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Content

EMPLOYMENT BRI Straighter route to job Setting standards for en Choosing to ride on the Engineering as a career

SPECIAL FEATURES

Earnings and hours of a Human values in worki Labour force outlook for Regional and age var Registered disabled peo

QUESTIONS IN PARI

Accident statistics-'V European Social Fund-Jobseekers' assistance-Closed shop-Enterpri Unemployment-TVE training

EMPLOYMENT TOP

Youth Training Schem Women managers-Sp union power-Toughe Proceedings Bill-Em Changes in average ear agriculture-Statistical diseases-Catering lev

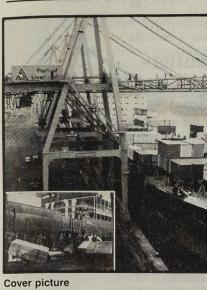
CASE STUDY

New technology: the in

Index

LABOUR MARKET DA Centre section contents Commentary; trends in Definitions and conven

Brief



Modern dock facilities have advanced a long way since the days of muscle-power loading but mechanisation, container size loads and higher speeds all entail new risks to safety and demand almost constant reappraisal or working methods. Story page 80.

EDITOR **Mike Peters**

DEPUTY EDITOR John Pugh ASSISTANT EDITOR **David Mattes Kenneth Prowen**

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STUDIO



EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE February (pages 41-88)

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

of Employment. In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to General Office, Information 4. Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Note: This list does not include the publications of the Manpower Services Commission or its associated divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employ Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment

	conditions of employment	
2	Procedure for handling redundancies	
3	Employee's rights on insolvency of	
	employer	
4	Employment rights for the expectant	
	mother	
5	Suspension on medical grounds	
	under health and safety regulations	
6	Facing redundancy? Time off for job	
	hunting or to arrange training	
7	Union membership rights and the	
	closed shop	PL70
	Itemized pay statement	
9	Guarantee payments	
10	Employment rights on the transfer of	
	an undertaking	
11	Rules governing continuous	
1	employment and a week's pay	
	Time off for public duties	
13	Unfairly dismissed?	
14	Rights on termination of employment	
	Union secret ballots	
16	Redundancy payments	
	ployment Acts 1980 and 1982—an	
	line	
CO	mpensation for certain closed shop	
	missals between 1974 and 1980—a	
	de for applicants	
	e law on unfair dismissal—guidance for	
	all firms	
	r and unfair dismissal—a guide for	
	ployers	
	ividual rights of employees—a guide	
	employers	1. 1. 20
	coupment of benefit from industrial	
	unal awards—a guide for employers	
	de of practice—picketing	
	de of practice—closed shop	
aar	reements and arrangements	

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal ceedings Justrial tribunals—appeals against levy istrial tribunals—appeals concerning under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK Information on the work permit scheme— not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5 1982(rev) Employment in the United Kingdom A guide for workers from non-EC A guide for workers from non-EC countries OW17(1980) Employment of overseas workers in the UK Training and work experience scheme OW21(1982)

Employers and employees covered by

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

Other wages legislation

1718

8(rev

L699

L711 L702 L712 L707 L701 L701 L713

L709

L697

PI 715

PI 714

PL716

21 720

ITL 1

ITL5

ITL19

The Truck Acts Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers	
from abuses in connection with	PL72
the payment of wages Payment of Wages Act 1960	PLIZ
Guide to the legislation on methods of	
payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck	
Acts apply)	PL67

Special employment measures

Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme For firms faced with making workers	
redundant Job Release Scheme	PL69
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 Young Workers Scheme	PL721(rev
Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment	
opportunities for young people Job Splitting Scheme What you should know about	
working in a split job Just what your company needs	PL719 PL732
Details of a new scheme which helps employers to split existing jobs and open	1270
up more part-time jobs Jobs, training and early retirement Part-time Job Release Scheme	PL72
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64	

Young people

The work of the Careers Service	Art source of the second
A general guide	PL6
Employing young people	
Describes the help available to	and the second second
employers from the Careers Service	PL6
Help for handicapped young people	
A guide to the specialist help	and the second second
available from the Careers Service	PL6

Quality of working life

Work Research Unit Practical advice and help available for those in industry, commerce and the public services who want to improve the quality of working life Work Research Unit—1982 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction PL66 atisfaction feeting the challenge of change juidelines for the successful nplementation of changes in presentations organisations Meeting the challenge of change Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in 12 British organisations PL68 PL688

Employment agencies

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

Equal pay

Equal Pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 Equal pay for women—what you should formation for working women PL573(rev)

Race relations

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

Miscellaneous

The European Social Fund A guide for possible applicants for help from the fund which seeks to improve employment opportunities through training, retraining and resettlement in EC member states PI 694

Straighter route to jobs

Increased opportunities for training and the provision of more job-related training are the twin aims of a new White Paper, Training for Jobs.

The White Paper brings together a number of proposals for reform of Great Britain's training infrastructure. These include amendments to the Young Workers Scheme, greater co-ordination of college courses to suit the country's changing industrial and technological needs, improved safety provisions for the Youth Training Scheme and consideration of guaranteed loan arrangements to enable employed people to pay for training they could not otherwise take up. A fundamental principle underlying the reforms is to replace out-dated age limits, approach. It is hoped that a system of certification can be developed to apply to both vocational education and the Youth Training Scheme and which would be linked to other

training standards and qualifications.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Tom King, admitted that "at the moment we are spending a lot of money training people for whom there are no jobs, and then in other areas there are skill shortages. That is a national disgrace."

The Manpower Services Commission has been chosen as the body most suitable for taking on much of the responsibility for rectifying this position. It already handles the funding of more than ten per cent of central and local government money spent through further education colleges in England and Wales on work related courses below degree (or equivalent) level. Now it is planned to expand this role into that of a national training authority and the MSC's budget for such work will grow accordingly-to some £155m in 1985-6 and £200m in

1986-7 (about one quarter of the public sector provision for this area).

In selecting the MSC, Mr King pointed out that it is uniquely placed to tailor training and vocational courses more closely to the needs of employers as it combines within its existing membership employer, education, trade union and local authority interests.

Proven ability

its ability to work towards a better understanding through the way it has implemented the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, the Youth Training Scheme and the Open Tech. As for the time-scale involved, Mr King

stressed that he is asking the MSC to report to the Government "as a matter of urgency"





Enterprise zones

Nearly 11,000 jobs have been created since May 1981 in the country's 11 enterprise zones.

Almost half the new jobs have been in the manufacturing sector, with most of the remainder in transport and distribution.

These facts emerge from Monitoring Enterprise Zones, a report commissioned by the Department of Environment to look at the economic effects of the enterprise zones. The most powerful inducement they provide is that of rate relief but this has mostly attracted firms from nearby parts of the country. However, the report says that in most cases the zones have provided the local authority with its best opportunity for attracting jobs and investment to the area.

on the machinery, at local as well as He added that the MSC has already shown national level, needed to do the job. In any case, he wants the plans to be settled in good time for the beginning of the 1985–6 academic year. He emphasied too that he expects the MSC to give priority to newly emerging skills, such as those in electronics and robotics, and to those jobs where the traditional training is no longer good enough for modern industrial and commercial needs.

Adults

In its re-appraisal of adult training, the White Paper proposes: Firstly, a redirected TOPS scheme with a series of pilot schemes targeted on specific groups; this would concentrate on job-related training focused on employers' needs. And, secondly, a programme to give further help to unemployed people who need training at a more basic level.

These programmes would be expected to tie training more closely to local labour market needs and should double to 250,000 the number of people able to train to improve their job prospects.

In addition, the MSC's proposed national awareness campaign is expected to act as a catalyst for action by other organisations by improving the flow of information on local labour needs and training resources. This would require close collaboration between all those involved, including trainers, employers and LEAs.

Electronics is one of the industries to be given special training priority. On a visit to Plessey Military Communications in Ilford Mr King was shown by trainee Tim Brien and regional training manager Ray Thompson just what is entailed in a basic electronics course.

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Setting standards for employing disabled people

It is not enough to recognise the achievement of companies employing disabled workers. Standards must be set that other firms would want to follow

The "Fit for Work" Awards are designed to fulfil just that purpose, said Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, after handing out two of them to Vauxhall Motors and Stanbridge Precision Tunnel Parts Ltd in Luton.

"Our award winners are not philanthropists," he emphasised; "they know it does not make sense to exclude disabled people. They are the proof of the 'Fit for Work' message-disability does not mean inability

Another company that has clearly taken this message to heart is Epsom Glass Industries, which has just won the award for the second time. In presenting it with its latest trophy, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Alan Clark, congratulated the company on the work it had done to give disabled people a fair chance to compete in the open labour market.

Help to combat prejudice towards disability and change people's attitudes, he. ment Advisory Service at Jobcentres.



added, can be obtained from the Disable- Mr Clark presents Mr Eric Katz, chairman of Epsom Glass Industries, with the Fit for Work Picture courtesy of the Epsom Herald. Award.

New regional policy will aid job prospects

Regional policy has suffered from a number of defects that are about to be remedied as a result of the White Paper "Regional Industrial Development", Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, told the Confederation of British Industry last month.

He identified three particular elements of the existing policy as being indefensible: "First there is evidence that jobs have been simply moved from one part of the country to another with no net gain to the national economy. In one sense, of course, redistribution of jobs is a purpose of regional policy. But that was more justifiable in the 1950s and 1960s when the economy was growing and unemployment was low. Now all regions have pockets of high unemployment.

"Second, schemes have not been job related and have favoured capital intensive offer an information, advisory and trainprojects.

"Third, the schemes have not been extended sufficiently to the service sector."

Scope for improvement

These defects alone, he said, show that there is plenty of scope for improvement. "The Government has determined the need to make regional development grants more job related, the need for a cost per job ceiling and measures to reduce 'job shuffling'. There are also provisions to extend the range of services that should be eligible for assistance, but only those that serve a wider area than the local market.

As a background paper to the White Paper, the Department of Trade and Industry has published Regional industrial policy: some economic issues*. This includes a summary of the nature of structural change in the economy in terms of employment.

There have been significant variations in regional employment rates: East Anglia, the South West and the East Midlands have experienced more favourable changes in employment totals since 1965 than for Great Britain as a whole, while the greatest rates of decline have been in the West Midlands, the North West, the North and Yorkshire and Humberside. One of the most influential trends over the past 20 years, the report adds, has been the net shift of manufacturing employment out of the major conurbations and into the small towns and rural areas.

*Regional industrial policy: some economic issues, price £3, is available from The Library, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Helping employment relations in Scotland

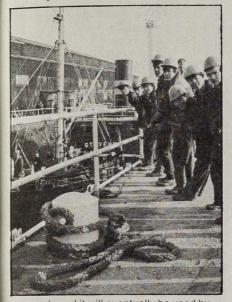
A centre for employment relations has been opened in the Strathclyde Business School at the University of Strathclyde. The Employment Relations Scottish Resource Centre, which is supported by the Scottish Development Agency, is part of the national **Employment Relations Resource Centre** based in Cambridge and funded by the Manpower Services Commission. It will ing service over a wide range of industrial relations.

Mr Basil Haining, managing director of the national Employment Relations Resource Centre in Cambridge, commented that "A great deal of interest and need has been identified in Scotland over the past two years which now justifies a resource centre provision based in Scotland itself. This will enable us to provide a service which, although drawing on the information and advisory capacity of the UK Centre, is firmly based within the working context of Scotland and properly reflects the unique needs and organisations of that country."

Mr Allan Stewart Scottish Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Education, who formally opened the Resource Centre, said he was pleased to see "a further example in Scotland of this kind of cooperation, which seeks to promote effective links between industry and commerce and the academic world."

The 80-year-old Norwegian-built motor yacht Stavenes has been brought into dry docks on Merseyside for refurbishment by these youngsters on the Youth Training Scheme.

Built in Bergen in 1904, it is on free charter to the Anfield Foundation, a charitable trust set up by Liverpool FC last year for the benefit of young



people and it will eventually be used by the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme on a foundation project to give young people sea adventure.

All the work will be carried out under the supervision of skilled and experienced instructors. The refit could take up to two years and will include rewiring the ship, fitting new plumbing, total refurbishment of the engine room. fitting new decks and building forecastle accommodation. The youngsters practical experience in a wide range of transferrable skills through the project is being supported by "off the job" and other training as part of the YTS.

Grants tied to jobs

Changes to the system of awarding regional development grants so as to link them more closely to job creation have been proposed in the Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill published last month. Under the terms of the Bill, grants will be calculated by reference either to the capital expenditure on a particular project or to the jobs created by it (whichever gives the better esult)

However, grants may be abated and it is intended to use this power to abate grants paid on capital expenditure so as to apply a cost-per-job ceiling. This would mean that grant would be payable only to the extent that a project creates jobs. This abatement would not normally be applied to small

It is intended to bring the new scheme into effect this autumn.

Mr Karl Willetts, the 10,000th entrant to the YTS in the Birmingham area, and YTS trainee Miss Sharon Phipps take the measure of Minister of State, Mr Peter Morrison.

"A nationwide wave of support" is how Employment Minister, Mr Peter Morrison, described the outcome of the Government's undertaking last year to provide the offer of a Youth Training Scheme place by Christmas to every unemployed 16-year-old school-leaver in Britain.

"Virtually all last summer's unemployed 16-year-old school-leavers were offered a suitable place on the scheme," he said. "It was an ambitious target and both the Manpower Services Commission and the Careers Service have scored a very impressive success.

Milestone for youth training

Speaking in Birmingham, after meeting the 10,000th person in the city to enter the yrs, Mr Morrison warned: "The YTS cannot promise jobs. Jobs only come from the right . product or service, at the right time and at the right price. What it can do is make sure that those young people who today are taking training decisions that have to remain valid and adaptable well into the twenty-first century get the right base of skills and knowledge that they, and industry, can build on as those skills and their technologies change.

After presenting Mr Karl Willets with a framed certificate to mark the occasion, at Foster Brothers clothing store, the Minister told him: "Being the 10,000th trainee in itself does not make you special. What makes you special is that you represent a new generation of people who have been brought up to question and to choose." He had, he said, met trainees who had even given up better-paid full-time jobs to go on the scheme because of the long-term opportunities it opens up.

"I am not saying that everyone should drop out of full-time education or permanent work to take part in the Youth Training Scheme. They should do what is best for them according to their circumstances and preferences. But they should consider that the Youth Training Scheme provides an equal and realistic chance of success for their own futures and the future of this country.'

Following the introduction of the Health and Safety (Youth Training Scheme) Regulations 1983 last month (see Employment Gazette, January 1984), the Health and Safety Commission now intends to review the legal coverage under health and safety legislation of other trainees. The above Regulations were restricted to YTS trainees in the interests of covering the largest group of non-employed trainees as quickly as

possible

FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Choosing to ride on the crest of a wave



EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Engineering as a career for women

The Engineering Industry Training Board has published a paper on the whole topic of women in engineering*. It reveals that more than 90 per cent of the women employed in the engineering manufacturing industry work in relatively low skilled jobs. These are also the jobs considered to be most under threat from new technology.

The estimated number of women in the industry last year was 410,000, a drop of over 300,000 in a decade, proportionately a much larger decrease than for men.

The report concentrates most of its attention on technological and technical jobs, where jobs have actually increased in the last few years though the number of women occupying them is still very low.

The changing outlook is also reflected in the fact that more girls are now studying mathematics and physics at "O" and "A" level, although the number of entries from girls in examinations in physics, technical subjects and the newer computer studies is far below that from boys.

The report is under no illustions that there is still a long way to go before the day is reached when choosing an engineering career is a natural option for girls to consider. And it calls for greater provision to be made for retraining, part-time work and flexible working.

• The 1983 Girl Technician Engineer of the Year Award has been presented to Mrs Ltd at Coventry. She was given the prize of £250 and an inscribed rose bowl by Baroness Platt, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, at a ceremony in London last month.

*Women in engineering is available from EITB Publica-tions, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire sk41PH, price £4.

in this sector for the coming years.

value

ILO proposes improved catering conditions

Several measures to improve working conditions in the hotel and catering trade have

been proposed by a technical meeting of the International Labour Organisation. Its views

have been put to the ILO Governing Body and are intended to guide international action

It stressed the need for internationally accepted minimum standards and called on the

no to undertake a study and convene a meeting of experts on the validation of

qualifications for hotel and catering workers. This was particularly important, it said,

If such specific regulations were to be introduced, they would facilitate the

international exchanges of hotel and catering trainees-an aspect which the tripartite

meeting (employers, workers and government delegates) considered to be of particular

The delegates also emphasised the need for special attention to be paid to the training

of instructors, since they felt this to be the key to all training systems; and they invited the

ILO to provide countries with specific training material for this purpose.

Construction site Open Tech programme

By using open-learning, materials site managers and supervisors can obtain training and a recognised qualification of benefit to industry and to themselves in a way that hitherto has not been possible, said Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, speaking at the launch of an open-learning system for construction site supervisors and managers.

Commenting on the training project, managed by the Construction Industry Training Board, the Minister said: "I am particularly pleased about this new Open Tech project developed specifically for those in the building industry, as I recognise how difficult it has been in the past for supervisors and site managers-often working in remote and isolated areas-to have access to training facilities. But now training is being brought direct to them. The flexibility of the programme allows employees to study at a time and place convenient to their personal requirements and at their own pace.

It is hoped that at least one-third of the 100,000 site management staff on building sites will take advantage of the Open Tech programme over the next few years.

Existing and potential site management staff using the programme have the opportunity to qualify for the Chartered Institute of Building's site management certificate and/or site management diploma, or they can study an individual subject to improve their knowledge in one particular sphere.

In addition firms may also purchase the learning packages to augment their own internal training programmes.

Placing the emphasis on stress

If you're a manager, especially a middle manager, you stand a good chance of falling victim to "intolerable stress" because, according to Prof John Hunt of the London Business School, this affliction is expected to reach epidemic proportions among managers before the end of the '80s. However, if you are a woman manager, your stress will be all the greater because of the higher pressure levels you experience as a result of discriminatory-based factors, said Ms Marilyn Davidson addressing a one-day workshop last month on "The cost of stress". But if, instead of being a manager, you are a worker in boring, monotonous job, you are just as much at risk, claims a new report on Occupational stress by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs; and it adds that your plight will be even worse if you have been promoted to supervisor.

These are just a few of the conclusions from recent papers and reports on the problems of stress.

In his article Prof Hunt refers to labels Frances Dagg, a software development such as "mid-career crises", "learned helpengineer for GEC Telecommunications lessness", "burn-out" and "professional suicide" as being in current vogue among behavioural scientists for describing the problems of middle management. These problems, he suggests, are related to the arrival of the products of the post-war baby boom at middle management level and are about to become a major headache for personnel departments.

The financial cost of this stress has been quantified by Dr Audrey Livingstone-Booth, who told the cost of stress workshop that "the national average cost of working hours lost through stress is running at £132 per employee per year."

Supervisors

One of the main tenets of the ASTMS report is that the major cause of stress at work lies in work organisation: lack of workers' power over their own work and their exclusion from decision making. Supervisors in particular are said to be affected by this because their job calls for a measure of tact and understanding which they cannot summon up if subjected to intolerable stress.

Job descriptions of most supervisors, claims the report, are very vague, and often they are asked to carry out work which exceeds their responsibilities. "In these cases, the supervisor is likely to struggle to get this impossible workload done, risking stress-induced illness as a result.

The report suggests that supervisors would find their jobs less stressful if they were given more say in the wider workplace issues which affect their jobs, and that better selection and training procedures would also help.

For further details see page 83.



Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1983

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

In October 1983 the average weekly earnings of full-time male manual workers on adult rates (excluding those temporarily on short-time) in major production and transport industries in the UK were £149.1 for about 43¹/₄ hours, an increase of about 8³/₄ per cent over the corresponding earnings in October 1982. The corresponding figures for full-time female workers were £91.2 for 381/4 hours.

In manufacturing industries the weekly averages for males and females on adult rates were £147.2 for $42^{1/2}$ hours and £90.3 for 38 hours, increases of just under $9^{3/4}$ per cent and just over 81/2 per cent, respectively.

Average hourly earnings increased at a slightly slower rate than average weekly earnings between October 1982 and October 1983 as average weekly hours rose during this period with more overtime working as economic activity increased. In major production and transport industries, average hourly earnings for males and females on adult rates increased by about 73/4 per cent and just over eight per cent, respectively. The corresponding increases for manufacturing industry were just over eight per cent for males and about 73/4 per cent for females.

and will not correspond precisely to average earnings for a full week unaffected by absence as measured in the New Earnings Survey each April (see Employment Gazette October 1983, page 444). The figures presented in this article are based on the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1968), the same basis as those of earlier surveys. Future surveys will be based on the revised 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980), and the results of the present survey will be re-analysed in terms of SIC 1980 and presented, together with the results for October 1984, in next year's article. This will facilitate linking time series of average earnings between the two systems of classification.

46 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

because of the high mobility of such workers.

These figures, which are summarised in table 1, are some of the results from the voluntary annual survey of the earnings and hours of manual workers conducted by the Department of Employment each October. The averages cover all full-time workers, other than those on short-time for all or part of the survey period. The figures include the weekly equivalent of periodical bonuses. Also they reflect the effect of sickness and voluntary absence

Changes in average earnings between October 1982 and

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual workers, 1981 to 1983

all region line and		and the second second	į
1981	1982	1983	
125·58	137·06	149·13	
76.44	83.96	91.18	
43·0	42∙9	43·3	
37·7	38∙0	38·2	
292·0	319·5	344·4	
202·8	220·9	238·7	
123·23	134·26	147·23	
75·71	83·17	90·29	
42·0	42·0	42·6	
37·5	37·8	38·1	
293·4	319·7	345·6	
201·9	220·0	237·0	
	125.58 76.44 43.0 37.7 292.0 202.8 123.23 75.71 42.0 37.5 293.4	125.58 137.06 76.44 83.96 43.0 42.9 37.7 38.0 292.0 319.5 202.8 220.9 123.23 134.26 75.71 83.17 42.0 37.5 37.5 37.8 293.4 319.7	125.58 137.06 149.13 76.44 83.96 91.18 43.0 42.9 43.3 37.7 38.0 38.2 292.0 319.5 344.4 202.8 220.9 238.7 123.23 134.26 147.23 75.71 83.17 90.29 42.0 42.0 42.6 37.5 37.8 38.1 293.4 319.7 345.6

October 1983 broadly reflect the effect of pay settlements in the 1982-83 pay round, as relatively few pay settlements were made after July 1983 in time to be reflected at the beginning of October when the survey was carried out. However, changes in average earnings will reflect several factors other than pay settlements, including changes in bonus payments linked to productivity and changes in the relative numbers in different occupations and at various levels within the same occupation. The figures of average earnings for workers on other rates will reflect the numbers of young employees in the Young Workers

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by industry group, October 1983*

Industry Group SIC 1968	Order	Workers	on adult r	ates	Worker rates	s on other
	SIC	Full- time	(1019-104)	Part- time†	Full- time	2610 0
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drink and tobacco	III	148.55	99.56	49.60	74.81	64.01
Coal and petroleum products	IV /	196.68	108.61	50.79	96.41	5 12. 90
Chemicals and allied industries	V	163.53	101.13	54.60	92.13	65.18
Metal manufacture	VI	154.23	96.16	42.80	78.98	58.74
Mechanical engineering	VII	140.70	99.14	41.23	79.42	63.90
Instrument engineering	VIII	133-83	97.63	45.61	77.03	59.63
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	IX	138.54	97.77	52.78	75.51	63.92
engineering	х	148.55	100.20	42.43	81.36	ź
Vehicles	XI	146.81	108.62	52.47	80.57	68.07
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	136-90	91.40	46.53	74.34	58.90
Textiles	XIII	126.47	77.75	44.11	65.26	51.40
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	115.09	74.41	37.05	54.77	46.90
Clothing and footwear	XV	113.70	73.22	45.27	57.93	50.73
Bricks, pottery, glass,		11010				
cement, etc	XVI	154-28	92.51	47.62	76.63	50.83
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	135.47	99.65	35.04	72.57	61.68
Paper, printing and						
publishing	XVIII	183-28	111.70	53.06	85.94	69.94
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	138.06	86.80	44.01	70.65	60.15
All manufacturing						
industries		147.23	90-29	48.24	77.70	57.58
Mining and quarrying						
(except coal)	11	150.14	÷	33-86	86.88	÷
Construction	XX	140.40	78.57	27.24	76.39	
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication (except	XXI	169.12	111.72	50.07	90.58	÷
sea transport)	XXII	162.46	123.32	46.51	88-38	75.96
All industries covered		149-13	91.18	47.44	78.60	57.66

* † ± See footnotes to table 6.

48 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Scheme and the Youth Training Scheme which will have been greater in October 1983 than in October 1982 technical note).

Short-time working was at a very low level at the tim the October 1983 survey with less than one per cen

Table 3 Average weekly hours: by industry group, October 1983*

Industry Group SIC 1968	Order of SIC	Workers on adult rates			Workers on other rates		
	510	Full- time		Part- time†	Full- time		
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum	111	45.3	39.0	21.9	41.5	39.0	
products Chemicals and allied	IV	45.3	39.4	21.9	38.5	-	
industries	V	43-0	38.4	22.0	39.1	39.0	
Metal manufacture	VI	42.2	38.3	20.4	39.3	38.8	
Mechanical engineering	VII	41.9	39.0	20.0	39.0	38.4	
Instrument engineering	VIII	41.4	39.3	21.7	39.6	38.7	
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	IX	41.9	38.0	21.1	38.9	38.0	
engineering	X	42.8	37.4	18-9	39.0	÷	
Vehicles Metal goods not	XI	40.7	38.3	21.3	38.3	37.9	
elsewhere specified	XII	42.1	37.9	21.9	39.9	38.1	
Textiles Leather, leather goods	XIII	43.8	38.1	22.6	40.6	38.3	
and fur	XIV	43.1	37.6	21.2	40.9	39.6	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	XV	41.5	37.0	24.6	40.5	37.9	
cement, etc	XVI	44.5	38.4	20.9	41.2	38.3	
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	43.5	38.2	18.0	40.8	38.0	
Paper, printing and				alan (j. 19)			
publishing Other manufacturing	XVIII	42.1	38.4	20.6	39.8	38.3	
industries	XIX	43.0	38.6	22.0	39.9	38-4	
All manufacturing							
industries		42.6	38.1	21.9	39.4	38.2	
Mining and quarrying							
(except coal)	Ш	47.4	÷	16.3	42.6	2	
Construction	XX	43.6	39.2	15.3	40.8	2	
Gas, electricity and water Transport and	XXI	40.8	35-8	18.5	38.6	2	
communication (except sea transport)	XXII	46.7	41.7	21.7	40.0	40.6	
All industries covered		43.3	38-2	21.6	39.8	38.2	

Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by industry group, October 1983*

Industry Group SIC 1968	of			ates	Workers on other rates		
	SIC	Full- time		Part- time†	Full- time		
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum	111	327.9	255.3	226.5	180.3	164.1	
products Chemicals and allied	IV	434.2	275.7	231.9	250.4		
industries	V	380.3	263-4	248.2	235.6	167.1	
Metal manufacture	VI	365.5	251.1	209.8	201.0	151-4	
Mechanical engineering	VII	335.8	254.2	206.2	203.6	166.4	
Instrument engineering	VIII	323-3	248.4	210.2	194.5	154.1	
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	IX	330.6	257.3	250.1	194.1	168-2	
engineering	X	347.1	267.9	224.5	208.6	÷	
Vehicles Metal goods not	XI	360.7	283.6	246.3	210.4	179·Ġ	
elsewhere specified	XII	325-2	241.2	212.5	186-3	154.6	
Textiles Leather, leather goods	XIII	288.7	204.1	195-2	160.7	134-2	
and fur	XIV	267.0	197.9	174.8	133.9	118.4	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	XV	274.0	197.9	184.0	143.0	133.9	
cement, etc	XVI	346.7	240.9	227.8	186.0	132.7	
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	311.4	260.9	194.7	177.9	162.3	
Paper, printing and	MAIL	105.0	000.0	057.6	015.0	100.0	
publishing Other manufacturing	XVIII	435-3	290.9	257.6	215.9	182.6	
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	321.1	224.9	200.0	177.1	156.6	
All manufacturing							
industries		345.6	237.0	220.3	197.2	150.7	
Mining and quarrying	off-in		Min Y				
(except coal)	11	316.8	1	207.7	203.9	*** *** **	
Construction	XX	322.0	200.4	178.0	187.2	1	
Gas, electricity and water Transport and	XXI	414.5	312.1	270.6	234.7	÷	
communication (except sea transport)	XXII	347.9	295.7	214.3	221.0	187.1	
All industries covered		344.4	238.7	219.6	197.5	150.9	

	t rates Part- time Female	10- H -1
Female ‡	time	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
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118.19	27.18	
86-35	45.37	
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Decision V	noni, 1	
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danua	1. STOT	
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100.12	. 00 20	
1 1 1 3 10 7 7 4 H 4 2 1 2 2 4	‡ 118.19 86.35 93.23 90.23 100.23 122.31 90.29 98.73 103.66 7 ‡ 103.66 91.46 91.46 118.88 91.46 118.577 7 \$7.85 4 108.33 145.777 7 \$ 3 \$ 2 \$ 4 \$ 105.777 7 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5 \$ 5	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$

Table 5 Average weekly earnings by industry in

orkers on adult rates Workers on

other rates

Full-time

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72.90 90.23

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57.43 71.84

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138-82 101-70 53-39 79-48 62-87

134.89 104.16 46.27 77.08 68.44 136.09 97.90 55.18 77.10 61.29

65.50

Female Female Male Female

52.97 98.⁺79 222.63 177.02 172.77 106.12 55.28 92.54 154.88 100.90 54.20 143.50 95.95 55.67 140.99 94.39 41.15 170.13 98.93 56.11 Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Sythetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries 79.90 272 273 274 275 96·61 50·74 89·70 ‡ 60·81 ‡ 276 277 278 279 164·91 154·17 166.86 ± ± ± ± 155.44 106.06 57.93 97.47 Metal manufacture 89.86 33.16 93.12 40.80 104.65 41.80 81·31 80·23 76·63 Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium 311 312 313 158-24 152.63 161.76 98.30 50.90 82.23 321 alloys Copper, brass and other 139·48 94·43 45·73 143·08 86·72 43·92 70·33 ‡ 322 323 copper alloys Other base metals Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) 331 124.18 94.65 ‡ 68.45 Metal-working machine 332 135-05 89-45 34-28 77-88 tools Pumps, valves and Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified 134·59 94·90 34·29 78·46 134·35 111·98 61·97 76·11 333 334 130.55 97.81 32.20 68.97 335 139·19 ‡ ‡ 78·54 336 138.00 ‡ 33.50 84.19 140.04 107.85 ‡ ‡ 139.23 97.94 41.02 80.27 337 338 339 341 342 158.36 85.73 30.95 81.48 151.75 110.94 53.33 79.17 138.08 98.41 46.97 80.21 349 Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems 351 352 149·25 126·38 ‡ 132·13 111·64 ‡ 130.92 96.30 47.62 69.88 353 354 132.62 92.39 43.90 78.12 Electrical engineering Electrical machinery 361 Insulated wires and cables 362 Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment 363 Radio and electronic 264 71·50 60·82 ‡ ‡ 133·20 89·30 46·94 151·02 96·17 55·41 143-29 109-58 53-81 77-67 76-70 components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers 130.77 88.36 52.32 71.22 57.17 364 128·39 92·90 44·18 170·93 114·56 58·95 365 366

> 367 368 369

Radio, radar and electronic

capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods

ndustry SIC 1968	Mini- mum	Earnings	‡ (£ per	week)	and the second second	
	List Head-	Workers	on adult	rates	Workers of other rate	
	ing	Full-time		‡ Part- time	Full-time	
		Male F	emale	Female	Male I	Female
Shipbuilding and marine engineering						
Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370·1 370·2	150-82 132-61	101·52 ‡	42·45 ‡	81·85 77·14	‡ ‡
Vehicles Wheeled tractor		151 64	+	+	+	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	380 381	151·64 147·33	111.23	55·28	81.96	67.93
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	132.84	94.04	+ +	\$	1999
Aerospace equipment manu- facturing and repairing	383	151.68	107.95	5 54.49	79.41	\$
Locomotive and railway track equipment	384]				NO-NO	
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	128.38	93.18	3 33.52	79.76	\$
Metal goods not elsewhere	,					
specified Engineers' small tools and						
gauges Hand tools and implements	390 391	130·65 123·79	95·61 94·31		68·55 ‡	‡ ‡
Cutlery, spoons, forks and	392	159.74	104-59		±	‡
plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	132.35	96-20	45.99	\$	+ + +
Wire and wire manufacturers Cans and metal boxes	394 395	151·28 150·66	86-05 97-74		‡ ‡	++
Jewellery and precious metals	396	136-63	82.20	44.04	+	\$
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	135-60	89-29	44.20	76.07	59-19
Textiles						
Production of man-made fibres	411	166-98	103.00	47.93	86.13	‡
Spinning and doubling on	412	105.91	79.69		‡	‡
the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and		115-23	81.2			+
man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	413 414	121.28	82.6	3 44.16		53.7
Jute Rope, twine and net	415 416	118-69 108-58	88·8 76·9		‡ ‡	÷
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	121.16	73.1	1 46.47	60.37	51.3
Lace	418 419	117.64 135.58	61.8 96.5		‡ ‡	‡ ‡
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than			72.7			+
30 cm wide) Made-up textiles	422	109·36 107·05	73.0	4 41.61	İ	48.4
Textile finishing Other textile industries	423 429	128-11 144-92	88·3 89·5	7 41.89 1 43.12		+
Leather, leather goods and fu	r					
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	122.99	87.3			‡
Leather goods Fur	432 433	94·46 122·69	69·3 76·8		3 ‡ ‡	‡ ‡
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	441	95.39	73-8	7 47.99	ə ‡	48.8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	108-48	74.0	4 43.38	в ‡	53.6
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	108.72	73.5	51 38·20	0 ‡	51.6
Overalls and men's shirts,	444	106.14				50.6
underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants'	445	98.39				48.
wear etc Hats, caps and millinery	445	110.14				10
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	106-12				46-
Footwear	450	126-39	87.0	09 51.8	8 61.20	54.
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc						
Bricks, fireclay and refractor goods	461	155.76				
Pottery Glass	462 463	134-99 155-43				
Cement Abrasives and building	464	187.88		‡ ‡	+	
materials, etc not	469	151.5	0 93.	23 45.3	5 79.83	
elsewhere specified	405	101 0	0 00	20 10 0		
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	471	124.7				
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	472 473	135·1 136·8	6 99.	84 47.6	61 75·93	3
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and	474	173.3		‡ ‡		in the second
baskets Miscellaneous wood and	475	112.8				
cork manufacturers	479	125.2	5 86	89 43.3	32 ‡	
Paper, printing and publishi Paper and board Packaging products of pape	481	152-2	6 95	43 45.	39 89-4	5
Packaging products of pape board and associated		160.0	2 103	-38 50-	55 80.8	7 62
materials Manufactured stationery	482 483	162-2 158-1				. 02
Manufacturers of paper and board not elsewhere				44 15	00	
specified Printing, publishing of	484	148-3				ann ai
newspapers Printing, publishing of	485	218.0	01 115	·53 52·	56 92.5	0
periodicals	486	235.6	61 125	·63 62·	23 ‡	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	etc 489	180.		.39 54-	46 83.5	1 71

Table 5 (continued) Average weekly earnings by industry in October 1983: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Mini-	Earning	s‡(£pe	r week)		
	mum List Head-	Workers	s on adul	t rates	Workers other ra	
	ing	Full-tim	e	‡ Part- time	Full-tim	e
and the second and the second		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Other manufacturing						
industries	And the				100	
Rubber	491	145.47	90.01	44.46	69.07	+
Linoleum, plastics floor-				102 0	1. 2205	
covering, leathercloth, etc	492	144.33	87.43	- ÷.	ŧ	ŧ
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports	493	118.63	83.00	50.21	‡	‡
equipment Miscellaneous stationers'	494	113.67	85.08	42.92	‡	71.08
goods Plastics products, not	495	130.09	93.62	35.88	‡	‡
elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing	496	140.54	87.36	46.56	73-26	58.71
industries	499	114.26	80.98	36.60	‡	‡
Construction	500	140.40	78.57	27.25	76.39	\$
Gas, electricity and water						
Gas	601	172.06	99.62	51.29	91.06	‡
Electricity	602	174.79	116.88	51.21	88.61	‡
Water supply	603	153-22	+	45.58	104.32	‡
Transport and communication						
(except sea transport)	701	154.10	116-80	40.00	83.45	1
Railways	702	152.23	120.75	40.00	79.72	‡ ‡
Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	102	152.23	120.75	42.10	19.12	+
for general hire or reward	703	151.91	111.24	39.17	75.15	‡
Other read houlege	703	166.80				+
Other road haulage Port and inland water	704	100.00	+	+	+	SHOT.
transport	706	184.19	±	40.63	78.28	ALC: NO.
Air transport	707	177.60	155.36	±	125.69	‡
Other transport and				T		т
communications ¶	708/709	175.42	121.57	62.57	94.41	75.64

† ‡ ¶ See footnotes to table 6.

workers covered by returns reported to be on short-time. Nevertheless, the tables in this article in general exclude workers on short-time, apart from the final table which, as

in earlier articles, shows the effect on average weekly earnings of including those on short-time.

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises average weekly earnings in October 1983 by broad industry groups (Order of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each Order have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry (minimum list heading of the Standard Industrial Classification) by the latest available estimates of the total number of manual workers employed in these industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 5. The latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given for a few industries where the number of employees covered by returns is small. As well as showing figures for workers on adult rates, table 2 shows figures for those not on adult rates, that is apprentices, young people, and so on. Male workers not on adult rates had average weekly earnings of £78.6 in October 1983, about 53 per cent of the corresponding average for male workers on adult rates.

Weekly hours

Table 3 summarises average weekly hours in October 1983 by broad industry groups, again combining the averages for individual industries using the same estimated numbers of employees as for earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours worked to which the earnings relate, including all overtime, together with any hours not worked but for which workers were available and guaranteed payments were made by the employer. Main meal breaks and absences for which payments were not made are excluded from the figures. Also, holiday and

Table 6 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1983: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Mimi-	Hours	worked‡				Earning	gs ‡ (pence j	per hour)		
	mum List Heading	Worker	s on adult r	ates	Worker rates	rs on other	Worker	s on adult ra	ates	Worker rates	s on other
		Full-tin	ne	Part-time	Full-tin	ne	Full-tim	ie	÷ Part-time	Full-tin	ne
		Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Aining and quarrying (except coal mining) Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	102 103 104/109	49·1 47·2 42·9	++ ++ ++	*** ***	** ** **	÷	297·8 292·5 441·5		***	*****	÷
ood, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat, and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 231 229 231 232 239 240 261 262 263	47.9 48.3 46.5 44.0 46.8 51.0 43.8 44.0 47.3 48.1 47.3 48.1 47.3 48.1 45.0 43.4 42.5 40.4 44.4 44.4 44.7	37.6 41.7 39.9 38.8 39.6 41.4 39.1 37.9 37.6 \$ \$ 39.8 39.7 39.8 39.2 39.7 36.7	13.9 22.2 23.2 21.9 20.0 22.6 21.6 20.7 19.8 ‡ 23.3 17.3 20.5 18.5 19.5	* 42:0 40:3 41:2 44:7 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	40.6 37.8 39.1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	365-0 281-0 308-4 288-7 312-9 386-5 325-8 298-7 360-6 390-4 297-4 320-1 467-4 344-5 486-1 396-0	314-3 207-1 232-6 253-1 225-4 230-9 260-5 275-7 ± 252-8 298-7 233-3 272-9 397-2 \$ \$	195-5 204-4 224-7 243-4 268-9 236-3 218-3 218-3 216-7 ± 231-0 240-9 223-8 221-2 331-6 ± 221-2 331-6	165°0 219°5 176°9 201°9 176°9 178°2 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	141-5 190-1 165-0 • 148-6
hemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279	42·3 42·6 44·2 43·1 44·2 44·2 44·0 41·7 44·1 43·4	38-3 38-1 38-7 37-1 39-3 38-9 ‡ \$ 38-7	22.3 21.4 23.1 18.8 23.1 20.3 23.6 \$ 22.9	38.7 39.6 ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	39·7 ****	408·4 363·6 324·7 327·1 384·9 374·8 369·7 378·4 358·2	277.1 264.8 247.9 254.4 251.7 248.4 [‡] 274.1	247.9 253.3 241.0 218.9 242.9 250.0 257.7 \$ 253.0	239·1 201·8 ** ** 233·6 ** 244·3	165-0 ** **
letal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	311 312 313 321 322 323	40.2 44.8 43.7 44.6 43.1 41.0	37·2 39·5 38·5 38·9 38·0 37·4	17.9 20.0 21.0 21.9 21.3 18.7	38·3 40·4 39·9 41·0 39·3 ‡	*** *** *** *** ***	393.6 340.7 347.5 362.7 323.6 349.0	241.6 235.7 271.8 252.7 248.5 231.9	185·3 204·0 199·0 232·4 214·7 234·9	212·3 198·6 192·1 200·6 179·0 ‡	***

Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Metal goods not elsewhere specified **Textiles** Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear Footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass

3

Table 6 (continued)

Industry SIC 1968

Part-Full-time Fema Male Female Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified 41.6 40.8 41.3 40.8 42.3 42.2 43.1 42.9 41.6 42.7 40.9 41.9 38.7 36.8 38.1 39.2 .40.3 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349 19·0 18·2 22·3 17·8 19·6 ∓ 39·4 38·7 37·9 39·5 39·5 20·2 17·4 21·3 21·3 Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems 40.6 36.9 42.7 41.4 39·7 37·0 42·5 38·8 351 352 353 354 23.2 41.5 43.4 41.8 42.5 40.9 44.0 41.7 42.1 40.6 21 · 23 · 20 · 21 · 20 · 20 · 20 · 21 · 20 · 21 · 20 · 21 · 37.7 37.9 37.8 37.7 38.3 39.2 37.5 39.2 38.1 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers cironic computers ilo, radar and electronic capital goods ctric appliances primarily for domestic use er electrical goods 370·1 370·2 43·2 40·4 37·4 ‡ 18. Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotive and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams 380 381 382 383 383 384 385 42.7 41.1 41.7 40.3 38-6 37-8 37-9 21 21. 20.6 37.8 34.1 $\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ 37.9 37.8 37.0 38.1 39.7 37.6 37.8 38.0 letal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' smalt tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jeweilery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified 23· 20· 20· 21· 22· 20· 21· 22· 20· 21· 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399 20-22-21-22-Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted $\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ 38.7 39.2 38.1 38.8 39.6 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.1 39.7 37.9 37.8 39.2 38.7 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429 21 23 22 21 22 21 22 21 20 Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur 39·5 36·5 39·2 431 432 433 44·4 40·3 43·1 22 41.0 41.9 42.1 42.6 41.3 39.3 42.4 41.2 37.5 36.9 37.2 36.4 36.9 36.1 37.1 38.0 441 442 443 444 445 445 446 449 450 26 24 23 25 27 24 25 27 24 25 45·2 43·2 41·8 49·1 39·1 38·3 38·8 461 462 463 464 19 21 Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified 469 45.5 38.0 Timber, furniture, etc 471 472 473 474 475 479 $\begin{array}{c} 42.6 \\ 42.1 \\ 43.5 \\ 50.5 \\ 40.9 \\ 42.4 \end{array}$ 38·3 38·5 38·8 imber urniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures 37.1 Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board 40.1 45.5 481 Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc 38·5 36·2 43·0 41·0 482 483 43·7 39·6 41·0 39·3 38·1 38·1 484 485 486 489 42.2 38.6

Mimi-

mum List

Heading

Hours worked

Workers on adult rates

50 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Workers rates	on other	Workers				
	area .	workers (on adult rat		Workers of rates	on other
Full-time	gind. Ve	Full-time		Part-time	Full-time	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
41.6 39.1 38.5 37.9 39.9 38.5 40.7 \$ 39.1 38.7 38.7 37.6 38.7	*****	298.5 331.0 325.9 329.3 308.6 329.8 320.2 326.4 334.7 370.9 371.0 329.5	244.6 243.1 249.1 285.7 242.7 ± 273.7 253.1 226.2 280.9 249.1	‡ 180·4 188·4 277·9 180·9 ‡ 170·9 ‡ 203·1 177·9 250·4 ·220·5	164-5 199-2 203-8 200-8 172-9 204-0 206-9 ‡ 205-3 210-5 210-6 207-3	*****
÷ 40·8 39·2	++ ++ ++	367.6 358.1 306.6 320.3	318·3 301·7 226·6 238·1	‡ 205·3 209·0	‡ 171·3 199·3	** ** **
39·2 ‡ 38·2 39·2 ‡ 38·3 40·1 39·0	38.0 ‡ 37.9 37.8 38.3 ‡ 38.2 38.0 37.6	321.0 348.0 342.8 307.7 313.9 388.5 332.9 320.4 335.2	236.9 253.7 289.9 234.4 242.6 292.2 271.2 265.7 257.0	218·3 240·9 269·1 244·5 214·5 290·4 220·6 214·2 270·5	182·4 203·3 181·7 * 207·5 192·2 197·7	160·1 ‡ 202·4 151·2 169·8 ‡ 164·6 180·1 163·0
39·0 38·6	÷ +	349·1 328·2	271·4 ‡	224·6 \;	209·9 199·8	‡ ‡
; 38·7 ; 38·2 37·4	38.6 * *	355.1 358.5 318.6 376.4 339.3	‡ 288·2 248·8 284·8 273·3	260.8 251.1 163.1	211.8 207.9 213.0	176 <u>.0</u> ‡ ‡
39·2 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	*** *** *** 37·9	317·9 294·7 357·4 320·5 355·1 355·3 332·4 319·8	252.3 249.5 282.7 252.5 216.8 259.9 217.5 235.0	204-4 189-3 234-4 226-6 200-7 226-3 210-7 204-6	174·9 * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * *
37·9 * 40·4 * 41·5 * * * * * *	* 37 [.] 9 * 38 [.] 1 * * 38 [.] 2 * *	393.8 246.3 275.0 260.8 278.0 256.1 286.4 259.1 308.1 253.7 253.7 253.7 287.2 328.6	266.1 203.3 213.2 213.0 224.3 195.5 166.6 243.1 191.9 193.2 225.4 231.3	235.0 188.0 205.1 198.0 ‡ 167.0 196.1 \$ 209.9 186.8 185.8 185.8 199.5 206.3	227·3 * 147·0 145·5 * * * * *	** 141-7 ** 134-8 * * 126-7 * *
***	++ ++	277.0 234.4 284.7	221.1 189.9 196.1	198·3 161·3 ‡	4+ 4+ ++	** ** **
‡ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	36.5 37.9 38.2 38.1 37.6 \$ 36.9 38.7	232.7 258.9 258.2 249.2 238.2 280.3 250.3 306.8	197.0 200.7 197.6 189.9 191.1 187.0 194.2 229.2	179.1 180.8 171.3 182.4 182.7 182.4 183.3 217.1	** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	133.8 141.7 135.2 132.8 129.1 126.9 141.7
41.7 40.5 41.1	38·1 ‡	344·6 312·5 371·8 382·6	239·6 236·2 252·4 ‡	183·6 207·9 246·9 ‡	182·1 133·4 191·4 ‡	128÷3 ‡
÷ 41·5	÷	333.0	245.3	222.3	192.4	\$
40·9 40·4 40·7 42·2		292.9 320.9 314.6 343.2 276.0 295.4	266·3 286·0 257·3 219·4 232·9	167·0 191·7 223·5 222·2	168·8 179·6 186·6 196·1	
43.7	m(c)) T	334.6		223.6	204.7	12 / Ja
40.1	<u>39.0</u>	385.8	283.0	228·7 257·6	201.7	159-1
37.9	n estat. N inter	550·5 574·7	303·2 329·7	218.6 287.2 320.8	Majura ti	ni phív a
	41.6 43.9.1 38.5 40.7 39.1 38.5 40.7 39.1 38.7 37.9 38.7 37.6 38.7 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 38.3 40.1 39.0 38.6 40.4 39.2 40.4 40.4 40.7 40.5 41.1 30.2 40.2 40.1 40.2 40.2 40.1 40.2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41.6 \ddagger 298.5 39.1 \ddagger 331.0 38.5 \ddagger 325.9 37.9 $=$ 326.4 39.1 \ddagger 334.7 38.5 $=$ 37.9 39.1 \ddagger 334.7 38.7 \ddagger 306.6 39.1 \ddagger 334.7 38.7 \ddagger 302.3 37.6 \ddagger 329.5 \ddagger \ddagger 367.6 \ddagger $332.9.5$ 347.7 40.8 \ddagger 320.3 39.2 37.8 307.7 \ddagger 38.2 37.9 \ddagger 38.2 332.2 39.0 \ddagger 38.6 328.2 \ddagger 36.6 \ddagger 328.2 \ddagger 36.6 355.1 38.7 38.6 355.1 38.7 38.6 355.5 \ddagger 37.4 339.3 39.2 \ddagger 37.6 37.4	1.6 2.08.5 244.6 38.5 325.9 249.1 37.9	Alle Alle Alle Alle Alle 41.6 \ddagger 298.5 244.6 \ddagger 38.5 \ddagger 325.9 249.1 188.4 37.9 $=$ 329.3 226.7 277.9 38.5 $=$ 329.8 \ddagger 170.9 \ddagger 326.4 273.7 \ddagger 38.7 \ddagger 326.6 226.2 177.9 37.6 \ddagger 329.5 249.1 220.5 \ddagger $=$ 367.6 318.3 \ddagger $=$ 40.8 $=$ 367.6 318.3 \ddagger $=$ 40.8 $=$ 367.6 318.3 \ddagger $=$ 40.8 367.6 318.2 244.5 244.5 244.5 39.2 38.0 321.0 $226.5.7$ 214.2 220.6 39.2 38.6 322.5 271.4 224.5 286.7 244.5 $=$ 36.5	All Ising Ising Ising Ising Ising Ising Ising 41:6 \ddagger 299-5 244-6 \ddagger 164-5 39:9 \ddagger 331:0 245:7 180-9 172:9 39:7 \ddagger 320:2 \ddagger 170.9 266.9 39:7 \ddagger 320:2 \ddagger 170.9 266.9 39:7 $=$ 320:5 240.9 220:5 207.3 \ddagger 367.6 316.3 \ddagger \ddagger 40.8 39:2 \ddagger 367.7 234.9 220.5 209.0 199.3 39:2 37.6 307.7 234.4 244.5 181.7 $=$ 38:3 38:2 332.2 257.0 214.2 197.9 205.2 39:0 37.6 335.2 257.0 214.2 197.9 20.9 38:6 $=$ 38:6.5 28:2 260.6 211.6 33.9 39:0 <td< td=""></td<>

51

Table 6 (continued) Earnings ‡ (pence per hour) Hours worked: Mimi Industry SIC 1968 mum List Workers on adult rates Workers on other rates Workers on adult rates Workers on other rates Part-time Full-time Part-time Full-time Full-time **Full-time** Male Male Female Male Female Female Female Male Female Female Other manufacturing industries 343-9 307-1 284-5 272-6 318-8 320-1 274-0 235.0 221.3 215.0 222.1 242.5 225.2 208.7 176.2 42·3 47·0 41·7 41·7 40·8 43·9 41·7 38·3 39·5 38·6 38·3 38·6 38·8 38·8 21.2 39.2 209.7 491 492 493 494 495 495 496 499 inoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc 221.2 194.2 184.0 208.8 162.7 22.7 22.1 19.5 22.3 22.5 -Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products, not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 186.6 38.1 152.5 180-4 40.6 38.5 Construction 187.2 43.6 39.2 15.3 40.8 322.0 200.4 178.1 500 Gas, electricity and water 263·0 281·4 259·0 424-8 434-8 361-4 236·5 230·2 264·8 601 602 603 40.5 40.2 42.4 19.5 18.2 17.6 283·8 324·7 35·1 36·0 Electricity Water supply Transport and communication (except sea transport) 334·3 337·5 291·6 347·5 412·1 413·0 387·2 272·3 293·1 252·2 153·8 199·0 192·0 220·2 206·5 165·2 701 702 703 704 706 707 46.1 45.1 52.1 48.0 44.7 26.0 21.2 20.4 37·9 38·6 45·5 42·9 41·2 44·1 Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Port and inland water transport 39·5 40·2 39·6 213.8 198-2 312-7 238-4 19.0 39·8 42·0 390·4 289·5 707 43·0 708/709 45·3 183.1 41.3 255.4 24.5 Air transport Other transport and communications¶

Figures from previous years surveys are given in table 5-4 of *Employment Gazette*.
 Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.
 In general, figures are not published where an average is based on returns from less than five establishments or less than 200 employees.
 Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including some returns for storage.

sickness absence is excluded unless the corresponding holiday and sickness pay cannot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Average hours worked by workers on adult rates increased significantly between October 1982 and October 1983. For males in manufacturing, average weekly hours increased from 42.0 to 42.6, and in major production and transport industries they increased from 42.9 to 43.3. For females the increases were smaller, from 37.8 to 38.1 hours in manufacturing and from 38.0 to 38.2 hours in major production and transport industries.

Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings for each broad industry group, obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by the corresponding weekly hours. The figures will not correspond with the basic hourly rate as they include the effects of overtime working, bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Regional analyses

As in previous surveys, regional analyses of earnings and hours for males and females on adult rates have been prepared. The details for October 1983 are available on request and may be obtained from Statistics A4, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford. The analyses are in the same format as tables 8 to 13 in the article on the October 1981 survey published in Employment Gazette, March 1982 pages 129-131. Figures have been prepared for the standard regions of the UK for each broad industry group.

Technical note

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

subjects are covered in the New Earnings Survey, the latest report of which relates to April 1983.

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

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

"Relative pay and employment of young people" (June 1983)

Industries covered

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

Some information is supplied by the National Coal Board about the earnings of its manual employees, although it is not on a comparable basis to that obtained from the main survey. This information, which also relates to October 1983 is published in Employment Topics later in this issue of Employment Gazette.

Information on the earnings of agricultural workers is obtained by the agricultural departments, and figures up to September 1983 are also published in Employment Topics this month

Firms covered

The results of the survey are based on returns made on a voluntary basis by about 13,600 establishments, employing just under three million manual workers, about 90 per cent of those approached.

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

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

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

Workers covered

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

Apprentices and employees in the Young Workers Scheme and Youth Training Scheme are included. However, trainees in the Youth Training Scheme, ie those solely in receipt of the Government allowance, are not included.

Definition of earnings

As in all surveys since 1980, the current survey distinguishes vorkers on other rates, irrespective of age. Total gross earnings for the week which included October 5	S
983 are reported, inclusive of:	as
supplements,	W
overtime payments,	h
shift premium payments,	-
bonuses,	e
incentive payments and	g

- Heat of including firms reporting short-time working

ndustry group SIC 1968	SIC Order	Establishments short-time worki		Average earn reporting in s	nings (£ per week) survey, including t	of workers in all e hose working sho	stablishments ort-time
		As percentage	Number em-	Workers on a	dult rates	Workers on	other rates
		of all establish- ments in survey		Full-time	and agreement	Full-time	printikk an en state
			percentage of all employees in survey	Male	Female	Male	Female
the second se		1.7	0.2	148.45	99.47	74.74	64.00
ood, drink and tobacco	ïv	a final and the second state from	-	196.68	108.61	96.41	
coal and petroleum products		1.0	0.2	163-42	101-06	92.12	65.18
chemicals and allied industries	V	8.8	1.8	153.37	95.84	78.78	58.65
Aetal manufacture	VI		2.5	139.51	98.66	78.91	64.15
Aechanical engineering	VII	4.4	2.3	109-01	30:00		and constrained a loss
	VIII	1.2	0.1	133-83	97.61	76.87	59.45
nstrument engineering		2.2	0.5	138.33	97.54	75.45	63.91
lectrical engineering	IX	2.7	00	148.54	99.86	81.23	ź
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X			146.11	108.34	80.53	67.50
/ehicles	XI	4.9	1.2	136.63	91.14	74.15	58.71
Metal goods n.e.s.	XII	3.6	0.7	130.03	91.14	74.13	00 / 1
the second provides for the second states of the	XIII	7.5	1.2	126.04	77.26	65.11	51.36
Textiles	XIV	11.0	2.3	114.07	73.50	54.28	46.97
eather, leather goods and fur			2.3	112.97	73.00	57.75	50.66
Clothing and footwear	XV	12.0		154.21	92.47	76.58	50.84
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	2.2	0.6			72.39	61.67
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	2.4	0.6	135.10	99.31	12.39	01.07
	NV/III	10	0.1	183-23	111.59	85.91	69.87
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	1·9 4·7	0.8	137.92	86.46	70.71	60.24
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	4.1	0.0	137.92	00.40	1011	00 - 1
au de la destadución		4.1	0.9	146.79	90.01	77.52	57.54
All manufacturing industries		and the state of the state	and the state of the				
Mining and quarrying (except coal)				150.14	÷	86.88	*
	ХX	1.6	0.1	140.36	78.57	76.36	+
Construction	XXI	0.6		169.11	111.77	90.59	+
Gas, electricity and water	AAI	0.0		100 11			
Transport and communication (except sea		0.0		162.44	123.19	88.39	75.96
transport)	XXII	0.3		102.44	123.19	00.00	
All industries covered		3.2	0.6	148.84	90.90	78.48	57.62

± See footnotes to table 6.

New Earnings Survey, 1983

Essential reading for all concerned with earnings, hours of work etc., in Great Britain. Published in six separate parts, price £7.50 each.

To HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH: please find enclosed £45, a subscription, including postage for all six parts of New Earnings Survey.

other additional types of payment.

Gross earnings were before deduction of PAYE tax payments, national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly-for example those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly-where the amount of the current bonus period was taken into account. No deduction was made from the gross earnings of employees under the Young Workers Scheme and Youth Training Scheme in respect of amounts receivable from central government.

Short-time working

In the 1983 survey (as in the two previous surveys) firms were sked to identify separately the numbers, earnings and hours of vorkers on short-time, ie working less than their normal basic ours, during the survey period.

The following table shows the effect on average weekly arnings of including workers on short-time, which was in eneral negligible, given the low level of short-time working.

Subscription form

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	• •																		

Human values in working life

British attitudes to work and to employment issues have been undergoing a number of changes. They also differ significantly from the attitudes held in other parts of the world. In a number of recent surveys* Work and Society (the UK arm of the Jobs in the '80s programme operating under the auspices of the Aspen Institute) investigated just what these attitudes are, how they affect one another and how widely they are held.**

The disparity shown in the Work and Society surveys between what British workers expect from their jobs and what they actually get from them reveals them to be potentially one of the world's most discontented workforces. And, although as far as Great Britain is concerned, the surveys' findings are relevant only for the middle and lower white collar and the skilled blue collar sectors, they also came up with another disturbing finding: that Britons appear to have a very weak work ethic.

As part of the surveys, interviewees in six countries— Great Britain, Israel, Japan, Sweden, the USA[†] and West Germany—were presented with four statements and asked which of these best represented their own feelings about work:

- "Work is a business transaction. The more I get paid the more I do, the less I get paid the less I do."
- "Working for a living is one of life's unpleasant necessities. I would not work if I didn't have to."
- "I find my work interesting but I don't let it interfere with the rest of my life."
- "I have an inner need to do the best I can regardless of pay."

The first two statements were interpreted as representing a weak work ethic, the third a moderate one and the fourth a strong work ethic.

Sample size

The samples in the six countries were small but in Israel, Japan and the USA at least 50 per cent expressed a strong work ethic; Sweden was close behind at 45 per cent; and Great Britain was by far the lowest at around one-sixth. Conversely Great Britain had the highest proportion expressing a weak work ethic—just under a third.

In all the countries surveyed the authors found from their evidence that the strongest work ethic appeared among those whose main reason for working was neither mere sustenance nor the achievement of material success but rather that of "expressive success": the emphasis being on inner growth—how they felt about it—rather than on external signs of wealth—what they could show for it.

Nevertheless only just over a quarter of the British

54 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

sample who both said they were working primarily for expressive values and that they were actually achieving the sort of success they were seeking, could be deemed to have a strong work ethic. This compared with a range of 46–84 per cent for the same category in the other five

* Work and human values: An international report on jobs in the 1980s and 1990s (September 1983) published by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, price £4.50.

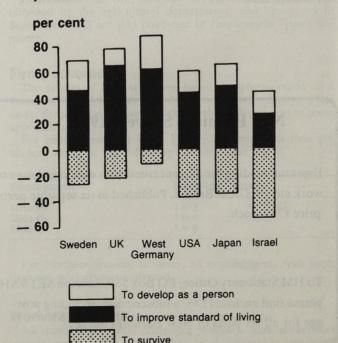
British public attitudes to future work issues and An analysis of British work values both by Paul Sparrow, price £3 each.

All the above may be obtained from Mr John Wadey, Work and Society, c/o National Westminster Bank PLC, Webb House, 210 Pentonville Road, London NI 97T (cheques to be made payable to "The Rank Xerox Trust—Work and Society Account").

Account"). ** The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Department of Employment. Information, advice and assistance in respect of improvement in the quality of working life and coping with change is available from the Work Research Unit, Department of Employment, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1 9NF. Tel: 01-213 4434.

 \pm 74 per cent of the USA interviewees were part-timers and can therefore be expected to have a rather different outlook from the American "norm". Only 25 per cent of the UK sample consisted of part-time workers.

Do you mostly work to make a living and survive, to improve your standard of living and advance or to develop yourself as a person?



countries. But it was notable too that the proportion of the British sample choosing expressive values as their main reason for working was far lower than in the other countries.

Most Britons in the categories mentioned earlier appear to be working to achieve material success—not just to survive but to improve their standard of living (see chart). However, fewer than one-third of these felt that they were achieving their goal.

One reason for this poor showing may be the comparatively high number of "bad jobs" found in Great Britain by the survey. A "bad job" was defined as one that has low pay, little job security, little chance for advancement, and where workers are ashamed of the place where they work. This is precisely the kind of job least likely to attract commitment.

Subjective assessments

Such assessments of jobs are necessarily very subjective because they are identified *via* the perception of the jobholders themselves and thus biased by their expectations. The highest percentage of bad jobs were found in West Germany and Great Britain (21 and 22 per cent respectively) while Israel and the USA had the lowest (6 and 9 per cent). If this is a true reflection of job satisfaction levels in Great Britain, it makes it particularly important that detailed attention should be paid by employers, unions, employees and government to ensuring that a reasonable proportion of jobholders can potentially regard their work as interesting, challenging or rewarding. The job itself would have to be improved before a dissatisfied worker is likely to be transformed into a committed one.

Yet, in Japan, where "bad jobs" were only slightly rarer than in Great Britain (17 per cent) the work ethic was much stronger (50 per cent had a strong work ethic). But it is important to take into account the apparently changing nature of Japanese society: more than half the jobholders aged 29 or under said they were primarily committed to themselves rather than to their employer. By contrast, only one in five older workers (over 55) shared this view.

Japan may be witnessing the beginning of a breaking away from such strong attachments to the workplace and a return to the home—a movement away from working to the maximum possible level in favour of one closer to the minimum acceptable level. In the future, the authors expect to see a growing Europeanisation of Japanese work values, with a concomitant reduction in the strength of the work ethic.

The British team of researchers also found evidence to strengthen its opinion about the need to encourage self-employment and entrepreneurship in the UK, though the factors that made this policy attractive in the British context did not necessarily hold for all the other countries. Entrepreneurship, they believe, is less well accepted in Europe (particularly in the UK) than in the USA, where the tradition of the entrepreneur has always been strong and the acceptance of risk is greater.

Historical differences

Some of these differences between British work values and those of the other countries studied in the surveys may in part be historical, according to Mr Michael Shanks, then programme director of Work and Society. One important aspect of industrial life that is beginning to impinge on many people's working environment is the introduction of new information technology. But there are striking differences in opinion towards this form of innovation within industry itself. This emerged clearly in two other surveys undertaken in the UK during 1981 and 1982**. More men than women thought new information technology would lead to an increase in unemployment (40 per cent as opposed to 29 per cent); and more people in social classes A and B compared with classes D and E foresaw such an increase (42 per cent as opposed to 29 per cent).

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The USA, West Germany and Sweden in particular, he pointed out, have for long had a puritan/protestant style work ethic—something that has not played such a prevailing role in British culture. The former countries, he believed, have all suffered a comparative decline in work ethic but the position in Great Britain is far more complicated, as it was weaker to begin with. However, he was keen to emphasise that though it is weak, the work ethic in Great Britain is far from dead. One of its principal ailments, he felt, is that British management has perhaps not yet fully taken on board what it is that British workers now expect.*

This was something that has also been mentioned, albeit in a wider context, by Mr Pehr Gyllenhammar, chairman of Volvo and vice-chairman of the Aspen Institute. "It is rather surprising," he remarked, "that people representing democracies with constitutions protecting individual freedom and human rights have to go to Japan—which had its constitution and democracy forced upon it by the Allies-to find out how to treat people. It seems to me that here we are up for a cultural shock. We have been defeated because we have not applied the principles that we have formally honoured for hundreds of years-or more-in the oldest democracies. And there again I think that we have one crucial aspect of this problem-and one of the solutions: that we have to deal with people differently, on their own terms. We have to try to understand them and to pay consideration to them and not only deal with them in terms of systems.'

Information technology

The same kind of disparity emerged when people were asked whether the new technology was likely to lead to a shorter working week.

Overall, two-thirds of the sample surveyed in November 1982 felt that these advances were essential for the country's future prosperity; and the same proportion believed that, on balance, the changes likely to come about as a result of information technology would be for the better.

Mr Shanks believed that managers could and should take advantage of this match between the changing requirements of technology and the changing aspirations of working people. It is, he said, a unique chance to improve job satisfaction and productivity at the same time.

Attitudes towards unemployment were researched in another series of MORI Polls in the UK, in 1980 and 1981. The majority of respondents (59 per cent) disagreed with the statement that most unemployed people could get a

(continued on page 64)

* Employment Gazette regrets to learn that Mr Michael Shanks died in January. ** MORI Polls conducted in December 1981 and November 1982 in Great Britain.

Labour force outlook for Great Britain

Continued growth in the population is expected to lead to a rise of three-guarters of a million in the civilian labour force between 1981 and 1991. Virtually all of this growth is projected to occur before 1988 after which both the population of working age and the labour force will remain roughly stable. The number of women in the labour force is projected to grow by around half a million; that is by about twice as much as the growth in the male labour force.

The civilian labour force comprises people aged 16 or over with jobs, other than those in HM Forces, together with all those in the same age group who are seeking work, whether or not they claim benefits. In the past all students in full-time education have been excluded from the labour force even though some students take or seek jobs. The civilian labour force is now defined to include those students who have or are seeking jobs; this amended definition is in line with revised international definitions and provides a more complete coverage of those wishing directly to participate in the country's economic activity. The total labour force (the civilian labour force plus those in HM Forces) is broadly similar in concept to the working population series published regularly in the Employment Gazette but there are nevertheless numerous small differences in definition and coverage between the two series. For example, some persons with two jobs as employees will be counted twice in the working population but once in the labour force: while persons seeking work but not claiming benefits are in the labour force but are not covered by the working population figures. These differences can lead the two series to change in rather different ways in the short term.

Table 1 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force

		Civilian la	abour force:	thousand	Change sinc in civilian lal male and fen	
		Male	Female	Male and female	Thousand	Per cent
June	1971	15,548	9,320	24,868		and a
June	1972	15,499	9,427	24,926	+58	+0.2
	1973	15,503	9,593	25,096	+170	+0.7
	1974	15,479	9,734	25,213	+117	+0.5
	1975	15,500	9,843	25,343	+130	+0.5
	1976	15,457	9,997	25,454	+111	+0.4
	1977	15,556	10,299	25,855	+401	+1.6
	1978	15,522	10,315	25,837	-2.20 0.27.00	-0.1
	1979	15,532	10,338	25,870	+33	+0.1
	1980	15,553	10,417	25,970	+100	+0.4
	1981	15,627	10,523	26,150	+180	+0.7
	1982	15,638	10,512	26,150	0	0.0
	1983	15,701	10,582	26,283	+133	+0.5
	1984	15,757	10,687	26,444	+161	+0.6
	1985	15,775	10,790	26,565	+121	+0.5
	1986	15,804	10,881	26,684	+119	+0.4
	1987	15,842	10,953	26,795	+111	+0.4
	1988	15.867	10,999	26,865	+70	+0.3
	1989	15.874	11,028	26,902	+37	+0.1
	1990	15,860	11,042	26,901	-1	-0.0
	1991	15,834	11,045	26,879	-22	-0.1
DE.	Average	annual cha	anges in civ	ilian labour f	orce: male and	
			A Market		Thousand	Per cent
	1971-77	Section St.	She and		+165	+0.7
	1977-81				+74	+0.3
	1981-88				+102	+0.4
	1988-91				+5	+0.0

FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Those people coming within the boundary of the labour force are also described as being "economically active", and the term "economic activity rate" (or simply "activity rate") is used to describe the proportion of the population who are in the labour force. Projections of the labour force are produced by multiplying together projections of the population and of activity rates. As activity rates for different age/sex groups differ substantially in level and show different trends, the numbers of people in the labour force have been projected separately for each of 17 age/sex groups.

The latest available estimates of the labour force relate to 1981, and are based on data from the 1981 Labour Force Survey and the 1981 Census of Population. The projections presented in this article for years after 1981 are based on the Government Actuary's 1981-based projections of home population* and the projected activity rates described below.

The labour force estimates (for 1971 to 1981) and projections (for 1982 to 1991) presented here replace those previously published in the April 1981¹ and February 1983² editions of *Employment Gazette*. Differences of definition and measurement method between the present estimates and projections and those previously published are described in Appendix 2 on page 63. Regional labour force estimates and projections, consistent with the national figures presented here, will be published shortly.

Main results

Labour force trends

The estimates and projections are summarised in table 1 and presented in more detail in table 3.

While there was considerable variation from year to year, including a surge between 1976 and 1977 resulting from a change in school leaving regulations and a check in the rate of growth between mid-1977 and mid-1979, the labour force grew at an average rate of about 130,000 (1/2 per cent) a year through the 1970s. Between 1980 and 1987 the average rate of increase is projected at about 120,000 a year though there are again variations from year to year; in particular it is thought that the labour force remained stable between mid-1981 and 1982. An increase of 70,000 is projected to occur between 1987 and 1988 and thereafter the labour force is projected to remain relatively stable.

* Adjusted slightly to be more consistent with the latest estimates of the mid-1981 home population

Table 2 Components	of	change	in	the	civilian	labour	force
Great Britain							1917.53

ALLS SPECIFICATION OF	1971-77	angelst a	at inter set	1977-81			1981-88			1988-91		
	Popula- tion effect*	Activity rate effect†	Change in labou force	Popula- rtion effect*	Activity rate effect†	Change in labou force		Activity rate effect†	Change in labou force		Activity rate effect†	Change in labour force
Total civilian labour force	292.2	694.8	987·0	576.2	-281.2	295.0	857.4	-141.4	716.0	79.3	-65.3	14.0
of which Male Female	246·3 45·9	-238·3 933·1	8·0 979·0	317·8 258·4	-246·8 -34·4	71.0 224.0	523·9 333·5	-283·9 142·5	240∙0 476∙0	72·8 6·5	-104·8 39·5	-32·0 46·0

The change in the labour force that would have occurred if the activity rate in each age gro The residential change—total change *less* the change due to the population effect. See footnote to table 3.

Table 3 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force° 1971-91 by age and sex **Great Britain**

Age*	1971†	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Male 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70+ All	1,050 1,828 3,249 3,067 3,132 1,469 1,219 360 174 15,548	1,019 1,720 3,392 3,056 3,156 1,422 1,215 351 168 15,499	1,021 1,671 3,487 3,058 3,205 1,345 1,212 343 161 15,503	995 1,661 3,555 3,055 3,244 1,276 1,206 333 154 15,479	1,037 1,642 3,614 3,049 3,169 1,323 1,198 322 146 15,500	1,048 1,639 3,689 3,021 3,105 1,365 1,150 298 142 15,457	1,174 1,646 3,749 3,024 3,051 1,410 1,088 275 139 15,556	1,208 1,668 3,760 3,059 3,002 1,462 992 243 128 15,522	1,258 1,702 3,763 3,116 2,954 1,504 908 210 117 15,532	1,293 1,735 3,759 3,156 2,918 1,437 922 207 126 15,553	1,371 1.772 3,747 3,186 2,890 1,392 933 202 134 15,627
Female 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65+ All	938 1,239 1,523 1,883 2,104 869 482 282 9,320	921 1,201 1,630 1,924 2,152 849 480 270 9,427	922 1,164 1,761 1,968 2,232 810 478 258 9,593	858 1,188 1,868 2,035 2,288 775 477 245 9,734	940 1,181 1,926 2,045 2,237 809 474 231 9,843	958 1,205 2,049 2,065 2,192 868 438 222 9,997	1,093 1,242 2,163 2,105 2,156 930 397 213 10,299	1,130 1,267 2,174 2,132 2,127 946 349 190 10,315	1,170 1,300 2,174 2,171 2,098 954 305 166 10,338	1,187 1,344 2,177 2,200 2,091 911 329 178 10,417	1,223 1,386 2,176 2,229 2,090 877 354 188 10,523
Male a 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60-64 65+	nd Fema 1,988 3,067 4,772 4,950 5,236 2,338 1,701 816	le 1,940 2,921 5,022 4,980 5,308 2,271 1,695 789	1,943 2,835 5,248 5,026 5,437 2,155 1,690 762	1,853 2,849 5,423 5,090 5,532 2,051 1,683 732	1,977 2,823 5,540 5,094 5,406 2,132 1,672 699	2,006 2,844 5,738 5,086 5,297 2,233 1,588 662	2,267 2,888 5,912 5,129 5,207 2,340 1,485 627	2,338 2,935 5,934 5,191 5,129 2,408 1,341 561	• 2,428 3,002 5,937 5,287 5,052 2,458 1,213 493	2,480 3,079 5,936 5,356 5,009 2,348 1,251 511	2,594 3,158 5,923 5,415 4,980 2,269 1,287 524
All	24.868	24,926	25,096	25,213	25,343	25,454	25,855	25,837	25,870	25,970	26,150

Components may not sum to the all ages totals because of rounding.

The civilian labour force is now defined to include those students who are economically active. Aged 16 and over at June each year. 1971 estimates for females have been adjusted for the undercounting in female economic activity in the Census of Population—see the article published in the February 1983 edition of Employment Gazette for further details.

Movements in the labour force during the second half of the 1970s and early 1980s have been dominated by two opposing tendencies: rapid increases in the population of working age tending to increase the size of the labour force while falling activity rates among men, reflecting factors such as increasing early retirement and a lessening tendency for men to continue working after retirement age, tended to reduce it. Between 1977 and 1981, the male civilian labour force remained roughly constant, at about 15¹/₂ million. The rising trend in female activity rates that had been observed since the war did not continue beyond 1977 and, in consequence, the increase in the female labour force between 1977 and 1981 was slight (about 200,000), in comparison with the large increases seen earlier in the 1970s.

