical training is neglected in favour of other occupations, yet the performance of clerical staff can adversely affect company profits.

Trainability Testing: Helps the employer to avoid investing expensive training on unsuitable applicants, reduces the average training time and raises the standard of the workforce by channelling applicants into work appropriate to their capabilities and skills.

Auditing management development: Describes a comprehensive and flexible process that provides a clear view of the state of management development within an organisation.

Copies are available free from the Distribution Unit, Manpower Services Commission, Level 8, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO.

Safety

□ The Health and Safety Commission is considering what new arrangements will be necessary to meet the Health and Safety Executive's requirements for information of serious accidents and ill-health. After April 5, the Industrial Injuries Benefits Scheme, which generates a flow of information to the DHSS and thence to the HSE is to be abolished.

In the meantime, the HSE reminds employers of their continuing obligation under the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Regulations 1980 (NADO) to:

- report immediately (normally by telephone) to the relevant enforcement authority any fatality and any major injury (as defined by Regulation 2(1) of NADO) and any prescribed dangerous occurrence (as defined by Regulation 3) and follow-up these notifications within seven days in writing using form 2508. (Regulations 6 and 7 of the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977 will therefore continue unchanged);

- keep records of all accidents involving incapacity for more

than three days (as defined by Regulations 8 and 3(1)(b)) even though these, as a result of the changes in the benefit system, will no longer be notified to the DHSS;

- Complete, when invited to do so by the DHSS either form B176 or B177 in cases where the payment of industrial disablement or sickness benefit is involved. These should be completed in the normal way and DHSS will continue to send copies to HSE. The availability of employers' records to inspectors and safety representatives will be a matter of particular importance pending the introduction of any new permanent information arrangements.

After April 5 1983 HSE's ability to pick up new trends and identify instances which, though not leading to serious injury, ought to be further assessed in the general interest, will be reduced. Employers are therefore invited to draw to the attention of HSE any accidents or cases of ill-health which may not be legally reportable but which seem to them to have novel aspects, especially those which may be connected with new technology or materials.

Occasional trainers

□ Conducting a training session can be a daunting task for someone who isn't used to it. And yet, as firms cut back on the number of training officers, more and more specialists and line managers are being called on to conduct sessions.

Help in this area is given in a new booklet produced by the Manpower Services Commission.

Called *Presenting A Training Session*, it gives a few basic guidelines to beginners but concentrates mainly on suggesting helpful publications and films.

Copies are available free from MSC (CTA2), Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO.

Motivation

□ Motivation is a crucial factor in achieving people's commitment at work in industry and commerce. And to help managers the Industrial Society has published *Motivation—a manager's guide*. It is written by William Simpson, a former works manager in the engineering industry.

The booklet looks at the work of Maslow, McGregor and Herzberg, outlines the importance of motivation and then explains what practical steps should be taken to achieve

it. The final chapters offer solutions to the problems of motivating change and tell managers how they can obtain greater motivation at different levels within organisations.

Copies, price £1.95, from The Publications Officer, The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG.

TUC report

□ A major report on "Women in the Labour Market", which was presented to the TUC Women's Conference in Scarborough, contained an in-depth analysis of women's employment and unemployment. It examined the low pay and employment status of women workers and particularly of part-time workers, black women and home-workers, the importance to women of child care provisions, the effects of new technology on women's employment and the benefits to women of flexible working arrangements.

The report sets out in three stages a detailed Action Plan to help unions ensure a better deal for women workers. This includes the implementation of the TUC Charter "Equality for Women Within Trade Unions", the importance of collective bargaining agreements embracing the needs of women workers, and the development of positive action programmes within unions and at the workplace to achieve equal rights for women workers. The recommendations are presented within the context of the overall TUC alternative economic strategy, which involves making sure that women union members are fully integrated into all discussion on economic planning and democracy at the workplace.

Labour force

□ The total labour force in Great Britain in 1981 was estimated at 26.3 million people—about 250,000 higher than in 1979. In February's *Employment Gazette* it was incorrectly reported that the total was 250,000 higher in 1979.

CASE STUDY

□ Recently there has been a lot of discussion about part-time working, job sharing and job splitting, especially since the Department of Employment announced the Job Splitting Scheme which began on January 3, 1983. But little has been mentioned about a particular form of part-time working; namely alternate week working. The Work Research Unit, which is concerned with any aspect of work which may improve the quality of working life, took advantage of an opportunity to discover what a group of people working this pattern saw as its advantages and disadvantages. Here, it seemed, was a pattern of working hours which might have benefits for both employer and employee. If this were

Alternate week working

by Auriol Blandy, *Work Research Unit*

so, it could serve as an illustration of one way in which jobs might be split.

