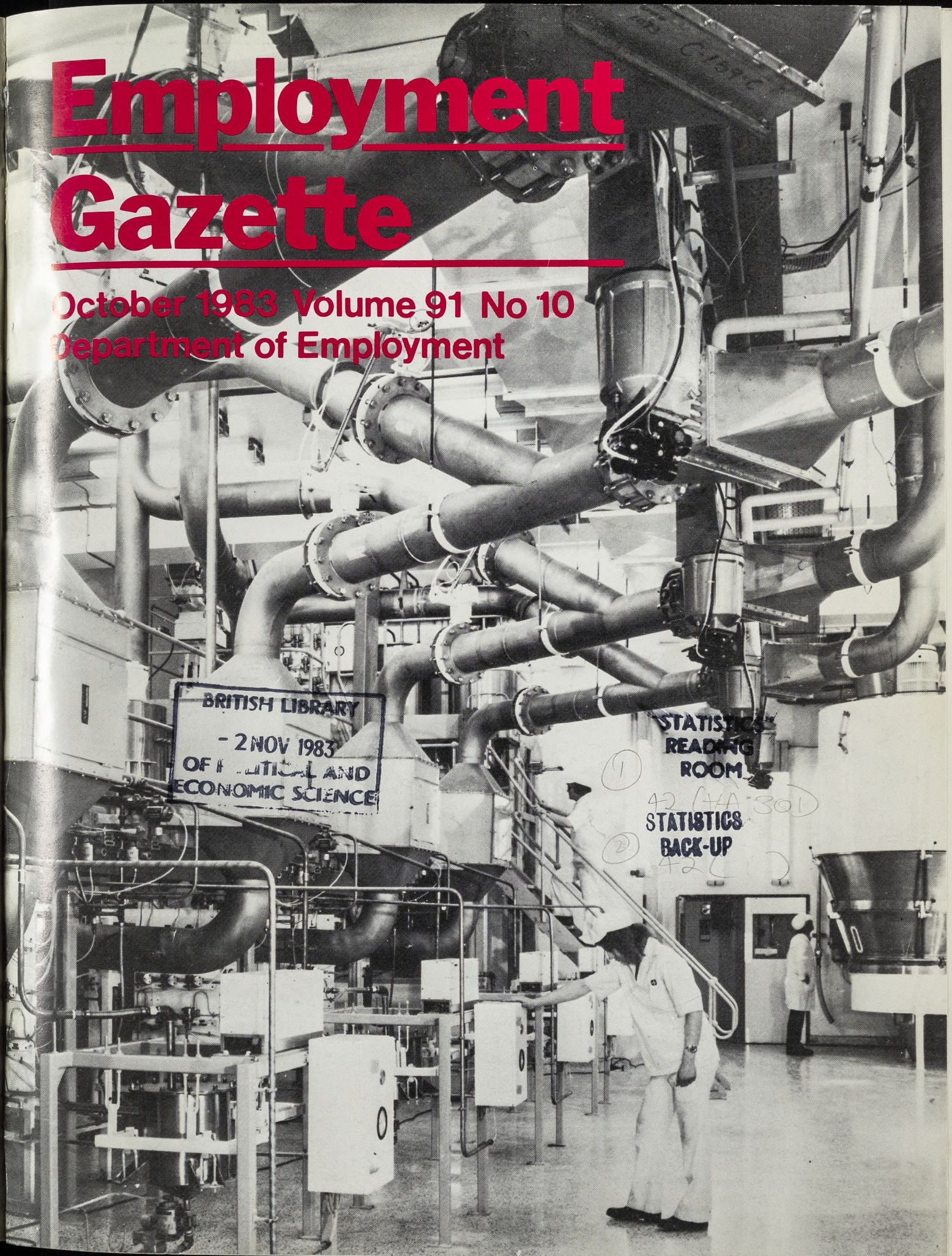


# Employment Gazette

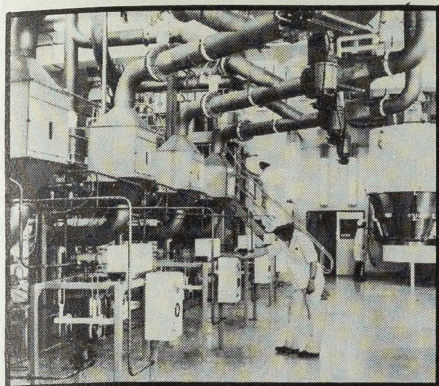
October 1983 Volume 91 No 10  
Department of Employment





# Contents

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Cover picture

Operators are shown taking temperatures in the air handling system in a tablet coating area. The pharmaceutical industry was included in a follow-up survey of shorter hours through national industry agreements (see page 432).

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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 employment offices, jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department 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 employment legislation.

1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	PL700
2 Procedure for handling redundancies	PL706
3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718
4 Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710
5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations	PL705
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Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers	PL714
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### Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings	ITL1
Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy assessments	ITL5
Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974	ITL19

### Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK	
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltar	OW5 1982(rev)
Employment in the United Kingdom	
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 Wages Councils

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

### Other wages legislation

The Truck Acts	
Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages	PL725
Payment of Wages Act 1960	
Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply)	PL673

### Special employment measures

Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme	
For firms faced with making workers redundant	PL692
Job Release Scheme	
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64	PL721(rev)
Young Workers Scheme	
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	PL719
Just what your company needs	PL732
Details of a new scheme which helps employers to split existing jobs and open up more part-time jobs	
Jobs, training and early retirement	
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For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64	PL728

### Young people

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

### 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	PL661
Work Research Unit—1982 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction	
Meeting the challenge of change	
Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in organisations	PL687
Meeting the challenge of change	
Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in 12 British organisations	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 know about it	
Information 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	PL694

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

## “Fit for Work” Awards 1983



### High standard maintained

There were 328 entries for the 1983 Award, its fourth year, and eight companies are receiving the Award or the second time. Commitment to employing disabled people in spite of adverse economic conditions, a willingness to adapt premises and to supply special aids for employment were apparent among the successful organisations.

Mr David Young, chairman of the msc said that he was delighted that the high standard of entrants for the Award was being maintained despite the difficult employment situation.

“This is enormously encouraging,” he said. “These companies have shown that employing disabled people makes sense and supports our message that disabled workers are good workers.”

Last year the msc placed 36,000 disabled people into jobs; 1,226 aids to unemployment were loaned to disabled workers; and 117 employers took advantage of grants for the adaptation of premises and equipment scheme.

### National judging committee

The Lady Plowden DBE (chairman), former chairman, IBA; Richard Amis CBE, chairman, Alfred Booth and Co Ltd; Ray Buckton, general secretary, ASLEF; Dr C N Morton, manager, Personnel and Industrial Relations Department, Wimpey Group Services Ltd; Harry Urwin, former deputy general secretary, TGWU.

One hundred and two firms have received the 1983 Manpower Services Commission's “Fit for Work” Awards, given in recognition of a company's achievements in employing disabled people.

The Award has gone to companies from all parts of the country ranging from a gas turbine manufacturer in Lincoln to a bakery in Devon, and from banking to brewing. It also includes some well-known names as Black and Decker, ICI, Formica and British Rail.

Other organisations include Peterborough Ice Rink, Leeds Head Post Office, the Dental Estimates Board at Eastbourne, the Marine Hotel at Troon, the Roadcraft School of Motoring at Plymouth, Barclaycard at Northampton, the Plymouth branch of National Westminster Bank, and ten local authorities.

The highest number of awards (19) has again gone to the north west region. It can be described as the region with the most caring employers and exemplary policies towards the employment of disabled people.

### Northern firms

Simpson Ready Foods Limited of Urmston, Stretford, who won an award in 1980, are again winners this year. The company have been outstanding in their efforts to maintain their relationship towards their disabled employees. Eleven more disabled people have been taken on in the last 12 months, many mentally subnormal, and among adaptations made at the factory has been colour coding instead of figures and letters as an aid to identifying batches of goods.

One of the six awards received by firms on Merseyside, went to Lancashire Carpets and Furnishings Limited, of Scotland Road, Liverpool, contract furnishers has a positive policy of retaining disabled employees, who make up 16 per cent of the workforce.

Their executive director Mr Kevin Crone has progressed from office junior despite a handicap, so he is particularly sympathetic towards his disabled staff, many of whom played an active part in a business which means travelling at home and abroad to hotels they are refurbishing.

The firm trained a young lady suffering from muscular dystrophy as a switchboard operator, even though this meant moving the board to ground floor level and, says Mr Crone “once employed, no one should be dismissed on disability grounds”.

The University of Liverpool has 93 registered disabled employees among its staff. A young woman technician working in one of the veterinary departments sud-

denly developed severe and painful arthritis after a car accident, but is still able to work full-time with the help of colleagues, and adaptations to the Ness Gardens greenhouses mean an easier working day for one young spastic lady who has undergone two hip operations and often needs to be in a wheelchair.

### Southern firms

When Mercury Circuits of Brighton began to take on disabled people in the early seventies the motive was practical rather than altruistic. It was “terribly hard to get staff so we thought we would try the disabled,” said Mrs Frances Sell, co-director.

Now, with four of the ten staff disabled in some degree she has found them to be such good workers that when a job vacancy arises the first thought is “can I get a disabled person to fill it”?

English Clays of Cornwall has over 200 disabled employees in clerical, storekeeping, laboratory, production and engineering occupations out of a total workforce of more than 8,000 and has set up a “sheltered workshop” employing physically handicapped workers.