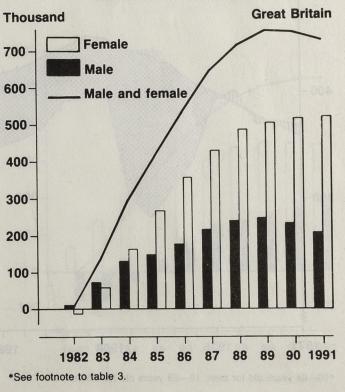
Demographic pressures will continue to work in the direction of increasing the labour force for the majority of the 1980s. Between 1981 and 1988 the population of working age will rise by just under a million*. The extent to which these demographic pressures are reflected in changes in the size of the labour force will depend on the direction and scale of changes in activity rates. Projections of activity rates must necessarily be speculative, especially following a period of rising unemployment where the lack of demand for labour has to some extent depressed activity rates. A view must be taken first of the nature and scale of the influence of economic conditions on activity rates and second of how these conditions may change in the future. For the purposes of the projections, the Thousand

Thousand

1991 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1,053 1,898 4,134 3,626 2,998 1,182 794 100 49 1,132 1,557 2,207 2,564 2,077 812 350 183 1,174 1,507 2,119 2,430 2,078 827 374 178 1,154 1,540 2,158 2,497 2,080 820 360 181 1,208 1,418 2,114 2,309 2,076 854 354 179 1,193 1,458 2,100 2,371 2,075 838 369 178 10,582 10.687 10.790 10.881 2,568 3,243 5,767 5,625 4,953 2,209 1,315 469 2,461 3,533 5,812 6,022 4,930 2,107 1,290 410 2,413 3,570 5,917 6,151 4,903 2,082 1,247 401 2,367 3,574 6,049 6,226 4,922 2,056 1,209 392 2,312 3,532 6,172 6,265 5,000 2,023 1,180 381 2,223 3,473 6,312 6,290 5,087 1,992 1,157 368 2,548 3,338 5,717 5,776 4,947 2,165 1,353 440 2,508 3,446 5,743 5,897 4,943 2,132 1,357 418 3,391 6,463 6,315 5,160 1,963 3,343 6,572 6,310 5,268 1,945 26,150 26,283 26,444 26,565 26,684 26,795 26,865 26,902 26,901 26,879

Chart 1

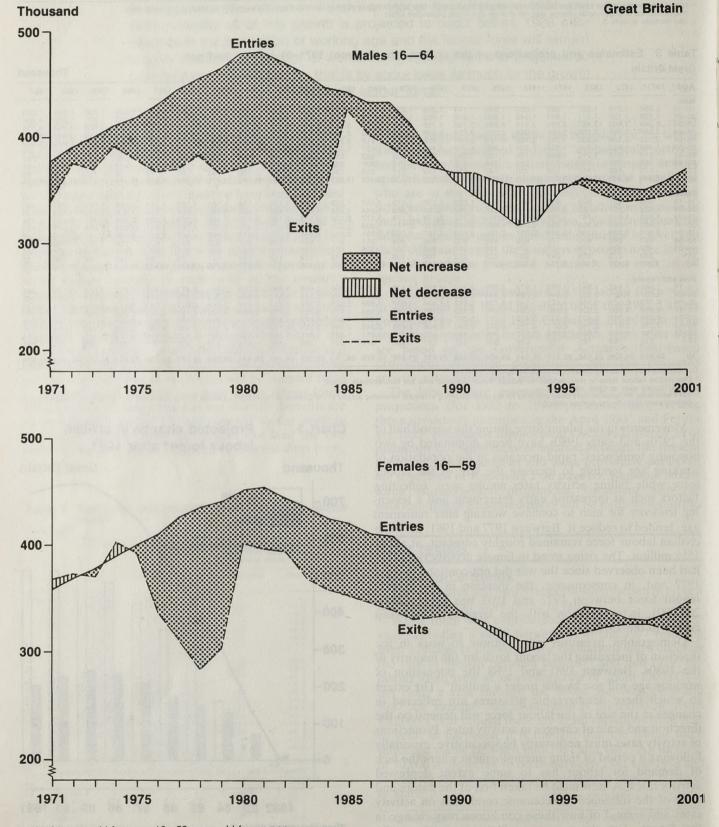
Projected change in civilian labour force* after 1981



economy has been assumed to follow the course indicated in the PES assumptions published in "The Government's Expenditure Plans 1983-4 to 1985-6" (Cmnd 8789). Under these assumptions, claimant unemployment after 1983 will remain stable to the end of the PES period at around 3.1 million, very slightly higher than the 1983 level (three million). The same level of unemployment has been assumed for the remainder of the projection period

Chart 2

after 1986. Thses are merely working assumptions; different assumptions would lead to different projections of the future size of the labour force. This sensitivity of the projection to the assumed levels of unemployment is discussed later in the article; in broad terms a change of 100,000 in the assumed number unemployed would lead to a change of 35,000 to 40,000-in the opposite direction-in the projected labour force.



Entries to and exits from the population of working age* 1971-2001

*16-64 years old for men; 16-59 years old for women

FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

With these working assumptions, the civilian labour force is projected to grow by over 700,000 between 1981 and 1988-see chart 1. Although further falls in male activity rates are expected to continue to offset the population growth, the male labour force is nevertheless projected to grow by some 240,000 between 1981 and 1988, in contrast to its previous stability. For women, the outlook is for fairly substantial increases in the labour force (480,000 between 1981 and 1988) as female activity rates are projected to resume their upward trend after 1982

The picture after 1988, however, is somewhat different as the population of working age ceases to grow and the labour force is projected to be relatively stable at around 26.9 million between 1988 and 1991. The demographic and activity rate trends that lie behind these projections are discussed in the next sections of this article.

Demographic trends

The demographic factors influencing the labour force are illustrated in chart 2. The low birth-rate during the First World War has caused the number of men reaching retirement age to be lower in the last few years. The post-war baby boom will cause a temporary increase in the number of men reaching retirement age in 1985, followed by a gradual decline, reflecting the reduction in birth-rates after 1920. The same pattern can be observed for females, but five years earlier because of the lower retirement age: thus the rate for female retirement reached its peak in 1980 and has been declining since.

At the same time, the numbers entering the population of working age are affected by the very high birth-rates in the 1960s. Although the number reaching school leaving age reached its peak in 1980-81, entries will continue to exceed exits, for both men and women, throughout the 1980s. This will lead to substantial increases in the population of working age up to 1988, but from then until the end of the century it will remain roughly stable, with small declines in the first half of the 1990s being balanced by subsequent small increases.

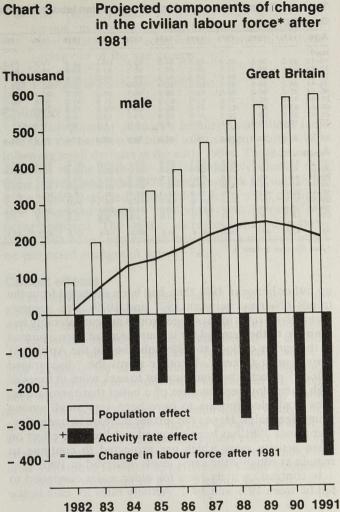
In the absence of any changes in activity rates the population growth between 1981 and 1988 would produce an increase of 1/2 million in the male labour force and 330,000 in the female labour force. As can be seen from chart 3 and table 2, these upward demographic pressures outweigh the tendency of projected changes in activity rates, which are discussed in the following paragraphs, to reduce the size of the labour force.

Activity rate trends

The projections show the all ages male activity rate continuing to fall throughout the 1980s although at a slower rate than in the 1970s. The rate for females remains relatively level in the early 1980s-reflecting the tendency of increasing unemployment to moderate the upward trend-and then, on the working assumption that unemployment levels remain stable after 1984, resumes an upward trend. These projected activity rates are shown in chart 4. These trends in overall activity rates reflect a combination of rather differing projected changes for the activity rates in individual age groups, which are presented in table 4 and chart 5, and discussed in more detail below.

Male activity rates

In spite of continued increases in unemployment, activity rates for men in the prime age groups (20-54) held



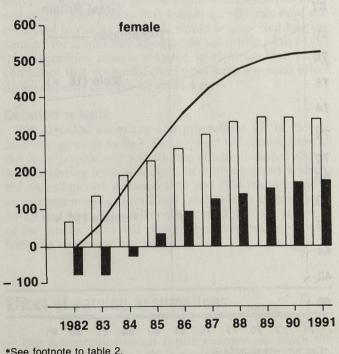
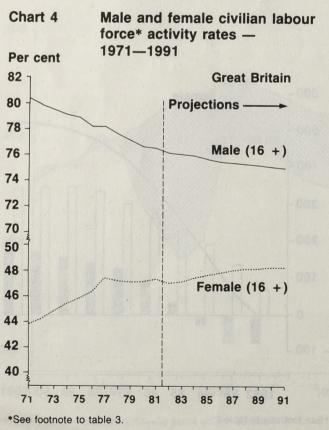


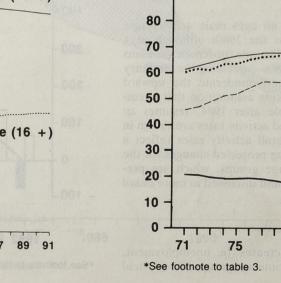
Table 4 Estimates and projections of civilian labour force[®] activity rates 1971–91 by age and sex

Grea	t Brita	In																		and the second	Per cen
Age	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Male	T TOPP			A NEWLAN							192	12242	Sad Chill	0101202	C. R. D. B. B.	2	170103	10703	anter anter	CONTRACTOR OF	Tratal
16-19	69.2	66.5	65.9	63.3	64.2	63-3	69.1	69.3	70.2	70.2	72.9	72.0	71.8	71.9	71.8	71.7	71.5	71.3	71.2	71.1	70.6
20-24	87.1	86.1	85.9	86.2	86.1	85.5	84.6	84.6	85.0	84.5	84.3	84.5	84.9	85.4	85.9	86.1	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.7	85.6
25-34 35-44	94·6 96·2	94·7 96·2	94·8 96·3	94·9 96·3	94-9 96-4	95·1 96·4	95.6	95.5	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.4	95.4
45-54	95.7	95.8	96.0	96.1	96.4	96.4	96-5 96-0	96·4 95·7	96·3 95·4	96·1 95·1	95·9 94·8	95·9 94·7	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	96.0	96.0	95.9
55-59	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	91.3	90.8	90.1	89.4	89.0	94·7 88·6	94·7 88·2	94·7 87·8	94·7 87·5	94·7 87·1	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7
60-64	82.9	82.7	82.6	82.4	82.3	80.4	78.5	75.8	73.0	71.2	69.4	68.4	66.9	65-4	64.0	63.3	62.6	86·7 61·9	86·3 61·2	86-0 60-5	85·6 59·8
65-69	30.4	29.3	28.2	27.0	25.9	23.9	22.0	19.4	16.8	16-6	16.4	15.0	14.0	13.1	12.2	11.4	10.7	10.0	9.3	8.7	8.1
70+	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.5	6.8	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.2
AII	80.4	79·9	79.5	79·1	78.9	78·2	78·2	77.6	77.1	76-6	76.5	76.1	76.0	75.9	75.6	75.4	75.3	75.2	75-1	75.0	74.9
Female																	-				
16-19	64.4	62.8	62.2	57.1	60.8	60.4	66.9	67.2	67.9	67.2	68.1	67.2	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	65.7
20-24	60.1	61.3	61.2	63.4	63.8	65.0	66.2	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.7	67.6	68.0	68.8	69.0	69.4	69.3	68.7	68.4	68.2	68.0
25-34	45.5	46.7	48.9	51.0	51.8	54.0	56.3	56.3	56.2	56.2	56.2	55.7	55.8	56.2	56.8	57.2	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4
35-44	59·6 62·0	61.4	63.0	65.4	66.1	67.4	68.6	68·5	68.5	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.4	67.6	68.2	68.8	69.2	69.5	69.9	70.3	70.6
45-54	50.9	63·2 51·1	64·8 51·4	65·9 51·9	66·3 52·4	66·5 54·3	66·7 56·1	66·8 55·0	67·0 53·8	67·6 53·6	68.1	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.9	69.3	69.9	70.3	70.6	70.9	71.1
60-64	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.6	26.9	25.1	23.3	21.5	22.4	53-4 23-3	53-4 22-4	53·4 22·4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4
65+	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	22·4 3·6	22·4 3·6	22·4 3·6	22·4 3·6	22·4 3·6	22·4 3·6	22·4 3·6	22·4 3·6
All	43.8	44-2	44.8	45.4	45.8	46-3	47.4	47.2	47.1	47.1	47.3	47.0	47.1	47.4	47.6	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	48-2	48.2

up rather better in 1981 than had been expected from the trends observed between 1977 and 1979. This suggests that activity rates in these age groups are considerably less sensitive to the demand for labour than had been assumed in the earlier outlook to 1986 published in the April 1981 *Employment Gazette*¹. In other words the "discouraged worker" effect—the tendency not to seek work in times of high unemployment because of a belief that there are no jobs available—appears to have been very small among prime age males. Hence the further increase in unemployment since 1981 has been assumed to have little effect on these activity rates which are projected to continue to remain at roughly the same levels observed in 1981.

In contrast, activity rates for older males continued to fall between 1979 and 1981. Activity rates for men in the





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Projectionsmale 100 20-54 90 55-59 80 70 60 -60-64 50 -40 30 20 . 10 65 + 0 71 75 81 86 91 100 female **Projections**-90 35-54 20-24 25-34 55 +

81

86

91

1971-1991.

Per cent

pre-retirement age group (60-64) have fallen steeply during the second half of the 1970s; by 13 percentage points between 1975 and 1981, mainly owing to early retirement. Reasons for this rapid growth in early retirement are not entirely clear though it in part reflects increased take up of early retirement under the Job Release Scheme (JRS); between 1977 and 1981 the numbers of men on JRS increased from 10,000 to 50,000, accounting for roughly one-third of the estimated 120,000 men aged 60-64 removed from the labour force by the decline in economic activity rates. Some of the decline in activity rates may have resulted from a "shake-out" of men who. perhaps for reasons of ill-health or disability, are less able to find work in a period of economic constraint. The increasing availability of occupational pensions is likely also to have been an important factor. Although many of the factors underlying the recent trends to early retirement may be related to a need to shed labour in a period when demand for labour is low, the trends in activity rates for older men do not show any clear link with changes in the level of unemployment. Recent increases in early retirement may have been influenced by factors such as manpower planning when the numbers of men reaching state retirement age are at unusually low levels. If this is the case, the trend to early retirement may be expected to slacken after the "retirement bulge" in the mid-1980s when men born in the post World War I "baby boom" reach state retirement age. However, the indications are that the pressure on the labour market will remain high-continuing to encourage some movement to early retirement.

The projected outlook for older men is for continuing falls in activity rates though with the rate of reduction after 1981 rather less marked than that seen in the late 1970s. For men aged 60–64, a further slowing of the trend is projected after the "retirement bulge" in 1985. For men aged over 65 the decline in activity rates is projected to moderate towards the end of the decade as low levels of activity for these age groups are reached.

Female activity rates

Activity rates for women aged under 55 have increased substantially since the war and the rising trends continued in the early 1970s, with a rise of nearly seven percentage points between 1971 and 1977. Since then, however, the rising trends have halted—see chart 5. The projection of these rates is based on an assessment of the factors underlying the observed changes which is discussed in detail (Appendix 1 on page 62). This assessment shows that whether or not a woman is rearing dependent children has a major influence on the likelihood of her being economically active; the sharp rises in female activity rates seen in the early and mid-1970s are mainly a reflection of the falling birth-rate after the 1960s baby bulge.

Another reason for the rising trends in female activity rates is the increasing underlying attachment to the labour force of women born in more recent years—the "cohort effects" explained in Appendix 1.

However, the stability in economic activity rates seen after 1977 is thought mainly to reflect the downward influence on activity rates arising from the constrained economic conditions in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

When projecting female activity rates, changes in all of these three factors need to be considered:

• The effects of changes in fertility patterns on the numbers of children.

60 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

• The "cohort effects" on activity rates in older age groups, as women moving into the age group are more likely to be economically active than those ageing out of the age groups.

• Changes in economic conditions.

Children

The Government Actuary's fertility assumptions indicate that the numbers of births will rise gently after 1983, following small declines in the early 1980s. These assumed increases in the birth-rate are considerably smaller than those current when the 1979-based outlook for the labour force, which expected increased births to exert considerable downward pressure on female activity rates, was being prepared. The smaller increases assumed in these latest 1981-based projections have only a minimal effect on projected changes in activity rates.

Cohort effects

The activity rates of women in the older age groups have increased because more recent cohorts have a stronger attachment to the labour market than their predecessors. However, the likelihood of a childless woman born in the 1950s being economically active is approximately the same as for a man of the same age. Further increases in labour force attachment for women born after 1950 are therefore felt to be unlikely. Consequently the activity rates of women in the younger age groups are not expected to increase as rapidly as those in the older age groups because the cohort effect for an age group becomes progressively less marked as women born after 1950 move into that age group and ceases to operate once all the members of the age group were born after 1950.

Economic conditions

As is described in Appendix 1 economic conditions have a stronger effect on female activity rates than on male rates. While the relevant economic factors are doubtless various, the level of unemployment has been taken as a broad indicator of the relevant factors and the projections have assumed some further downward pressure on female activity rates between 1981 and 1983 while unemployment was rising. This means that female activity rates are not projected to rise as rapidly as would be expected had the demand for labour remained stable since 1981. After 1983 the projections assume a stable level of unemployment and hence that economic conditions have a neutral effect on subsequent changes of activity rates.

Detailed results

The detailed estimates and projections of the labour force are given in table 3; these reflect the combination of the demographic and activity rate effects discussed above. An interesting feature is that, for both men and women, the overall growth between 1981 and 1991 is composed of an increase in age groups 20–54, and declines in those aged 16–19 and 55+. Thus, over the decade, the age structure of the labour force will change, becoming more concentrated in the prime age groups.

Effect of varying assumptions

The assumptions about future changes on which the outlook for the labour force presented in this article is

Appendix 1 Determinants of women's economic activity

Many women, unlike most men, leave the labour force for a period while they rear young children, and return at a later stage. Some women leave the labour force when starting a family and never return. In consequence, activity rates of women are generally lower than those of men. There has been much research on the factors influencing a woman's decision whether to be economically active. The projections of female economic activity rates presented in this article have been based on a statistical model developed in research by Joshi and others4, 5

The research showed that changes in female activity rates can be more easily understood by comparing the economic activity rates of different birth cohorts of women. For example, at any given age and other things being equal, a woman born in 1950 was more likely to be economically active than one born in 1910. The model relates the economic activity rates of women in different birth cohorts to a number of factors, including the woman's year of birth, her age and how many children she had and their ages. Another factor considered was an indication of the prevalent demand for labour.

Effects of children

As might be expected, women with dependent children are considerably less likely to be in the labour force than childless women. This factor is by far the most important influence on economic activity rates for women in the child-rearing age groups (20-44). Consequently a fall in the birth-rate will lead to increases in activity rates for these age groups. The sharp rises in female activity rates observed through the early and mid-1970s are to a substantial extent a reflection of the falling birth-rate after the late 1960s. For example, some two-thirds of the increase in activity rates of women in the 25-34 age group can be explained this way. The model also shows that as many women return to the labour force as their children become progressively less dependent, the presence of young children (0-4) has a greater effect in reducing economic activity rates than the presence of older children. However, women with children who are no longer dependent continue to have activity rates that are lower than those who never had children.

For example, according to the model, in 1981 the activity rate of childless women aged 35-44 would have been around 90 per cent. For women of the same age whose children were no longer dependent, the activity rate for the group would drop to 79 per cent; for those with a single child aged 5-9 to 69 per cent; and the activity rate for those women with two children, one aged 5-9 and the other 0-4, would have been only 38 per cent.

Cohort effects

As mentioned above, other things being equal, a woman born in 1950 is more likely to be economically active than one born in 1910. The increasing attachment to the labour force of women born later in the century reflects changes

based are subject to considerable uncertainty. Although projections of the population of working age can be made with some confidence because of their demographic basis, the projections of activity rates are based on assessments of the behaviour patterns affecting the trends in the rates.

A central area of uncertainty is the future course of the economy and its effects on activity rates. Because male activity rates appear to be relatively insensitive to changes in unemployment levels, the male labour force projections in social and economic conditions. This effect is particularly important when considering trends in activity rates of women in the older age groups. For example, activity rates of women in the 45-54 age group increased by some five percentage points between 1971 and 1977 and nearly all of this increase is explained by the fact that women born between 1923 and 1932 are more likely to be economically active than were their peers in the 1917 to 1926 birth cohort when they were the same age. The rate of increase in the attachment to the labour force of women born more recently slowed down for women born after 1935, as activity rates among childless females tended to catch up with those of men. As a result recent trends in activity rates for women in the younger age groups have not been so much affected. For women born in the early 1950s, it appears that the average childless woman has a likelihood of working that is approximately the same as for prime-age men. Consequently, further increases in labour force attachment for cohorts of women born after 1950 are not thought likely. This means that over the projection period this effect will have progressively less impact in increasing female activity rates in age-groups under 40, as women born after 1950 move into these age groups.

Effect of economic conditions

The factors discussed above do not explain the stability shown by female activity rates in all age-groups since 1977 and this is thought to reflect a downward influence on activity rates from the prevailing economic conditions in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Reductions in female activity rates in an adverse economic climate will arise partly through a simple "discouraged worker" effect. where women without jobs do not seek work because they do not believe any jobs are available, but will also occur for other reasons which need not be directly linked with difficulties in finding work. For example, a woman may see less incentive to get a paid job if her earnings would be offset by reductions in her (unemployed) husband's benefits. Some justification for this view is given by data from the 1980 Women and Employment Survey, analysis⁵ of which indicated that women with a non-working husband were less likely to be economically active.

It is not possible to take individual account of all such factors, and the model does not attempt to do so. Rather, it has been assumed that the total of such effects can be projected as if it were directly proportional to the level of claimant unemployment. The estimated sizes of the total effects, based on this assumption, are subject to some uncertainty. The effects-which are expressed in terms of many percentage points change in activity rates for each one million change in unemployment-vary considerably amongst the age groups; from zero for older women to three percentage points for women aged 25-44.

would not change greatly if an alternative unemployment assumption were to be used. The size of the female labour force is however relatively sensitive to changes in the demand for labour and there is evidence that as unemployment increases the proportion of females who are economically active declines. An indication of the effect on the projections of using different unemployment assumptions is given in table 5.

The female labour force projections are also sensitive to

Appendix 2 The labour force-definitions and measurement

Definitions

The civilian labour force includes employees, employers and self-employed (but excluding those in HM Forces) together with those identified by censuses and surveys as seeking work. Also included in the civilian labour force as unemployed are those waiting to start a job they have already obtained and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. Persons employed under special employment measures (other than those measures providing full-time training) are included in the civilian labour force. The civilian labour force differs from the total labour force only by the exclusion of those in HM Forces.

In previously published estimates of the labour force, all students in full-time education were excluded even though some had part-time or temporary jobs or were looking for such jobs. The definition has now been changed to include those students who have, or are looking for, jobs-a practice more consistent with the no recommendations as revised in 1983. To facilitate comparison with previous estimates and projections the size of the labour force excluding all students is shown in table 7.

Measurement

Labour force estimates are derived principally from household survey and census data which allow a full breakdown of numbers by age and sex. Estimates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the 1971 Census of Population. Estimates for 1975, 1977, 1979 and 1981 incorporate survey estimates from the biennial Labour Force Survey (a survey of private households) supplemented by data from the Census of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. Estimates for years when no Labour Force Survey or Census of Population was held (1972-74, 1976, 1978 and 1980) are based on interpolation using evidence from the annual General Household Survey. All estimates are subject to sampling and other errors and though the labour

the projections of the numbers of births in the 1980s, and these are, like all projections, subject to uncertainty. The female labour force projections presented in this article are based on the OPCs central projections of fertility rates³. In addition, OPCS published high and low variant projections of fertility rates; representing the results of using markedly different assumptions about future trends in factors such as family size and the age at which women start families (which nevertheless lie within the bounds of historical experience). If fertility rates follow the high variant projection then, for example, the number of children aged 0-4 in 1991 would be nearly 3/4 million higher than the four million implied by the central

Table 5 Projections of civilian labour force^o for 1991 under differing unemployment assumptions

Assumed level of unemployment Male Female Male and female 2:5 million 3:1 million (central) 15,870 11,250 27,120	Great Britain		Thousand				
3.1 million /	Assumed level of unemployment	Male	Female				
3.5 million 15,834 11,045 26,879 3.5 million 15,820 10,910 26,720	3.1 million (central)	15,834	11,045	26,879			

197 197 197

1979

force figures are shown in this article to the nearest thousand they are not accurate to this degree. Estimates for individual years must be treated with caution. The estimates presented in this article differ from those previously published for a number of reasons the most important being the different treatment of students described above. The estimates have also been adjusted to be consistent with the Registrar General's latest mid-year estimates of home population which incorporate information from the 1981 Census of Population. These new population estimates incorporate a change of basis which was discussed in the OPCS monitor PP1 82/27. Estimates of the female labour force for years 1971-74 have also been substantially amended because adjustments have been made for the under-counting of female economic activity in the Census of Population which was discussed in the article in the February 1983 edition of Employment

Gazette.² The estimates of activity rates, in addition to reflecting the changed labour force estimates, differ from those

projection. Using this high variant, the projection of the female labour force in 1991 would be some 0.4 million lower than the central projection of 11 million. Conversely, a labour force projection based on the low fertility variant would be around 0.3 million higher.

Tabl

Grea

Male

Great Britain	Thousand	
Male	Female	Male and Female
15,514 15,460 15,514	9,294 9,809 10,261	24,808 25,269 25,775
15,457 15,553	10,258 10,447	25,715 26,000

Table 7 Estimates of the civilian labour force,

previously published in that they represent the ratio between the civilian labour force and the home population rather than that between the total labour force and the total population.

le 6	Comparison between the 1981-based and 197	9-
	based labour force† projections	

at Britain	1. AND A DECEMBER OF			Thousand
State of a	Total labou	r force	Change af	ter 1981
	1981-based projections	1979-based projections	1981-based projections	1979-based projections
e 981 986	15,870 16,040	15,710 16,030	+170	+320
ale 981 986	10,460 10,820	10,280 10,640	+360	+360
e and male 981 986	26,330 26,860	25,990 26,670	+530	+680

his table is based on the definitions used when the 1979-based projections were produced; in ticular all students are excluded from the labour force.

Comparison with the 1979-based outlook

The changes of definition and population basis for the estimates and projections of the labour force-see Appendix 2-complicate comparison between the current and previously published series. However, table 6 compares current projections approximately converted to the previous definition with the 1979-based projections published in April 1981.

This comparison reflects mainly the conflicting effects of two changes in the assumptions underlying the projections. The 1979-based projection assumed that unemployment would fall after 1982 with registered unemployment down to two million in 1986. Thus the 1979-based projection incorporated less of a downward pressure on activity rates, and hence on increases in the size of the labour force, than does the current projection.

Working in the opposite direction is the expectation in the 1981-based projection of a lower number of births than had been assumed in the 1979-based projection. This change would lead to current projections of the female labour force increasing more rapidly than did the 1979based projections.

Overall the increase in the female labour force between 1981 and 1986 in the 1981-based projections is very similar to that shown by the earlier projections as the effects of the two changes of assumption roughly balance each other. For males, the 1981-based projections yield a rather lower growth in the labour force as the 1979-based projections included some recovery in male activity rates in line with the assumed reduction in unemployment.

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Human values in working life (continued from page 55).

job if they really tried, though this disagreement was stronger in the North than in the South of the country. And 63 per cent of the young unemployed (under 21) said they were either fairly willing or very willing to move in order to get a job.

Increased spending

One factor that does appear to have diminished radically in priority in recent years is the desire for increased spending on training the unemployed. This may be the result of greater Government activity in this field or merely a change in public perception. In July 1980 MORI found that 75 per cent of the adult public were in favour of spending more money on retraining the unemployed, yet by February 1983 it found that only 38 per cent wanted an increase in spending on this form of job training.

* Work and human values, page 3.

This is in line with one of the main conclusions of the international survey*: "At the same time as the industrialised democracies are facing the most severe economic challenges, their citizens seem less willing than in the past to make the sacrifices that may be needed to meet these challenges." Economic threats and incentives apparently have lost much of their former power to mobilise people's energies in the pursuit of strictly economic goals. Other incentives are needed in order to sustain or increase commitment by the workforce. These incentives, based on non-economic rewards may be defined as the "unwritten contract" between employer and employee: "Specifically, this means that jobs must offer greater opportunities for entrepreneurship, creativity, autonomy, challenge, the development of new skills, social interaction, individual achievement and personal recognition. In the future, competitive success may depend critically on how countries balance pay cheques with these psychic (sic) rewards."



Contents

Comn	nentary	S2	Indus
			4·1 4·2
	Background economic indicators	S6	75
0.1		S7	Earni
1.1	Working population	0,	C2
1.2	Employees in employment time series	S8	5.1
	production industries: MLH	S10	5.1
1.3		S11	5.3
1.4	whole economy: MLH Labour turnover in manufacture	S14	5.4
1.6	Output, employment and productivity	S16	0.4
1.8	International comparisons	S17	5.5
1.9	Overtime and short-time	S18	
1.11	Hours of work	S19	5.6
1.12	Operatives in manufacturing industries	S20	5.7
1.13	Operatives in manufacturing industries	OLU	5.8
Ilean	aloumont		5.9
C1	ployment Unemployment and vacancies chart	S21	
2.1	UK summary	S22	Retai
2.2	GB summary	S24	C3
2.2	Regions	S26	6.1
2.4	Assisted and local areas	S30	6.2
2.5	Age and duration	S33	6.3
2.7	Age	S34	6.4
2.8	Duration	S35	6.5
2.13	Students	S36	6.6
2.14	Temporarily stopped	S36	6.7
2.18	International comparisons	S37	6.8
2.19	Flows of unemployed and vacancies	S38	
2.20	Confirmed redundancies	S38	Hous
			7.1
- Andrew			7.2
Vaca	Incies		and and
3.1	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S39	Defin
3.2	Summary: regions	S40	
3.4	Occupation	S41	Inde
3.5	Flows at Jobcentres	S41	



trial disputes	
Summary; industry; causes	S42
Stoppages of work: summary	S43
Stoppages of field carries,	
ngs	
Earnings, prices and output chart	S44
Average earnings index:	
industrial sectors	S45
industry	S46
Average earnings and hours:	
of manual workers	S48
Index of average earnings:	
non-manual workers	S48
Average earnings and hours: all employees	S50
Labour costs	S51
Basic wage rates and normal hours	S52
International comparisons	S54
and a start of the second start of the	
il prices	S55
Charts	S56
Recent movements	S56
Latest figures: detailed indices Average retail prices of items of food	S57
General index: time series	S58
Changes on a year earlier: time series	S60
Pensioner household indices	S60
Group indices for pensioner households	S60
International comparisons	S61
memalonarcompaneone	
shold spending	
All expenditure	S62
Composition of expenditure	S62
Tation and a second land	000
nitions and conventions	S63
	S64

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The latest indicators confirm the continuing recovery in the economy, and there are widespread expectations that improvements will continue for some months, with growth in the UK during 1984 widely forecast at between 2 and 3 per cent Growth in the European Community as a whole is expected to be a little slower than this.

In the three months to last November, output of production industries rose to a level 3 per cent higher than a year before, with particularly strong contributions in recent months from oil and gas extraction and from metal manufacture.

Demand remained buoyant in the third quarter and retail sales continued to grow through the last three months of 1983 to a level 6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

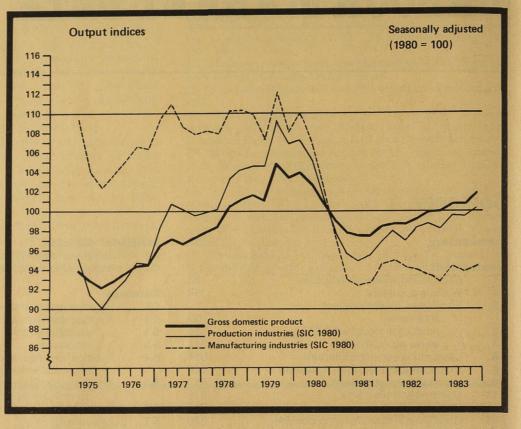
Some recent improvements in the labour market have also been sustained: each quarter of 1983 showed a smaller fall in manufacturing employment than the previous one, while the overall number of employees in employment increased in the third quarter Overtime working fell slightly in December, while short-time working remained steady, at the lower level of recent months.

Seasonally-adjusted unemployment increased by 29,000 between December and January However, this rise contrasts sharply with the small changes in the previous six months and seems to be an erratic figure: at present, the trend in unemployment still seems to be flat. The trend in vacancies, excluding those in the Community Programme, appears to have levelled out after sharp growth during most of 1983

Average earnings increased at an underlying rate of about 73/4 per cent. In the year to December the rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, was 5.1 per cent in January

Economic background

Provisional estimates of GDP for the third quarter of 1983 indicate a continuation of the improvement in economic activity seen since the first half of 1981. On the average estimate. GDP in the first three quarters of 1983 was about 23/4 per cent above its level in the same period in 1982



connentary

The cso's cyclical indicators suggest the economy should remain in the upswing phase of the business cycle for at least some months ahead. The longer-leading index fell in September and October but, based on less complete information, it rose again in November and December. The coincident index continued to rise in the months to November.

GDP (output) increased by more than 1 per cent in the third quarter compared with the second quarter, to a level some 2 per cent higher than a year earlier All the major industrial sectors contributed to the increase in output in the third quarter.

Output of the production industries increased by 11/2 per cent in the three months to November compared with the previous three-month period. Energy and water supply rose by 31/2 per cent in the three months to November (largely oil and gas extraction), while manufacturing output increased by 1/2 per cent. In comparison with the same period a year earlier, output of the production industries had risen by 3 per cent and within this, manufacturing output had risen by 2 per cent. Between the two latest three-month periods, there was little change in the output of the major manufacturing industry groups with the exception of metals industries. where output rose by 3 per cent The results of the latest CBI

Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey suggested rising demand and activity levels within UK manufacturing. Over the four months to January the observed rise in demand was mostly in the consumer goods sector, but expectations for the next four months indicated a more broadly based recovery. Both total new orders and the volume of output were reported to have increased over the past four months and by rather more than in recent quarterly surveys. Firms' expectations pointed to a continued improvement over the next four months, contributing to a rise in firms' overall business optimism.

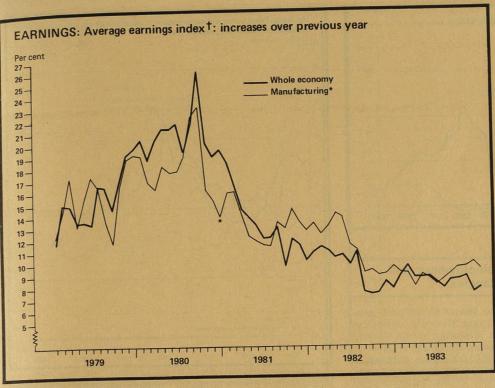
On the demand side, consumers' expenditure has risen sharply since early 1982; the rate of nflation has fallen and house holds have saved a smaller proportion of their disposable income For 1983 as a whole, consumers' expenditure was 31/2-4 per cent higher than in 1982.

Retail sales have also continued to show steady growth. In the fourth quarter, sales were over 2 per cent higher than in the previous guarter and 6 per cent above the level of a year earlier

The end December CBI/FT Survey of the Distributive Trades suggested that the recent substantial vear-on-vear growth in sales by retailers and wholesalers was expected to continue into January.

Overall, the second and third quarters of 1983 saw a small reduction in the volume of stocks in the economy. In the third quarter heavy destocking by manufacturing and wholesaling was largely offset by increases in stocks in other sectors. In the January CBI survey, manufacturers' stocks of raw materials and work in progress were reported to have increased over the past four months, although stocks of finished goods showed a slight fa

Total fixed investment rose by about 2 per cent in the year to the third quarter of 1983. Manufacturing investment seems to have begun to recover from a low level, while capital expenditure by the distributive trades and financial industries continued to grow strongly. The December Department of Trade and Industry Investment Intentions Survey suggested a rise of 9 per cent in manufacturing investment in 1984 and a rise of 6 per cent in investment in construction, distribution and selected service industries. The January CBI survey

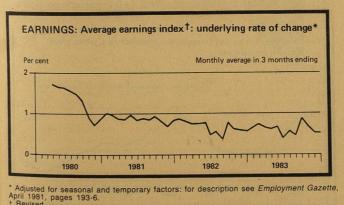


SIC 1968 to 1980; SIC 1980 since 1981

also indicated a strong increase n manufacturing investment in 1984, of about 7 per cent.

Growth of all three target monetary aggregates in recent months has been below the high levels seen at the beginning of the current target period. Provisional figures for January showed that, over the first 11 months of the target period, growth in sterling M3 lay within the 7-11 per cent target range. while growth in PSL2 and M1 con tinued to lie outside the range. In the 11 months to January, sterling M3, PSL2 and M1 rose at annual rates of 103/4 per cent, 121/4 per cent and 111/2 per cent respectivel

The public sector borrowing requirement in the first nine months of the 1983-84 financial year amounted to £10.1 billion (not seasonally adjusted). This figure is not inconsistent with the whole-year forecast of £10 billion,



as the bulk of corporation tax and non-PAYE income tax receipts accrue in the final quarter of the financial year.

Sterling's effective exchange rate weakened during December and January, largely reflecting the strength of the dollar. The average effective exchange rate for January was 82.0 (1975 100), compared with 83.7 in November. This level was still some 31/2 per cent higher than in March 1983.

The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.8 billion in the fourth quarter, compared with a surplus of £0.6 billion in the third quarter. For 1983 as a whole the current account surplus is provisionally estimated at £2.0 billion, compared with £5.4 billion in 1982. This reduced surplus is largely attributable to a 7 per cent rise in the volume of imports, causing

countries

visible trade to move from a surplus of £2.1 billion in 1982 to a deficit of £1.0 billion in 1983.

The volume of exports increased by 9 per cent in the fourth quarter, but by only 11/2 per cent in 1983 as a whole compared with 1982. After falling in mid-year, the underlying level of non-oil export volume has been rising in recent months. The volume of imports rose by 41/2 per cent in the fourth quarter, continuing the increase seen through most of 1983.

World prospects

The recovery in economic activity seen in Europe during 1983 is expected by most forecasters to be maintained in 1984. This is confirmed by recent improvements in business confidence and by movements in the composite leading indicators of industrial activity in a number of

Both the OECD and European Commission have estimated that EC output as a whole rose by only a small amount in 1983. Recovery was most marked in the UK and West Germany. The Euro-1982-83 nean Commission Annual Economic Review predicted growth of 11/2 per cent for the Community as a whole in 1984, with only the UK and West Germany achieving expansion in excess of 2 per cent. The December 1983 OECD Economic Outlook also forecast growth of 11/2 per cent in the EC in 1984, slower than the projected 5 per cent in the us and 4 per cent in Japan.

The European Commission Review saw recent growth in Europe as being essentially due to a pick-up in private consumption and improved stockbuilding. Past experience, the Review suggested, points to fixed investment and exports taking over as the main engines of the recovery process in the future.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to December was about 73/4 per cent, broadly similar to the increase in the year to November.

The actual increase of 7.8 per cent in the year to December was not very different from the underlying increase. Back-pay was lower in December 1983 than in December 1982 and average earnings in December 1983 were depressed by industrial action. These factors were offset by changes in the timing of settlements by which some groups of employees (for example, some National Health Service employees) received increases during this period from both their delayed 1982 settlements and from their 1983 settlements

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average earnings averaged about 1/2 per cent in the three months to December.

In production industries the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to December was about 91/4 per cent. The actual increase of 8.0 per cent was below the underlying increase because there was less back-pay in December 1983 than in December 1982 and because of the effect of the coal-miners' overtime ban

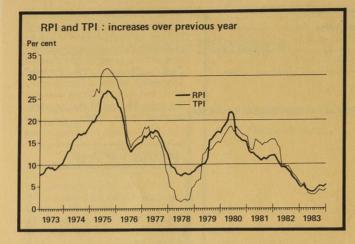
In manufacturing industries the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to December was about 93/4 per cent. The actual increase of 9.3 per cent was below the underlying increase because there was less back-pay in December 1983 than in December 1982.

In the three months to Decem ber, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier

Retail prices

The general level of retail prices decreased by 0.1 per cent in January. As a result the rate of inflation as measured by the 12month movement in the retail prices index (RPI) fell to 5.1 per cent from 5.3 per cent for December

The fall in the latest month is mainly attributed to the effects of January sales on the prices of



clothing and footwear (particularly men's and women's outerwear) and, to a lesser extent, of household durables (particularly electrical goods). Second-hand car prices were also lower.

These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for food and drink. In contrast to the last few months of 1983, the increases for food were mainly among non-seasonal items including bread, cereals, cakes, tea and ice cream. (In the seasonal food category there were some price increases for fish and fruit, particularly apples and pears, but also decreases for potatoes and some other vegetables, particularly cauliflowers.) Prices of most alcoholic drinks increased, reflecting a return to more normal price levels after widespread discounting before Christmas

The increase over the latest six months excluding seasonal food was 1.4 per cent in January compared with 2.1 per cent in both November and December. This figure is influenced by the erratic movement for clothing and footwear, but even if this is excluded along with seasonal food the increase in the six months to January was appreciably lower than in the six months to December, reflecting the difference between virtually stable prices in the latest month and a moderate rate of increase in mid-1983. The January figures can therefore be seen as representing a further improvement in the underlying inflationary position

The producer price indicesfor materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry and for home sales of manufactured products --- showed very little change between December and January in terms of either the one-month or 12-month movement. However, the 12-month increase in the price index for home sales, at 5.7 per cent, was 1,188,000 in January 1984 remains a little higher than the corresponding increase in the RPI, which may give rise to some upward pressure on retail prices in the course of the next few months

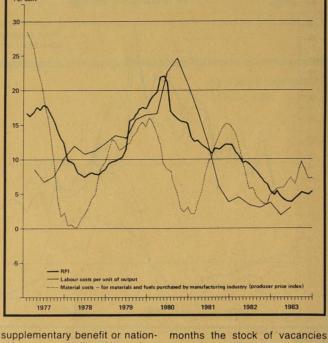
Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally-adjusted level of United Kingdom unemploy ment (excluding school leavers) increased by 29,000 in January, to 2,975,000. This increase is much higher than the small changes in the second half of 1983 and at this stage must be considered to be an erratic fiqure. In the three months to January there was an average increase of 11,000 a month, compared with an average decrease of 2,000 a month in the previous three months. However, this comparison is significantly affected by the January figure. Over a longer period, August to January, the average increase was 4,000 a month, compared with 21,000 a month in the previous six months

The recorded total in January by 120,000 to increased 3,200,000 (13.4 per cent of all employees) reflecting, (a) an increase of 93,000 from seasonal influences, (b) a seasonally-adjusted rise of 29,000 and (c) a fall of 1,000 in the number of school leavers.

Included in the January total were 117,000 school leavers, compared with 118,000 in December and 138,000 in January 1983. The decrease of 1,000 between December and January compares with an increase of 7,000 over the corresponding period last year. The number of unemployed school leavers normally rises in January because in Scotland there is a tradition of leaving school at Christmas. This year there was an increase of 7.000 in Scotland, compared with 8,000 a year earlier, but the rise this year was more than compensated for by falls elsewhere

The number recorded as unemployed for more than a year compared with 1,143,000 in October 1983 and 1,107,000 in January 1983. The year-on-year comparison is affected by the Budget provisions which enable men aged 60 and over to receive



The Retail Prices Index and movements in costs of labour and of

materials: increases over previous year

al insurance credits without signing on. Making an allowance for the estimated 125,000 unemployed over one year affected by these provisions, there would been an increase of 206,000 over the year to January 1984. The number unemployed for 13-26 weeks was 590,000 in January 1984; the number unemployed for 26-52 weeks was also 590,000. The number of unemployed aged under 25 in January 1984 was 1,260,000 compared with 1,261,000 in October 1983 and 1,226,000 in January 1983. This age group accounted for about one-third of unemployed males and just over a half of unemployed females.

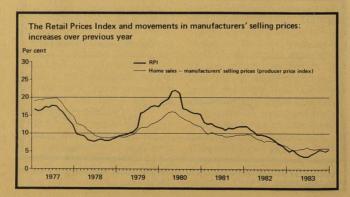
by special employment mea- on the previous three months sures at the end of December was 663,000, a net decrease of 5,000 in November. It is esti- crease of 0.1 for males mated that as a direct effect of the measures 470,000 people three months to January, comwere in jobs, training or early pared with the previous three retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefit

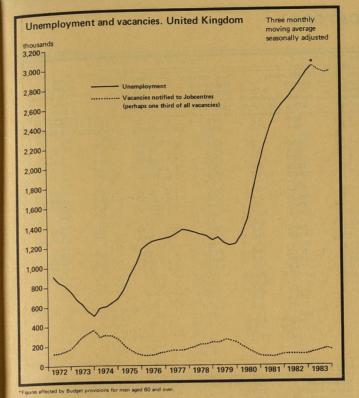
The stock of vacancies (sea- national average unemployment sonally adjusted) in January was rate, there were seasonally-ad-152,000, a decrease of 3,000 justed increases in the North since December. In the last three West (+0.2 percentage points).

averaged 157,000, compared with 164,000 in the previous three months. The inflow of vacancies decreased to average 196,000 a month, in the three months to January, compared with 203,000 a month during the previous three months. Decreases in the number of Community Programme vacancies account for the falls in both the stock and flow figures. Excluding these, however, the number of vacancies has levelled out in recent months, following the strong growth up to the autumn of 1983

Female unemployment has been rising while male unemployment has fallen. In the three The number of people assisted months to January, the increase was 0.2 percentage points for females compared with a de-

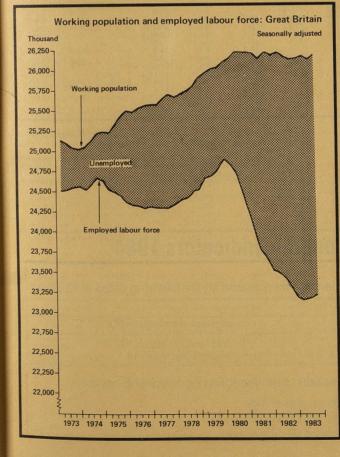
> The regional pattern in the months, shows that while there was no significant change in the





the South East, South West, East fallen in many countries. There Midlands, the North, Wales, Scot- were increases in the seasonallyland and Northern Ireland (all adjusted national unemployment points). East Anglia and rates (latest three months com-Yorkshire and Humberside ex- pared with the previous three perienced no change, while there months) in Italy (+0.8 percenwas a decrease in the West Mid- tage points), Ireland (+0.5), France (+0.3), the Netherlands lands (-0.2 points). International comparisons of (+0.2) and Japan (+0.1). This

unemployment indicate that un- compared with no change in the employment has levelled out or United Kingdom and Denmark,



while there were falls in Germany (-0.3), Canada (-0.6) and the United States and Belgium (both -1.0)

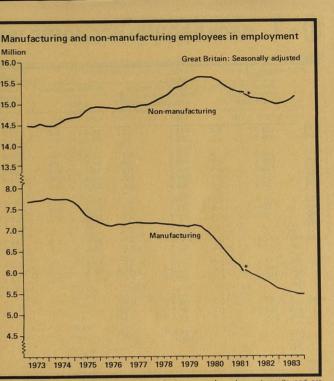


14.5

quarter.

cent)

Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing industry) in December, at 111/4 million hours a week, fell slightly compared with November. The average level of 111/2 million hours in the last three months of the year



from September 1981 reflect final census of employment results and are (1980), whereas figures for earlier dates are classified to SIC (1968). See 1-2.

The reduction in manufacturing employment in Great Britain continues to slow down. The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 20,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1983. This compares with falls of 59,000, 53,000 and 29,000 respectively in the first three quarters of 1983 and 91,000 in the fourth quarter of 1982.

The employed labour force, which comprises employees in employment, plus self-employed people and HM Forces, increased by 68,000 in the third quarter of 1983, following an increase of 19,000 in the second

The total number of employee's in manufacturing fell by 161,000 (3 per cent) over the year to December 1983. Industries contributing the largest share of the decrease were mechanical engineering (37,000; a 5 per cent fall): metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (28.000: 6 per cent): other transport equipment (23,000: 7 per

was well above the average of 10 million hours in first nine months of 1983.

Short-time working has remained steady in the last three months, at about 1/2 million hours lost a week, having fallen back from a peak of over 7,800 million hours a week at the end of 1980

Estimates of labour turnover in manufacturing (not seasonally adjusted) for December show an increase in the four-week engagement rate to 1.2 per cent compared with 0.8 per cent in December 1982. The leaving rate shows a small decrease to 1.7 per cent from 1.8 per cent a year earlier. The narrowing gap between engagement and leaving rates is consistent with the slowing down of the decline in manufacturing employment.

A wide range of detailed employment statistics are published on the basis of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for the first time this month, in the pages succeeding this Commentary. A summary of the changes is given on page 83.

Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in January, is provisionally estimated as 244,000. This compares with a monthly average during 1983 of just under 300,000. Three disputes accounted for nearly one-third of the days lost in the month: these were in coal mining, by employees in an electrical appliance manufacturing firm and in ordnance factories

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS * 0.1

		Output						Demar	nd		Sec. Land	Section States		1		
		tion-O	ndex of produc- ion—OECD of manufacturing industries, U.K. ¹ ²		Whole	Whole economy ³		imers' diture prices	Retail sales volume ¹		Real pers disposab income		Fixed i ment ⁴ 1980 p	5	Stock changes ⁵ 1980 prices	
		1975 = 1	00	1980 = 10	0	1980 = 100		£ billion		1978 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion
973 974		108-5 108-6	9·0 0·1	114·1 112·7	9·3 -1·2	96·4 94·8	5·9 -1·7	127·7 125·6	5-1 -1-6	99-6 98-5	4.6 -1.0	89.6 88.9	7·0 -0·8	41.80 40.64	5·8 -2·8	5.05 2.86
975 976 977 978 979		100-0 108-6 112-8 117-4 123-3	-7·9 8·6 3·9 4·1 5·0	104-9 106-9 108-9 109-6 109-4	-6·9 1·9 1·9 0·6 -0·1	93.0 94.7 97.3 100.4 103.3	-1.9 1.8 2.7 3.2 2.9	124.8 125.1 124.6 131.5 137.9	-0.6 0.2 0.4 4.9 5.5	96.6 96.4 98.3 100.0 104.3	-1.8 -0.1 -1.7 5.6 4.6	88-8 88-2 86-7 93-1 98-5	-0.1 -0.7 -1.7 7.4 5.8	40·30 40·85 39·85 41·21 41·41	-0.8 1.4 -2.4 3.4 0.5	-2.90 1.08 2.64 2.09 2.49
980 981 982 983		122-5 123-0 118-0	-0.6 0.4 -4.1	100·0 93·6 93·7	-8-6 -6-4 0-3	100-0 98-0 99-3	-3.2 -2.0 1.3	137·3 137·6 139·6 144·8	-0.4 0.2 1.5 R 3.7	104·3 105·5 108·2 [114·4]	0.6 1.2 2.6 [5.7]	100·0 97·6 97·4	1.5 -2.4 -0.2	39·24 35·55 37·63	-5·3 -9·4 5·8	-3·24 -2·66 -0·98
982 (Q3 Q4	117-2 115-7	-5·3 -5·3	93-5 92-8	-0·1 -2·2	99·7 99·9	1.2 1.3	35·1 35·7	2·3 3·8	108-9 110-7	3·3 5·1	96·7 97·8	0.0 0.3	9·53 9·58	8·2 7·0	-0.61 -0.68
C	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	117·7 120·1 123·6	-2·2 1·1 5·4	94-4 94-0 R 95-0 R	0-2 0-1 R 1-6 R	100.7 100.7 101.9	2·2 1·5 2·2	35·5 36·1 36·4 36·8	3·8 4·3 3·7 3·0	111·1 113·6 114·9 [117·4]	4·5 6·4 5·5 [6·1]	97-9 98-1 99-0	0·1 0·9 2·4	9·88 9·62 [9·74]	5·5 5·2 [2·2]	0.60 -0.03 -[0.03]
	July Aug Sep	122·7 123·3 124·7	2·7 4·1 5·4	95·4 R 94·6 R 95·1 R	1.0 R 1.5 R 1.6 R	 	··· ···	::	 	113-9 112-8 117-3	6·0 5·0 5·5	 	 	 	 	::
1	Oct Nov Dec	 	··· ···	94-8 R [95-1]	1.5 R [2.1]	 		··· ··· ··		118-2 R 117-0 R [119-5]	6·2 R 7·3 R [6·1]	 	 	··· ···	 	
984 J	Jan		See See	The set			A State State									

- Carrier		Visible	trade			Balance	of payment	S	Competi	tiveness	Prices					96
		Export	volume 1	Import v	volume 1	Current balance 7		exchange	Relative labour c		Tax and prices index ¹⁰		Producer prices in Materials and fuels			les
		1980 =	100	1980 = 1	00	£ billion	1975 = 10	0	1980 = 1	00	Jan 197	8 = 100	1980 = 10	00	1980 = 10	00
1973 1974	The second	75.6 81.0	13·7 7·1	91·9 92·7	14·0 0·9	-1.0 -3.3	111.8 108.3	-9·3 -3·1	66·4 70·6	-11·3 6·5	55.8		49.1		42.6	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979		77.8 85.4 92.1 94.4 99.1	-4.0 9.8 7.8 3.5 5.0	84.7 89.6 91.3 95.5 105.7	-8.6 5.8 1.9 4.6 10.7	-1.5 -0.8 0.0 1.2 -0.6	100·0 85·7 81·2 81·5 87·3	-7.7 -14.3 5.3 0.4 7.1	74·2 68·7 65·9 70·0 80·9	4·8 -7·3 -4·1 6·2 15·6	72-2 85-6 98-1 101-1 113-2	29·4 18·6 14·6 3·1 12·0	54·9 68·4 78·9 81·6 92·2	11-8 24-6 15-4 3-4 12-9	52·4 60·9 72·0 79·1 87·7	23.0 16.2 18.2 9.9 10.9
1980 1981 1982 1983		100-0 99-3 101-8 [103-3]	0·9 -0·7 2·5 [1·5]	100-0 97-3 101-0 [108-2]	-5·4 -2·7 3·8 [7·1]	3·2 6·5 5·4 [2·0]	96-1 95-3 90-7 83-3	10·1 -1·2 -4·8 -8·2	100·0 107·8 104·6	23.6 7.7 -3.5	132·8 152·5 167·4 174·1	17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0	100·0 109·2 117·2 125·4	8·5 9·2 7·3 7·0	100-0 109-5 118-0 124-5	14·0 9·5 7·8 5·5
1982	Q3 Q4	99·4 104·6	-1.2 1.9	98-9 99-3	-6.6 -2.7	1.3 2.3	91.5 89.1	1.0 −0.7	106·1 102·7	2·3 0·3	169·0 170·4	8·7 6·6	115·4 119·4	4·8 4·0	118·7 120·1	7·4 6·5
(Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	102-6 100-2 100-7 109-8	2·9 -1·6 1·3 5·0	106·2 107·2 107·2 112·3	4·2 3·1 8·4 13·0	0·8 -0·2 0·6 [0·8]	80.5 84.3 84.9 83.2	-11.6 -6.6 -7.2 -6.6	92·9 98·6	-11·4 -5·7	171.4 172.5 175.1 177.4	5·2 3·2 3·6 4·1	124·6 123·6 124·8 [128·4]	5·6 6·7 8·1 [7·5]	121.8 124.2 125.1 [126.7]	5·3 5·6 5·4 [5·5]
	July Aug Sep	96-8 100-4 105-0	-0.5 2.5 1.3	107-1 107-2 107-4	5·3 7·4 8·4	0·0 0·2 0·4	84-8 85-1 84-8	-6·3 -7·0 -7·5	··· ··	 	174-2 175-1 176-0	3·1 3·6 4·2	123-2 124-6 126-5	6·8 7·3 8·1	124·7 124·9 125·7	5·4 5·4 5·3
1	Oct Nov Dec	104·3 107·3 117·7	3·4 1·8 5·0	118-3 107-6 110-9	12·0 11·9 13·0	-0·2 0·3 [0·7]	83-4 83-7 82-5	-9.8 -8.0 -6.6		··· ··	176·7 177·5 178·0	4.0 3.9 4.4	126·2 R 127·4 [131·7]	8·3 R 7·1 [7·2]	126-2 R 126-7 R 127-2	5·4 R 5·6 R 5·5
1984	Jan						81-9	-4.4			177.9	4.2	[133-2]	[7.3]	[128.1]	[5.7]

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.
 (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) Manufacturing industries, i.e. Divisions 2 to 4 (SIC 1980).
(3) GDP at factor cost.
(4) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.
(5) All industries.

(6) Manufacturing and Distribution. (7) No percentages change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values. (8) Averages of daily rates. (9) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details, see Economic Trends 304, February 1979, p.80. (10) See p.63 for definition. Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

(11) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1984

The three main economic indicators published by the Department will be released on the following dates at 11.30 am.:

Unemployment	Retail Prices Index	Average Earnings Index
Thursday, March 1	Friday, March 16	Wednesday, March 14
Thursday, March 29	Friday, April 13	Wednesday, April 18

After 11.30 am on each release date, the main figures are available from the following telephone numbers:

Unemployment: 0923 28500 ext. 403 or 349. Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service). Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412.

S6 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

uarter		Employee	s in employ	yment*		(with or w		HM Forces‡	Employed	labour force†	Unem- ployed excluding	Working po	pulation†
Terre II.		Male	Female	All Basic series*	Supple- mentary series*	èmployees Basic series			Basic series†	Supple- mentary series†	students **	Basic series†	Supple- mentary series†
Unadjus	D KINGD	R OM§ seasonal va 13,544	3	R 23,246		1,930		319 319	R 25,495 25,520		1,292 1,261	R 26,787 26,781	
1979 1980	Sep Dec Mar June	13,472 13,325 13,306 13,180	9,772 9,629 9,666 9,569	23,244 22,953 22,972 22,749		1,957 1,984 2,011 2,037		321 323 332	25,258 25,306 25,118		1,376 1,513 1,891 2,100	26,634 26,819 27,009 26,907	
1981	Sep Dec Mar June	12,919 12,656 12,547	9,490 9,301 9,324	22,409 21,957 21,871	R	2,064 2,091 2,118 2,118	2.143	334 334 334 335	24,807 24,382 24,323 24,252	R 24,277	2,334 2,395 2,749	26,716 26,718 27,001	R 27,026
	Sep Dec	12,496 12,297	9,303 9,271	21,799 21,569 21,303	21,609 21,383	2,118	2,168	332 328	24,019 23,749	24,108 23,904	2,764	26,783 26,570 26,511	26,872 26,725 26,730
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,156 12,115 12,059 11,892	9,147 9,184 9,092 9,065	21,299 21,151 20,957	21,419 21,311 21,157	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,218 2,243 2,268	324 323 321	23,741 23,592 23,396	23,960 23,877 23,746	2,770 3,066 3,097	26,658 26,493	26,943 26,843 26,705
1983	Mar June Sep	11,749 11,750 11,789	8,930 9,050 9,054	20,679 20,800 20,843	20,919 21,080 21,163	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,293 2,318 2,343	321 322 325	23,118 23,240 23,286	23,533 23,720 23,831	3,172 2,984 3,167	26,290 26,224 26,453 B	26,703 26,704 26,998
Adjuste 1979	ed for se Sep Dec	asonal vari 13,484 13,462	ation 9,695 9,725	R 23,179 23,187		1,930 1,957		319 319	R 25,428 25,463			26,658 26,735	
1980	Mar June Sep	13,394 13,303 13,118	9,701 9,646 9,561 9,445	23,094 22,949 22,679 22,357		1,984 2,011 2,037 2,064		321 323 332 334	25,399 25,283 25,048 24,755			26,769 -26,867 26,872 26,861	
1981	Dec Mar June Sep	12,913 12,724 12,544 12,433 12,294	9,372 9,303 9,293 9,227	22,096 21,846 21,726 21,521	R 21,561	2,091 2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,143 2,168	334 334 335 332	24,521 24,298 24,179 23,971	R 24,204 24,061		26,847 26,775 26,859 26,737	R 26,884 26,827
1982	Dec Mar June Sep	12,294 12,222 12,109 11,995 11,890	9,219 9,160 9,082 9,022	21,441 21,269 21,077 20,912	21,521 21,389 21,237 21,112	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,193 2,218 2,243 2,268	328 324 323 321	23,887 23,711 23,518 23,351	24,042 23,931 23,803 23,701		26,700 26,572 26,514 26,448	26,855 26,792 26,799 26,798
1983	Dec Mar June Sep	11,815 11,743 11,725	9,002 9,026 9,043	20,817 20,769 20,768	21,057 21,049 21,088	2,118 2,118 2,118	2,293 2,318 2,343	321 322 325	23,256 23,209 23,211	23,671 23,689 23,756		26,419 26,286 26,301	26,834 26,766 26,846
Unadju	AT BRITA		variation 9,476 9,544	R 22,728 22,724		1,869 1,896		319 319	R 24,916 24,939		1,226 1,201	R 26,142 26,140	
1980		13,036 13,018 12,895 12,641	9,402 9,440 9,344 9,269	22,438 22,458 22,240 21,910		1,923 1,950 1,976 2,003		321 323 332 334	24,682 24,731 24,548 24,247		1,313 1,444 1,806 2,011	25,995 26,175 26,354 26,258	
1981		12,384 12,278 12,229 12,031	9,082 9,107 9,085 9,052	21,466 21,386 21,314 21,083	R ⁻ 21,123	2,030 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,082 2,107	334 334 335 332	23,830 23,777 23,706 23,472	R 23,731 23,562	2,239 2,299 2,643 2,663	26,069 26,076 26,349 26,135	R 26,374 26,225
1982		11,894 11,857 11,802 11,638	8,930 8,968 8,875 8,848	20,824 20,825 20,678 20,486	20,904 20,945 20,838 20,686	2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,132 2,157 2,182 2,207	328 324 323 321	23,209 23,206 23,058 22,864	23,364 23,426 23,343 23,214	2,718 2,664 2,950 2,985	25,927 25,870 26,008 25,849	26,08 26,09 26,29 26,19
198		11,498 11,501 11,540	8,715 8,834 8,839	20,213 20,335 20,379	20,453 20,615 20,699	2,057 2,057 2,057	2,232 2,257 2,282	321 322 325	22,591 22,714 22,761	23,006 23,194 23,306	3,059 2,871 3,044	25,650 25,585 25,805	26,06 26,06 26,35
	sted for s 9 Sep Dec	seasonal va 13,192 13,171	riation 9,469 9,497	R 22,661 22,667		1,869 1,896		319 319	R 24,849 24,882			R 26,013 26,094	
198	0 Mar June Sep Dec	13,105 13,015 12,833 12,635	9,474 9,420 9,336 9,224	22,579 22.435 22,170 21,858		1,923 1,950 1,976 2,003		321 323 332 334	24,823 24,708 24,478 24,195			26,130 26,223 26,218 26,212	
198	Mar June Sep Dec	12,452 12,275 12,166 12,028	9,153 9,086 9,075 9,008	21,605 21,361 21,241 21,035	R 21,075	2,030 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,082 2,107	334 334 335 332	23,969 23,752 23,633 23,424	R 23,658 23,514		26,200 26,133 26,208 26,088	R 26,23 26,17
198	32 Mar June Sep Dec	11,960 11,851 11,739 11,636	9,002 8,944 8,865 8,805	20,962 20,795 20,604 20,441	21,042 20,915 20,764 20,641	2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,132 2,157 2,182 2,207	328 324 323 321	23,347 23,176 22,984 22,819	23,502 23,396 23,269 23,169		26,057 25,931 25,864 25,803	26,21 26,15 26,14 26,15
198	B3 Mar June	11,564 11,494	8,787 8,810	20,351 20,304	20,591 20,584 20,624	2,057 2,057 2,057	2,232 2,257 2,282	321 322 325	22,729 22,683 22,686	23,144 23,163 23,231		25,779 25,648 25,652	26,19 26,12 26,19

Estimates of employees in employment have been revised in line with the final 1981 Census of Employment results and are provisional from December 1981. The supplementary series include an allowance at the rate of 40,000 per quarter for underestimation.
 Estimates of self-employed for GB have been updated to June 1981. Figures in the basic series are assumed unchanged from then until later data becomes available; the supplementary series assumes that self-employed that been updated to June 1981. Figures in the basic series are assumed unchanged from then until later data becomes available; the supplementary series assumes that self-employed labour force, and working population are provisional from September 1981. The basic series may understate the level, See notes above on employees and self-employed.
 ⁴ Estimates of employed.
 ⁴ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. ** New basis (claimants) see footnotes to table 2-1.

EMPLOYMENT **Working population**



1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All indus and serv		Index of product constru industri	tion and ction	Index of product industri	ion	Manufac industri		Service industrie	95	1					Acces	
Divisions	0-9		1-5		1-4	-	2-4		6-9		0	gas ssing L	r energy 🕞	ore traction N	nade _N	3 Diu	electrical ^ω instruments
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other and water supply	Metal manufacturing, and other mineral ext	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, ele engineering and ins
SIC 1980 Classes	01-98		11-50		11-49		21-49		61-98		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
1979 Sep	R 22,728	R 22,661	R 9,069	8 9,032	R 7,843	R 7,816	R 7,129	R 7,102	R 13,277	R 13,263	383 ^R	R 355	8 359	R 682	R 428	R 1,015	R 951
Dec	22,724	22,667	9,004	8,989	7,786	7,770	7,069	7,052	13.357	13,313	364	358	359	672	425	1,010	953
1980 Mar	22,438	22,579	8,851	8,886	7,641	7,665	6,923	6,946	13,239	13,332	349	359	359	660	421	998	938
June	22,458	22,435	8,737	8,744	7,520	7,530	6,804	6,813	13,370	13,334	352	357	360	637	414	986	931
Dec	21,910	21,858	8,302	8,293	7,132	7,121	6,420	6,407	13,249	13,207	358	352	361	582	395	937	892
1981 Mar	21,466	21,605	8,059	8,093	6,928	6,950	6,222	6,244	13,057	13,150	349	347	358	558	386	909	871
June	21,386	21,361	7,910	7,915	6,799	6,806	6,100	6,106	13,132	13,093	343	344	355	543	379	889	857
Sep Oct Nov Dec	21,314 21,083 <i>21,123</i>	21,241 21,035 <i>21,075</i>	7,842 7,793 7,736 7,679 <i>7,683</i>	7,800 7,757 7,716 7,674 <i>7,678</i>	6,753 6,719 6,677 6,636 <i>6,639</i>	6,723 6,690 6,659 6,627 <i>6,631</i>	6,057 6,026 5,987 5,948 <i>5,952</i>	6,029 6,003 5,971 5,938 <i>5,942</i>	13,101 13,049 <i>13,085</i>	13,089 13,007 <i>13,043</i>	371 355	341 340 338 336	355 353 352 351	534 531 527 522	377 376 372 371	889 882 877 869	851 847 840 836
1982 Jan Feb Mar	20,824 <i>20,904</i>	20,962 21,042	7,607 7,583 7,564 <i>7,572</i>	7,636 7,620 7,598 <i>7,606</i>	6,571 6,554 6,542 <i>6,550</i>	6,594 6,582 6,565 <i>6,573</i>	5,886 5,872 5,862 <i>5,870</i>	5,908 5,897 5,883 <i>5,891</i>	12,919 <i>12,991</i>	13,012 <i>13,084</i>	341	335 334 333	350 348 348	517 517 515	367 369 367	861 857 859	828 824 826
April May June	20,825 <i>20,945</i>	20,795 <i>20,915</i>	7,523 7,504 7,478 <i>7,490</i>	7,565 7,533 7,481 <i>7,493</i>	6,500 6,479 6,451 <i>6,463</i>	6,534 6,506 6,456 <i>6,468</i>	5,822 5,804 5,778 <i>5,790</i>	5,849 5,826 5,783 <i>5,795</i>	13,002 <i>13,110</i>	12,962 <i>13,070</i>	345	331 330 329	347 346 344	513 512 509	364 363 363	852 846 838	821 820 815
July Aug Sep	20,678 <i>20,838</i>	20,604 <i>20,764</i>	7,469 7,449 7,422 <i>7,438</i>	7,438 7,411 7,380 <i>7,396</i>	6,442 6,423 6,396 <i>6,412</i>	6,417 6,393 6,366 <i>6,382</i>	5,771 5,752 5,727 <i>5,743</i>	5,750 5,725 5,698 <i>5,714</i>	12,884 <i>13,028</i>	12,872 13,016	371	328 327 326	343 344 343	506 501 499	362 358 357	835 831 825	817 818 819
Oct Nov Dec	20,486 <i>20,686</i>	20,441 <i>20,641</i>	7,379 7,326 7,279 <i>7,299</i>	7,343 7,307 7,276 <i>7,296</i>	6,359 6,314 6,274 <i>6,294</i>	6,330 6,296 6,267 <i>6,287</i>	5,693 5,650 5,612 <i>5,632</i>	5,670 5,635 5,603 <i>5,623</i>	12,845 <i>13,025</i>	12,804 <i>12,984</i>	362	325 324 323	342 340 339	492 487 484	356 354 350	818 806 801	815 814 811
1983 Jan Feb Mar	20,213 <i>20,453</i>	20,351 <i>20,591</i>	7,203 7,180 7,154 <i>7,178</i>	7,232 7,217 7,188 <i>7,212</i>	6,206 6,191 6,174 <i>6,198</i>	6,229 6,219 6,196 <i>6,220</i>	5,546 5,534 5,519 <i>5,543</i>	5,568 5,559 5,540 <i>5,564</i>	12,720 <i>12,936</i>	12,813 <i>13,029</i>	339	322 320 319	338 337 336	480 476 474	344 344 346	790 785 780	804 802 800
Api May June	20,335 <i>20,615</i>	20,304 <i>20,584</i>	7,131 7,110 7,102 <i>7,130</i>	7,172 7,139 7,104 <i>7,132</i>	6,151 6,131 6,124 <i>6,152</i>	6,185 6,157 6,129 <i>6,157</i>	5,500 5,484 5,478 <i>5,506</i>	5,527 5,505 5,483 <i>5,511</i>	12,894 <i>13,146</i>	12,853 <i>13,105</i>	339	317 315 313	334 333 333	469 467 466	340 341 340	778 768 768	801 798 795
July Aug Sep	20,379 <i>20,699</i>	20,304 <i>20,624</i>	7,117 7,125 7,108 <i>7,140</i>	7,087 7,086 7,065 <i>7,097</i>	6,135 6,138 6,117 <i>6,149</i>	6,111 6,109 6,087 <i>6,119</i>	5,491 5,497 5,478 <i>5,510</i>	5,471 5,470 5,450 <i>5,482</i>	12,905 <i>13,193</i>	12,892 <i>13,180</i>	366	310 308 306	333 333 333	465 463 463	341 343 341	764 769 762	799 799 798
Oct Nov Dec			7,084 7,083 7,057 <i>7,093</i>	7,047 7,064 7,055 <i>7,091</i>	6,094 6,093 6,067 <i>6,103</i>	6,064 6,076 6,061 <i>6,097</i>	5,457 5,459 5,433 <i>5,469</i>	5,435 5,444 5,426 <i>5,462</i>				303 302 302	332 332 332	461 461 458	338 338 336	757 757 755	798 797 798

THOUSAND

* Estimates of employees in employment have been based on the final 1981 Census of Employment results and are provisional from October 1981. Quarterly supplementary series including an allowance for underestimation are shown in italics for the provisional estimates of major industry groupings. † Excludes private domestic service. ‡ These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1-7.