One in five

Part-time work in Britain has increased considerably over the last 20 years. One in five of the working population now works part-time, and these are mostly women. There is a wide range of hours and patterns of work, but "part-time" is generally thought of as being under 30 hours worked each week. Traditionally such work has tended to be low-paying, with little in the way of fringe benefits, status or opportunities for advancement, though there are exceptions. More recently there has been interest in the concept of

"job sharing", defined as two people sharing the responsibilities and full rewards of one full-time job. It remains to be seen whether the proposed European Community Directive on part-time work, which includes the notion of "proportional entitlement" and would therefore bring almost all part-timers into line with job sharers, is agreed by the target date of January 1, 1984, or at all.

The idea of working alternate weeks seems to have received comparatively little attention, although it has been a well-established pat-

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NEWS RELEASES & PICTURES

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Part-time staff reconciling accounts in the Exchange Department at Lloyds Bank International Limited

→ CASE STUDY

tern in the financial sector, especially the major clearing banks, for many years. This study was carried out at two locations of Lloyds Bank International, part of the Lloyds Bank Group, in late 1982. Those who work alternate weeks there fall somewhere between job sharers and conventional part-timers:

- their weeks at work are very much full time, including overtime should it be required
- flex-time arrangements apply to them as does the free lunch service
- they are paid monthly and have pro-rata holiday entitlement and London allowance
- a special grading system allows some promotion, but salaries are in some cases a little lower than they would be for full-time equivalents
- they participate in the profit sharing scheme and are eligible for personal loan facilities
- they do not qualify for bank mortgages or pensions, but a scheme to recognise their service at retirement is currently under consideration.

Twenty women who work alternate weeks were interviewed. Sixteen worked in various sections of a busy open-plan department in the City of London where ten out of 63 jobs are covered in this way. Others interviewed there were the Head of Department and his Assistant Head, three section heads (one of whom had no alternate week staff, and another who was also the local representative of the Lloyds Bank Group Staff Union), and three full-time workers, one of whom had previously worked alternate weeks.

In the West End location a manager and four alternate week workers took part, drawn from three departments. In addition five members of the central Personnel Department, two of whom were lo-

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cated in the West End, were interviewed.

Origins

In 1972-73 the bank was finding it very difficult to fill jobs which were important yet routine in nature. Recruitment had been temporarily halted in 1971 when two banks were merged to form Lloyds Bank International. A rising demand for labour and the raising of the school leaving age in 1972 resulted in such young people as were available and of adequate calibre being unwilling to stay in these jobs.

So it was decided to advertise experimentally in the Essex area, for ladies aged 35-40 "with time on your hands". The response was overwhelming, and the bank is pleased with the way the scheme has worked. The original intention was for alternate week staff to do only the jobs thought of as "lower level" such as filing, typing and routine checking. It was found, however, that this pattern of working could be compatible with taking more responsibility, provided that there was no major carry over of work from one week to the next. A three grade system was introduced to cater for progression, and certain

posts were designated as alternate-week (AW) posts.

AW workers

Of the AW staff interviewed, seven had replied to press advertisements, but most had heard about the opportunities from relatives or friends working at the bank. Two had simply written to all the banks enquiring for part-time or alternate week working, one because she had been made redundant, and the other because she found full-time work too stressful.

Twelve of the 20 had worked alternate weeks at the bank for between eight and ten years, not necessarily in the same job. The rest had completed between one and four years in this pattern, and included one who had returned after normal retirement at age 55 (normal retirement age is now 60 for both men and women) and one who had done part-time daily work at the bank for ten years. Most had done other jobs previously and together they had wide experience of different work patterns. All

(continued) ▶

→ CASE STUDY

found this pattern of working suited them best even though in some cases they had enjoyed the work better in other jobs.

All the women were married, though one was now a widow; all but two had children, now ranging in age from ten to 34. They had not found it difficult to arrange with relatives or friends to look after younger children on alternate weeks, and a few said that they alternated at work with a sister or friend. Husbands had widely differing jobs, from bank manager (for another bank) to milkman. Some did shift work or nights. One had been made redundant and one had retired.

Advantages

The chief advantage was having a whole week off; to catch up with housework, visit elderly relatives, spend a whole day out shopping,

pursue interests such as dressmaking, accompany husbands on trips, enjoy home and grandchildren, and so on.