### Employment Secretary



Mr Tom King succeeds Mr Norman Tebbit as Secretary of State for Employment.  
Photo: Gerald Pudsey



## Health and Safety report could and must do better: Simpson

Progress in reducing accidents and ill-health at work had been substantially reduced over the years but we could and must do better, was the final message from Mr Bill Simpson when he introduced his annual report before retiring as chairman of the Health and Safety Commission.

In a foreword to the report, Mr Simpson said: "When I look back on my nine years with the Commission, I believe a workmanlike start has been made in using the new Act to tackle the health and safety problems of our country.

Figures show that since 1975 there has been a 30 per cent reduction in the number of people killed at work and a general reduction in lost-time accidents. But, with 16 million working days lost, Mr Simpson stressed, "There is nothing to be complacent about."

### Intentions had melted

He said that in the recession many good intentions had "melted like the snow in the warm chimney of competitive and financial pressure."

"Some workers are only too pleased to be working, and working safely is not such a major priority with them as it was before."

Mr Simpson reported that some safety representatives were finding resources from management are much scarcer now. "But if resources are scarce, we must

spend them more efficiently," he said. "I believe strongly that we should not cut corners on health and safety. I've been making this point forcibly at meetings with employers and trade unions. They've got to be as vigilant as ever."

### Human tragedy

Speaking of the economic and human tragedy of 16 million lost working days and the suffering, disfigurement and disablement due to accident and ill-health, Mr Simpson believed that although we cannot eliminate all accidents, we could slash the present totals by better work systems, resources and management methods and procedures. He said that this was already being done in many firms but there was still much to be done to hoist all others to their level.

"Chief laurels for getting accidents down, go to the workers and employers who have put their backs into it."

Mr Simpson suggested that safety representatives and managers should be able to pick out the improvements that need to be made, arrange them in some order of

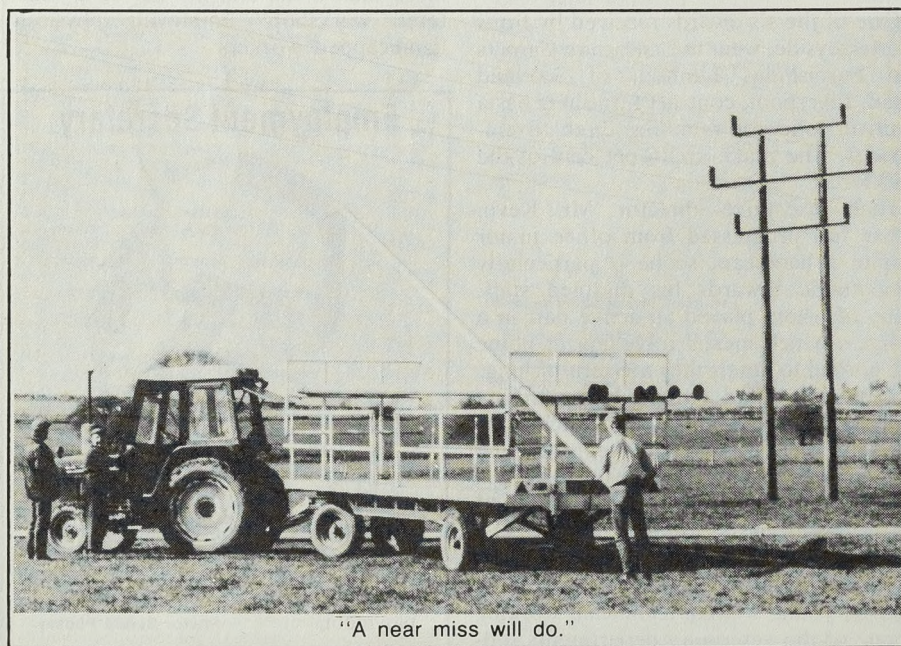


Mr Bill Simpson

priority and agree to a tentative timetable for completing each item.

Total expenditure by the Health and Safety Executive in 1982/83 was £85 million, an increase of £8 million over the previous year.

## Electrical safety on the farm: new film



"A near miss will do."

When electrical accidents happen on the farm it's usually for one of four reasons: a lack of simple maintenance, bad installation, amateur lash ups or downright carelessness. Used sensibly and correctly electricity is safe and reliable but used carelessly it can kill. This is the message of a new film by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) launched recently.

All electricity can be a hazard, but on the farm today you need to look up as well. Overhead powerlines can work at 11,000 volts or more and at that sort of voltage you don't even have to make contact, a close approach with a tall item of farm machinery or equipment can be lethal.

The film finishes with a checklist of do's and don'ts for those working with electricity on the farm. An electrical accident can happen to anyone, one moment off-guard and another farm death is recorded.

*Electrical safety on the farm* was produced by the Central Office of Information and is available on video or film from the Central Film Library. Hire price £14 plus VAT per week.

## Early Northern successes with the Enterprise Allowance

A new jobs scheme is a hit on Merseyside with over 400 new businesses starting in the area in the past two months.

They have all been set-up under the Manpower Services Commission's newest jobs programme—the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. This is the scheme to give unemployed people a £40 a week allowance if they go into business on their own.

The scheme is continuing for applications until January. A number of jobcentres in the area are holding regular weekly information sessions for unemployed people who want to know more about the scheme. So far 1,650 unemployed Merseysiders have attended these sessions. They are continuing and are open to others with new job ideas.

### Roofing

Those who attended an information session, and have gone on into business include 26-year-old Mr Lawrence Taubman of Stonecroft, Liverpool.

Made redundant when his employer, a roofing contractor, went into liquidation, Mr Taubman has now started his own roofing business. He had worked for six years, and after 3½ months unemployment applied to the MSC to set-up under the EAS. "I really thought I could make a go of it myself," he said. So now he is running his own business *Scorpio Roofing* doing work around the Liverpool area.

### Fashion wear

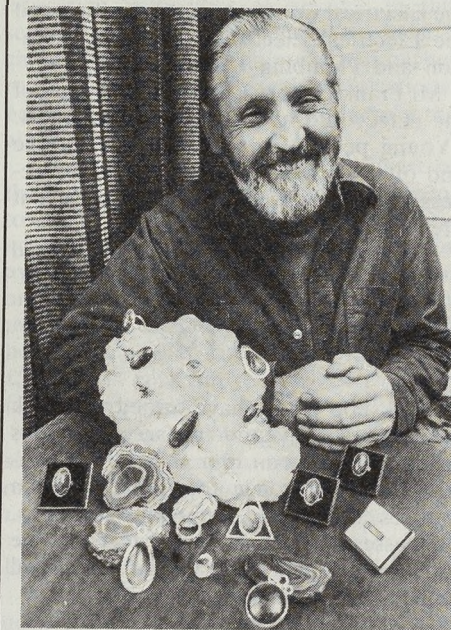
And at Aigburth, Ms Rachel Peers is designing and making ladies fashion wear.

She took a fashion and textile degree and has not had a job since leaving Liverpool Polytechnic last year. "I was always interested in starting my own business," she said. "When I eventually did decide to start-up in Liverpool I found out about the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, and now I'm in business."

### North Lancs

The latest jobs scheme is a major success in North Lancashire. In August, the first full month of the new Enterprise Allowance Scheme (EAS) over 50 new businesses were started in the Preston, Fylde, Lancaster and Morecambe area. And now the MSC is calling for more unemployed to come

## Gems are an industry with prospects



Mr Raymond Bell

Jewellery is being created in a small cottage in the Borders area of Northumberland. What began as a hobby for 54-year-old Mr Raymond Bell, a former newspaper worker, is now a business, set up with assistance from the Manpower Services Commission's Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Almost daily Mr Bell, made redundant last year from his job as a press operator, leaves his cottage at Howburn, near Cornhill on Tweed, to scour the fields and rivers for gemstones.

### Agate and jasper

He uses local agate and jasper, formed during volcanic eruptions millions of years ago. These are cut, polished and set into silver in this new one-man venture to create broaches, pendants and rings.

Mr Bell is now receiving £40 a week while his business gets off the ground. He hopes to make a living by selling his jewellery at the many shows held each year in the Borders and at some of the stately homes in the area which are open to the public.

### Cumbria

An average of ten new businesses a week are starting in Cumbria.

They range from gatemarking to mobile catering, and include production of a new patent range of soft furnishings.

They include the husband and wife design team, Phillipa Ijomah and John Pullin. They are designing and manufacturing a range of cushion covers, and pictures, for sale throughout the Lake District. Currently the couple, living at Kirkoswald, are building their stock for release to shops for Christmas sale.

### Wrought iron work

In Aspatria, redundant machinist Stuart Richardson, is also his own boss. He has gone into business making gates, patio furniture and wrought iron items.

Again local agriculture shows have been an important venue for the venture. Stuart has displayed his Yeoman gates at local shows, with some sales success.



## Youth Training Scheme safety guide published

A new booklet that gives practical advice about safety during *on-the-job* training in electrical skills has been published by the Manpower Services Commission.

Its issue is particularly timely as thousands of young people are starting programmes under the Youth Training Scheme, although it applies equally well to the training of adults in new skills.

### Working party

The handy guide for employers and the associated card for craftsmen have been produced by a working party set up by the msc to include employers, unions, training boards, the Health and Safety Executive and the Electricity Council.

A corresponding msc publication dealing with *off-the-job* training was distributed to colleges last year.

### Welcomed

The safety guide has been welcomed by the Electrical Contractors' Association and the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

Mr Frank Chapple, General Secretary of the EETPU, said it filled a much felt need. "Young people are especially vulnerable and often it is the experience and awareness of the craftsmen they are with that prevents accidents occurring.

"For this reason I am especially pleased

that guidance has been included aimed at the craftsmen carrying out what has too often been the 'forgotten' training element."