E	m	nl	01	/ee

Divisions	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	9
	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance insurance	Public administration etc.	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services
SIC 1980 Classes	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92‡	93	95	94 96-9
1979 Sep	R 434	R 432	R 515	R 725	R 799	R 597	R 551	R 1,225	R 1,117	R 2,149	8 940	R 1,046	421 ^R	R 1,676	R 1,928	R 1,547	R 1,188	1,
Dec	430	425	511	723	780	587	552	1,218	1,130	2,212	893	1,042	423	1,694	1,911	1,601	1,197	1,
1980 Mar	422	415	504	705	747	566	547	1,209	1,128	2,129	889	1,032	423	1,691	1,903	1,598	1,202	1,
June	412	407	490	707	722	557	541	1,216	1,137	2,134	966	1,034	428	1,688	1,917	1,594	1,209	1. 1
Dec	385	391	448	693	656	515	526	1,170	1,114	2,124	904	999	433 430	1,721 1,714	1,876 1,854	1,565	1,237	1
1981 Mar	' 367	380	425	667	633	506	519	1,131	1,100	2,044	878 937	977 974	430	1,714	1,849	1,548	1,243	1
June	355	365	414	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,103	2,051 2,049	940	969	430	1,731	1,840	1,487	1,255	1
Sep Oct Nov Dec	345 343 340 337	361 360 356 356	412 407 404 405	669 666 664 658	611 612 609 602	498 496 490 485	510 507 506 507	1,089 1,074 1,059 1,044	1,103	2,043	897	942	427	1,715	1,829	1,552	1,258	1
1982 Jan Feb Mar	334 333 331	355 355 353	398 399 398	647 644 643	597 595 594	478 476 476	503 503 503	1,036 1,029 1,022	1,092	1,997	879	930	425	1,705	1,818	1,559	1,264	1
April May June	326 322 319	349 346 344	395 393 396	643 643 644	590 588 587	470 475 471	500 497 493	1,023 1,025 1,027	1,090	1,991	952	925	425	1,723	1,813	1,535	1,266	; ·
July Aug Sep	321 317 315	342 341 342	389 390 386	649 648 643	586 583 582	471 473 470	494 492 490	1,027 1,027 1,027	1,086	1,982	933	917	422	1,717	1,812	1,474	1,270) ·
Oct Nov Dec	312 310 310	339 337 335	384 379 376	640 635 628	583 579 574	466 465 462	489 484 482	1,020 1,013 1,006	1,077	2,022	856	898	421	1,703	3 1,809	1,546	1,265	5
1983 Jan Feb Mar	306 308 308	330 331 328	370 368 367	616 615 614	569 573 569	457 455 457	479 478 478	997 988 980	1,067	1,951	829	886	419	1,702	2 1,822	1,553	1,270	0
April May June	307 307 307	326 324 325	369 366 365	610 610 611	566 568 567	457 461 462	477 474 474	979 979 978	1,075	1,978	923	886	6 419	1,73) 1,827	1,535	i 1,26	8
July Aug Sep	305 301 302	323 323 322	368 365 367	618 624 619	571 573 574	465 465 461	473 471 470	982 986 990	1,074	1,987	939	885	5 418	1,74	5 1,831	1,467	7 1,26	8
Oct Nov Dec	301 301 298	319 319 314	368 367 364	613 614 610	575 576 575	460 461 458	467 467 467	990 990 990										

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EMPLOYMENT 1 es in employment : industry



1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: index of production and construction industries

GREAT BRITAIN		[Dec 19	82]		[Oct 19	83]		[Nov 19	983]		[Dec 19		HOUSAND
SIC 1980	class or GRP-SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	5,462.2	1,816.7	7,279.1	5,295.5	1,788.5	7,084.1	5,292.2	1,790.8	7,082.9	5,274.3	1,783.0	7,057.4
Index of production industries	1-4	4,572.8	1,700.5	6,273.5	4,421.4	1,672.3	6,093.8	4,418.0	1,674.6	6,092.7	4,400.2	1,666-8	6,067.1
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,997.7	1,613-8	5,611.7	3,870-2	1,587.1	5,457.4	3,869.5	1,588-9	5,458.5	3,851.3	1,581.8	5,433.2
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1 111	575-1 253-3	86·7 11·4	661·8 ·264·7	551·2 234·0	85·2 11·4	636-4 245-4	548·5 232·4	85·7 11·4	634-2 243-8	548-9 232-1	85·0 11·4	634-0 243-5
Electricity Gas	161 162	128·5 75·4	29.7 25.6	158-2 101-0	125·3 72·9	29-3 24-7	154·6 97·7	125·0 72·7	29·3 24·6	154·4 97·4	125-0 72-5	29·3 24·6	154·4 97·0
Water supply	170	52.7	10.1	62.8	54-4	9.9	64.3	53-9	10.4	64.3	54.8	9.8	64.7
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2 22	655·7 207·9	177·3 28·9	833-2 236-7	627·2 189·7	171.7 26.2	799.0	626·6	171.6	798.3	623·0	171.2	794.3
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel	221 222/223	98.4	8.4 9.3	106-8	87.8	7.1	215·9 94·9	189-6 87-2	26.6 7.2	216·2 94·5	189-4 87-1	26.6 7.3	216-0 94-4
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	222/223	50.6 58.9	11.2	59·9 70·0	47·2 54·7	8·7 10·3	56·0 65·0	47.5 54.8	9·1 10·2	56·7 65·1	47.5 54.8	9·1 10·2	56·5 65·0
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	37.3	3.9	41.3	37.3	3.9	41-3	37.3	3.9	41.3	37.3	3.9	41.3
Non-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	24 243	161-0 34-6	44·5 5·2	205·5 39·9	159-3 35-3	44·2 5·0	203·5 40·3	159-1 35-5	43·9 5·1	202·9 40·6	156-9 34-5	44·1 5·1	201.0 39.6
Chemical industry	25	235,9	98.2	334-1	227.7	95.6	323-3	227.6	95-3	323.0	226.6	94.7	321-2
Basic industrial chemicals Pharmaceutical products	251 257	103·8 44·6	20-6 35-8	124-4 80-5	98·3 44·8	19·6 35·0	118·0 79·8	99·1 44·7	19·8 35·0	119·0 79·7	98·0 44·7	19·7 35·2	117·7 79·9
Soap and toilet preparations Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	258 3	19.8 2,088.4	17·3 543·9	37·0 2,632·3	19·1 2,012·8	17·4 530·2	36·5 2,543·0	18·8 2,011·4	17·1 529·9	35·9 2,541·3	18·5 1,999·7	16-4 529-8	34·9 2,529·5
Metal goods, engineering and venicles Metal goods n.e.s.	31	288.6	87.1	375.8	282.3	85.2	367.5	2,011.4	84.7	367.0	280.0	84.0	364.0
Foundries Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	311 313 316	63·1 35·6 152·0	8·3 12·0 57·8	71.4 47.6 209.8	60.5 33.6 151.4	8·3 11·7 56·1	68.8 45.3 207.5	60.6 33.8 151.3	8·3 11·5 56·2	68·9 45·4 207·4	59.8 33.6 150.0	8.5 11.3 55.3	68·3 44·9 205·3
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machiner for agriculture food, chemical industries	32 320	677-4 68-2	123-6 8-6	801·1 76·7	639·2 63·9	118-0 8-4	757·3 72·3	638-5 63-2	118·0 8·4	756 .5 71.6	636 .5 63.0	118-6 8-3	755·2 71·4
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc Metal working machine tools etc	321/324 322	70·2 69·0	10-9 13-9	81·2 82·9	66-2 62-1	11·1 12·5	77·3 74·6	66-8 61-8	11·4 12·5	78·2 74·2	66-6 62-4	12·0 13·0	78·7 75·4
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment	325 326	77·8 27·6	10·6 5·6	88·4 33·2	74·1 24·7	10·2 4·9	84·3 29·6	73·0 24·4	10·1 4·7	83·1 29·1	72·4 23·8	10·0 4·6	82·3 28·4
Other machinery and mechanical equipmemt	328	313-1	60.2	373-4	298.7	56.6	355-3	299.5	56.7	356-2	298.6	56.3	354.9
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	53.5	18.4	71.9	50.9	17.5	68·3	50.7	17.5	68·2	50.7	17.1	67.9
Electrical and electronic equipment Basic electrical equipment	34 342	423-5 90-2	207·5 26·9	631·2 117·1	417·9 85·6	206-9 26-5	624-8 112-1	417·7 85·1	206·7 25·7	624-5 110-8	418·7 85·4	207.6 26.7	626-2 112-1
Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment	343 344	62·1 131·8	29·1 64·2	91-2 196-1	60·9 130·4	27.8 62.1	88·7 192·5	60·7 131·0	27·9 61·9	88·6 192·9	60·9 130·8	28.0 62.2	88·9 193·1
Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	345 346	68·7 28·1	53·5 14·0	122·2 42·2	71·1 28·6	56·4 14·6	127·5 43·3	70-9 29-0	57·0 14·7	127·9 43·7	71·4 29·0	56·6 14·6	128-0 43-6
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Parts	35 351	274·1 100·9	35·7 9·4	309-8 110-3	266-5 97-4	34.7 9.3	301·3 106·7	266-8 97-7	34-6 9-3	301-4 107-0	263·3 97·1	34·4 9·2	297-8 106-3
Pans Other transport equipment	353	121.2	21.9	143.1	117.8	21.3	139-1	117.7	21.3	139.0	115.7	21.2	136.8
Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles	36 361	299·0 107·2	35·7 9·0	334-6 116-2	285-4 102-5	34·0 8·8	319-4 111-4	285-1 102-8	34·0 8·8	319.1 111.7	280-3 100-0	33·9 8·8	314·2 108·9
Aerospace equipment	362 364	37·9 146·6	1.8 22.1	39·7 168·6	34·3 141·7	1.6 21.1	35-9 162-7	34·1 141·0	1.6 21.1	35·8 162·1	33-5 139-6	1.6 21.0	35·1 160·6
Instrument engineering	37	72.2	36.0	108-2	70.5	33-9	104-4	70·3	34.4	104.7	70.1	34-2	104-3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,253.6	892.6	2,146-2	1,230-2	885-2	2,115.4	1,231.6	887.4	2,119.0	1,228.6	880.8	2,109.3
Food drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils	41/42	374.3	253.5	627-9	362-9	250-2	613-1	362-9	251.6	614-4	361.9	248.4	610·3
and fats Milk and milk products	411/412 413	49·7 30·7	30·5 10·5	80·1 41·3	58·1 31·8	38·5 10·8	96·6 42·5	59·1 31·4	40·0 10·6	99·1	59.5	40.4	99.9
Fruit and vegetable processing Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour	414	17.3	18.4	35.7	17.0	17.7	34.7	17.4	18.4	42·0 35·8	31·1 17·2	10·8 17·8	41·9 35·0
confectionery	416/418/ 419	79.0	67.9	146.9	77.2	68.5	145.7	76.6	c 0 0	145.4	70.0		
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	421 422/423	30·6 46·8	32·1 33·0	62·7 79·8	31·2 43·8	33·3 32·3	64·5 76·1	30.8	68-8 32-6	145·4 63·4	76-0 30-3	67·8 31·3	143·8 61·7
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	424/426/ 427	64-4	20.8	85.2	60.6	19.3	79.9	43·8 60·5	32·5 19·5	76.2	43.6	32.1	75.7
extiles	43	129-6	125.9	255.3	129.9	124.6	254.5	129.4		80.1	60.5	19.1	79.7
Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk	431 432	27.6 24.0	19·3 17·6	46·9 41·6	27·5 25·0	18·7 17·7	46-2 42-6	27.4	124-8 18-8	254·2 46·2	129·1 27·1	124-5 18-7	253.6 45.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing etc	436 433/434/	26.7	63-0	89.6	26.8	63.0	89.9	24·8 26·8	17·6 63·2	42·5 90·0	24·9 26·8	17·7 62·8	42·5 89·5
	435/437	25.5	9.8	35-3	25.2	9.5	34.7	25.0	9.5	34.5	25.1	9.6	34.8
ootwear and clothing Footwear	45 451	76-4 23-9	216-3 28-8	292.9 52.7	75·7 24·4	218-4 29-3	294-1 53-8	76-0 24-5	219.2	295.2	75.5	219-4	294-9
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/456	41.2	169.4	210.7	40.7	172.0	212.7	41.1	29.6 172.4	54·1 213·4	24.5 40.7	29.5 172.3	54·0 213·0
imber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	46 461/462/	163-2	39.9	202.9	164-9	40.2	205-1	165-4	40.7	206.0	165·9	40.8	206.7
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	463 467	59·0 84·2	9·4 22·0	68·3 106·2	60·7 84·4	9.6	70.3	61.1	10.0	71.1	61.3	10.0	71.3
aper, paper products, printing and publishing	407	325.4	157.0	482.1	84·4 315·2	21.6	106.0	84-1	21.8	105.9	84.1	22.0	106.1
Conversion of paper and board	471 472	32.8 66.6	6·8 39·6	39.5	31.0	151-9 6-6	467·1 37·6	315-4 31-1	151-8 6-4	467·2 37·5	315-0 30-7	151-5 6-5	466-5 37-3
Printing and publishing	472	226.0	110.6	106·2 336·4	64.5 219.8	38·1 107·2	102·6 327·0	64·1 220·2	38·3 107·1	102·4 327·4	64·1 220·1	37·9 107·1	102·0 327·2
ubber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres	48 481/482	129·3 52·6	51·0 16·1	180.3	126-2	50.3	176.5	127.1	50.0	177-1	126.5	49.6	176-1
Processing of plastics	483	76.7	16·1 34·9	68.7 111.6	50·0 76·2	15-3 35-0	65·3 111·2	50·1 77·0	15·3 34·8	65·3 111·8	49 8 76·7	15·0 34·7	64·7 111·4
onstruction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition	5	889.4	116-2	1,005.5	874.1	116-2	990·3	874-1	116-2	990.3	874-1	116-2	990-3
Civil engineering	500/501 502	499.2	62.8	562.0	489.7	62.8	552.5	489.7	62.8	552.5	489.7	62.8	552.5
Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	503	161·2 144·7	21.5 21.1	182·7 165·7	158-8 142-6	21.5 21.1	180-4 163-6	158-8 142-6	21.5 21.1	180-4 163-6	158·8 142·6	21.5 21.1	180.4
3 completion	504	84.3	10.8	95.1 erly basis.	83.0	10.8	93.8	83.0	10.8	93.8	83.0	10.8	163-6 93-8

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1-4 on a quarterly basis. * Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from October 1981 and may understate the level of employment. Supplementary series which include an allowance for underestimation are shown in italics for major industry groupings in table 1-2.

S10 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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SIC 1980	Class or GRP 0 1-5 1-4 2-4 6-9 0 010 1 111 130 152 161 162 170	[Sep 1982 Male 11,803 279·2 5,570·8 4,660·1 4,078·7 5,952·5 279·2 260·5 279·2 260·5 281·5 256·0 24·5 221·1 14·0 129·8	Female All 8.875 91.7 1,851-5 1,735-3 1,647-7 6,931-4 91-7 89-2 87-7 11-4	Part- time 3,769 31-3 440-3 391-1 373-9 3,297-5 31-3 30-4	All 20,678 371-0 7,422-2 6,395-4 5,726-5 12,884-5	Male 11,501 252-6 5,321-5 4,459-3 3,899-3 5,926-4	Female All 8.834 86·4 1,780·4 1,664·2 1,578·9	Part- time 3,846 29·3 422·1 372·9	All 20,335 339·0 7,101·9 6,123·5	Male 11,540 273-6 5,318-8 4,444-7	Female All 8,839 92·4 1,788·7 1,672·5	Part- time 3,833 34·2 423·1 373·9	All 20,378 366·1 7,107·6
All industries and services Agriculture, forestry and fishing Index of production and construction industries Index of production industries Of which, manufacturing industries Service industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Muclear fuel production Electricity Gas	GRP 0 1-5 1-4 2-4 6-9 0 10 1 111 130 152 161 162 170	11,803 279-2 5,570-8 4,660-1 4,078-7 5,952-5 262-5 581-5 262-5 581-5 264-0 24-5 264-0 24-5 264-0 24-5 264-0 24-1 26-1 26-1 26-1 26-1 26-1 26-1 26-1 26	8.875 91.7 1,851.5 1,735.3 1,647.7 6,931.4 91.7 89.2 87.7 11.4	time 3,769 31-3 440-3 391-1 373-9 3,297-5 31-3 30-4	371-0 7,422-2 6,395-4 5,726-5 12,884-5	252-6 5,321-5 4,459-3 3,899-3	8.834 86·4 1,780·4 1,664·2	time 3,846 29·3 422·1	339-0 7,101-9	273.6 5,318.8	8,839 92·4 1,788·7	time 3,833 34·2 423·1	366-1
All industries and services Agriculture, forestry and fishing Index of production and construction Industries Index of production industries Of which, manufacturing industries Service industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, and horticulture Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Muclear fuel production Electricity Gas	1-5 1-4 2-4 6-9 0 010 1 1 111 130 152 161 162 170	279-2 5,570-8 4,660-1 4,078-7 5,952-5 262-5 581-5 256-0 24-5 256-0 24-5 22-1 14-0	91.7 1,851.5 1,735.3 1,647.7 6,931.4 91.7 89.2 87.7 11.4	3,769 31-3 440-3 391-1 373-9 3,297-5 31-3 30-4	371-0 7,422-2 6,395-4 5,726-5 12,884-5	252-6 5,321-5 4,459-3 3,899-3	86·4 1,780·4 1,664·2	29·3 422·1	339-0 7,101-9	273.6 5,318.8	92·4 1,788·7	34·2 423·1	366-1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing index of production and construction industries Index of production industries Of which, manufacturing industries Service industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	1-5 1-4 2-4 6-9 0 010 1 1 111 130 152 161 162 170	279-2 5,570-8 4,660-1 4,078-7 5,952-5 262-5 581-5 256-0 24-5 256-0 24-5 22-1 14-0	91.7 1,851.5 1,735.3 1,647.7 6,931.4 91.7 89.2 87.7 11.4	31-3 440-3 391-1 373-9 3,297-5 31-3 30-4	371-0 7,422-2 6,395-4 5,726-5 12,884-5	252-6 5,321-5 4,459-3 3,899-3	86·4 1,780·4 1,664·2	29·3 422·1	339-0 7,101-9	273.6 5,318.8	92·4 1,788·7	34·2 423·1	
ndex of production and construction industries ndex of production industries of which, manufacturing industries Service industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil prodessing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	1-5 1-4 2-4 6-9 0 010 1 1 111 130 152 161 162 170	5,570-8 4,660-1 4,078-7 5,952-5 279-2 262-5 581-5 256-0 24-5 22-1 14-0	1,851-5 1,735-3 1,647-7 6,931-4 91-7 89-2 87-7 11-4	440-3 391-1 373-9 3,297-5 31-3 30-4	7,422·2 6,395·4 5,726·5 12,884·5	5,321-5 4,459-3 3,899-3	1,780·4 1,664·2	422·1	7,101.9	5,318·8			7,107.6
industries ndex of production industries Of which, manufacturing industries Service industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Muclear fuel production Electricity Gas	1-4 2-4 6-9 010 1 111 130 140 152 161 161 162 170	4,660.1 4,078.7 5,952.5 279.2 262.5 581.5 256.0 24.5 22.1 14.0	1,735-3 1,647-7 6,931-4 91-7 89-2 87-7 11-4	391-1 373-9 3,297-5 31-3 30-4	6,395·4 5,726·5 12,884·5	4,459·3 3,899·3	1,664-2		and the second s				7,107.6
of which, manufacturing industries Service industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	2-4 6-9 010 1 111 130 140 152 161 162 170	4,078-7 5,952-5 262-5 581-5 256-0 24-5 22-1 14-0	1,647·7 6,931·4 91·7 89·2 87·7 11·4	373·9 3,297·5 31·3 30·4	5,726·5 12,884·5	3,899-3		372.9	6,123.5	4,444.7	1,672.5		6 117 5
of which, manufacturing industries service industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	6–9 0 010 1 111 130 140 152 161 162 170	5,952-5 279-2 262-5 581-5 256-0 24-5 22-1 14-0	6,931.4 91.7 89.2 87.7 11.4	3,297-5 31-3 30-4	12,884-5		1,578.9			A CONTRACTOR OF THE			6,117-3
Service Industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	0 010 1 111 130 140 152 161 162 170	279-2 262-5 581-5 256-0 24-5 22-1 14-0	91.7 89.2 87.7 11.4	31·3 30·4		5,926.4		356-1	5,478-2	3,891.1	1,587.1	357.0	5,478
Agriculture and noncollate context and the second solid fuels Coal extraction and solid fuels Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	010 1 111 130 140 152 161 162 170	262·5 581·5 256·0 24·5 22·1 14·0	89·2 87·7 11·4	30-4			6,967·2	3,394.9	12,894-4	5,947.3	6,957.5	3,375-9	12,905
Coal extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	130 140 152 161 162 170	256·0 24·5 22·1 14·0	11.4		371.0 351.7	252.6 235.9	86·4 83·9	29·3 28·3	339-0 319-8	273-6 256-9	92·4 89·9	34·2 33·3 16·9	366 346 639
Coal extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	130 140 152 161 162 170	24·5 22·1 14·0		17·3 2·7	669-0 267-4	560·0 242·8	85·4 11·4	16·8 2·7	645·1 254·2	553·6 236·4	85·5 11·4	2.7	247 29
Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	152 161 162 170	14.0	4·2 3·5	0.2	28·7 25·6	25·5 21·1	4·2 3·3	0·2 0·4	29·7 24·4	25·5 20·8	4.2	0.4	24 15
Electricity Gas	162 170		2·1 30·0	0·1 6·7	16·1 159·8	13·4 126·2	2.0 29.4	0·1 6·6	15-4 155-5	13·3 125·8	2·0 29·4	0·1 6·7	155
		76.1	26.0	5·0 2·0	102·0 64·3	73·9 52·2	25·0 9·8	4·8 1·9	98·8 62·0	73·1 53·8	24·8 10·0		97 63
		54.1	10.2			633-9	176-3	32.6	810-2	630·3	173-3	32.4	803
other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	673-1	182.4	33.8	855-5		26.9	5.2	223.5	191.0	26.5		217
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel	22 221	215·3 102·8	29.8 8.7	5·5 1·3	245.1 111.5	196·5 91·5	7.6 3.8	1·3 0·7	99·1 29·5	88·6 25·3	7·4 3·8	1.3	96
Steel tubes Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming Non-ferrous metals	222 223 224	27·8 23·7 61·1	4·2 5·4 11·5	0.9 1.1 2.3	32·0 29·0 72·6	25·7 23·1 56·2	5.0 10.5	1.0	29.5 28.1 66.7	22·2 54·8	5·1 10·2	0.9	27 65
Extraction of metaliferous ores and minerals nes	21/23	37.3	3.9	0.9	41.3	37.3	3.9	0.9	41.3	37.3	3.9	0.9	4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	166-0		8.5	212.4	157.7	43·3 1·8		201·0 17·7	159·6 16·1	44-9 1-8		20 1
Structural clay Cement, lime and plaster	241 242	15·9 13·4	1.6	0.6 0.4	17·6 15·0	15·9 12·8	1.5	0.4	14·2 39·6	12·8 35·2	1.4	0.4	1 4
Building products of concrete, cement etc Asbestos goods	243 244	36·1 8·9	2.4	0.4	41·5 11·3	34·4 8·2	5·2 1·8	0.3	10.0	8.3	2.0	0.3	1
Abrasive products and working of stone etc Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	245/246 247 248	15·2 41·0 35·4	11.6	2.7	18·3 52·6 56·1	14·3 39·3 32·8	3·0 10·9 19·2	2.8		14·3 39·3 33·6	11.2	2 2.6	5 5
Chemical industry	25	240.4			340·6 127·9	229·8 100·4			325·3 120·5				32
Basic industrial chemicals Paints, varnishes and printing ink	251 255	106·9 24·5	8.0	1.6	32.5	23.5	7.7	1.7	31·2 45·6	23.6	7.6	5 1.8	3
Specialised industrial products Pharmaceutical products	256 257	35·7 44·6	35.9	6.4	80-6	44.7	35.0	6.1	79.8	45.1	35.6	6.3	8
Soap and toilet preparations Specialised household products	258 259	19·7 9·0											
Man made fibres	26	14.0	2.0	0.3	16-0	12.9	1.9	0.3	14.8	13-2	! 1.	9 0.3	1 1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,131.8	554-4	106.1	2,686-2	2,028.9	530-3	3 100.9	2,559.2	2,022.3	529·	1 100-8	2,55
Metal goods nes	31	296-8											
Foundries Forging, pressing and stamping	311 312	66-0 25-1	6.0	1.6	31.1	22.5	5 5.3	3 1.6	27.8	3 22.7	7 5.	4 1.6	5 2
Bolts, nuts, springs etc Metal doors, windows etc	313 314	36-0 13-9	3.3	3 0.8	3 17.2	2 13-5	5 3.	5 0-8	3 17.1	14.4	4 3.	7 0.1	3 1
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	155-8											
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	32 320	697-2 70-1			5 78.9	64.3	3 8.	0 2.5	5 72.3	3 64.	1 8.	4 2.1	B 7
Agricultural machinery and tractors Metal-working machine tools etc	321 322	35-4 72-3	4 4.	5 0.9			2 4· 8 12·	2 1·0 5 4·0		4 62.	1 12.	8 5.	2 7
Textile machinery Machinery for food etc industries	323 324	9-8 36-8	B 1.9	9 0.5	5 11-8	3 9.0						2 1.	5 3
Mining machinery etc	325 326	80- 28-9	1 10.1	B 1.9	9 90.9	9 75.1	9 10.	3 1.	7 86-3	3 75.	3 10-		
Mechanical power transmission equipment Machinery for printing etc industries	327 328	23.0	6 5.	5 1.4	4 29.0	0 22.0	6 <u>5</u> .	3 1.4	4 28.0	0 21.	2 5	6 1.	
Other machinery and mechanical equipment Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	19.0								8 18-	9 7		
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	53-	9 18·	9 2.4	4 72-1	8 53·	3 18	7 2.	4 72.	1 51	4 17	8 2.	4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	426-											
Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment	341 342	27-1 91	4 27.	8 4.1	6 119-1	2 87.	4 26-	3 4.	1 113.	7 86-	4 26	.7 4.	0 1
Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunication equipment	343 344	63- 132-	9 65.	3 10-	1 198-	2 130.	1 62.	9 9.	5 193-	1 130-	5 62	.4 9.	1 1
Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	345 346	68- 27-								9 70- 0 28-			5 11 2 ·
Electric lighting equipment and electrical equipment installation	347, 34	8 14.	5 9.	8 1-	4 24.	3 14.	1 9	9 1.	7 24.	0 14	7 9	·8 1·	6
Motor vehicles and parts	35	278-											9 3
Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers and caravans	351 352	102· 52·						·6 0· ·1 0·		2 51	3 4	·2 0·	0 !
Parts	353	123.								1 118	4 21		
Other transport equipment	36 361	305 -109-						·0 4· ·2 2·				.0 2	2 1
Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles	362	39.	6 1.	9 0.	3 41.	5 34	6 1	·7 0· ·8 0·	2 36-	3 34	·8 1	·6 0	3.3
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles Aerospace equipment	363, 36 364	149							9 163				·8 1
Instrument engineering	37	72							3 103				4 1
Measuring, precision instruments etc Medical and surgical equipment	371 372	40· 12·	3 7	-5 1-	8 19	9 12	5 6	·8 1·	6 56- 7 19-	-3 12	·6 6	6-7 1	·4 ·9
Optical precision instruments etc Clocks, watches etc	373 374	15	3 8	1 2.	4 23		6 7	·6 2	8 21.				·0 ·2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,273											

*Employees in employment: September 1983



1	EMPLOYMENT			
•4	EMPLOYMENT *Employees in	employment:	September	1983

GREAT BRITAIN		[Sep 198	2]			[June 198	33]	a second		[Sep 1983		(see al	and and a second
	Class or GRP	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	Bast	All
SIC 1980			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	and the second			Part- time	1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	380-6	262·4 40·9	95·2 11·7	643·0 100·9	364·7 61·0	246·3 39·8	87·9 11·1	611-0 100-8	367·2 59·4	252.0 39.1	90-4 10-4	619-3 98-5
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats Milk and milk products	411/412 413	59.9 31.1 17.9	10-8 18-9	3·0 6·0	42·0 36·7	31-3 16-6	10·8 17·1	2.8 5.7	42·0 33·7	31·4 17·3	10·7 17·4	2-6 5-3	42·1 34·7
Fruit and vegetable processing Fish processing	414 415	5.3	8.8	4.2	14.2	5.0	8.6	4·0 34·0	13-6 131-3	5.0 69.0	8.9 66.5	4·0 34·7	13-9 135-5
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Sugar and sugar by-products	419 420	71·7 6·8	69·2 2·2	37·6 0·5	140-8 9-0	67·7 6·6	63·7 1·9	0.4	8.6	6.7	2·0 34·3	0.4 16.3	8.6
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and	421 416/418/	31.7	34.6	15.8	66-2	31.0	31.8	13.8	62-8	32.2			
miscellaneous food Spirit distilling and compounding	422/423 424	57·0 15·2	35·2 9·0	10·2 0·7	92·2 24·2	53·6 13·1	34·5 7·8	10·3 0·6	88·1 20·9	53·0 13·7	34·9 8·1	10·9 0·7	88-0 21-8
Brewing and malting, cider and perry	426/427 428	50·6 18·1	12·2 7·4	2·1 1·8	62·8 25·6	47·0 17·2	11·5 6·9	2·1 1·5	58·5 24·1	47·4 17·6	11-3 7-0	2·0 1·7	58·7 24·5
Soft drinks Tobacco	429	15.4	13.1	1.6	28.5	14.5	12.0	1.5	26.5	14-4	11-9	1.5	26-3
extiles	43	131-8	127·3 19·8	24·8 5·2	259-1 48-3	128-8 27-8	122.7 18.5	22.6 3.9	251·5 46·4	130-0 27-6	124-5 18-8	23-8 4-6	254-5 46-4
Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk	431 432	28-6 24-5 27-1	18·1 63·2	3·3 11·3	42·6 90·3	23·5 26·5	16·9 61·8	2·9 10·5	40·4 88·3	24-9 26-8	17·7 62·8	3·2 11·4	42.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	436 437	21.6	8.1	1.6	29.7	21.7	7.8	2.2	29·5 17·8	21·4 12·5	7·8 5·4	1.5 0.7	29-1 17-1
Carpets etc Other textiles	438 433/434	12.7	5.6	0.9	18.3	12.3						2.4	28-9
	435/439	17.4	12.6	2.5	30.0	16.9	12.2	2.4	29.1	16-8	12·1 10·4	2.4	20.5
eather and leather goods	44	15.7	11.2	3.0	26.9	15-3	10.5	2.9	25.8	15·5 75·4	217.7	36.4	293
ootwear and clothing Footwear	45 451	77·2 24·1	218-3 29-1	38-9 4-0	295.6 53.2	74-7 23-8	214·7 28·7	37·3 3·4	289-4 52-5	24.3	29.3	3.3	53-6
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods Household textiles etc	453/456 455	41·6 11·5	171·9 17·4	28·7 6·2	213·5 28·9	40·6 10·3	168·9 17·1	27·8 6·0	209·5 27·4	40·7 10·4	171·2 17·3	27·3 5·9	211.9
imber and wooden furniture	46	164-4	39-3	11.2	203.7	165.0	40.5	13.0	205-5	165-4	40.1	12.2	205
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood	461/462	26.3	4.0	1.5	30-3	26.4	3.8	1.5	30.2	27.1	3.7	1.5	30.8
products Builders carpentry and joinery	463 464/465/	32.8	5.3	1.9	38.1	33.9	6.1	2.5	40.0	33.7	5.9	2.5	39.6
Articles of wood, cork etc	466	21.1	8·7 21·3	2·5 5·3	29·8 105·6	20·4 84·3	8·7 21·8	2.6 6.4	29·1 106·1	20·3 84·3	8·8 21·7	2·3 5·9	29. 106.0
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	84.2			489.9	320·1	153.2	37.0	473.3	316-9	152-4	36.4	469-4
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board	47 471	330·1 34·0	159-9 6-9	37·7 1·4	40.8	31.3	6.7	1.3	38.0	30.9	6.6	1.3	37.6
Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	472 475	68·2 227·9	40·5 112·5	8·8 27·6	108·7 340·4	65·4 223·4	38·5 108·1	8·1 27·6	103·8 331·5	64·9 221·1	38·4 107·4	7.5 27.5	103-3 328-5
lubber and plastics	48	131.9	52.2	12.9	184-1	126-6	49-9	12.3	176-5	126.6	49.7	12.4	176-
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481/482 483	54·5 77·4	16·4 35·8	3.0 9.9	71.0 113.2	50·5 76·1	15·3 34·7	2.7 9.7	65-8 110-7	49·8 76·8	15·0 34·7	2·8 9·6	64-1 111-1
Processing of plastics	400	42.2	40.3	10.2	82.5	41-1	39.2	- 9.6	80-3	41.4	37.8	9.2	79-:
Jewellery and coins	491	9.9	6.1	1.7	16.0	9·3 7·1	5·4 8·2	2·0 2·1	14·7 15·3	9·1 7·3	5·4 7·6	1.7 1.7	14-1
Photo/cinematographic processing Toys and sports goods	493 494	7·1 12·4	7·2 15·6	1.9 4.5	14·4 28·0	12.1	15.1	3.5	27.2	11.8	15.3	4.2	27.
Other manufacturing nes	492/495	12.7	11.4	2.2	24.1	12.6	10.5	1.9	23.1	13.2	9.6	1.7	22-1
Construction Construction and repair of buildings,	5	910-7	116-2	49-2	1,026.8	862·2	116-2	49.2	978-4	874-1	116-2	49.2	990-
demolition work	500/501 502	509·5 167·7	62·8 21·5	27·7 5·6	572·3 189·2	485-9 155-5	62·8 21·5	27·7 5·6	548·7 177·1	489·7 158·8	62·8 21·5	27·7 5·6	552- 180-
Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings	503 504	147·4 86·1	21·1 10·8	10·2 5·7	168-5 96-8	139·5 81·3	21·1 10·8	10·2 5·7	160·6 92·1	142·6 83·0	21·1 10·8	10·2 5·7	163- 93-
Building completion				1,216.7	4,001.0	1,833-5	2,141.8		3,975-4	1,846.0	2,153.4		3,999
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6 61	1,832·8 588·1	2,168·1 269·6	87.2	857.8	582.1	263.0	83.5	845-2	584-6	262.6		847.
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	611	21.3	8.6	2.8	29.9	21.1	8-3 24-6	2.7	29.4	21·1 75·2	8·5 24·5	2.9	29· 99·
Fuels, ores, metals etc Timber and building materials	612 613	76·5 92·1	25-3 28-8	6·1 9·3	101·9 120·9	75-8 92-1	29.5	9.4	100·3 121·7	92.6	29.0	9.4	121.
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	614 615	98·4 32·9	37·2 18·5	9·8 5·9	135·6 51·4	95-8 33-1	35·4 18·7	8·7 5·7	131·2 51·8	99·8 32·9	37·2 17·9	5.4	137· 50·
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc Food, drink and tobacco	616 617	20·4 166·9	18·1 76·9	6·4 29·5	38·5 243·8	19·0 161·3	17·4 73·4	6·5 27·1	36·4 234·7	20·2 162·0	17·7 72·5		37· 234·
Pharmaceutical and medical goods Other wholesale distribution	618 619	15·0 64·6	14·0 42·2	3·5 13·9	29·0 106·8	14·9 69·0	14·1 41·6	3·5 14·3	29·0 110·7	15·1 65·7	14·1 41·2	3·7 14·3	29· 107·
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	14.7	3.3	1.5	18-0	14.9	3.1	1.7	17.9	15-3	3.1	2.1	18-
commission agents	63	10.2	6.5	2.3	16-8	10.6	6.4	2.6	17.0	10.7	6.1		16
Retail distribution	64/65	751-2	1,231.3	688-4	1,982.3	753.6	1,224.0	706-7	1,977-6	757-9	1,229-1	715-0	1,986
Food Confectioners, tobacconists etc	641 642	200·1 49·5	348·1 104·6	214·4 75·1	548·1 154·1	201·8 50·4	346-9 101-2	222·0 71·5	548·7 151·5	202·6 50·3	347·7 101·1		550- 151-
Dispensing and other chemists	643 645	16·9 33·3	103-8 115-1	44·8 64·2	120-7 148-4	16-4 32-8	102-4 115-8	44·7 66·6	118-8 148-6	16·6 33·1	103·3 114·5	43.9	119- 147-
Clothing Footwear and leather goods	646	10.0	47.2	29.3	57.2	10.1	48.5	34.9	58.6	10.5	52.3	36-2	62.
Furnishing fabrics etc Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	647 648	11·6 90·2	11.0 78.0	6·7 41·3	22.5 168.2	11.6 91.9	11·7 79·0	6·7 44·4	23·3 170·9	11·3 93·8	10·9 79·3	44-1	22 173
Motor vehicles and parts Filling stations	651 652	140·1 54·0	43·6 22·6	16·0 10·8	183·7 76·6	140·3 54·2	43·2 24·1	15·6 12·3	183-6 78-3	139·7 53·7	42·8 24·7	13.3	182 78
Books, stationery, office supplies Other specialised distribution	653 654	25·8 43·6	39·2 55·4	25·7 24·3	65·0 99·0	25·6 43·4	38-5 56-2	25.1	64·1 99·5	25·8 44·8	40·0 54·6	24.9	65 99
Mixed retail businesses	656	76.1	262.7	135-8	338.8	75.1	256.5		331.7	75.7	257.9		333
otels and catering Restaurants spack bars, cafes etc.	66 661	315.7	617-4 114-8	420·2	933-0 182-0	319-5	603·1	430.1	922·7	326-6	611·9		938
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc Public houses and bars	661 662	68·1 63·4	163-5	77·1 139·2	182-9 226-9	66·0 65·9	110-9 158-1	76-3 143-0	176·9 224·0	66·7 71·0	112·7 158·9	142.8	179 229
Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes	663 664	50·6 27·0	85-9 82-4	72-4 43-8	136-4 109-4	53·5 27·5	82·2 81·1	46.7	135·7 108·7	54·4 28·3	83·7 80·8	47.3	138 109
Hotel trade Other tourist etc accommodation	665 667	83·0 23·6	146·4 24·4	75·5 12·2	229·4 48·0	81·0 25·6	146·1 24·7	80·8 11·8	227·1 50·3	82·8 23·4	150·6 25·2	85.0	233 48
epair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	153-2	39.9	17.1	193-1	153.0	41.9	18-2	194-9	150.8	40.6		191.
Motor vehicles Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	671 672/673	133·5 19·7	32·0 7·9	14·2 2·9	165·5 27·6	133·6 19·4	32·4 9·5	14·3 3·9	166-0 28-9	131-5	31.8	14.0	163- 28-
ransport and communication										19.3	8.8		
ailways	7 71	1,076·2 154·9	262·6 11·2	53·2 0·7	1,338-5 166-1	1,046.1	258-6	53-1	1,304-9	1,042.9	259.0		1,302
Nther inland transport	72					149.6	10.7	0.7	160-4	148-8	10.7	0.7	159
	721	344·6 166·4	50·4 23·2	15·6 4·3	394·9 189·6	341-2 165-4	51·4 23·3	16·3 4·6	392-6 188-8	342·0 165·9	51·8 23·6		393- 189-
Scheduled road passenger transport	721		C										
Scheduled road passenger transport Road haulage Other inland transport nes	723 722/726	166-0 12-2	22·5 4·7	9·4 1·9	188-4 16-9	163-6 12-2	22.9 5.2	9·9 1·8	186-4 17-4	163·9 12·2	23·2 5·0	9.5	187· 17·

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THOUSAND

	Division	[Sep 1982]	and the second	Access distant	[June 198	3]			[Sep 1983]		
REAT BRITAIN	Class	Male	Female		All	Male	Female	1	All	Male	Female		All
	GRP	Male	All	Part- time			All	Part- time				Part- time	
SIC 1980										The press	the second		42
lir transport	75	32.0	14.0	0.5	46.0	29.4	13.0	0.5	42.4	29.4	13·0 15·4	0·5 2·7	42
Supporting services to transport	76	84.6	15·2 3·1	2.7 1.1	99.6 17.0	81·3 13·4	15·1 3·1	2·8 1·1	96·4 16·5	80·4 13·4	3.1	1.1	10
Inland transport	761 763	14·0 42·7	4.6	1.4	47.3	40.5	4.5	1·5 0·2	45·0 34·9	39·7 27·3	4·4 7·9	1·4 0·2	43
Sea transport Air transport	764	27.9	7.5	0.5	35-3	27.4	7.5						14
liscellaneous transport and storage	77	91-4	62.6	11.6	154.0	85·1	60.6	11.2	145-7	85.8	60.8	10.7	
ostal services and telecommunications	79	318-9	103-1	21.6	422·0	316-1	102-5	21.1	418·6	315.6	102-2	21.2	41
	8	889-2	827.8	205-0	1,717.3	888.0	841.4	213-2	1,729.5	896·1	848.9	213.4	1,74
anking, finance, insurance etc	81	201.4	269-3	40.4	470.8	198-1	275.3	49.2	473.4	200-2	281.9	50.6	41
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting	814	156.9	207.1	27.5	364.1	154.8	208·2 67·1	30·8 18·4	363-0 110-4	156·9 43·3	211·8 70·1	31·4 19·2	1
Other financial institutions	815	44.5	62.2	12.9	106.7	43.3			220.7	123.4	95-6	14.5	2
nsurance, except social security	82	124-2	97.1	15.5	221-4	124.8	95-9	14.8				126.5	8
Lines services	83	441.2	403-2	128.1	844-5	442·1 11·5	409-4 8-4	128·1 1·7	851·5 19·9	445·9 11·8	409·5 8·5	1.7	
Auxiliary to banking and imance	831 832	10.8	7·3 34·9	1.7 9.3	18·1 65·6	30.5	34.2	8.8	64.7	30.5	34.9	9·9 16·3	
Auxiliary to insurance House and estate agents	834	31.6	38.3	16.5	70.0	33.5	40·5 50·1	16·9 16·0	74·0 169·1	33·0 121·5	40·4 51·2	16.9	1
Professional services nes	837	120·7 20·5	49·6 17·0	16·0 4·5	170-4 37-4	119·0 20·4	16.9		37.2	20.2	16.6	4.6	
Advertising Business services	838 839	138-2	108.1	37.3	246.4	138-6	111.3		250.0	140.3	1.09.9	34.3	2
	84	63-6	21.9	5.9	85-5	63-1	23.6		86-8	64·7 32·7	24·0 5·2	7·0 1·7	
Construction machinery etc	842	32.7	5·2 9·7	1.7 2.6	37·9 25·7	31·5 16·5	5·2 10·2		36·7 26·8		10.6	3.6	
Consumer goods Transport and movables nes	846 841/843	16-0					8.2		23.3	15-2	8.2	1.7	
Transport and moral of the	848/849	14.9	7.0	1.6	21.9	15.1			97.1	61.9	37.9	14.8	
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	58.8	36-3	15-1	95.1	59-9	37.2		8				5,8
Other services	9	2,154-3	3,672.9	1,822.6	5,827.7	2,158-8	3,725-4		5,884.6				1,5
Public administration and defence	91	814.9	724.4	227.4	1,539·4 1,002·1	815-0 465-5	724-6 543-3		1,539-9 1,008-9		724·7 543·3	227.5 199.9	1,0
National and local government nes	911 913	462·2 138·3	539·9 49·7	199·0 14·0	188.0	138.9	49.7	7 13.9	188-6	i 139-3		13.9	Dest V
Police Fire services	914	54.2	5.1	2.2	59.3	54·5 88·4	5·1 41·9	2.3	59·7 130·3			2·3 4·7	-
National defence	915	92·1 32·8	44·3 70·5		136-4 103-4	32.5			102-2			3.1	
Social security	919								297.	t 109·9	180-4	172.4	
Sanitary services	92 921	109·1 73·8	163-2 11-8		272·3 85·6				82.6	6 71.2	11.4	4.6	
Refuse disposal etc Cleaning services	921	35-3			186.7	38.8	166-0	163-3	204.8	3 38.7	169.0	167.8	
Education	93	488.7	985-2	549-2	1,473-9	505-8	1,028.9	9 595-4	1,534	7 486-5	981.0	551.8	1,
Research and development	94	84-3	32.4	5-4	116-6	83-5	31.	8 5·2	115	3 85-3	35.7	5.5	
Medical and other health services	95	268-2	1,001.3	454-1	1,269.7	267.9		8 452.0	1,267.		1,000.1		1,
Hospitals, nursing homes etc	951	222.7	823-4	356.4	1,046-2	221.1	820-	1 353-4 3 39-2	1,041- 117-	2 221·1 5 35·2	820·1 82·3	353-4 39-2	1,
Other medical care institutions	952 953	35-3	82-5		117·8 51·3			3 36.7	7 53-	7 5.4	48.3	3 36.7	
Medical practices Dental practices	954	3.6	30.9	11.9	34.6	3.7	7 31-	8 12-3	3 35.			1 12·4 3 10·4	
Other health services	955/956		5 17.3	3 10.4	19.8								
Other services	96 961	133-0 83-0	5 427.6 378.1	5 272.0 250.9	561-3 461-2		5 432· 383·		5 573- 3 473-	0 91.6	389.1	1 250-4	1
Social welfare etc Tourist and other services	961 969	16-8		9 10.1	35.7						9 18-2	2 12.4	
Recreational and cultural services	97	211.	0 210-1	7 116-6	421.8						208 -9		
Film production, authors etc	971/97	6 18-	4 13·1 2 27·0	7 8·5			1 13- 7 27-	4 9.	1 24· 0 69·				1
Radio, television, theatres etc Libraries, museums, art galleries etc	974 977	42-1 19-1	5 39.0	0 8·0 8 18·8	59-4	4 19-1	8 40.	0 17.	9 59-	8 19.	9 38.9	9 18-3	3
Sport and other recreational services	979	130						0 82.	9 242	2 135.	1 128-1		
Personal services	98	43.	0 126					4 47 . 0 17.	3 167 9 59				1
Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	981 982	17· 10·		7 17·8 2 24·9					9 59 5 85	6 11.	1 75.	4 24.0	0
Hairdressing and beauty parlours Personal services nes	989	14.		8 4.2			8 8	.4 4.				6 5.	5

division totals. † Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published at table 1-7. * Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

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EMPLOYMENT 1.4

*Employees in employment: September 1983

EMPLOYMENT 1.6 Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1983 and December 1983

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Sep 19	83					Dec 19	83	Service -			
and the second	or class	Engage	ement rate		Leaving	g rate	105	Engage	ment rate		Leaving	g rate	1
SIC 1980	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Minerals and ores extraction other than fuels Metal manufacturing Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	2 22 24 25	1.1 1.0 1.4 1.2	2·3 1·8 2·4 2·5	1.3 1.1 1.6 1.6	1.3 1.3 1.5 1.5	2·3 2·0 2·2 2·5	1.5 1.4 1.7 1.8	0.8 0.9 0.9 0.7	1.4 1.5 1.5 1.4	0-9 1-0 1-0 0-9	Leaving rate Male Fem 1.1 2.3 1.1 1.7 1.8 2.7 0.9 2.3 1.4 1.8 1.7 1.9 1.5 1.9 1.1 2.2 1.9 2.1 1.6 2.8 1.7 2.4 1.6 2.8 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.6 1.6 1.8 1.0 1.7 4.9 9.0 1.4 2.4	1.7 2.7	1.4 1.2 2.0 1.3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles Metal goods nes Mechanical engineering Office machinery, data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Instrument engineering	3 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	1.4 1.7 1.4 1.0 1.7 1.1 1.1 1.5	2:1 2:3 1:7 1:5 2:5 1:4 1:2 2:6	1.6 1.8 1.4 1.1 2.0 1.1 1.1 1.8	1.6 1.7 1.8 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.9 1.7	2.0 1.9 2.5 1.9 2.1 2.5 2.6	1.7 1.7 1.8 1.6 1.5 1.1 2.0 2.0	0.9 1.2 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.5 0.6 1.4	1.6 1.6 1.5 1.7 1.2 1.4 1.8	1.0 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.2 0.5 0.7 1.6	1.7 1.5 0.7 1.0 1.1 2.1	1.9 1.9 2.2 1.5 2.2 2.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.1 \\ 2.0 \\ \end{array} $
Cher manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather and leather goods Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper, printing and publishing Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing	4 41/42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.4 \\ 2.1 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.0 \\ \end{array} $	2·9 3·1 2·4 2·6 3·4 2·0 2·1 2·7 4·4	2·2 2·3 2·2 2·5 3·0 2·1 1·4 2·1 3·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.9\\ 2.6\\ 1.8\\ 2.0\\ 1.9\\ 2.0\\ 1.1\\ 1.4\\ 2.9 \end{array} $	2·9 4·0 2·4 1·8 2·2 2·5 2·1 2·7 3·7	2·3 3·2 2·1 1·9 2·1 2·1 1·5 1·8 3·2	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.3 0.8 1.0 1.5	2.0 2.0 1.9 2.5 2.3 1.7 1.5 1.7 2.4	1.5 1.6 1.8 2.2 1.3 1.0 1.2 2.0	1.7 1.7 2.0 1.7 1.6 1.0 1.4	3-3 2-4 1-5 2-6 1-8 1-7 2-9 9-0	2.1 2.3 2.0 1.8 2.3 1.6 1.2 1.9 6.9
Total all manufacturing industries		1.4	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.7

Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) respectively, in the four-week periods ended September 10, 1983 and December 10, 1983 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods: the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart on the next page which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

Year	Reference month*	Engagemen
1982	Aug	1.08
1000	Nov Feb	1.13
1983	May	1.28
	Aug	1.38

* On which the moving average is centred.

3.2 3.0

2.8 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 . 1.6 . 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.8

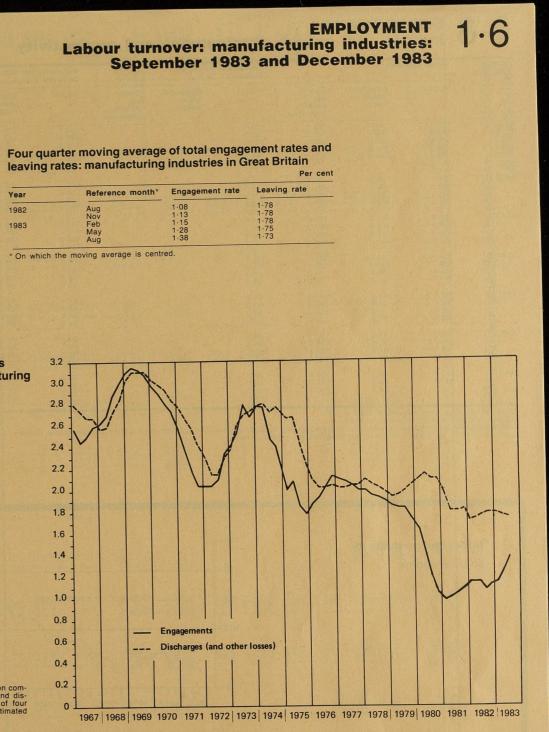
0.6

0.4

0.2 0

Engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain

PER CENT



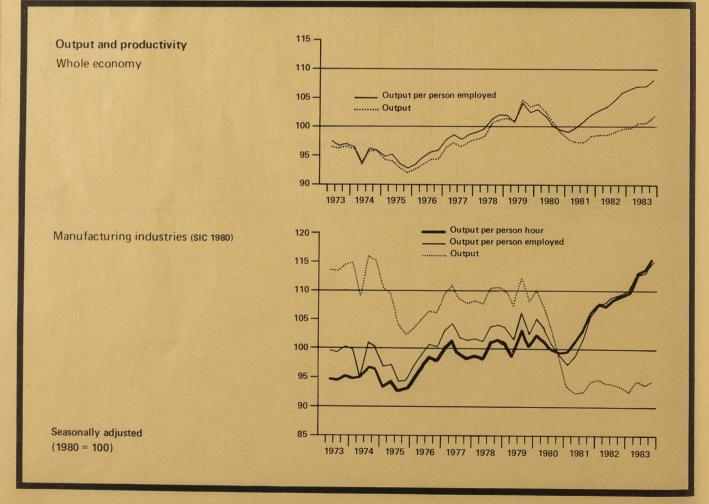
* The four quarter moving average has been com-piled from the number of engagements and dis-charges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole eco	nomy		Production Divisions	industries to 4		Manufactu Divisions	ring industries 2 to 4	Output per person employed* 103.3 R 103.8 100.0 103.0 R 108.9 115.4 101.5 103.9 101.6 106.3 102.5 105.2 103.3 100.7 98.5 97.5 97.5 98.9 101.3 R 105.1 R 106.8 107.4 108.6 107.4 108.6	
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	per person	Output per person hour
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	100-4 103-3 100-0 98-0 99-3	99·4 100·7 100·0 96·6 94·9	101-1 102-6 100-0 101-5 104-7 R	103-1 107-0 100-0 96-3 98-0 100-5		ernoe pelve Guiselenne	109·6 109·4 100·0 93·6 93·7 95·0	106-1 R 105-4 100-0 91-0 86-1 82-4	103·8 100·0 103·0 R 108·9	100.6 101.2 100.0 104.4 108.9 114.8
1978 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98-4 100-5 101-3 101-6	99·0 99·2 99·5 100·0	99·4 101·3 101·8 101·7	100-3 103-3 104-2 104-6			108·0 110·3 110·3 109·9	106·4 106·2 105·9 105·9	103·9 104·1	98.6 101.3 101.4 101.1
1979 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101-0 104-8 103-4 103-9	100·3 100·6 100·9 101·1	100·8 104·2 102·5 102·8	104-6 109-3 106-9 107-3			107·3 112·2 108·0 110·0	105·7 105·6 105·4 104·7	106·3 102·5	98.7 103.3 100.3 102.4
1980 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	102-7 100-7 98-9 97-7	101-0 100-6 99-8 98-7	101.7 100.1 99.2 99.0	105-1 101-3 97-8 95-7			106·8 102·3 97·4 93·5	103·5 101·7 99·0 95·9	100·7 98·5	101·2 99·9 99·2 99·7
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97-5 R 97-5 98-5 98∙6	97·7 96·8 96·2 95·8	99-8 100-8 102-4 102-9	94∙9 95∙5 96∙9 98∙0			92·4 92·7 94·6 94·9	93·5 91·5 90·0 88·9	101-3 R 105-1 R	101.6 103.0 105.8 105.7
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98-5 99-2 99-7 99-9	95·5 95·2 R 94·7 94·3	103·2 104·2 R 105·4 106·0	97·0 98·3 98·7 98·2			94-2 94-1 93-5 92-8	87·9 R 86·8 R 85·5 84·3	108·6 109·4	105-8 107-7 109-5 109-9
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	100-7 100-7 101-9	94·1 94·2 94·3	107-0 107-0 108-1	99·6 99·5 101·0 102·0			94·4 94·1 95·3 96·2	83-2 82-5 82-0 81-7	113·5 114·1 116·3 117·8	113·4 114·0 115·7 116·4

The indices have been rebased to 1980 = 100.
 Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 Estimates of the employed labour force have been provisionally revised in line with the final 1981 Census of Employment results, published in a supplement to December 83 Gazette. Data used in this table are those inclusive of an allowance for underestimation.



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EMPLOYMENT 0

Selected countries: national definitions

	United	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	Kingdom (1) (2)	(2) (3) (4)	(2) (5)	(1)	(2)		<u>1 1800</u>	(2)	(6)	(2)	(2) (5)	(7)	(2) (5)	(5) (8)	(2)	(2)	(2) es: 1975 = 100
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT Years 1974	100.3	100.3	102·3 100·0	101·4 100·0	98·3 100·0	101·0 100·0	101·2 100·0	103·0 100·0	99-8 100-0	99·4 100·0	100·3 100·0	100.0	97·2 100·0	101·8 100·0	97∙5 100∙0	105·6 100·0	101·1 100·0
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100-0 99-1 99-3 99-9 101-4	100-0 101-0 102-6 102-2 103-4	100-2 101-6 102-5 103-7	99-2 99-0 99-0 100-2	102·1 103·9 107·4 111·7	102-6 103-5 106-0 107-1	100-7 101-6 101-9 102-0	99·1 98·9 99·5 100·9	99·1 100·9 103·5 106·7	100-8 101-8 102-3 103-4	100-9 102-3 103-5 104-9	100·3 101·3 102·5 103·9	104-8 106-9 108-6 109-7	98.8 98.0 95.3 93.3	100.6 100.9 101.3 102.9	96.7 96.7 97.3 98.2	103·4 107·2 111·9 115·1
1980 1981 1982	101·1 97·1 94·8	106·4 108·5 108·7	104·3 105·0 108·4	100·1 97·9	114·8 117·8 113·9	101.6	102-0 101-1 101-3	101·9 101·1 99·2	108·5 107·4	104·9 105·3 104·8	106-0 106-9 107-9	106·3 106·1	112·1 113·2 114·0	90·2 87·6 87·2	104·2 104·0 103·9	100.0 101.2 100.5	115·7 117·0 115·9
Quarters 1981 Q2 Q3 Q4	96-2 95-7 95-2	108·5 108·7 109·0	104·8 105·2 105·2		118·2 118·2 117·2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 100·7	101·3 101·0 100·4	···	105-1 104-8 105-1	106·7 106·9 107·2		112.7 113.1 113.1	88-4 88-3 87-6	103-5 104-4 103-6	101-1 101-4 101-1	117·4 117·1 116·6
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	95-0 94-6 94-2 93-8	109·1 109·0 108·5 108·1	108-8 107-9 108-6 108-2		115-9 114-5 113-2 112-2		 101.4	99·8 99·5 99·1 98·4		105-0 105-5 104-4 104-4	107.7 107.7 107.6 108.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	113.6 115.0 114.0 113.5	87·3 87·3 87·2 87·2	103·6 103·9 104·0 104·0	100·9 100·6 100·0 100·0	116-1 116-2 116-0 115-5
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3	93·7 93·8 94·0	106-6 106-5 106-6	106·7 107·3		112·5 114·1 115·6		:: .: 	97·6 97·3 97·3	:: ::	104-9 105-3 104-9	109·8 109·7 109·7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	112·3 115·2 115·2	86·2 86·8 87·0	103·9 104·1 104·0	99.5 99.1 98.9	115-4 116-4 118-3
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1975 1980 1981 1982	24,936 25,218 24,214 23,627	5,841 6,242 6,364 6,376	2,942 3,070 3,091 3,189	3,748 3,751 3,669	9,284 10,655 10,933 10,574	2,332 2,369	20,714 21,127 20,950 20,982	25,285 25,771 25,569 25,090	1,058 ⁶ 1,148 1,136	19,594 20,551 20,623 20,542	52,230 55,360 55,810 56,380	4,640 4,932 4,922	1,707 1,914 1,932 1,946	12,692 11,254 10,931 10,876	4,062 4,232 4,225 4,219	3,017 3,016 3,054 3,033	Thousand 85,846 99,303 100,397 99,526
Civilian employment: prop 1982 Agriculture† Industry†† Services	ortions by s 2·7 34·3 63·0	March Land	10·0 39·9 50·0 100·0	3.0* 33.4* 63.6* 100.0	5·3 26·5 68·2 100·0	7·3* 29·3* 63·3* 100·0	8·3 34·6 57·2 100·0	5·5 42·7 51·7 100·0	16·7* 31·8* 51·6* 100·0	12·4 37·0 50·6 100·0	9·7 34·9 55·4 100·0	5-0* 30-2* 64-8* 100-0	8-0 29-4 62-5 100-0	18·3 33·9 47·8 100·0	5.6 30.3 64.1 100.0	7·1 38·4 54·5 100·0	Per cen 3·6 28·4 68·0 100·0
All Manufacturing 1972 1973 1974	100-0 32-9 32-3 32-4 30-9	25·5 25·6 25·2 23·4	29.7 30.2 30.1	31.9 31.8 31.5 30.1	21-8 22-0 21-7 20-2	24·9 24·7 23·6 22·7	28·1 28·3 28·4 27·9	36-8 36-7 36-4 35-6	20·7 21·0 21·2		27·0 27·4 27·2 25·8	25.0	23.8 23.5 23.6 24.1	25·1 25·6 25·8 26·7	27·1 27·5 28·3 28·0	35·5 35·0 34·8 33·7	Per cen 24·3 24·8 24·2 22·7
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	30-2 30-3 30-0 29-5	23.5 23.1 21.8 20.2	29·6 29·8 29·7 29·5	29·1 28·1 27·0 25·9	20·3 19·6 19·6 20·0	23.9 23.5 22.8 23.3	27·4 27·1 26·6 26·1	35-1 35-1 34-8 34-5	20·8 21·2 21·1 21·3	27·5 27·1 26·7	25·5 25·1 24·5 24·3	23.8 23.2 23.0 22.3	23·2 22·4 21·3 20·5	24.0 24.1 24.1 23.7	26·9 25·9 24·9 24·5	32·8 32·7 32·6 32·3	22-8 22-7 22-7 22-7
1979 1980 1981	28.4	19·8 19·4	29·5 29·7	25·4 24·7	19·8 19·4	21.3	25-8 25-1	34·3 33·6	21·2 21·0	26·7 26·1	24·7 24·8	21.6 21.1	20·3 20·2	26·5 25·7	24·2 23·3	32·2 32·0	22·1 21·7

Main Source: OECD-Labour Force Statistics.

 Notes:
 [1] Annual data relate to June.

 [2] Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted.

 [3] Annual data relate to August.

 [4] Employment in manufacturing includes electricity, gas and water.

 [5] Civilian employment figures include armed forces.

 [6] Annual figures relate to April.

[7] Data in terms of man-years.
[8] Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
1981
** 1979.
+ Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
++ 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
-- Break in series

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	-TIME								
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of a	overtime w	orked	Stood o whole w		Working	g part of w	eek	Stood o	off for whole	or part of	week	1 438
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours	ost	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours lo	ost	
			operative working over- time	(adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1,806 1,744 1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209	34.8 34.2 29.5 26.6 29.8 31.5	8.6 8.7 8.3 8.2 8.3 8.5	15-61 15-07 11-76 9-37 9-98 10-30		5 8 21 16 8 6	200 320 823 621 320 244	32 42 258 320 134 71	358 460 3,183 3,720 1,438 741	11.0 10.6 12.1 11.4 10.7 10.2	38 51 279 335 142 77	0.7 1.0 5.9 7.8 3.5 2.0	558 781 4,006 4,352 1,769 985		15.1 15.0 14.3 12.6 12.4 12.9
Week ended 1979 Dec 8	1,889	37.3	8.6	16-28	15-48	4	157	62	723	11.5	66	1.3	880	942	13-2
1980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	1,655 1,729 1,669	33·0 34·7 33·7	8·3 8·4 8·4	13-68 14-51 13-98	14-93 14-61 13-75	5 13 23	185 547 887	82 108 155	1,013 1,216 1,892	12·4 11·2 12·2	87 122 178	1.7 2.4 3.6	1,198 1,763 2,779	961 1,344 2,419	13-8 14-5 15-7
April 19 May 17 June 14	1,554 1,559 1,533	31.7 31.8 31.4	8·3 8·3 8·3	12-89 12-98 12-73	12·72 12·71 12·51	14 17 14	534 664 557	146 157 196	1,609 1,726 2,265	11.0 11.0 11.6	160 173 210	3·3 3·5 4·3	2,143 2,389 2,822	2,187 2,777 3,570	13·4 13·8 13·5
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	1,393 1,193 1,231	28.7 24.9 25.9	8·5 8·4 8·2	11.79 10.01 10.13	11·43 11·05 10·24	11 20 34	443 788 1,334	215 250 344	2,563 3,069 4,177	11.9 12.3 12.1	227 270 378	4·7 5·6 8·0	3,010 3,856 5,512	3,575 5,480 5,528	13·3 14·3 14·6
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	1,195 1,171 1,183	26-0 25-8 26-3	8·1 8·1 7·9	9-66 9-43 9-36	9·63 9·03 8·64	39 27 33	1,550 1,079 1,311	441 515 482	5,831 6,528 6,304	13·2 12·7 13·1	480 542 515	10·4 12·0 11·4	7,381 7,607 7,615	7,313 6,643 7,805	15·4 14·0 14·8
981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	1,016 1,076 1,075	23·0 24·5 24·7	7.7 7.9 8.1	7-86 8-55 8-68	9-08 8-62 8-46	42 31 20	1,668 1,205 786	568 566 504	7,009 6,995 6,179	12·4 12·4 12·3	610 596 524	13-7 13-6 12-0	8,678 8,200 6,965	7,090 6,288 5,915	14·2 13·8 13·3
April 11 May 16 June 13	1,126 1,126 1,156	26·1 26·2 27·1	8-3 8-0 8-1	9·34 9·11 9·42	9·24 8·85 9·09	19 18 10	740 718 398	429 345 299	5,085 3,903 3,347	11.9 11.4 11.2	447 363 309	10·3 8·4 7·2	5,825 4,621 3,744	5,848 5,303 4,551	13·0 12·7 12·1
July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12	1,134 1,062 1,150	24.9	8-3 8-7 8-5	9·51 9·18 9·74	9·21 10·08 9·83	9 9 9	371 338 364	208 194 194	2,342 2,083 2,060	11.3 10.7 10.6	218 203 203	5-1 4-8 4-9	2,713 2,421 2,424	3,452 3,521 2,578	12-5 11-9 11-9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	1,192 1,266 1,265	30.2	8-2	10-02 10-41 10-61	10-03 10-05 9-98	8 8 7	301 272 285	185 191 153	1,989 2,005 1,643	10.7 10.6 10.8	193 197 160	4.5 4.7 3.8	2,335 2,368 1,928	2,276 2,056 1,850	11-8 11-4 12-1
982 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 20	1,106 1,219 1,265	29.5		8-99 10-29 10-41	10·16 10·33 10·22	8 14 11	304 556 439	167 163 156	1,904 1,741 1,663	11.5 10.6 10.6	174 177 167	4·2 4·3 4·1	2,300 2,343 2,102	1,917 1,828 1,776	12-6 13-0 12-6
April 24 May 22 June 19	1,203 1,238 1,243	30.5		9·79 10·55 10·50	9·73 10·28 10·09	7 8 6	296 300 220	145 130 123	1,568 1,388 1,342	10-8 10-6 10-9	153 138 128	3.7 3.4 3.2	1,864 1,688 1,562	1,823 1,911 1,841	12-3 12-2 12-2
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,195 1,094 1,167	27.2	8·5 8·4 8·3	10·12 9·26 9·66	9·87 10·05 9·74	5 6 7	182 219 289	89 97 109	912 1,024 1,159	10·2 10·5 10·6	93 103 116	2·3 2·5 2·9	1,094 1,243 1,448	1,505 1,779 1,597	11.7 12.0 12.4
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,228 1,207 1,209	31.3	B-3	10-11 9-97 10-13	10-13 9-65 9-57	9 9 7	376 359 294	129 154 140	1,425 1,690 1,443	11·2 11·0 10·3	139 163 147	3.5 4.1 3.8	1,801 2,048 1,737	1,763 1,765 1,605	13·0 12·5 11·8
983 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	1,068 1,147 1,189	30.2 8	7-8 3-2 3-2	8·35 9·49 9·80	9·51 9·52 9·63	6 11 6	242 434 238	139 127 119	1,488 1,378 1,260	10-8 10-9 10-6	145 138 125	3.8 3.7 3.3	1,731 1,812 1,498	1,456 1,436 1,261	11.9 13.2 12.0
April 16 May 14 June 11	1,139 1,234 1,168	32.7 8	3·1 3·3 1 3·4	9·34 0·28 9·85	9·31 10·00 9·42	9 6 7	365 256 297	96 77 69	1,048 774 714	11-0 10-1 10-4	105 83 76	2·8 2·2 2·0	1,414 1.030 1,011	1,158	13·5 12·3 13·3
July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	1,201 1,122 1,238	29.0 8	8.8	9-88	10·24 10·62 11·06	7 4 5	267 142 199	44 38 39	477 368 372	10·9 9·8 9·6	51 41 44	1·3 1·1 1·1	743 510 571	1,064 718	15·1 12·6 13·0
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	1,326 1,345 1,327	34.5 8	3.7 1	1.68	11.76 11.38 11.25	4 5 4	152 180 161	36 37 35	325 341 341	9.0 9.2 9.9	40 42 39	0·9 1·1 1·0	477 521 502	471 446	12-0 12-5 13-0

* The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, revised to reflect final results of the 1981 census of employment. Figures from October 1981 are provisional.

GREAT BRITAIN	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacc
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1976	113-2	113.7	112.1	125.7	111·3 109·6
1977	114·2 112·6	115-6 113-5	114·7 115·0	125·7 122·8	106-1
1978	110.4	110.2	114.0	119.7	104.5
1979 1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0 93-8
1981	89.1	89-2 84-0	86-8 80-9	89·5 85·8	90.0
1982 1983	84·2 81·8	81.9	76.5	86.5	88.0
Week ended 1979 Dec 8	109-3	110.0	114.8	115-2	104.6
1980 Jan 12	108.6				
Feb 16 Mar 18	107·4 105·5	106.7	108.7	109-2	102-4
April 19 May 17 June 14	104·1 102·9				
June 14	101.8	103-8	104.7	103-2	101-4
July 12	99-8 98-1				
Aug 16 Sep 13	95.9	97.5	96.8	96.0	98.7
Oct 11	93.4				
Nov 15 Dec 13	92·1 91·2	92.1	89.7	91.8	97.6
	90.3				
1981 Jan 17 Feb 14	89.5				
Mar 14	89.3	89.8	87.8	89.7	96.0
April 11	89.6				
May 16 June 13	89-2 89-0	89.2	87.0	89.5	94.4
	89-0				
July 11 Aug 15	89.5				
Aug 15 Sep 12	89-2	90-2	87.0	89.8	92.7
Oct 10	88-9 88-1				
Nov 14 Dec 12	88·1 87·4	87.6	85-2	88.8	92.2
1982 Jan 16	87.0				
Feb 13	86-8	87.1	84.1	87.8	91.3
Mar 20	86.3	07-1	04.1		0.0
April 24 May 22	85-4 85-1				A. Contraction
June 19	84.3	84.5	80.7	85.6	90.9
July 17 Aug 14	83.5				
Aug 14 Sep 11	83-1 82-6	82.6	80.1	84.8	89.6
	82.8	No.			
Oct 16 Nov 13	82.2			1.	Sec. Sec.
Dec 11	81.9	81.8	78-8	84.8	88-4
1983 Jan 15	81.7				
Feb 12 Mar 12	81·7 81·6	81.6	77.7	85.3	88-9
		0.0			
April 16 May 14 June 11	81·2 81·4				
June 11	80.9	80.8	75.9	85.2	87.3
July 16	81.3				
Aug 13 Sep 10	81-8 82-1	82.3	76.8	87.5	88-3
		02.3	10.0	0,3	00-0
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 15	82·5 82·7				
Dec 12	82.2	82.9	76.1	88.2	87.4

* The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, revised to reflect final results of the 1981 census of employment. Figures are provisional from October 1981. Figures from 1976 use a revised methodology. See article on page 240 of *Employment Gazette* June 1983.

EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted

12

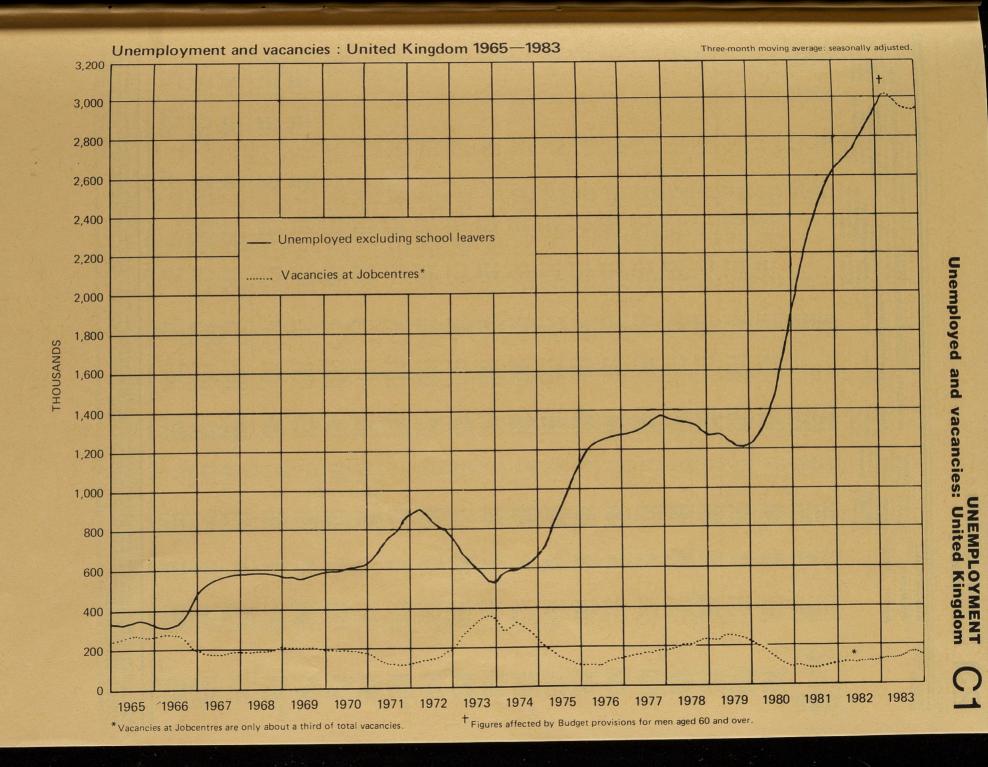
	Second States		and a fair a deal of the second	0 AVERAGE = 100
INDEX OF AV	ERAGE WEEKL	Y HOURS WO	ORKED PER C	PERATIVE
All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shinbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
21-49	shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
103.0	103-2	106.9	104-2	100.6
103.8	103.8	107·1 106·0	104·4 104·4	101·1 101·1
103·5 103·4	103-8 103-3	106.6	104.2	101.4
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100·0 99·2
99·2 101·5	99-5 101-5	99·4 101-6	102-6 105-0	99.7
101.3	101.6	101.8	105.9	100.0
103.5	104-2	108-2	103-4	101.2
103.3				
103·0 102·1	102-9	104.4	102.0	100-5
101.4				
101·1 100·7	101-5	102.3	100.4	100.4
99.8	1 - 19t - 1			
99-2 98-3	98-9	98·7	98.9	99.7
97.2	30			
96·9 96·8	96-8	94.8	98.6	99-3
96.7				
96·5 96·9	96.5	95.6	98.9	98.9
97.8				
98-1 98-6	98-2	98-2	101.4	98.7
99.1				
99·8 100·2	100.5	100.6	102.5	99.0
100·4 102·9 102·8				
	102.8	103.1	107.5	100.1
102·7 102·7				
102.5	102.7	103.3	106-2	99.9
101.8				
101·7 101·5	101.4	101.4	105.0	99.7
101.0				
100·8 100·6	100-6	100.4	104.1	99.5
108-8 100-8				
100.8	101.2	101.4	104.7	99.6
100.8				
101.0	101.3	101.5	105-1	99.9
101.1	101.3	101.5	105-1	55.5
100.7				
100-9 100-6	100.9	100.1	105.5	99.6
101·0 101·3				
101.6	101.9	102.3	106-2	100.3
102.3				
102·3 102·4	100.0	100.4	106.6	100.3
102.4	102.3	103.4	100.0	100.3
al Classification	rovicod to rofle	at final resulte	of the 1981 ce	nsus of employment

1.13 Overtime and Short-time operatives in manufacturing industries: Regions overtime Short-time

			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood o week	ff for whole	Working	part of w	eek	Stood or or part	ff for whole of week		
								Hours lo	st			Hours lo	et
Week ended December 10, 1983	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives		Average per opera- tive on short- time
Analysis by region South East Greater London * East Anglia	346·9 221·7 49·3	36-0 36-8 39-3	8-9 8-9 8-9	3,090·8 1,962·3 438·4	0·2 0·1	9·2 5·5 1·5	6·1 4·9 1·0	59·8 43·4 12·6	9-8 8-9 12-4	6·3 5·0 1·1	0.7 0.8 0.8	68·9 48·9 14·1	10·9 9·8 13·4
South West West Midlands	96-0 185-2	38-2 35-7	8-8 8-6	844-5 1,583-5	0.1	1·4 2·3	1.3 6.7	9·0 87·4	7·2 13·1	1·3 6·7	0.5 1.3	10·5 89·8	8·1 13·4
East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West	120-1 133-4 176-2	33.9 34.0 33.9	8-6 9-4 9-0	1,039·1 1,257·4 1,582·2	0-4 0-7 0-9	14·7 29·5 37·6	6·3 5·7 2·3	52·2 52·2 22·6	8·3 9·1 10·0	6.6 6.5 3.2	1.9 1.7 0.6	66-9 81-7 60-2	10·1 12·6 18·8
North Wales Scotland	63·5 46·8 109·6	29.5 28.9 33.7	8.5 8.7 9.1	540.0 409.5 995.8	0·1 0·9 0·7	2·2 34·1 28·3	1.6 1.2 2.5	11.8 10.7 22.5	7·6 9·1 8·9	1.6 2.0 3.2	0.7 1.2 1.0	14.0 44.8 50.8	8.7 22.2 15.7

* Included in South East.