Four people specified that they liked the break of routine and looked forward to each change: "You don't get bored with one thing or the other". And "you get the stimulation without the commitment to a full-time job".

Almost everyone judged that AW working was preferable to half days or short day part-time working every week: "10 to 4 takes up too much of the day. You might as well be full time". A full day made the journey more worthwhile (14 people travelled to work by British Rail), though fares were seen as both an advantage (a weekly season) and a disadvantage (longer season tickets save more money). Four people said that they liked getting out of their local environment despite the fares.

Another popular aspect was holidays: "You get three weeks' holi-

day for one week off". One lady was planning to go to New Zealand for six weeks.

Disadvantages

A few people mentioned some minor disadvantages as due to the AW pattern of work: they might miss out on information from circulars or "scandal", and "you tend to forget things you've just learnt". The people in the West End location felt they did not "belong to the bank" to the same extent as full-time staff. But in answering "Do you feel you lose out in any way through not being here full time?" several matters were raised. Nearly everyone mentioned the lack of pension entitlement, closely followed by the mortgage rule. They felt they deserved pro-rata pensions, mortgages and perhaps a better deal on

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Part-time staff processing payment orders in the Exchange Department.

→ CASE STUDY

loans, salaries and "overtime" rates for working on their week off. A further disadvantage expressed by eight people linked the work done to limited promotion prospects. Several felt they could make better use of their abilities: "We are capable people". In two cases the women felt they were teaching all they knew to the young full timers who then got up-graded.

Trade-offs

Apart from the pensions issue the advantages of AW working were seen to outweigh the disadvantages. But perhaps one-third of the women regarded their choice of job as one in which they traded the possibilities of promotion or more interesting work for the luxury of alternate weeks off: "We do a lot of the boring work but it is only for a week", and "I have modified my ambitions to fit in with what is expected of me".

Relationships

Only one AW worker had not met her "partner", because the partner was new. Some had changed weeks and most had done extra work at some time when staff were short, enabling partners to get to know each other. There were also social gatherings, eg at Christmas. Sharing desks presented no problems, and messages were frequently left. The kind of work allocated to AW workers did not carry over from week to week, yet the system was felt by managers and staff alike to work better when partners were known.

Relationships with full-time staff were good, and full-time staff were pleased that they did not have to do all the routine work covered by AW staff. Several people mentioned that the department in the City had a "fantastic atmosphere" and was a marvellous place to work, with people of all ages getting on well, and no "them and us". A particular effort was being made here to train

the AW staff in a wider range of tasks, so that they could be more fully integrated into the department's work. It was clear that this kind of sensitive management did much to offset the effects of the disadvantages perceived by AW staff.

Staff union

All but two of those interviewed belonged to the union, which had helped to get AW workers their grading and London allowance. Two people had been involved in preliminary meetings to see what might be done about a pension or retirement gratuity, but the general feeling towards the union was fairly passive. Three people mentioned the proposed EC Directive.

What is in it for the bank?

Here the views of AW staff and managers largely coincided.

Managers found AW staff

- cheerful, co-operative and responsive
- extremely hard-working and conscientious, and not prone to "bad days"
- willing to take responsibility and to help out whenever needed.

One manager said he had not expected them to be interested or well-motivated, but the opposite had proved true; their attitudes were perhaps better than those of full-time staff. Another commented that the scheme had worked better than he had anticipated, that there were no continuity problems, and that perhaps AW staff did lose out a

bit on pensions and pay.

The AW staff felt they worked harder and with more of a will than full-time staff, and indicated their conscientiousness by

- stressing the need to be absolutely up to date on Friday evenings, leaving no loose ends
 - making medical and other appointments in their week off
 - pushing themselves to come in even if they felt unwell. Several said they felt guilty if they had to take time off during a working week.
- In all they felt that the bank was "on to a good thing", as
- the job was covered for the whole of the year
 - "they get people doing menial jobs reasonably happily"
 - "we don't take so much time off, and the bank gets a better week's work from us".

Conclusions

Asked if the arrangement had worked better or worse, or just as expected, eight said "better" and only one said she would change if something more suitable came up, because she did not like the work. For the rest it had worked as anticipated: several said they had known what to expect, from relatives and friends. Almost everyone said she would recommend this pattern of working to friends. It was "ideal", "a superb arrangement", "the best of both worlds", "a good idea all round". It could even "help unemployment". To sum up: "None of us wants to move on. It speaks for itself really". ■

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