Mr Jim Hammer, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, commented: "I welcome and commend this contribution to the safety of young people at work."

The guide, called "*Safety recommendations for on-the-job training in electrical skills*", is being widely distributed in industry through the Construction Industry Training Board, the Engineering Industry Training Board and the Electricity Council. Managing agents for YTS projects can obtain copies from the local msc area office.

## Medieval drinkings cups on YTS

Workshop bosses have turned the clock back—a full 400 years—in a successful jobs training move. In an attempt to find a popular products for sale for pottery section trainees at Runcorn Training Workshop, the bosses went back into history—to the 16th century and came up with medieval drinking cups and jugs.



Ann Lodge, a 16-year-old YTS trainee puts finishing touches to a replica of 16th century jug under the eye of instructor, Chris Pratt.

### Clay from priory

They are replicas of originals found in excavations at nearby Norton Priory. Using drawings and parts of the original cups, the youngsters are producing modern "16th century" pottery products. They are made from clay from the priory site, and then go back, this time as finished cups and jugs for sale at the priory museum.

The teenagers, all school leavers, are on the msc's Youth Training Scheme, learning pottery skills as part of their 12-months at the workshop. The centre has 100 trainees. Other training sections are catering, woodwork, metalwork, sewing, administration and horticulture.

## Health and Safety Commissioners re-appointed

Mr Norman Tebbit has re-appointed the members of the Health and Safety Commission from October 1, 1983, for a further period of three years.

Following consultation with the Confederation of British Industry Mr Tebbit re-appointed Mr R Eberlie, Dr A Raper and Dr C M Thomas. After consulting the Trades Union Congress he re-appointed

Mr R Buckton, Mr P Jacques and Mr G Lloyd. Mr Tebbit consulted the Local Authorities' Associations before re-appointing Councillor D Mason and Councillor Dr M C Shannon.

The Secretary of State announced in July the appointment of Dr John Cullen as chairman of the Health and Safety Commission from October 1.

## Social conscience of total labour force

The social conscience of a works total labour force at Cleveland means places for 60 school leavers on the YTS programme.

Despite facing heavy redundancies last year and this, everyone at GEC's Hartlepool factory was eager to present local young people with a training opportunity in what is one of the country's unemployment blackspots.

### Redundancy prospect

"Given these circumstances many workers would not have co-operated in an msc-sponsored Youth Training Scheme at the factory," commented Dave Gregory, GEC's acting personnel manager. "However, despite various facing the prospect of redundancy they did not flinch from offering 60 Hartlepool school leavers a chance to have a year on a quality YTS scheme to help their job prospects."

During the 12-months course in GEC's Training Workshop based on the Hartlepool Industrial Estate, the school leavers will be taught various transferable skills in electrical, mechanical and clerical occupations with 13 weeks off-the-job training. Five other local organisations are combining with GEC to provide work placements throughout the year. They are Welding Industrial Services, Marbourn Ltd, Surtees Engineering, Central Catering Services and the HMS Warrior Project.

## Major extension of technical and vocational education scheme planned

Many more local education authorities will be able to participate in the msc's technical and vocational initiative from September 1984, the msc announced recently.

The Government has agreed to the msc's proposals for deploying the extra money available to fund a major expansion in the number of pilot projects under the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) for 14-18 year-olds.

Fourteen local education authorities—Barnsley, Bedfordshire, Birmingham, Bradford, Clwyd, Devon, Enfield, Hereford and Worcester, Hertfordshire, Leicestershire, Sandwell, Staffordshire, Wigan and Wirral—started pilot projects this month under the first phase of the five-year scheme.

### High standard

Announcing the scheme's extension, Mr David Young, chairman of the msc, said: "The Manpower Services Commission is anxious to maintain a high standard of projects supported under the Initiative.

Subject to this, I would like as many local education authorities as possible in this second phase of the Initiative to have a chance of testing out different approaches to the provision of technical and vocational education for 14-18 year-olds across the ability range.

"The criteria used in the initial phase of the Initiative will remain unchanged except to take account of the new funding arrangements. Some £20 million will be available for the extension in each full year and the msc has told LEAs that for planning purposes in designing their projects it will be unlikely that more than £400,000-£500,000 in each full year will be available for each project."

"I have been encouraged by the interest shown by many LEAs in a possible extension of the Initiative. I am now inviting those LEAs who are not receiving msc support for TVEI schemes to submit final proposals by December," Mr Young said.

He believed that there were many very good projects still to be put forward and was looking for an enthusiastic response.

## Replica schooner on YTS

Merseyside's traditional ship building skills are being carried into the future . . . under the country's newest training scheme.

For the building of a 70-foot replica of a 19th century Liverpool Bay pilot schooner is among the latest projects to go YTS.

Under the project to build the schooner replica "Spirit of Merseyside", 48 youngsters are training with practical work experience in joinery, shipwrighting, welding and plating, fitting, electrics, and plumbing.

### Tall ships race

School leavers joining the scheme sample all areas, then continue their training programme in one. They also follow day release and further education based on certificate courses, including City and Guilds.

The project began a year ago under the msc's Youth Opportunities Programme. It has now been approved to run under the Youth Training Scheme. Plans are that the schooner, when completed by youngsters, will lead the "tall ships race" into the Mersey in August, 1984.



Instructor Steve Chapman helping two 16-year-old school leavers David Dewsbury and Alan Mitchell check measurements for the "Spirit of Merseyside".

## PER on target

In the first six months of the current financial year, Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), which was made self-financing in April, has increased turnover and productivity. Says PER director Mr Turlough O'Connor, "If present progress is maintained, we should finish the year leaner, sharper and having saved the taxpayer around £5 million.

Income is up by over 60 per cent. This increase is partly due to the work PER is doing recruiting managers on to the Manpower Services Commission's training and job creation programmes, but PER's income external to the msc is also up by 20 per cent.

The number of people placed in jobs are up by over 70 per cent and will well exceed 10,000 this year, says Mr O'Connor, "Our jobs newspaper *Executive Post* continues to grow in scope and effectiveness. It is now the second largest recruitment medium in the country. It advertises 500 managerial and professional jobs every week and is distributed free to over 130,000 jobseekers".

● The September issues carried 3,000 vacancies—more than 57 per cent up on the same month last year.





## Ethnic origin and economic status

This article uses data from the 1981 Labour Force Survey, a sample survey of 80,000 households in Great Britain interviewed between late April and early June 1981, to consider the economic status and related characteristics of the non-White ethnic minority populations in Great Britain in the spring of 1981\*. It identifies similarities and differences between them and makes comparisons with the White population.

Of the roughly two million people of non-White minority ethnic origin in Great Britain in the spring of 1981 about one half were Asians, a quarter West Indians and the remaining quarter of Other minority origins. Very few were over retirement age.

Among men aged 25-44 only two or three per cent of West Indians, Asians and Whites were not economically active, but for the Other minority group the proportion was about 20 per cent. Among women in the same age

group West Indians had the highest proportion economically active.

\* Preliminary results from the 1981 Labour Force Survey were published in an article in the May 1982 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 221-224); HMSO and in OPCS Monitor LFS 82/1. The full report on the survey—Labour Force Survey 1981: OPCS series LFS No. 3—was published in December 1982.

OPCS Monitor LFS 83/1, issued February 22, 1983, gives information on the degree of correspondence between detailed country of birth analyses and information on ethnic origin.

Among the 16-24 age group activity rates were highest for Whites reflecting in part a higher proportion of students among the minority groups.

The economically active members of minority groups tended to live in particular regions and metropolitan areas, notably London and the West Midlands Metropolitan County though the pattern varied as between the different minorities.

Unemployment rates were higher for the minority population than the corresponding White population. Among those in work there was a high proportion of self-employed among the Asians and a very small proportion among West Indians. The proportion of female employees who worked part-time was much less for non-Whites than for Whites.

### Survey

The 1981 Labour Force Survey is the latest in a series of sample surveys of private households carried out every two years in all countries of the European Communities. About 80,000 (½ per cent) households were interviewed in the spring and results are subject to sampling error.