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FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S

S21

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

	ED	MALE ANI	FEMALE	S. S. W.S.		1.1.1.1.1				- 1	Term		
KING	DOM	UNEMPLO	YED			UNEMPLO	OYED EXCLU	DING SCHO	OL LEAVERS		UNEMPLO	OYED BY DUR	ATION
		Number	Per cent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual	1. 1.	ly adjusted	and the second	<u></u>	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
				included in unem- ployed	school leavers ‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		aged under 60	aged 60 and over
978 979 980 981 982 983	Annual averages	1,382-7 1,295-7 1,664-9 2,520-4 2,916-9 3,104-7	5.7 5.3 6.8 10.5 12.2 13.0	83-9 68-3 104-1 100-6 123-5 134-9		1,299.1 1,227.3 1,560.8 2,419.8 2,793.4 2,969.7		5.5 5.1 6.4 10.0 11.7 12.4					
	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,372-8 1,369-2 1,320-3	5.6 5.6 5.4	36-9 29-5 22-7	 	1,335-9 1,339-7 1,297-6	1,271-2 1,293-8 1,289-3	5·2 5·3 5·3	9·2 22·6 -4·5	-8.6 6.2 9.1	 .:		
	April 5 May 10 June 14	1,260-9 1,218-9 1,234-5	5-2 5-0 5-1	18-8 29-3 114-8		1,242·2 1,189·6 1,119·7	1,253·4 1,253·5 1,232·7	5·1 5·1 5·1	-35·9 0·1 -20·8	-5.9 -13.4 -18.9	··· ··		
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,347-3 1,344-9 1,292-3	5·5 5·5 5·3	186-4 158-2 96-7	::	1,160·9 1,186·7 1,195·6	1,227.0 1,213.9 1,211.8	5·0 5·0 5·0	-5.7 -13.1 -2.1	-8.8 -13.2 -7.0	-		
1	Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,267·5 1,258·7 1,260·9	5·2 5·2 5·2	56·5 39·8 30·5		1,211.0 1,219.0 1,230.4	1,222·3 1,215·8 1,224·2	5·0 5·0 5·0	10.5 -6.5 8.4	-1.6 0.6 4.1			
1	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,373·7 1,388·6 1,375·6	5·6 5·7 5·6	34·6 28·2 22·7		1,339·1 1,360·3 1,353·0	1,249·4 1,289·7 1,321·2	5·1 5·3 5·4	25·2 40·3 31·5	9·0 24·6 32·3			
1	April 10 May 8 June 12	1,418·1 1,404·4 1,513·0	5·8 5·8 6·2	39·3 36·3 142·8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,378-8 1,368-1 1,370-1	1,367·5 1,413·5 1,468·8	5·6 5·8 6·0	46-3 46-0 55-3	39·4 41·3 49·2			
1	July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,736-5 1,846-1 1,890-6	7·1 7·6 7·8	251.0 227.4 176.7		1,485-6 1,618-8 1,714-0	1,535-2 1,631-3 1,713-1	6·3 6·7 7·0	66-4 96-1 81-8	55·9 72·6 81·4			
1	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,916·4 2,016·0 2,099·9	7-9 8-3 8-6	121.9 91.5 77.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,794·5 1,924·5 2,022·8	1,806·7 1,918·9 2,014·4	7·4 7·9 8·3	93.6 112.2 95.5	90·5 95·9 100·4		··· ··	
F	Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,271.1 2,312.4 2,333.5	9·4 9·6 9·7	80·5 68·9 58·1	 	2,190.6 2,243.5 2,275.4	2,094·0 2,166·0 2,238·1	8·7 9·0 9·3	79-6 72-0 72-1	95·8 82·4 74·6	 	 	
٨	April 9 May 14 June 11	2,372·7 2,407·4 2,395·2	9·8 10·0 9·9	53·3 82·7 77·5	 	2,319·4 2,324·7 2.317·7	2,301·1 2,368·0 2,417·4	9·5 9·8 10·0	63·0 66·9 49·4	69·0 67·3 59·8		† †	:: ::
F	July 9§ Aug 13§ Sep 10§	2,511-8 2,586-3 2,748-6	10·4 10·7 11·4	76-5 85-5 178-8	 	2,435·3 2,500·8 2,569·9	2,476·5 2,514·2 2,554·6	10-3 10-4 10-6	59·1 37·7 40·4	58·5 48·7 45·7			
٨	Dct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,771.6 2,769.5 2,764.1	11.5 11.5 11.5	179-4 143-8 122-2	::	2,592·2 2,625·8 2,642·0	2,582·8 2,615·5 2,629·0	10.7 10.9 10.9	28·2 32·7 13·5	35·4 33·8 24·8	 11	:	}
F	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,896·3 2,870·2 2,820·8	12·1 12·0 11·8	127·3 111·3 94·9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,769·0 2,758·9 2,725·9	2,670·5 2,679·8 2,687·9	11.2 11.2 11.3	41.5 9.3 8.1	.29·2 21·4 19·6	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
N	April 15 May 13 June 10	2,818·5 2,800·5 2,769·6	11.8 11.7 11.6	86-9 104-5 99-0	 120-2	2,731.6 2,695.9 2,670.6	2,715·1 2,739·8 2,772·7	11·4 11·5 11·6	27·2 24·7 32·9	14·9 20·0 28·3		1:	···
A	uly 8 ug 12 ep 9	2,852·5 2,898·8 3,066·2	12·0 12·1 12·9	99·4 102·5 203·8	196-9 193-7	2,753·2 2,796·3 2,862·3	2,813·8 2,832·4 2,866·4	11-8 11-9 12-0	41·1 18·6 34·0	32·9 30·9 31·2	··· ·· ··		
N	Oct 14 lov 11 Dec 9	3,049-0 3,063-0 3,097-0	12·8 12·8 13·0	174-2 147-5 130-6	 	2,874·6 2,915·6 2,966·4	2,885·4 2,905·5 2,948·8	12·1 12·2 12·4	19·0 20·1 43·3	24.4	362 331 299	2,460 2,503 2,563	226 229 234
F	an 13 eb 10 far 10	3,225-2 3,199-4 3,172-4	13.5 13.4 13.3	137-8 123-8 112-2		3,087·4 3,075·6 3,060·2	2,982·7 3,000·6 3,025·7	12·5 12·6 12·7	33·9 17·9 25·1	31.7	311 296 272	2,675 2,664 2,656	240 239 245
M	pril 14†† lay 12 une 9	3,169·9 3,049·4 2,983·9	13·3 12·8 12·5	134·5 125·6 118·9	 128·4	3,035·4 2,923·7 2,865·0	3,021·1 2,969·9 2,967·7	12.4 -5	4·6(24·8) 12 1·2(23·0) - 10 2·2(26·7) - 19	2(24.3)	323 275 266	2,629 2,626 2,596	218 148 122
A	uly 14 ug 11 ep 8	3,020·6 3,009·9 3,167·4	12·7 12·6 13·3	115.5 112.1 214.6	211.9	2,905·0 2,897·8 2,952•8	2,957·3 2,940·9 2,951·3		$\begin{array}{r} 10.4(9.8) - 21 \\ 6.4(-7.3) - 9 \\ 10.4 - 5 \end{array}$	3(19·8) 3 7 (9·7) 3	352 304 461	2,565 2,611 2,613	103 95 94
N	ct 13 ov 10 ec 8	3,094·0 3,084·4 3,079·4	13-0 12-9 12-9	168-1 137-7 118-1		2,925·9 2,946·7 2,961·3	2,941.0 2,938.5 2,946.1	12·3 12·3 12·3	-10·3 -5· -2·5 -0· 7·6 -1·	4(-2·4)	361 317 291 R	2,642 2,680 R 2,703 R	91 87 R 86 R
34 Ja	an 12	3,199.7	13.4 .	116.8	An	3,082.9	2,975-1	12.5	29.0 11.		308	2,804	87

Note: The national and regional unemployment series are seasonally adjusted using to a large degree estimated data for persons before mid 1982s. For a while there will be an element of uncertainty in these figures until experience of seasonal movement is gained. As a result, the latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. 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.

MALE	The Real Property and		en andre andere. Andre andere andere	an a	Carlos Maria	FEMALE	eleper della
UNEMPLO	DYED	1.40 - A.	UNEMPLO SCHOOL L	YED EXCLU	DING	UNEMPLO	DYED
Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonally	adjusted	Number	Per cent
		leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent		-
1,009.5	7.0	43·4	966-2		6.8	373·4	3.8
930.1	6.5	36·0	894-2		6.3	365·6	3.7
1,180.6	8.3	55·0	1,125-6		7.9	484·3	4.8 R
1,843.3	13.0	55·6	1,787-8		12.5	677·0	6.9 R
2,133.2	15.2	70·1	2,063-2		14.7	783·6	8.0
2,218.6	15.8	77·2	2,141-4		15.3	886·0	9.0
1,006·8	7·0	18·6	988-2	937-1	6·5	366-0	3.7
1,011·4	7·1	15·2	996-3	956-1	6·7	357-7	3.6
978·0	6·8	11·6	966-3	951-2	6·6	342-3	3.4
932-8	6·5	9-6	923-2	921-3	6·4	328-1	3·3
895-1	6·2	15-6	879-5	913-9	6·4	323-8	3·2
888-3	6·2	62-9	825-4	894-3	6·2	346-2	3·5
935-8	6·5	100·8	835-0	886-8	6·2	411.5	4·1
933-1	6·5	86·7	846-4	877-1	6·1	411.8	4·1
899-0	6·3	49·0	850-0	874-8	6·1	393.3	3·9
890-2	6·2	27·4	862-8	881.7	6·1	377·3	3.8
890-5	6·2	19·2	871-3	875.9	6·1	368·2	3.7
900-6	6·3	15·0	885-5	879.2	6·1	360·4	3.6
980-1	6·9	17·1	963·0	895-0	6·3	393.7	3.9
994-6	7·0	14·0	980·6	923-7	6·5	394.0	3.9
986-5	7·0	11·2	975·2	944-0	6·6	389.2	3.9
1,017·0	7.2	20·9	996-1	979-1	6·8	401·1	4·0
1,008·0	7.1	19·3	988-7	1,010-4	7·1	396·4	3·9
1,071·5	7.5	77·5	994-1	1,053-1	7·4	441·4	4·4
1,197·9	8·4	134·2	1,063·7	1,104·7	7.7	538.6	5·4
1,277·2	8·9	123·3	1,153·9	1,176·2	8.2	568.9	5·7
1,317·1	9·2	91·9	1,225·2	1,240·5	8.7	573.5	5·7
1,352.7	9·5	62·8	1,289·9	1,309·7	9·2	563·7	5.6
1,443.0	10·1	47·4	1,395·6	1,398·5	9·8	573·0	5.7
1,522.0	10·6	40·6	1,481·4	1,472·6	10·3	577·8	5.7
1,649·7	11.6	42·9	1,606-8	1,534-8	10·8	621·3	6·3
1,689·0	11.9	37·0	1,652-0	1,591-1	11·2	623·4	6·3
1,714·4	12.1	31·7	1,682-7	1,648-2	11·6	619·1	6·3
1,749·0	12·3	29·4	1,719-6	1,697·6	11.9	623·7	6·3
1,779·3	12·5	46·6	1,732-7	1,753·4	12.3	628·1	6·4
1,775·2	12·5	43·6	1,731-6	1,791·9	12.6	620·0	6·3
1,845·1	13-0	43·0	1,802·1	1,834·2	12-9	666·7	6-8
1,890·2	13-3	48·2	1,842·0	1,861·7	13-1	696·1	7-0
1,983·4	13-9	98·7	1,884·8	1,890·0	13-3	765·2	7-7
2,005·4	14·1	98·5	1,906·9	1,912·3	13-4	766-1	7·8
2,014·2	14·2	79·2	1,935·0	1,935·2	13-6	755-4	7·7
2,025·3	14·2	68·0	1,957·2	1,945·4	13-7	738-9	7·5
2,122·8	15·1	71-0	2,051·8	1,978·4	14·1	773.5	7·9
2,106·5	15·0	62-3	2,044·2	1.982·1	14·1	763.8	7·8
2,073·5	14·8	53-8	2,019·7	1,984·8	14·2	747.3	7·6
2,075·0	14·8	50-0	2,025·0	2,004·7	14·3	743·5	7.6
2,063·4	14·7	60-3	2,003·1	2,024·1	14·4	737·0	7.5
2,042·9	14·6	57-2	1,985·7	2,047·4	14·6	726·7	7.4
2,088·3	14·9	57·4	2,030·9	2,076·7	14-8	764-2	7.8
2,113·8	15·1	59·8	2,054·0	2,090·0	14-9	785-0	8.0
2,208·6	15·8	114·9	2,093·7	2,113·2	15-1	857-6	8.7
2,207·4	15.7	97·3	2,110·1	2,129·8	15·2	841.6	8·6
2,228·4	15.9	82·8	2,145·6	2,146·1	15·3	834.6	8·5
2,268·0	16.2	74·1	2,193·9	2,178·5	15·5	829.0	8·4
2,354·9	16·8	77.5	2,277·4	2,199·5	15.7	870·4	8-8
2,336·6	16·7	70.1	2,266·6	2,208·5	15.8	862·8	8-8
2,319·5	16·5	63.8	2,255·6	2,223·6	15.9	852·9	8-9
2,306·4	16·5	77·4	2,229·0	2,210·1	15-8	863·5	8-8
2,199·4	15·7	72·5	2,126·9	2,148·6	15-3	849·9	8-6
2,144·7	15·3	68·6	2,076·1	2,137·1	15-2	839·2	8-5
2,144·0	15.2	66-9	2,077·1	2,117·7	15·1	876-6	8·9
2,125·0		65-4	2,059·6	2,100·6	15·0	884-9	9·0
2,204·6		121-6	2,083·1	2,101·1	15·0	962-8	9·8
2,162·4	15.4	95·7	2,066·6	2,089·9	14-9	931-6	9·5
2,159·0		78·9	2,080·1	2,081·9	14-9	925-4	9·4
2,166·9		68·1	2,098·8	2,082·7	R 14-9	912-4	9·3
2,245-4	16.0	66-9	2,178.4	2,097.5	15.0	954·3	9.7

THOUSAND

² Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June, July and August. ⁸ The recorded unemployment figures for July to October 1981 are overstated by about 20,000 (net) as the result of industrial action at benefit offices. The seasonally adjusted figures have been reduced to allow for this. No adjustment has been made to other unemployment figures and in particular tables 2-3 (regions) and 2-19 (unemployment flows). ⁺†From April 1983 the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment office. The changes in brackets allow for these effects.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK** summary

THOUSAND

UNITED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS MARRIED School leavers included in unem-ployed Seasonally adjusted Number Actual Number Per cent 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 40.5 32.4 49.1 45.0 53.4 57.7 332.9 333.2 435.2 632.0 730.2 828.3 3.5 3.4 4.3 6.4 7.4 8.4 Annual averages 347·7 343·4 331·3 1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 3·3 3·4 3·4 334·1 337·7 338·1 18·3 14·3 11·0 April 15 May 10 June 14 332·1 339·6 338·4 3·3 3·4 3·4 319·0 310·0 294·3 9·1 13·8 51·9 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 340·2 336·8 337·0 85·6 71·5 47·7 325·9 340·3 345·6 3.4 3.4 3.4 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6 348·1 347·6 344·9 340·6 339·9 345·0 29·1 20·6 15·5 3·4 3·4 3·4 1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 376-1 379-7 377-7 354·4 366·0 377·2 17.5 14.2 11.5 3.5 3.6 3.7 April 10 May 8 June 12 388-4 403-1 415-7 18·5 17·1 65·4 382·6 379·4 376·1 3·9 4·0 4·1 430·5 455·1 472·6 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11 421-8 464-9 488-8 116-8 104-1 84-7 4·3 4·5 4·7 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 497·0 520·4 541·8 59·1 44·2 36·4 504·5 528·8 541·4 4·9 5·2 5·4 1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12 583·7 591·5 592·7 559·2 574·9 589·9 5.7 5.8 6.0 37·6 31·9 26·4 April 9 May 14 June 11 23·9 36·1 33·9 599-8 592-0 586-1 603·5 614·6 625·5 6·1 6·2 6·3 July 9§ Aug 13§ Sep 10§ 633-2 658-8 685-1 642·3 652·5 664·6 33-5 37-3 80-1 6·5 6·6 6·7 Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10 670·5 680·8 683·6 80·8 64·6 54·1 685·3 690·8 684·7 6·8 6·9 6·9 1982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 56·3 49·0 41·2 717·2 714·7 706·1 692·1 697·7 703·1 7·0 7·1 7·1 April 15 May 13 June 10 706·6 692·8 684·9 710·4 715·7 725·3 7·2 7·3 7·4 36·9 44·2 41·8 July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 722·2 742·3 768·6 737·1 742·4 753·2 7·5 7·5 7·7 42.0 42.7 89.0 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 76·9 64·7 56·5 764·7 769·9 772·5 755.6 759.4 770.3 7·7 7·7 7·8 307·6 308·9 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 60·3 53·7 48·4 810·0 809·1 804·5 783-2 792-1 802-1 8·0 8·0 8·2 321·1 321·4 321·7 325·7 324·8 323·9 April 14† May 12 June 9 57·1 53·1 50·3 806·4 796·8 788·9 811.0 821.3 830.6 8·2 8·3 8·4 328·2 335·1 339·2 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 48·7 46·6 93·0 839·6 840·3 850·2 827·9 838·2 869·8 8.5 8.5 8.6 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 72·4 58·8 50·0 851·1 856·6 863·4 R 340·9 344·5 347·5 859·2 866·6 862·5 8.6 8.7 8.8 1984 Jan 12 877.6 8.9 362.8 49.8 904.5

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		D FEMALE	and the second states		Charles and the second s							
	UNEMPLO		Sahaal	Non	Actual	Sessonall	DING SCHOO	L LEAVERS		UNEMPLO Up to 4	YED BY DUF Over 4	Over 4
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change ove 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60	weeks aged 60 and over
978 979 980 Annual 981 average 982 983	1,320.7 1,233.9 1,590.5 2,422.4 2,808.5 2,987.6	5.6 5.2 6.7 10.3 12.1 12.8	78.6 63.6 97.8 94.0 117.3 130.7		1,242.0 1,170.3 1,492.7 2,328.4 2,691.3 2,856.8		5.4 5.0 6.3 9.9 11.5 12.3					
979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,311.6 1,307.7 1,260.7	5·5 5·5 5·3	34·1 27·0 20·6		1,277·5 1,280·8 1,240·1	1,214-6 1,236-0 1,231-8	5·1 5·2 5·2	8.5 21.4 -4.2	-8.5 5.4 8.6	··· ···		
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,202·9 1,160·8 1,174·9	5-1 4-9 4-9	17·0 26·4 108·8		1,185·9 1,134·4 1,066·1	1,196-9 1,196-4 1,176-6	5·0 5·0 5·0	-34·9 -0·5 -19·8	-5·9 -13·2 -18·4		 	
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,279·0 1,276·9 1,226·3	5-4 5-4 5-2	176-1 148-7 89-1		1,102·9 1,128·2 1,137·2	1,169·9 1,156·9 1,154·7	4·9 4·9 4·9	-6·7 -13·0 -2·2	-9·0 -13·2 -7·3	··· ··	··· ···	·::
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,206·0 1,199·1 1,200·7	5·1 5·0 5·1	51.7 35.9 27.3		1,154·4 1,163·1 1,173·4	1,165·2 1,159·0 1,166·4	4-9 4-9 4-9	10·5 -6·2 7·4	-1.6 0.7 3.9			
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,310-8 1,325-1 1,312-9	5.5 5.7 5.5	31-6 25-5 20-4		1,279·2 1,299·5 1,292·5	1,191·4 1,230·3 1,261·0	5·0 5·2 5·3	25·0 38·9 30·7	8·7 23·8 31·5		 	
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,353-4 1,340-3 1,444-3	5·7 5·6 6·1	36-0 32-9 135-8		1,317·4 1,307·3 1,308·5	1,305-8 1,350-8 1,404-6	5·5 5·7 5·9	44·8 45·0 53·8	38·1 40·2 47·9			
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,656·9 1,763·2 1,806·4	7·0 7·4 7·6	238·9 215·7 166·7		1,417·9 1,547·5 1,639·8	1,468·1 1,561·0 1,639·9	6·2 6·6 6·9	63·5 92·9 78·9	54·1 70·1 78·4			
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,831.6 1,929.4 2,011.3	7.7 8.1 8.5	114·1 84·8 70·8		1,717·5 1,844·7 1,940·5	1,729·6 1,838·3 1,931·3	7·3 7·7 8·1	89·7 108·7 93·0	87·2 92·4 97·1			
981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,177-5 2,218-1 2,239-1	9-3 9-4 9-5	74·5 63·2 53·1		2,103·1 2,154·9 2,186·0	2,008-6 2,079-0 2,149-1	8·5 8·8 9·1	77-3 70-4 70-1	93·0 80·2 72·6			
April 9 May 14 June 11	2,279·2 2,311·5 2,299·3	9·7 9·8 9·8	48·9 76·5 71·5		2,230·3 2,235·1 2,227·8	2,211.7 2,276.3 2,324.8	9·4 9·7 9·9	62·6 64·6 48·5	67·7 65·8 58·6	.: ::		
July 9§ Aug 13§ Sep 10§	2,413·9 2,488·3 2,643·2	10·3 10·6 11·2	70·8 80·2 167·8		2,343·1 2,408·2 2,475·4	2,383·4 2,421·0 2,460·9	10·1 10·3 10·5	58·6 37·6 39·9	57·2 48·2 45·4	 		
Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,667·7 2,667·7 2,663·0	11.3 11.3 11.3	169·9 136·1 115·3	··· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,497·8 2,531·6 2,547·6	2,488.5 2,520.7 2,534.1	10·6 10·7 10·8	27.6 32.2 13.4	35·0 33·2 24·4			··· ···
982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,790·5 2,765·5 2,717·6	12:0 11:9 11:7	120-7 105-2 89-9		2,669·8 2,660·3 2,627·7	2,573·7 2,582·9 2,590·1	11.0 11.1 11.1	39·6 9·2 7·2	28·4 20·7 18·7	 	··· ···	
April 15 May 13 June 10	2,714·3 2,695·3 2,663·8	11.6 11.6 11.4	81-9 98-4 93-1	 117-4	2,632·4 2,596·9 2,570·6	2,615·6 2,638·8 2,670·0	11.2 11.3 11.5	25.5 23.2 31.2	14-0 18-6 26-6	 291 264	2,201 2,196	203 205
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,744·4 2,789·7 2,950·3	11.8 12.0 12.7	93·5 97·0 193·3	192-2 187-6	2,650·8 2,692·7 2,757·0	2,710·8 2,728·7 2,761·8	11.6 11.7 11.9	40·8 17·9 33·1	31.7 30.0 30.6	344 298 429	2,190 2,282	210 210
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,935·3 2,950·8 2,984·7	12·6 12·7 12·8	166·5 141·7 125·8		2,768·7 2,809·1 2,858·9	2,779.6 2,798.5 2,840.7	11.9 12.0 12.2	17·8 18·9 42·2	22.9 23.3 26.3	354 322 291	2,307 2,358 2,403	214 223 226
983 Jan 13 . Feb 10 Mar 10	3,109·0 3,084·7 3,058·7	13·3 13·2 13·1	133-4 119-8 108-8		2,975.6 2,964.8 2,950.0	2,873-4 2,891-1 2,915-7	12·3 12·4 12·5	32·7 17·7 24·6	31.0 30.9	303 288	2,462 2,570 2,561	231 237 236
April 14 †† May 12 June 9	3,053·3 2,934·4 2,870·5	13·1 12·6 12·3	129-8 121-6 115-3	 125.6	2,923·7 2,812·8 2,755·2	2,909·2 2,857·3 2,855·4	12·5 12·5 12·3 12·3	-6.5(22.9) -51.9(22.3) -1.9(25.9)	-11.3(23.3)	264 312 267	2,553 2,526 2,522	242 215 145
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	2,903·5 2,892·9 3,043·7	12·5 12·4 13·1	112·2 109·0 208·5	206·6 206·1	2,791·3 2,783·9	2,843·3 2,826·4	12·2 12·1	-12.1(7.8)	-22·0(18·7) -10·3(8·6)	258 343 295	2,493 2,458 2,504	120 102 93
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	2,974·2 2,964·7 2,960·9	12-8 12-7 12-7	162·8 133·1		2,835·2 2,811·4 2,831·6	2,834·6 2,826·5 2,822·8	12·2 12·1 12·1	-8·1 -3·7	-5.6(-2.6) -1.2	308	2,505 2,534 2,571 R	92
984 Jan 12	3.077.4	13.2	114·3 113·2		2,846·7 2,964·3	2,830·7 R 2,859·1	12·1 12·3	7·9 28·4		283 R 299	2,594 R	.84 R 186

See footnotes to table 2.1.

FEMALE MALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOLS LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED Seasonally adjusted Number Per cent Per cent School leavers included in unem-ployed Actual Number Number Per cent 354·9 346·7 461·3 649·1 752·6 854·0 3.7 3.6 4.7 6.7 7.8 8.9 925·3 854·1 1,077·9 1,721·9 1,989·7 2,059·0 6.7 6.2 7.7 12.4 14.5 15.0 40·4 33·1 51·2 51·4 66·2 74·6 6·9 6·3 8·1 12·8 15·0 15·6 965.7 887.2 1,129.1 1,773.3 2,055.9 2,133.5 348·5 340·7 325·8 3.6 3.5 3.3 896·6 914·6 910·1 6·4 6·5 6·5 946·2 953·4 924·5 16·9 13·7 10·3 963·1 967·1 934·9 6·9 6·9 6·7 312·0 307·2 328·2 3·2 3·1 3·4 881.0 873.4 855.0 6·3 6·2 6·1 8.6 13.7 59.3 882·4 839·9 787·5 890·9 853·6 846·7 6·4 6·1 6·0 388.5 389.0 371.5 4·0 4·0 3·8 795·5 806·7 810·4 847·0 837·5 835·2 6.0 6.0 6.0 95·1 81·3 44·4 6·4 6·3 6·1 890.6 887.9 854.8 357·4 349·6 342·1 3.7 3.6 3.5 824·1 832·7 845·5 842·2 836·4 838·7 24.5 16.8 13.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 848.6 849.5 858.5 6·1 6·1 6·1 374·9 375·3 370·7 3.8 3.8 3.8 920-6 937-5 932-3 854·4 882·2 902·0 15·3 12·3 9·9 6·1 6·3 6·5 935·9 949·8 942·2 6·7 6·8 6·7 3.9 3.8 4.3 381-8 377-4 420-3 18·8 17·1 73·2 952·8 945·8 950·8 936·2 966·7 1,008·4 6·7 6·9 7·2 7·0 6·9 7·3 971.6 962.9 1,024.0 512·0 541·6 546·5 5·2 5·5 5·6 1,017·6 1,105·1 1,174·0 1,058·0 1,127·2 1,189·1 127·3 116·4 85·9 7·6 8·1 8·5 8·2 8·7 9·0 1,144·8 1,221·6 1,259·9 1,236·0 1,339·6 1,422·9 1.255·2 1,341·7 1,413·8 9.0 9.6 10.1 537.5 546.6 551.5 5·5 5·6 5·6 58.0 43.3 36.8 9·3 9·9 10·4 1,294·0 1,382·8 1,459·8 39·2 33·5 28·5 1,544-2 1,588-1 1,618-1 1,474·0 1,529·0 1,584·6 10.6 11.0 11.4 594·2 596·2 592·5 6·2 6·2 6·1 11·4 11·7 11·8 1,583-4 1,621-6 1,646-7 1,655·0 1,667·7 1,666·4 1,633·4 1,687·5 1,725·0 11.8 12.1 12.4 597.7 601.2 593.2 6·2 6·2 6·2 26.6 42.6 39.7 12·1 12·4 12·3 1,681·6 1,710·3 1,706·1 638·7 668·6 734·5 1,766-8 1,793-9 1,821-9 12·7 12·9 13·1 6.6 6.9 7.6 1,735·7 1,775·0 1,817·0 39·4 44·8 91·8 1,775·1 1,819·8 1,908·8 12·8 13·1 13·7 735·7 726·0 710·0 1,844·2 1,866·7 1,877·1 13·3 13·4 13·5 7.6 7.5 7.4 92·8 74·5 63·8 1,839·2 1,867·2 1,889·1 1,932·0 1,941·7 1,952·9 13·9 14·0 14·1 743·3 734·0 718·1 7·7 7·6 7·5 13·9 14·0 14·0 2,047·3 2,031·6 1,999·4 14·9 14·8 14·6 1,980·3 1,973·0 1,948·8 1,908·9 1,912·7 1,914·8 66·9 58·6 50·6 714·0 707·2 696·7 7·4 7·4 7·3 14·6 14·5 14·4 1,953·4 1,931·6 1,913·6 1,933·5 1,951·7 1,973·6 14·1 14·2 14·4 2,000·3 1,988·1 1,967·1 46·8 56·4 53·6 732·8 753·1 823·0 7·6 7·8 8·6 14·7 14·9 15·5 53.7 56.3 108.2 1,957·9 1,980·3 2,019·1 2,002·5 2,015·5 2,038·3 14·6 14·7 14·9 2,011.6 2,036.6 2,127.3 807·9 803·2 798·3 8·4 8·4 8·3 2,127·4 2,147·6 2,186·4 92·7 79·3 71·1 2,034·6 2,068·3 2,115·2 2,054·0 2,068·3 2,099·7 15·0 15·1 15·3 15·5 15·7 16·0 838·4 832·0 822·7 2,270·6 2,252·7 2,236·0 74·8 67·6 61·6 2,195·9 2,185·1 2,174·4 2,120·0 2,128·5 2,143·1 15·5 15·5 15·6 8.7 8.7 8.6 16·6 16·4 16·3 832·5 819·4 808·7 2,221·1 2,115·0 2,061·8 16·2 15·4 15·0 74·4 69·9 66·3 2,146-7 2,045-1 1,995-5 2,128·2 2,066·1 2,055·1 15.5 15.1 15.0 8.7 8.5 8.4 2,034·6 2,017·1 2,016·2 844·1 852·4 927·4 8·8 8·9 9·7 2,059·4 2,040·6 2,116·3 64·7 63·4 117·9 1,994·7 1,977·1 1,998·5 14-8 14-7 14-7 15·0 14·9 15·4

> 898-3 892-2 880-3

920.9

9·4 9·3 9·2

9.6

14·6 14·6 14·6

14.7

2,006·0 1,997·8 1,998·7 R

2,013.1

1,983·5 1,996·4 2,015·0

2,091.9

92·4 76·0 65·7

64.7

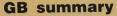
2,075·9 2,072·4 2,080·7

2,156.6

15·1 15·1 15·2

15.7

UNEMPLOYMENT





			DING	MARRIED	GREAT BRITAIN
144) - K 	SCHOOL				
School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonally Number	adjusted Per cent	Number	
38·3 30·4 46·6 42·5 51·1 56·1	316.7 316.3 414.8 606.5 701.6 797.9		3.4 3.3 4.2 6.3 7.3 8.3		1978 1979 1980 Annual 1981 average 1982 1983
17·1 13·3 10·2	331·3 327·4 315·6	318·0 321·4 321·7	3·3 3·3 3·3	:: ::	1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8
8·4 12·7 49·6	303·6 294·6 278·6	315·9 323·0 321·6	3·2 3·3 3·3	··· ···	April 5 May 10 June 14
81·0	307·4	322-9	3·3	···	July 12
67·4	321·6	319-4	3·3	···	Aug 9
44·7	326·8	319-5	3·3	···	Sep 13
27·2	330·2	323·0	3·3		Oct 11 [†]
19·1	330·5	322·6	3·3		Nov 8
14·3	327·9	327·7	3·4		Dec 6
16·4	358-6	337·0	3·4		1980 Jan 10
13·2	362-1	348·1	3·5		Feb 14
10·6	360-2	359·0	3·7		Mar 13
17·2	364·6	369·6	3·8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	April 10
15·8	361·5	384·1	3·9		May 8
62·6	357·7	396·2	4·0		June 12
111.6	400·4	410·1	4·2		July 10
99.2	442·4	433·8	4·4		Aug 14
80.8	465·8	450·8	4·6		Sep 11
56·1 41·5 34·0	481·5 505·1 517·5	474·4 496·6 517·5	4·8 5·1 5·3	 	Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
35·3 29·7 24·6	558·9 566·7 567·9	534·6 550·0 564·5	5.5 5.7 5.9	 	1981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12
22·3	575·4	578·3	6·0		April 9
33·9	567·4	588·8	6·1		May 14
31·8	561·4	599·8	6·2		June 11
31·4	607·3	616-6	6·4	···	July 9§
35·4	633·2	627-1	6·5		Aug 13§
76·0	658·4	639-0	6·6		Sep 10§
77.1	658-6	644·3	6·7		Oct 8§
61.6	664-4	654·0	6·8		Nov 12
51.5	658-5	657·0	6·8		Dec 10
53·7	689·5	664·8	6·9		1982 Jan 14
46·6	687·3	670·2	7·0		Feb 11
39·3	678·9	675·3	7·0		Mar 11
35.0 41.9 39.6	679·0 665·3 657·1	682·1 687·1 696·4	7·1 7·2 7·3	280.6 278.6	April 15 May 13 June 10
39·8	693·0	708·3	7·4	282·5	July 8
40·7	712·5	713·2	7·4	287·7	Aug 12
85·1	737·9	723·5	7·5	291·6	Sep 9
73·8	734·1	725·6	7·6	291.6	Oct 14
62·4	740·8	730·2	7·6	294.0	Nov 11
54·7	743·6	741·0	7·7	295.5	Dec 9
58.6	779-8	753·4	7·8	307·2	1983 Jan 13
52.2	779-7	762·6	7·9	308·0	Feb 10
47.1	775-6	772·6	8·0	308·5	Mar 10
55·4	777.0	781.0	8·1	312·2	April 14 ††
51·7	767.7	791.2	8·2	311·4	May 12
49·0	759.7	800.3	8·3	310·7	June 9
47·5	796-6	808·7	8·4	314·3	July 14
45·5	806-8	809·3	8·4	321·1	Aug 11
90·6	836-8	818·4	8·5	325·2	Sept 8
70·3	827·9	820∙5	8·5	327·4	Oct 13
57·1	835·2	825∙0	8·6	330·7	Nov 10
48·6	831·7	832∙0 R	8:7	334·1	Dec 8
48.5	872.3	846.0	8.8	349.1	1984 Jan 12

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions

		NUMB	ER UNEM	PLOYED		PER	CENT		UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDI	NG SCHOOL	LEAVERS		are a partie
		All	Male	Female	School leavers	AII	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adj	usted		and the second	
					included in un- employed	1				Number	r Per ce	ntChange since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUT	TH EAST				- Andrews	12						1.1			
1979 ⁻ 1980 1981 1982 1983	† } Annual averages	257-7 328-1 547-6 664-6 721-4	192-3 241-0 407-5 490-8 514-5	65·4 87·1 140·1 173·8 206·9	7·8 14·6 16·5 22·4 24·5	3·4 4·2 7·1 8·7 9·5	4·3 5·4 9·1 11·1 11·6	2.0 2.8 4.3 5.4 6.5	249.9 313.5 531.0 642.3 696.9		3·3 4·1 6·5 8·4 9·1			191.2 233.1 398.1 477.9 500.7	63·1 80·5 132·9 164·2 196·4
1983	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	739·3 738·2 734·6	542·4 540·9 539·1	196-9 197-3 195-5	24·9 22·4 20·2	9·7 9·7 9·6	12·3 12·2 12·2	6·1 6·2 6·1	714·3 715·8 714·5	693-2 699-9 708-7	9·1 9·2 9·3	8·3 6·7 8·8	9·7 9·0 7·9	512·1 515·1 521·3	181·1 184·8 187·4
	April 14†† May 12 June 9	731-3 704-8 689-8	533·6 509·6 496·4	197.6 195.2 193.4	23·2 22·5 21·2	9·6 9·2 9·0	12·1 11·5 11·2	6·2 6·1 6·0	708-0 682-3 668-6	706-6 693-6 693-9	9·3 9·1 9·1	-2·1(4·3) -13·0(4·7) 0·3(7·6)	$ \begin{array}{r} $	516·3 500·5 498·5	190·3 193·1 195·4
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	702·3 706·1 735·1	497·3 495·4 509·4	205·0 210·7 225·8	20·3 19·2 37·2	9·2 9·3 9·6	11.2 11.2 11.5	6·4 6·6 7·0	682·1 686·9 697·9	692·0 690·8 694·2	9·1 9·1 9·1	-1.9(3.2) -1.2(0.6) -3.4	-4·9(5·2) -0·9(3·8) 0·1(2·4)	493·0 490·7 490·9	199-0 200-1 203-3
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	726-2 725-4 723-5	503·3 502·9 504·1	223.0 222.5 219.3	32·7 26·7 22·8	9·5 9·5 9·5	11-4 11-4 11-4	7·0 6·9 6·8	693-6 698-6 700-6	693·7 697·0 700·7 R	9·1 9·1 9·2	-0.5 3.3 3.7	0·6(1·2) 2·1 2·2	488∙9 489∙8 490∙6 R	204·8 207·2 210·1 R
	Jan 12	750·9	522.0	228.98.0	20.9	9.8	11.8	7.1	730.0	708.5	9.3	7.8	4.9	493.5	215.0
GREA	TER LONDON (inclu	ded in South 126-0	East) 96-1	4·8 29·9	3.4		10		100.0					17	
1980 1981 1982 1983	Annual average	157-5 263-5 323-3 359-9	117·1 195·8 238·5 258·8	40-4 67-6 84-8 101-1	6·0 9·0 10·7 12·0	3·4 4·2 7·0 8·6 9·6	4·3 5·4 8·8 10·8 11·7	1.9 2.6 4.4 5.5 6.6	122.6 151.5 254.5 312.6 347.9		3·3 4·1 6·7 8·3 9·3			95-9 114-0 190-4 232-3 251-8	29.0 37.6 64.0 80.3 96.1
	Jan 3 Feb 10 Mar 10	354·9 357·4 357·8	260·2 261·9 262·7	94∙6 95∙5 95∙1	12·2 11·0 10·0	9·5 9·5 9·6	11.8 11.8 11.9	6·2 6·2 6·2	342·7 346·4 347·9	335·7 341·3 346·4	9·0 9·1 9·3	3·3 5·6 5·1	3.7 4.9 4.7	247.8 251.3 254.9	87·9 90·0 91·5
	April 14†† May 12 June 9	359·9 353·4 348·6	263·2 257·1 253·0	96·8 96·3 95·5	10.9 11.0 10.5	9.6 9.4 9.3	11.9 11.6 11.4	6·3 6·3 6·2	349-0 342-4 338-1	349·2 345·6 347·2	9·3 9·2 9·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 8(5 \cdot 4) \\ -3 \cdot 6(3 \cdot 0) \\ 1 \cdot 6(4 \cdot 4) \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} $	225.7 250.9 251.6	93·5 94·7 95·6
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	355-8 359-2 370-9	255·0 255·3 261·0	100·8 103·8 109·9	10·2 9·5 16·6	9·5 9·6 9·9	11.5 11.5 11.8	6·6 6·8 7·2	345·7 349·6 354·3	348-8 348-3 349-8	9·3 9·3 9·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6(4 \cdot 0) \\ - 0 \cdot 5(0 \cdot 2) \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	0·1(3·8) 0·9(2·9) 0·9(1·9)	251.2 250.4 250.7	97.6 97.9 99.1
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	367-8 367-3 366-0	258·9 258·6 258·7	108·9 108·7 107·3	16·2 13·7 11·9	9·8 9·8 9·8	11.7 11.7 11.7	7·1 7·1 7·0	351-6 353-5 354-0	351-5 353-7 356-4	9·4 9·4 9·5	1.7 2.2 2.7	0·9(1·1) 1·8 2·2	251·2 252·0 253·3 R	100-3 101-7 103-1 R
	Jan 12	375.6	264.7	110.9	10.9	10.0	12.0	7.2	364.7	358-6	9.6	2.2	2.4	253.7	104.9
1979† 1980 1981 1982 1983	ANGLIA Annual averages	30-8 39-2 61-4 72-2 77-5	22.7 28.5 45.9 53.2 54.8	8·1 10·7 15·5 19·0 22·6	1.1 2.0 2.0 2.4 2.7	4·2 5·3 8·4 9·9	5·2 6·5 10·4 12·1 12·5	2·8 3·6 5·3 6·4 7·7	32·6 37·2 59·4 69·8 74·7		4.1 5.0 8.1 9.5 10.2			22·4 27·5 44·9 51·9 53·4	7·7 9·7 14·5 17·9 21·4
F	Jan 13 Føb 10 Mar 10	82.7 82.6 81.9	60-4 60-3 60-0	22·2 22·3 21·9	2.4 1	1-3 1-3 1-2	13·8 13·8 13·7	7·5 7·6 7·4	80·1 80·2 79·8	77·0 76·8 77·2	10·5 10·5 10·5	1·4 -0·2 0·4	1·4 0·8 0·5	56·7 56·2 56·5	20·3 20·6 20·7
١	April 14†† May 12 June 9	81·8 77·3 73·6	59·4 55·3 52·3	22·4 22·0 21·3	2·8 1 2·6 1	11·2 10·6 10·0	13·6 12·6 12·0	7·6 7·4 7·2	79·0 74·7 71·1	77·2 75·1 74·3	10.5 10.2 10.1	$-\frac{(0.7)}{-2.1(-0.1)}$ -0.8(-0.3)	0.1(0.3) -0.6(0.3)	56·2 53·8 52·9	21.0 21.3 21.4
F	luly 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	73·2 72·4 76·0	51·4 50·5 52·0	21.8 21.9 23.9	2.2	10-0 9-9 10-4	11.7 11.5 11.9	7·4 7·4 8·1	70·9 70·3 71·5	73.5 73.1 73.5	10-0 10-0 10-0		-1.2(0.1) -0.7(-0.1) -0.3(0.1)	52·1 51·6 51·6	21·4 21·5 21·9
N	Dot 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	76·2 75·6 76·2	52·0 51·7 52·5	24·1 23·9 23·7	2.8 1	0-4 0-3 0-4	11.9 11.8 12.0	8·2 8·1 8·0	72·6 72·8 73·7	73-5 73-1 73-0 R	10-0 10-0 10-0	-0·4 -0·1	(0·1) 0·2	51·4 50·7 50·5 R	22·1 22·4 22·5
984 J	lan 12	80.0	54.9	25.0	2.3 1	0.9	12.6	8.5	77.7	74.3	10.1	1.3	0.3	51.1	23.2

See footnotes to table 2.1

PER CENT NUMBER UNEMPLOYED School All leavers included in un-employed Male Fen Male Female All SOUTH WEST 5.4 6.4 9.3 10.8 11.3 6.67.7 11.5 13.2 13.4 3.7 4.5 6.3 7.3 8.5 64·9 75·3 112·0 128·0 129·3 25.6 31.6 43.6 51.0 59.3 3.6 5.5 4.4 5.7 6.2 90.5 106.9 155.6 179.0 188.6 1979† 1980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages 14·9 14·8 14·6 8.5 8.5 8.3 59·2 59·1 58·1 6·2 5·7 5·1 12·2 12·1 12·0 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 203-4 202-1 199-3 144·2 143·0 141·2 14·2 13·1 12·5 11.7 11.0 10.5 8·2 8·0 7·7 194-4 182-4 174-1 137·3 126·5 120·4 57·2 55·9 53·6 6·2 5·8 5·4 April 14†† May 12 June 9 12·4 12·3 12·8 10.6 10.6 11.2 175-9 175-7 186-4 119·7 118·6 124·1 56·2 57·0 62·3 5·2 5·1 10·1 8·1 8·2 8·9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 12·8 12·9 13·1 187-8 190-0 191-2 124·1 125·1 126·8 63·7 64·8 64·4 11·3 11·4 11·5 9·1 9·3 9·2 8·0 6·4 5·5 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 13.7 67-2 5-1 12.0 9.6 199-3 132.1 1984 Jan 12 WEST MIDLANDS 6.1 8.5 15.4 18.4 18.9 85·4 119·4 213·9 249·9 257·3 34·9 50·7 76·6 87·9 97·4 7.2 12.2 12.3 14.8 16.0 5.2 7.3 12.7 14.9 15.7 3-8 5-4 8-4 9-8 10-1 1979† 1980 1981 1982 1983 120·2 170·1 290·6 337·9 354·7 Annual averages 20·0 29·9 19·9 95·3 94·5 93·8 16·1 14·5 13·3 16·3 16·2 16·1 367-3 365-1 364-5 272·0 270·6 270·6 10-10-10-1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 366-8 353-8 347-5 270-8 259-1 253-4 96·1 94·7 94·1 16·5 15·3 14·4 16-2 15-7 15-4 19·9 19·0 18·6 10-10-10-April 14† May 12 June 9 251.7 248.4 255.5 97·1 97·3 106·4 13·9 13·6 25·0 15-4 15-3 16-0 18·5 18·2 18·8 10-1 10-1 11-1 348-8 345-7 361-8 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 18·2 17·9 17·9 350-0 343-6 341-4 248.0 243.9 243.3 102·0 99·7 98·1 19·7 16·1 14·1 15·5 15·2 15·1 11· 11· 10· Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 18.3 349.6 248.8 100-8 12.8 15.5 11. 1984 Jan 12 EAST MIDLANDS 52.5 71.6 115.3 130.7 134.8 18.5 27.1 39.9 45.9 53.2 5.4 7.4 12.0 13.8 14.2 70-9 98-7 155-3 176-6 188-0 3·2 6·3 5·6 6·4 6·9 4.4 6.1 9.6 11.0 11.7 1979† 1980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 197-0 196-9 195-9 145·4 145·6 145·1 51.7 51.3 50.8 6·7 6·1 5·5 12·3 12·3 12·2 15·3 15·3 15·3 April 14†† May 12 June 9 142.6 134.1 129.8 195-0 185-5 180-6 52·4 51·4 50·8 7·1 6·4 6·0 12·2 11·6 11·3 15·0 14·1 13·7 5.8 5.7 11.4 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 182·4 180·5 190·0 129·2 127·1 131·9 53·2 53·4 58·1 11·4 11·3 11·9 13.6 13.4 13.9 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 184-4 183-6 184-5 128-6 128-4 129-7 13.6 13.5 13.7 55-8 55-3 54-8 8·5 7·1 6·0 11.5 11.5 11.5 984 Jan 12 193.8 135.7 58.1 5.6 12.1 14.3

See footnotes to table 2.1

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3

	UNEMP	LOYED EXC		CHOOL LEA	VERS		
emale	Actual	Seasonal	y adjusted				
		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
3.7 4.5 6.3 7.3 8.5	86-9 101-5 151-2 173-3 182-3		5·2 6·0 9·1 10·4 11·0			63·9 72·4 109·7 124·8 125·9	24·2 29·1 41·5 48·4 56·5
8·5 8·5 8·3	197·2 196·4 194·2	187.0 188.1 189.1	11.2 11.3 11.4	3.0 1.1 1.0	2.6 2.5 1.7	134-1 134-3 134-8	52·9 53·8 54·3
8·2 8·0 7·7	188-2 176-6 168-7	185-8 180-3 180-4	11.2 10.8 10.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -3 \cdot 3(-0 \cdot 4) \\ -5 \cdot 5(1 \cdot 7) \\ 0 \cdot 1(2 \cdot 8) \end{array} $	$-0.4(0.6) \\ -2.6(0.8) \\ -2.9(1.4)$	131.6 124.9 124.1	54·2 55·4 56·3
8·1 8·2 8·9	170-8 170-6 176-3	179-0 177-8 180-1	10·8 10·7 10·8	-1.4(0.3) -1.2(-0.6) 2.3	$-2 \cdot 3(1 \cdot 6)$ $-0 \cdot 8(0 \cdot 8)$ $-0 \cdot 1(-0 \cdot 1)$	121·8 120·8 7)122·0	57·3 57·0 58·1
9·1 9·3 9·2	179·8 183·5 185·8	180·0 179·9 180·8 R	10·8 10·8 10·9	-0·1 -0·1 0·9	0·3(0·5) 0·7 0·2	120·9 120·3 120·7 R	59·1 59·6 60·1
9.6	194.3	183·4	11.0	2.6	1.1	122.0	61.4
3·8 5·4 8·4 9·8 10·8	113.0 157.9 278.3 323.0 338.6		4·9 6·8 12·1 14·3 15·0			82.7 113.3 207.3 241.6 248.5	31.6 44.6 71.0 81.4 90.3
10·6 10·5 10·4	351·3 350·6 351·2	343·4 345·7 349·2	15·2 15·3 15·5	4·7 2·3 3·5	4.0 3.8 3.5	257·2 258·5 260·8	86·2 87·2 88·4
10·7 10·5 10·5	350·3 338·4 333·1	349·8 343·7 341·8	15·5 15·2 15·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.6(2.2) \\ -6.1(3.0) \\ -1.9(1.2) \end{array} $	2·1(2·7) -0·7(2·9) -2·5(2·1)	253.0	89·4 90·7 91·3
10·8 10·8 11·8	334-9 332-1 336-8	338-0 333-8 334-1	15·0 14·8 14·8	$ \begin{array}{c} -3 \cdot 1(-) \\ -4 \cdot 2(-3 \cdot 1) \\ 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.7(1.9) \\ -3.3(-0) \\ -2.6(-0) \end{array} $	6)243.0	91.6 90.8 92.1
11·4 11·1 10·9	330·3 327·5 327·4	330-5 328-2 327-2 R	14.6 14.5 14.5	-3.6 -2.3 -1.0	-2.5(-2) -1.9 -2.3	1)238-6 236-2 234-8	91.9 92.0 92.4 F
11.2	336.8	328.6	14.5	1.4	-0.6	235-2	93-4
2·8 4·1 6·2 7·0 8·1	67.7 92.4 149.7 170.2 181.2		4.2 5.7 9.3 10.6 11.3			51·3 68·4 112·3 127·0 131·0	17·2 24·1 37·4 43·2 50·4
7·9 7·8 7·8	190·4 190·7 190·4	184-9 186-1 188-5	11.5 11.6 11.8	4·5 1·2 2·4	3·3 3·0 2·7	137·3 138·1 139·6	47·6 48·0 48·9
8·0 7·9 7·8	187·9 179·1 174·6	186·5 181·2 179·8	11.6 11.3 11.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 0(1 \cdot 6) \\ -5 \cdot 3(1 \cdot 3) \\ -1 \cdot 4(1 \cdot 0) \end{array} $	0.5(1.7 -1.6(1.8 -2.9(1.3	1) 131.2	49·8 50·0 50·2
8·1 8·2 8·9	176-6 174-9 178-6	179-4 177-3 178-3	11·2 11·1 11·1	-0.4(0.7) -2.1(-1.2) 1.0	-2.4(1.5	b) 128.5 2) 126.5	50·9 50·8 51·5
8·5 8·5 8·4	175-9 176-6 178-6	177·9 177·8 178·4	11-1 11-1 11-1	-0·4 -0·1 -0·6		-2)126-0 125-5 125-7	51.9 52.3 52.7
8.9	188-3	182-2	11.4	3.8	1.4	127.6	54.6

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions

and the second stands	NUMB	ER UNEMP	LOYED	and an article	PERO	CENT	Same Party of States	UNEMPI	LOYEDEX	CLUDING	SCHOOL LI	EAVERS	and the second	No. of Concession, Name
	All	Male	Female	School leavers	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted			
				included in un- employed	1				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS	SIDE													
1979† 1980 1981 Annual 1982 averages 1983	114.6 154.6 237.2 273.2 288.7	82·2 109·9 175·9 201·1 207·4	32·3 44·7 61·3 72·0 81·3	6-4 11-0 9-8 13-0 14-8	5.4 7.3 11.5 13.4 14.1	6·5 8·7 14·1 16·4 16·9	3.8 5.3 7.5 8.9 10.0	108·2 143·7 227·4 260·1 273·8		5·2 6·8 11·0 12·7 13·4			80.1 104.5 170.7 193.9 199.1	29·4 39·2 56·7 66·1 74·8
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	302·9 300·2 296·7	222.9 221.1 218.6	80·0 79·1 78·1	14·4 12·8 11·6	14·8 14·7 14·5	18-1 18-0 17-8	9·8 9·7 9·6	288.5 287.4 285.1	279·4 280·4 281·7	13.7 13.7 13.8	3·8 1·0 1·3	3·9 3·0 2·0	208·2 208·3 208·9	71·2 72·1 72·8
April 14†† May 12 June 9	297-5 284-6 277-6	217·6 206·0 199·9	79·9 78·6 77·7	15.6 14.2 13.4	14.6 13.9 13.6	17.7 16.7 16.2	9·8 9·7 9·6	282·0 270·4 264·2	281-2 274-1 273-8	13.8 13.4 13.4	-0.5(3.0) -7.1() 0.3(3.6)		207.5 199.7 198.3	73·7 74·4 75·5
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	279-4 277-6 296-9	199-1 196-6 206-8	80·3 81·0 90·1	13·7 12·2 25·4	13.7 13.6 14.5	16·2 16·0 16·8	9-9 10-0 11-1	266-8 265-4 271-5	271-8 270-1 271-1	13·3 13·2 13·3	$\begin{array}{c} -2 \cdot 0(-0 \cdot 2) \\ -1 \cdot 7(-0 \cdot 9) \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	-3.6(1.1) -1.3(0.8) -0.9()	196-0 194-5 194-3	75·8 75·6 76·8
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	284-4 283-4 282-7	199-7 199-9 200-3	84·7 83·5 82·5	18·7 14·9 12·4	13-9 13-9 13-8	16-2 16-2 16-3	10-4 10-3 10-1	265·7 268·4 270·4	267-5 267-8 268-1 R	13·1 13·1 13·1	-3.6 0.3 0.3	-1.4(-1.2) -0.8 -1.0	191·4 191·2 190·7 R	76·1 76·6 77·4
1984 Jan 12	293.7	208.0	85.7	11.4	14.4	16-9	10.5	282.3	272.4	13.3	4.3	1.6	193.6	78.8
NORTH WEST			25185											
979† 980 Annual 981 averages 982 983	187-0 242-1 354-9 407-8 437-1	134-9 171-5 257-9 298-6 315-7	52.1 70.6 97.0 109-2 121.4	16.6	6.5 8.5 12.6 14.7 15.7	8·1 10·3 15·7 18·4 19·5	4.4 5.9 8.3 9.4 10.5	175-8 226-7 341-0 391-2 418-2		6·2 7·9 12·1 14·1 15·1			130.2 163.3 250.2 289.2 305.0	47.6 63.5 90.8 102.0 113.3
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	447·0 443·0 440·3	326-9 324-7 323-2	120·1 118·4 117·1	16-4	16·1 15·9 15·8	20·2 20·0 19·9	10·4 10·2 10·1	429-4 426-7 425-4	419·1 419·5 424·6	15·1 15·1 15·3	6·9 0·4 5·1	5·2 4·4 4·1	309·9 309·9 313·6	109·2 109·4 111·0
April 14†† May 12 June 9	443·3 429·9 422·8	324.6 312.6 307.4	118-8 117-3 115-4	17.8	16·0 15·5 15·2	20.0 19.3 18.9	10·3 10·1 10·0	424·6 412·1 405·8	425.0 418.5 418.7	15·3 15·1 15·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.4(3.9) \\ -6.5(1.9) \\ 0.2(2.8) \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0(3 \cdot 1) \\ -0 \cdot 3(3 \cdot 6) \\ -2 \cdot 0(2 \cdot 9) \end{array} $	313·3 305·9 305·2	111.7 112.6 113.5
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	429·7 428·5 449·7	309·3 307·3 318·1	120-3 121-2 131-6	16.6	15·5 15·4 16·2	19·1 18·9 19·6	10·4 10·5 11·4	412·7 412·0 419·6	415.6 413.6 413.5	15·0 14·9 14·9	$\begin{array}{c} -3 \cdot 1(-0 \cdot 4) \\ -2 \cdot 0(-0 \cdot 9) \\ -0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$-3 \cdot 1(1 \cdot 4)$ $-1 \cdot 6(0 \cdot 5)$ $-1 \cdot 7(-0 \cdot 5)$	302·0 300·0 299·1	113-6 113-6 114-4
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	437.6 436.7 435.9	311.1 311.0 311.8	126-5 125-7 124-2	19.3	15·7 15·7 15·7	19·2 19·2 19·2	10·9 10·9 10·7	414·2 417·4 419·2	414·7 417·4 419·7 R	14·9 15·0 15·1	1.2 2.7 2.3	-0.3(0.1) 1.3 2.1	299·4 300·2 301·3	115-3 117-2 118-4 R
1984 Jan 14	451.0	320.6	130-4	15.6	16-2	19-8	11-3	435.4	424.0	15.3	4.3	3.1	303-4	120.6
NORTH 1979† 1980 Annual 982 averages 1983 B	113-7 140-8 192-0 214-6 225-7	81.0 99.9 141.0 158.8 164.7	32.6 40.8 50.9 55.8 61.0	8·9 10·7	8·3 10·4 14·6 16·5 17·3	9·9 12·3 17·9 20·3 21·1	6·0 7·6 9·7 10·7 11·7	106-5 130-9 183-0 203-9 213-9		7.9 9.7 14.0 15.6 16.4			77.6 94.8 136.2 152.6 157.7	29.6 36.2 46.8 51.3 56.0
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	235-4 231-1 228-2	174·9 171·8 169·7	60·5 59·3 58·5	9.9	18·1 17·7 17·5	22-4 22-0 21-7	11.6 11.4 11.2	224·1 221·1 219·1	215·9 215·0 217·1	16·6 16·5 16·7	2·3 -0·9 2·1	1.7 1.1 1.2	162·2 160·9 162·4	53·7 54·1 54·7
April 14†† May 12 June 9	229·8 222·4 218·6	170·1 163·6 160·3	59·8 58·8 58·3	11.0	17.6 17.1 16.8	21.8 21.0 20.5	11.4 11.3 11.2	218·0 211·4 208·2	217·0 214·9	16.7 16.5 16.5	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1(2.7) \\ -2.1(4.2) \\ 0.4(2.0) \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} $	161·8 158·9 158·9	55·2 56·0 56·4
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	218·4 216·5 234·1	158.7 156.6 165.9	59·7 59·9 68·2	10.3	16-8 16-6 18-0	20·3 20·1 21·3	11.4 11.5 13.1	208·2 206·2 212·9	212·0 210·1	16-3		-1.7(1.5) -1.6(-0.3) -1.3(-0.5)	155·8 154·0	56·2 56·1 56·9
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	225·2 224·7 224·2	161.5 161.5 162.1	63·6 63·2 62·1	11.9	7·3 7·2 7·2	20-7 20-7 20-8	12·2 12·1 11·9	210·5 212·9 214·0	210.9	16·2 16·3	-0.5 1.3 0.3	$\begin{array}{c} -0.4(-0.1] \\ 0.7 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$	154-0 154-7 154-5 R	56·9 57·5 58·0
984 Jan 12	230.9	166-8	64.1		17.7	21.4	12.3	221.5	213.1		0.6	0.7	154.6	58.5

See footnotes to table 2

School All leavers included in un-employed Male Fer Male Female All WALES 80.5 102.7 145.9 164.8 170.4 5·3 7·4 6·5 7·7 8·3 57.1 72.0 106.8 120.9 122.9 23·4 30·7 39·1 43·8 47·5 7·3 9·4 13·6 15·6 16·1 8.5 10.9 16.4 19.0 19.3 1979† 1980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages 47·6 47·0 46·4 17·1 16·9 16·7 20·9 20·6 20·4 133·1 131·1 129·4 7·9 7·1 6·5 180·7 178·1 175·8 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 47·2 46·0 44·5 16·7 15·9 15·4 20·3 19·1 18·5 129·0 121·5 117·6 176-2 167-5 162-2 8·9 8·0 7·3 April 14† May 12 June 9 15·4 15·3 16·5 45·7 46·0 52·1 6·9 6·8 14·7 18·4 18·1 19·1 117·2 115·3 121·8 162·9 161·2 173·8 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 16·0 16·0 16·0 18-8 18-8 18-9 169-1 168-5 168-7 119·5 119·4 120·1 49·7 49·0 48·6 10·3 8·2 7·0 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 50.2 16.6 19.6 124.5 6.5 174.7 1984 Jan 12 SCOTLAND 114·4 140·3 197·6 223·9 232·1 53.9 67.6 85.2 94.1 103.4 10·1 13·2 14·6 17·8 20·6 7.4 9.1 12.6 14.2 15.0 168-3 207-9 282-8 318-0 335-6 8.7 10.7 15.1 17.3 17.9 1979† 1980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages 352·8 347·4 341·5 247·9 243·7 239·1 104-8 103-7 102-4 25·3 22·4 20·5 15-8 15-6 15-3 19·2 18·8 18·5 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 337-3 326-3 323-9 236·2 226·9 224·2 101·1 99·4 99·7 18·9 17·9 17·7 15·1 14·6 14·5 18·3 17·5 17·3 April 14†† May 12 June 9 17·5 17·4 17·8 330·3 328·7 339·8 225-8 224-8 230-8 104·6 103·9 109·0 18·0 17·6 28·9 14·8 14·7 15·2 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 17·6 17·7 17·8 333-3 333-2 332-5 228.0 228.6 230.0 105·2 104·6 102·6 23·3 19·5 17·1 14·9 14·9 14·9 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 15.8 18.8 243.1 110.3 23.6 1984 Jan 12 353-4 NORTHERN IRELAND 61.8 74.5 98.0 108.3 117.1 43.0 51.5 70.0 77.3 85.1 18·9 22·9 27·9 31·0 32·0 $\begin{array}{r}
 13.0 \\
 15.7 \\
 21.6 \\
 24.5 \\
 27.0
 \end{array}$ 1979† 1980 1981 1982 1983 4·8 6·4 6·6 6·2 4·2 10.8 13.0 17.3 19.4 21.0 Annual averages 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 116·2 114·7 113·7 84·2 83·9 83·4 32·0 30·8 30·2 26·7 26·6 26·4 4·4 4·0 3·5 20·8 20·6 20·4 116·4 115·0 85·3 84·4 31·1 30·6 4·7 4·0 20·9 20·6 27·0 26·8 April 14 May 12 20.3 26.2 113.4 82.9 30.5 3.6 June 9++ 117·1 117·0 123·7 21.0 21.0 22.2 26·8 26·8 28·0 84·6 84·5 88·3 32·6 32·5 35·4 3·3 3·1 6·1 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 85·5 86·6 86·2 33·4 33·2 32·2 27·4 27·4 27·3 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 119-8 119-7 118-4 5.4 4.6 3.8 21.5 21.5 21.3 28.1 33.5 3.6 21.9 1984 Jan 12 122.2 88.8

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

PER CENT

See footnotes to table 2.1.

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3

THOUSAND

Actua	Seasonal	ly adjusted	1			
	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Femal
78-4 95-3 139-4 157-1 162-1		6·9 8·7 13·0 14·9 15·4			55.0 68.3 103.3 116.5 118.2	21.1 27.0 36.1 40.5 43.9
172·7 171·0 169·3	166·3 166·5 167·2	15·8 15·8 15·8	2·0 0·2 0·7	1·9 1·7 1·0	124·0 123·7 124·1	42·3 42·8 43·1
167·3 159·5 154·9	166·7 163·1 161·6	15-8 15-5 15-3	$-0.5(1.4) \\ -3.6(0.9) \\ -1.5(0.2)$	$ \begin{array}{r} \hline 0.1(0.8) \\ -1.1(1.0) \\ -1.9(0.7) \end{array} $	123.0 119.0 117.4	43·7 44·1 44·2
156-0 154-5 159-1	160∙0 158∙7 159∙0	15·2 15·0 15·1	-1.6(-0.7) -1.3(-0.9) 0.3	$-2 \cdot 2(-)$ $-1 \cdot 5(-0 \cdot 6)$ $-0 \cdot 9(-0 \cdot 4)$	116-0 6)114-7 4)114-4	44.0 44.0 44.6
158-9 160-2 161-7	159∙0 158∙3 159∙1 R	15·1 15·0 15·1	-0·7 0·8	-0·3(-0·2 -0·1	2)114·2 113·6 114·1 R	44.8 44.7 45.0
168-2	161-3	15-3	2.2	0.8	115.7	45.6
158-2 194-7 268-2 300-2 315-0		7·1 8·6 11·9 13·4 14·1			110·0 133·2 189·4 213·7 220·3	50·2 61·6 78·7 86·4 94·7
327-5 325-0 321-0	316.9	14·2 14·2 14·3	4·1 -0·2 1·4	3·3 2·6 1·8	225·2 224·3 225·2	91·9 92·6 93·1
318-4 308-4 306-1	315.2	14·2 14·1 14·1	$\begin{array}{r} -0.7(1.7) \\ -2.4(2.7), \\ 0.6(2.5) \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} \hline 0.2(1.0) \\ -0.6(1.9) \\ -0.8(2.3) \end{array} $		93-1 94-0 95-0
312-3 311-3 310-9	313.0	14·1 14·0 14·0	$-0.8(0.6) \\ -2.0(-1.4) \\ 0.2$	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.9(1.9) \\ 0.7(0.6) \\ -0.9(0.2) \end{array} $	218-8 217-1 216-9	96-3 95-9 96-3
310-0 313-7 315-4	7 312.3	14·0 14·0 14·0	-1.1 0.2 0.4	-1.0(-0. -0.2 -0.2	8)216·4 216·5 217·0 R	95- 95- 95-
329-8	3 319.0	14.3	6.3	2.3	220.9	98.
57.0 68. 91.4 102. 112.9	1 1	9·9 11·9 16·2 18·3 20·3			40·1 47·7 66·0 73·5 82·5	16- 20- 25- 28- 30-
111- 110- 110-	B 109.5	19·6 19·6 19·7	1·2 0·2 0·5	1·2 0·8 0·6	79·5 80·0 80·5	29- 29- 29-
111· 110·		20·1 20·2	1·9 0·7	0·9 1·0	81·9 82·5	30- 30-
109· 113·		20·2 20·5	-0·3(0·8) 1·7(2·0)	0·8(1·1 0·7(1·2) 83.1	30· 30·
113- 117-	9 114.5	20·5 20·9	0.5(0.6) 2.2	0.6(1.1 1.5(1.6) 83·5) 84·9	31- 31-
114- 115- 114-	1 115.7	20·5 20·8 20·7	-2·2 1·2 -0·3	0·2(0·2 0·4 -0·4) 83·9 84·1 84·0	30- 31- 31-
118.		20.8	0.6	0.5	84.4	31.

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at January 12, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	And the second s	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS	Angle	ale al	and the	per cent		1.1.1			per cent
South West					*St Albans Stevenage	4,159 2,840	1,914 1,592	6,073 4,432	6-8 11-6
SDA Other DA	4,522 22,938	1,947 12,784	6,469	19·0 15·5	*Tunbridge Wells *Watford	4,414	2,089	6,503	7.8
IA	11,745	6,139	35,722 17,884	16-1	*Worthing	6,652 4,013	2,773 1,639	9,425 5,652	7.6 9.4
Unassisted ALL	92,902 132,107	46,368 67,238	139,270 199,345	10·8 12·0	East Anglia				
East Midlands			1 States		*Beccles Bury St Edmunds	701	325	1,026	10.2
SDA	-	-		-	Cambridge	1,362 3,691	745 1,715	2,107 5,406	7-4 6-1
Other DA IA	4,150 4,088	1,573 1,797	5,723 5,885	19·0 20·4	Cromer Dereham	1,071 814	457 421	1,528 1,235	18-5 14-7
Unassisted All	127,470	54,769	182,239	11.6	Diss	767	310	1,077	9.8
	135,708	58,139	193,847	12.1	Downham Market Ely	739 646	411 345	1,150 991	17·5 10·0
orkshire and Humberside			1997 - <u>19</u> 28		Fakenham Great Yarmouth	618 4,468	302 1,973	920	12.5
Other DA	51,506	18,988	70,494	17.1	Halesworth	291	140	6,441 431	17·5 10·8
IA Unassisted	49,061 107,453	20,807 45,898	69,868 153,351	15·9 12·2	Haverhill Hunstanton	799 717	432 401	1,231	11·5 29·1
All	208,020	85,693	293,713	14-4	Huntingdon *Ipswich	1,444	865	1,118 2,309	10.3
lorth West			Real Providence		Kings Lynn	6,655 2,330	2,941 1,021	9,596 3,351	8·9 11·7
SDA Other DA	103,639 25,749	38,745 11,204	142,384 36,953	19·8 17·6	Leiston Lowestoft	452 2,972	204 1,506	656 4,478	13-2 15-5
IA Unassisted	42,765	19,652	62.417	16.2	March	737	307	1,044	12.8
All	148,416 320,569	60,800 130,401	209,216 450,970	13.5 16.2	*Newmarket North Walsham	877 706	493 250	1,370 956	7-9 11-3
orth					*Norwich Peterborough	9,553	3,889	13,442.	10.4
SDA	126,601	44,780	171,381	18.7	St Neots	7,252 669	2,963 373	10,215 1,042	15-6 9-7
Other DA A	19,344 10,717	8,822 4,101	28,166 14,818	14·5 15·9	Sudbury *Thetford	825 1,850	448 1,070	1,273 2,920	9.6 14.7
Unassisted All	10,122 166,784	6,372	16,494	10.4	Wisbech	1,935	719	2,920 2,654	16.9
	100,784	64,075	230,859	17.7	South West				
/ales SDA	35,560	14,313	49,873	18.1	*Axminster Barnstaple	438	223	661	13.1
Other DA A	67,074	26,588	93,662	15.7	Bath	1,712 2,899	961 1,397	2,673 4,296	11.9 9.2
Jnassisted	16,776 5,083	6,818 2,495	23,594 7,578	15-7 11-2	Bideford Blandford	1,099 453	659 286	1,758 739	15.1
All	124,493	50,214	174,707	16.6	Bodmin	584	276	860	9·9 12·3
cotland					*Bournemouth *Bridgwater	12,281 2,446	5,568 1,260	17,849 3,706	12·4 12·7
SDA Other DA	154,726 35,295	65,128 17,811	219,854 53,106	18·1 16·8	Bridport *Bristol	580	299	879	13·2 11·2
A Jnassisted	8,255	4,412	12,667	14.3	Bude	25,631 507	11,255 303	36,886 810	11·2 16·6
All	44,848 243,124	22,969 110,320	67,817 353,444	10·8 15·8	Camelford Chard	250 536	142 318	392 854	16-0 10-3
NASSISTED REGIONS		A Barris			*Cheltenham	4,298	2,063	6,361	8.6
		000 000		and the gene	*Chippenham *Cinderford (Forest of Dean)	1,643 2,258	1,096 1,255	2,739 3,513	9·6 16·6
outh East ast Anglia	521,989 54,941	228,948 25,026	750,937 79,967	9·8 10·9	Cirencester Dartmouth	582 251	331	913	7.9
est Midlands	248,845	100,800		15.5	Devizes	444	173 226	424 670	17·2 7·4
REAT BRITAIN					Dorchester Dursley	589 695	323 440	912	5.6
SDA Other DA	425,048 226,056	164,913	589,961	18.7	*Exeter	4,831	2,170	1,135 7,001	10·1 9·7
A	143,407	97,770 63,726	207,133	16·3 16·0	Falmouth Frome	1,713 632	778 354	2,491 986	21·8 11·1
Inassisted	1,362,069 2,156,580	594,445 920,854	1,956,514	11·4 13·2	Gloucester Helston	4,760	2,159	6,919	10.3
					Honiton	817 748	465 361		21.6 13.5
orthern Ireland	88,780	33,464	122,244	21.9	Ilfracombe Kingsbridge	843 419	441 240	1,284	29.6
cal areas (by region) uth East					Launceston	380	222		15·9 11·5
Idershot	4,462	2,545	7,007	8.1	*Liskeard Midsomer Norton	879 855	466 511		20·3 11·5
lton ndover	305 964	150 505	455 1,469	5·0 7·6	Minehead Newquay	720	462	1,182	14.8
shford (Kent)	2,090	1,021	3,111	11.3	Okehampton	1,408 405	960 225		25-5 14-4
ylesbury anbury	2,078 2,038	1,048 1,226	3,126 3,264	6-8 11-5	Penzance *Plymouth	1,910 10,987	790	2,700	22.3
asingstoke edford	2,556 5,318	1,458 2,540	4,014 7,858	8.4	*Redruth	2,809	6,461 1,169	3,978	13-9 17-6
raintree	2,611	1,396	4,007	9-3 11-3	*Salisbury Shaftesbury	2,413 335	1,557 199	3,970 534	9.6 9.5
righton uckingham	11,946 248	5,011 163	16,957 411	12·3 7·9	St Austell St Ives	1,866	975	2,841	13.0
anterbury hatham	3,565	1,502	5,067	12.6	*Stroud	584 1,820	291 843	875 2,663	25·3 10·6
helmsford	14,416 3,451	6,137 1,701	5,152	17·1 7·4	*Swanage/Wareham Swindon	594 6,467	368 3,348	962	11-0
hichester acton-on-Sea	2,893 2,629	1,449 1,088	4,342	9.0	Taunton	2,534	1,320	3,854	11.6 9.3
olchester	4,746 504	2,396	7,142 1	20·5 12·1	Tiverton *Torbay	981 8,264	511 4,106	1,492	12·6 17·5
ranbrook rawley	504 6,339	207 3,444		0.7 5.9	*Trowbridge Truro	1,491	1,024	2,515	9-1
over astbourne	1,460	804	2,264	8.9	Wadebridge	1,492 431	739 253		12·6 18·9
lkestone	2,890 2,927	1,378 1,288	4,268 4,215 1	9.9	Warminster *Wells	613 1,041	461	1,074	9.3
uildford arlow	3,889 4,471	1,803 2,321		6.0	Weston-Super-Mare	2,641	537 1,486	1,578 4,127	7·7 15·9
arwich	579	289	868	9-3 9-6	Weymouth *Yeovil	1,880 2,032	1,095 1,331		4·0 8·1
astings ertford	4,388 1,736	1,703 936	6,091 1	3·5 6·3	West Midlands	LIGOL	1,001	0,000	0.1
gh Wycombe Ichin	4,239	1,941	6,180	6.5	*Birmingham	82,960	30,293	113,253	6.0
ton	3,098 10,739	1,577 4,970	4,675	8·6 1·5	Burton-on-Trent *Coventry	2,334	1,100	3,434	8.9
mington aidstone	917 4;074	406 1.834	1,323 1	0.5	*Dudley/Sandwell	26,061 34,268	10,918 13,486		5·5 5·8
argate	2,544	1,053	3,597 2	7·1 0·6	Evesham Hereford	850 2,985	411	1,261	8.9
Iton Keynes ewbury	5,831 1,559	2,631 798	8,462 1	7.6	*Kidderminster	3,824	1,573 1,937	5,761 1	2·2 4·6
ewport (IoW)	4,609	2,300	6,909 1	8-2 6-5	Leamington Ledbury	3,336 267	1,740 121	5.076	9.9
ford	9,253 16,759	4,852 7,781	14,105	7.9 2.4	Leek	831	423	1,254	0·3 9·3
imsgate ading	4,013	1,846	5,859 1	6.5	Leominster Ludlow	504 879	238 383	742 1 1,262 1	3.6
leerness	9,070 1,593	3,907 682	12,977	7·5 0·5	Market Drayton *Oakengates	568	308	876 1	5-3 7-2 1-3
tingbourne ough	2,373	1,008	3,381 1	3.5	Oswestry	9,547 1,056	3,722 561	13,269 2 1,617 1	2.0
	5,930	2,889		7.3	Redditch	4,232	2,086	6,318 1	7.7
uthampton uthend-on-Sea	14,422 22,275	6,298 8,843	20,720	9.2	Ross on Wye	591	251	842 1	6.3

Page of the second	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	to-work areas and in cou	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
The second second	-			per cent	And the second		1000		per cent
hrewsbury	3,196	1,474	4,670	11-1	North *Alnwick	1,041	687	1,728	16.9
stafford	2,780 17,058	1,597 8,012	4,377 25,070	8·4 12·5	Barnard Castle	256 695	168 359	424 1,054	9·5 13·0
toke-on-Trent tratford on Avon	1,313 464	705 210	2,018 674	10·4 8·9	Berwick on Tweed Carlisle	3,582	2,049	5,631	11.0
Ittoxeter Valsall	20,945	8,128	29,073	17.2	*Central Durham *Consett	6,975 5,748	2,814 2,001	9,789 7,749	14·1 24·4
Vhitchurch	553 18,117	258 6,560	811 24,677	14·9 16·7	*Darlington and S/West				15.7
Volverhampton Vorcester	6,650	2,893	9,543	13.2	Durham *Furness	9,676 2,601	3,414 2,005	13,090 4,606	10.6
ast Midlands					Haltwhistle Hartlepool	257 7,172	185 2,595	442 9,767	16·8 23·1
Alfreton	2,148 2,105	881	3,029 3,244	14-1 13-0	Hexham	649	357	1,006	9.6 7.6
Boston Buxton	1,405	866 3,529	2,271 11,584	10·1 13·4	*Kendal Keswick	1,169 210	589 137	1,758 347	12.4
Chesterfield Coalville	8,055 3,853	1,823	5,676	12.1	*Morpeth	6,417 28,304	2,818 10,368	9,235 38,672	14·5 14·2
Corby	4,150 12,023	1,573 4,458	5,723 16,481	19·0 11·1	*North Tyne Penrith	703	523	1,226	9.5
Derby Gainsborough	1.426	663	2,089 2,507	16·2 11·5	*Peterlee *South Tyne	3,457 25,549	1,403 8,813	4,860 34,362	18-6 19-1
Grantham Hinckley	1,616 1,924	891 1,045	2,969	11.5	*Teeside	34,262 22,109	11,634 7,966	45,896 30,075	20·3 21·6
Holbeach	656 248	258 123	914 371	14·8 11·9	*Wearside *Whitehaven	2,397	1,357	3,754	12.8
Horncastle Kettering	2,562	1,216	3,778	12.2	*Workington	3,555	1,833	5,388	17.4
eicester	18,937 6,140	7,678 2,492	26,615 8,632	11·2 13·3	Wales	2,957	1,226	4,183	19.1
_incoln _oughborough	2,507	1,164	3,671	8.0	Aberdare Aberystwyth	819	403	1,222	10.6
Louth Mablethorpe	654 684	316 282	970 966	11·8 25·0	*Bargoed	4,051 342	1,456 195	5,507 537	20.6 14.4
Mansfield	5,156	2,166	7,322 523	11·8 5·4	Barmouth Blaenauffestiniog	258	143	401	17.0
Market Harborough Matlock	327 908	196 502	1,410	7.9	Brecon	477 2,966	237 956	714 3,922	10·0 16·1
Melton Mowbray	993 2,393	522 1,088	1,515 3,481	11-2 15-5	*Caernarvon *Cardiff	21,420	7,511	28,931	14.4
Newark Northampton	8,015	3,391	11,406	10.2	Cardigan	498 772	245 419	743 1,191	20·6 6·8
Nottingham Retford	30,300 1,000	11,762 568	42,062 1,568	12·2 9·9	Carmarthen Denbigh	472	253	725	10.6
Rushden	763	452	1,215	7.1	*Ebbw Vale Fishguard	4,102 264	1,599 116	5,701 380	21.2 12.5
Skegness Sleaford	1,978 593	852 385	2,830 978	23·5 10·5	*Holyhead	3,208 1,093	1,312 394	4,520 1,487	23.5 25.7
Spalding Stamford	1,123 1,897	784 1,081	1,907 2,978	12·4 13·3	*Lampeter Llandeilo	306	151	457	14.3
Sutton-in-Ashfield	2,625	981	3,606	10.5	Llandrindod Wells	631 2,788	374 1,406	1,005 4,194	13·3 15·4
Wellingborough Workshop	2,337 2,709	1,131 1,183	3,468 3,892	14·1 13·4	*Llandudno *Llanelli	4,073	1,790	5,863	15.6
	2,709	1,105	0,002	10 4	Llangollen	526 222	223 149	749 371	15·6 14·2
Yorkshire and Humberside Barnsley	8,908	4,048	12,956	15.7	Llanrwst Machynlleth	185	84	269	15.5
Bradford	19,204 1,352	6,338 688	25,542 2,040	15·0 19·2	*Merthyr Tydfil *Milford Haven	3,051 3,028	1,132 1,223	4,183 4,251	14·5 18·7
Bridlington Castleford	6,191	2,766	8,957	13.8	Monmouth	447 2,817	239 1,317	686 4,134	16-5 15-3
Dewsbury Doncaster	7,067 12,805	2,746 6,202	9,813 19,007	14·7 16·8	*Neath *Newport	9,493	3,615	13,108	14.6
Driffield	427	257	684	10.4	Newtown	813 1,187	259 388	1,072 1,575	13·7 26·0
Filey Goole	332 1,463	192 637	524 2,100	13·0 16·2	Pembroke Dock *Pontypool	4,887	2,321	7,208	14.0
Grimsby	9,190	3,022	12,212	15.9	*Pontypridd *Port Talbot	8,288 8,666	3,421 3,440	11,709 12,106	16·4 15·1
*Halifax Harrogate	6,532 1,932	2,541 933	9,073 2,865	12·0 7·9	*Port Talbot *Pwllheli	1,047	549	1,596	17·2 22·2
Huddersfield	7,127	3,581	10,708	12.0 16.5	Rhyl	2,803 5,938	1,363 2,572	4,166	22·2 18·2
*Hull Keighley	21,819 2,783	8,035 1,232 11,828	29,854 4,015	14.0	*Shotton *Swansea	12,557	4,656	8,510 17,213	15.6
*Leeds Maltby	29,352 1,110	11,828 583	41,180 1,693	12·1 17·8	Tenby Tywyn	685 155	354 78	1,039 233	31.7 23.9
Malton	320	193	513	6-8	Welshpool	583 5,618	295 2,350	878 7,968	13·9 17·7
Mexborough Northallerton	4,341 803	1,806 488	6,147 1,291	22·4 8·2	*Wrexham	5,010	2,350	7,900	17.7
Pickering	262	180	442	5.4	Scotland	6,320	3,470	9,790	7.4
Richmond Ripon	687 428	552 244	1,239 672	13·1 9·7	*Aberdeen Anstruther	262	171	433	24.2
Rotherham Scarborough	8,388 2,548	3,477 1,370	11,865 3,918	19·7 14·9	Arbroath	1,452 5,538	900 2,403	2,352 7,941	22.9 16.9
Scunthorpe	7,768	2,648	10,416	15.8	*Ayr Banff	519	230	749	10.0
Selby Sheffield	713 30,370	572 11,560	1,285 41,930	10·4 14·1	*Bathgate Blairgowrie	7,255 609	3,310 286	10,565 895	20·5 18·4
Skipton	752	464	1,216 793	7.9	Buckie	314 674	201 328	515 1,002	16·0 20·3
Thirsk Todmorden	490 883	303 484	1,367	10·4 14·0	Campbeltown Castle Douglas	647	363	1,010	14·5 19·7
Wakefield Whitby	5,991	2,514	8,505 1,373	11.5	Cummock	2,111 574	794 362	2,905 936	19·7 11·1
York	984 4,698	389 2,820	7,518	24·3 8·9	Cupar *Dingwall	1,590	795	2,385	17.9
North West					*Dumbarton	4,218 2,790	2,498 1,637	6,716 4,427	21.8 12.8
*Accrinaton	2,955	1,416	4,371	15.0	*Dumfries Dundee	10,877	5,659	16,536	16.9
*Ashton-Under-Lyne Bardnoldswick	10,873 478	4,873 303	15,746 781	16·6 10·7	*Dunfermline Dunoon	4,710 418	2,648 245	7,358 663	14·0 14·6
*Birkenhead	22,732	9,354	32,086	20.0	*Edinburgh	22,992	10,774	33,766	11.7
*Blackburn *Blackpool	6,761 12,254	2,520 5,982	9,281 18,236	12-9 16-4	Elgin	1,472 209	970 113	2,442 322	13·3 9·5
Bolton Burnley	12,480	5,052	17,532	15.9	Eyemouth *Falkirk	7,766 766	3,813 519	11,579	18·0 12·9
Bury	4,188 6,516	1,945 3,049	6,133 9,565	13·0 14·5	Forfar Forres	423	362	1,285 785	23.8
Chester Clitheroe	4,696	1,988	6,684	11.5	Fort William	1,047 852	784 382	1,831 1,234	23.6 15.5
*Crewe	460 4,478	304 2,385	764 6,863	6·9 9·9	Fraserburgh Galashiels	774	454	1,228	8.6
*Lancaster *Leigh	4,806	2,259	7,065	14.9	Girvan	623 71,695	304 27,140	927 98,835	20·6 16·9
*Liverpool	4,998 68,652	2,323 24,668	7,321 93,320	16·4 19·5	*Glasgow *Greenock	6,355	2,682	9,037	18.7
Macclesfield *Manchester	1,683 72,633	1,005 26,093	2,688 98,726	9·3 13·8	Haddington	397 712	228 318	625 1,030	8·2 9·0
*Nelson	2,555	1,294	3,849	14.1	Hawick Huntly	185	116	301	10.8
*Northwich *Oldham	4,051 9,252	1,911 3,998	5,962 13,250	15-8 14-3	Inverness	2,914 7,392	1,603 2,923	4,517 10,315	12·8 24·4
*Ormskirk *Preston	5,105	,2,079	7,184	22.4	*Irvine Kelso	396	225	621	11.3
Rochdale	12.238	5.866	18,104 8,431	12·1 17·1	Kilmarnock *Kirkcaldy	3,985 6,531	1,730 3,452	5,715 9,983	16·5 14·9
*Rossendale Southport	5,955 1,750	873	2,623	12.9	Kirkwall	552	222	774	12.2
St Helens	4,176 8,326	2,125 3,249	6,301 11,575	18·6 · 17·1	*Lanark Lerwick	1,740 533		2,818 822	20·6 7·0
	8,648	3,672	12,320	15.2	Lochgilphead	240		385	12.5
*Warrington *Widnes	8,650	3,431	12,081	21.5	Montrose	1,017	585	1,602	12.5

S30 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

sisted area statust, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at January 12, 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at January 12, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	And And	Male	Female	All unemployed
		and the second		per cent				
Newton Stewart	451	280	731	19-5	West Midlands		10.001	00.005
*North Lanarkshire	23,113	9,873	32,986	21.2	Hereford and Worcester	21,934	10,391 6,706	32,325 22,505
Oban	537	349	886	12.3	Shropshire Staffordshire	15,799 33,803	16,447	50,250
*Paisley	11,208	4,711	15,919	17.0	+Warwickshire	13,506	6,787	20,293
Peebles	347	182	529	11.8 10.9	West Midlands Metropolitan	163,803	60,469	224,272
Perth	2,858	1,378	4,236 1,516	13.2	West Midiands Metropolitan	100,000	00,400	
Peterhead	983	533 202	626	22.7				
Portree	424 401	190	591	25.0	East Midlands			17.004
Rothesay	233	135	368	18.6	Derbyshire	33,672	14,309	47,981
Sanquhar St Andrews	371	292	663	10.5	Leicestershire	27,322	12,014 8,981	39,336 27,718
*Stirling	5,525	2.863	8,388	15.1	Lincolnshire	18,737	7,763	25,590
Stornoway	1,491	468	1,959	22.7	Northamptonshire	17,827 38,150	15,072	53,222
Stranraer	944	433	1,377	17.6	Nottinghamshire	30,150	15,072	55,222
Thurso	603	365	968	15.4				
Wick	876	413	1,289	14.9	Yorkshire and Humberside		Shire and	
					Humberside	42,019	15,287	57,306
Northern Ireland					North Yorkshire	14,949	8,700	23,649
Armagh	2,191	876	3,067	24.1	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	65,922	27,676	93,598
*Ballymena	7,686	3,038	10,724	22.7	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	85,130	34,030	119,160
*Belfast	37,601	15,234	52,835	17.2				
*Coleraine	4,909	1,494	6,403	24.8	North West			
Cookstown	1,666	627	2,293	37.7	Cheshire	36,589	16,642	53,231
*Craigavon	5,994	2,607	8,601	20·5 24·4	Greater Manchester	30,303	10,042	00,201
*Downpatrick	2,872	1,455	4,327 3,733	34.4	Metropolitan	128,423	50,527	178,950
Dungannon	2,784	949 1,197	4,529	27.9	Lancashire	53,550	24,841	78,391
Enniskillen	3,332 9,682	2,708	12,390	29.6	Merseyside Metropolitan	102,007	38,391	140,398
*Londonderry	4,771	1.620	6,391	34.2	mercejelee menepentan			
Newry Omagh	2,221	916	3.137	24.4				
Strabane	3.071	743	3,814	41.2	North	41,434	14,229	55,663
otrabane	0,071	110	0,011	A LANGE BRIDE	Cleveland	14,217	8,493	22,710
Counties (by region)					Cumbria	28.889	11,081	39,970
South East					Durham	9,523	4,613	14,136
Bedfordshire	15,545	7,248	22,793	10.7	Northumberland Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	72,721	25,659	98,380
Berkshire	16,559	7,594	24,153	7.5	Tyrie and wear wetropolitan			
Buckinghamshire	12,396	5,783	18,179	9.3				
East Sussex	18,873	7,987	26,860	12.1	Wales			
Essex	43,010	18,802	61,812	12.8	Clwyd	16,697	7,484	24,181
Greater London (GLC area)	264,675	110,882	375,557	10.0	Dyfed	12,725	5,483	18,208
Hampshire	39,076	18,389	57,465	10.0	Gwent	20,062	8,263	28,325
Hertfordshire	22,428	10,598	33,026	7.8	Gwynedd	9,646	4,065	13,711
Isle of Wight	4,609	2,300 20,574	6,909 67,115	16-5 12-6	Mid Glamorgan	24,549	9,677	34,226
Kent	46,541 11,291	6,078	17,369	8.4	Powys	2,689	1,249	3,938
Oxfordshire Surrey	15,025	6,903	21,928	6.0	South Glamorgan	18,803	6,537	25,340
West Sussex	11,961	5,810	17,771	7.2	West Glamorgan	19,322	7,456	26,778
TTOST OUSSON	11,001	.0,010						
East Anglia					Scotland			
Cambridgeshire	16,374	7.287	23,661	10.7	Borders	2,438	1,292	3,730
Norfolk	23,358	10,355	33,713	12.7	Central	13,291	6,676	19,967
Suffolk	15,209	7,384	22,593	9.9	Dumfries and Galloway	5,065	2,848	7,913
					Fife	12,448	6,925	19,373
South West					Grampian	11,068	6,264	17,332
Avon	32,026	14,649	46,675	11.3	Highlands	7,767	4,304	12,071
Cornwall	16,120	8,212	24,332	17.5	Lothians	30,644	14,312 222	44,956
Devon	30,488	16,148	46,636	13.9	Orkneys	552 533	222 289	774 822
Dorset	16,379	8,009	24,388	11.8	Shetlands	140,248	57,393	197,641
Gloucestershire	14,413	7,091	21,504	10.2	Strathclyde	17.579	9.327	26,906
Somerset	9,610	5,417	15,027	9.8	Tayside Western Isles	1,491	468	1,959
Wiltshire	13.071	7,712	20,783	10.3				

: Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single Jobcentre areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more Jobcentre areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for Jobcentre areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas. The denominators used to calculate the rates at sub-regional level are the mid-1978 estimates of employees in employment plus the unem-ployed. National and regional rates are based on mid-1982 estimates. See also tootnotes to table 2-1.

Rate loyed

per cent

13·8 16·5 12·9 16.1

11.7 10.8 13.8 11.9 12.2

16·2 9·9 15·9 12·9

14.0

14·8 14·1 19·4

20.8 11.7 16.7 14.1 17.4

18.1 15.9 15.5 17.6 17.2 12.9 14.4 15.4

9.5 16.7 14.3 14.2 9.3 15.7 13.0 12.2 7.0 18.1 15.4 22.7

Travel-to-work area consisting of two or more Jobcentre areas.
 A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating an unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.
 Assisted area status (as at August 1, 1982) is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA). "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (other DA) and "Intermediate Areas" (IA).

UNITED	Under 2	25			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	AII	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks		Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	AII
MALE AND F	FEMALE															
1981 Jan April July Oct	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201.4 241.8 245.8 238.9	91.1 112.7 155.0 204.1	931.0 917.2 1,170.2 1,195.0	688.0 672.4 618.6 611.0	216·1 291·4 339·8 344·4	234·1 266·1 320·6 401·3	1,138·2 1,229·9 1,279·1 1,356·7	155.7 153.8 149.5 151.5	64·4 87·2 102·0 106·3	130·1 137·2 151·2 179·2	350·2 378·2 402·8 437·0	1,482·2 1,388·9 1,537·6 1,514·5	481.8 620.4 687.6 689.5	455·4 515·9 626·9 784·6	2,419-5 2,525-2 2,852-1 2,988-6
1982 Jan April July Oct	662·0 564·4 760·9 758·0	255-8 283-0 257-3 233-1	256-6 278-8	1,153·6 1,104·1 1,297·0 1,303·1	655-4 595-7 560-7 603-9	333.2 327.8 315.8 305.5	478·2 530·3 566·7 611·0	1,466·8 1,453·8 1,443·3 1,520·5	149·7 133·0 122·5 130·8	109·4 109·5 102·8 94·3	191·1 207·5 225·1 246·5	450·2 450·0 450·4 471·6	1,467·1 1,293·1 1,444·1 1,492·7	698·5 720·3 676·0 632·9	905.1 994.4 1,070.5 1,169.6	3,070-0 3,007-8 3,190-0 3,295-
Oct *	721.6	217.5	257.6	1,196.3	587.3	293.3	494.7	1,375.3	138.9	101.2	237.5	477.5	1,447.7	612.1 †	989·3 †	3,049.0
1983 Jan	691.6	248.8	285.5	1,226.0	643.5	293-2	557.4	1,494.1	145.5	95-8	263.9	505-2	1,480.6	637.8	1,106.8	3,225
April † July Oct	583.0 602.8 701.3	307·7 272·6 221·0	321.0	1,191·8 1,196·4 1,261·3	589·3 548·7 561·4	313-0 297-3 273-6	591.6 618.0 638.9	1,493·8 1,463·9 1,473·9	135-3 114-8 117-0	98·2 81·8 76·8	250·8 163·6 165·0	484·3 360·2 358·8	1,307·6 1,266·3 1,379·7	718·8 651·7 571·4	1,143·4 1,102·6 1,142·9	3,169- 3,020- 3,094-
1984 Jan	674-9	237.7	347.1	1,259.7	625.6	277.3	670.2	1,573.0	121.3	74.9	170.7	366-9	1,421.7	589.9	1,188.0	3,199
MALE																
1981 Jan April July Oct	383.0 342.0 442.8 428.7	117·9 148·6 155·3 150·1	58·5 74·3 102·6 137·5	559·4 564·9 700·7 716·4	510-5 495-5 444-3 431-4	152·8 213·0 254·2 252·4	184·3 211·2 254·4 319·1	847.6 919.7 952.8 1,002.9	138.0 136.8 132.9 133.8	56.7 77.2 90.8 94.8	114.7 121.0 133.6 158.5	309·3 335·1 357·3 387·1	1,031·4 974·4 1,020·0 993·9	327·4 438·9 500·2 497·3	357-6 406-5 490-6 615-1	1,716 1,819 2,010 2,106
1982 Jan April July Oct	388-6 334-5 434-6 433-2	156-6 170-3 155-9 142-1	162-8 178-9 193-0 212-5	708-0 683-7 783-5 787-8	471.1 418.7 386.3 415.5	240·2 233·4 223·0 211·2	385·9 428·5 456·6 488·3	1,097·1 1,080·6 1,065·9 1,115·1	132·0 117·3 107·6 114·6	97·9 97·3 91·4 83·7	168·3 183·0 198·7 217·5	398·2 397·6 397·7 415·7	991.8 870.5 928.5 963.4	494.6 501.1 470.2 437.0	716·9 790·4 848·4 918·3	2,203 2,162 2,247 2,318
Oct *	418-1	135-5	182.5	735-8	419-1	212.2	417.0	1,047.9	122.6	90.3	211.2	424.0	959-4	438·0 †	810-2 †	2,207
1983 Jan	405-3	154-4	202.9	762.6	464.3	208.5	470.1	1,143.0	128.8	85.1	235.3	449.2	998.4	448.1	908.4	2,354
April † July Oct	344·2 351·4 400·3	187-1 163-5 131-7	213-4 225-6 233-7	744·5 740·5 765·7	415-1 373-7 379-2	222.5 209.1 186.2	496·5 516·4 531·2	1,134·1 1,099·3 1,096·6	120.0 100·5 101·7	86·5 70·6 66·5	220.9 133.1 131.9	427.5 304.2 300.1	879·4 825·6 881·2	496·1 443·2 384·4	930-8 875-2 896-8	2,306 2,144 2,162
1984 Jan	390-2	142.4	238.2	770.8	428.5	185-1	555-2	1,168.8	105.3	64.8	135.7	305.8	924.0	392.2	929.1	2,245
FEMALE																
1981 Jan April July Oct	255-5 220-6 326-6 323-3	83-5 93-2 90-5 88-7	32.6 38.4 52.4 66.5	371.6 352.2 469.5 478.6	177.5 176.9 174.4 179.6	63·3 78·3 85·7 92·0	49·8 54·9 66·2 82·2	290.6 310.2 326.2 353.8	17·8 17·0 16·7 17·8	7.7 10.0 11.3 11.4	15-4 16-1 17-6 20-7	40·9 43·1 45·6 49·9	450-8 414-5 517-6 520-6	154·4 181·5 187·4 192·2	97.8 109.5 136.2 169.5	703 705 841 882
1982 Jan April July Oct	273·3 229·9 326·3 324·8	99.2 112.7 101.4 91.0	73.0 77.8 85.7 99.5	445.6 420.4 513.5 515.3	184·3 177·0 174·4 188·4	93·1 94·4 92·8 94·3	92·4 101·7 110·1 122·7	369-7 373-1 377-4 405-4	17·7 15·6 14·9 16·2	11.6 12.2 11.5 10.6	22·8 24·5 26·3 29·1	52·1 52·3 52·7 55·9	475·3 422·6 515·7 529·3	203·8 219·2 205·7 195·9	188-2 204-0 222-1 251-2	867 845 943 976
Oct *	303-5	82.1	75.1	460.5	168·5	81.2	77.7	327.4	16.3	11.0	26.3	53.5	488.3	174.1 †	179.1	841
1983 Jan April July Oct	286·4 238·8 251·4 301·1	94·4 120·5 109·1 89·3	82·5 87·7 95·4 105·3	463·3 447·0 455·9 495·7	179·1 174·1 175·0 182·1	84·7 90·5 88·1 87·4	87·3 95·1 101·6 107·7	351·1 359·7 364·7 377·3	16·7 15·3 14·3 15·3	10.7 11.7 11.2 10.4	28.6 29.9 30.6 33.0	55·9 56·9 56·1 58·7	482·2 428·2 440·7 498·5	189·7 222·7 208·5 187·0	198·4 212·6 227·5 246·1	870 863 876 931
1984 Jan	284.6	95.4	108.9	489.0	197.0	92.2	115.0	404.3	16.1	10.1	35.0	61.1	497.7	197.7	258.9	954

Note. The figures prior to October 1982 are not comparable with the figures after October 1982 due to the changed system of counting the unemployed from registrations to claimants. See also footnotes to table 2-1.
The claimant duration figures for October 1982 have been affected by industrial action in 1981. The consequent emergency computer procedures have caused an increase in the numbers in the 26 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 weeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000. From January 1983 figures for those groups are unaffected.
The figures for those groups are unaffected.
The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 weeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000. From January 1983 figures for those groups are unaffected.
The figures for those groups are unaffected.
The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 weeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000. From January 1983 figures for those groups are unaffected.
The figures for those groups are unaffected.
The figures for those groups are unaffected at 1,029,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 weeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000, we can also the set of the s

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT Age 2.7

UNIT	ED 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
	AND FEMALE Jan April July Oct	230-1 193-4 370-5 274-0	318-2 316-0 333-4 381-3	605·3 594·8 593·1 647·8	688-8 676-8 668-1 703-5	410-4 408-9 406-9 428-9	367-5 368-1 368-3 388-0	221.3 223.8 224.3 236.4	229·0 226·2 226·0 235·2	Thousand 3,070-6 3,007-8 3,190-6 3,295-1
	Oct	252.9	350.7	592.7	629-2	391.9	354-2	238-3	239-2	3,049.0
1983	Jan	221.7	369-8	634-4	682-9	429.1	382.1	254.0	251.1	3,225-2
	April* July Oct	207-5 188-0 251-2	359-2 355-9 383-5	625·1 652·6 626·7	679-0 666-6 668-9	429·8 419·9 421·6	385-0 377-4 383-3	253-8 247-4 257-5	230.5 112.8 101.3	3,169-9 3,020-6 3,094-0
1984	Jan	204-3	391.1	664.4	718-3	451.0	403.8	269.9	97.0	3,199.7
			of number unem	ployed	22.4	12.4	12.0	7.0	7.5	Per cent
1982	Jan April July Oct	7.5 6.4 11.6 8.3	10·4 10·5 10·4 11·6	19·7 19·8 18·6 19·7	22·4 22·5 20·9 21·3	13·4 13·6 12·8 13·0	12-0 12-2 11-5 11-8	7·2 7·4 7·0 2·2	7·5 7·5 7·1 7·1	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
	Oct	8.3	11.5	19.4	20.6	12.9	11.6	7.8	7.8	100.0
1983	Jan	6.9	11.5	19.7	21.2	13-3	11.8	7.9	7.8	100-0
	April * July Oct	6·5 6·2 8·1	11-3 11-8 12-4	19·7 21·6 20·3	21·4 22·1 21·6	13-6 13-9 13-6	12·1 12·5 12·4	8·0 8·2 8·3	7·3 3·7 3·3	100-0 100-0 100-0
1984	Jan	6-4	12.2	20.8	22.4	14.1	12.6	8.4	3.0	100.0
MALE 1982	Jan April July Oct	128-5 110-3 203-9 152-3	186-0 186-5 194-9 218-9	393·6 386·9 384·7 416·7	501.0 489.7 480.5 502.2	319·1 315·8 311·6 326·2	277-0 275-1 273-8 286-8	171.6 173.8 174.2 183.2	226-6 223-9 223-5 232-5	Thousand 2,203·3 2,162·0 2,247·1 2,318·7
	Oct	141.9	203-5	390.4	464-3	313-3	270.3	185-9	238.1	2,207.4
1983	Jan	123-8	217.9	420.9	506-5	344.1	292.5	199-0	250-2	2,354-9
	April * July Oct	118-5 108-4 142-7	212·7 210·3 220·0	413·5 421·8 403·0	499·5 483·7 478·4	342·3 331·1 331·2	292·4 284·5 287·0	198-0 192-2 199-5	229·5 112·0 100·6	2,306·4 2,144·0 2,162·4
1984	Jan	115.9	226.9	428-0	512-4	354.5	301-9	209-4	96.4	2,245.4
		Proportion o	f number unemp	oloyed						Per cent
1982	Jan April July Oct	5·8 5·1 9·1 6·6	8·4 8·6 8·7 9·4	17·9 17·9 17·1 18·0	22.7 22.7 21.4 21.7	14·5 14·6 13·9 14·1	12.6 12.7 12.2 12.4	7·8 8·0 7·8 7·9	10·3 10·4 9·9 10·0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
	Oct	6.4	9.2	17.7	21.0	14.2	12.2	8.4	10.8	100-0
1983	Jan	5-3	9.3	17.9	21.5	14.6	12.4	8.5	10.6	100.0
	April * July Oct	5·1 5·1 6·6	9·2 9·8 10·2	17·9 19·7 18·6	21.7 22.6 22.1	14·8 15·4 15·3	12·7 13·3 13·3	8·6 9·0 9·2	10·0 5·2 4·7	100-0 100-0 100-0
1984	Jan	5.2	10-1	19-1	22.8	15.8	13.4	9.3	4.3	100-0
FEMA 1982		101-6 83-0 166-6 121-7	132-2 129-4 138-6 162-4	211-8 207-9 208-3 231-1	187-8 187-2 187-6 201-4	91-3 93-1 95-3 102-7	90·5 92·9 94·4 101·2	49·7 50·0 50·2 53·2	2-4 2-3 2-5 2-7	Thousand 867-3 845-8 943-6 976-5
	Oct	111.0	147.2	202.3	164.9	78.6	83.9	52.4	1.1	841.6
983	Jan April July Oct	98-0 89-0 79-6 108-5	151-9 146-5 145-6 163-5	213-5 211-6 230-7 223-7	176-4 179-5 183-0 190-5	85-0 87-6 88-8 90-5	89·6 92·6 92·9 96·4	55-0 55-9 55-2 58-0	0·9 1·0 0·8 0·7	870-4 863-5 876-6 931-6
984	Jan	88-4	164-2	236-4	205.9	96.5	101.9	60-4	0.7	954-3
		Proportion of	f number unemp	oloyed						Per cent
982	Jan April July Oct	11-7 9-8 17-7 12-5	15-2 15-3 14-7 16-6	24·4 24·6 22·1 23·7	21.7 22.1 19.9 20.6	10.5 11.0 10.1 10.5	10·4 11·0 10·0 10·4	5·7 5·9 5·3 5·4	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
	Oct	13.2	17.5	24.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	1000
983	Jan April	11·3 10·3	17·5 17·0	24·5 24·5	20-3 20-8	9·8 10·1	10·3 10·7	6·3 6·5	0·1 0·1	100-0
	July Oct	9·1 11·6	16·6 17·5	26·3 24·0	20-9 20-4	10-1 9-7	10-7 10-6 10-3	6·3 6·2	0.1 0.1 0.1	100-0 100-0 100-0
984	Jan	9.3	17.2	24.3	21.6	10.1	10.7	6-3	0.1	100.0

Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up Over 4 and up Over 8 and to 4 weeks to 8 weeks to 13 weeks UNITED KINGDOM MALE AND FEMALE 146.6 130.2 201.1 157.0 118·1 137·0 188·1 163·7 281.7 242.0 324.3 363.6 312·8 260·9 241·9 271·5 1982 Jan April July Oct 196.1 166-3 350.3 Oct ' 242.4 195.7 115.3 259.7 297.2 1983 Jan 184-6 194-5 196-8 138-0 157-7 164-4 224-6 219-3 344-2 245.5 223.7 228.9 April i July Oct 192.9 115.4 248-3 275.5 1984 Jan
 4.8
 3.8

 4.3
 4.6

 6.3
 5.9

 4.8
 5.0
 9·2 8·0 10·2 11·0 10·2 8·7 7·6 8·2 1982 Jan April July Oct Oct 6.4 5.5 11.5 8.0 6.1 3.6 9.2 1983 Jan 8.1 5·8 6·4 6·4 7.1 7.3 11.1 April † July Oct 7.7 7.4 7.4 4·4 5·2 5·3 6.0 3.6 7.8 1984 Jan 8.6 MALE 1982 Jan April July Oct 94·4 85·9 120·1 103·6 81.0 92.0 114.8 105.5 196.6 161.0 205.8 224.5 211.7 171.3 160.3 179.5 Oct * 131.1 108.9 217.6 165-9 1983 Jan 122.2 77.1 180-5 205.4 April † July Oct 120-3 121-6 127-7 92·0 99·6 103·8 150·9 144·3 207·3 163·8 147·6 150·3 1984 Jan 118.5 75.5 168-2 183.0
 4:3
 3:7

 4:0
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 4:5
 1982 Jan April July Oct 8.9 7.4 9.2 9.7 9·6 7·9 7·1 7·7 Oct 5.9 7.5 4.9 9.9 1983 Jan 5.2 3.3 7.7 8.7 April † July Oct 5·2 5·7 5·9 4.0 4.6 4.8 6.5 6.7 9.6 7·1 6·9 7·0 1984 Jan 5.3 3.4 7.5 8.2 FEMALE 982 Jan April July Oct 52·2 44·3 80·9 53·4 85·2 81·0 118·5 139·1 37·1 45·0 73·3 58·2 101.0 89.6 81.6 92.0 Oct * 65.0 57.5 132.7 76.6 1983 Jan April July Oct 73·5 64·3 72·8 69·1 38·2 45·9 58·2 60·6 79-2 73-8 75-0 136-9 91.7 81.7 76.1 78.6 1984 Jan 74.4 40.0 80.1 92.5 Proportion of number unemployed 1982 Jan April July Oct 4·3 5·3 7·8 6·0 9.8 9.6 12.6 14.2 11.6 10.6 8.6 9.4 5.2 8.6 5.5 Oct 7.7 6.8 15.8 9.1 1983 Jan April July Oct 8·4 7·4 8·3 7·4 4·4 5·3 6·6 6·5 9·1 8·5 8·6 14·7 10.5 9.5 8.7 8.4 1984 Jan 7.8 4.2 8.4 9.7

See footnote to table 2-1. * See footnotes to table 2-5. * See footnotes to table 2-5.

See footnotes to table 2-1. * Affected by the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget. See footnotes ++ to table 2-1. By April 1983 the numbers affected in the 60 and over category were 27,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000. Between April and July 1983 a further 123,000 men no longer need to sign on; between July and October a further 9,000 were affected.

UNEMPLOYMENT **Duration**

2.8

yed	All unemploy	p Over 52 weeks	up Over 26 and to 52 weeks	Over 13 and to 26 weeks	d up (s
housand	T 3,070·6	905-1	698.5	607-8	
	3,070.6	994.4	720.3	522.9	
	3,190.6	1,070.5	676-0 632-9	488·8 537·0	
122 - 4	3,295-1	1,169.6		and the second second	
	3,049.0	989·3†	612·1†	492.5	
	3,225-2	1,106.8	637.8	612.7	
100	3,169.9	1,143.4	718.8	514.9	
	3,020·6 3,094·0	1,102·6 1,142·9	651·7 571·4	471·1 445·3	
			589.9	589.6	
	3,199.7	1,188.0	263.3	203.0	
Per cen	100.0	29.5	22.7	19.8	
	100.0	33.1	23.9	17.4	
	100·0 100·0	33·6 35·5	21·2 19·2	15·3 16·3	
	A Star Barrier	32.4†	20.1†	16.2	Sec. 1
	100.0				
	100.0	34.3	19.8	19.0	T.
Sec. 1	100.0	36.1	22.7	16·2 15·6	
	100-0 100-0	36-5 36-9	21.6 18.5	15.6	
	100.0	37.1	18.4	18-4	
		07.1	10 1		
housand	2,203·3	716-9	494.6	408-1	
	2,162·0 2,247·1	790.4	501.1	360-3 327-5	
	2,247·1 2,318·7	848·4 918·3	470·2 437·0	350.4	
A contraction	2,207.4	810.2†	438·0†	336.0	
			448.1	413.1	
1997 - 1974 -	2,354.9	908-4			
	2,306·4 2,144·0	930-8 875-2	496·1 443·2	352·4 312·6	
	2,162.4	896-8	338.4	292.0	
	2,245.4	929.1	392.2	378.8	
Per cen					
	100.0	32.5	22·4 23·2	18·5 16·7	
	100-0 100-0	36·6 37·8	20.9	14.6	
	100.0	39.6	18-8	15.1	
1999	100.0	36.7†	19·8÷	15.2	
	100.0	38.6	19.0	17.5	
	100.0	40.4	21.5	15.3	1955
	100.0	40.8	20.7	14.6	
	100.0	41.5	17.8	13.5	
	100.0	41.4	17.5	16-9	
housand		and the second second	000.0	100.0	
	867·3 845·8	188·2 204·0	203-8 219-2	199·8 162·6	
	943-6	222.1	205.7	161.3	
	976-5	251.2	195.9	186.6	
	841.6	179·1†	174.1†	156.5	
	870.4	198-4	189.7	199.6	
	863·5 876·6	212·6 227·5	222.7 208.5	162·6 158·5	
	931.6	246.1	187.0	153.3	
	954·3	258.9	197.7	210.8	
Per cent					
i ei cent	100.0	21.7	23.5	23.0	
	100-0 100-0	24·1 23·5	25·9 21·8	19·2 17·1	
	100.0	25.7	20.1	19.1	
A course	100.0	21.3*	20.7†	18.6	(inc.)
	100.0	22.8	21.8	22.9	
	100.0	24.6	25.8	18-8 18-1	
	100-0 100-0	25·9 26·4	23·8 20·1	16.5	
		27.1	20.7	22.1	
	100.0				

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	7,363 1,690 658	3,387 1,093 343	751 90 41	2,976 431 144	2,206 296 182	1,393 302 104	1,982 278 159	1,739 349 220	536 141 77	1,052 117 79	1,163 352 198	21,161 4,046 1,862	696	21,857 4,046 1,862
April 14 May 12 June 9	22,786 3,480 1,728	11,303 1,391 923	1,635 103 151	6,050 612 410	7,051 1,198 794	5,940 1,080 388	7,662 661 1,012	7,980 1,914 1,014	2,390 252 423	6,018 321 365	6,746 994 4,975	74,258 10,615 11,260	900 2,686	75,158 10,615 13,946
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	46,027 50,436 58,207	18,647 21,689 24,505	4,658 4,604 5,446	11,815 12,255 14,785	16,427 16,863 20,218	10,520 10,897 13,563	17,207 17,068 20,166	23,256 24,208 29,836	9,394 9,308 11,676	10,885 11,145 13,789	22,962 23,110 26,294	173,151 179,894 213,980	8,925 8,842 9,761	182,076 188,736 223,741
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	8,512 1,869 1,398	3,920 1,036 573	555 87 457	1,692 319 157	2,083 255 176	1,175 120 101	1,867 181 157	2,928 352 230	926 70 259	1,228 141 127	3,509 312 201	24,475 3,706 3,263	2,168 10	26,643 3,706 3,273
1984 Jan 12	8,939	3,415	719	3,166	2,211	1,936	3,304	3,730	806	1,129	958	26,898	618	27,516

Note: Students seeking vacational employment are not included in the statistics of the unemployed. * Included in South East.

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	2,009 1,724 1,752	487 538 601	333 283 416	887 1,307 1,072	2,313 5,089 3,738	2,052 2,298 1,946	2,335 4,685 2,777	2,023 1,870 1,551	1,732 977 854	701 748 1,033	3,380 3,182 2,466	17,765 22,163 17,605	1,800 2,155 1,620	19,565 24,318 19,225
April 14	1,265	469	187	1,425	4,818	1,637	1,942	1,385	730	689	1,965	16,043	1,281	17,324
May 12	1,067	458	304	1,142	3,010	2,651	1,935	1,145	521	382	2,756	14,913	1,082	15,995
June 9	1,161	556	212	771	2,651	1,711	1,128	1,003	384	349	1,564	10,934	997	11,931
July 14	1,611	1,076	194	324	4,515	1,031	912	962	541	175	2,062	12,327	874	13,201
Aug 11	759	271	115	319	1,289	1,367	1,087	754	276	187	1,760	7,913	740	8,653
Sep 8	821	265	160	375	1,347	820	1,072	797	409	264	1,633	7,698	820	8,518
Oct 13	748	169	167	693	1,505	1,111	1,509	878	510	358	1,739	9,218	827	10,045
Nov 10	812	161	86	478	1,035	1,047	1,023	1,963	439	355	1,324	8,562	933	9,495
Dec 8	911	119	168	245	1,137	1,324	1,221	1,161	429	408	1,437	8,441	1,018	9,459
1984 Jan 12	913	176	130	721	1,363	1,410	1,463	1,316	460	483	3,228	11,487	1,213	12,700

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ∞ **Selected countries: national definitions**

2.1

the second second second			Sales Se																THOUSAND
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	United K	ingdom†	Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx		France*		Greece*	Irish	Italy	Japan¶	Nether-	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer-	United
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers			grum;		mark§		(FR)*		Republic*			lands* ³				land*	Statesxx
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Annual averages 1979 1980	1,296 1,665	1,227	405 ** 406	57	294	838	159	1,350	876	32	90	1,653	1,170	281	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	5.963
1981 1982 1983	2,520 2,917 3,105	2,420 2,793 2,970	406 390 491 695	53 69 105 127	322 392 457 505	867 898 1,305 1,436	180 241 258	1,451 1,773 2,008 2,042	900 1,296 1,855 2,264	37 42 R 51 61	101 128 157 193	1,776 R 1,993 R 2,379 R 2,708	1,140 1,260 1,360	325 480 655	22·3 28·4 41.4	1,277 1,566 1,873	86** 108 137 151	6·2 5·9 13·2	7,449 8,211 10,678
Quarterly averages 1982 Q4	3,070	2,919	588	129 R	475	1,440	266	2,156	2,061	61	172	2,543	1,360	735	52.8	2,061	134	20.0	11,349
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,199 3,068 3,066 3,086	3,074 2,941 2,919 2,945	724 706 696 654	171 R 111 90 137	504 496 511 509	1,614 1,505 1,344 1,280	310 275 256	2,076 1,913 1,972 2,205	2,470 2,177 2,177 2,230	84 53 39 R 69	188 188 193 201	2,726 2,688 2,630 2,802	1,660 1,590 1,530	774 768 822 839	67·4 58·3 63·6	2,192 2,147 2,188	150 138 170 146	27·2 25·8 23·9	12,259 11,123 10,316 9,168
Monthly 1983 May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1984 Jan	3,049 2,984 3,021 3,010 3,167 3,094 3,084 3,079 3,200	2,924 2,865 2,905 2,898 2,953 2,926 2,947 2,961 3,083	719 691 685 684 719 652 623 688	110 91 89 88 93 114 136 160	495 491 511 511 512 508 508	1,493 1,452 1,409 1,365 1,257 1,238 1,281 1,321 1,473	271 257 241 260 268 277	1,913 1,878 1,893 ,934 2,087 2,165 2,223 2,227	2,149 2,127 2,202 2,196 2,134 2,148 2,193 2,349 2,539	50 44 R 40 R 39 39 48 70 88	187 189 192 194 193 196 200 208	2,678 2,632 2,597 2,605 2,690 2,755 R 2,805 2,847	1,580 1,480 1,440 1,580 1,570 1,490 1,470	753 793 810 828 827 825 837 856	56.0 57.5 60.6 R 68.7 61.4 60.2 62.6	2,128 2,138 2,156 2,187 2,222 2,266	135 158 154 179 177 149 142 147	26.4 25.1 23.4 23.9 24.5 25.4 29.0	10,765 11,570 10,707 10,411 9,830 9,383 9,129 8,992 9,755
Percentage rate latest month	13-4		9.6	5.6	18.5	12.4	10.5	11.6	10.2	5.2	16.4	12.6	2.5	18-3	3.2	17.4	3.4	1.0 e	8.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Quarterly averages 1982 Q4	YED, SEAS	2.913	DJUSTED 603	113	461	1 500	0.04	0.000							01		0.4	1.0.6	0.0
1983 Q1						1,520	261	2,038	人 合行:	58	172	2,082 R	1,410	722	52.0	2,045	137		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Q2 Q3 Q4		3,003 2,987 2,950 2,941	670 719 721 674	116 147 153 121	492 512 523 R 496 e	1,498 1,497 1,421 1,348	273 282 280	2,018 2,024 2,034 2,084	2,320 R 2,248 R	63 61 R 55 66 e	184 190 196 201	2,245 2,429 2,117	1,580 1,540 R 1,590	756 R 796 818 828	62·3 61·6 66·1 R	2,156 2,158 2,237	145 150 161 149		11,486 R 11,240 R 10,529 R 9,507
Monthly 1983 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1984 Jan		2,970 2,968 2,957 2,941 2,951 2,939 2,939 2,946 R 2,975	721 722 719 713 730 694 679 R 649	145 158 154 156 150 127 119 117 e	510 516 517 523 530 512 491 484 e	1,500 1,485 1,460 1,429 1,373 1,346 1,347 1,352 1,374	282 281 277 281 282 282 281	2,029 2,038 2,033 2,035 2,035 2,035 2,097 2,119	2,320 R 2,324 R 2,315 R 2,275 R 2,226 R 2,226 R 2,196	63 59 56 56 54 60 65 e 72 e	190 192 194 195 198 200 201 204	2,116 2,243	1,580 1,510 1,470 1,640 1,660 1,540 1,520	793 810 807 822 825 825 830 829	60-6 63-4 65-3 R 68-4 64-7 62-0 63-7	2,141 2,181 2,204 2,254 2,253 2,258	153 163 154 165 163 149 146 151 e		11,188 R 11,162 R 10,600 R 10,633 R 9,896 R 9,429 R 9,195 9,026
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		12.5	9.2	4·0 e	17·6 e	11.2	10.7	11-1	8-9	4·3 e	16.1	10.1	2.6	17.7	3.2	17-3	3.5 e	r 	8.0
change on previous three months		(-)	-0.7	-1.1	-1.0	-0.2	-	+0.3	-0.3	+0.6	+0.5	0.8	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.6	-0.2		-1.0

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

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

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

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

 *
 Numbers registered at employment offices. Bates are calculated as percentees of field employment back with the field employment offices.

* 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. * 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.

Average of 11 months. I Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force. Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of each quarter and taken from OECD sources. Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. From January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of

the total labour force.

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

S37 GAZETTE EMPLOYMENT 1984 FEBRUARY

THOUSAND

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

GREAT BRITAIN	INFLOW	1	1. A.					OUTFLO	W	ing a start	1999	- Angelenness	to the stand	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Month ending	Male an	d female	Male	1	Female		and the	Male and	female	Male		Female		
	All	School leavers‡	All	School leavers‡	All	Married	School leavers‡	All	School leavers‡	All	School leavers‡	All	Married	School leavers‡
1982 June 10	318.6	19.1	216.0	10.7	102.6		8.3	352-7	20.5	238.7	11.4	114.0		9.1
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	402·2 369·3 483·9	19·5 20·8 110·4	262.7 243.4 301.7	10·8 12·0 59·6	139·5 125·9 182·2	 	8.7 8.9 50.9	315-0 330-0 309-9	14·9 13·0 14·6	214.6 221.7 203.5	8·2 7·1 8·3	100-4 108-2 106-4	::	6·7 5·9 6·3
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	449.0 391.2 347.5	53·8 23·2 18·6	291·1 261·0 237·6	29·3 13·0 10·5	157·9 130·1 109·9	46·7 46·6 41·4	24·4 10·2 8·1	462·1 374·3 310·8	61·2 40·7 29·0	291·1 239·1 195·6	33·8 22·2 15·5	171.0 135.2 115.2	46·7 44·0 39·9	27·4 18·5 13·5
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	346-2 351-4 323-9	30·1 24·5 19·0	224·2 230·0 215·9	16·2 13·4 10·6	122.0 121.4 108.0	42·4 45·6 42·9	14·0 11·1 8·4	238·4 377·7 352·0	17·9 31·8 24·0	151·2 249·4 233·9	9·7 16·9 13·0	87·2 128·3 118·1	32·2 44·8 42·4	8·2 14·9 11·0
Apr 14† May 12† June 9†	350-8 323-6 309-0	40·2 21·5 15·8	231.6 214.0 205.1	23·0 12·6 9·1	119·2 109·6 103·9	43.9 44.2 41.7	17·2 8·9 6·7	329·9† 372·2† 348·1†	17·2 22·2 16·1	219·1† 248·5† 232·6†	9·2 12·6 9·1	110·8 123·7 115·5	40·8 45·1 42·4	8·0 9·5 7·0
July 14† Aug 11† Sep 8	388·9 355·2 504·7	18·0 17·2 117·7	247·3 228·9 305·6	10·1 10·1 64·5	141.6 126.2 199.1	45·0 47·7 48·4	7·9 7·1 53·2	339·0† 358·6† 341·3	14·2 13·6 15·6	227·8† 241·4† 223·5	7·7 7·4 8·7	111.0 117.2 117.8	42·0 40·3 44·0	6·4 6·2 6·8
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	452·3 376·9 341·3	47·5 15·8 11·9	285·1 243·9 227·2	26·2 8·9 6·8	167·3 133·1 114·1	52·0 50·4 46·4	21.3 6.9 5.1	512·6 387·2 345·4	69·7 38·6 24·3	320·1 247·6 218·3	38·4 21·2 13·3	192·5 139·6 127·1	50·1 46·7 42·7	31·4 17·3 11·0
1984 Jan 12	343.5	17.0	218.8	9.3	124.7	47.3	7.7	242.6	11.5	153-1	6-4	89.5	34.4	5.1

* The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351–358. They exclude a minority still covered by clerical counts in Unemployment Benefit Offices. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. The figures on the old basis (registrations) have now been discontinued. They were included for the last time in the issue for October 1983. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month. If Adjustments have been made in the outflows for April to August 1983 to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men—see footnote †† to table 21.

2.1. [‡] The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.

2.20 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977	24,510	7,602	2,866	12,651	6,135	5,658	13,258	31,736	18,840	115,654	11,931	30,775	158,360
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	172,563
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,240	493,766
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,393	6,471	24,643	38,914	28,589	45,957	67,117	32,424	324,415	24,647	48,944	398,006
1983†	(58,212)	(34,078)	(4,165)	(23,801)	(34,483)	(21,149)	(35,947)	(51,019)	(28,429)	(257,205)	(16,041)	(36,273)	(309,519)
1982 Q1	20,803	13,220	1,117	5,843	9,352	5,130	10,067	17,025	6,553	75,890	6,530	13,070	95,490
Q2	21,803	12,851	1,177	6,112	8,005	6,417	10,100	17,983	9,116	80,713	5,305	10,876	96,894
Q3	19,172	12,503	1,614	5,676	9,328	7,063	10,210	15,648	7,306	76,017	4,973	13,240	94,230
Q4	18,522	10,819	2,563	7,012	12,229	9,979	15,580	16,461	9,449	91,794	7,839	11,758	111,392
1983 Q1	15,432	8,803	1,420	7,058	10,814	5,902	10,685	13,387	6,783	71,481	4,541	10,444	86,466
Q2	13,413	9,167	1,080	4,612	8,936	5,196	8,920	13,938	7,620	63,715	3,730	8,979	76,424
Q3	14,175	7,512	732	4,973	8,141	4,653	7,586	11,700	7,013	58,973	3,271	9,827	72,071
Q4†	(15,192)	(8,596)	(933)	(7,158)	(6,592)	(5,398)	(8,756)	(11,994)	(7,013)	(63,036)	(4,499)	(7,023)	(74,558)
1983 May	3,972	2,943	245	1,266	3,247	1,504	3,099	5,222	2,189	20,744	1,059	3,404	25,207
June	3,701	2,557	401	1,293	2,512	1,362	2,636	5,050	2,040	18,995	825	2,077	21,897
July	5,012	3,166	229	1,487	2,681	1,736	2,729	4,082	3,160	21,116	1,032	4,687	26,835
Aug	4,769	2,280	349	1,686	1,958	1,377	2,636	2,947	1,853	17,575	870	2,346	20,791
Sep	4,394	2,066	154	1,800	3,502	1,540	2,221	4,671	2,000	20,282	1,369	2,794	24,445
Oct	6,598	3,684	658	2,139	1,708	1,413	2,748	3,337	2,279	20,880	1,192	2,164	24,236
Nov	3,445	2,161	168	2,575	1,751	1,743	2,301	3,425	2,101	17,509	1,265	2,720	21,494
Dec†	(5,149)	(2,751)	(107)	(2,444)	(3,133)	(2,242)	(3,707)	(5,232)	(2,633)	(24,647)	(2,042)	(2,139)	(28,828)
1984 Jan†	(2,199)	(1,517)	(97)	(699)	(704)	(654)	(1,590)	(2,307)	(1,368)	(9,618)	(867)	(1,570)	(12,055)

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in article on page 245 in the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
** Included in the South East.
* Provisional figures as a February 1, 1984: final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 31,000 in December, bringing the projected total for 1983 to (312,000); the final total for January is projected to be about 20,000.

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Complete and													THOUSAND	
	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
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
April 2	76·2	38-6	5.6	12.6	9·7	9-4	9·8	13·7	6·9	6·9	17·6	168·0	1.2	169·2
May 2	71·5	35-8	5.6	12.0	9·0	8-8	8·8	13·1	6·7	6·7	17·5	159·5	1.2	160·7
June 6	65·0	33-0	5.0	10.4	8·0	8-5	7·9	11·6	6·1	6·1	16·8	145·8	1.1	146·9
July 4	56·4	28.6	4·3	9·5	6·9	7·1	7·2	9·8	5·4	5.5	15·7	127·9	1.0	128·9
Aug 8	51·5	26.0	4·1	8·4	6·2	6·9	6·2	9·4	5·3	5.1	15·6	119·7	1.0	120·7
Sep 5	48·3	24.4	3·8	7·8	5·8	5·7	5·7	8·8	5·1	5.2	15·1	111·4	0.8	112·2
Oct 3	43·3	21·2	3·4	7·0	5·6	4·9	5·6	8.0	4.7	4.7	13·6	100·9	0·8	101.7
Nov 6	38·9	18·7	3·2	7·1	5·2	4·9	5·6	8.1	4.6	4.6	13·7	96·0	0·7	96.7
Dec 5	38·7	18·4	3·3	7·6	5·3	5·1	6·1	8.4	4.7	5.0	14·3	98·3	0·8	99.1
1981 Jan 9	40·8	19·3	3.7	7·9	5·1	5·4	6.0	8.6	4.5	4·9	13·9	100·3	0·8	101·1
Feb 6	37·4	17·2	3.7	7·9	5·0	5·0	5.7	8.8	4.4	5·4	13·6	97·0	0·7	97·7
March 6	37·1	17·4	3.5	7·4	5·4	5·4	5.6	9.1	4.2	5·2	12·7	95·3	0·6	95·9
April 3	35·5	16·5	3·5	7·6	5·7	5·5	5·1	8·9	4·3	5·1	11.9	92·7	0·7	93·4
May 8	33·1	15·7	3·1	6·8	5·9	6·2	5·0	8·5	4·1	5·2	11.7	89·5	0·6	90·1
June 5	31·6	14·9	2·9	5·0	5·4	5·9	4·9	8·0	3·9	4·7	11.4	84·1	0·6	84·7
July 3	34·9	16·9	2·9	6·7	6·2	6·6	5·1	9·0	4.0	4·8	11.9	92·2	0·7	92·9
Aug 7	38·2	18·9	3·1	7·9	6·3	6·1	5·6	8·4	4.1	5·3	11.9	97·8	0·7	98·5
Sep 4	37·9	18·8	3·3	8·2	6·4	5·9	5·9	8·0	4.2	5·1	11.9	97·0	0·8	97·8
Oct 2	37·5	18·2	3·6	8·3	6·6	5.6	6·4	9·0	4.7	5·1	13·0	99·8	0-8	100·6
Nov 6	38·1	18·3	4·1	9·1	6·7	5.5	6·5	9·2	4.9	5·5	13·8	103·4	0-9	104·3
Dec 4	39·1	18·3	4·6	9·2	6·8	6.0	6·8	9·8	4.9	5·5	13·9	106·5	1-0	107·5
1982 Jan 8	41·2	19·6	4·8	9.6	6·8	6·5	7·3	10·0	4·9	5.6	14·4	110.7	0·9	111.6
Feb 5	42·3	19·7	5·2	9.4	6·6	6·3	7·2	9·9	5·7	5.5	13·9	112.1	0·9	113.0
Mar 5	42·3	19·9	4·4	9.5	6·3	6·8	7·5	9·7	5·5	5.7	12·5	109.8	0·8	110.6
Apr 2	41.6	20·1	4·7	9·1	6·4	7·1	7·0	10·2	5·2	5·9	12·1	108·9	0-8	109·7
May 7	39.1	19·2	3·5	9·4	6·7	7·3	7·1	10·1	4·9	5·5	12·3	105·8	0-8	106·6
June 4	38.3	17·9	3·7	8·8	6·6	7·0	6·7	9·8	4·7	5·4	12·9	104·4	0-8	105·2
July 2	42·3	20·2	3-8	9·9	7·0	6·8	6·7	10·4	4.7	5.6	13·2	110·4	1.0	111·4
Aug 6	44·1	21·9	3-7	9·8	7·0	7·0	6·8	9·9	4.8	5.5	13·5	112·9	1.1	114·0
Sep 3	40·0	20·0	3-6	9·8	6·7	7·3	6·8	9·2	4.7	5.4	12·6	106·2	1.1	107·3
Oct 8	41·1	21.0	3·8	11.1	7·5	7·2	6·4	10·7	5·3	6·1	13·5	112.7	1.2	113·9
Nov 5	41·2	19.9	3·8	11.2	7·4	6·8	6·8	11·1	5·4	6·1	13·6	113.2	1.2	114·4
Dec 3	41·8	19.7	4·1	10.9	7·4	7·2	7·3	12·0	5·6	6·0	14·3	116.4	1.2	117·6
1983 Jan 7	43·6	20·1	4·6	11.2	7.6	7·4	8·2	11.9	5·4	6·1	15·2	120·8	1.2	122·0
Feb 4	45·3	20·5	4·7	10.9	8.0	7·1	8·7	11.8	5·8	5·9	14·8	122·9	1.1	124·0
Mar 4	45·0	20·2	4·9	11.0	8.4	8·2	8·8	13.0	5·6	6·1	14·6	125·0	1.1	126·1
Apr 8	46·6	20·3	4·8	11.5	9·8	8·4	8-8	14·5	6·5	6·7	16·1	133-4	1.1	134·5
May 6	44·2	19·2	4·0	11.6	10·2	8·0	9-2	14·2	6·3	6·6	16·0	130-0	1.1	131·1
Jun 3	47·0	20·9	4·2	11.4	11·4	8·1	8-9	15·2	7·2	6·7	17·5	138-1	1.2	139·3
July 8	52·2	23·3	5·0	12·7	12·7	8·8	10·3	16·6	8·2	7·8	17·6	152·1	1.3	153·4
Aug 5	56·8	25·4	5·0	14·1	13·5	9·0	11·2	16·5	8·6	8·1	17·2	160·7	1.3	162·0
Sep 2	55·9	24·3	4·9	14·4	14·0	9·4	12·2	17·3	8·9	8·6	16·7	162·3	1.3	163·6
Oct 7	57·0	25·1	5·5	14·3	13·6	9·2	12·7	18·0	9·5	8·5	17·4	165·8	1.2	167·0
Nov 4	56·5	25·2	5·3	14·4	13·5	8·7	12·1	17·1	9·1	8·1	17·1	161·7	1.1	162·8
Dec 2	55·1	23·9	5·3	13·4	12·5	8·8	10·7	16·0	8·2	7·6	16·2	153·6	1.3	154·9
1984 Jan 6	56.7	24.8	5.4	13.2	11.5	8.3	10.5	14.9	7.2	7.2	16.1	150.7	1.3	152.0

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

VACANCIES 3 · 1

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1982 Jan 8 Feb 5 Mar 5	Notified 34·2 36·3 38·5	to Jobcent 16·7 17·6 18·2	4·0 4·3 4·0	7.0 8.0 9.7	6·2 6·2 6·4	5.7 6.1 6.6	6·1 6·3 6·9	8-5 8-8 9-4	4·2 5·1 5·5	4·5 4·8 5·6	11.3 12.1 12.2	91.7 97.9 104.7	0.8 0.8 0.9	92·4 98·7 105·6
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
Mar 4	41-2	18-5	4·4	11·2	8·5	8.0	8.2	12·6	5·6	6·0	14·4	119-9	1.2	121·1
April 8	47·4	20.5	4.6	12-8	10·1	8·4	9·1	15·4	6·8	7·8	17·1	139·6	1.2	140·8
May 6	50·3	21.9	4.7	13-8	10·8	8·7	9·9	15·8	6·9	7·9	17·8	146·6	1.2	147·8
June 3	54·5	24.4	4.9	14-6	11·8	8·6	10·3	16·5	7·9	8·0	19·3	156·4	1.4	157·7
July 8	54·0	23-6	5·4	13-5	12·3	8.6	10·9	16·5	8·4	8·2	18-1	156-0	1·4	157·3
Aug 5	54·8	23-2	5·2	14-2	13·4	8.8	11·3	16·6	8·8	8·1	17-6	158-8	1·3	160·2
Sep 2	59·1	25-2	5·5	14-7	14·5	9.4	12·6	17·9	9·2	8·7	18-0	169-6	1·3	170·9
Oct 7	61·9	28-2	5·7	13-9	14-0	9·6	13-2	18-4	9·6	8·2	17·7	172·2	1·2	173-4
Nov 4	56·3	25-8	5·3	13-0	13-5	9·2	11-9	16-6	8·8	7·3	16·7	158·5	1·1	159-5
Dec 2	50·0	21-8	4·7	11-3	11-9	8·3	9-7	14-3	7·4	6·5	14·5	138·7	1·1	139-8
1984 Jan 6	49.7	21.9	4-6	10-6	10.9	7.5	9.3	13-3	6.5	6.1	13.1	131.7	1.1	132.8
1982 Jan 8 Feb 5 Mar 5	Notified 2·1 2·4 2·7	to careers 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 6	offices 0·1 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·4 0·3	0·5 0·5 0·6	0·3 0·4 0·4	0·3 0·4 0·4	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·4	4·2 5·2 5·7	0·1 0·2 0·2	4·4 5·4 5·8
April 2	2.6	1.3	0·2	0·3	0.6	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	5.8	0·2	6.0
May 7	4.5	2.6	0·2	0·8	0.6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·4	8.5	0·2	8.7
June 4	4.0	2.4	0·3	0·5	0.8	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·5	7.9	0·2	8.1
July 2	3·3	1.9	0·2	0·3	0.6	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	6·3	0·2	6·5
Aug 6	2·5	1.3	0·2	0·3	0.6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·4	5·6	0·2	5·8
Sep 3	2·7	1.4	0·2	0·4	0.6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	5·9	0·2	6·1
Oct 8	2·8	1.6	0·2	0·4	0.7	0·5	0-4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	6·1	0·2	6·3
Nov 5	2·4	1.3	0·2	0·3	0.5	0·4	0-4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	5·1	0·2	5·3
Dec 3	2·4	1.5	0·1	0·2	0.5	0·3	0-4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	4·7	0·2	4·9
1983 Jan 7	2·3	1.3	0·1	0·3	0.5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	4.7	0·2	4.9
Feb 4	2·7	1.5	0·2	0·3	0.4	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	5.3	0·2	5.5
Mar 4	2·7	1.4	0·2	0·3	0.6	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	5.7	0·2	5.9
April 8	3·2	1.7	0·2	0·4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·3	6.7	0-3	7.0
May 6	5·7	3.1	0·3	0·9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·4	10.7	0-3	11.0
June 3	4·9	2.8	0·3	0·6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·4	9.2	0-3	9.5
July 8	3·7	2.0	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·5	0.6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	7·5	0·2	7.7
Aug 5	3·5	1.7	0·3	0·4	0·6	0·4	0.5	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	7·2	0·2	7.4
Sep 2	3·9	1.9	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0.5	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·3	8·0	0·3	8.3
Oct 7	3.7	1.7	0·3	0.6	0·9	0.6	0.6	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·2	7·9	0·4	8·2
Nov 4	3.6	1.8	0·3	0.5	1·1	0.5	0.5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	7·4	0·4	7·8
Dec 2	3.1	1.5	0·2	0.4	0·8	0.4	0.4	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2	6·2	0·3	6·6
1984 Jan 6	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.9	0.3	6.3

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.

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
1980 Sep Dec	16·6 14·4	18·2 13·7	15·6 12·3	21·2 11·7	3.7 2.0	44·1 29·4	Thousand 119·3 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
982 Már	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
1983 Mar	16-4	22·0	16·7	18·4	4·5	43-1	121-1
June*	10-4	26·0	19·4	21·0	4·4	55-6	136-8
Sep*	11-0	23·7	21·2	24·9	4·5	56-6	141-8
Dec*	9-0	20·4	18·9	21·2	3·3	47-4	120-1
	Proportion of vaca	ancies in all occupat					Per cent
980 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
982 Mar	14-1	16·6	15-1	14·6	3-4	36-3	100·0
June	13-3	16·2	15-0	14·1	3-5	37-8	100·0
Sep	13-7	15·9	16-1	15·8	3-0	35-6	100·0
Dec	14-2	16·8	16-0	15·0	2-7	35-2	100·0
1983 Mar	13·5	18·2	13·8	15-2	3·7	35·6	100-0
June*	7·6	19·0	14·2	15-4	3·2	40·6	100-0
Sep*	7·7	16·7	14·9	17-6	3·1	39·9	100-0
Dec *	7·5	17·0	15·7	17-6	2·8	39·5	100-0

addu one mino do al vacancies are notime to pocenties; me ingues representions une number of vacancies notified to pocenties and re-Figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies; in December 1983 these totalled 19,718.

1	ing sain Ngga Riden Ngga Riden		and the	Flows	s at Jo	obcen	tres: :	seaso		ACAN adjus		3.5 THOUSAND
GREAT BRITAIN	Average	e of 3 month	ns ended	1 Ste. 3	S. Alan S. S. S.	105 - ALE -	1.21	San An			Section Station	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Inflow 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983	202 226 214 154 163 169 196	208 219 207 152 166 173	213 215 202 148 166 172	217 223 201 140 163 171	217 231 197 139 162 169	221 238 188 142 162 176	225 238 181 143 163 184	227 236 171 147 165 199	229 232 167 151 163 201	232 228 160 155 161 203	234 225 154 157 161 200	234 224 149 158 165 201
Outflow 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984	195 227 227 155 161 168 202	200 222 222 153 165 171	205 217 215 151 167 171	211 221 143 164 171	213 225 208 142 164 171	216 230 199 147 164 176	219 234 194 144 162 177	222 238 183 144 161 187	224 237 176 145 162 192	225 234 168 151 160 197	228 230 161 154 160 199	230 233 152 155 161 204
Excess inflow over outflow 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	7 -1 -13 -1 2 1 -6	9 -3 -15 -1 1 2	8 -3 -14 -3 -1 1	6 2 -11 -3 -1 0	4 7 -11 -3 -2 -2	5 8 -11 -5 -2 0	5 4 -13 -1 1 7	5 -2 -11 3 3 12	5 -4 -10 6 1 9	7 -6 -8 4 2 6	6 -5 -7 3 1 1	4 -9 -4 4 4 -3

The vacancy flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*; June 1980, pp. 627–635 while the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of vacancies notified to obcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related.

VACANCIES Occupation: notified to Jobcentres 3.4

VACANCIES 3.6 **Regions: occupations** Notified to Jobcentres: December 1983†

		South East	Greater London*		South West		East s Midlands	York- s shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	d Great Britain	Northern Ireland	n United Kingdom
Table	1 Summary														and the second s
Manag	gerial and professional	2,908	1,074	289	900	715	414	536	852	434	621	1,151	8,820	138	8,958
Clerica	al and related	8,474	4,345	723	1,549	1,448	1,052	1,353	2,151	803	897	1,760	20,210	150	20,360
Other	non-manual occupations	7,433	3,149	621	1,520	1,504	1,053	1,339	1,770	933	839	1,703	18,715	151	18,866
	and similar occupations, including foremen cessing, production, repairing, etc	en, 7,546	3,385	689	1,524	2,014	1,802	1,284	1,877.	855	896	2,470	20,957	203	21,160
Genera	al labourers	1,051	328	240	183	196	210	228	304	133	172	519	3,236	103	3,339
Other	manual occupations	18,678	8,054	1,789	4,243	3,258	2,614	2,934	4,463	2,146	2,001	4,916	47,042	373	47,415
All oct	ccupations	46,090	20,335	4,351	9,919	9,135	7,145	7,674	11,417	5,304	5,426	12,519	118,980	1,118	120,098
Table	2 Occupational groups														
1	Managerial (General management)	6	6		-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	10	3	13
Ш	Professional and related supporting management and administration	139	54	18	46	44	27	15	29	21	39	58	436	24	460
III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,149	349	109	443	241	156	248	398	210	306	561	3,821	70	3,891
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	309	137	29	73	58	47	61	95	40	36	125	873	7	880
v	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	403	136	58	115	188	58	65	93	66	88	151	1,285	20	1,305
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	902	392	75	223	184	126	146	235	97	152	255	2,395	14	2,409
VII	and the second	9,056	4,556	747	1,679	1,485	1,128	1,386	2,269	901	973	2,171	21,795	157	21,952
VIII		6,830	2,742	613	1,502	1,489	1,013	1,287	1,720	861	825	1,562	17,702	134	17,836
іх	Security and protective services	945	555	50	124	91	98	122	155	125	66	232	2,008	24	2,032
×	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	er 12,337	5,447	1,224	2,505	1,903	1,500	2,082	3,058	1,508	1,375	3,093	30,585	203	30,788
XI	Farming, fishing and related	391	76	67	343	66	98	39	72	28	51	90	1,245	13	1,258
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	581	274	53	139	187	175	158	220	77	79	273	1,942	34	1,976
XIII			1,932	238	543	782	1,166	535	1,061	359	412	954	9,421	88	9,509
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metal, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	3,925	1,354	360	849	1,225	550	547	713	360	340	1,160	10,029	59	10,088
xv			524	133	336	333	242	176	319	147	131	324	3,541	14	3,555
xvı		1,105	420	154	332	276	196	233	236		166	473	3,318		3,395
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	2,115	1,021	174	432	353	333	328	405	182	174	452	4,948		4,997
xvIII	Miscellaneous	1,126	360	249	235	230	232	245	337	175	213	584	3,626		3,754
	All occupations	46,090	20,335	4,351	9,919	9,135	7,145	7,674	11,417		5,426		118,980		120,098

Included in South East.
 † The above figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 19,718.
 Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Figures for careers offices are not included in this table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUT Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: January 1984

Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
112	120,200	244,000
97	90,300†	164,000
15	29,900‡	80,000
	112 97	112 120,200 97 90,300†

Includes 82,600 directly involved. Includes 4,900 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages: cause

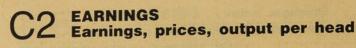
United Kingdom		Beginning in Jan 1984					
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved					
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	49	42,000					
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	- 1 - T					
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	1,200					
Redundancy questions	12	14,100					
Trade union matters	6	16.300					
Working conditions and supervision	15	7,100					
Manning and work allocation	7	1,700					
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures		200					
All causes	97	82.600					

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

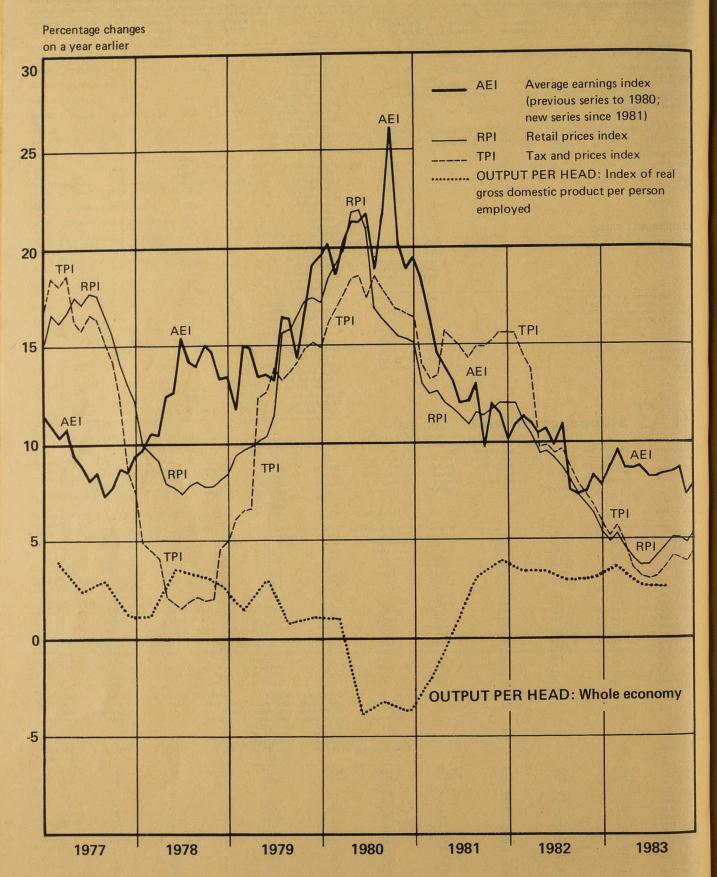
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers inv stoppages (Working day	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning in period†	In pro- gress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarry- ing (II)	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construc- tion (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other	
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	6666 ‡ 1,155 1,001 4,583 830 ‡ 1,499 2,101 ‡	668 ‡ 1,166 1,041 4,608 834 ‡ 1,513 2,103 ‡	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	orders) 461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697	
1982 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	156 148 164 133 135 93 102 111 116 133 73	166 197 200 194 177 168 123 127 136 141 163 93	130 62 78 102 82 285 74 52 856 283 45 52	131 143 92 117 120 358 150 122 1,024 322 69 55	710 851 355 321 273 611 444 219 753 428 239 111	21 10 21 20 108 18 2 118 11 11 11 10	199 269 142 146 74 94 37 43 222 84 132 15	4 3 7 10 8 8 2 	3 1 6 11 6 4 4 3 	434 469 73 22 190 213 4 100 141 13 3	49 98 106 106 152 206 170 165 309 180 77 79	
					All industries and services	Extraction and process ing of coal, coke, min- eral oil and nat-	Metals s-engineer-	Textiles footwear and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services	
SIC 1980					(All classes)	ural gas (11–14)	equipment (21–22, 31–37)	(43, 45)	(50)	(71–79)	(All other classes)	
1983	1,528 1,255	1,538 1,267	2,101‡ 538	2,103‡ 541	5,313 3,593	380 581	1,457 1,418	61 34	41 70	1,675	1,699	
1983 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1984 Jan	96 100 147 118 114 119 105 107 111 108 95 35	108 130 153 149 137 143 137 155 141 139 61	69 56 76 41 36 28 34 40 41 42 55 22	70 96 65 43 30 47 46 59 64 69 52	327 746 527 385 138 118 183 202 298 264 297 107	10 46 167 10 29 3 11 13 90 63 107 31	73 93 283 278 61 61 59 116 140 141 100 13	1 2 5 3 1 1 7 2 1 1 6 3	2 10 6 4 3 5 17 16 2 2 5 	6 5 30 54 12 14 2 9 8 5 3	1,322 236 590 35 36 25 37 76 53 56 50 74 56	
	97	112	95	120	244 ures from 1983 a	51	69	3	5	9	107	

Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are provisional. ² Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

United Kingdom	Jan 198	14		Jan 198	3	and the state
	Stop- pages	Stoppage progress	s in	Stop- pages	Stoppage	es in
SIC 1980	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry	and the second			-	The second	
and fishing Coal extraction Extraction and processing of	20	40,200	51,000	23	5,000	8,000
coke, mineral oil and natural gas	— A		×	2	400	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Metal processing and	2	1,800	12,000	2	32,500	198,000
manufacture Mineral processing	-	-	-			· · · · · ·
and manufacture	2	700	3,000	- 1	700	10,000
Chemicals and man-mac fibres Metal goods not	de 2	800	3,000	1	200	1,000
elsewhere specified	6	700	3,000	4	200	1.000
Engineering Motor vehicles	16 5	19,400 1,800	45,000 11,000	18 5	6,600	37,000
Other transport		1,000	11,000	5	7,600	17,000
equipment Food, drink and	3	6,800	11,000	2	8,000	17,000
tobacco	3	1,700	11,000	- 4	1,100	5.000
Textiles	2	700		3	200	1,000
Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden	2	700	3,000	-		1000
furniture	en <u>ere</u> (Spin	and the second		2	200	1,000
Paper, printing and publishing	3	2,800	21,000	5	900	3,000
Other manufacturing					500	3,000
industries Construction	3 4	500 1,200	6,000 5,000	23	800	4,000
Distribution, hotels		1,200	5,000	3	100	2,000
and catering repairs	1	100		3		1,000
ransport, services and communications	11	8,600	8,000	7	3,100	6 000
Supporting and		0,000	0,000	· ·	3,100	6,000
miscellaneous transpo services	rt 3	200				
Banking, finance,	3	300	and the second second		and the second	Section and The
insurance, business						
services and leasing Public administration,	2	7,000	14,000	1	100	
education and						
health services	5	24,600	32,000	7	2,300	13,000
Other services	4	500	6,000	1	1. 10	-
and services	97	120,200	244,000	96	70,100	327,000



Average earnings index: all employees; m



GREAT BRITAIN Manufacturing industrie (Revised definition) (Division 2–4) Whole economy (Division 0-9) Actual Seasonally ad Actual Seasonally adjusted % change Underlying over % change previous over 12 months previous 12 months† SIC 1980 111·4 125·8 137·6 109·1 123·6 137·4 1980 1981 Annual 1982 averages 100·0 102·6 105·9 100·0 101·2 104·4 101·1 103·7 105·9 100.5 101.9 104.3 1980 Jan Feb Mar* 107·1 109·2 112·5 107·7 109·2 111·4 105.7 108.3 111.6 106·1 107·3 110·0 April May June 112.5 110.8 111.7 113·3 114·0 117·9 112·2 114·1 118·0 111.5 111.9 112.8 July Aug Sep 116·2 117·3 119·6 112·2 115·2 116·1 113·0 114·5 115·5 Oct Nov Dec 116·0 117·8 120·8 118·2 119·3 121·2 119·7 120·7 121·3 115.7 117.3 118.9 981 Jan Feb Mar 17 15½ 15½ 116.5 118.2 118.9 18·4 16·4 14·5 121·9 123·5 126·0 118·4 121·0 124·5 122·6 123·6 124·8 13-8 13-2 12-0 119·2 120·0 122·6 April May June 14 13½ 12½ 126·9 129·0 129·4 125·4 126·0 126·2 125·8 128·9 129·5 11½ 11½ 11½ 124·2 126·9 127·4 July Aug Sep 12·1 13·0 9·7 Oct Nov Dec 130·0 131·4 133·1 130·2 130·8 131·7 128-6 130-8 130-8 129·4 129·9 130·2 12.0 11.5 10.1 11¹/2 11 11 982 Jan Feb Mar 131·2 132·8 134·6 132·8 134·3 134·7 131.1 131.8 134.4 132·0 132·8 134·4 10·9 11·3 11·0 11 10³⁄4 10³⁄4 134·5 136·5 138·3 135·4 136·7 137·0 134-8 137-5 138-8 April May June 10·4 10·6 9·8 10¹/2 10¹/4 9¹/2 136-0 136-5 136-7 140·7 138·8 138·7 July Aug Sep 139·5 138·6 138·9 10·9 7·5 7·3 9¹/4 8³/4 8³/4 139·2 137·6 137·9 137·8 138·4 139·3 139·6 142·4 143·6 Oct Nov Dec 139·8 141·7 142·0 7·4 8·3 7·8 8³/4 8¹/2 8 140·0 142·5 143·2 140·9 141·6 142·7 983 Jan Feb Mar 142·6 145·4 146·1 144·5 147·2 146·3 8.8 9.6 8.6 142·9 143·7 145·1 144·0 144·8 145·0 8 8 7³/4 146·0 148·3 149·7 April May June 147·0 148·6 148·2 8.6 8.7 8.2 71/2 71/2 71/2 146·7 149·2 150·2 148·1 148·2 147·8 July Aug Sep 151.7 150.4 150.5 150·3 150·2 150·7 7·7 8·4 8·5 71/2 73/4 73/4 151·2 149·9 150·9 149·7 150·8 152·4 Oct Nov 151.7 152.8 154.8 152·0 152·1 153·1 153·3 156·5 156·4 154·4 155·6 156·0 8.7 73/4 73/4

series. * The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes. + For the derivation of the underlying change, see *Employment Topics*, p. 82.