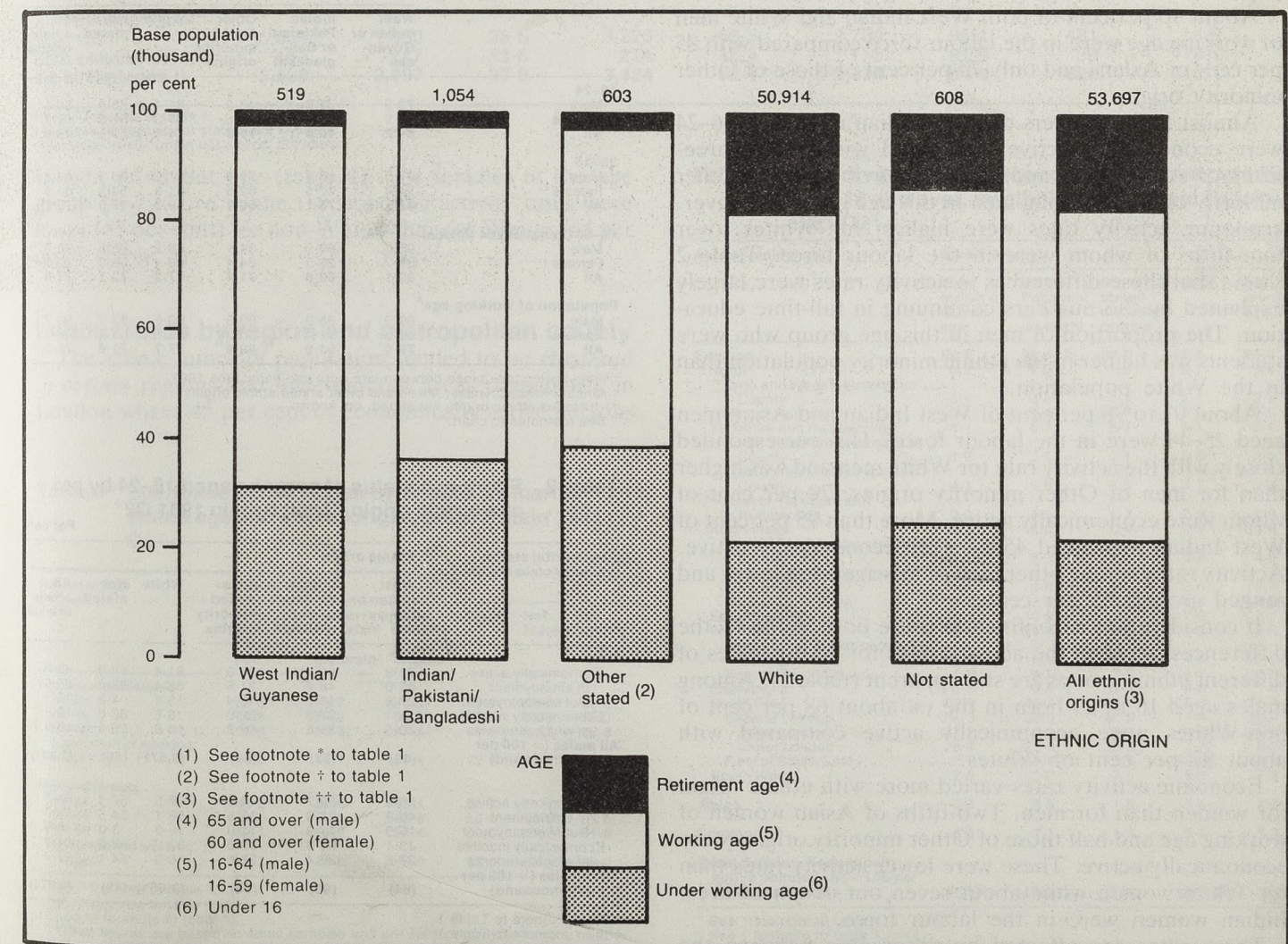
From 1984 the Labour Force Survey will be conducted more frequently\*.

One of the purposes of the survey is to provide data showing how the family structure, housing, education and employment status of the ethnic minority groups compare with the conditions of the population as a whole. Such information (which is not available elsewhere) may be used in the development of policy and monitoring its implementation, in undertaking research on ethnic minorities, and in the estimation—as required by Parliament—by the Registrar General of the number and condition of the population.

In this article, the non-White ethnic minority population has been divided into three groups according to how those interviewed in the Labour Force Survey classified themselves, and others in their household in response to the question shown in appendix 1. "West Indian" refers to those classifying themselves West Indian or Guyanese; "Asian" includes those of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin; and "Other minority origins" refers to

\* As described in "Labour Force Survey changes", *Employment Gazette*, July 1983, pp 295-296.

Population by age and ethnic origin, Great Britain, 1981 Q2<sup>(1)</sup>





those of African, Arab Chinese, mixed and other (non-White) origins.

### Size and age of the population

It is estimated that in the spring of 1981 there were just over two million people of minority ethnic origin\* in Great Britain; this represented about four per cent of the whole population and comprised half a million West Indians, just over a million Asians and over half a million people of Other minority origins. As can be seen from the chart, two-thirds of the West Indian population were of working age (that is 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men). The proportion was rather more than among Whites, Asians or Other minorities, three-fifths of whom were of working age. Among those not of working age, few people in the minority populations had reached retirement age whereas the number of Whites who were over retirement age was broadly similar to the number aged under 16.

### Participation in the labour force

The population aged 16 and over may be divided into those in and those out of the labour force†. Economic activity rates—the numbers of a particular age group in the labour force expressed as a proportion of the whole population of that age-group—are given in table 1.

About 90 per cent of both West Indian and White men of working age were in the labour force compared with 85 per cent of Asians and only 70 per cent of those of Other minority origins.

Almost three-quarters of West Indian men aged 16-24 were economically active, compared with about three-fifths of Asian men, and almost half of those of Other minority origins. Among men in this age group, however, economic activity rates were highest for Whites, over four-fifths of whom were in the labour force. Table 2 shows that these differences in activity rates were largely explained by the numbers continuing in full-time education. The proportion of men in this age group who were students was higher in the ethnic minority population than in the White population.

About 97 to 98 per cent of West Indian and Asian men aged 25-44 were in the labour force. This corresponded closely with the activity rate for White men and was higher than for men of Other minority origins, 79 per cent of whom were economically active. More than 95 per cent of West Indian men aged 45-64 were economically active. Activity rates among other men of this age were lower and ranged around 85 per cent.

If consideration is confined to those born in the UK the differences between the activity rates for young males of different ethnic groups are still apparent (table 3). Among males aged 16 to 29 born in the UK about 68 per cent of non-Whites were economically active compared with about 87 per cent of Whites.

Economic activity rates varied more with ethnic origin for women than for men. Two-fifths of Asian women of working age and half those of Other minority origins were economically active. These were lower activity rates than for White women while about seven out of ten of West Indian women were in the labour force.

These rates are affected by differences between the

rates for married and non-married women and the withdrawal of many women from the labour force while they are rearing children, factors which are in part culturally influenced††. For example activity rates for married West Indian women aged 25-44 and 45-59 were little different from those for the non-married, while for Asians aged under 45 and among the White population married women had lower activity rates than non-married

\* The figure compares with a mid-1981 estimate of about 2.2 million made by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys of the size of the population of New Commonwealth and Pakistani ethnic origin. These two estimates on the whole cover similar populations but there are some detailed differences of definition.

† The labour force comprises those in employment (employees, employers, self-employed and HM Forces), those out of employment and seeking work and those out of employment who are waiting to start a job which they have already obtained or who are prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. Among the people excluded from the labour force and counted as economically inactive are all students in full-time education (even though some of these may take part-time or temporary jobs), retired people and those engaged wholly in unpaid domestic or family duties.

†† See for instance, "Ethnic origin and the labour force", *Employment Gazette*, August 1980, pp 841-848; (HMSO £1.64 net). The facts of racial disadvantage: David J Smith, PEP February 1976.

**Table 1 Economic activity rates by age, sex and ethnic origin, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

Age and sex	Ethnic origin						Per cent
	West Indian or Guyanese	Indian Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Other stated † minority origins	White	Not stated	All ethnic origins††	
<b>16-24</b>							
Male	73.9	62.4	48.0	81.4	68.0	80.1	
Female	56.9	39.7	44.5	67.0	57.5	65.7	
All	64.2	40.5	46.3	74.3	63.2	73.0	
<b>25-44</b>							
Male	97.5	96.8	79.4	97.5	93.7	97.2	
Female	74.4	47.5	52.6	61.8	59.3	61.5	
All	84.5	73.1	66.9	79.8	77.0	79.5	
<b>45-59 (Females) 64 (Males)</b>							
Male	95.6	86.0	84.1	88.2	85.8	88.2	
Female	81.7	26.5	54.4	63.4	56.9	63.0	
All	90.1	63.8	71.4	77.2	73.1	77.0	
<b>Population of working age<sup>A</sup></b>							
Male	89.9	85.6	69.5	90.6	83.7	90.2	
Female	69.6	41.4	50.0	63.5	58.1	63.0	
All	79.4	64.9	60.4	77.7	71.8	77.2	

\* Interviewing took place between late April and early June 1981.

† African, Arab, Chinese, Mixed and other stated ethnic origins.

†† Includes ethnic origin, not stated, not known.

<sup>A</sup> See footnotes to chart.

**Table 2 Economic status of persons aged 16-24 by sex and ethnic origin, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

Sex, marital status and economic status	Ethnic origin						Per cent
	West Indian or Guyanese	Indian Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Other stated † minority origins	White	Not stated	All ethnic origins††	
<b>Male</b>							
Economically active	73.9	62.4	48.0	81.4	68.0	80.1	
In employment	46.0	46.6	31.6	66.4	63.8	65.0	
Out of employment	27.9	15.8	16.4	15.1	4.2	15.1	
Economically inactive	26.1	37.6	52.0	18.6	32.0	19.9	
of which: students	20.5	35.8	49.2	16.8	26.4	18.0	
<b>All males (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	(49)	(82)	(64)	(3,577)	(59)	(3,831)	
<b>Female</b>							
Economically active	56.9	39.7	44.5	67.0	57.5	65.7	
In employment	40.9	27.8	33.5	56.1	54.5	54.8	
Out of employment	16.0	11.9	11.0	10.9	3.0	10.9	
Economically inactive	43.1	60.3	55.5	33.0	42.5	34.3	
of which: students	27.8	26.4	38.6	16.0	24.1	17.0	
<b>All females (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	(64)	(90)	(58)	(3,461)	(49)	(3,723)	

\* See footnote to Table 1.

† See footnote to Table 1.

†† See footnote to Table 1.

\*\* See footnote to Table 1.