The sea

		EAF	RNIN	IGS
nain	indust	rial	sect	tors

5.

			on industries definition) 1–4)	1.38	
djusted		Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	
change ver revious 2 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months#		N.	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
		109·4 124·1 138·2		To party	There are a
		100·0 101·1 105·5	100-6 101-8 105-1		
		106·1 108·6 111·7	106·3 107·5 110·2		
		112.7 111.1 111.9	111.6 112.1 113.1		
		112.5 115.2 115.9	113·4 114·5 115·5		
5·9	14½	116·4	117·3	16·6	15
6·0	14	117·8	118·7	16·6	14½
4·0	14	119·9	119·4	13·6	14½
2·3	14	119·1	119·7	12·6	14½
1·8	13½	121·5	120·5	12·1	14
1·5	13½	125·2	123·5	12·1	14
1-4	13½	126-2	124·8	11·8	14
3-4	13½	126-3	127·3	13·6	13¾
2-9	13½	126-6	127·9	13·1	13¾
4·5	13½	128·9	129·9	14·6	13 ³ ⁄4
3·4	13¼	130·9	130·0	13·5	13 ¹ ⁄2
2·7	13	130·9	130·5	13·0	13
3·3	12 ³ ⁄ ₄	131.6	132·6	13·0	13
2·4	12	133.7	134·7	13·5	12 ¹ ⁄ ₄
3·0	11 ³ ⁄ ₄	135.2	134·6	12·7	12
4·1	113/4	135-2	136-1	13·7	113/4
3·8	111/2	137-8	136-9	13·6	111/4
1·5	111/4	139-6	137-6	11·4	11
1.0	11	140·1	138·5	11.0	11
9.1	9½	138·4	139·3	9.4	9½
9.3	9¼	138·7	140·2	9.6	9½
3-9	91⁄4	139·9	141·1	8.6	91⁄2
9-0	9	143·7	142·8	9.8	91⁄4
9-6	9	144·0	143·8	10.2	9
9·1	9	143·5	144·6	9·0	8 ³ /4
9·0	8 ³ / ₄	144·1	145·2	7·8	8 ³ /4
7·9	8 ¹ / ₂	145·9	145·3	7·9	8 ¹ /2
3·9	8 ¹ /2	147·4	148·5	9·1	8½
3·6	8 ¹ /2	149·3	148·4	8·4	8½
3·1	8 ¹ /2	150·4	148·2	7·7	8½
3·6	.83/4	151·8	150-0	8·3	8 ¹ /2
9·0	•83/4	150·4	151-3	8·6	8 ¹ /2
9·4	91/4	151·4	153-0	9·1	9
9.6	9 ¹ /2	154·1	155-4	10·1	9 ¹ /4
9.9	9 ³ /4	155·7	154-7	8·3	9 ¹ /4
9.3	9 ³ /4	155·4	155-3	8·0	9 ¹ /4

nent factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
1980 1981 Annual 1982 averages	117-7 131-8 144-2	106-1 118-6 131-1	104-4 119-8 135-8	116-2 133-5 147-8	** 124·9 137·3	109-2 121-6 136-8	109·8 124·8 138·9	106·9 117·3 130·6	109-0 123-4 139-2	100·5 111·4 125·3	111-4 124-0 137-3	103·7 116·8 129·3	JAN 109·0 123·8 136·7	1980 = 100 107·3 120·2 131·7
1980 Jan Feb Mar	100-0 108-3 111-4	100·0 100·1 109·5	100·0 106·4 100·8	100·0 100·2 120·7	 	100·0 101·6 102·0	100-0 100-6 104-5	100·0 101·9 104·0	100-0 101-2 105-2	100-0 99-2 99-9	100-0 103-2 121-5	100·0 99·4 99·2	100·0 101·1 107·0	100·0 102·7 104·2
April	117·9	106-9	100-5	112·1	100·0	106-0	102·5	104·9	105·8	98·7	108·8	101·3	104·2	105·0
May	117·2	103-0	99-8	117·8	117·1	108-9	103·3	106·1	107·4	99·5	106·8	103·0	106·7	105·9
June	118·5	106-0	105-0	119·4	112·5	114-3	114·5	107·8	109·8	103·6	111·5	104·3	109·9	109·2
July	117-5	107-9	105·6	121.6	117-9	111.8	113.7	108-5	112.6	102·6	113·5	105·3	109·6	109·0
Aug	124-0	106-1	105·9	119.6	109-4	110.3	111.9	108-3	110.9	98·3	113·0	103·7	110·2	107·2
Sep	131-6	107-6	104·8	119.7	109-5	111.8	113.4	108-9	111.6	99·3	111·5	104·8	110·7	109·3
Oct	127-9	108·8	106-2	121-8	107-2	111.7	111.9	109·5	113-3	98·9	114-5	105-5	112·9	111.0
Nov	120-1	108·8	106-9	121-6	114-1	114.0	119.2	110·5	114-8	103·0	117-2	108-9	116·3	113.2
Dec	118-5	108·5	110-4	119-5	115-0	116.7	121.9	112·3	115-5	102·4	115-2	108-6	119·4	111.0
1981 Jan	118-1	120·5	114-0	120-4	110·1	113-3	114-8	111-3	115-8	102·8	116-3	109-7	117·4	114-4
Feb	119-9	118·5	116-7	121-9	116·6	113-4	115-8	112-3	116-6	109·5	118-9	110-8	116·8	116-8
Mar	125-9	120·7	116-4	130-5	118·4	116-0	119-2	114-0	119-6	109·7	118-4	113-3	117·3	117-1
April	132-2	117·0	116·9	128·9	118-3	116-0	117·4	113·7	118-9	108·2	119·5	111.1	118·7	112-8
May	130-2	113·7	120·2	132·4	121-6	119-7	120·9	115·7	121-7	101·9	124·0	114.4	121·7	118-0
June	131-7	116·3	117·9	140·7	123-0	125-3	124·3	117·0	123-9	112·1	123·8	116.3	126·0	122-6
July	130-0	118·8	123·3	140·6	131-8	123-7	123·7	117:0	126-5	114-6	126·7	116.7	125·2	122·4
Aug	143-8	117·5	121·0	135·5	128-4	124-1	134·4	117:7	124-5	112-3	129·2	117.7	125·9	122·7
Sep	147-7	118·4	121·1	136·7	131-3	123-9	126·9	119:9	125-3	112-2	123·5	119.7	126·1	122·5
Oct	143-0	120·3	121·1	138-1	133-8	125·0	131.0	122·0	127.8	113·7	133·9	121·1	126·9	124·8
Nov	131-4	121·0	123·0	138-5	133-9	127·2	133.2	122·9	129.3	121·4	127·7	126·4	131·6	126·1
Dec	126-5	120·2	126·2	138-3	132-2	131·9	135.6	123·8	131.3	117·8	126·1	124·8	132·6	122·6
982 Jan	125-1	120·6	133·8	141-7	136-4	126·7	132.5	123·9	131.8	120·4	130·2	123-2	129·9	127-2
Feb	134-6	146·6	131·7	142-0	134-3	130·4	131.1	125·7	132.5	121·4	131·0	125-2	129·9	127-5
Mar	138-9	132·7	132·7	140-7	134-6	134·6	133.0	128·0	136.7	123·7	133·4	128-6	131·5	130-0
April	144·2	128·8	132·0	139·3	137·4	134·8	134·4	127.7	136-9	119·7	137·4	127·3	133-6	130·0
May	140·6	130·7	132·8	141·3	136·9	137·6	135·0	130.1	137-6	124·9	137·8	131·0	139-3	133·2
June	144·0	128·0	135·6	153·2	135·7	141·6	140·8	131.6	140-5	125·7	141·4	129·5	137-9	134·1
July	152·2	129·1	142·4	154-5	145-9	138·9	140·9	132·9	140.7	128·3	137·4	129·8	136-5	133·2
Aug	154·0	130·2	135·3	150-0	136-3	137·2	139·0	130·8	139.6	124·8	136·3	128·7	137-8	131·6
Sep	160·8	128·6	137·4	151-5	135-0	138·5	139·0	131·1	140.2	121·7	138·9	130·0	139-4	131·3
Oct	152·8	117.6	137·0	151·8	140·8	139·2	140·8	133-2	143·2	125.7	141·2	131.0	139-1	133·1
Nov	143·4	139.6	138·2	157·2	136·1	140·5	149·5	135-5	144·1	129.5	142·3	133.9	142-7	135·5
Dec	139·5	140.5	140·7	150·4	138·1	142·0	150·9	136-5	146·3	137.8	140·0	132.9	143-0	134·7
983 Jan	138-0	141-3	146·3	146·2	140·9	141·2	143·7	135·1	147.0	133-9	138·5	133-5	142·2	137·9
Feb	145-2	139-5	146·1	145·9	140·4	141·9	145·0	136·0	147.1	134-6	139·5	134-1	142·6	139·0
Mar	145-1	139-0	146·1	156·0	141·8	142·7	143·3	138·1	150.1	134-7	143·7	137-3	144·1	140·6
April	155-1	136·5	147·3	158-9	146·2	144·9	146-2	138·8	150-6	133-7	142·7	136-4	146-6	141·7
May	151-0	131·2	146·3	158-2	147·4	146·5	149-4	141·7	152-2	139-0	144·0	141-0	149-4	144·0
June	156-7	133·7	148·6	160-1	147·6	152·3	150-3	143·2	154-0	139-0	144·5	139-2	150-9	144·6
July	167·2	135-4	156·7	164-9	166·3	147·7	151.9	143·4	154-8	140·1	141.5	140·3	151-1	145-1
Aug	162·7	135-5	149·0	161-8	151·7	149·7	157.1	141·8	152-8	137·1	137.9	140·7	149-7	143-7
Sep	178·0	137-0	150·9	162-6	152·1	151·3	152.9	143·2	153-3	137·8	142.4	142·1	150-8	145-5
Oct Nov [Dec]	173-6 160-4	140-1 123-9 123-6	143-9 140-9 152-0	169·7 165·1 161·8	163-8 154-3 155-9	150·2 156·8 155·2	153·1 164·7 165·8	145-3 148-6 150-1	157·5 156·8 159·3	139·8 146·0 147·7	146·1 150·6 147·2	144·1 147·9 147·2	152-0 155-5 158-6	146-6 147-2 145-5

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

			A	verag	e eai	nings	index	: all	emplo	yees:	EAF by it		is 5.3 seasonally adjusted)
Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole	GREAT BRITAIN
(44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.– 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
107-6 121-4 134-1	105·9 115·2 126·9	110-4 128-3 142-8	107-6 121-1 134-0	111.5 125.8 137.6	107·2 120·3 132·6	107·9 120·4 127·6	108·4 120·6 132·2	112·7 128·9 144·6	114·2 129·6 140·0	123·8 140·8 147·9	113·4 128·0 143·8	111·4 125·8 137·6	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981 Annual 1982 averages
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**	1980 Jan
102·1	105·5	100·9	103·0	104-1	102-0	99·7	99-2	101·7	104·9	109·0	103·9	102·6**	Feb
104·2	101·0	103·8	104·6	106-8	103-3	101·2	99-0	112·1	103·7	114·0	110·7	105·9**	Mar
104·8	101·7	103·4	104·3	107·2	104·7	107·2	104·1	106·3	110-2	112·6	108-6	107·1	April
106·0	102·2	108·7	106·0	106·7	106·2	109·0	106·2	106·1	115-2	114·8	109-5	109·2	May
107·6	104·2	114·2	109·8	110·0	107·5	106·0	114·3	123·5	113-8	118·1	107-4	112·5	June
109·1	111·9	113·4	109·1	114·7	109-2	106·5	108-2	115-6	116·2	120-8	117·6	113·3	July
107·2	109·9	113·0	110·1	112·5	108-0	111·7	106-9	114-5	120·1	132-7	117·1	114·0	Aug
109·8	109·4	115·6	109·6	116·5	108-9	109·9	115-7	113-5	120·1	154-7	116·1	117·9	Sep
110·5	106-8	116·0	110-3	116·5	109·1	112·1	113·1	113-9	118-5	137·1	119-0	116·0	Oct
112·4	108-1	118·1	113-3	118·3	111·2	112·4	118·6	118-2	118-5	134·0	122-8	117·8	Nov
117·7	110-1	117·4	111-6	124·1	116·1	120·3	115·0	127-1	129-4	137·5	126-5	120·8	Dec
115·1	115-9	117·6	114-7	118-0	114-3	113-4	113·3	119-1	124·3	130-8	122-4	118-2	1981 Jan
117·2	112-6	118·3	115-1	120-5	115-4	113-0	113·3	120-6	124·8	131-3	122-9	119-3	Feb
119·9	108-7	120·7	116-0	124-9	116-1	114-7	115·2	130-7	124·0	131-3	123-4	121-2	Mar
117·0	111·4	121-9	115·0	122-5	118-9	119-6	117·2	122-7	126-6	135-7	123-6	121·9	April
120·2	112·5	125-7	120·2	122-3	118-3	121-4	116·3	127-7	123-6	142-5	128-5	123·5	May
122·3	114·3	134-0	122·6	126-8	120-5	120-3	119·9	132-7	124-6	141-2	126-3	126·0	June
121-3	114·8	132-6	123·1	126·2	121.7	121-8	122-4	128·6	125-8	143·5	126-6	126·9	July
121-1	117·8	131-3	122·7	125·1	121.0	122-8	121-4	129·3	140-4	149·2	127-2	129·0	Aug
123-0	117·7	132-8	123·9	128·1	121.6	121-2	128-0	128·1	137-5	146·2	130-7	129·4	Sep
124·7	118·6	133.7	125·4	128-2	122·4	122-9	123·3	128·8	135-8	147·8	129-2	130-0	Oct
126·9	123·6	134.5	126·7	130-6	124·9	121-9	127·7	134·8	135-1	144·1	134-9	131-4	Nov
128·2	114·9	135.8	127·9	136-0	129·0	132-4	128·8	143·6	133-0	146·2	139-8	133-1	Dec
128·7	122·8	135-8	128·4	130-0	128·1	123-0	127·7	133·2	133·4	141.7	138-1	131·2	1982 Jan
130·1	121·5	136-0	130·2	132-9	127·1	123-7	126·1	135·6	136·2	144.4	140-0	132·8	Feb
132·0	122·4	140-3	131·8	136-6	130·1	124-7	127·6	149·4	135·1	142.7	138-4	134·6	Mar
132-1	123·7	140-8	131.5	135-2	130·9	126-0	129·6	140·7	135-8	141·9	140·0	134·5	April
132-9	128·1	145-0	133.2	136-6	131·4	128-5	129·2	141·6	142-7	142·9	142·2	136·5	May
133-6	124·8	145-7	137.2	138-6	131·7	129-0	134·4	151·6	139-2	145·6	140·9	138·3	June
134-0	126·8	145·0	135·0	140·0	133-1	127·0	137-3	143·1	140·3	161·6	144·6	140.7	July
134-3	128·0	143·1	135·3	136·7	132-6	127·4	131-9	143·0	140·1	156·6	146·2	138.8	Aug
135-2	133·4	141·4	135·0	138·6	133-2	127·2	133-3	143·1	142·1	148·6	150·0	138.7	Sep
135-8	131-9	145·1	136-0	139·0	134-6	127·7	133·5	144·3	142·7	150·5	148·6	139·6	Oct
138-8	133-0	147·9	138-7	141·8	136-7	128·0	138·2	149·0	148·9	148·6	148·9	-142·4	Nov
141-2	126-0	147·3	136-1	144·7	141-2	139·2	137·2	160·8	143·5	150·0	146·6	143·6	Dec
141·2	141.7	146·4	137·6	140·7	138-6	130-9	135·2	145·8	143·9	159·9	149·7	142·6	1983 Jan
143·0	143.8	147·3	139·3	142·3	138-9	131-6	137·6	148·9	144·9	175·7	148·3	145·4	Feb
144·2	133.9	149·7	139·6	147·9	140-0	132-8	140·3	164·3	146·2	161·3	150·3	146·1	Mar
143·7 146·0 146·2	138-3 138-5 134-7	156-4 156-3 159-3	141·3 145·2 144·2	145·5 145·7 150·7	142·3 147·3 143·3	133·1 136·7 137·1	142·3 141·4 144·4	150·9 158·2 162·0	147·0 150·7 150·2	156·2 158·1 163·2	149·9 152·1 154·5	146·0 148·3 149·7	April May June
145-4	138·5	157.3	144-6	149·7	144·7	139·1	150·6	157·4	150.6	169-2	156·1	151.7	July
145-0	143·7		143-3	148·0	143·3	139·7	145·4	156·3	150.8	168-7	163·3	150.4	Aug
145-1	141·2		146-1	148·6	144·4	141·0	147·3	153·3	151.7	162-6	157·9	150.5	Sep
146-3 147-7 149-2	141·2 151·0 132·7	163-4	147·2 151·0 149·1	150·3 152·9 154·4	143-4 145-6 150-1	141·2 140·4 150·1	149-5	155-9 159-3 177-6	153·0 152·4 151·9	163·8 161·2 162·8	158-0 166-9 166-5	151.7 152.8 154.8	Oct Nov [Dec]

Because of a dispute in the steel industry, insufficient information is available to enable reliable indices for "metal processing and manufacturing" to be calculated for these months, but the best possible estimates have been used in the compilation of the indices for manufacturing and whole economy. The index series for this group has a base of April 1980 = 100.

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

UNITED KINGDOM October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
MALE Weekly earnings Full-time men (2 1977 1978 1979	1 years and 72-46 83-91 99-79	1998	77-80 90-78 107-95	79-40 91-93 103-58	73-38 83-39 96-39	67·93 76·41 90·34	69·13 80·35 92·34	76-37 88-64 95-46	75·59 84-88 98·01	70·65 81·69 93·92	65·32 75·96 87·35	£ 61·91 71·20 80·82
Full-time males 1980 1981 1982 1983	on adult ra 115-61 126-36 138-28 148-55	ates* 136.07 151.26 175.01 196.68	123-36 138-48 148-46 163-53	118-20 132-96 139-01 154-23	109-34 119-51 130-01 140-70	101-95 114-17 121-30 133-83	107·41 118·31 128·47 138·54	109·63 127·04 141·81 148·55	109·41 119·08 132·73 146·81	103-05 114-64 123-74 136-90	97-90 106-60 113-78 126-47	92.74 105.39 107.12 115.09
Hours worked Full-time men (1977 1978 1979	21 years a 46·4 46·2 46·3	nd over) 43-0 43-0 44-4	44·4 44·6 44·5	43·8 43·7 43·0	43·3 43·0 42·5	43·0 42·5 42·3	42-6 42-9 42-3	43·7 43·8 43·7	42·2 41·4 41·5	43·1 43·1 42·7	43∙1 43∙6 43∙1	42·9 43·4 43·0
Full-time males 1980 1981 1982 1983	on adult r 45·5 44·8 44·9 45·3	ates* 44-2 42-4 43-2 45-3	42·9 43·1 43·1 43·0	41.6 42.3 41.4 42.2	41.5 41.5 41.4 41.9	41.9 41.6 41.4 41.4	41.6 41.6 41.8 41.9	41-8 43-2 43-7 42-8	40·1 39·9 39·7 40·7	41·1 41·8 41·3 42·1	42·2 42·4 42·5 43·8	42-5 43-3 42-3 43-1
Hourly earnings Full-time men (2 1977 1978 1979	21 years and 156-2 181-6 215-5	over) 191-5 222-4 262-6	175-2 203-5 242-6	181·3 210·4 240·6	169∙5 193∙9 226∙8	158-0 179-8 213-6	162·3 187·3 218·3	174-8 202-4 218-4	179-1 205-0 236-2	163∙9 189∙5 220∙0	151.6 174.2 202.7	pence 144·3 164·1 188·0
Full-time males 1980 1981 1982 1983	on adult r 254-1 282-1 308-0 327-9	ates* 307·9 356·7 405·1 434·2	287.6 321.3 344.5 380.3	284·1 314·3 335·8 365·5	263·5 288·0 314·0 335·8	243·3 274·4 293·0 323·3	258-2 284-4 307-3 330-6	262·3 294·1 324·5 347·1	272-8 298-4 334-3 360-7	250.7 274.3 299.6 325.2	232-0 251-4 267-7 288-7	218·2 243·4 253·2 267·0
FEMALE Weekly earnings Full-time women 1977 1978 1979	n (18 years a 47·51 53·85 62·86	and over) 55-97 59-54 68-37	48.64 54.85 64.44	47·21 54·33 63·27	51·14 56·79 64·02	45·49 52·06 62·12	47·04 53·96 62·55	49·55 56·59 61·00	53-68 60-50 69-52	45·28 52·04 60·12	40-95 46-02 52-44	£ 36·90 42·03 49·62
Full-time femal 1980 1981 1982 1983	es on adult 74·60 83·06 90·76 99·56	rates* 86-29 94-69 120-04 108-61	77.68 87.62 94.36 101.13	73.64 79.07 88.12 96.16	75·29 82·67 90·39 99·14	72-41 81-21 87-73 97-63	73-98 81-18 89-32 97-77	71.57 85.06 94.02 100.20	80·71 89·97 97·67 108·62	69-61 77-34 84-27 91-40	61.06 65.96 71.35 77.75	61.02 67.16 71.39 74.41
Hours worked Full-time wome 1977 1978 1979	en (18 years 38·1 37·9 38·1	s and over) 37·7 38·7 38·7	38·2 38·2 38·5	37·3 37·8 38·0	37·8 37·9 37·6	37·7 38·3 38·7	37·8 37·9 37·6	38-1 37-9 39-5	38·0 37·4 37·6	37·0 37·2 37·2	36·4 36·7 36·4	36·2 36·7 36·7
Full-time femal 1980 1981 1982 1983	es on adult 37·9 38·1 38·4 39·0	rates* 38-4 39-3 41-3 39-4	38-9 39-1 39-0 38-4	38.0 37.1 37.8 38.3	37-8 38-5 38-4 39-0	38·3 38·7 38·4 39·3	37·7 38·1 37·6 38·0	35-6 38-0 38-2 37-4	37·7 37·6 37·6 38·3	36·9 37·8 37·4 37·9	37·1 37·1 37·6 38·1	37·4 37·7 37·6 37·6
Hourly earnings Full-time wome 1977 1978 1979	n (18 years a 124·7 142·1 165·0	and over) 148-5 153-9 176-7	127·3 143·6 167·4	126·6 143·7 166·5	135-3 149-8 170-3	120·7 135·9 160·5	124·4 142·4 166·4	130-1 149-3 154-4	141·3 161·8 184·9	122·4 139·9 161·6	112·5 125·4 144·1	pence 101·9 114·5 135·2
Full-time femal 1980 1981 1982 1983	es on adult 196-8 218-0 236-4 255-3	rates* 224-7 240-9 290-7 275-7	199-7 224-1 241-9 263-4	193-8 213-1 233-1 251-1	199-2 214-7 235-4 254-2	189-1 209-8 228-5 248-4	196-2 213-1 237-6 257-3	201.0 223.8 246.1 267.9	214-1 239-3 259-8 283-6	188-6 204-6 225-3 241-2	164·6 177·8 189·8 204·1	163·2 178·1 189·9 197·9

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

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	All industries covered
61·61 67·50 80·37	75-15 87-48 102-32	67-66 77-85 91-05	82-09 96-79 114-88	71-04 83-51 96-89	73·56 84·77 98·28	74.96 84.52 99.82	72·91 81·77 94·06	72·72 87·78 104·30	76-96 88-03 103-30	£ 72·89 83·50 96·94
90.62	114·47	101·16	137·73	108.09	111-64	116·58	113·36	126-12	123·77	113.06
98.67	127·96	111·31	154·22	113.15	123-23	126·08	121·55	142-28	138·19	125.58
106.59	141·91	124·38	162·63	124.08	134-26	138·54	131·53	157-69	150·67	137.06
113.70	154·28	135·47	183·28	138.06	147-23	150·14	140·40	169-12	162·46	149.13
41·3	45·7	43·0	44·5	43·4	43·6	47·2	44·7	42·4	48∙0	44·2
41·3	45·4	43·0	44·6	43·3	43·5	47·2	44·9	42·8	48∙8	44·2
41·0	45·0	43·2	43·8	43·4	43·2	46·8	44·9	43·4	48∙6	44·0
40·1	43·2	41.7	42·5	41.7	41·9	47·9	44-0	42·2	47·1	43·0
41·1	43·6	42.2	41·9	41.8	42·0	46·0	43-8	40·1	46·9	43·0
41·4	44·2	43.0	41·2	41.8	42·0	47·9	43-8	40·0	46·7	42·9
41·5	44·5	43.5	42·1	43.0	42·6	47·4	43-6	40·8	46·7	43·3
149-2 163-4 196-0	164·4 192·7 227·4	157·3 181·0 210·8	184·5 217·0 262·3	163-7 192-9 223-2	168·7 194·9 227·5	158-8 179-1 213-3	163·1 182·1 209·5	171·5 205·1 240·3	160·3 180·4 212·6	pence 164·9 188·9 220·3
226-0	265·0	242.6	324·1	259-2	266·4	243·4	257.6	298.9	262·8	262·9
240-1	293·5	263.8	368·1	270-7	293·4	274·1	277.5	354.8	294·6	292·0
257-5	321·1	289.3	394·7	296-8	319·7	289·2	300.3	394.2	322·6	319·5
274-0	346·7	311.4	435·3	321-1	345·6	316·8	322.0	414.5	347·9	344·4
38-08 41-94 50-43	45·59 52·12 60·06	46·20 53·62 61·84	48-87 55-33 67-15	43·44 49·15 56·08	44·45 50·08 58·44		39·14 42·97 48·23	47·94 58·10 70·29	53·25 63·79 72·38	£ 44·31 50·03 58·24
58.62	71.01	74.01	82·15	64·95	68·40	1111	61-45	81.75	92·14	68·73
64.02	79.13	81.55	92·83	70·58	75·71		66-49	99.07	105·76	76·44
69.58	85.78	90.75	102·44	78·51	83·17		69-33	103.22	114·12	83·96
73.22	92.51	99.65	111·70	86·80	90·29		78-57	111.72	123·32	91·18
36·1	36·8	37·2	38-5	37·5	37·2	Ξ	37·9	36·0	41-3	37·4
36·1	36·7	37·5	38-1	37·0	37·2		38·5	36·8	43-5	37·4
36·0	36·8	36·7	38-3	37·4	37·2		37·2	37·6	43-3	37·4
36·4	37·3	36·8	38·2	37·3	37·3		38·5	37·0	42·3	37·5
36·5	37·5	37·6	37·4	37·5	37·5		39·1	36·3	42·8	37·7
37·5	38·3	38·2	37·7	38·1	37·8		37·9	35·1	42·6	38·0
37·0	38·4	38·2	38·4	38·6	38·1		39·2	35·8	41·7	38·2
105-5 116-2 140-1	123·9 142·0 163·2	124·2 143·0 168·5	126-9 145-2 175-3	115-8 132-8 149-9	119·5 134·6 157·1	Ξ	103·3 111·6 129·7	133·2 157·9 186·9	128-9 146-6 167-2	pence 118-5 133-8 155-7
161-0	190·4	201.1	215.1	174-1	183·4	Ξ	159·6	220·9	217·8	183-3
175-4	211·0	216.9	248.2	188-2	201·9		170·1	272·9	247·1	202-8
185-5	224·0	237.6	271.7	206-1	220·0		182·9	294·1	267·9	220-9
197-9	240·9	260.9	* 290.9	224-9	237·0		200·4	312·1	295·7	238-7

5.5 EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Full-tim	ne Adults*	A State Street	Second States	alle the mark the second	State of the second		and the second second		
Great Britain April of each year	Manufactur	ng Industries							
	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 †
Men Women	689 311	225-6 276-2	248·0 310·0	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4
Men and women	1,000	233.9	258.1	298-1	340.6	418·7	469.1	525.6	569-3

* Men aged 21 and over, and women aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence. † Adjusted for change in Standard Industrial Classification. *Source:* New Earnings Survey.

S48 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Il Industries and Servio	ces								
	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Men Women	575 425	232.6 1276.6	253.6 304.5	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6
Men and women	1,000	244.5	267.3	300.0	336-2	420.7	487.4	533.0	581.9

⁴³⁴) and April 1976 (page 19).

SIC 1968

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

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees 5.5 Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees 5.6

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFAC	TURING INDU	STRIES*	- Lummilie al		ALL INDUS	TRIES AND	SERVICES	A CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	and the second
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£	:)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
				g those whose by absence	e pay was			excluding affected by	those whose absence	e pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected b absence	was		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations			and the second		St. States			The second second		-
1977 1978 1979 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	71.8 81.8 94.5 111.2 119.3 { 134.8 134.4 142.8	74-2 84-7 97-9 115-2 124-7 138-1 137-8 147-4	45.6 45.8 46.0 45.0 43.5 43.8 43.9 43.7	162.6 184.8 212.8 255.5 286.0 315.1 313.7 336.7	160.0 181.8 208.7 250.0 279.8 307.9 306.7 329.2	69-5 78-4 90-1 108-6 118-4 131-4 140-3	71.5 80.7 93.0 111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6	45.7 46.0 46.2 45.4 44.2 44.3 43.9	156.5 175.5 201.2 245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5	154-3 172-8 197-5 240-5 269-1 294-7 319-0
Non-manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	88-2 102-4 116-8 143-6 159-6 { 180-1 178-5 193-2	88-9 103-0 117-7 144-8 161-8 181-4 179-8 194-6	39-2 39-4 39-6 39-4 38-8 38-8 38-8 38-9 39-1	223.4 258.1 293.8 362.3 411.9 457.9 453.4 491.6	223.8 258.9 294.7 362.0 411.5 457.0 452.5 491.0	88-4 99-9 112-1 140-4 161-2 177-9 193-7	88-9 100-7 113-0 141-3 163-1 178-9 194-9	38-7 38-7 38-8 38-7 38-4 38-2 38-4	227.2 257.1 288.6 360.8 419.1 462.5 503.4	227.9 257.9 289.5 361.3 419.7 462.3 502.9
All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	76.1 87.3 100.5 120.3 131.3 { 148.8 147.9 158.6	78.5 90.0 103.7 124.3 137.1 152.6 151.8 163.3	43.8 44.0 44.2 43.4 42.0 42.2 42.2 42.3 42.2	177-7 202-9 233-1 284-1 323-5 357-0 357-0 354-2 383-0	177.1 202:2 231.8 281.8 320.8 354.0 351.4 380.0	76.8 86.9 98.8 121.5 136.5 151.5 163.8	78.6 89.1 101.4 124.5 140.5 154.5 167.5	43.0 43.1 43.2 42.7 41.7 41.7 41.5	181-1 204-3 232-2 288-2 332-0 365-6 399-1	181.5 204.9 232.4 287.6 331.2 364.6 398.0
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over	150.0	103.3	42.2	363.0	380.0	103.0	107.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
Manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 43\cdot 0\\ 49\cdot 3\\ 55\cdot 4\\ 66\cdot 4\\ 72\cdot 5\\ 79\cdot 9\\ 79\cdot 9\\ 86\cdot 7\end{array}\right.$	45.0 51.2 57.9 69.5 76.3 82.9 82.6 90.3	39.8 39.9 39.9 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.7	113.4 128.5 145.4 174.5 192.8 209.5 208.9 227.3	112.7 127.5 144.2 172.8 191.4 207.1 206.6 224.9	42·2 48·0 53·4 65·9 72·1 78·3 85·6	43.7 49.4 55.2 68.0 74.5 80.1 87.9	39.4 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.4 39.3 39.3	111.2 125.3 139.9 172.1 189.8 205.0 224.3	110.7 124.4 138.7 170.4 188.2 202.7 222.0
Non-manual occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	48.1 54.9 62.3 76.7 86.4 97.2 97.0 105.5	48·4 55·2 62·8 77·1 87·3 97·6 97·4 106·2	37.1 37.2 37.2 37.3 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2	130-1 148-0 168-5 205-8 234-2 260-3 259-8 283-3	129.8 147.5 168.0 204.9 233.4 259.0 258.5 281.9	53·4 58·5 65·3 82·0 95·6 104·3 114·2	53.8 59.1 66.0 82.7 96.7 104.9 115.1	36.7 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.5 36.5 36.5	143.8 158.1 176.8 221.2 259.7 283.0 310.0	143.7 157.9 176.6 220.7 259.2 282.2 309.0
All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	44.9 51.3 57.9 70.3 78.1 87.1 86.8 94.5	46-4 52-8 60-0 72-8 81-5 89-7 89-4 97-6	38-7 38-8 38-8 38-7 38-7 38-5 38-5 38-5 38-5	120-0 136-1 154-6 187-3 211-6 232-1 231-4 251-8	119.6 135.4 153.7 186.1 210.6 230.4 229.7' 250.1	50.0 55.4 61.8 77.3 89.3 97.5 106.9	51.0 56.4 63.0 78.8 91.4 99.0 108.8	37-5 37-5 37-5 37-5 37-2 37-1 37-2	134.0 148.2 166.0 207.0 241.8 263.1 288.5	133-9 148-0 165-7 206-4 241-2 262-1 287-5
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over										
WONEN, 18 years and over All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	68-9 78-8 90-4 108-4 118-6 134-0 133-3 143-2	71-3 81-5 93-7 112-4 124-3 138-0 137-2 148-0	42.7 42.8 43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4 41.4	165-8 188-7 216-7 263-3 299-0 329-6 327-2 354-1	164-3 187-0 214-2 259-8 295-6 325-4 323-1 349-9	68-7 77-3 87-4 107-7 121-6 134-1 145-4	70-2 79-1 89-6 110-2 124-9 136-5 148-3	41:3 41:4 41:5 41:1 40:3 40:2 40:0	168.0 188.6 213.6 264.8 305.1 334.6 365.1	167-5 187-9 212-4 262-8 303-2 332-1 362-5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	68.0 77.8 89.1 106.9 116.8 132.0 131.2 141.2	70.4 80.5 92.5 110.9 122.5 135.9 135.2 136.0	42.7 42.8 43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4 41.4	163-8 186-5 213-9 259-8 294-7 324-6 322-3 349-1	162-3 184-7 211-3 256-2 291-2 320-3 318-2 344-8	67.8 76.3 86.2 106.3 119.8 132.1 143.2	69-3 78-1 88-4 108-7 123-1 134-5 146-1	41.3 41.4 41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2 40.1	165-7 186-1 210-7 261-1 300-4 329-3 359-5	165-1 185-3 209-3 259-0 298-4 326-7 356-8

All emplo			Manu- facturing	Mining a quarrying	nd Construc		Index of y production	Who on eco	ole nomy
SIC 1968 Labour costs		1968 1973 1975 1978 1979 1980 1981	58-25 106-90 161-68 244-54 295-1 361-0 394-34	73.80 143.45 249.36 365.12 431.1 532.7 603.34	60.72 107.32 156.95 222.46 263.9 333.6 357.43	66.55 129.61 217.22 324.00 377.1 495.1 595.10	59-58 109-37 166-76 249-14 298-9 368-6 405-57		'ence per hour
Percentage shares of labour costs Wages and salaries + of which Holiday, sickness, injury a maternity pay Statutory national insurance contrib	Ind	1968 1973 1978 1981 1968 1973 1978 1981 1968 1973 1978 1981 1978	91-3 89-9 84-3 82-1 7-4 8-4 9-2 10-0 4-4 4-9 8-5 9-0	82-8 82-5 76-2 73-3 8-6 12-0 9-3 8-7 3-8 4-3 6-7 7-0	87-7 91-1 86-8 85-0 5-2 6-4 6-8 7-8 4-2 4-9 9-1 9-9	87.1 84.7 78.2 75.8 10.5 9.8 11.2 11.5 3.8 4.5 6.9 7.0	90.2 89.3 83.9 81.6 7.3 9.2 9.0 9.7 4.3 4.9 8.4 8.9		Percent
private social welfare payments Payments in kind, subsidised servic training (excluding wages and salar element) and other labour costs ‡	es, ies	1968 1973 1978 1981 1968 1973 1978 1981	3.2 3.5 4.8 5.2 1.1 1.6 2.3 3.7	5.7 5.9 9.4 10.1 7.7 7.3 7.7 9.6	1.4 1.6 2.3 2.8 6.7 2.4 1.9 2.3	6-3 8-0 12-2 13-1 2-7 2-9 2-6 4-1	3·2 3·7 5·1 5·6 2·3 2·2 2·6 3·9		
SIC 1980		Manufac	sturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier						% change over a year earlier
	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	70-7 82-5 100-0 107-4 111-8	15-0 16-7 21-2 7-4 4-1	78-5 79-3 100-0 106-4 106-9	73-8 83-1 100-0 105-7 108-5	71.1 82.3 100.0 111.6 108.5	73-4 83-0 100-0 106-5 108-6	72·1 82·7 100·0 109·5 113·3	1980 = 100 11.6 14.7 20.9 9.5 3.5 3.5 100
	1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	··· ··· ··		··· ···		 		107·6 109·5 110·4 109·8	17-0 12-0 6-0 3-6
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	 		··· ··· ···			··· ··· ···	112.6 112.9 113.5 113.8	4.6 3.1 2.8 3.6
Warehold	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3							114.7 116.2 116.8	1.9 2.9 2.9
Wages and salaries per unit of o	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	71.2 82.0 100.0 109.8 115.5	13·4 15·2 22·1 9·8 5·2 2·8	79.3 79.6 100.0 105.6 107.9	71.5 81.9 100.0 109.8 115.5 118.7	71-9 82-8 100-0 111-0 108-9	74·1 83·3 100·0 106·4 109·1	72.6 82.7 100.0 108.9 114.0	11.0 13.9 20.9 8.9 4.7
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	113-4 115-1 115-8 117-6	3·9 5·6 5·5 5·7			··· •· •·	 	112-1 113-6 114-5 115-1	4-3 4-2 4-5 5-6
	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116-6 118-7 118-8 120-7	2·8 3·1 2·6 2·6		··· ·· ··	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	116·1 117·6 118·5	3.6 3.5 3.5
³ months ending:	1983 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	119·3 119·7 120·5 121·3 120·2	2.8 3.8 2.6 2.5 2.6						
the straing.	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	118-4 118-8 119-8 120-5 120-7	2·1 2·6 3·0 3·0 2·6						

Source Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in *Employment Gazette*. Including holiday bonuses up to 1973.‡ Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) *less* regional employment Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted. 15 Boarde: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates. Age is measured in complete years on January 1. *Results for manufacturing industries for 1977-81 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS see note below

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

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

Mis lane serv

452 452

452 456

456 456

460 460

476 477

477 481

481 481

487 487

40-1 40-1 39-1 39-1

39.

467 467

467 467

467 467

475 480

498 499

499 503

503 503

509 509

Professional services and public adminis-

371 371

382 382

385 385

392 392

392 392

401 401

403 403

403 403

40.0 40.0 39.9 39.5

39.5

371 371

381 381

385 385

396 396

397 397

406 406

408 408

408 408

tration XXV and XXVII XXV

Distributive trades

XXIII

433 433

472 472

472 472

473 473

473 475

504 504

504 504

509 509

40.0 40.0 39.7 39.7 39.7

39.6

446 446

486 486

486 486

487 487

489 490

522 522

522 522

527 527

Gas, electricity and water

XXI

480 497

497 497

497 498

498 503

512 526

526 526

526 527

527 527

 $39.0 \\ 39.0 \\ 38.5 \\ 38.0 \\ 38.0 \\ 38.0$

38.0

504 522

522 522

523 523

523 529

539 554

554 554

554 554

554 554

Transport and communi-cation

XXII

1.034

368 371

379 379

382 383

383 383

391 393

397 400

403 403

403 403

40·4 40·4 40·4 40·1 40·0

40.0

372 375

383 384

386 387

388 388

396 399

403 406

408 408

408 409

UNIT	ED GDOM	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Construc- tion
SIC	1968	1		III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	XVIII	xx
Basi	c weekly wage rates										Y 1972 = 100	102	970
Weig 1979		210 310	305 276	454 285	294 265	2,953 314	366 288	29 280	217 300	236 276	186 279	403 270	321 374
1980 1981 1982 1983	Annual averages	371 410 451 490	334 372 403 426	325 361 388 408	324 367 396 420	369 400 421 441	330 359 379 398	318 349 363 382	355 395 416 431	321 349 373 393	335 363 388 408	310 351 383 404	374 417 450 478
1981	Dec	411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363	363	431
1982	Jan Feb Mar	445 451 451	397 399 399	383 ** 383 ** 383 **	379 379 379 379	417 417 · 417	369 369 369	363 363 363	415 415 415	360 363 363	388 388 388	365 371 371	431 431 431
	April May June	451 451 451	399 399 399	384 ** 384 ** 387 **	379 390 406	418 418 418	369 382 383	363 363 363	415 415 415	368 375 375	388 388 388	386 386 386	433 433 462
	Aug	451 451 451	399 399 399	387 ** 388 ** 388 **	406 406 406	419 419 420	383 383 384	374 374 374	415 415 419	375 375 377	388 388 388	386 390 390	462 463 463
	Nov	451 451 451	399 425 425	389 ** 401 ** 401 **	406 406 406	420 436 436	385 385 385	374 374 374	419 419 419	377 384 384	388 388 388	390 390 390	463 463 463
1983	Feb	478 483 483	425 425 425	406 ** 406 ** 406 **	407 407 407	437 437 437	388 388 388	374 374 374	434 434 437	386 386 390	408 408 408	391 396 396	463 463 463
	May	483 483 483	427 427 427	407 ** 407 ** 409 **	407 417 428	437 437 438	388 402 403	381 381 381	437 437 437	394 394 394	408 408 408	407 407 407	465 465 488
	Aug	483 483 506	427 427 427	409 ** 409 ** 409 **	428 428 428	439 439 439	403 403 404	386 386 386	437 437 438	394 394 396	408 408 408	408 410 410	488 489 489
	Nov	507 507 507	427 427 427	410 ** 413 ** 413 **	428 428 428	439 457 457	404 404 404	386 386 386	438 438 438	396 396 396	408 408 408	410 410 410	489 489 489
	al weekly hours	40-2	26.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	10.0	10.4	Hours	39-6	39.9
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	Annual averages	40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2 40·2	36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0 36·0	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·6	40.0 40.0 39.8 38.3	40.0 40.0 39.9 39.1 39.0	40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0	40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	40-1 40-1 39-9 39-6 39-5	40·0 39·5 39·1 39·1 39·1	39·6 39·2 38·6 38·2	39·9 39·7 38·9 38·9
1983	Dec	40.2	36.0	39.6	38.0	39.0	40.0	40-0	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.1	38-9
Basic 1979	c wage rates adjusted for changes	<mark>s in normal we</mark> 326	ekly hours 276	286	265	314	288	280	300	JUL 276	Y 1972 = 100 279	270	321
1980 1981 1982 1983	Annual averages	390 431 473 516	334 372 403 426	327 362 389 414	324 367 398 439	369 402 430 451	330 359 379 398	318 349 363 382	355 395 416 437	321 350 379 401	340 372 398 419	310 355 392 419	375 421 462 492
1983		432	397	377 **	378	424	365	356	399	362	372	367	443
1982	Feb Mar	467 474 474	397 399 399	384 ** 384 ** 384 **	380 380 380	426 426 426	369 369 369	363 363 363	415 415 415	365 368 368	397 397 398	369 375 375 390	443 443 444
	May	474 474 474	399 399 399	385 ** 385 ** 388 **	381 393 408	427 427 427	369 382 383	363 363 363	415 415 415	375 382 382	398 398 398	390 390	445 445 475
	Aug	474 474 474	399 399 399	388 ** 389 ** 389 **	408 408 408	428 428 429	383 383 384	374 374 374	415 415 419	382 382 384	398 398 398	399 403 403	475 475 475
	Nov	474 474 474	399 425 425	390 ** 402 ** 402 **	408 408 408	429 445 445	385 385 385	374 374 374	419 419 419	384 391 392	398 398 398	403 403 403	475 476 476
1983	Feb	502 508 508	425 425 425	411 ** 411 ** 411 **	420 420 420	447 447 447	388 388 388	374 374 374	434 434 437	394 394 398	418 418 418	405 409 409	476 476 476
	May	508 508 508	427 427 427	412 ** 412 ** 415 **	420 439 451	447 447 448	388 402 403	381 381 381	437 437 437	402 402 402	419 419 419	421 421 422	478 478 502
	Aug Sep	508 508 532	427 427 427	415 ** 415 ** 415 **	451 451 451	449 449 449	403 403 404	386 386 386	437 437 438	402 402 404	419 419 419	423 426 426	502 502 502
	Nov	533 533 533	427 427 427	415 ** 418 ** 418 **	451 456 456	449 468 468	404 404 404	386 386 386	438 438 438	404 404 404	419 419 419	426 426 426	502 502 502

* The indices will reflect delays in making new national agreements or the situation where a national agreement is initially in abeyance. Industry groups which are significantly affected by agreements remaining outstanding more than 6 months after their normal settlement date are indicated from the earliest month affected. ** One of the agreements used in calculating this index was abolished in October 1982. Omitting this agreement from the calculations would alter the index of weekly wage rates for periods from June 1980 (the anniversary of the last change to the discontinued agreement) in the following way: adjusted index = $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Existing Index} & -74.445 \\ 0.802 \end{pmatrix}$. The basic wage rates index adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours would be altered pro rata.

NOTE: December 1983 is the last month for which these indices are calculated (see **Employment Topics, January 1984)**

e figures relate to changes in a representative selection of basic wage rates or minimum entitlements, and in normal weekly hours, for full-time manual workers, which are the outcome of htrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages orders. In general no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations. (For ample at district, establishment or shop floor level). The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in the local rates or actual earnings of those who are being d at rates above the minimum. Where a national agreement appears to have been permanently discontinued the coverage of the index is adjusted. Indices relate to the end of the month in estion and those published in previous issues of *Employment Gazette* have been revised where necessary to take account of changes reported subsequently. The figures for normal rekly hours are derived from indices based on the same representative selection of national agreements and statutory wages orders used to compile the indices of basic wage rates.

cel- eous vices	Manufac- turing industries	All industries and services		UNITED KINGDOM
/I				SIC 1968
	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly Weights	wage rates
	297.5 348.5 381.7 404.1 424.7	298·1 351·8 387·7 414·3 437·4	Annual averages	<pre> 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 </pre>
•	394.0	398.8	Dec	
	397·2 397·8 397·9	403·6 404·5 405·3	Jan Feb Mar	1982
	400·1 402·0 403·4	410·6 412·3 416·1	April May June	
	403·9 404·4 405·3	416·9 417·2 417·8	July Aug Sep	
	405·4 415·8 415·8	418·2 424·8 425·0	Oct Nov Dec	
	418·8 419·1 419·4	428.6 429.2 430.2	Jan Feb Mar	1983
	420·7 422·2 423·5	434·2 435·4 438·9	April May June	
	424·3 424·6 424·8	439·6 439·9 440·5	July Aug Sep	
	424.9 435.3 435.3	441·2 446·5 446·5	Oct Nov Dec	
0	39.9	39.9)	Normal weekl	
0 0 9 5	39·9 39·8 39·4 39·2	39·8 39·7 39·6 39·3	Annual averages	<pre> { 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 </pre>
4	39-2	39.2	Dec	1983
	Basic wa 297-7	ge rates adjusted	for changes in norm	
	348-8 382-9 410-3 433-1	354·6 391·7 422·6 448·4	Annual averages	{ 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983
•	399-2	405.9	Dec	
	402·8 403·5 403·5	411·3 412·2 413·1	Jan Feb Mar	1982
	406·2 408·1 409·5	418·5 420·2 424·1	April May June	
	410·5 410·9 411·9	425·3 425·9 426·3	July Aug Sep	
	412·0 422·6 422·6	427·0 433·9 434·4	Oct Nov Dec	
	427·2 427·6 427·9	439·1 439·7 440·6	Jan Feb Mar	1983
	429·3 431·2 432·6	444·7 446·4 450·0	April May June	
	433·4 433·8 433·9	450·7 451·0 451·6	July Aug Sep	
	434·0 444·6 444·6	452·5 457·9 457·9	Oct Nov Dec	

EARNINGS S

Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers) 6

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- Iic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1973 1974	67·8 79·4	76·2 88·2	69 83	76 86	69·1 83·9	71-5 85-3	84 92	64 80	65 78	64·5 78·9	71·1 89·7	74 88	71 83	61-8 77-8	78·4 87·1	Indices 81-8 93-1	1975 = 100 85 92
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100-0 116-5 128-5 147-1 169-9	100·0 109·0 118·4 125·1 132·4	100 111 121 130 140	100 114 126 135 147	100-0 112-7 124-3 137-1 152-6	100·0 114·1 128·5 145·2 164·1	100 107 114 120 127	100 129 156 193 232	100 117 135 155 179	100-0 120-9 154-6 179-6 213-7	100-0 112-3 121-9 129-1 138-5	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100·0 130·3 169·8 214·2 265·2	100·0 117·9 125·8 136·6 147·2	100·0 101·6 103·3 106·9 109·2	100 108 118 128 139
1980 1981 1982	200·3 226·9 252·3	142·8 151·7 161·0	153 168 179	162 181 203	169-8 185-9 204-2	188-8 216-2 249-2	135 142 149	295 376 501	217 252 289	261.7 323.6 379.1	148-8 157-2 164-8	134 138 148	157 173 190	314·1 376·7 433·8	160·2 177·0 191·0	114·8 120·6 128·2	151 165 176
Quarterly averages 1982 Q2 Q3 Q4	250-4 254-3 260-1	161-6 160-5 162-4	177 178 186	200 205 208	203·3 205·7 213·0	244·3 252·0 252·3	149 150 150	501 523 545	286 293 305	371-0 386-1 401-3	163·5 166·8 166·7	146 150 150	188 198 198	423-2 437-8 459-1	192-7 192-3 193-3	127·5 127·9 128·9	175 177 178
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3	265·5 271·8 277·2	165-0 169-3 169-1	181 184 186	212 	212-9 218-4 219-9	262.6 270.9 277.8	151 154 155	538 582	307 317	415-8	169·0 170·7 170·6	152 152 152	199 205	468·5 480·5 520·6	203-4 206-6 205-9	137·4 136·1 137·1	181 182 183
Monthly 1983 Jun	271.3	171.6	184		218-1	ų		÷	317		174-9	152		504.6	205.8		182
Jul Aug Sep	274·8 276·9 279·8	161·8 173·4 172·0	 186	· · · · ·	225·3 215·6 218·8	277·8 	155 	:: ::	· · · · ·	· · ·	168-5 170-0 173-2	152 152 152	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	524·1 533·3	209·6 202·6 205·5		183 182 184
Oct Nov	283·5 285·7	Sec. : . : . :	· · · ·		220·0 · ·	· · ·	· · ·		11	 	173·5	152 152	::	:: ::	207·2		184 186
Increases on a year ea Annual averages	arlier																Per cent
1973 1974	13 17	13 16	17 20	9 13	19 21	15 19	11 10	16 26	20 20	24 22	23 26	12 19	11 18	19 26	8 11	14	8 8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1978	26 17 10 14 15	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10 11	17 14 13 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5 4	20 17 10 8 3	29 30 30 26 24	15 18 7 9 8	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8 9
1980 1981 1982	18 13 11	8 6 6	9 10 11	10 12 12	11 9 10	15 15 15	6 5 5	27 27 33	21 16 15	22 24 17	7 6 5	5 3 7	10 10 10	18 20 15	9 11 8	5 5 6	9 9 7
Quarterly averages 1982 Q2 Q3 Q4	13 10 9	7 6 4	5 7 4	12 12 9	11 10 10	18 17 12	6 4 4	37 36 37	14 14 16	17 15 16	6 5 4	7 6 6	11 11 11	14 14 16	9 8 7	7 6 6	7 6 5
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3	9 9 9	4 5 	3 3 	8	9 7 7	12 11 10	4 3 3	24 16 	14 11 · ·	16 	5 4 2	4 4 1	12 9 	13 14	5 5 7	7 7 7	5 4 3
Monthly 1983 Jun	8	6	3		7				11		6	4		17	7		4
Jul Aug Sep	9 9 9	3 7 6	· · · · 5	· · · · ·	8 8 5	10 	3 			:: ::	5 -2 4	1 1 1	· · · · ·	19 20 	8 6 7	::-	4 3 4
Oct Nov	10 10	· · ·	· · · ·	::	4	· · ·		 		··· ··	4 	1	::		8		4 4

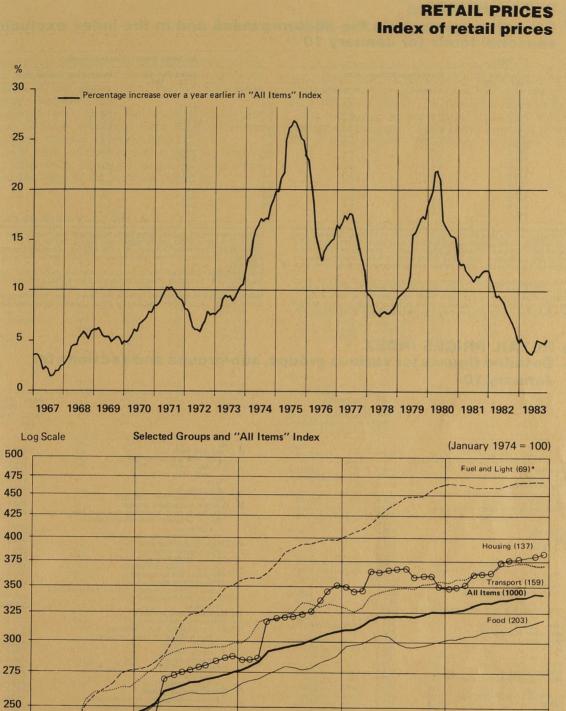
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

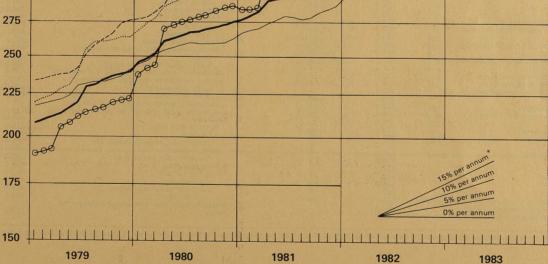
3 Males only. 4 Hourly wage rates. 5 Monthly earnings. 6 Including mining.

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

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





*Figures in brackets are the 1983 group weights

+Annual growth rate

RETAIL PRICES 6.1

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for January 10

ALC: N		All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
		Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
		1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	- 1974 - 100	1 month	6 months
982	Jan	310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2
1	Dec	325.5	-0.2	0-8	5.4	328-4	-0.2	1.5
983	Jan	325.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	328-5	0.0	1.2
	Feb	327.3	0.4	1.3	5.3	329.8	0.4	1.2
	Mar	327.9	0.2	1.5	4.6	330.4	0.2	1.4
	Apr	332.5	1.4	2.5	4.0	334-8	1.3	2.2
	May	333.9	0.4	2.4	3.7	336-2	0.4	2.1
	June	334.7	0.2	2.8	3.7	336.7	0.1	2.5
	July	336.5	0.5	3.3	4.2	338.7	0.6	3.1
		338-0	0.4	3.3	4.6	340.2	0.4	3.2
1	Aug	339.5	0.4	3.5	5.1	341.0	0.2	3.2
	Sep	340.7	0.4	2.5	5.0	342.1	0.3	2.2
	Oct			2.5	4.8	343-1	0.3	2.1
	Nov	341.9	0.4			343.7	0.2	2.1
	Dec	342.8	0.3	2.4	5.3			
984 .	Jan	342.6	-0.1	1.8	5.1	343.5	-0.1	1.4

The fall in the index for January was caused mainly by items of clothing, footwear and household goods being reduced in price during the New Year sales. Prices of alcoholic drink rose following the withdrawal of seasonal offers prior to Christmas and there were increases in British Rail passenger fares. Food prices were relatively stable although a slight rise in prices for fresh fruit was offset by some fresh vegetable prices which were

Sight rise in prices to hear that was onset by some near togetate provide methods to heaper. Food: There were very small increases in most prices during the month causing the group index to rise by nearly a half of one per cent. Prices of seasonal foods were largely unchanged. Fresh fruit rose in price but some fresh vegetable prices were lower. Alcoholic drink: With the withdrawal of seasonal offers, prices of beers, wines and spirits were marginally higher. The overall effect on the group index was a rise of rather less than one per cent.

Durable household goods: Some items were marginally lower in price as a result of sale offers. The group index feil by rather less than a half of one per cent as a result. Clothing and footwear: Widespread sales offering significant reductions on prices of most items of clothing and footwear caused the group index for this group to fall by about 3 were cent.

per cent. **Transport and vehicles:** Prices of second-hand cars continued to fall but the effect on the group index was partly offset by increases in British Rail passenger fares. The change in the group index was less than a quarter of one per cent. **Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Small increases generally, including school meals, caused the index for this group to rise by rather less than one per cent.

•2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 6. January 10

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percen change (month	over		re san rei nen nen den va	Index Jan 1974	Perce chang (mont	je ove	
	= 100	1	12		Trade and the second	= 100	1	1	2
All items	342.6	-0.1	5-1	v	Fuel and light Coal and smokeless fuels	469 479		0.1	0.5
All items excluding food	348.9	-0.1	4.9		Coal	475			5
Seasonal food	321.3	0.1	25.1		Smokeless fuels	465			6
Food excluding seasonal	319-8	0.3	3.1		Gas	375			-1
					Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	492 635			0
I Food	319-8 330-1	0.4	6·0 4	VI	Durable household goods	252		0.3	2.6
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Bread	314-6		4		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings				4
Flour	263.0		-2		Radio, television and other household				
Other cereals	385.3		7		appliances	208			0
Biscuits	309.7		3		Pottery, glassware and hardware	356		~ .	6
Meat and bacon	261.4		3	VII	Clothing and footwear	210 226		3.1	-0.2
Beef	320.4		2 2		Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing	282			-4
Lamb Pork	243·8 232·8		23		Women's outer clothing	155			-3
Bacon	238.9		1		Women's underclothing	279			-1
Ham (cooked)	233.1		4		Children's clothing	243	-3		5
Other meat and meat products	241.3		4		Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,				
Fish	267.3		5		hats and materials	233			2
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	329.2		3		Footwear	220 370		0.2	4.8
Butter	413.0		-1	VII	I Transport and vehicles Motoring and cycling	358		0.2	4.0
Margarine	246·2 218·6		11 3		Purchase of motor vehicles	310			4
Lard and other cooking fats Milk, cheese and eggs	321.8		3		Maintenance of motor vehicles	397			7
Cheese	362.0		1		Petrol and oil	442			8
Eggs	185.2		21		Motor licences	338			6
Milk, fresh	378.4		0		Motor insurance	326			4
Milk, canned, dried etc	411.9		4		Fares	461			-1 -3
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	355-1		10		Rail transport Road transport	479 453			-3
Tea Coffee access proprietory dripke	385-3 387-9		17 12	IX	Miscellaneous goods	353		0.0	4.7
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks Soft drinks	331.9		5	17	Books, newspapers and periodicals	490			'7
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	421.6		2		Books	518			20
Sugar	431.5		4		Newspapers and periodicals	480			3
Jam, marmalade and syrup	323.1		5		Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	350			4
Sweets and chocolates	413.9		1		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	371			5
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	399.4		24		Soap and detergents	322 448			5
Potatoes Other vegetables	525·0 324·6		40 13		Soda and polishes Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	440			
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	296-1		14		photographic and optical goods, plants etc	295	.0		4
Other food	326.7		2	X	Services	350		0.2	3.9
Food for animals	274.3		-1		Postage and telephones	370			2
II Alcoholic drink	376-1	0.8	6.3		Postage	457			22
Beer	437.2		7		Telephones, telemessages, etc	346			2
Spirits, wines etc	296.1	0.0	5		Entertainment (other than TV)	281 423			6
III Tobacco Cigarettes	450-8 451-3	0.2	5·8 6		Entertainment (other than TV) Other services	423			7
Tobacco	451.3		6		Domestic help	451			6
IV Housing	382.6	0.3	9.9		Hairdressing	431			8
Rent	363.1		5		Boot and shoe repairing	416			5
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	331.7		25		Laundering	394	-1		1
Rates and water charges	462.9		7	YI	Meals bought and consumed outside the				

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 level

RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on January 10, for a number of important ns of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of e General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the nited Kingdom, are given below.

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

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of he following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

no prices on January 10 1084

ltem	Number of quota- tions	Average price	Standard error	Price range within which 80 per cent of	Item	Number of quota- tions	Average price	Standard error	Price range within which 80 per cent of
			-	quotations fell		and a start	tion of the		quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		р		р					and a
Chuck braising steak)	651	168.5	0.54	150-186	Bread				
Sirloin (without bone)	594	291.0	1.92	222-350	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	589	38.3	0.21	01 11
Silverside (without bone) †	663	217.2	0.68	198-242	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	329	45.4	0.18	31- 44 42- 49
Best beef mince	636	119.9	0.75	98-150	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	395	29.6	0.11	27- 32
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket without bone)	507 614	148-9 147-2	0.97	122-180	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	495	31.1	0.07	30- 33
Rump steak †	665	285.1	0·94 1·21	120–177 242–320	Flour				
Stewing steak	625	148.8	0.62	130-171	Flour Self-raising, per 11/2 kg	590	42.6	0.25	35- 50
amb: home-killed					Butter			0.20	00- 00
Loin with bone)	588	171.6	0.81	144-195	Home-produced, per 500g	556	98.5	0.05	00 110
Breast †	512	46-9	0.58	31- 68	New Zealand, per 500g	471	95.4	0·35 0·26	90-110 90-102
Best end of neck	477	113.1	1.62	68-168	Danish, per 500g	527	105.4	0.28	98-112
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	572 594	101·2 159·1	0-91 0-66	80-136				and the second	00 114
		100-1	0.00	138-180	Margarine	101	alter a state		
amb: imported					Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	104	19.0	0.16	18- 21
Loin with bone)	310	129-4	0.96	104-150	Lower priced, per 200g	97	17.3	0.13	16- 19
Breast †	298	34.6	0.46	26- 46	Lard				
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	275 332	93·0 77·3	1.36	60-128	per 500g	603	31.7	0.18	27- 37
Leg (with bone)	356	132.5	0-48 0-56	68-88	0.			and the second second	-1 01
	000	102.5	0.50	120-146	Cheese			San Antes and	
Pork: home-killed					Cheddar type	616	116.5	0.58	98-132
Leg foot off)	588	106.7	0.78	90-138	Eggs				
Belly † Loin (with bone)	617 652	76.8	0.39	66- 88	Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	403	91.1	0.31	82- 98
Fillet (without bone)	441	127·3 166·4	0·59 2·07	116-150	Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	391	81.6	0.34	72- 90
(1110010010)	111	100.4	2.07	122-242	Size 6 [45-50g], per dozen	102	69.6	0.97	58- 86
Bacon					Milk				
Collar †	297	105-2	0.93	82-128	Ordinary, per pint		21.0	1 <u></u>	
Gammon †	372	158.9	1.17	130-189					
Middle cut † smoked	331	128.6	0.81	110-144	Tea Higher priced por 125a	004			Constanting of the second
Back smoked Back, unsmoked	302 390	154.5	0.92	132-174	Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g	234 1.087	39.5	0.20	36- 43
Streaky, smoked	213	145-9 107-4	0-81 1-04	126-168	Lower priced, per 125g	571	37·1 33·0	0·11 0·16	34-40
				88-126		0/1	00.0	0.10	31- 37
lam (not shoulder)	517	201-4	1.36	156-242	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g	620	112.0	0.01	100 100
ausages						620	113.8	0.31	108-124
Pork	640	74.6	0.39	62- 88	Sugar				
Beef	484	66.9	0.48	56- 84	Granulated, per kg	658	47.7	0.07	46- 49
ork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	394	47.8	0.33	40- 56	Fresh vegetables				
			0.00	40- 30	Potatoes, old loose White	400	100		The second second
orned beef, 12 oz can	518	85.6	0.40	74- 98	Red	438 264	12·3 13·2	0.09	10- 15
hicken: roasting		A State of the second			Potatoes, new loose		13.2	0.11	11- 15
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	418	61.6	0.00	50.00	Tomatoes	581	45.6	0.30	36- 56
riesh or chilled	110	01.0	0.26	56- 68	Cabbage, greens	437	20.3	0.27	13- 30
(4lb), oven ready	491	76.8	0.30	70- 84	Cabbage, hearted	502	19.0	0.26	12-28
reshand smoked to t				10 04	Cauliflower Brussels sprouts	330 576	31.9	0.57	18- 49
resh and smoked fish Cod fillets	017		The state of the state of the		Carrots	609	25·5 15·8	0·18 0·18	20- 32
Haddock fillets	317 302	140.5	1.01	118-165	Onions	619	17.4	0.18	11- 22 14- 23
Haddock, smoked whole	286	142·3 133·5	1.12 1.06	116-168	Mushrooms, per 1/4lb	584	27.0	0.14	22- 31
riaice fillets	288	153.3	1.27	110-159 128-186	Freeh fouit		and the second second		
Herrings	257	68.5	0.69	54-86	Fresh fruit	505			
Kippers, with bone	346	91.0	0.56	78-108	Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	585	30.7	0.23	22- 37
anned (red) salmon, half-size			5. A.S.		Pears, dessert	637 604	31.3	0.22	25- 40
can (red) salmon, half-size	EAT		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		Oranges	470	31·2 29·2	0·18 0·28	25- 37
	541	112.1	0.54	98-128	Bananas	625	37.0	0.28	21- 38 32- 41

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.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*			an an arth	Sec. 1	a shares	and the second second		All items except	All items except	Goods	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and	Durable household	Clothing	Transport	t
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal	Items main the United Primarily from home- produced raw materials	y manufactu Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	food	items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	and services mainly produced by national- ised industrie				light	goods	footwear	vehicles	
Weights 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248	39.6-41.1	206·8–208·3 209·6–211·4 205·5–206·7	39.9-41.1	63·8–64·3 61·7–62·3 58·9–59·2	104·8–106·3 101·6–103·4 96·9–98·1		54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7	91 92 89	65 66 73	59 53 49	119 121 126	60 60 58	61 58 58	87 89 89	136 139 135	
1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2–205·5 193·9–198·3	39·2-40·0 40·4-41·6	57·1–57·6 66·0–66·6		48·7 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2-952·5 961·9-966·3	80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203	44-2-46-7 30-4-33-5 33-4-36-0 30-4-33-2 28-1-30-8	199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6 180·9-183·6	$\begin{array}{c} 38.0-39.0\\ 38.5-39.7\\ 37.7-38.9\\ 34.5-35.9\\ 34.3-35.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \cdot 9 - 57 \cdot 3 \\ 62 \cdot 0 - 62 \cdot 2 \\ 63 \cdot 3 - 63 \cdot 9 \\ 60 \cdot 9 - 61 \cdot 5 \\ 59 \cdot 1 - 59 \cdot 7 \\ 56 \cdot 8 - 57 \cdot 2 \\ 52 \cdot 8 - 53 \cdot 3 \\ [57 \cdot 0] \end{array}$	92.8-94.2 100.0-101.2 101.8-103.6 98.6-100.4 93.6-95.6 91.1-92.5 87.0-88.2 [93.3]	51.4	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 1 - 43 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 0 - 48 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 1 - 48 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 7 - 46 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 8 - 40 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 2 - 38 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 7 - 38 \cdot 4 \\ [35 \cdot 6] \end{array}$	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797	$\begin{array}{c} 958.0-960.8\\ 953.3-955.8\\ 966.5-969.6\\ 964.0-966.6\\ 966.8-969.6\\ 966.8-969.6\\ 969.2-971.9\\ 965.7-967.6\\ [972.7]\end{array}$	90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78	46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69	75 63 64 69 65 65 64 64	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159	
Jan 16, 1962 = 100				100.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136-8	123.8	132.2	131.7	140.1	136-2	135.5	147.0	137.8				
1969 1970 1971 Annual 1972 averages 1973 1974	131-8 140-2 153-4 164-3 179-4 208-2	131.0 140.1 155.6 169.4 194.9 230.0	136·2 142·5 155·4 171·0 224·1 262·0	130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0 220-0	143-4 156-2 165-6 171-1 221-2	140-8 154-3 165-2 174-2 221-1	145.6 167.3 181.5 213.6 212.5	133·3 149·8 167·2 198·0 238·4	140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5 201-2	140-2 153-5 164-1 177-7 206-1	140-1 149-8 172-0 185-2 191-9 215-6	143-9 152-7 159-0 164-2 182-1	136·3 138·5 139·5 141·2 164·8	158.1 172.6 190.7 213.1 238.2	145.7 160.9 173.4 178.3 208.8	118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	117.7 123.8 132.2 141.8 155.1 182.3	123.9 132.1 147.2 155.9 165.0 194.3	
1969 Jan 14 1970 Jan 20	129-1 135-5	126-1 134-7	124-6 136-8	126·7 134·5	121·7 130·6	129-6 137-6	126·7 135·1	133-4 140-6	121·1 128·2	130·2 135·8	129·3 135·5	139·9 146·4	134·7 143·0	135·1 135·8	143·7 150·6	138·4 145·3	116·1 122·2	115·1 120·5	122·2 125·4	
1971 Jan 19 1972 Jan 18	147·0 159·0	147-0 163-9	145-2 158-5	147·8 165·4	146·2 158·8	151-6 163-2	149·7 161·8	153·4 176·1	139·3 163·1	147·0 157·4	147·1 159·1	160·9 179·9	151·3 154·1	138·6 138·4	164·2 178·8	152·6 168·2	132·3 138·1	128·4 136·7	141·2 151·8	
1972 Jan 16 1973 Jan 16 1974 Jan 15 Jan 15, 1974 = 100	171-3 191-8	180·4 216·7	187·1 254·4	179·5 209·8	170·8 196·9	168·8 191·9	170·0 193·7	205·0 224·5	176·0 227·0	168·4 184·0	170-8 189-4	190-2 198-9	163-3 166-0	141·6 142·2	203·8 225·1	178-3 188-6	144-2 158-3	146-8 166-6	159·4 175·0	
1974 1975 1976 1977 Annual 1978 Averages 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1	106.1 133.3 159.9 190.3 203.8 228.3 255.9 277.5 299.3 308.8	103.0 129.8 177.7 197.0 180.1 211.1 224.5 244.7 276.9 282.8	106.9 134.3 156.8 189.1 208.4 231.7 262.0 283.9 303.5 313.8	111.7 140.7 161.4 192.4 210.8 232.9 271.0 296.7 315.8 330.0	115.9 156.8 171.6 208.2 231.1 255.9 293.6 317.1 331.9 346.3	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7	94.7 116.9 147.7 175.0 197.8 224.6 249.8 274.8 299.6 306.5	105.0 120.9 142.9 175.6 187.6 205.7 226.3 241.3 258.3 264.4	109·3 135·2 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 265·9 299·8 326·2 342·4	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1	108.4 147.5 185.4 208.1 227.3 246.7 307.9 368.0 417.6 440.9	109.7 135.2 159.3 183.4 196.0 217.1 261.8 306.1 341.0 366.5	115.9 147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3 440.9	105.8 125.5 143.2 161.8 173.4 208.9 269.5 318.2 358.3 367.1	110.7 147.4 182.4 211.3 227.5 250.5 313.2 380.0 433.3 465.4	107.9 131.2 144.2 166.8 182.1 201.9 226.3 237.2 243.8 250.4	109.4 125.7 139.4 157.4 171.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5 214.8	111.0 143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5 366.3	
1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13	119·9 147·9	118·3 148·3	106·6 158·6	121·1 146·6	128·9 151·2	143·3 162·4	137·5	98·1 137·3	113·3 132·4	120·4 147·9	120·5 147·6	119·9 172·8	118·2 149·0	124·0 162·6	110·3 134·8	124·9 168·7	118·3 140·8	118-6 131-5	130·3 157·0	
1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17	172·4 189·5	183-2 196-1	214·8 173·9	177·1 200·4	178·7 202·8	189·7 222·4	185·2 214·5	169·6 186·7	165·7 183·9	169·3 187·6	170-9 190-2	198-7 220-1	173·7 188·9	193-2 222-8	154·1 164·3	198-8 219-9	157·0 175·2	148·5 163·6	178.9	
1979 Jan 16	207·2 245·3	217·5 244·8	207·6 223·6	219·5 248·9	220·3 256·4	240·8 277·7	232·5 269·1	212·8 236·5	197·1 218·3	204·3 245·5	207·3 246·2	234·5 274·7	198·9 241·4	231·5 269·7	190·3 237·4	233·1 277·1	187·3 216·1	176-1	198·7 218·5	
1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12	277-3 310-6	266·7 296·1	225·8 287·6	274·7 297·5	286·7 306·2	308-2 323-4	299-6 316-4	264·2 296·1	232·0 255·4	280·3 314·6	279·3 311·5	348-9 387-0	277·7 321·8	296·6 392·1	285·0 350·0	355.7	231.0	197·1 207·5	268·4 299·5	
Feb 16 Mar 16	310·7 313·4	297·2 299·8	285·7 296·5	299·2 300·1	309·0 311·6	324·9 325·8	318·5 320·0	297.6 298.1	256·6 256·8	314·4 317·2	311.6 314.1	390-6 393-4	324-4 332-1	393·8 399·1	344-5 345-6	401·9 406·5	239·5 241·1	207·1 209·3	330·5 326·0	
Apr 20 May 18	319·7 322·0	302-6 305-6 304-1	308·9 322·8 311·5	301·1 301·9 302·3	313-0 314-2 314-8	327·5 329·5 330·6	321.6 323.3 324.2	298·5 299·0 298·7	257·1 256·6 256·8	324·5 326·6 328·2	320·2 322·0 323·4	412·5 417·0	338-8 342-3	404-4 414-9	364·9 364·2	410·2 416·2 426·1	242·8 243·4 243·9	209·6 210·2 210·2	330·0 341·1 343·9	
June 15 July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	322-9 323-0 323-1 322-9	299·5 295·5 295·9	281.0 249.5 244.3	303·0 304·7 306·1	315-2 316-7 318-9	331.9 335.5 337.6	325·1 327·9 330·0	298.6 298.9 299.1	258·0 259·2 260·7	329·4 330·7 330·3	324-6 325-9 325-9	423·2 425·9 428·6 428·8	341·3 344·1 345·7 348·8	419·2 419·5 419·9 420·0	365-8 366-8 368-1 359-0	436·0 441·2 445·4 445·5	243·5 242·4 244·1	209·6 209·2 210·0 212·4	346-7 348-2 349-3 348-2	-
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	324-5 326-1 325-5	296-5 298-8 300-1	244·1 243·1 248·2	306·7 309·3 309·9	321·2 324·5 324·6	338·0 338·6 339·4	331-1 332-9 333-4	299·1 305·3 306·5	260·7 261·0 261·2	332·2 333·7 332·5	327·6 329·2 328·4	430-4 435-4 438-5	352·0 351·7 348·8	425-8 424-8 426-5	360·4 360·9 348·8	449·0* 458·1	245·3 246·8	212·2 212·8	350·9 352·8	
1983 Jan 11 Feb 15 Mar 15	325-9 327-3 327-9	301-8 302-1 302-4	256·8 258·2 260·6	310·3 310·4 310·4	325.6 325.6 326.6	341.0 342.9 342.9	334-8 335-9 336-3	305·8 303·8 302·2	260-8 261-2 261-8	332-6 334-2 335-0	328·5 329·8 330·4	441-4 439-8 440-3	353·7 356·0	426-2 430-9 432-9	348-1 349-0 349-7	462·9 467·0 464·8 465-6	245·8 247·9	213-2 210-9 213-6	354-6 353-9 355-9	
Apr 12 May 17 June 14	332-5 333-9 334-7	304-6 305-6 308-8	270-8 270-8 281-5	311-0 312-2 314-0	327·7 328·6 329·1	343·8 345·3 346·6	337·3 338·5 339·5	302·3 303·2 306·8	262·3 263·7 264·9	340-3 341-7 341-9	334·8 336 2 336·7	443·4 441·8 437·8	363·9 366·7	440·3 443·2 444·0	363·5 363·4	465-6 465-5 462-6	249·7 250·8	213-8 214-5 214-2	356·5 363·6 367·4	10 CO
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	336-5 338-0 339-5	308·7 309·4 313·0	279·9 279·7 298·2	314·0 315·0 315·7	330·0 330·7 331·4	346-1 348-7 348-9	339·6 341·4 341·8	307·2 307·6 308·6	264·7 264·6 265·8	344-3 345-9 346-9	338·7 340·2 341·0	437.8 439.9 440.4	369-4 371-4	443·5 443·2	364·0 373·0 375·5	461-8 461-9 465-2	250·1 250·7	213·7 213·3 215·5	366-3 370-5 371-8	
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	340.7 341.9 342.8	314·5 316·1 318·5	304·4 311·0 321·1	316·7 317·5 318·7	333·7 335·5 335·1	348-6 349-1 351-7	342·5 343·6 345·0	309·2 310·1 311·5	267·3 267·6 268·3	347·9 349·0 349·4	342·1 343·1 343·7	440.5 443.9 444.2	373·4 372·7	443·5 444·0 448·6 450·0	380.5	466·0 466·7 468·8	251.6 252.0 252.3	215-8 216-7 218-0	373·1 373·0 372·3	101 0101
1984 Jan 10	342-6	319.8	321.3	319-8	335.5	353-1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348.9	343.5	445.8				469·0 469·3		217·1 210·4	371·7 370·8	3

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two-person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income. * The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*. * These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.