**Table 3 Economic status of persons aged 16-29, by birthplace, ethnic origin, and sex, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

Sex, ethnic origin, birthplace	Population	Economic-ally inactive	Economic-ally inactive as per cent of population	Economic-ally active	Economic-ally active as per cent of population	Employment	In employ-ment as per cent of economic-ally active	Out of employ-ment	Out of employment as per cent of economic-ally active
	thousand	thousand		thousand		thousand		thousand	
<b>MALE</b>									
<b>Non-White</b>									
Born UK	79	25	32.0	54	68.0	34	63.3	20	36.7
Born outside UK †	217	65	30.0	152	70.0	121	79.2	32	20.8
<b>All non-White</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>White</b>									
Born UK	5,146	676	13.1	4,470	86.9	3,767	84.3	704	15.7
Born outside UK †	168	31	18.7	137	81.3	122	89.0	15	11.0
<b>All White</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>All ethnic origins ††</b>									
Born UK	5,248	705	13.4	4,543	86.6	3,816	84.0	727	16.0
Born outside UK †	449	114	25.3	335	74.7	288	86.0	47	14.0
<b>All birthplaces</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>									
<b>Non-White</b>									
Born UK	88	41	46.9	47	53.1	33	70.9	14	29.1
Born outside UK †	225	125	55.4	100	44.6	77	76.7	23	23.3
<b>All non-White</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25.1</b>
<b>White</b>									
Born UK	4,965	1,801	36.3	3,164	63.7	2,698	85.3	466	14.7
Born outside UK †	184	72	38.9	112	61.1	97	86.4	15	13.6
<b>All White</b>	<b>5,149</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>All ethnic origins ††</b>									
Born UK	5,069	1,850	36.5	3,220	63.5	2,739	85.1	481	14.9
Born outside UK †	461	247	53.6	214	46.4	175	81.9	39	18.1
<b>All birthplaces</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>15.1</b>

\* See footnote to table 1.

† Includes birthplace not stated, not known.

†† Includes ethnic origin not stated, not known.

women of similar age (table 4). For females in the age group 16-29 born in the UK economic activity rates were lower (53 per cent) for non-Whites than for Whites (64 per cent) (table 3).

### Labour force by region and metropolitan county

The ethnic minority population tended to be clustered in certain regions and metropolitan areas particularly in London where 45 per cent of economically active persons

**Table 4 Economic activity rates of females by marital status age and ethnic origin, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

Marital status and age	Ethnic origin						Per cent
	West Indian or Guyanese	Indian Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Other stated † minority origins	White	Not stated	All ethnic origins††	
<b>Non-married female</b>							
16-24	55.6	46.2	45.9	72.0	59.0	70.6	
25-44	74.8	67.2	69.3	76.4	65.8	76.0	
45-59	80.8	19.3**	44.4**	69.5	59.2	68.8	
Population of working age†	63.5	46.1	51.4	72.6	61.1	71.6	
<b>Married female</b>							
16-24	68.2**	32.6	40.4	55.7	51.7	54.6	
25-44	74.2	46.0	48.6	58.9	56.8	58.5	
45-59	82.1	27.9	58.4	62.0	56.2	61.6	
Population of working age†	76.1	40.0	49.0	59.6	56.1	59.2	

\* See footnote to table 1.

† See footnote to table 1.

†† See footnote to table 1.

\*\* These figures are based on small samples and are subject to wide margins of error.

‡ See footnote 5 to chart.

**Table 5 Area of residence of economically active persons aged 16 and over, by ethnic origin, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

Area of residence	Ethnic origin					Per cent
	West Indian or Guyanese	Indian Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Other stated † minority origins	White	All ethnic origins††	
<b>England</b>	99.5	98.5	97.0	85.5	86.0	
North	0.2	1.0	1.8	5.7	5.5	
Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County	0.1	0.6	1.1	2.1	2.0	
Rest of North	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.6	3.5	
Yorkshire and Humberside	6.1	6.7	6.1	9.1	8.9	
South Yorkshire Metropolitan County	1.8	0.5	1.1	2.5	2.4	
West Yorkshire Metropolitan County	4.1	5.8	3.3	3.7	3.7	
Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside	0.2	0.3	1.7	2.9	2.8	
North West	3.7	8.0	10.4	12.1	11.9	
Greater Manchester Metropolitan County	3.1	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	
Merseyside Metropolitan County	0.4	0.6	3.4	2.8	2.7	
Rest of North West	0.2	2.0	2.0	4.4	4.2	
East Midlands	7.2	10.9	4.7	7.0	7.1	
West Midlands	15.6	20.8	8.9	9.3	9.6	
West Midlands Metropolitan County	14.3	16.1	6.4	4.6	4.9	
Rest of West Midlands	1.3	4.7	2.5	4.7	4.6	
East Anglia	0.8	0.8	1.4	3.6	3.6	
South East	63.9	49.4	60.1	30.6	31.7	
Greater London	56.3	38.0	44.6	11.4	12.9	
Inner London	37.9	10.1	24.3	3.7	4.5	
Outer London	18.4	27.9	20.2	7.7	8.3	
Rest of South East	7.7	11.4	15.5	19.2	18.9	
South West	2.0	1.0	3.6	8.0	7.8	
<b>Wales</b>	0.3	0.5	1.5	5.0	4.8	
<b>Scotland</b>	0.3	1.1	1.5	9.6	9.2	
<b>Great Britain: economically active population (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	<b>(276)</b>	<b>(419)</b>	<b>(214)</b>	<b>(24,558)</b>	<b>(25,737)</b>	

\* See footnote to table 1.

† See footnote to table 1.

†† See footnote to table 1.



**Table 6 Employment status of economically active persons aged 16 and over, by sex, for females marital status, and ethnic origin, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

Sex, marital status and employment status	Ethnic origin					Per cent
	West Indian or Guyanese	Indian Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Other stated † minority origins	White	All ethnic origins**	
<b>Male</b>						
In employment **	79.4	83.1	86.1	90.3	90.1	
Employees ‡	74.4	66.8	74.3	78.9	78.0	
Full-time	71.0	64.2	71.0	75.6	74.7	
Part-time	2.7	1.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	
Self-employed	4.7	16.2	11.4	11.1	11.1	
Out of employment	20.6	16.9	13.9	9.7	9.9	
<b>Economically active (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	<b>(150)</b>	<b>(292)</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>(14,758)</b>	<b>(15,500)</b>	
<b>Female</b>						
In employment **	85.5	82.1	85.3	91.3	91.1	
Employees ‡	84.3	75.0	79.6	86.8	85.9	
Full-time	62.2	61.9	58.2	49.0	49.0	
Part-time	21.1	12.5	21.2	36.9	36.0	
Self-employed	0.8	7.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	
Out of employment	14.5	17.9	14.7	8.7	8.9	
<b>Economically active (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	<b>(126)</b>	<b>(126)</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>(9,799)</b>	<b>(10,237)</b>	
<b>Married female</b>						
In employment **	93.6	84.3	89.9	93.3	93.2	
Employees ‡	92.5	75.7	81.6	87.7	87.1	
Full-time	62.6	59.7	53.4	39.1	39.5	
Part-time	28.6	15.5	28.1	47.8	46.8	
Self-employed	1.2	8.5	8.3	5.4	5.4	
Out of employment	6.4	15.7	10.1	6.7	6.8	
<b>Economically active (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>(95)</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>(6,396)</b>	<b>(6,663)</b>	
<b>Non-married female</b>						
In employment **	76.3	75.7	78.8	87.5	87.3	
Employees ‡	75.1	72.8	76.8	84.9	83.8	
Full-time	61.8	68.7	64.8	67.5	66.7	
Part-time	12.6	3.2	11.4	16.4	16.0	
Self-employed	0.4	3.0	1.3	2.4	2.4	
Out of employment	23.7	24.3	21.2	12.5	12.7	
<b>Economically active (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>(3,404)</b>	<b>(3,573)</b>	

\* See \* footnote to table 1.  
 † See † footnote to table 1.  
 ‡ See ‡ footnote to table 1.  
 \*\* Includes some persons in employment who did not say whether they were employees or self-employed.  
 ‡ Includes some employees who did not say whether they were working full-time or part-time.

of minority ethnic origin lived, compared with 11 per cent of the White economically active population. Very few of the minority population were resident in Scotland, Wales, the North, East Anglia or the South West of England (table 5). The residential pattern of each minority group has its own characteristics.

The West Indian economically active population was more highly concentrated in and around London than any other non-White ethnic minority population and, unlike any of the others, many more of their number were in Inner London (38 per cent) than Outer London (18 per cent). In all, nearly two-thirds were in the South East and a further one-seventh in the West Midlands Metropolitan County.

**Table 7 Multiple job holders by sex and ethnic origin, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

	Ethnic origin					Per cent
	West Indian or Guyanese	Indian Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Other stated † minority origins	White	All ethnic origins**	
<b>Male</b>	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	
<b>Female</b>	1.1	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.2	
<b>All</b>	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	
<b>All in employment (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>(347)</b>	<b>(183)</b>	<b>(22,270)</b>	<b>(23,290)</b>	

\* See \* footnote to table 1.  
 † See † footnote to table 1.  
 \*\* See \*\* footnote to table 1.