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Gen	eral i		ETAIL F		
Transport and vehicles		Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM	
136 139 135	65 65	- <u>54</u> 52	44 46	1971 Weights 1972	
135 149	65 63 71	53 54	46 51	1973 1974	
140	74	52 57	48 47	1975 1976	
139 140 143	71 70 69	54 56 59	45 51 51	1977 1978 1979	
151 152 154	74 75 72	62 66 65	41 42 38	1980 1981 1982	
159	75	63	39	1983 Jan 16, 1962 = 100	
123.9 132.1 147.2 155.9 165.0 194.3	132·2 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6 202·7	142.5 153.8 169.6 180.5 202.4 227.2	135.0 145.5 165.0 180.3 211.0 248.3	Annual 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	
122·2 125·4	130·2 136·4	140-2 147-6	130.5	Jan 14 1969	
141.2	151-2	160.8	139·4 153·1	Jan 20 1970 Jan 19 1971	
151·8 159·4	166-2 169-8	174-7 189-6	172·9 190·2	Jan 18 1972 Jan 16 1973	
175.0	182-2	212.8	229.5	Jan 15 1974 Jan 15, 1974 = 100	
111.0 143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5 366.3	111.2 138.6 161.3 206.7 236.4 276.9 300.7 325.8 345.6	106.8 135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 213.9 262.7 300.8 331.6 342.9	108.2 132.4 157.3 185.7 207.8 239.9 290.0 318.0 341.7 364.0	Annual 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	
130·3 157·0	125·2 152·3	115-8 154-0	118·7 146·2	Jan 14 1975	
178-9 198-7	176-2 198-6	166-8 186-6	172-3	Jan 13 1976 Jan 18 1977	
218·5 268·4	216.4	202.0	199·5 218·7	Jan 17 1978 Jan 16 1979	
299.5	258·8 293·4	246·9 289·2	267·8 307·5	Jan 15 1980 Jan 13 1981	
330·5 326·0	312·5 314·4	325·6 327·3	329·7 331·9	Jan 12 1982 Feb 16	
330∙0 341∙1	317·8 322·1	328-0 331-4	334·2 336·4	Mar 16	
343·9 346·7	323·8 326·0	330·2 330·5	339·1 340·3	Apr 20 May 18 June 15	
348·2 349·3 348·2	327·7 327·6 330·8	332·1 333·3 334·7	342·6 344·5 347·0	July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	
350·9 352·8 354·6	333.7 335.9 336.8	335-0 335-2 335-9	349·8 351·6 352·8	Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	
353·9 355·9 356·5	337-4 338-5 339-5	337.6 337.3 337.8	353·7 355·3 356·5	Jan 11 1983 Feb 15 Mar 15	
363-6 367-4 366-3	342.0 345.1 345.7	341·1 342·0 342·7	358·9 361·4 363·5	Apr 12 May 17 June 14	
870-5 871-8 873-1	347.1 347.5 348.6	343.6 344.2 344.7	364·1 366·1 368·9	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	
72.3 71.7	349·7 352·3 353·4	345·1 349·1 350·0	370-8 373-4 375-7	Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	

350.6

378.5

353.3

FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$59

Jan 10 1984

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- alised industries
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13 12 5	20 18 25 23 7 11 13 9 11 2	2 18 26 17 9 5 21 15 16 10	0 24 31 19 15 4 17 10 32 9	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20 23 -1	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28 13 13 16	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7 4 3	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5 0 2	10 30 20 14 11 10 23 12 10 7	7 25 22 16 13 9 20 13 7 8	12 16 33 8 12 8 22 17 13 4	21 19 23 18 16 10 22 15 7 7 7	5 20 44 15 11 7 17 27 11 15
1983 Jan 11 Feb 15 Mar 15	5 5 5	2	10 8	9 9	1 1	14 14	3 3	2 2	9 8	8 7	3 3	7 7	13 12
Apr 12 May 17 June 14	4 4 4	1 0 2	7 7 8	9 7 6	0 0 -1	12 9 6	3 3 3	2 2 2	7 7 6	6 7 6	3 4 4	7 7 7	7 6 3
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	4 5 5	3 5 6	7 7 7	6 6 6	2 2 5	5 4 5	3 3 3	2 3 2	6 6 7	6 6 5	3 3 3	6 6 6	3 3 3
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	5 5 5	6 6 6	6 6 7	4 6 6	5 5 9	4 2 1	3 2 2	2 2 2	6 6 5	5 5 5	3 4 4	6 6 7	2 2 1
1984 Jan 10	5	6	6	6	10	1	3	-0	5	5	4	7	1

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	Two-per	son pensior	ner househo	olds	General index of retail prices						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	JAN 208-0	16, 1962 = 100 218·1
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982	101.1 121.3 152.3 179.0 197.5 214.9 250.7 283.2 314.2 331.1	105-2 134-3 158-3 186-9 202-5 220-6 262-1 292-1 322-4 334-3	108-6 139-2 161-4 191-1 205-1 231-9 268-9 297-2 323-0 337-0	114-2 145-0 171-3 194-2 207-1 239-8 275-0 304-5 327-4 342-3	101.1 121.0 151.5 178.9 195.8 213.4 248.9 280.3 311.8 327.5	105.8 134.0 157.3 186.3 200.9 219.3 260.5 290.3 319.4 331.5	108.7 139.1 160.5 189.4 203.6 233.1 266.4 295.6 319.8 334.4	114.1 144.4 170.2 192.3 205.9 238.5 271.8 303.0 324.1 339.7	101-5 123-5 151-4 176-8 194-6 211-3 249-6 279-3 305-9 323-2	107.5 134.5 156.6 184.2 199.3 217.7 261.6 289.8 314.7 328.7	JAN 110-7 140-7 160-4 187-6 202-4 233-1 267-1 295-0 316-3 332-0	$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{15, 1974} = 100\\ 116.1\\ 145.7\\ 168.0\\ 190.8\\ 205.3\\ 239.8\\ 271.8\\ 300.5\\ 320.2\\ 335.4 \end{array}$

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENS	IONER HOL	ISEHOLDS	1.14	order			ALL OF THE OWNER	A CONTRACTOR	.14	N 15, 1974 = 100
1975	135-0	129.5	135-8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1975	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
1983	336.2	300.7	336.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
INDEX FOR TWO-P	ERSON PENS	IONER HOU	ISEHOLDS								
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
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440-6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358-2
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PR	ICES									
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
1983	329.8	318.5	373-2	450.0	469.0	253.0	217.1	371.7	353.4	350.0	375.7

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.

6.8

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages	80.5	86.9	92.2	88.7	90.3	91	89.5	94.4	88.2	82.7	85.5	89.4	90.7	90	85.5	91	93.7	Indic 91.6	es 1975 = 100 89·8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 116·5 135·0 146·2 165·8	100-0 113-5 127-5 137-6 150-1	100·0 107·3 113·2 117·3 121·6	100·0 109·2 116·9 122·1 127·6	100·0 107·5 116·1 126·5 138·1	100 109 121 133 146	100·0 109·6 119·9 130·8 144·8	100.0 104.5 108.4 111.3 115.9	100·0 113·3 127·1 143·0 170·2	100·0 118·0 134·1 144·3 163·5	100·0 116·8 138·3 155·1 178·0	100·0 109·3 118·1 122·6 127·0	100-0 108-8 115-8 120-5 125-6	100 109 119 129 135	100·0 117·7 146·5 175·4 203·0	100 110 123 135 145	100·0 101·7 103·0 104·1 107·9	100.0 105.8 112.6 121.2 134.9	100-0 108-7 118-3 127-7 140-2
1980 1981 1982 1983	195.6 218.9 237.7 248.6	165-4 181-4 201-6	129·3 138·1 145·7	136·1 146·5 159·2	152·1 171·0 189·5	164 183 202	164·5 186·5 208·5	122·3 129·5 136·4	212·5 264·6 320·0	193·2 232·7 272·5 301·1	215.7 257.8 300.5	137·2 143·9 147·8	133·8 142·8 151·3	150 170 189	234·5 268·8 307·4	165 185 201	112·2 119·5 126·2	153-1 169-0 179-3	158-2 174-8 188-4
Quarterly averages 1982 Q3 Q4	239-6 241-4	204·7 210·6	146-5 147-2	161-3 164-4	192·1 195·3	204 209	210·2 214·2	137∙4 138∙3	323·1 341·4	278·0 282·4	305·0 319·4	148·1 149·4	152·4 153·4	192 196	312·7 319·9	201 206	127·9 128·9	181.6 182.0	190·4 192·5
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	242.6 247.6 250.7 253.6	215·3 219·9 223·7	149·0 149·3 151·0	167·2 169·4 173·6	196-4 199-2 202-4	211 214 217	219·8 225·9 230·8	138·9 139·8 141·2	359·9 384·6 387·7	289·5 297·4 305·8 311·5	330·2 339·8 347·6	149·0 150·7 150·2	153·5 154·5 156·1	200 204 207	331-8 340-1 347-2	213 216 220	128·9 129·7 130·2	181·9 184·2 186·4	194-1 197-3 199-8
Monthly 1983 Aug Sep	250·7 251·9	223.7	151-2 151-5	173·7 174·9	202·7 202·7	216 219	230·6 232·4	141·2 141·5	382·5 397·0	305·8	346·6 351·2	149·4 151·3	156·0 156·7	206 208	347·7 350·7	220 222	130·2 130·4	186·3 187·2	199·6 201·0
Oct Nov Dec	252.7 253.6 254.3		152·3 152·5	174.9 175.8	203.9 203.9	220 222	234·2 235·2	141.5 141.8	404·8 	311.5	356·5 360·0	152·7 151·7	157·3 157·8	209 209	355-4 359-0	223 225	130·6 131·5	187·7 188·0	202-2 202-8
1984 Jan	254·2					S	7	J											
Increases on a	year ear	lier																	Per cent
Annual averages 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 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·5 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·5 8·0 9·0 9·1	9.6 9.0 11.1 10.0 9.6	11.8 9.6 9.4 9.1 10.8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20.9 18.0 13.6 7.6 13.3	17·0 16·8 18·4 12·1 14·8	11.8 9.3 8.1 3.8 3.6	10·2 8·8 6·4 4·1 4·2	11.7 9.1 9.1 8.1 4.8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6.7 1.7 1.3 1.1 3.6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11.3 8.7 8.9 8.0 9.8
1980 1981 1982 1983	18·0 11·9 8·6 0·0	10·2 9·7 11·1	6·4 6·8 5·5	6.6 7.6 8.7	10·1 12·5 10·8	12·3 11·7 10·1	13.6 13.4 11.8	5·5 5·9 5·3	24.9 24.5 20.9	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5	21.2 19.5 16.6	8·0 4·9 2·7	6.5 6.7 6.0	10·9 13·6 11·2	15.5 14.6 14.4	13·7 12·1 8·6	4.0 6.5 5.6	13·5 10·4 6·1	12-9 10-5 7-8
Quarterly averages 1982 Q3 Q4	8·0 6·2	12·3 10·9	5·2 4·7	9·1 8·9	10-6 9-7	9·6 9·9	10-9 9-5	5·3 4·7	21.7 19.7	17·0 12·3	16·7 16·9	2.6 2.3	5·8 4·6	10·9 11·5	14·6 13·7	7.5 8.9	5·6 5·7	5·8 4·5	7·4 6·5
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4∙9 3∙8 4∙6 5∙0 R	11.4 11.2 9.3	3.9 2.7 3.1	8.7 7.6 7.6	7.6 5.9 5.4	8·4 7·5 6·1	9·3 8·9 9·8	3.7 2.9 2.8	21.0 20.9 20.0	12·5 9·3 10·0 10·3	16·1 16·0 14·0	2·1 2·2 1·4	3·3 2·4 2·4	9·7 9·0 7·8	13·2 11·9 11·0	8·8 8·7 9·3	4·9 3·5 1·8	3.6 3.3 2.6	5-6 5-4 5-0
Monthly 1983 Aug Sep	4·6 5·1	9·3	3.2 3.3	7·9 7·3	5-5 5-0	6·0 6·0	9·7 10·1	3·0 2·9	20·0 21·3	10.0	13·6 13·3	1·2 0·7	2·6 2·3	7·6 7·8	11.0 11.8	9·3 9·5	1·8 1·4	2.6 2.9	4·9 5·1
Oct Nov Dec	5.0 4.8 5.3		3.6 3.7	6·5 6·9	4.9 4.2	5·3 5·5	10·4 9·8	2.6 2.6	20.8	10·3	13·1 12·7	1.4 1.8	2.5 2.8	7·5 7·0	12·1 12·9	8.8 8.6	1.4 1.8	2.9 3.2	5·2 5·3
1984 Jan	5.1																		

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.

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person 7.1

	Average weekly	expenditure p	er household	A PARTY AND A PARTY		Average weekly expenditure per person							
UNITED KINGDOM	At current prices		The second second	At constant	prices	At current pri	ices		At constant	prices			
	Actual	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Seasonally adjusted			Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted				
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	2	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier			
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	71-84 80-26 94-17 110-60 125-41	16·4 11·7 17·3 17·4 13·4		97-3 100-4 104-3 104-9 105-5	0·4 3·2 3·8 0·6 0·6	26.00 29.54 34.85 40.81 45.96	15-8 13-6 18-0 17-1 12-6		99·1 104·0 108·6 108·8 108·7	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ 5.0 \\ 4.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.0 \end{array} $			
1982 *	133.92 [134.03]	6.9		103-5	-1.9	49.69 [49.73]	8-2		108.0	-0.7			
Quarterly averages 1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	119-39 125-13 125-70 131-53 125-04 135-43 137-56	15.9 16.3 10.4 11.4 4.7 8.2 9.4	123·2 125·6 124·6 128·6 128·7 135·7 135·7	108.8 106.4 103.3 103.5 101.8 105.4 105.4	2.32.7-1.9-0.8-6.4-1.01.3	43·35 45·40 46·55 48·61 46·06 48·78 50·95	13.3 15.1 10.9 12.2 6.2 7.4 9.5	44.8 45.8 46.3 47.1 47.5 49.2 50.6	111:3 109:1 107:9 106:7 105:7 107:4 109:1	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ 1.8 \\ -1.6 \\ -0.3 \\ -5.0 \\ -1.5 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$			
Q4* 1983 Q1*	138-11 [138-58] 132-61 [133-71]	5·4 6·9	135·3 [135·8 136·3 [137·4	3] 102·1 4] 102·1	-1·4 0·3	53·28 53·46 49·30 49·70	10·0 7·9	51-8[51-9] 50-8[51-2]	109·8 107·0	3.0 1.2			

Irce: Family Expenditure Survey *

See note to table 7-2
* For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see Employment Gazette for Dec 83 (pp. 517-523).

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING **Composition of expenditure**

UNITED	All	Commodity or	service		A she have	(Constant)	and the states	and the second	and the second	and the second	NUMBER OF	
KINGDOM	items	Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous**
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979	71-84 80-26 94-17	10·31 11·87 13·72	4·38 4·76 5·25	17·74 19·31 21·83	3.51 3.92 4.56	2.60 2.72 2.85	5·78 6·78 7·79	4·99 5·66 7·05	5·33 5·99 7·28	9·71 10·90 13·13	6·93 7·66 9·74	0.56 0.69 0.97
1980 1981	110-60 125-41	16·56 19·76	6·15 7·46	25·15 27·20	5·34 6·06	3·32 3·74	8·99 9·23	7·70 9·40	8·75 9·45	16∙15 18∙70	11.96 13.84	0·53 0·58
1982*	133.92 [134.03	22.29 [22.41]	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
1962 Quarterly averages 1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q4 1982 Q1 Q3 Q2 Q3 Q3	119-39 125-13 125-70 131-53 125-04 135-43 137-56	18-29 20-02 20-27 20-46 20-45 22-30 22-30 23-83	8.02 8.13 6.49 7.19 8.92 9.41 7.39	26.39 27.06 26.77 28.60 27.41 29.03 28.12	5·38 5·79 6·10 6·96 5·29 6·08 6·27	3.32 3.66 3.87 4.11 3.78 3.67 3.96	8.05 8.89 9.02 11.01 7.98 9.51 9.21	8.53 8.60 8.78 11.72 9.00 8.08 9.94	8.66 8.69 8.79 11.74 8.78 9.33 10.08	17.86 19.51 20.81 16.54 18.72 20.30 21.19	14.33 14.20 14.33 12.49 14.26 17.31 17.04	0-55 0-61 0-47 0-70 0-45 0-41 0-53
Q4* 1983 Q1*	138·11 [138·58 132·61 [133·71	22.63 [23.10] 22.13 [23.23]	7.66 9.72	28·24 28·26	6·90 6·08	3-99 4-15	12·11 8·05	11·56 9·87	12·05 9·44	19·29 19·42	12·95 14·97	0.74 0.53
Standard error†: per cent 1983 Q1	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	3.6	3.4	4.0	6.9	3.1	3.5	4.8	9.9
Percentage increase i expenditure on a year earlier 1980 1981 1982	n 17·4 13·4 6·9	20-7 19-3 13-4	17·1 21·3 11·8	15·2 8·2 3·6	17·1 13·4 1·3	16∙5 12∙7 3∙0	15·4 2·7 5·0	9·2 22·0 2·7	20·2 8·0 6·5	23·0 15·8 5·8	22·8 15·7 11·1	 9∙4 −18∙6
1982 Q4 1983 Q1	5-4 6-9	12·9 13·6	6·6 9·0	-1·3 3·1	-0·9 14·8	-2·9 10·0	10·0 0·8	-1.5 9.7	2·5 7·4	16·5 3·7	3.6 4.9	5·2 16·1
Percentage of total expenditure 1980 1981 1982	100 100 100	15-0 15-8 16-7	5·6 5·9 6·2	22.7 21.7 21.0	4-8 4-8 4-6	3·0 3·0 2·9	8·1 7·4 7·2	7·0 7·5 7·2	7·9 7·5 7·5	14·6 14·9 14·8	10·8 11·0 11·5	0.5 0.5 0.4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey. * Under the Housing Benefits Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households in receipt of supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded income and recorded expenditure. To avoid the discontinuity arising from the changed administrative arrangements, the figures in brackets attempt to show the underlying level of housing expenditure, covering the same transactions whether or not expressed as cash expenditure. The bracketed figures have been used to derive the related indices, changes from a year earlier, standard errors and compositions shown in this table and in table 7.1 * A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see *Employment Gazette*, Nov 81, p. 469 or Annex A of the

1982 FES Report). † For notes on standard errors see Employment Gazette, Mar 83, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1982 FES Report

DEFINITIONS

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

ASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

mum entitlements of manual workers under national collecagreements and statutory wages orders. Minimum entitlets in this context means basic wage rates, standard rates, mum guarantees or minimum earnings levels, as appropriate, ether with any general supplement payable under the agreeor order.

ARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE al in civil employment plus HM forces.

MPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

ns in the paid employment of employers (excluding home orkers and private domestic servants).

ULL-TIME WORKERS

ple normally working for more than 30 hours a week except ere otherwise stated.

CENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

f per week per household

Il UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, ncluding those on release leave.

IOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

NDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

ders II-XXI: Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarng, construction, gas, electricity and water.

DUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

orkers involved and working days lost relate to persons both ly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes ed. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing xample to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. ere are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of ages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any recording would particularly bear on those industries most ed by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of

ANUAL WORKERS

oyees other than those in administrative, professional, nical and clerical occupations

pages much more than the number of working days lost.

NUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1968 Orders III-XIX. SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.	WORKIN Employed
ventions following standard symbols are used: not available	R rev e est
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)	MLH M n.e.s. no
provisional break in series	SIC UI 19

igures 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. I 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 ad to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

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 threequarters of total income is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

1980

Measures the increase in gross taxable income needed to compensate taxpayers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employers' National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

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.

G POPULATION

labour force plus the unemployed.

vised

timated

inimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

elsewhere specified

K Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 80 edition

EC European Community

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (Q)	Feb 84:	1-1
Labour force estimates. and projection		Feb 84:	56
Employees in employment Industry: GB	-	5-5.04	1.4
All industries: by MLH : time series, by order group	Q M	Feb 84: Feb 84:	1.2
Manufacturing: by MLH	М	Feb 84:	1.3
Administrative, technical and	A	Nov 83:	1.10
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	â	Jan 84:	1.7
Occupations in engineering Region: GB		Oct 82:	421
Sector: numbers and indices.		Oct 83: Feb 83:	1.5 55
Self employed, 1981: by region : by industry		June 83:	257
Census of Employment: Sep 1981 GB and regions by industry		Sec. 10	the southers
on SIC 1980 (provisional) GB and regions by industry		Feb 83:	61
on SIC 1980 (final) UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees by industry:	M (Q)	Feb 84: Dec 83:	1.9 Supp 2
Manufacturing industries	A	June 83:	1.14
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	А	July 83:	1.15
Registered disabled in the public sector Exemption orders from restrictions to		Apr 83:	149
hours worked: women and young persons		July 83:	315
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	QA	Feb 84: Jan 84:	1.6 18
Work permits issued		Mar 82:	108
Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment Summary: UK	М	Feb 84:	2.1
GB	M M (Q)	Feb 84:	2·2 2·5
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	М	Feb 84:	2.1
Broad category: GB Detailed category: GB, UK	M Q	Feb 84 Dec 83:	2·2 2·6
Region: summary Age time series UK	Q M (Q)	Dec 83: Feb 84:	2.6 2.7
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	Q M (Q)	Dec 83: Feb 84:	2·15 2·8
Region and area		Fab 04	
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local	M	Feb 84:	2.3
areas Occupation	M D	Feb 84: Nov 82:	2·4 2·12
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 83:	2.6
Industry Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2.10
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2.9
Occupation: Broad category: time series			
Flows:	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2.11
GB, time series	М	Feb 84:	2·19 65
Age		Feb 84: Feb 84:	65
Students: by region Minority group workers: by region	M D	Feb 84: Sep 82:	2·13 2·17
Disabled workers: GB International comparisons	M M	Feb 84: Feb 84:	79 2·18
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region Vacancies (remaining unfilled) Region	M	Feb 84:	2.14
Time series: seasonally adjusted	м	Feb 84:	3.1
: unadjusted Industry: UK	Q	Feb 84: Dec 83:	3·2 3·3
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Feb 84:	3.4
Region summary Flows: GB. time series	Q M	Feb 84: Feb 84:	3.6 3.5
Skill shortage indicators		Jan 81:	34
Redundancies Confirmed			
GB latest month Regions	M M	Feb 84: Feb 84:	2·20 2·20
Industries Advance notifications	Q (M)	June 83: Jan 84:	
	(III)	Juli 04.	

Redundancies (cont.)	quency	issue
Payments CR latest quarter	Q	Jan 84
GB latest quarter Industry	3	June 83
Earnings and hours		
Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index		
Main industrial sectors Industry	M	Feb 84: Feb 84:
Underlying trend (see topics)		Feb 84:
New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	A	Oct 83:
Time series Average weekly and hourly earnings	М	Feb 84:
and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other		
industries	M (A)	Feb 84:
Summary (Oct) Detailed results	A	Feb 84:
Manufacturing Indices of hours	M (A)	Feb 84:
International comparisons of wages per head	М	Feb 84:
Aerospace Agriculture	A A	Aug 83: Apr 83
Coal mining	A M (A)	Feb 83: Feb 84
Average earnings: non-manual employees Basic wage rates, (manual workers)		
wage rates and hours (index) Normal weekly hours	D A	Feb 84: April 83:
Holiday entitlements	А	April 83:
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing		Feb 84:
Latest figures: industry Region: summary	M	Feb 84:
Hours of work: manufacturing	М	Feb 84
Output per head		
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Feb 84:
Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	М	Feb 84:
Quarterly and annual indices	М	Feb 84:
Labour costs	Triennial	May 83:
Survey results 1981 Per unit of output	M	Feb 84:
Retail prices		
General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices	м	Feb 84:
percentage changes Recent movements and the index	Μ	Feb 84:
excluding seasonal foods	M	Feb 84:
Main components: time series and weights	М	Feb 84:
Changes on a year earlier: time series	М	Feb 84:
Annual summary Revision of weights	A A	Mar 83: Mar 83:
Pensioner household Indices		Feb 84:
All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (Q) M (A)	Feb 84:
Revision of weights Food prices	A M	May 83: Feb 84:
London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	June 82: Feb 84:
the spectrum constraints and the		
Household spending All expenditure: per household	Q	Feb 84:
: per person Composition of expenditure	Q	Feb 84:
: quarterly summary : in detail	Q Q (A)	Feb 84: Dec 83:
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 83:
Industrial disputes:stoppages of w	ork	
Summary: latest figures : time series	M	Feb 84: Feb 84:
Latest year and annual series	А	July 83:
Monthly	M	Ech 04
Broad sector: time series Annual	М	Feb 84:
Detailed Prominent stoppages	A A	July 83: July 83:
Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	м	Feb 84:
Latest year for main industries	А	July 83:
Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in	A	July 83:
recent years by industry International comparisons	A A	July 83: Mar 83:
A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. D Disc	antinuad	

Fre-

Redundancies (cont.)

Latest

Notes: Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different).

A Annual, Q Quarterly, M Monthly, D Discontinued

FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

SPECIAL FEATURE

Regional and age variations in unemployment flow

Following the introduction of the computerised count of unemployed claimants, this article is a further one in a series providing information about flows into and out of unemployment and about duration of unemployment.

This article provides the latest information on the flows into and out of unemployment, and about the duration of unemployment, which has become available following the introduction of the computerised count of unemployed claimants*. Previous articles were published n the August and November 1983 editions of Employent Gazette, pp 351-358 and pp 470-474 respectively. The latest results reflect the slackening in the inflow of laimants to unemployment benefits and an increase in he outflow. This is associated with the flattening of the nderlying trend in unemployment.

Among the various analyses, an additional one for the year up to October 1983 to those published before shows that the longer a person is unemployed, the less is his or her likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed. However for hose women and older men unemployed for 12 to 15 months, there is an increased outflow from the unemployment count of claimants who have exhausted their entitlement to unemployment benefit and are not entitled or have not claimed supplementary allowance.

Results

he changes in the relative size of the inflow and outflow the summer of 1983 compared with summer 1982, noted the previous article have been maintained over the ree months, September to December 1983 (see table 19 of Labour Market data). Table 5 gives a comparison ith autumn 1982.

For males there has been a 4 per cent decrease in the flow and an 81/2 per cent increase in the outflow; for males, the inflow and outflow have increased by 4¹/₂ and per cent respectively; and for school leavers there has een a 20 per cent decrease in the inflow and 21/2 per cent crease in the outflow.

Differences between two periods in the size of both the low and outflow cause changes in the rate of increase of e unemployment count. Thus the changes in the flow ures in table 5 are reflected in the difference in the level the Great Britain seasonally adjusted series between ptember and December. This has changed, for males, om an increase of approximately 20,000 per month in 982 to a fall of approximately 6,000 in 1983. For females in increase of approximately 6,000 per month in 1982 has en slightly reduced to 5,000 per month in 1983.

The following results for the regions, local areas and articular age groups make use of the latest data up to October 1983.

Regions and local areas

in earlier periods, the regional pattern shows that gher unemployment rates are associated with higher

inflow rates and lower likelihoods of ceasing to be unemployed. Claimants in the West Midlands continued on average to have longer spells of unemployment. Chart 1 shows the likelihood of becoming unemployed (for four percentage ranges) in individual Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) during summer 1983 (April to October). As in the preceding winter months, the areas where the likelihood of becoming unemployed is relatively high are concentrated in holiday resorts and other areas on the coast (for example Clacton-on-Sea, Southport, parts of the coastal areas of Devon, Cornwall, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire, north and west Wales and north east and west Scotland). A separate examination of the quarterly flow figures for the holiday resorts shows that these high likelihoods are most noticeable in the July to October quarter, but also that they are relatively high in October to January. Other areas where the likelihood of becoming unemployed is relatively high include the Milton Keynes, Oakengates, Mexborough, Goole, Consett, South Tyne, Bathgate, Dumbarton, Lanark and North Lanarkshire TTWAS. Areas where the likelihood of becoming unemployed were low were mainly in the TTWAS surrounding London and parts of East Anglia and South West regions.

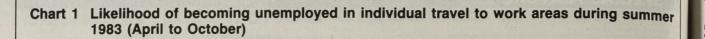
Age

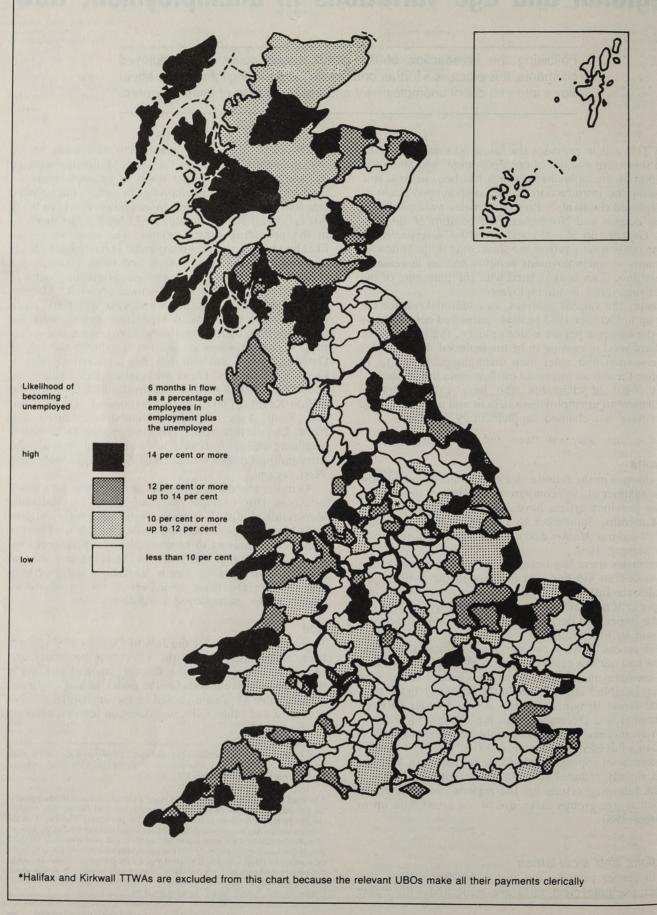
The main difference for the July to October 1983 quarter from earlier periods on the effects of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed is the very marked increase in the respective likelihoods for the under 18 and 18-19 age groups (table 4). This is caused by the substantial number of school and other full time education leavers, claiming

As in the preceding 6 months, certain areas with heavy industries (for example most of the West Midlands, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, Strathclyde Metropolitan Areas) are among the TTWAs where the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is relatively low, see chart 2⁺. Again the TTWAs to the south and west of London and parts of North Yorkshire and Northern Scotland are the main areas where the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is relatively high.

* See Compilation of the unemployment statistics'. Employment Gazette, September 1982, pp 389-393 and Changed basis of the unemployment statistics, Employment Gazette, December 1982, pp S20.

† In chart 2 it has only been possible to make a partial allowance for the effects of the provisions for certain older men announced in the 1983 Budget. The numbers affected by these provisions in individual TTWAs are not readily available. A partial estimate comprising the reduction between April and October 1983 in the number of males unemployed for over a year and aged 60 and over was used. In Great Britain the latter reduction of 94,000 comprises approximately 60 per cent of the estimated total effect, 160,000. If no allowance for the Budget provisions are made, the relative rankings of TTWAS would be altered only slightly. A similar chart, showing this is available from Department of Employment (Stats B2), Room 434, Caxton House. Tothill Street. London swith 9NF





Duration of completed spell of unemployment in weeks	South East	Greater London (included in SE)	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands
Male Inflow	227.4	103-9	25.3	60.8	76.5
Outflow					
One or less	14.1	5.3	1.7	4.3	3.8
Over 1 and up to 2	15·4 26·2	6.5	1.8	3.7	4.9
Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6	18.6	10·9 7·9	2.9 2.0	7.0 4.7	8.0
Over 6 and up to 8	13.2	6.1	1.4	3.2	5·4 3·6
Over 8 and up to 13	24.7	11.2	2.5	6.2	7.0
Over 13 and up to 26	33.5	15.7	3.4	7.8	11.5
Over 26 and up to 39	19.5	9.2	2.4	4.6	7.1
Over 39 and up to 52	14.7	6.8	1.8	3.6	5.9
Over 52 and up to 65	11-4	5.5	1.3	3.0	5.5
Over 65 and up to 78	5.3	2.7	0.6	1.2	2.6
Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156	6·6 4·6	3.4 2.4	0.8	1.6	3.8
Over 156	1.6	0.9	0·4 0·2	1·1 0·5	3.0 1.4
Duration not available	12.0	5.6	1.6	4.2	6.7
All	221.5	100.1	24.7	56.5	80.2
Female	Pri Bast	2 11	and and	A provident	Jan Vient
Inflow	135.7	61.6	15.0	38.7	47.6
Outflow				N.	
One or less Over 1 and up to 2	7·9 9·7	3.1 4.1	0.9	2.5	2.3
Over 2 and up to 4	17.3	7.5	1.0	2·4 4·5	3·4 5·5
Over 4 and up to 6	12.2	5.4	1.2	4·5 3·0	5·5 3·7
Over 6 and up to 8	8.1	3.7	0.7	2.0	2.1
Over 8 and up to 13	14.3	6.7	1.4	3.5	4.3
Over 13 and up to 26	16.6	8.0	1.8	4.1	5.9
Over 26 and up to 39	9.3	4.4	1.1	2.3	3.5
Over 39 and up to 52	7.0	3.3	0-9	1.9	3.1
Over 52 and up to 65	6.1	2.8	0.7	2.0	3.6
Over 65 and up to 78	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.1
Over 78 and up to 104	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.3
Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156	1·1 0·4	0.6 0.2	0.1	0·3 0·1	0.8 0.4
Duration not available	3.8	1.5	0.6		
				1.6	1.8
All	117.8	53.6	12.7	31.2	42.7

The outflow figures reflect the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men who no longer have to sign on at an Unemployment Benefit Office. Between July d October the numbers affected in Great Britain were 9,000 and by region were: South East 1,800, (of which Greater London 700), East Anglia 300, South West 600, West Midlands 1,800, at Midlands 900, Yorkshire and Humberside 800, North West 1,100, North 800, Wales 400, and Scotland 600.

Table 2 Unemployment flows and completed durations by age: Jul

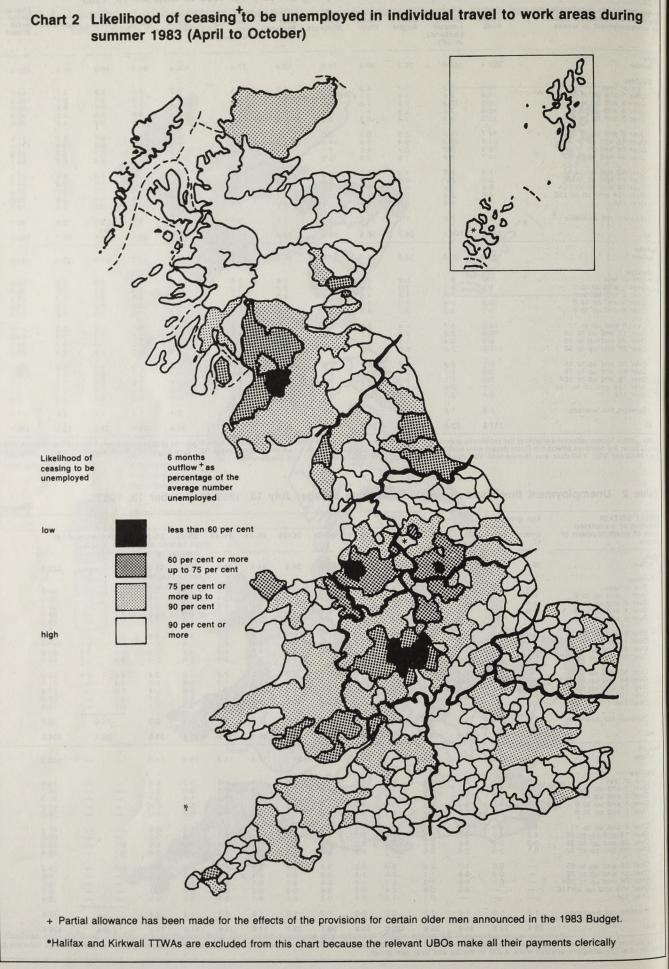
GREAT BRITAIN Duration of completed	Age gr	oups	C. M	N. A.S.	in inthe	and the	and the	1000	1111	1 States	AND AND	and the second second		1000 C	10 2 k	Thou
spell of unemployment in weeks	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55–59	60-64	65 and over*	All*	<u></u>
lale Inflow	78.4	65.9	68·2	41.1	162-3	-90.5	66.8	<u> </u>	44.6	38.1	36.0	41.3	32.7			-
Outflow								-		001	50.0	41.3	32.1	in T erry of	822.4	
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8	7.5 8.8 12.6 4.9 0.9	3.8 4.7 7.8 5.1 2.9	3·4 4·3 9·6 5·8 2·2	2·3 2·6 4·8 3·6 2·6	9.5 11.1 20.1 15.9 12.1	5.6 5.7 9.2 7.0 5.6	4·1 4·1 6·4 5·0 3·9	3.6 3.6 5.5 4.1 3.2	2·8 2·8 4·3 3·3 2·6	2·2 2·4 3·6 2·7 2·1	1.8 1.9 2.9 2.3 1.9	1.5 1.6 2.4 2.0 1.6	1.4 1.6 2.7 2.1 1.5		49.6 55.3 92.2 63.8 43.0	
Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	1.6 5.5 0.6 0.1	5·1 8·0 3·4 2·3	4·2 7·0 4·8 3·7	5·3 7·2 4·6 4·5	24·2 26·3 15·6 12·6	10·3 14·8 9·1 7·1	7·3 10·9 6·8 5·2	6·1 9·2 5·7 4·3	4.6 7.1 4.5 3.3	3·9 6·1 4·0 2·9	3·4 5·4 3·4 2·6	2·9 5·1 3·3 2·8	2.6 4.5 3.3 3.4	0·1 0·1 0·2	81.5 117.1 69.2 54.7	
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156	HIII	1.0 0.3 0.1 —	2:4 1:3 1:2 0:3	3.8 1.8 2.2 1.3 0.2	9·8 5·3 7·4 6·7 3·0	4·8 3·0 4·6 3·9 2·0	3.5 2.1 3.2 2.9 1.5	2.9 1.8 2.6 2.3 1.1	2·2 1·3 1·9 1·6 1·0	2.0 1.2 1.7 1.4 0.9	1.8 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.3	2·4 0·9 0·8 0·4 0·1	8·2 1·4 1·0 0·5 0·2	0·1 	44.8 21.1 27.5 22.0	
Duration not available	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	3.0	4.4	4.7	2.5	2.8	0.5					10.3	
All	44-3	45.7	51.6	48.1	182-5	96-9	71.7	58.5			3.8	5.7	21		53.7	
emale					102.5	30.3	71.7	20.2	46.1	37.5	33.4	33.5	56	·1	805.9	
Inflow	61.2	55.3	65.7	32.9	111.6	55.9	30.5	23.1	17.4	15.0						
Outflow					12.00	000	00 0	20.1	17.4	15.2	13.4	11.0	—	-	493.2	
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 8	5·3 6·5 9·8 3·9 0·6	3.5 4.5 7.5 4.5 2.2	3·3 4·7 9·8 5·2 1·9	1.8 2.3 4.4 3.3 2.4	6.1 7.8 14.7 11.8 9.2	2.8 3.1 5.3 4.1 3.3	1.6 1.9 3.1 2.4 2.0	1.4 1.6 2.5 2.0 1.7	1.1 1.1 1.7 1.4 1.2	0.8 0.9 1.4 1.1 0.9	0.7 0.7 1.1 0.9 0.6	0.5 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.4		=	29.0 35.7 61.9 41.0	
Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	1.1 4.2 0.5 0.1	4.0 6.2 3.0 2.0	3·5 5·5 3·6 2·6	4.6 5.6 3.5 3.5	17.7 16.2 9.8 8.2	5.5 7.7 5.2 4.6	3·2 4·4 2·8 2·3	2.6 3.4 1.9 1.4	1.9 2.4 1.5 1.1	1.5 2.1 1.4 1.0	1·2 1·6 1·0 0·8	0.8 1.2 0.8 0.8		Ξ	26·5 47·6 60·5 35·0	
Over 52 and up to 65 Over 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104		0.9 0.3 0.1	1.7 0.8 0.9	2.9 1.1 1.3	8·9 2·6 3·1	6·2 1·4 1·4	3·1 0·8 0·8	1.7 0.5 0.5	1.2 0.4	1.0 0.4	0·7 0·3	0.9 0.3	0.1	_	28·4 29·3 9·0	
Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156	_	=	0.3	0.8 0.1	2·4 1·2	0.7	0.4	0.3 0.1	0.5 0.2 0.1	0.5 0.3 0.2	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	_	_	9·5 5·7	
Duration not available	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.1	3.4			2.4	
All	33.4	39.5	44.8	38.6	122.0	53.8	30.7	22.7	17.0	13.9	11.0	11.3	tones not	le istra	17.6	

the numbers affected were 9,000 in the 60 and over age group. nger have to sign on at an Unemployment Benefit Office. Between July

Table 1 Unemployment flows and completed durations by region: July 15, 1983 to October 13, 1983*

1 set and the	and the second	an with the				Thousand
East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
52.9	77.4	106.4	60.7	46.9	88.0	822.4
2·9 4·2 5·9 4·1 2·8	4·3 5·9 9·3 6·2 3·8	6·3 6·4 11·3 7·8 5·3	4·3 4·2 7·1 4·5 2·8	2·8 3·1 5·1 3·4 2·1	5·1 5·7 9·4 7·2 4·9	49.6 55.3 92.2 63.8 43.0
5·2 7·7 4·9 3·6	7·2 11·0 6·4 5·2	10·4 15·3 8·9 7·3	5.4 8.0 4.5 3.6	4·2 6·2 3·7 3·4	8·7 12·6 7·2 5·7	81.5 117.1 69.2 54.7
3.0 1.3 1.7 1.4 0.7	4·3 2·0 2·6 2·2 1·1	6·1 3·1 3·9 3·5 1·8	3·4 1·5 2·1 1·8 1·0	2·4 1·3 1·7 1·4 0·8	4·4 2·3 2·7 2·6 1·3	44.8 21.1 27.5 22.0 10.3
3.9	5.4	7.3	3.8	3.0	5.8	53.7
53.4	76.8	104.6	58.0	44.6	85.7	805.9
31.6	45.6	64.5	33.0	28.5	53.1	493-2
1.8 2.7 4.1 2.5 1.7	2·5 3·8 6·1 3·6 2·1	4.0 4.5 8.0 5.1 3.2	2·4 2·4 4·2 2·6 1·3	1.8 2.1 3.6 2.2 1.4	3.0 3.7 6.8 4.9 3.8	29.0 35.7 61.9 41.0 26.5
3·1 4·1 2·3 1·9	4·2 5·5 3·2 2·7	6·2 8·1 4·7 3·8	2.7 3.8 2.2 1.9	2.6 3.3 1.9 1.6	5·3 7·3 4·4 3·8	47.6 60.5 35.0 28.4
2-0 0-6 0-6 0-3 0-1	3.0 0.9 1.0 0.5 0.2	4·2 1·4 1·4 0·9 0·4	2·3 0·7 0·8 0·5 0·2	1.6 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.2	3.9 1.1 1.1 0.7 0.3	29·3 9·0 9·5 5·7 2·4
1.2	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.0	2.2	17.6
29.0	41.3	58.4	29.1	24.6	52.4	439·1

ly	15,	1983	to	October	13.	1983*
----	-----	------	----	---------	-----	-------



Land Land	Likelihood of becc (per cent) Inflow expressed average number of ment plus the un Oct 1982 to Jan
	Jan 1983 to April April 1983 to July July 1983 to Oct
	Likelihood of ceas Outflow expressed average number

24.8 27.0 30.3 30.5 29.0 22·9 24·2 29·4 31·2 25·7 23.9 24.7 30.2 29.8 24.9 36·2 38·0 40·9 43·0 27·7 29.6 29.6 32.7 33.0 30.9 23.3 25.2 28.9 28.8 26.5 April 1983* July 1983* Oct 1983* he median duration of completed spells is based on computerised records only. The inclusion of spells where the duration is not available would alter the estimates by a maximum of ± weeks. ie unemployment rates and median durations of completed and uncompleted spells of unemployment for these dates reflect the effect of the provisions for certain older men announced he 1983 Budget—see footnote * to table 1. Allowances for these effects have been in the outflow data used to calculate the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed.

Table 4 Likelihood of becoming unemployed and of ceasing to be unemployed by age

Age group

Table 3 Likelihood of becoming unemployed and of ceasing to be

(in-

cluded in South East)

> 9.1 9·5 9·6 9·5

9.8

3.7 3.7 3.7 4.4

35·7 36·9 36·8 42·3

11.0 13.1 14.5

11.6

South East

9·2 9·7 9·6 9·2 9·5

4.0 3.9 3.8 4.8

36·8 40·2 40·8 47·2

10·1 12·5 14·0

10.4

23.3

Male and female

Jan 1983 April 1983* 1983 July 1983* Oct 1983*

Inemployment rates (per cent) Oct 1982

flow expressed as a percent of the average number of mployees in employment plus the unemployed Oct 1982 to Jan 1983

ikelihood of becoming nemployed (per cent)

Jan 1983 to April 1983 April 1983 to July 1983 July 1983 to Oct 1983 ikelihood of ceasing to be

Inemployed (per cent) Outflow expressed as a per-cent of the average number unemployed over the quarter Oct 1982 to Jan 1983 Jan 1983 to April 1983*

Median duration of unemployment (weeks) Completed spells (computerised records only)† Oct 1982 to Jan 1983 Jan 1983 to April 1983*

April 1983 to July 1983* July 1983 to Oct 1983*

April 1983 to July 1983* July 1983 to Oct 1983*

Uncompleted spells (all

records) Oct 1982

Jan 1983

Greater East

London Anglia West

 $10.3 \\ 11.3 \\ 11.2 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.4$

4.6

4·1 4·0 5·5

33.8 37.1 44.0 49.7

9.7 12.5 16.6 10.8

South

11.2 12.2 11.7 10.6 11.3

4.9

4·1 4·4 6·0

33·5 39·7 43·4 47·9

10·1 13·9 16·4 10·0

West

Mid-

15.616.316.215.415.5

24.0 27·1 27·7 34·6

13·9 17·4

20.7

15.4

lands

	Age gi	oup								
ale and female: Great Britain	Under 18	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45–54	55–59*	60 and over*	All*
nemployment rates‡ (per cent) Oct 1982 R Jan 1983 R April 1983* R July 1983* R Oct 1983*	26.7 24.5 23.3 21.7 26.9	24.7 25.9 25.4 25.2 26.7	18·4 19·8 19·5 20·3 19·5	13.5 14.6 14.5 14.3	9.5 10.3 10.2 10.0	8.0 8.8 8.8 8.6	7·8 8·4 8·5 8·3	11.2 11.9 11.9 11.6	14·7 15·4 14·2 6·9	12·6 13·3 13·1 12·5
ikelihood of becoming unemployed (per cent) Inflow expressed as a percent of the average number of employees in employ ment plus the unemployed Oct 1982 to Jan 1983 R Jan 1983 to April 1983 R April 1983 to July 1983 R July 1983 to Oct 1983		9·6 8·7 9·6 15·2	7·5 6·9 8·6 8·9	14·4 5·4 5·1 5·1 5·7	10.0 3.7 3.4 3.3 3.6	8.6 3.0 2.9 2.8 3.0	8.4 2.4 2.3 2.1 2.3	12·1 2·4 2·3 2·3 2·5	6·2 2·3 2·3 2·0 2·0	12.8 4.6 4.4 4.4 5.6
kelihood of ceasing to be unemploye Outflow expressed as a percent of the average number unemployed over the guarter	d (perc	ent)								
Oct 1982 to Jan 1983 Jan 1983 to April 1983* April 1983 to July 1983* July 1983 to Oct 1983*	60.9 61.9 48.8 76.5	32·2 35·1 38·6 51·7	33·7 37·8 40·0 49·7	31.7 36.8 38.6 40.7	30·4 36·3 37·0 38·3	28·1 34·0 35·4 35·9	21.7 27.1 27.5 26.1	15·0 18·6 20·1 18·1	15·1 19·7 22·7 45·0	30.0 34.2 35.6 42.1
						FEBRUA	RV 1084		MENT CAZ	ETTE

East Mid- lands	York- shire & Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
11.4	14.0	15·3	17·2	16.1	14.6	12-6
12.3	14.8	16·1	18·1	17.1	15.8	13-3
12.2	14.6	16·0	17·6	16.7	15.1	13-1
11.4	13.7	15·5	16·8	15.4	14.8	12-5
11.5	13.9	15·7	17·3	16.0	14.9	12-8
4·4	4.9	5·0	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.6
4·3	4.6	4·8	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.4
4·1	4.5	4·9	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.4
5·3	6.0	6·2	7.2	7.1	6.3	5.6
29.7	28·3	26·9	26.0	27·4	29·0	30·0
34.0	31·8	30·0	30.6	31·7	36·6	34·2
36.5	33·7	31·4	32.0	35·4	35·8	35·6
44.4	41·7	37·3	38.9	41·3	41·4	42·1
11.1	11.5	12·7	12·3	11.9	11.8	11·3
13.4	15.0	16·1	16·2	16.8	14.0	14·3
16.3	17.1	18·5	17·6	18.7	17.0	16·7
11.5	11.4	12·4	11·2	11.8	11.8	11·4
29.6	30·0	32·8	34·7	31.0	29.8	28.7
29.6	31·4	34·1	35·7	32:2	30.1	30.3
32.7	34·7	37·5	38·9	35.8	34.9	34.1
33.0	35·9	38·9	39·3	38.2	34.8	34.9
30.9	33·6	37·0	36·8	33.9	33.1	32.4

	Age gro	oup			N. A.	1896913		WEIGHTZLE HE	C. S. D. St. H. M.	
Male and female: Great Britain	Under 18	18–19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45–54	55–59* 	60 and over*	All*
Median duration of unemployment (weeks) Completed spells (computerised records										
Oct 1982 to Jan 1983 Jan 1983 to April 1983* April 1983 to July 1983* July 1983 to Oct 1983*	7.6 7.3 7.0 3.8	11.2 15.9 18.5 10.5	12·8 16·1 18·1 11·7	12·9 15·9 18·1 15·6	12·3 15·0 16·8 15·5	11·4 13·5 15·5 14·0	12·2 14·4 16·0 14·9	16·1† 17·4† 20·4† 17·9†	30·6† 26·3† 37·3† 29·8†	11-3 14-3 17-4 11-4
Uncompleted spells (all records) Oct 1982 Jan 1983 April 1983 July 1983* Oct 1983*	5·8 14·2 12·1 16·6 4·0	18·9 23·3 29·1 29·6 22·2	24.7 26.6 31.5 29.3 28.3	28.6 28.6 32.2 34.2 33.0	32·1 31·6 35·0 37·9 37·9	34·1 33·7 37·2 41·5 42·4	41·3 41·6 44·9 49·6 52·1	48·3 51·3 53·2 55·6 58·5	54·8 59·0 57·3 33·9 33·5	28.7 30.3 34.1 34.9 32.4

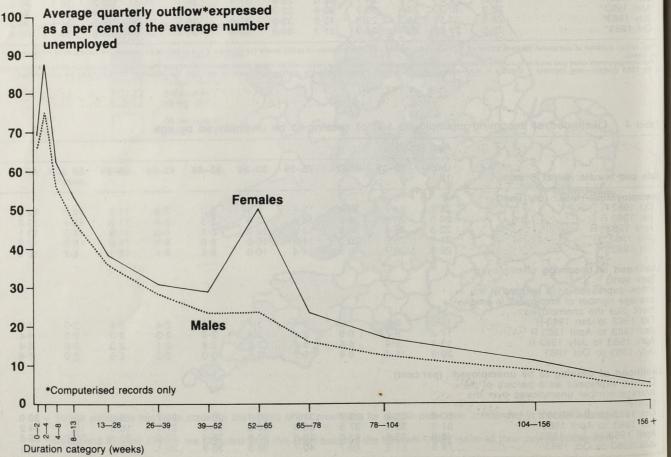
While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those aged under 20 are

The median duration of completed spells is based on computerised records only. For the age groups up to and including 45–54, the inclusion of spells where the duration is not available
 The median duration of completed spells is based on computerised records only. For the age groups up to and including 45–54, the inclusion of spells where the duration is not available
 Would alter the estimates by a maximum of ± 2 weeks. For the 55–59 and 60 and over age groups the median duration is substantially underestimated.
 The unemployment rates and median durations of completed and uncompleted spells of unemployment for these dates reflect the effect of the provisions for certain older men announced in the 1983 Budget—see footnote * to table 2. Allowances for these effects have been made in the outflow data used to calculate the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed.

Table 5 Comparison of unemployment flo	ows, between	autumn 1982 and	d autumn 1983,	Great Britain
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	Inflow			Outflow			
	Sep to Dec 1982	Sep to Dec 1983	Change	Sep to Dec 1982	Sep to Dec 1983	Change	
Male Female Male & female	796,200 403,700 1,200,000	763,800 421,100 1,185,000	-32,400 17,400 -15,000	737,100 428,500 1,165,600	799,500 468,300 1,267,700	62,400 39,800 102,100	
School leavers (included above)	100,700	80,400	-20,300	135,000	138,500	3,500	

Chart 3 Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed by duration of current (uncompleted) spell of



unemployment, between October 1982 and October 1983, Great Britain

nefit for the first time in early September and shortly fterwards finding employment or joining the Youth raining Scheme (YTS) or Young Workers Scheme (YWS). Additionally there has been a marked increase in the elihood of ceasing to be unemployed for the 20-24 and and over age groups. The increases may be seasonal nd for the 60 and over age group probably reflects sidual termination of claims in Unemployment Benefit ffices for men affected by the 1983 Budget provisions.

Duration of current spell of unemployment

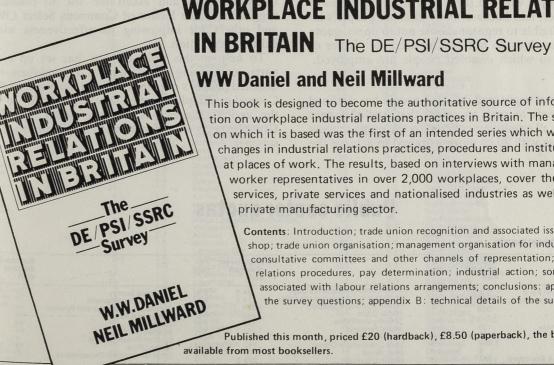
hart 3* presents new information on how the likelihood ceasing to be unemployed over the year changes with e duration of the current spell of unemployment. For e year October 1982 to 1983, this likelihood decreases ith lengthening duration, the main exception being for he 52-65 week duration category. This exception arises nainly in the 55 to 59 and 60 and over age groups for ales and in all age groups for females apart from those ged under 19. The effect is probably largely due to imants exhausting their entitlement to unemployment enefit and not being entitled to or not claiming supementary allowance or national insurance credits, for ample, because they were married women or had an cupational pensions. Additionally for the older men, effect is also due to the 1983 Budget provisions.

A separate examination of the likelihood of ceasing to unemployed by both age and duration of current spell unemployment showed that the likelihood in a given ge group decreased with duration of the current spell of employment and that for a given duration category the ikelihoods tended to decrease with age.

similar

Quarterly series

able 1 provides a regional analysis of unemployment lows for the period between July and October 1983. The utflows being analysed by the length of completed spells unemployment, with separate figures for males and



females. Table 2 gives a similar analysis, but this for Great Britain as a whole by age.

Details of the methods used to calculate these flow statistics are given in the August 1983 edition of Employment Gazette, pp 351-358.

Tables 3 and 4 in addition to giving unemployment rates, use the above data along with other information to derive measures of the likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed and of the duration of unemployment, namely:

(a) Likelihood of becoming unemployed[†]—inflow expressed as a proportion of the average number of employees in employment plus the unemployed.

(b) Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed[†]—outflow expressed as a proportion of the average number unemployed over the quarter.

(c) Median** duration of completed[†] spells of unemployment.

(d) Median[‡] duration of uncompleted spells of unemployment.

* In chart 3 the calculations can be calculated only directly for computerised records. Further details are given in the August 1983 Employment Gazette, pp 351-358. No allowance has been made for the Budget provisions.

⁺ The likelihoods in tables 3 and 4 and charts 1 to 3 give a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken to be actual probabilities for these events, although their ranking will be

 \ddagger The median duration is the length of time spent unemployed, which has been exceeded by exactly 50 per cent of the unemployed.

* The median duration of completed spells of unemployment can be calculated directly only for computerised records. For the regional analysis and for age groups up to and including 45-54, the inclusion of cases for which the duration is not readily available would alter the estimates by a maximum of ±2 weeks. For the 55-59 and 60+ age groups, the median duration is substantially underestimated. because many of the older claimants are dealt with by manual rather than computerised records. Further details are given in the August 1983 Employment Gazette. pp 351-358.

WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

This book is designed to become the authoritative source of information on workplace industrial relations practices in Britain. The survey on which it is based was the first of an intended series which will plot changes in industrial relations practices, procedures and institutions at places of work. The results, based on interviews with managers and worker representatives in over 2,000 workplaces, cover the public services, private services and nationalised industries as well as the

Contents: Introduction; trade union recognition and associated issues; the closed shop; trade union organisation; management organisation for industrial relations; consultative committees and other channels of representation; industrial relations procedures, pay determination; industrial action; some outcomes associated with labour relations arrangements; conclusions: appendix A: the survey questions; appendix B: technical details of the survey; index.

Published this month, priced £20 (hardback), £8.50 (paperback), the book is

SPECIAL FEATURE

Registered disabled people in the public sector

The article shows the figure for a wide cross-section of public sector employers whose individual quota positions have been disclosed with their agreement. Quota figures are an incomplete guide to the employment of disabled people since they only recognise the employment of those disabled people who choose to register as such, and their number has declined in recent years.

Each year since 1976 the quota figures for a wide cross-section of employers in the public sector have been published with their agreement in Employment Gazette.

Figures for Government departments were prepared by the Treasury Management and Personnel Office and relate to June 1, 1983. The figures for other public sector employers were obtained during the annual enquiry into the quota positions of all employers subject to quota, carried out by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) in May 1983.

The following factors should be borne in mind in considering the figures:

- failure to satisfy the three per cent quota is not an offence, but the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 requires employers in this position to obtain permits from the MSC's Disablement Resettlement Officers before engaging staff who are not registered as disabled. The Act also required employers who are below quota not to discharge unreasonably a registered disabled employee.
- quota figures only reflect the employment of those disabled people who are registered under the terms of the 1944 Act, and because many disabled people who would be eligible to register choose not to do so, quota figures themselves do not give an accurate picture of the extent to which disabled people are employed.
- the number of registered disabled people has declined in recent years to such an extent that it is no longer possible for all employers covered by the quota scheme (that is those with 20 or more workers) to achieve the

three per cent. Only about one-third of employers subject to quota now do so.

Quota figures should therefore be considered in the light of these limitations.

Following a major review of the quota scheme the MSC submitted a report to the Secretary of State for Employment recommending the replacement of the scheme by a statutory duty on employers to take reasonable steps to promote employment opportunity for disabled people. The Report recommended that this statutory duty should be linked to a Code of Good Practice on the employment of disabled people.

The Government invited comments from interested parties on the recommendations in the Report before coming to a decision on the future of the quota scheme. Whilst the proposal for the introduction of a Code of Good Practice received wide-spread support, there wa opposition from some quarters to the suggestion that the quota scheme should be abolished.

The Government therefore asked the MSC to go ahead with the drafting of a Code of Good Practice with the aim of testing it on a voluntary basis. It is expected that the MSC will complete its work on the Code in June 1984. Th Government also decided to retain the quota scheme for the time being and asked the MSC to consider ways suggested by the House of Commons Select Committee and others for improving its effectiveness within the existing legislation.

To help in this task, the MSC has set up a working party-comprising representatives of employers, workers, disabled people's organisations and the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People-to consider the various suggestions in more depth. The Working Group expects to be reporting to the Commission in early summer.

Public sector quotas

antical antice and antical and	Registered disabled staff	Per cent		Registered disabled staff	Per cent		Registered disabled staff	Percen
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Management and Personnel office Customs and Excise	206·5 22 339	1.7 1.8 1.4	Export Credits Guarantee Dept Foreign and Commonwealth Office Health and Social Security Home Office	24.5 74.5 1,528 183	1.4 1.1 1.7 0.5	Ordnance Survey Overseas Development Population, Censuese and Surveys Stationery Office	56 31 49 104	1.9 1.7 2.3 2.4
Defence Royal Ordnance Factories Education and Science	2,013·5 193 58	1.1 1.0 1.6	Industry and Trade Inland Revenue Land Registry	198 1,161·5 133	1.3 1.6 2.1	Treasury Scottish Office Scottish Prison Service	59 94 9	1.5
Employment Group Energy Environment (incl PSA & Transport)	1,502 9 753	2.6 0.8 1.5	Lord Chancellor's Office Mint, Royal National Savings	193 35 223.5	1.9 3.4 2.7	Welsh Office Other Government Departments	48 130	2.1

72 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

ocal government

inty councils	Deviler		Caradon
	Registered disabled	Per cent	Cardiff City Carlisle
	staff	ALL DE	Carmarthen Carrick
	128	0.5	Castle Morpeth Castle Point
ordshire shire	97 104·5	0·7 0·6	Ceredigion
inghamshire	42 96	0·3 0·7	Charnwood Chelmsford
bridgeshire hire	144	0.6	Cheltenham
eland	89 193	0·5 2·0	Cherwell Chester City
d wall	142.5	1.5	Chesterfield
bria	116·5 110	0·9 0·5	Chester-le-Street Chichester
yshire n	287	1.3	Chiltern Chorley
et	89 126	0.6 0.7	Christchurch
am 1	142.5	1.3	Cleethorpes Colchester
Sussex	126 156	1.0 0.5	Colwyn Borough
x cestershire	154	1.4	Congleton
ter Manchester ht	. 52 283-5	0.9 2.5	Copeland Corby
nedd	127·5 210	1.6 0.7	Cotswold Coventry City
oshire ford and Worcester	133	1.0	Craven
ordshire	53-5 216	0·2 0·8	Crawley Crewe and Nantwich
berside f Wight	17.5	0.6	Cynon Valley
	182-5 257-5	0·5 0·7	Dacorum Darlington
ashire stershire	65	0.3	Dartford
Inshire	79 58	0.6 1.3	Daventry Delyn
eyside Slamorgan	168	1.0	Derby
amptonshire	171 85	1·1 0·6	Derwentside Dinefwr
umberland	56	0.8	Doncaster
Yorkshire	140 240	0·9 0·8	Dover Dudley
nghamshire dshire	56.5	0.4	Durham City
S	70 103	1.6 1.1	Dwyfor Easington
rset	109	1.4	Eastbourne
Glamorgan	61·5 55	0·5 1·3	East Cambridgeshire East Devon
Yorkshire ordshire	183	0.7	East Hampshire
k	54 142	0·4 0·7	East Hertfordshire Eastleigh
y and Wear	29	1.5	East Lindsey
ickshire Glamorgan	71 134·5	0·7 1·1	East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire
Glamorgan			East Yorkshire
Midiands	35	0.5	
Sussex	56	0.4	Eden
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14	3.0	Mendip	4	1·0
6·5	2·0	Medway	14	1.6
11	2·3	Meirionnydd	9	3.6
11	2·2	Melton Borough	3	1.4
6	0·8	Merthyr Tydfil	28	2.9
9 12	1·1 1·7	Mid Bedfordshire Mid Devon	5	1.5
12	2.1	Middlesborough	6 45·5	1.6 2.2
21	2·1	Mid Suffolk	7	1.9
27	1·8	Mid Sussex	6	1.0
4	0·7	Milton Keynes	7	0·9
18	3·2	Mole Valley	6	1·3
1 13	0·3 2·0	Monmouth	9	1.6
Vil	Nil	Montgomery Neath	6 12	2·1 2·2 1·7
14	2·4	Newark	9	1·7
16	1·3	Newbury		0·5
9	2·1	Newcastle-under-Lyme	20	2·0
4	0·7	Newcastle upon Tyne	175	1·3
5 12	0·8 1·8	New Forest	14 22	1.7
11	3.4	Newport Northampton	11.5	1·3 0·7
96	0·8	North Avon	2	0·4
6	2·2	North Bedford Borough	22	2·2
10	1·3	North Cornwall	8	1.8
20	2·5	North Devon	15	3.2
20	2.5	North Dorset	2	1.0
12	1.2	North East Derbyshire	12	1.6
19.5	1.7	North Hertfordshire	10	1.4
3 2	0·4	North Kesteven	5	1.5
	0·7	North Norfolk	4	1.0
9	1.7	North Shropshire	5	2·1
43·5	1.8	North Tyneside	66	0·8
41	3.5	North Warwickshire	3	0·8
8	3.2	North West Leicestershire	9	2·3
98	0·9 1·9	North Wiltshire	4	0.8
16	0.8	Norwich City	44	2·1
74·5		Nottingham City	66	1·4
33·5	3·1	Nuneaton	26	2.6
5	2·2	Oadby and Wigston	4	1.7
39	3·1	Ogwr	36	3·0
16	1·7	Oldham	56·5	1·2
Nil	Nil	Oswestry	4	2.5
5	1.0	Oxford City	25·5	2.8
5	1.2	Pendle	15.5	2.1
6	1.0	Penrith	16	3.7
2	0.4	Peterborough City	17	1.7
16 9	2·3 3·0 2·3	Plymouth City Poole	58 14	2·2 1·4
15	2·3	Portsmouth City	27	0.9
	1·8	Preseli	12	2.3
2	0.9	Preston	26	1.9
21·5	2·8	Purbeck	4	2·4
11	1·5	Radnor	1	0·6
15	1.8	Reading	23	1·4
4	0.8	Redditch	3	0·7
10	1.5	Reigate and Banstead	4	0·5
34·5	4.3	Restormel	18	3·3
6	1.2	Rhondda	30	3.0
9·5	2·3	Rhuddlan	11	1.8
3	1·1	Rhymney Valley	20	1.3
13·5	3·3	Ribble Valley	6·5	2.6
14	2·6	Richmondshire	4	1.5
B1	0·8	Rochdale	62·5	0.8
10	1·9	Rochford	3	0.8
7	1.4	Rossendale	16	2.0
21	3·2	Rother	6	1·2
	2·8	Rotherham	61	0·7
5	1.7	Rugby	6	1.1
8	1.4	Runnymede	7	1.4
17	2·3	Rushcliffe	8	1.5
30	3·2	Rushmoor	8	1.1
5	2·6 0·7	Rutland Ryedale	1 3	0.9
28	2.3	St Albans City	12	1.8
vil	Ni!	St Edmundsbury	9·5	1·3
5	1.9	St Helens	47	0·5
30	1.9	Salford City	163·5	2·1
19	2.0	Salisbury	13	2·4
6·5	1.9	Sandwell	123	0·8
20	1.5	Scarborough	50·5	5·0
20	2.5 2.2	Scunthorpe	17	1.9
16	3.1	Sedgefield	24	1.9
16		Sedgemoor	9	1.4
10	1.5	Sefton	183	0·8
9	1.8	Selby		1·6
8	1.9	Sevenoaks	16	2.6
	0.4	Sheffield	242·5	1.0
4	0.7 2.0	Shepway	10.5	1.8
10	1.8	Shrewsbury and Atcham Slough	10 10	1.6 0.9
14	1.8	Solihull	21	0·4
27	2.1	Southampton	27	1·1
22	2·8	South Bedfordshire	7	1.7
4	1·3	South Cambridgeshire	3	0.8
11 17	1.8 2.5	South Derbyshire	3	1.0
2	2.2	Southend-on-Sea South Hams	40 8	2·4 1·8
2	2.6	South Herefordshire	1	0·5
	0.4	South Holland	7	1·4
90	0·7	South Kesteven	11	1.8
33	1·0	South Lakeland	20	2.8
28	2.7 1.2	South Norfolk	3.5	. 1.1
69	0.7	South Northamptonshire South Oxfordshire	4	1·4 1·0
39	1.0	South Pembrokeshire	6	1·8
2	1.1	South Ribble	11	2·0
5	1.1 3.4	South Shropshire South Staffordshire	4 8	2·3 1·8
44	4.3	South Tyneside	108	1.5
44	1.3	Spelthorne	20·5	7·2
26·5	3.6		8	1·4
11	2·4	Stafford	12·5	1.7
29·5	1·5	Staffordshire Moorlands	8	
25 16	2.6 1.6	Stevenage	7	0.7
6	1.6	Stockport Stockton-on-Tees	63·5 19	0.6 1.1

District councils (cont)

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Stoke-on-Trent City	80	2.7
Stratford-on-Avon	8	1.5
Stroud	12	2.5
Suffolk Coastal	3·5 152	0.8 1.1
Sunderland	6	1.4
Surrey Heath Swale	9	1.2
Swansea City	71	3.1
Taff-Ely	25	2.7
Tameside	76 3	1·1 1·1
Tandridge Tamworth	2	0-4
Taunton Deane	4	0.7
Teesdale	1	1.0
Teignbridge	17	3.0
Tending	12	1.9
Test Valley	7	1.0 0.3
Tewkesbury Thamesdown	22	1.2
Thanet	32	3.0
Thurrock	35	2.9
Three Rivers	4	0.8
Tonbridge and Malling	17	3.0
Torbay	24·5 16	2.4
Torfaen	4	1.5
Torridge Trafford	63	1.2
Tunbridge Wells	11.5	1.8
Tynedale	5	1.6
Uttlesford	2	0.7
Vale of Glamorgan	13	1.6
Vale of Whitehorse	3 10	0.6
Vale Royal Wakefield City	121	0.9
Walsall	128	1.1
Wansbeck	19.5	2.9
Wansdyke	1	0.3
Warrington	19	1.2 1.7
Warwick	13 15	1.9
Watford Waveney	4	0.5
Waverley	3	0.5
Wealdon	4	0.9
Wear Valley	22.5	3.4
Wellingborough	5	1.1
Welwyn Hatfield	19 6	2·3 1·4
West Derbyshire West Devon	2	1.1
West Dorset	8	1.7
West Lancashire	12	2.0
West Lindsey	4	1.1
West Oxfordshire	3	1.1
West Somerset	Nil	Nil
West Wiltshire Weymouth and Portland	5 14	1.0
Wigan	130	1.4
Wimborne	2	0.7
Winchester City	10	1.6
Wirral	145	1.6
Windsor and Maidenhead	15	2.0
Woking	7 5	1.1
Wokingham	85	0.8
Wolverhampton Woodspring	14	1.3
Woodspring Worcester City	18	3.0
Worthing	19	2.3
Wrekin The	18	1.9
Wrexham Maelor	41	3.5
Wychavon	10·5 7	1.9
Wycombe Wyre	13	2.1
wyre Wyre Forest	24	2.7
Yeovil	14	2.1
Ynys Mon	. 14	2.0
York	16.5	1.6

Greater London Area councils

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Barking	56	0.9
Barnet	62	0.9
Bexley	36.5	0.9
Brent	95	1.2
Bromley	25.5	0.3
Camden	122	1.7
Corporation of London	43	1.6
Croydon	151	2.4
Ealing	53.5	0.5
Enfield	80	0.9
Greater London Council	457.5	0.5
Greenwich	63	1.2
Hackney	115	1.8
Hammersmith	35	0.7
Haringey	88	0.8
Harrow	42	0.6
Havering	92	1.3
Hillingdon	83	1.4
Hounslow	62	0.3
Islington	55	0.9
Kensington and Chelsea Royal	30	1.1
Kingston upon Thames Royal	27	0.5
Lambeth	66	0.7
Lewisham	89	1.4
Merton	42.5	0.9
Newham	397	3.8
Redbridge	42	0.7
Richmond upon Thames	26	0.6
Southwark	96	1.1
Sutton	45	0.9
Tower Hamlets	66	1.3
Waltham Forest	61	0.7
Wandsworth	52.5	1.0
Westminster	49.5	0.9

16-5 81 49 70 14 17-5 37-5 14 71 Registered isabled taff	0-5 0-7 1-0 0-4 0-7 0-3 0-9 0-7 0-5 Per cent 0-3 0-5
81 49 70 14 17-5 37-5 14 71 Registered isabled taff	0.7 1.0 0.4 0.7 0.3 0.9 0.7 0.5 Per cent 0.3 0.4
70 14 17-5 137-5 14 71 Registered lisabled taff Registered lisabled	0-4 0-7 0-3 0-9 0-7 0-5 Per cent 0-3 0-4
14 17-5 17-5 137-5 14 71 Registered lisabled	0.7 0.3 0.9 0.7 0.5 Per cent 0.3 0.4
17-5 137-5 14 71 registered isabled taff registered isabled	0.9 0.7 0.5 Per cent 0.3 0.4
14 71 Registered Isabled taff Registered Registered	0.7 0.5 Per cent 0.3 0.4
71 Registered isabled taff Registered Registered	0-5 Per cent 0-3 0-4
isabled taff	cent 0.3 0.4
isabled taff	cent 0.3 0.4
taff Registered lisabled	0·3 0·4
Registered	0.4
Registered	0.2
lisabled	
lisabled	
staff	Per cent
78 25·5	3·4 3·7
3	1.3
	0.8 Nil
6	
7	1.1 2.4
1 Nil	1.0 Nil
NII 14	2.9
26	3.5
4	0.9
	1.8 2.1
43	2.5
24	1.4
77	2·8 3·1
	2.9
9.5	1.1
4	1.3
54	1.4
2 41	0·9 2·2
209	1.5
10	3·0 1·4
	1.4
5	1.1
18.5	1.8
3	1.7
	1.8 1.4
3	1.7
5.5	0.7
	2.2
	3.0 1.5
3	5.4
5	1.2
6	1.0 0.7
21.5	
6	0.9 2.2
8	2.8
	Nil
	Nil 2·3
10	1.2
4	3.8
	Nil 2·9
3	1.6
	6 Nil 6 7 1 Nil 26 4 82 477 417.55 4 429 10 8 7 5.5 3 26 1 5.5 219 5 3 5 6 6 1.5 8 Nil 1 20 10 8 17 5 5 5 219 5 3 5 6 6 6 1.5 8 Nil 1 20 4 4 20 7 7 0 1 8 20 4 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

Registered disabled staff

17.5 20 28

Per cent

0.6 0.5 0.5

District health authorities

Airedale Aylesbury Vale Barking, Havering and Brentwood

Basildon and Thurock
Basingstoke and North Hampshire Bassetlaw
Bath Bexley
Blackburn, Hyndburn and Ribble Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde
Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde Bloomsbury
Bolton
Bradford Brent
Brighton
Bristol and Weston Bromley
Bromsgrove and Redditch Burnley, Pendley and Rossendale
Bury
Calderdale
Camberwell Cambridge
Canterbury and Thanet Central Birmingham Central Manchester
Central Manchester
Central Nottingham Cheltenham
Chester
Chichester
Chorley and South Ribble City and Hackney
Clwyd Corpwall and Islas of Scilly
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coventry
Crewe Croydon
Danington
Dartford and Gravesham Dewsbury
Doncaster
Dudley Durham
Ealing
East Berkshire
East Birmingham
East Cumbria East Dorset
East Dyfed
East Suffolk
East Surrey East Yorkshire
Enfield
Exeter
Frenchley Gateshead
Gloucester
Great Yarmouth and Wavery Greenwich
Grimsby
Gwent Gwynedd
Halton Hammersmith and Fulham
Hampstead
Haringey Harrogate
Harrow
Hartlepool Hastings
Herefordshire Hillingdon
Hounslow and Spelthorne
Huddersfield Hull
Huntingdon Islington
Isle of Wight
Kettering Kidderminster
Kingston
Lancaster Leeds Eastern
Leeds Eastern Leeds Western Leicestershire
Lewisham and North Southwark
Liverpool Macclesfield
Maidstone
Medway Merton and Sutton
Mid Downs
Mid Essex Mid Glamorgan
Mid Staffs
Mid Surrey Milton Keynes
Newcastle
Newham Northallerton
Northampton Northumberland
North Bedfordshire
North Birmingham North Derbyshire
North Devon
North West Durham North East Essex
North Hertfordshire
North Lincolnshire North Manchester
North Sefton
North Staffordshire North Surrey
North Tees
North Tyneside North Warwickshire
North West Hertfordshire Nottingham
Norwich
Oldham

Barnet Barnsley Basildon

P. 3	Registered disabled staff	Per cent	District health authoriti	Register
	41 25 21	0.6 0.7		staff
shire	15 14	0.5	Oxfordshire Paddington and North Kensington	43 10
	38 8	1.0 0.6	Pembrokesnie	10.5 12
ble	42 19	0.2	plymouth	18·5 11
	34 26	0.5 0.4	Pontefract Portsmouth & South East Hampshire Powys	20
	30 14	0.6 0.4	Preston Redbridge	32·5 9
	28 18·5	0.3 0.6 0.2	Richmond Rochdale	11 21
	38	0.6	Rotherham	21 5·5
ndale	8 30	0.3 0.6	Rugby St Helens and Knowsley	43 25
	17 24	0.7 0.7	Salford Salisbury	18 10·5
	19 20	0.3 0.3	Sandwell Scarborough	6·5 9
	34 16	0.6 0.2	Scunthorpe Sheffield	47 17
	19 55·5	0.4 0.5 0.3	Shropshire Solihull	13 48
	9 26	0.5	South Bedfordshire	6 33
	23 6	0.7 0.6	South Birmingham South Cumbria	10·5 103
	30 34	0·4 0·5	South Glamorgan South Lincolnshire	26·5 54
	33·5 19	0.6 0.4	South Manchester South Sefton	18 18
	20 34	0·5 0·7	South Tees South Tyneside	9 13
	12 16·5	0·5 0·4	South Warwickshire Southampton	5 28
	8 22	0·4 0·6	Southend South Mead	8.5
	31.5 12	0.8 0.5	South East Kent South East Staffordshire	5 13
	10 14	0·4 0·4	Southern Derbyshire South West Durham	41 18
	17 2	0·2 0·1	South West Hertfordshire South West Surrey	21 105
	16 20	0.6 0.4	Sunderland Stockport	35 34
	19 11	0.4 0.5	Swindon Tameside and Glossop	17 15
	27 25	0.4	Torbay Tower Hamlets	25 19·5
	36 7	0.9 0.2	Trafford Tunbridge Wells	31 23
	67·5 21	1.1 0.5	Victoria Wakefield	19 31-5
	24 15	0.9	Walsall Waltham Forest	12 10
	17 27	0.6	Wandsworth Warrington	12
	14 45	0.6 0.5	West Berkshire West Birmingham	14·5 13
	31 5	0.7 0.4		
	15 19·5	0.4 0.4		
	12 16	0.4		
	18	0.5		
	7	0.0		
	11	0.2	1	2
	22 14	0.2 0.5 0.3 0.8 0.5 0.4		
	43 6	0.5	Employment	$\langle \rangle$
	17 10·5	0.5	moloyme	
	15 11	0·5 0·5	Ellerette	
	47	1.4	Gold Bez Volaman y	
	57 59·5	0.6	Department Provide Y	
ark	12 30	0.4 0.3		
	44·5 21	0.4	V. V. MARK	
	27 9	0.8 0.2	A / States	1181
	16 16	0·3 0·6	1 Start Start	AL S
	21 43	0.5 0.4	V) MARESPACE	1190
	20 19	0.5 0.6		1.5
	Nil 40	Nil 0-4	D HE	white
	11	0.4 0.1		
	22 60	0-4 1-1		
	6 5	0·2 0·2		
	35 17	1.0 1.0		
	6 35	0·5 0·7	To HM Stationer	TV Off
	Nil	NI		
	24·5 12	0.5 0.2 0.4	PO Box 276, L	onuon
	11 46	0.7	Frederic I. 1	C. I
	5.5 8	0.4 0.7 0.2 0.3 0.5	Enclosed please	
	9·5 15	0.5	subscription to	
	66	0.6	including postag	e.