**Table 8 Highest qualification of persons aged 16-59 in employment by sex and ethnic origin, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

Sex and qualifications	Ethnic origin					Per cent
	West Indian or Guyanese	Indian Pakistani or Bangladeshi	Other stated † minority origins	White	All ethnic origins**	
<b>Male</b>						
First or higher degree/Member of professional institution	1.3	15.1	18.6	10.1	10.1	
HNC/HND/Teaching qualification/Nursing qualification	1.5	2.4	5.9	3.9	3.8	
Trade apprenticeship completed/not completed	24.0	8.9	9.1	27.6	26.8	
ONC/OND/City and Guilds/A-level	5.7	7.0	11.0	7.8	7.8	
O-level or equivalent	3.8	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	
CSE (below grade 1)/Other/Still studying part-time	7.4	9.3	7.2	6.4	6.4	
None	52.2	44.9	35.5	33.8	33.8	
Not known/Not stated	3.9	4.1	4.5	2.4	3.3	
<b>All qualifications (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	<b>(114)</b>	<b>(238)</b>	<b>(111)</b>	<b>(12,212)</b>	<b>(12,826)</b>	
<b>Female</b>						
First or higher degree/Member of professional institution	1.6	10.7	6.7	4.3	4.3	
HNC/HND/Teaching qualification/Nursing qualification	16.1	5.7	15.3	8.2	8.3	
Trade apprenticeship completed/not completed	3.6	1.5	2.0	3.6	3.6	
ONC/OND/City and Guilds/A-level	4.1	8.7	7.3	7.0	6.9	
O-level or equivalent	12.6	16.0	17.7	17.3	17.1	
CSE (below grade 1)/Other/Still studying part-time	11.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	11.6	
None	46.7	43.6	36.8	45.8	45.3	
Not known/Not stated	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.9	
<b>All qualifications (= 100 per cent: thousand)</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>(102)</b>	<b>(69)</b>	<b>(8,437)</b>	<b>(8,811)</b>	

\* See \* footnote to table 1.  
 † See † footnote to table 1.  
 \*\* See \*\* footnote to table 1.

Of the almost two-fifths of the economically active population of Asian origin living in London nearly three-quarters were in Outer London. About a fifth lived in the West Midlands, mainly in the Metropolitan County and 11 per cent were in the East Midlands.

Over two-fifths of the economically active of Other minority origins lived in London; roughly equal numbers in Inner London and Outer London. Together with those living in the rest of the South East, they accounted for three-fifths of the labour force of those ethnic origins. Just over ten per cent lived in the North West, of whom almost half were in Greater Manchester and most of the nine per cent in the West Midlands were also in the Metropolitan County.

### Employment status

The employment status of men in the labour force differs with ethnic origin and birthplace as can be seen from tables 3 and 6. Almost a tenth of economically active White men were unemployed; the proportions for the ethnic minorities were much higher, with around a fifth of the corresponding group of West Indians and Asians unemployed. Among persons aged 16 to 29 born in the UK over a third of economically active non-White men were unemployed, more than twice the proportion of White men. The figures for women were broadly similar. Thirty per cent of active non-White women of the age group 16 to 29 born in the UK were unemployed, also twice the proportion for White women. As mentioned above, the proportion of married women who were economically

**Table 9 Highest qualification of persons aged 16-29, by birthplace, ethnic origin and sex, Great Britain 1981 Q2\***

Sex, ethnic origin, birthplace	First or higher degree, member of professional institution	HNC/HND, Teaching qualification, Nursing qualification	Trade apprenticeship completed/not completed	ONC/OND City and Guilds A-level	O-level or equivalent	CSE (below grade 1)	Other	Still studying	None	Not known/not stated	All qualifications (= 100 per cent: thousand)	Per cent
<b>MALE</b>												
<b>Non-White</b>												
Born UK	1.0	0.3	15.6	8.2	16.5	14.2	1.5	9.7	28.2	4.8	(79)	
Born outside UK †	7.6	4.3	11.2	18.6	15.0	5.9	2.3	3.8	27.0	4.4	(217)	
<b>All non-White</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(296)</b>	
<b>White</b>												
Born UK	5.9	2.4	25.3	11.6	15.0	7.4	1.4	3.5	25.3	2.3	(5,146)	
Born outside UK †	11.3	3.2	18.0	15.9	14.6	4.1	2.8	4.1	21.3	4.7	(168)	
<b>All White</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>(5,315)</b>	
<b>All ethnic origins ††</b>												
Born UK	5.8	2.3	25.1	11.6	15.0	7.5	1.4	3.5	25.4	2.4	(5,248)	
Born outside UK †	8.0	3.3	12.4	15.4	12.9	4.4	2.1	3.4	21.2	16.9	(449)	
<b>All birthplaces</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>(5,696)</b>	
<b>FEMALE</b>												
<b>Non-White</b>												
Born UK	1.1	1.1	3.4	7.6	23.0	19.9	1.5	9.6	28.3	4.6	(88)	
Born outside UK †	5.8	4.1	1.4	10.3	19.8	9.0	3.1	4.1	39.0	3.4	(225)	
<b>All non-White</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>(313)</b>	
<b>White</b>												
Born UK	3.4	4.8	3.9	10.5	26.5	12.7	2.2	3.6	30.3	2.1	(4,965)	
Born outside UK †	10.6	7.1	2.4	17.1	21.8	5.9	4.2	2.9	25.8	2.1	(184)	
<b>All White</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>(5,149)</b>	
<b>All ethnic origins ††</b>												
Born UK	3.4	4.8	3.9	10.4	26.4	12.8	2.2	3.7	30.3	2.1	(5,069)	
Born outside UK †	7.1	5.0	1.6	11.9	19.0	6.8	3.3	3.2	29.7	12.4	(461)	
<b>All birthplaces</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>(5,530)</b>	

\* See \* footnote to table 1.  
 † See † footnote to table 3.  
 †† See †† footnote to table 1.

active was smaller than the proportion of unmarried women; however a higher proportion of those married women who were in the labour force had work than of their unmarried counterparts. Unemployment and the ethnic minorities will be the subject of a further article based on data from the 1981 LFS. The occupational and industrial distributions of the ethnic minorities in employment were described in the 1981 LFS Report\*.

A particular feature of the Asian labour force was the high proportion (about 16 per cent of men and seven per cent of women) who were self-employed. In contrast, very few of those of West Indian origin worked on their own account. For each ethnic group a smaller proportion of economically active women than men were working on their own account. The proportion of economically active married women who were self-employed was greater than for non-married women, perhaps because some husbands and wives were self-employed in a family business.

The proportion of employees in the sample who worked full-time was higher among non-married women than married women of the same origin. Female employees of the non-White ethnic minorities included a greater proportion of full-time employees than for White women of the same marital status and, while there were four full-time employees to each part-time employee among married Asian women and a ratio of two to one among married West Indian women and those of Other minority origins, part-time employees in the married female White population outnumbered those working full-time.

### Multiple job holders

A small number of people in employment had two or more jobs at the same time (table 7). For both men and women, there was proportionately about half as many double jobbers (around one per cent) among those of non-White ethnic origin as among Whites.

### Qualifications

The highest qualifications of people aged 16-59 in employment are shown in table 8. Almost 44 per cent of West Indian men in employment and 51 per cent of Asian men had a qualification, compared to about 60 per cent of those of Other minority origins and Whites. Just over one per cent of West Indian men in employment in the sample were qualified at degree level or members of a professional institution; the corresponding percentage for Asians was 15 per cent, for those of Other minority origin almost 19 per cent and for Whites ten per cent. About a quarter of West Indian and White men had completed or were continuing in a trade apprenticeship while less than one in ten of Asian and Other minority origins had or were working for such a qualification.

About 52 per cent of women in employment had qualifications. The proportions were broadly similar for women in each group. In each ethnic origin about 15 per cent of women in employment had an "O" level or equivalent qualification and just over ten per cent had qualifications below that level. Disproportionately few West Indian women had ONC, OND, City and Guilds or "A" level qualifications but, along with those of Other minority origins a very high proportion had HNC, HND, teaching or nursing qualifications.

Table 9 shows the highest qualification of young people by colour and birthplace. (A specific age range was chosen for comparison because of the differing age distribution of those of different ethnic origin in Britain.) Among males aged 16-29 born in the UK the proportion of non-Whites holding a first or higher degree or membership of a professional institution was one per cent, the proportion of Whites almost six per cent. In the corresponding female population, the proportion of non-Whites holding the

\*See \* footnote on p 424.



same level of qualification was just over one per cent, the proportion of Whites over three per cent. Among males born in the UK about a quarter of non-Whites and 45 per cent of Whites held qualifications above "O" level. Among females born in the UK about 36 per cent of non-Whites and just under half of Whites held a qualification of "O" level of equivalent and above.

Among both non-Whites and Whites, and males and females, those born outside the UK included a larger proportion than those born in the UK holding a first or higher degree or membership of a professional institution, a larger proportion holding an HNC/HND or teaching or nursing qualification, and a larger proportion holding ONC/OND or City and Guilds or "A" levels. However, among non-White females, a higher proportion of those born outside the UK than those born in the UK had no qualifications.

## Appendix

To determine the ethnic origin of each respondent in the 1981 LFS, each adult interviewed was shown a card listing the groups below and asked:

To which of the groups listed on this card do you consider you belong?

White: West Indian or Guyanese; Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; Chinese; African; Arab; Mixed Origin (Specify); Other (Specify). ■

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Copies of research papers can be obtained, free of charge, on request from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 01-213 4662). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

### Forthcoming titles

#### Research 1982-83

The annual report on Department of Employment research in the period 1 April 1982 - 31 March 1983 lists the research projects in progress during the year and reviews the main areas of research activity in the Department. *Issued July 1983*

#### Screening in the recruitment of young workers

R Livock, Centre for Criminological and Socio-Legal Studies, University of Sheffield  
Based on local labour market analysis the extent and characteristics of the methods used by employers to 'screen' young people for recruitment and the implications for young people's employment are examined, along with various aspects of screening procedures. *November 1983*

#### The relative pay and employment of young people

W Wells, Department of Employment  
A study of how and why the earnings of young people relative to those of adults have moved over the post-war period, and what effect this might have had on the employment prospects of young people. The study uses evidence drawn from national statistics. *November 1983*

#### Employers' use of outwork: A study based on the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment and Ms J Field, Social and Community Planning Research  
An analysis of data on employers' use of outworkers collected in the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, setting the results in the context of other studies in the Department's research programme on homeworking. *December 1983*



## Shorter hours through national agreements

The findings from a recent survey support the conclusions of earlier surveys that reductions in working time may not lead to increased employment. Increased productivity, and to a lesser extent increased overtime, is usually sufficient to compensate for reductions in working time. There is no evidence that employees are prepared to accept lower weekly pay in return for shorter hours.

The aim of this survey was to assess the effects of shorter normal weekly hours on employment, wages, output, productivity and costs. The study reported here is the conclusion of a series carried out by the Policy Studies Institute on behalf of the Department of Employment\*. The first study, carried out in 1979/80, consisted of a survey of working time in manufacturing industry, which took place shortly before the national engineering industry agreement on shorter hours was concluded, together with case studies of companies which had introduced reductions in working time. The second study consisted of a survey of 218 establishments in industries which introduced shorter hours through national agreements during 1981. The industries concerned were engineering, pharmaceuticals, printing and construction, and the interviews for the survey took place in November 1981, immediately after the implementation date of the two major agreements.

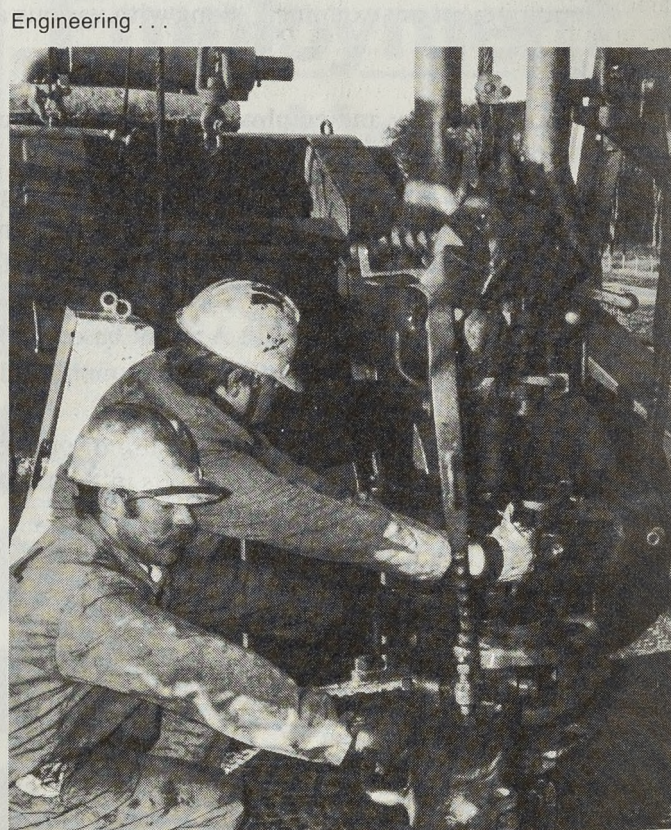
The purpose of the 1981 survey was to examine the implementation of the shorter working hours agreements when the changeover was fresh in the minds of respondents, and to obtain some early indications of the probable effects as perceived by participants. It was planned to follow that survey with an investigation in 1982 which would obtain a more considered view of the development, six to nine months after implementation. An important aim of this follow-up study would be to quantify the effects of shorter hours as far as possible by obtaining production and accounting data from the establishments. It is this follow-up survey which forms the basis of the new report, summarised in this article.

Previous studies had suggested that productivity offsets had been one of the main ways in which firms had avoided the costs of shorter working time, and one of the main reasons why the reductions which hitherto took place did not result in additional recruitment of workers. The follow-up survey is the first opportunity to evaluate, for a national industry agreement, whether the rate of productivity gains has been sufficient to offset the reduction in hours over a wide range of establishments. The follow-up

study was also intended to shed light on the sources from which productivity improvements were drawn, and the methods by which they were implemented. This information will help to assess whether productivity offsets achieved in present circumstances are likely to be available in the future, when further reductions in working time take place, or whether it will be necessary to seek other sources of improvement. Other important issues examined are the effects of shorter working hours on overtime and wage rates.

### The survey and the sample of establishments

The follow-up survey was based on a mixed sample of establishments, the larger part of which was obtained by seeking further information from those interviewed in 1981, and the remainder by drawing a fresh sample from the two main industries concerned. The re-interviewed



Engineering ...

part of the sample was obtained from the 1981 sample by excluding all construction firms, and all manufacturing establishments which had not introduced shorter working hours in 1981 either because they had remained on a 40 hour week, or because they had in fact made the move to reduced hours at an earlier date. One hundred and twenty-three firms from the 1981 survey were included in the follow-up survey while 81 new firms were also surveyed. Finally, the study was confined to establishments with 100 or more employees, so that the impact of shorter hours on small establishments has not been studied.

From each establishment it had been intended to obtain a data sheet giving quantitative information on output, employment, overtime hours, etc, followed by a short interview. The respondent was, wherever possible, the production or works manager. A union representative was also interviewed wherever possible. The response rate for the management interviews was 71 per cent and 40 per cent for the union interviews. But the response rate for the data sheets was only 45 per cent, compared with the 60-65 per cent which had been expected.

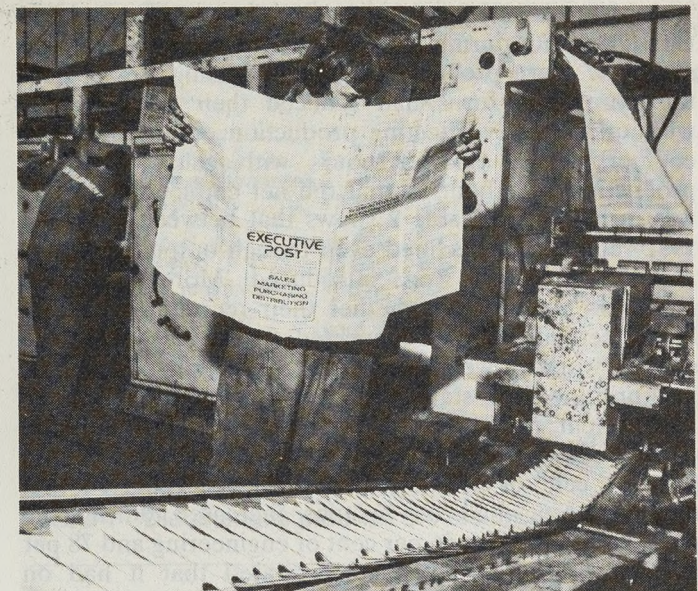
Because the original aim of basing the follow-up study primarily on the quantitative information from the data sheets could not be achieved it was therefore decided to supplement the data sheets with managers' estimates, and to pool the two types of information. Comparisons showed that the estimated data was less variable than the data from company records, but that the estimates were reasonably consistent with the data sheet information where this was available.

### Main findings

Between 1981 and 1982 the engineering firms in the sample had average output increases of three per cent and the printing firms just over one per cent. This stable or slightly increasing level of output in 1981/82 provided favourable conditions for evaluating the effect of a change such as the introduction of the shorter working week. Establishments at the two extremes of the size range tended to experience increases in output, while the establishments of intermediate size (between 200 and 1,000 employees) had fared less well. In late 1981, almost half the establishments had been experiencing decreasing market demand over the previous year. The main difference by mid-1982 was that this proportion had fallen, to a third in engineering and to 38 per cent in printing.

### Manpower and labour hours

Previous reports (based on the 1979 and 1981 surveys) had tended to suggest that reductions in hours have a far smaller effect on employment than had generally been believed. Indeed, it seemed that firms hardly ever recruited more people as a consequence of reducing the working week. But it could be argued that the findings of both the previous surveys might have been affected by special circumstances. The 1979 survey sampled firms which had reduced working time independently, rather than as part of industry agreements, and it is possible that there were sometimes favourable conditions which permitted them to do this without incurring additional labour



Printing ...

costs. In 1981, firms were interviewed at the end of a year of severe economic conditions, when they would have had little inclination to consider recruitment. However, the 1982 survey again showed that shorter working hours does not result in additional employment.

Table 1 shows the change in total hours worked in the sampled firms. In engineering and printing establishments there had been actual reductions in hours worked as would be expected following the nationally negotiated hours reductions of 1981. Moreover, the fall in total hours differed between the industries in accordance with the differences in their national agreements. In the engineering establishments, affected by a 2.5 per cent reduction in contractual hours, actual hours appear to have typically fallen by about two or three per cent. In printing, affected by a 6.25 per cent reduction in contractual hours, hours typically appear to have fallen by about 7-10 per cent.

Table 1 Change in labour hours worked between 1981/82

	All (122 firms)	Engineering (81 firms)	Printing (33 firms)	Pharmaceutical (8 firms)
1982 hours as a percentage of 1981 hours	96.0	97.2	92.3	99.6

Table 2 Comparison of workers recruited in 1981 and 1982

	Engineering (92 firms)	Printing (26 firms)	Pharmaceutical (12 firms)
1981			
Total manual employed	34,965	6,287	3,917
Manual recruits, number as per cent of total	1,051 3.0	98 1.6	72 1.8
1982			
Total manual employed	39,769	9,977	2,635
Manual recruits, number as per cent of total	699 1.8	38 0.4	57 2.2

\*The report of this survey will be published towards the end of this year. Previous published reports are:

M White. *Shorter working time*; PSI, 1980

M White. *Case studies of shorter working time*; PSI, 1981

M White. *Shorter working time through national industry agreements*. Department of Employment, Research Paper No 38, 1982.