61 26

0.7

	er ent		Registered disabled staff	Per cent	authorities	Registered disabled	Per
	5	West Cumbria West Dorset	18 16	0.9 0.4		staff	<u> </u>
	9	West Essex	12	0.3	British Aerospace	1,158	1.5
)	4	West Glamorgan	44	0.7	British Airports Authority	36	0.5
)	4	West Lambeth	37	0.6	British Airways	143	0.4
)	5	West Lancashire	5	0.3	British Broadcasting Corporation British Gas Corporation	127	0.5
)	5	West Norfolk	21	1.0		1,189.5	1.2
	2	West Suffolk	7	0.2	British Railways Board	2,591	1.3
	6	Wigan	10	0.2	British Steel Corporation British Telecom	548	0.8
. 4	4	Wirral -	38	0.7		3,351	1.4
3	3	Wolverhampton	30	0.7	British Waterways Board	51	1.6
.9		Worcester	26.5	0.6	Civil Aviation Authority	51	0.7
.6		Wycombe	3	0.1	Electricity Council	10	0.8
.7		York	23	0.5	Independent Broadcasting Authority	18	1.3
7					National Coal Board	2,893	1.1
4					Post Office Corporation	2,212	1.9
6					United Kingdom Atomic	100	1233
3		Electricity Boards			Energy Authority	160	1.1
4			Registered	Per			
4			disabled staff	cent	Scottish health boards		
6			-			Deviet 1	-
8		Eastern	79.5	0.9		Registered	Per
2		East Midlands	101	1.3		disabled	cen
7		London	122	1.4		staff	
-5		Merseyside and North Wales	79	1.5	Argyll and Clyde	35	0.3
8		Midlands	95	1.0	Ayrshire and Arran	41	
8		North Eastern	89	1.7	Borders	41	0.6
6		North of Scotland Hydro	38	1.0	Dumfries and Galloway	28	0.1
4		North West	95	1.1	Fife		0.9
4		South Eastern	72	1.0	Forth Valley	12·5 21	0.2
5		Southern	70	0.8			0.4
3		South of Scotland	119	0.9	Grampian Greater Glasgow	52 102	0.5
0		South Wales	69	1.6			0.3
7		South Western	62	1.1	Highland Lanarkshire	22.5	0.5
2		Yorkshire	119	1.6		46.5	0.5
2		Central Electricty			Lothian	60.5	0.3
5		Generating Board	322	0.6	Orkney	Nil	Nil
5			Call of the second second		Shetland	2	0.6
7					Tayside Western Isles	81 4	0.7
4		Regional water authori	ities			4	0.6
6			Registered	Per			
4			disabled	cent	Other bodies within the r service	hational ne	alt
7		Anglian	57	0.9		Deviation	-
1		Northumbrian	57	0.9		Registered	Per
5		North West	94	1.1		disabled	cer
3		Severn-Trent	105	1.1		staff	
8		Southern	51	1.4	Dental Estimates Reard	50	
4		South West	36	1.4	Dental Estimates Board	50	3.4
2		Thames	51	0.4	Prescription Pricing Authority	12	0.6
2.		Welsh National Water Authority	107	2.0	Welsh Health Technical		
0		Weish National Water Authonity Wessex	42		Services Organisation	9	1.5
-3		TTCSSCX	42	2.0	Scottish Health Service Common		
3		Yorkshire	56	0.9	Services Agency	18	0.4



74	FEBRUARY	1984	EMPLOYMENT	GAZETTE
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Q UESTIONS IN P A RLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between January 17 and February 7 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Tom King

Ministers of State: Peter Morrison John Selwyn Gummer

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Alan Clark

Accident statistics

Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with his Department's method of collecting and compiling progress.

Mr Gummer: The Health and Safety Commission published a Consultative employment schemes for young people Document in July 1983 which contained under 25 years old (compared with £151m proposals for revised arrangements for in 1982), £52m for schemes for adults in the reporting accidents, ill-health and dangerous occurrences at work. I understand that the Commission will be giving further and over £2.3m for schemes for women's consideration shortly to these proposals in the light of the many comments made on of ± 0.8 m). the Consultative Document by interested organisations and individuals. The Health and Safety Executive is also considering improvements in compiling the statistics. (January 23)

"Vredeling" Directive

Mr George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, at what meeting of the Council of Ministers he next expected the Vredeling proposals to be considered. Mr Gummer: We expect that the draft

"Vredeling" Directive will be discussed at the next meeting of the Labour and Social Affairs Council, planned for June 7, 1984. (January 25)

Women's employment

proposed to publish the results of the survey people is especially welcome on women's employment carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for his Department in 1980.

Mr Clark: The report of this survey is to Training scheme be published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office as Women in employment: a lifetime perspective and is expected to be available by the end of May.

Mr Robert Jackson (Wantage) asked the ject.

Secretary of State for Employment, what was the total amount of allocations made to the United Kingdom from the European Social Fund in 1983; and if he would make a statement

European Social Fund

Mr Gummer: The Commission of the European Communities recently announced the fifth and final set of allocations from the European Social Fund for 1983. The total allocation to the United Kingdom for the year was some £320.8m (compared with £257.6m in 1982). Our share of the Fund in the last two years has been just under 30 per cent, compared with an average of 24 per cent over the previous years since we joined the Community. In 1983 we overtook Italy as the country accident statistics; and what review was in receiving the largest share of the Fund.

Of the 1983 allocations to the United Kingdom, some £240m is for training and Assisted Areas, £17m for schemes to train handicapped people for open employment, training (nearly three times the 1982 figure

Schemes run by Government Departments, the Manpower Services Commission, the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development, nationalised industries, local authorities, private firms and voluntary organisations have all received allocations. Over 70 per cent of the total allocation was given to schemes run by the Manpower Services Commission. notably the Youth Training Scheme and Youth Opportunities Programme.

These allocations represent another significant benefit to the United Kingdom of membership of the European Community. Since our accession more than £1,280m has been allocated in grants from the Social Fund to this country. This gives us a substantial contribution to training and Dame Judith Hart (Clydesdale) asked the employment schemes. The considerable Secretary of State for Employment, when he assistance given to schemes to help young

(January 17)

Mr Mark Fisher (Stoke-on-Trent Central) asked the Secretary of State for Em- necessary to insist on the provision and ployment, what criteria he would use to wearing of ear protection. I welcome this evaluate the effectiveness of the educational (January 31) part of youth training schemes; and what

research he would undertake on this sub.

Mr Morrison: All Youth Training Scheme programmes are required to include a minimum of 13 weeks off-the-job training/education within a one year programme. The quality and effectiveness of this off-the-job provision is evaluated by Manpower Services Commission staff along with the other elements of each programme. Particular attention is paid to the relevance of the off-the-job provision to the rest of the training programme.

Area Manpower Boards and the Youth Training Board receive regular reports on the monitoring activities of MSC staff. At its next meeting the Youth Training Board will consider a proposed programme of research for evaluating different aspects of the Scheme

(February 6)



Noise at work

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what further measures he intended to take to fulfil his promise in the recent debate to be tougher in imposing the existing rules governing noise at work.

Mr Gummer: The Health and Safety Executive have today announced that the Inspectorates concerned will be giving increased attention to the protection of workers from noise. Their common approach is intended to secure a more widespread compliance with the duties imposed on employers, the self-employed and employees by the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 in respect of this widespread and serious hazard. This approach will be based upon the "Code of Practice for reducing the exposure of employed persons to noise" which was first published by this Department in 1972. It will accordingly concentrate on the reduction of hazardous levels of noise at source in so far as this is reasonably practicable but it will recognise that there are some industrial situations in which it remains announcement and give it my full support. (January 24)

lobseekers' assistance

Mr Andrew Hunter (Basingstoke) asked hat were the criteria for deciding whether unemployed jobseeker was eligible to eive assistance in meeting the cost of nding interviews for jobs which were and daily travelling distance from his or home

Mr Morrison: The basic rules for decidwhether an unemployed jobseeker is gible to receive assistance under the Job Search Scheme are as follows:

- 1) The application for assistance must be made in advance.
- The applicant must be unemployed.
- If the applicant has successfully completed a course of higher education the interview must have been offered more than six months after the course finished.
- The applicant must be resident in Great Britain.
- The applicant must have no reasonable prospects of employment in his or her home area.
- The applicant must not already have had assistance under the Job Search Scheme for a previous interview for the same job.
- The applicant's spouse, if there is one, must not already work or have the offer of work in the area of the new job for which the applicant is being interviewed or have other commitments there.
- The job in the new area and the interview must both be beyond daily travelling distance of the applicant's home
- The job and the interview must both be in Great Britain.
- The applicant must have a good chance of getting the job. The job must:

(a) involve employment of 21 hours or more a week

(b) be a specified job in a specified place:

(c) not be temporary employment sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission under its special programmes.

- The job must be expected to last for more than one year.
- The expected pay for the job must not exceed a pay limit, currently set at £10,962 a year (£210 a week).
- The employer must have tried and failed to attract suitable local unemployed people for the job for which the JSS applicant is being interviewed
- The employer has been invited to pay or reimburse fares for the interview and has refused.

(January 30)

Community Programme

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) sked the Secretary of State for Employent, if he would extend the community

programme to two years in order to ensure nants

Mr Morrison: No. The Community Programme provides temporary job opportunities for long term unemployed people which are normally restricted to a maximum of 12 months. We believe that this duration provides an acceptable balance between helping as many people as possible within the resources available while which can lead to permanent employment. (February 7)

Mr Anthony Steen (South Hams) asked what the total cost was of administering the community programme per month and per year; what was the weekly cost per person engaged on the programme, defined as the administrative pro rata cost to the public. and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: The total cost of administering the Community Programme, running at its full size of 130,000 filled places throughout the 1984-85 financial year, is estimated to be £10.071m; that is £839.250 per month.

On the same assumptions the weekly cost per person on temporary jubs on the Programme will be about £1.50 or 1.8 per cent of the total weekly cost per place.

The organisation and staffing of the Community Programme are kept under review.

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would bring forward proposals to allow managers and supervisors of the Manpower Services Commission Community Programme schemes to be engaged for the duration of the schemes for which they were responsible.

Mr Morrison: No. The Community Programme provides temporary employment for the long term unemployed. This is normally restricted to a maximum of 12

months so that we can help as many people as possible. Managers and supervisors may be retained for further periods where this is clearly in the interests of the efficiency of the project and no suitable unemployed replacement can be found.

(February 6)

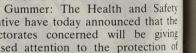


Training places

make up this loss.

East) asked how many voluntary organisations would be obliged to discontinue their training programme for young people as a result of the proposal to reduce training

76 FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE





(February 6)



Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North places in the voluntary sector from 88,000 to

Mr Morrison: The Government believes greater continuity of the scheme for partici- that as many as possible of the young people entering the Youth Training Scheme should be catered for under employer-based Mode A schemes. In the circumstances I am satisfied that we will need fewer Mode B1 places in 1984-85 than were approved for this year, particularly since at the end of December only 54,300 of the Mode B1 places were occupied. It is too early to say how many providing worthwhile work experience current sponsors will be affected by this change.

(January 31)

Mr Tom Clarke (Monklands West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would introduce measures to increase the number of young people entering apprenticeships in the manufacturing industry.

Mr Morrison: It is for employers to identify and take steps to meet their own long-term training needs. However, the Government has made available under the Youth Training Scheme a considerable amount of money to support young people undergoing the first year of recognised apprenticeship.

(January 24)*

Closed shop

Sir Anthony Meyer (Clwyd North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he planned any further legislation to deal with abuses of the closed shop.

Mr King: The provisions of the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts that are already in force have halted the spread of the closed shop and provided substantial protection for employees who work in closed shops. After 1 November this year any closed shop which has not been supported in a secret ballot by 80 per cent of the employees it covers or 85 per cent of those voting will be without any legal protection. (January 24)*

Enterprise allowance

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid-Kent) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many business ventures had been started with the assistance of the enterprise allowance since its inception; and whether he had any figures to indicate their likely success or failure.

Mr Clark: By January 23, 1984 almost 26,000 people had been accepted on to the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. The number of individual business ventures assisted is lower than this because some are partnerships involving more than one Enterprise Allowance recipient. Experience in the pilot areas suggest that almost 90 per cent of those joining the scheme remain on it for the full 12 month period. Follow-up inquiries suggest that about three-quarters of these are still in business some months after the termination of the allowance, and that a significant number are employing 60,000; and what action he intended to others in their businesses.

(February 1)

OUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Parental leave

Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the minimum number of days he proposed to fix, under European Economic Community Directive 11118/83, for parental leave and leave for family reasons.

Mr Gummer: The draft European Community Directive on parental leave and leave for family reasons was issued by the EC Commission shortly before Christmas. The Government has grave doubts about the value of a Directive in this field and I understand that these doubts are shared by a number of other Member States. It is therefore most unlikely that if the Directive is put to the Council of Ministers for final decision it will be put in its present form or that this will happen for some time vet. Consequently, it is premature to consider what measures might be taken to implement the Directive in the United Kingdom. (January 30)

Skillcentres

Mr Ray Powell (Ogmore) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement about the provision of training through the Manpower Services Commission's Skillcentres in the current and the next financial year.

Mr Morrison: The Skillcentre Training Agency expects to provide training for around 28,500 people under the Training Opportunities Scheme through its 67 Skillcentres and 20 annexes. Training is also provided under the Youth Training Scheme and direct to employers. The Agency's plans for 1984-85 have not yet been finalised but the level of business will be substantially influenced by the amount and type of training which the Manpower Services Commission's Training Division wishes to purchase.

(January 24)

Unemployment

Mr Chris Smith (Islington South and Finsbury) asked how many of those registered as unemployed at Jobcentres in the Islington area in December 1983 had registered their occupation or trade as: (a) doctor, (b) nurse and (c) other health worker.

Mr Clark: Statistics are no longer compiled about the occupations of registrants at Jobcentres. Only a minority of the unemployed now register voluntarily at Jobcentres and any analysis of their occupations would be a misleading reflection of the unemployed as a whole. Occupational information on claimants at unemployment benefit offices, which now forms the basis of the unemployment figures, is not collected

(January 26)

Mr Andrew Mackay (East Berkshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what proposals had been put to him for support under the extension of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative; and what decisions had been reached upon them.

Mr King: The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative is designed to stimulate the further development of technical and vocational education for 14-18 year mises Act 1963 for a "reasonable temperaolds by providing resources for local education authorities to run pilot schemes.

After the initial round of 14 local education authorities, proposals have now been submitted by 68 local education authorities, which means that in total some 80 per cent of all local education authorities have submitted proposals for support in either the first or second round. The Manpower Services Commission has recommended to me that, subject to negotiation, it should support 46 proposals which it believes will make a worthwhile contribution to the aims of the Initiative. After consulting my colleagues responsible for education in England and Wales, I have agreed to the Commission's proposals.

The 46 schemes selected for support in the second round of the Initiative were submitted by the following local education authorities:

Berkshire	East Sussex	Northamptonshir
Bolton	Essex	Northumberland
	Gloucestershire	Powys
Buckinghamshire		Richmond on Th
Bury	Gwent	
Cambridgeshire	Gwynedd	Shropshire
Cheshire	Hampshire	Solihull
Cleveland	Havering	Somerset
Cornwall	Isle of Wight	South Tyneside
Coventry	Kirklees	Stockport
Croydon	Leeds	Suffolk
Cumbria	Lincolnshire	Sunderland
Derbyshire	Mid-Glamorgan	Surrey
Doncaster	Newcastle	Tameside
Dorset	Norfolk	Warwickshire
Dudley	North Tyneside	West Glamorga

Acceptance of these proposals is subject to agreement on the terms for support in each case. It is intended that all the additional schemes should be in operation from September 1984.

Following consultations between the Government, the Manpower Services Commission and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, agreement has been reached on the detailed basis for extension of the Initiative to Scotland, and the Commission will shortly be considering specific proposals by education authorities in Scotland.

(January 27)

Temperature requirements

Mr Ernie Ross (Dundee West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the minimum and maximum prescribed temperatures in working establishments in Scotland; if any or all were allowed a period of time following the beginning of the working day to attain maximum temper-

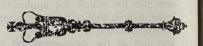
atures: and if he would list the establish ments affected.

Mr Gummer: The temperature require. ments for working establishments in Scot. land are the same as for the rest of Great Britain Not all working establishments are sub-

ject to specific maximum and minimum temperatures but there are general re quirements under the Factories Act 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Preture" to be maintained and in addition the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 imposes general duties on employers to ensure the health, safety and welfare c employees at work within the limits of what is reasonably practicable. There are also a number of regulations which were made under the Factories Acts which specify maximum and minimum temperatures in workplaces in particular industries Most of those requirements allow a period of time (half to one hour) following th beginning of a working day to attain the minimum temperatures.

It is not practicable to list all the establishments in Scotland which are sub ject to health and safety legislation affect

ing temperatures at work. (January 26



Youth training

Mr David Madel (South West Bedfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his latest estimated the percentage of those eligible to take up place on the youth training scheme who were actually so doing; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: It is difficult to give a precise figure but it is a particularly encouraging achievement that our undertaking to offer all last year's unemploy minimum age school leavers places b Christmas has effectively been met.

(January)

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton Non East) asked the Secretary of State Employment, how many private agend were handling Manpower Services Com mission youth training scheme contract how these were monitored; and if he we satisfied that these private agencies we properly vetted and their competence w adequately monitored.

Mr Morrison: The figure requested not held centrally. However, it is clear th the places provided by private traini organisations constitute a relatively small but useful part of the Youth Training Scheme. All programmes under the Your Training Scheme are regularly assessed against the same standards.

(February

Employment topics

Youth Training Scheme

Youth Training Scheme (YTS) nned places were based on umptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17 year olds likely to enter the labour market in 1983;
- the proportion likely to find employment and the proportion who would be without work;
- the number of young people in employer's normal intake of school leavers who would be brought within YTS.

It has also been necessary to ake assumptions about the number of young people who would eave further education or employent part way through their first ear and thus require the balance a year's training on YTS.

yrs approved places are those hat have been negotiated between nsors/managing agents and the

Disabled iobseekers

Registration as a disabled peron under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 oluntary. Those eligible to regter are those who, because of ry, disease or congenital dermity, are substantially handicaped in obtaining or keeping emsyment of a kind which would therwise be suited to their age, erience and qualifications. The tables below relate to both stered disabled people, and to people who, although eligichoose not to register. At pril 18, 1983, the latest date for hich figures are available, the nber of people registered under e Acts was 433,177.

Area Offices of the Training Division of the Manpower Services Region Commission and have been considered and agreed by Manpower Services Commission Area Manpower Boards. Also included are schemes that have been negotiated centrally by Training Division Large Companies Unit, accepted by Training Division Area Offices and approved by the Youth Training Board. By the end of December, 96 per cent of the places required between now and March had been approved. Firmly anticipated places are at

various stages of negotiation or are awaiting consideration by Area Manpower Boards. There were 5.710 firmly anticipated places at the end of December compared with 9.318 at the end of November: the reduction is because of approvals. During the next few months the remaining places in this categ-

On October 18, 1982, the compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit was removed for people aged 18 years and over. The figures below relate only to those disabled people who have chosen to register for employment at MSC Jobcentres including those seeking a change of

Every quarter, the May, August, November and February issues will provide updated information about disabled registrants at both MSC jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment

eturns	01	disabled	jobseekers	 lob	cen	tres
lanuary	y 1	984)*	n add Logic -			

Registered for en	123,10		
Employment reg	istrations taken fi 1983 to January 6	rom	5,487
			5,467
Service Decen	loyment by jobce	ntre advisory	4.000
Scivice Decen	nber 3, 1983 to Ja	anuary 6, 1984	1,923
Placed into en	re not separately id	Intified.	ere included in the figures
Placed into en	re not separately id	entified.	ere included in the figures
Placed into en advisory servi	apployment by a ces from Sept	Jobcentres and ember 3, to Dece	local authority ember 2, 1983†§ Total
Placed into en	nployment by ces from Sept	Jobcentres and ember 3, to Dece	local authority ember 2, 1983†§

ons. Online the problem of the provided of the placed in sheltered employment. 9 numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or on to Community me. Placings into Community Enterprise Programmes were included in the figures 1983 but were not separately identified.

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South E London

Great B

ory will be cleared Christmas had been substantially The number of approved and met. On January 4, 1984 only firmly anticipated places at the end about 4,300 young people reof December totals 446,221 (97 per mained without an offer, of whom cent of the planned number of 1,800 had actually been submitted places of 1983/84 of 459,770) of to a place that was believed to be which 440,511 were approved (96 suitable. per cent of the planned number of The number of entrants to Mode places). The number of entrants to A schemes, 213,974 has increased training by the end of December by 10,789 since the end of Novem-(304,309) has increased by 17,409 ber. The Mode A entrants figure since the end of November represents 70 per cent of the total The Government's undertaking number of entrants to training.

Youth Training Scheme; all schemes as at December 31,

erden Signer Signer	Plan for 1983–84	Approved places	Firmly anticipated places	Entrants to training
d n Vest	48,560 30,520 46,810	45,053 28,769 63,884	2,012 195 379	26,694 23,265 47,957
rside Is	65,550 92,340	44,639 90,344	327 717	31,555 64,825
Vest East	25,200 33,660 78,300 38,830	23,896 33,296 74,439 36,191	320 82 440 1,238	19,053 23,156 50,577 17,227
Britain	459,770	440,511	5,710	304,309

Note: Columns two and three are exclusive so at the end of December the total of Approved and Firmly Anticipated Places was 446,221.

had the offer of a place on YTS by 319,080.

that, in broad terms, all the mini- A telephone survey on January mum age school leavers in 1983 26 revealed that the number of who were without a job would have entrants to training had risen to

Thousand

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

	Disabled p	eople			
	Suitable fo employmer		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions		
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	
ec† m	76.4	132.2	8.1	5.2	
ployed	68.1	115.2	7.2	4.3	
lar m	74.7	125.5	8.0	5.0	
ployed	65.9	107.8	7.1	4.1	
une m	71.1	116.7	7.9	4.9	
ployed	62.6	100.5	7.0	4.1	
ep m	64.6	105.7	7.5	4.7	
ployed	56.7	91.0	6.6	3.9	
ec n	56.8	90.7	6.7	3.8	
ployed	49.7	76.5	5.9	3.2	

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

Dock safety

□ The docks and maritime industry has undergone radical change in the last 20 years and has moved from being labour intensive to capital intensive. The fall in the number of people employed has been more than matched by the fall in the number of accidents but there is scope for even more effort to reduce risks. In its report* for the period 1977-82 the National Industry Group (part of the Factory Inspectorate Division of the Health and Safety Executive) examines different sectors of dock work and illustrates the main concerns that have come to the inspectors' notice.

Eighty men were killed in the port and inland water transport industry in the years covered by the report but the total number of reported accidents amounted to Transport incidents 17.560. accounted for 41 per cent of fatalities, falls to a lower level for 21 per cent and being struck by a falling or swinging object for another 21 per cent

The NIG concludes its report with five major recommendations. Firstly, no effort should be spared to reduce the number of accidents due to falls, falling objects and involving motor transport; many of these accidents could be avoided by the provision of safe systems of work.

Secondly, managements and employees should become obsessive about satisfactory maintenance and safe operation of all lifting gear and appliances. Where necessary, documented procedures should be drawn up and supervised to ensure satisfactory standards.

Thirdly, as changes in cargo handling techniques and equipment come about, the industry must plan for foreseeable difficulties and train accordingly. Fourthly, progress should be maintained towards minimising or controlling the hazards to health encountered within the industry. And lastly, the industry should also consider how best to alert those who work on and use the guayside to the potentially lethal consequences of alcohol consumption.

Docks and maritime health and safety 1977-82. price £3.60. is available from HM Stationery Office. ISBN 0-11-883721-4.

Women managers

□ Over 100 took part in the women into management scheme run by the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries Training Board over a three-year period. This was intended as a pump priming activity which was successful in raising awareness about the need for training and development for women managers and would-be managers. The next step in the strategy was delayed with the ending of the training board. This was to move the activity base back into com-

panies and to plan integrated proiect work.

This work is now going ahead with the aid of a grant from the Manpower Services Commission. It is being conducted by consultants, led by Rennie Fritchie and Malcolm Leary, from Transform, Individual and Organisation Development Consultants. They wish to make contact with individual companies and appropriate trade bodies. Additionally three in-company projects concerned with aspects of women's development will be carried out during 1984 as well as two foundation courses for women managers.

Anyone interested in taking part in any of this work should contact Transform at Northgate Mansions. Northgate Street, Gloucester,

Sponsored students

□ Over 2.000 final-year engineering students, more than one in four, are now sponsored by employers, but although in the past employers have sought to bind sponsored students to work with them for several years after graduation, this is now very rare. Indeed, many companies stress that they do not always offer jobs at the end of sponsorship.

Despite this, between 50 and 80 per cent of students do end up joining their sponsoring employer. Institute of Manpower Studies researchers Alan Gordon, Rosemary Hutt and Richard Pearson revealed these figures among the first findings of their £60,000 study of the impact of employer spon sorship of undergraduates, funded by the Leverhulme Trust. They added that in electronics sponsorship of students is increasing as employers try to ensure future supplies of graduate electronic engineering recruits. Other key areas for sponsorship are among mechanical and production engineers. while it is comparatively rare among civil and chemical engineering students.

Mr Pearson associate director of IMS, commented: "Companies are responding to growing recruitment difficulties in the electronics market by increasing sponsorship levels. Because one in three of the mechanical and electronics engineers is sponsored, the number coming onto the open market in the mid-1980s is, and will be, even lower than that already forecast. This will compound the difficulties employers have in recruiting such key skills, especially for non-spon-

soring companies. The study, begun in October 1982, now moves into its concluding phase. Already more than 2,500 students have returned their questionnaires in the students' survev and the results of this, and the survey of 400 companies and the case studies of companies will be drawn together in a report to be published in the autumr

Clean air standards

□ Proposals to seek uniform emission standards to control air pollution within the Common Market meet with considerable scepticism in the 1982 report of HM Alkali and Clean Air Inspectorate (now the Industrial Air Pollution Inspectorate). "The logic of seeking to reduce transboundary air pollution by reducing emissions cannot be denied," it says, "but this does not automatically mean uniform emis sion standards.

It prefers first to approach the problem on a pan-European basis before seeking to adopt costly measures in the Community to solve a problem which is not solely a Community one.

"A wide variety of fuels are burnt in member states." says the report, "and these differ in sulphur content, cost and availability. Uniform emission standards might, in fact lead to a distortion of trade rather than the reverse. There is no doubt that the adoption of strict emission standards across the Community would increase costs to industry and make its products less competitive than those from countries where such environmental strictures did not prevail."

During 1982 the inspectorate received an 11 per cent increase in the number of complaints it received concerning registered processes and a six per cent increase in requests from local authorities to investigate complaints against nonregistered works. In Scotland, on the other hand, there was a reduc-

Trade union power

□ The argument that history provides insights-if not direct lessons-on how to tackle the problems faced by its present-day descendants inspired Henry Phelps Brown to look at the development of trade union power in Britain from a historical perspective. His book* then attempts to sharpen this perspective by a comparative study of trade unionism in the other major English-speaking industrial societies of the world: the USA Canada and Australia.

Finally, he ventures upon even more controversial ground than the interpretation of social and economic history: he proffers "some inferences for policy"

His book does not deal in any detail with the very early days of trade unionism-the Tolpuddle Martyrs, for instance, are mentioned only in the context of the union movement's intense awareness of its own past, an awareness expressed by Mr Neil Kinnock who is quoted as saying: "He who forgets his history sleeps in the gutter of slavery." Rather, the bulk of the book concentrates on the period since 1870, when trade un-

compared with 44 in 1981, though nine of the complaints concerned one particular premises. In Scotland one improvement notice was issued during the year

tion in the number of complaint

made to HM Industrial Pollution

Inspectorate for Scotland: 34 a

and information was provided to local authorities to institute proceedings against cable burners on three occasions. In the rest of Great Britain 77 infractions were recorded in 1982, an increase of eight; 36 related to cable burning and 29 to mineral works. Four improvement notices were issued and 20 prosecutions taken-an increase of three-of which 17 were successful. Fifteen of these prosecutions related to cable burning and the other five also related to metal recovery operations.

The report also lists the numbe of works and processes under in spection in 1981 and 1982. The figures show a continuing decline in several major industrial areas. In Scotland the total number of pro cesses declined from 399 to 36 with the biggest fall being in the largest sector, minerals (from 1 to 166). The total for England and Wales fell by 89 to 2,700, the greatest drops being in electricity iron and steel, ceramics, nitrat and chloride of iron processes and bisulphides.

* Industrial air pollution, health and safety 19 available from HM Stationery Office ksellers, price £5. ISBN 0 11 8837443.

ion power became a major legislative and political force as opposed to mainly a social and industria

Aspects of modern industria life, such as the development of collective bargaining, the forma tion of employers' organisation and the relationship between the state of the national economy an industrial strife, are traced to show the increasing complexity of the power wielded by the trade unions with all the implications that hold for both the use and abuse of suc power

Professor Brown is Emerit Professor of the Economics Labour at the London School Economics, was a member of th National Economic Development Council in the 1960s and of th Royal Commission on the Distribu tion of Wealth and Income in th '70s. In 1977 he published Th Inequality of Pay and he has wri ten extensively on related subjects

* The origins of trade union power by He Phelps Brown, published by Oxford Un Press, price £15. ISBN 0 19 877115 0.

lougher noise policy Cut down noise levels and, if

can't cut them low enough,

ke sure hearing protection is

rn. That was the message to

h employers and employees

m the Health and Safety Execu-

's director-general, Mr John

ington, as he announced a new

t tough" policy to crack down

rom now on, he promised,

ery visit paid by an inspector to

workplace will be-whatever

it is-a noise visit". The major-

of factory inspectors already

noise meters but the aim is for

ally 100 per cent provision:

in our power to do something

out noise at work," declared Mr

n 1981 44 improvement and

e issued and in 1982 there were

approximately half of each of

were issued under the Wood-

rking Regulations). Figures for

e two prosecutions in the latter

983 are not yet available but there

The Matrimonial and Family

ceedings Bill received its

ond reading in the House of

ords on November 21 and

oved to the Commons this

nth. The Bill has provoked com-

ent largely because of its propos-

to reduce the time period before

nich a divorce petition can nor-

ally be filed and because of its

med impact on maintenance.

the Bill, although sometimes

erlooked, is the employment

The Bill seeks to place greater

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ies to a divorce becoming self-

icient, thereby reducing the

ises. Since very few custodial

ers receive maintenance, this

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ady rely on their own earnings

what factors would affect the

erhaps contrary to public be-

livorced lone mothers were, at

end of the 1970s, slightly more

to be working than their

erparts in two-parent fami-

And they were much more

to be working full-time. But

e are important differences be-

in mothers whose children are

fferent ages: divorced women

y to be working than such

ners in two-parent families-

ugh very few of either categ-

ave full-time jobs, the propor-

time is much lower than that

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divorced women working

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ill in practice affect lone mothers.

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ation of divorced women

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bition notices relating to noise

We are going to use every means

noisy workplaces.

half of the year which resulted in a company being fined £1,000 and an individual £50 for failing to take adequate noise prevention or protection measures: both these prosecutions followed extensive consultations between the parties concerned and HSE inspectors.

Mr Rimington made it clear that prosecution for noise offences would only be used as a last resort; and he certainly did not expect any inspector would just walk into a factory, see someone unprotected against excessive noise and prosecute immediately. Instead he would point out what needed doing, if necessary issue improvement notices and give the management enough time and opportunity to go through any necessary consultation processes (for example. with the unions involved). Only at that stage if an employer or an individual employee remained unco-operative, would a prosecution take place.

At the same time as this enforcement campaign is being activated.

pace

Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill

In contrast, divorced mothers whose children are all of school age are still less likely to be working part-time but are significantly more likely to be working full-time so that their overall level of employment is comparable to that of mothers in two-parent families.

A study conducted by Mervyn Murch of Bristol University showed a positive correlation between the payment of maintenance and women's employment: nearly twice as many of those receiving maintenance were working as those who were not doing so. However the most important predictive variable determining post-divorce employment behaviour was the mother's pre-divorce employment experience: 67 per cent of those who had worked during marriage were working following separation, while this was true of only 31 per cent of those who had not worked.

Although wives of husbands in social classes I and II in the study were more likely than their counterparts to be employed during marriage, after separation they be came far more likely to be so than women with husbands in social classes IV and V. This may suggest both that women from the higher social groups are better able to retain their jobs, and that by working (combined with maintenance) they are more able to free themselves from reliance on benefits One crucial issue that has

emerged in the debate over the Bill is the difficulty of knowing in how many cases the idea of greater self-sufficiency will be applied. In its briefing paper* on the Bill, the Family Policy Studies Centre

a voung child. There is some con- ing all stages from laboratory dechildbearing may not be given full marketing to post-market monitorweight, and that women divorcees will therefore be penalised. More fundamentally the FPSC is worried by the relative lack of information on the operation of the present law that has been highlighted by the debate, and it recomactual employment situation of divorced women-and men-would fragmentation of the market. be an important part of such moni-

toring.

the HSE is also stepping up its efforts to persuade machinery manufacturers to produce quiet machinery in the first place. If they fail to do so, prohibition notices may be issued, as has already been the case for the manufacturers of certain pneumatic hammers

"Noise," claimed Mr Rimington "is possibly the most ubiquitous of occupational hazards" and he stressed his determination to reduce it to an acceptable level.

This was echoed by Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, who emphasised that the publicity and enforcement campaign are merely stepping stones: "There is general recognition that we shall have to proceed to regulations because there are areas on which the Code of Practice is silent or which it cannot cover satisfactorily. We would like if we can to proceed in step with our European partners. We are therefore watching closely the progress of discussions on the European Commission's draft directive on noise. So far these have proceeded at a rather sedate

argues that its effect would clearly be different if applied to a young childless married woman in fulltime employment whose marriage was of short duration, or if applied to an older married woman whose for a long period.

sequences of childrearing are of particular concern, as the majority of women give up work at the birth of their first child and subsequently work part-time. Both this break in employment and participation in part-time work, which is often low status, insecure and not integrated into career patterns, have been term; it can still affect women long (£114 million). after their employment status has

Employment protection

The Employment Protection (Variation of Limits) Order 1983 (S.I. 1983 No. 1962) varied certain limits in the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 with effect from February 1

- For any day in respect of which an employee becomes entitled to a guarantee payment on or after February 1, 1984 the limit on the daily amount of guarantee payment payable to an employee will be £10.
- For dismissals where the relevant date falls on or after February 1, 1984 the limit on the amount of "a week's pay used for calculating redundancy payments will be £145.
- In the case of an insolvency, where the relevant date falls on or after February 1, 1984, the limit on payment of arrears of pay, holiday pay and payment for failure to give notice will be £145
- Where the effective date of termination falls on or after February 1, 1984, the limit on the amount of "a week's pay" used for calculating a basic award of compensation for unfair dismissal will be £145.

Where the date, by which an order for reinstatement or re-engagement must be complied with falls on or after February 1, 1984. to a mother with young children, or the limit on the amount of "a week's pay" used for calculating an children have grown up but who additional award of compensation has been out of the labour market for an employer's failure to comply with an order for reinstatement or It feels that the long-term con- re-engagement will be £145.

Biotechnology

□ A five-year programme of support for multidisciplinary training and research in biotechnology has been recommended by the Euroshown to be related to reduced pean Commission at an estimated earnings potential in the longer cost to the EC of 200 m ECUS

The plan would involve institutbeen influenced by the presence of ing clearly defined regimes covercern that these longer-term costs of velopment and testing through ing. It would also require a strong research base founded on a pooling of skills and alliance of disciplines.

In addition to information dissemination and logistic support, the programme will also concentrate on specific sectors relating to mends making provisions to moni- agriculture and health care, where tor its operation in the future. The industry finds few inducements because of commercial restraints or

> Research activities would be complemented by a training programme specifically designed to increase the numbers of trained technicians and scientists qualified in basic biotechnology-a multidisciplinary activity not generally taught in universities

^{*}Divorce: 1983 Matrimonial and Family Pro ceedings Bill briefing paper, price £2.50, is available from The Family Policy Studies Cen-tre, 3 Park Road, London NW1 6xN.

Changes in average earnings

□ The following table shows re- with the underlying monthly incent changes in the underlying in- crease for average earnings in the dex of average earnings. This series incorporates adjustments for certain temporary influences like arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, the incidence of public holidays in relation to the survey period, and regular seasonal factors. The series remains, however, a measure of changes in average weekly earnings and the underlying series still reflects changes in hours worked and in bonuses and so forth which are linked to the level of economic activity.

The underlying index was described in an article in the April 1981 issue of Employment Gazette (page 193). The time series included in that article has been updated at six-monthly intervals in the Gazette. In the most recent article, November 1983 (page 494) the time series was given based on the revised index of average earnings (January 1980 = 100). In future these figures will be updated every three months.

The underlying percentage increase figures over the latest 12 months are now included in Table 5.1 of the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette. Separate figures are given for the whole economy, manufacturing industries and production industries. Each month the most recent figures for the underlying increases over the latest 12 months are included in the Commentary on Trends in Labour Statistics (page S2 et seq of Employment Gazette) together

whole economy, averaged over the latest three months, which is also plotted on an accompanying chart.

Recent temporary factors

For the fourth quarter of 1983, arrears have been at a significantly lower level than in the same quarter in previous years as a result of the prompt reaching of settlements in the preceding months. Also the timing adjustment required for the underlying index was relatively small. Industrial action in November and December depressed average earnings and allowance for this is included in the timing, etc adjustment in the table below.

The increase in economic activity in the latest quarter, seen, for example, in increased overtime working (seasonally adjusted) has helped to raise average earnings. The effect of increased hours worked by manual workers on their average earnings in the 12 months from October 1982 to October 1983 can be seen in the article on page 47 which describes the results of the October 1983 survey of earn-

ings and hours of manual workers. The monthly rate of increase in the underlying index of the latest three months which had risen to between 3/4 per cent and 1 per cent in September because of the rapid rise in hours worked during the third quarter slowed down to a more modest increase (between $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 3/4 per cent) in the fourth quarter.

Whole economy average earnings index: "underlying" series

- 10		Seasonally adjusted index	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying (per cent) increase	
			Arrears	Timing* etc		Average in latest 3 months	Over latest 12 months
1982	Jan Feb Mar	132·8 134·3 134·7	$-0.2 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.5$	+0·1 +0·3	132-6 133-5 134-5	³ /4-1 3/4-1 3/4	11 10 ³ ⁄ ₄ 10 ³ ⁄ ₄
	Apr May June	135-4 136-7 137-0	$-0.2 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.8$	+0.4 + 1.0 + 0.2	135-6 136-9 136-4	3/4 3/4 1/2	10½ 10¼ 9½
	July Aug Sep	139-5 138-6 138-9		+0.7 +1.3	137·9 138·7 139·6	1/2 1/2 1/2-3/4	9 ¹ /4 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4
	Oct Nov Dec	139-8 141-7 142-0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.6 \end{array} $	+1.0 +0.5 +0.7	140·5 141·2 142·1	1/2-3/4 1/2 1/2	8 ³ ⁄4 8 ¹ ⁄2 8
1983	Jan Feb Mar	144-5 147-2 146-3	-1.5 -2.9 -1.0	+0.3	143·3 144·3 144·9	1/2-3/4 3/4 3/4	8 8 73⁄4
	Apr May June	147·0 148·6 148·2	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.8 \end{array} $	$-0.5 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.9$	145-9 147-3 146-5	1/2-3/4 1/2-3/4 1/2	7 ¹ /2 7 ¹ /2 7 ¹ /2
	July Aug Sep	150-3 150-2 150-7	$-0.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.3$		148-4 149-4 150-5	1/2 1/2 3/4-1	71/2 73/4 73/4
	Oct Nov (Dec)	152-0 152-1 153-1	$-0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2$	-0.3 + 0.4 + 0.4	151·5 152·3 153·3	3/4 1/2-3/4 1/2	73/4 73/4 73/4

rovisionar, Judes the effect of industrial action. 2: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

Earnings in coal mining

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

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

			£	oer week		
and Villes of the Carrier	Week ended					
	Oct 11 1980	Oct 17 1981	Oct 9 1982	Oct 8 1983		
Cash earnings Other items Provisions for paid holi-	138.06	148.12	161.94	169.30		
days and rest days Sickness pay	15·96 2·73	17·16 2·82	18·57 3·13	19·48 3·42		
Allowance's in kind	9.32	10.76	11.49	11.94		

to their average cash earnings for

specific pay-week, information

also supplied on the estimated co

of paid holidays and rest days pe

working man/week in the curren

financial year, and on the average

weekly value of the actual cost

sickness pay and allowances in kind

per working man/week durin

October. The allowances in kin

consist mainly of the value of con

cessionary fuel, but there is also a

element of concessionary rents

1983, with comparable information

for previous years, is shown in th

workers in Great Britain are set

below. The figures of average

weekly hours are defined as

paid for in respect of statutor

holidays and they exclude time los

For details of earnings and hou

and February 1983 issues of Em

Youths Women

42.8

(under and 20 girls

years)

47.4 45.5 43.7

45.0 44.4 42.2

46.2 44.9 42.9

46.3

for earlier dates see March 19

Average hours worked

Men (20

years and

over)

47.9

Average weekly earnings

from any other cause.

ployment Gazette.

Date

Half-yearly

1982 Apr

1982 Sep 1982 Oct-

1983 Mar

1983 Apr-1983 Sep

Yearly period 1982 Apr-1983 Mar

hours actually worked plus hours

following table:

The information for Octobe

Earnings in agriculture

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

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

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural

Average hourly earnings

Charles	pence	per hour	Constant of States of		3	per wee
Men (20' years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls	Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Wome and girls
(Cersida		enze zaki	Half-yearly periods	ioniana dia beri	29.2719	
231.7	155.5	192.3	1982 Sep	109.80	70.77	84.05
235.5	160.1	191.9	1983 Mar	105.98	71.07	80.96
252.0	169.2	211.1	1983 Sep	120.72	78.34	90-34
233.5	158·0	192-3	Yearly period 1982 Apr- 1983 Mar	107.88	70.92	82-51
	Men (20' years and over) 231.7 235.5 252.0	Men (20' years) and over) Youths (under years) 231-7 155-5 235-5 160-1 252-0 169-2	Youths (20' years) over) Youths (under years) years) Women and girls 231-7 155-5 192-3 235-5 160-1 191-9 252-0 169-2 211-1	Youths (20' years) over) Youths 20' years) Women and girls Date 20 girls Date Date 231-7 155-5 192-3 1982 Apr- 1982 Sep 1982 Apr- 1982 Oct- 1983 Mar 235-5 160-1 191-9 1983 Mar 252-0 169-2 211-1 1983 Sep Yearly period 1982 Apr- 1983 Apr- 1983 Sep 1983 Apr- 1982 Apr-	pence per hour Date Men (20' years) and over) Youths 20' years Women and girls Date Men (20 years and over) 231-7 155-5 192-3 1992 Apr- 1982 Sep 1992 Apr- 1982 Sep 109-80 235-5 160-1 191-9 1983 Apr- 1983 Apr- 1983 Sep 105-98 1983 Apr- 1982 Apr- 252-0 169-2 211-1 1983 Sep 120-72 Yearly period 1982 Apr- 1982 Apr- 120-72	pence per hour £ Men (20' vears) over) Youths 20 years) vears) Women and girls Date Men (20' years) over) Youths (under 20 years) over) 231.7 155.5 192.3 1982 Apr- 1982 Sep 1982 Sep 1983 Apr- 1983 Sep 109.80 70.77 235.5 160.1 191.9 1983 Apr- 1983 Sep 1983 Sep 1983 Sep 105.98 71.07 252.0 169.2 211.1 1983 Sep 1982 Apr- 1983 Sep 120.72 78.34 Yearly period 1982 Apr- Yearly period 1982 Apr- 120.72 78.34

Statistical tables

The Employment tables in this issue include final revisions resulting the revised 1981 Census of Employment. able 1.1 Working population

- The male/female split has been reinstated.
- Employees in employment: industry Table 1.2
- Quarterly figures are now included for September 1979 to June 1981 Table 1.3 and 1.4 Employees in employment: Index of Production
 - Industries Figures are given for the time on SIC 1980.
- Employees in employment: by region Table 1.5 It has not been possible to produce the regional analysis in
- time for this issue. It will next appear in March 1984 issue. Labour turnover: manufacturing industries
- Table 1.11 Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing indus-
- able 1.12 Hours of work-operatives: manufacturing industries able 1.13 Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries by regions

These tables are published for the first time, on the basis of the SIC definition of manufacturing. Seasonally-adjusted figures of hours through short-time working are now given in table 1.11. The article on p. 508 of December 1983 Employment Gazette gives nation on the revisions and time series. More detailed figures than ncluded in the regular tables will be available on request (Watford 00 ext 3490) after February 1984.

leasuring stress

Last month a one-day seminar "The cost of stress" was held in don by the Co-ordinating oup for the Development of ng for Women. Manpower ices Commission

One of the speakers, Dr Audrey igstone-Booth, a director of Stress Syndrome Foundation w attention to the different productive effects of diffetypes of organisation. For exshe pointed out, a multinal where policy decisions are e in another culture has comelv different stress factors at from a national retailing firm ng its interface with the general

management," "are involved with the political climate of the tion and many find this a stressor. Another cause of at this level is the difference een what one actually has to on the job and the vision of one really wants to accom-

or middle management by far rgest source of stress is being s middle interface situation high responsibility and, for , the lack of appropriate auity to make decisions which ch up to that responsibility. For first-line supervisors, also nterface situation, their stresare the loss of responsibility tatus. They believe that their ority is being seriously eroded nion activity on the one hand on the other by specialists ited from outside the orgaon with no knowledge of the tant role of the first-line suor vis-a-vis the work force." other speaker Ms Marilyn son, isolated three major

sources of stress outside the work environment-home environment. social environment and individual differences such as personality-and related these to stress factors at work for both men and women. She found that "women in management are experiencing higher pressure levels stemming from stressors in the work, home social and individual arenas and more manifestations of psychosomatic symptoms and poorer work performance compared to men managers." These stressors "tend to be beyond their control that is external discriminatorybased pressures"

Drinking more

Her research showed that male managers tend to manifest their stress by drinking more alcohol and being unable to produce a satisfactory quantity of work whereas female managers, in addition to stressful having more psychosomatic symp toms, tend to lose assertion and confidence skills

For both sexes the managers most "at risk" from stress and likely to perform poorly at work feel high pressure in relation to their leadership/authority role and from the organisational structure and working climate. Both frequently practise a non-positive, non-authoritative management style but the women are unlikely to have many (if any) children and the men are unlikely to be married, to use humour as a form of relaxation or to exercise frequently.

Lack of support from a spouse was also identified as a major contributory factor to stress by Dr Peter Nixon, who told the workshop that there is clear evidence for

□ For the second year running since the costs of all industrial training boards were returned to their industries in April 1982, the Hotel and Catering Industries Training Board proposes to reduce, the rate of non-exemptible levy through which the bigger employers fund its operations.

The board's proposals, which are subject to the approval of the

□ A Regulation prescribing the severer forms of vibration white finger as an industrial disease will be made soon and is expected to come into effect early in 1985.

Industrial diseases

Announcing this in the House of Commons, Mr Tony Newton, Parliamentary Secretary for Social Security and Minister for the Disabled also said that proposals for widening the terms of prescription for viral hepatitis to cover any employed earner who contracts the disease as a result of his or her occupation have also been accepted. "Regulations to implement them will be laid later this year," he said.

Mr Newton said he was acting on the recommendations of the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council and that he had also accepted its recommendation that epicondvlitis of the humerus and rotator cuff syndrome should not be added to the schedule of prescribed diseases.

a greater incidence of heart disease in men and depression in women if their spouses are perceived as being non-supportive. There is an especially high rate of heart disease among men whose wives are employed in white collar professions where the wife's boss is non-supportive but the husband's boss is supportive

Sexual differences in stress patterns are also referred to in a report just published by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs*, which claims that 'there are additional stresses put on women at work". Most working women, it says, do two jobs: their paid work and housework/childcare. "This means that women have less leisure time and greater difficulty in combining paid work and home lives than have men. Balancing the often conflicting responsibilities of work and home, it adds, "is difficult, tiring and thus

* Occupational stress, an ASTMS policy docu-ment, price £5 (incl p & p). £1.50 to ASTMS members, available from the Association o Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, 79 Camden Road, London NW1 9ES.

Catering levy

Manpower Services Commission and ultimately the Secretary of State for Employment are for a non-exemptible levy of 0.05 per cent on all in-scope employers with emoluments above £100,000 a year and a flat rate of f50 a year on employers with emoluments between £70,000 and £100,000 a year. The comparable rates for the present year are respectively 0.06 per cent and £60. At the same time it proposes to increase the exemptible levy, which is confined to those companies (now covering only 15 per cent of leviable employees) that do not meet their own training needs, from 0.94 per cent to 0.95 per cent of emoluments.

The contribution of the three levies is estimated to be £2.111m in total.

The balance of the board's estimated total expenditure of £3.7m (including grants) in the year beginning April 1984 will be met by commercial income, interest on reserves and surplus funds arising from economies made since the board was returned to industry funding

Speaking of the likely direction of the HCITB's activities during the coming year, its chairman, Mr Hugh Hunter Jones, said: "Our first priority, financially, will continue. to be the growth of our commercial assignments. During the present year we seem well set to earn in excess of £1m from work we do, on a fee-earning basis, for individual employers or the Manpower Services Commission. We aim to expand this side of our activities still further.

"We made a good start during the present year on the Youth Training Scheme. We now act as the industry's biggest managing agent with over 4,000 young people in our books. During the forthcoming year we hope to act in a similar role as the MSC's agent on adult retraining. The money we earn in this way should continue to grow and so reduce our dependence on levy from the industry

"Of our activities not all can hope to break even commercially, but we regard them nonetheless as essential. At a recent weekend conference of board members we looked closely at the data that has emerged from the research the Board has been doing for the industry's Education and Training Advisory Council on future skills needs. There is a wealth of useful information here, but it needs more analysis, particularly on a regional and occupational basis, to make it of practical use to the industry. Our research staff will be looking at this during the next few months. I believe too that we need to bring our testing and certification arrangements more readily within the reach of the smaller employer, and that we should look particularly at the needs of remote areas, perhaps through greater involvement in the production of distance-learning packages and video material.

CASE STUDY

New technology: the impact on jobs

The introduction of advanced technological information systems generally has a significant impact on job content and job boundaries-very often this impact turns out to be rather different from what it was expected to be. The Electronics Economic Development Committee (a "Little Neddy") and its partner, the Information Technology EDC, have now produced a report* which attempts to analyse this impact and draw implications from it. A large section of this report involves detailed case studies, one of which-the introduction of an integrated text and data processing system to Unipart's export invoice department-is summarised here.

Leyland, is a marketing and dis- be re-exported, has to be assembled tribution organisation concerned for the preparation of detailed exwith the supply of automotive spare port invoices and associated shipparts, accessories and car care pro- ping documentation. ducts to appointed dealers, Customers' export orders are and overseas. The warehouse operation copes with 150,000 part numbers and the organisation is very systems dependent.

The company has two large parts depots: The main one at Cowley and another at Coventry. In addition it draws upon stocks from stores at other BL sites.

The order processing system works in the following way: Customer orders are received by the respective home and export order departments at Unipart House, Cowley. Order details are then entered into the computer system and translated into picking instructions for staff at the two main parts depots. On the basis of parts drawn from stock, details of selection off the road" (VOR) parts orders are achievement are sent back to the sent by air-freight with the excepoffice so that customer invoices can tion of most European destinations be prepared and the goods des- where they are sent by TIR trailers. patched.

requires more work and is more shipping documents must accomtime consuming. At the depots, pany the consignment. Therefore goods need to be weighed along great pressure is placed upon the with the packing containers in company's shipping department to which they are despatched; while at finish all the paperwork so that the office, this additional informa- emergency orders can leave the tion, along with the parts listing and parts depot by 6 pm each day.

Unipart, a subsidiary of British details of spare parts which are to

wholesalers and agents in the UK categorised into one of three groups:

- Urgent emergency parts orders to be despatched to customers within a 48-hour turnround time, providing the order is received before 10 am.
- Other emergency orders received after this cut-off time which become normal priority. orders to be despatched within 72 hours.
- Routine stock orders which are fulfilled within a two-week turnround time and which are usually despatched by trailer or container or are crated for seafreight.

Emergency and priority "vehicle With air-freight all the necessary The processing of export orders export invoicing and associated

Recent developments to the computer system have enabled export shipping documentation to be produced to meet tight deadlines, even when there is a large throughput of emergency orders.

Systems

The focus of this case study is on the introduction of an on-line export invoice processing system which has a high speed laser document printer (Rank Xerox 9700). This printer processes data (on tape) from the ICL mainframe to produce invoices and despatch documents.

Until April 1982 export order processing was entirely a manual operation with order details being passed from the export shipping department to the invoicing department. Invoices for emergency orders were prepared by hand

* The impact of advanced information systems: The effect on job content and job boundaries was prepared for publication by the National Economic Development Office on behalf of the Electronics EDC's Employment and Technology Task Force and the Information Technology EDC which were responsible for its contents. The 29-page report, price £5, and its 223-page appendix volume detailing the individual case studies, price £20, are available from NEDO, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SWIP 4OX.

Also available from the same address is A user perspective on information technology. Working paper 1: Report of the Information Technology EDC's user panel, price £3.

(continued)

(several copies at a time) and other order invoices were usually typed and photocopied.

With the new laser printer, considerable time savings can now be achieved in the production of export invoices. The new system enables:

- the invoice section and others in the company to work with customers' consolidated order information in summary form (the conprint)
- the invoice clerk to prepare an invoice using a terminal with a visual display unit (VDU)
- e part-completed invoices to be called up from the database and displayed on the VDU so that entirely new information can be added or so that amendments can be made
- detailed parts listings for each invoice to be stored on the database which is only printed in full when the final invoice copies are printed
- the computer's main operating system to generate a tape with records of the completed invoices
- invoices to be printed from the tape, on the high-speed laser printer.

tion of the export invoice. The first printed the following morning. conprint reports are requested from the computer at the beginning of Aims each working day. Other people may also need to provide the in- the new export invoicing system voice clerk with further informa- have been to: tion, based upon details contained in the summary conprint report.

The new system makes it easier for the invoice clerk to prepare - improve upon the quality of ininvoices as information can more easily be added to the invoice as and when it becomes available. - reduce administrative costs by This, when combined with the fas- _____ reducing staff (mainly clerk-typ-

→ CASE STUDY ter production speeds of the laser printer, enables over 85 per cent of the export invoice copies to be machine produced. This has meant that emergency export order invoices no longer have to be handwritten. Far less shipping documentation needs to be photocopied. But despite the automation the invoice clerk still has to:

> • key-in the summary details for each customer's order from the "consolidation report"—the conprint

- calculate consignment insurance rates
- if necessary, convert invoiced values from sterling into foreign currencies
- use a conventional typewriter for the production of movement certificates
- provide additional customs documentation for re-exported parts items
- type invoices for export markets. where the company's computerised invoice format does not conform with customs regulations.

With the new system the export invoice clerks use their terminals to prepare emergency order (VOR) shipping documentation in the mornings, with normal priority and stock order invoices being prepared in the afternoon.

The clerks usually complete all the processing of emergency orders The last point is particularly impor- by lunch-time at which point the tant as each invoice may be five computer is instructed to dump the pages in length and 20 copies of invoice information onto a tape, each invoice are usually required. which in the early afternoon is fed The generation of a hard copy into the laser printer, which generconprint report, which is the cus- ates the invoice copies. The tape for tomers' summary report, allows the the normal priority and stock orders. invoice clerk to start the prepara- is produced overnight and invoices

The main reasons for introducing

- reduce the time taken to produce invoices
- voice presentation by setting out information more clearly

ists) from 33 to three through natural wastage

provide better customer service improve company cash flow.

There are further plans to extend the export invoice system to enable non-standard invoice layouts to be handled and allow more shipping documentation, like movement certificates, to be machine produced.

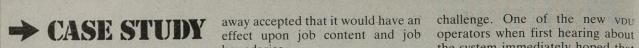
As a result of introducing the on-line export invoice system with laser printer a number of job content and job boundary issues have arisen:

Clerical staff

- □ New keyboard skills for those working on the terminals (VDUs)
- □ increased job satisfaction through being able to process more invoices within time limits, allowing more goods to be despatched on time
- □ higher levels of accuracy with invoice preparation as a result of operators being able to check information more easily on their VDU screens
- better working conditions through the reduction in the amount of paperwork handled □ less need for working overtime □ higher job grading for terminal (VDU) operators
- □ greater familiarisation with the basic concepts of computer systems technology by those directly concerned with operating the teleprocessing and laser printer systems
- □ closer interdependence with staff in other parts of the company concerned with export order fulfilment, stemming from the system's ability to facilitate better order despatch turnround times

FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 85

(continued)



- □ closer dependence on the dp department for systems maintenance support
- □ the loss of jobs through natural wastage (from 33 to three) and redeployment with the phasing out of the old system. Tasks performed by clerks will be further reduced and assumed by the computer system

Supervisory staff

□ Less need for close supervision; deadlines are system-imposed.

Management

□ Better management control of staff and resources as a result of export invoice preparation taking less time.

Process of introduction

Employee involvement in job design

Most of the employees in the department knew about the system at least six months before its implementation. A few had been told about the development programme almost a year before the system - Certainly six months prior to the came into operation.

- The administrative control manager for the section that would eventually assume all production responsibility for the export invoices was consulted right from the start.
- A few key workers involved with invoice and other shipping document preparation were consulted at the early stages as part of the systems designers' initial organisation and methods exercise.
- It appears that some of the other employees later to become involved with operating the new system were not consulted until it actually came into operation.

Timing and recognition of possible job content/job boundary changes

Everybody affected by the introduction of the new system straight- with the new system saw it as a

boundaries.

- The four trade unions represented by APEX (Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff) accepted the introduction of the new system, but insisted that staff savings for the company were to be achieved through natural wastage and redeployment.
- The trade unions saw the system as reducing the need for people consistently having to work overtime, which they regarded and still consider as not being conducive to job creation or job sharing.
- The unions welcomed direct changes in the job content such as the reduction in the amount of routine paperwork that would need to be handled by the new system.
- Departmental management and the shipping invoice clerks certainly recognised that their workload would be lightened (as a result of their handling more information in summary form) with the detail being held on the main database.
- system's implementation, staff within the Finance and Export Order Control Departments were aware that some form of reorganisation was bound to take place, the most noticeable being the loss of jobs amongst the invoice clerk typists and the transfer of the remaining typists from Finance to Export Shipping.
- Other changes took place within the Export Order Control Department at the time when the system was implemented. Besides the installation of the "invoicing" VDUs, more of the customs documentation work was handled by the company. The need for engaging the sub-contracting services of local shipping agents ceased.

Overall those who began to work

the system immediately hoped that she would be selected for one of the new jobs, although some doubts were expressed by others about transferring to new jobs in another department.

Effect on negotiating procedures

The four trade unions (APEX, ASTMS, ACTSS, TASS) representing the white collar staff already had a "General Agreement" with British Leyland covering the introduction of new techology. In addition, the trade unions at Unipart House had a special agreement covering the use of vous. This has also recently been adopted by the blue collar trade unions, the TGWU and the AUEW, who represent employees at the Unipart parts depots.

Within this framework, union representatives held discussions with management in committee, to discuss the likely impact of installing a new system. The trade union representatives were interested to ascertain:

- the number of jobs that would be lost through the introduction of the new invoicing system
- the number of new jobs that would be created
- the number of people that could be redeployed
- the number of people that might be expected to accept some form of voluntary redundancy
- how staff numbers were expected to be reduced through natural wastage.

→ CASE STUDY

Furthermore they were keen to stablish the management's reasons or wanting to introduce the new vstem in terms of:

- gaining clarification of the company's reasons for wanting to introduce the new system learning about the likely advan-
- tages of the system • establishing how the computerised information would be used. in terms of which offices and which individuals would have access to the information.

In addition, the senior trade unon representative, who had direct responsibility for personnel within the shipping invoice section, had regular contact with the departmental manager to receive further information on how the company was progressing with the development of the new export invoice system prior to and after its implementaon.

In terms of the new system's immediate effect upon their members' welfare, the trade unions appear to be satisfied that sufficient consultation took place and that management had been responsive to the aspect of job loss. The unions were particularly pleased that the new system involved no job loss through compulsory redundancy and that some redeployment of people occurred.

Changing job status and work conditions

For the employees affected by ne introduction of the new system, te trade unions' role appears to ave been positive, although their nvolvement with this project must e viewed more within the general ontext of the unions' policy initiaive towards the introduction of new technology. To quote one staff presentative: "Our intention was

that as few people as possible got hurt by the introduction of the new system.

It would appear that this was achieved. Compulsory redundancies were avoided and the few people that were redeployed were reasonably satisfied with the outcome:

- four completely new jobs were created, one for a supervisor and three others for VDU operators in her section
- all four people in the new jobs were in higher grades and received more pay than they earned previously
- on balance the physical working conditions for people working with the new system were satisfactory and certainly conformed to the trade unions guidelines covering the installation of computer equipment
- connection with the implementa- trol manager. tion of the export invoicing system.

Impact on skills and responsibilities

Changes in skill requirements With more clearly defined deadlines for the processing of the three types of export orders the staff involved have to produce information by certain times each working day. In particular:

- □ more skill in timing is required by all those concerned with export order processing and invoicing
- □ this is felt more sharply with the despatch of emergency export orders, where the invoice section supervisor or the department administration control manager have to decide when to stop preparing vor invoices and call up the tape for generating the invoice copies on the laser printer
- the vou operators have had to learn new keyboard skills \Box while the work of the invoice clerks has been made easier by the VDU system, less thought is

required. Some of the job interest has been removed as a result of their only having access to customer order summary information from the conprint. This has the effect of the invoice clerks not always knowing what types of goods they are despatching. With the old system the parts listing used to give them a better idea of what was being despatched.

 \Box with the introduction of the new system a supervisor's job was created in the invoicing section.

Employment implications

For the three invoice clerks operating the VDUs and their newly promoted supervisor, pay and conditions have improved. All four women are now on higher staff grades, although none of them think that their experience with the new system has increased their job transferability. The new system has however not all the staff in the had no direct effect upon the job new jobs claimed to be aware of prospects, grading or level of pay the trade unions' involvement in for the section's administration con-

Training

In the three months prior to the system going live there was much contact between the dp staff, the administration control manager and the members of his staff who were going to operate the system. This process was intensified during the final three weeks when the newly installed VDUs were being tested. It was at this point that the invoice clerks gained their first "hands on' experience using the terminals.

The operators felt that they could have been told more about the system. They would have liked to

FEBRUARY 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 87

(continued) >

→ CASE STUDY

know how their terminals were linked into the system and how certain types of faults occurred, something about their causes and the way the dp staff dealt with systems problems when they arose.

Impact of technology on career patterns and the supply of highly trained people

The continuing development and maintenance of this and other systems within the company, combined with the corporate policy to make less use of external dp consultants, has increased the demand for highly trained people in the system support management services area.

Changes in the function of management

While the introduction of the new system has not changed the location of decision making within the company, the administration control manager with day-to-day responsibility for getting the shipping documentation out now feels that he has stronger control over his administrative function.

Costs and benefits

All the people involved with the development, implementation and use of the new export order processing and laser printer system feel that the project has by and large resulted in a satisfactory outcome. Although approving comments were qualified with statements about how the system was still being expanded to become a total shipping system, staff were pleased with the system.

On the "costs" side the following points were made:

 the trade unions, while accepting the need for new technology in order to keep the company competitive, expressed concern over job losses even though these were achieved through natural wastage

- with hindsight, those involved in the project felt that some present costs (due to enhancement or amendments) might have been avoided if the initial project specification had been more precise
- the shipping department, having been promised a more comprehensive export invoice system, was disappointed that all the design objectives could not be achieved by the first stage of implementation
- the vDU operators felt that the system would have met their needs more satisfactorily had the dp staff spoken to them more during the design stage rather than when the system was being field tested. This they felt would have reduced the amount of initial teething troubles with the system.

In financial terms, the costs were: Capital £250,000 Development £100,000

On the "benefits" side:

- the dp department felt that a number of lessons had been learnt. First, that it was important to conduct a thorough project specification exercise. Second, this project re-emphasised once more the importance of good program and system development documentation built up as the project proceeds. Third, the need to provide short training courses for the VDU operators
- the users were pleased with the system because it reduces the amount of paperwork they need to handle in the course of preparing an invoice
- the use of essential summary information from the *conprint* by the invoice clerk, and the fact of more detailed information on the parts listings being stored on the main database, has saved time at the invoice preparation stages
- as a result of the new system the number of invoices prepared by the clerks has increased from about 30 per day to about 150 per day. Just over half of these

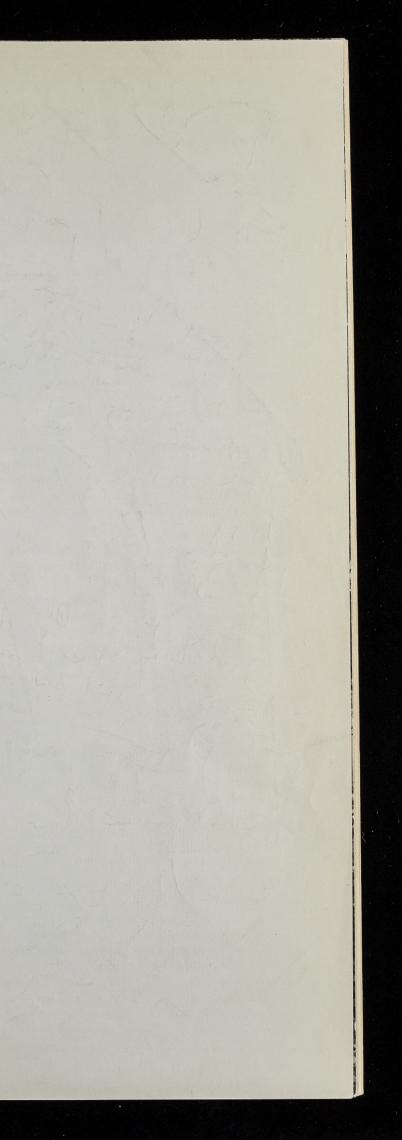
could be emergency order invoices which have to be completed by the end of the morning
the operators like the new order processing system and feel their

- work has been made easier
 the company is certainly pleased with the new system, as the preparation of shipping documentation does not now hold up the despatch of goods. This was the case with the old system where problems were at their worst with emergency order turnround times
- the neat machine-produced invoices from the high-speed laser printer have also contributed to an improvement in the image presented to customers
- there has been a reduction in administrative overhead costs as a result of employing fewer clerk copy typists and through making less use of shipping agents for document preparation services.

Lastly, from the industrial relations viewpoint, the project demonstrated that the trade unions' General Agreement on the introduction of new technology had provided effective guidelines for negotiations with the company. Compulsory redundancies were avoided and it had helped some staff to be redeployed. They were able to ensure that the physical working conditions for the VDU operators were satisfactory, but the unions appear not to have been so involved in discussions about required briefing on systems developments and training packages for the individuals who were actually going to use the system.

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DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. A list of publications expected in the next 6 months is given below.

Copies of research papers can be obtained, free of charge, on request from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 01-213 4662). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

Forthcoming titles

January - June 1984

Employers' use of outwork : A study based on the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment and Ms J Fields, Social and Community Planning Research An analysis of data on employers' use of outworkers collected in the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, setting the results in the context of studies in the Department's research programme on homeworking.

Worker directors in private industry in Britain

B Towers, Dr E Chell and D Cox, University of Nottingham

Based on detailed case studies of seven organisations, this paper investigates the role, needs and problems of the worker director in private sector organisations and explores the relationship between the worker director and other participatory machinery within the same organisation.

Young women in atypical jobs

Dr G Breakwell, Nuffield College, Oxford

Information on the experiences of young women training to become engineering technicians has been collected. Their social characteristics, their relationships with supervisors and workmates, the nature of problems encountered and strategies adopted in coping with them are examined. An evaluation of the appropriateness of the training techniques used and a study of the women's employers' recruitment and selection policies are included.

Part-time employment and sex discrimination legislation in Great Britain

Dr O Robinson, University of Bath and Mr J Wallace, Teeside Polytechnic

This study, based on detailed case studies of 21 organisations between 1979 and 1982, analyses the nature of part-time employment in Britain. It explores various aspects of part-time employment, including occupations, earnings, hours and redundancy, and considers the changes that the Equal Pay and Sex

Discrimination Acts have brought to part-time employment.

Women's participation in paid work : further analysis of the Women and Employment Survey

Ms H Joshi, Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Multiple regression analysis of data from the Women and Employment Survey was undertaken both to establish the importance of different factors in determining whether women undertake paid work or not, and the costs to women of family formation.

Women's work histories : an analysis of the Women and Employment Survey

Dr S Dex, University of Keele

Analysis of the Women and Employment Survey was undertaken at the level of the individual to generate classifications of the variety of women's lifetime work history patterns. Disruptions to women's employment and the sequencing of their work and non work periods over the work cycle are described and the characteristics of women with different lifetime employment profiles are outlined.

Unemployed women : A study of attitudes and experiences

A Cragg and T Dawson, Cragg Ross and Dawson Research Partnership

The meaning of unemployment for women is considered by examining in depth the situation of a group of women without paid work. Women's job aspirations, job search behaviour and the financial and social consequences of not working are described.

Women and payment structures

F Wilkinson, Mrs C Craig, Ms J Rubery and Mrs E Garnsey, Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge

This study, conducted in three localities amongst employers and employees in small establishments, examines the intra-organisational and extra-organisational factors that shape payment structures and compares the position of different groups of employees within them.