As has already been noted, output of the sampled establishments during this period had been on average static or, more probably slightly increasing. It appears, therefore, that firms had reduced their labour hours without adversely affecting production output, and had counterbalanced shorter hours with gains in labour productivity per hour so that the net employment effect was insignificant. Table 2 shows that between 1981 and 1982 recruitment declined even though output increased and shorter hours were introduced. Moreover, when managers were asked whether their recruitment, if any had taken place, was connected to the advent of the shorter working week, only two engineering firms, and one printing firm, stated that there was any influence on recruitment.

While 21 per cent of engineering establishments, and five per cent of printing establishments, reported that their manning had on balance increased during the previous 12 months, 56 per cent of engineering and 78 per cent of printing establishments stated that it had on balance been reduced. Even among firms with an increasing market demand a larger proportion of firms (46 per cent) had reduced manpower than increased it—(40 per cent). The underlying tendency, therefore, was not merely to reduce total hours in line with the shorter week, but also to reduce actual numbers employed.

The policy of reducing the labour force was widespread but more extensive in larger establishments. The effect of this policy on changes in labour hours relative to changes

**Table 3 Change in labour hours per unit of output**

	Change in total number of workers in 1981/82			
	All	Increased	Decreased	Much the same
	(120 firms)	(22 firms)	(73 firms)	(25 firms)
1982 hours per unit of output as percentage of 1981	96.9	101.5	93.9	101.8

**Table 4 Change in labour hours per unit of output**

	Whether productivity offset planned/made			
	All	Offset intended	Offset made	Offset not made
	(81 firms)	(70 firms)	(44 firms)	(37 firms)
1982 hours per unit of output as percentage of 1981	97.2	95.9	98.1	96.1

in output is shown in table 3. It is clear that a large part of the increased labour productivity achieved by establishments in the survey was associated with reductions of the labour force.

One of the questions raised by the 1981 survey was whether different approaches to the implementation of shorter working hours would influence the eventual costs of the development. At that time, it was believed that whether management did or did not intend to make offsetting improvements in productivity, and also whether, at the time of implementing the shorter week, any actual productivity offsets were being put into effect would influence the size of the achieved productivity improvement. In table 4, the average change in labour productivity ratios for the various categories are summarised.

This shows that there were no consistent differences in labour productivity changes in accordance with the type of approach adopted in 1981. It seems possible, therefore, that any influence exerted by the initial approach to implementation had been lost or overlaid in the course of subsequent events.

### Changes in overtime working

The 1981 survey had indicated little effect on overtime of the hours reduction, but this result may have been due to the depressed state of demand. However, table 5 shows that between 1981 and 1982 overtime hours increased substantially—30 per cent up in engineering and 15 per cent up in printing.

During the three surveys on shorter working time conducted by PSI since 1979, there have been marked shifts in the perception of the consequences for overtime. In the 1979 survey, managers regarded higher levels of overtime as one of the likely and costly consequences of future reductions in the working week. By 1981, both managers and union representatives seemed to have changed their attitudes towards overtime, and in many cases were actively working together to reduce and control it. In the

**Table 5 Change in overtime hours 1981/82**

	All	Engineering	Printing	Pharmaceutical
1982 overtime hours as percentage of 1981	125.8	131.8	114.8	108.2

1982 follow-up, only a few months later, the grip on overtime seemed to be weakening, and many managers again saw overtime as a problem. Almost half of the establishments which stated a specific reason for believing that their labour costs had increased mentioned the cost of overtime payments.

However, the survey evidence indicates that the revival of increased overtime cannot be too readily laid at the door of shorter working hours. Neither the pattern of industry differences, nor the relationship of other factors to changes in overtime are consistent with that simple interpretation. To some extent, firms seem to have increased the likelihood of overtime by making reductions in their labour force even against a background of rising market demand for the products or services. It may be that some managements have accepted increased overtime as a price to be paid for the resulting productivity increase.

### Wage costs

One of the possibilities offered by a shorter working week is that of "trade-offs"—that is, moderation of wage increases in favour of hours reductions. The 1981 survey found some limited evidence to support trade offs—about one in seven of the managers interviewed thought that the 1981 wage settlement had been lower than it would otherwise have been because of the introduction of shorter hours.

The present survey found that although wage settlements in 1982 were less than those in 1981 there was little evidence of any explicit wage trade off, and no evidence of income sharing to create additional employment opportunities.

### Measures to improve productivity

In the 1981 survey the great majority of firms stated that they aimed to make productivity improvements to offset shorter working hours. Of these, however, half thought that the effect of their planned or expected improvements would be felt only gradually rather than immediately, and only 60 per cent had actually introduced changes to improve productivity at the same time as shorter working week was implemented. Table 6 reports the changes which had been made at the time of the second survey. By this date many more firms had made changes to increase productivity following the introduction of shorter hours.

Between the 1981 and 1982 surveys there were significant changes in the type of productivity improvements reported. In 1981 the main emphasis in engineering establishments had been upon relatively simple types of improvement, such as the elimination of tea-breaks. Few establishments in engineering, though rather more in

**Table 6 Changes introduced to raise productivity**

	All	Engineering	Pharmaceutical	Printing
Reduction in tea breaks etc	31.4	29.8	50.0	29.7
Reductions in time allowances	21.4	23.4	12.5	16.2
New plant/equipment	42.1	35.1	50.0	59.5
Flexibility/demarcation	45.0	40.4	37.5	59.5
Better use of PBR	20.0	21.3	0.0	21.6
Better organisation of work	40.7	35.1	25.0	59.5
Tighter discipline	50.0	51.1	37.5	51.4
Speeding up work	32.9	26.6	12.5	54.1
Reduction in manning	44.3	36.2	37.5	67.6
Others	6.4	7.4	12.5	2.7
None introduced	7.1	9.6	12.5	0.0

**Table 7 Did changes produce the results expected**

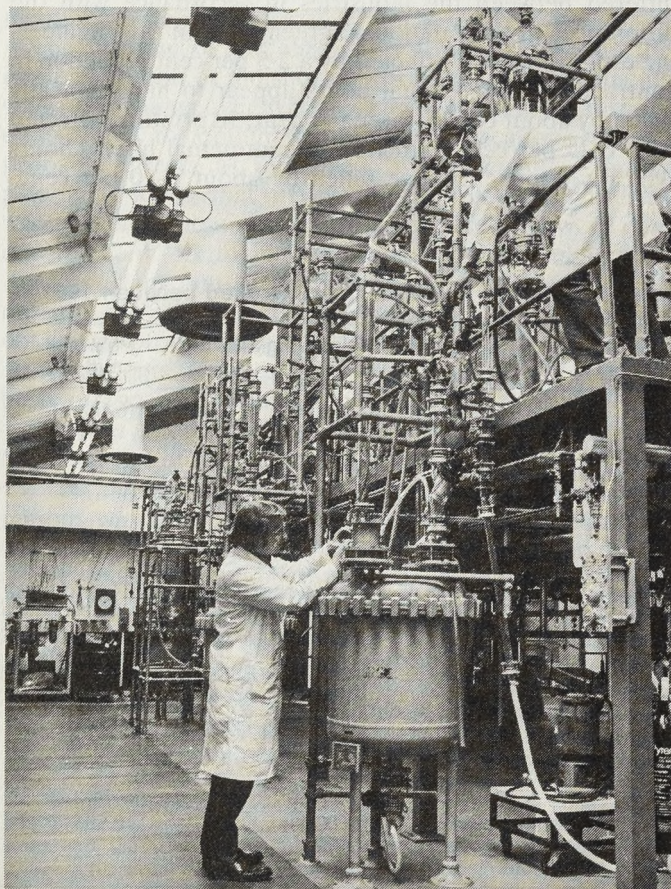
	All	Engineering	Pharmaceutical	Printing
As expected	73.8	68.2	100.0	81.1
Better than expected	16.2	18.8	0.0	13.5
Worse than expected	1.5	1.2	0.0	2.7
Too soon to say	3.8	5.9	0.0	0.0

printing and pharmaceuticals, were either implementing or planning more complex types of improvements, such as installation of new plant, reorganisation of work and methods, or more flexible forms of working. By 1982 these more complex types of improvement had become very numerous, and heavily outweighed the simple improvements. It is most improbable that there had been a real change of policy of this magnitude. But the different context of the two surveys affected the type of change which was reported. In 1981, the change to a shorter working week had been recently introduced, and this may have led managers to limit their replies to those productivity improvements which were specifically linked to implementation of the shorter working week. By 1982 managers may have found it hard to distinguish between productivity improvements, which were associated with the introduction of shorter hours, from those which would have originated independently of that development. However, it does appear that the use of "Simple" types of productivity offset such as reduction of tea-breaks has continued to become more widespread.

Managers were asked whether these changes had produced the results which they had expected. The answers summarised in table 7 show that nearly all the managers were satisfied that changes were either as expected or better than expected. However, 27 per cent of managers in engineering and 46 per cent in printing also said they had faced difficulties in making productivity offsets. The main areas of difficulty were union opposition to changes and worker dissatisfactions of various kinds—for example, unhappiness with the shorter tea breaks or meal breaks. Opposition or dissatisfaction to productivity changes was more common in those establishments where market demand was increasing or stable.

Over 80 per cent of managers were satisfied with the

Pharmaceutical . . .





**Table 8 Perceived effect of shorter hours on labour costs**  
Per cent

	All	Engineering	Pharmaceutical	Printing
Increased	44.3	44.7	37.5	45.1
Decreased	5.0	4.3	12.5	5.4
Stayed the same	46.4	45.7	50.0	45.9
Don't know	4.3	5.3	0.0	2.7

co-operation they got from unions in the introduction of productivity changes. Union representatives gave as favourable a view of the productivity improvements as did management, although it was felt that management obtained the better deal through increased productivity or output, and cutting down on laxity with tea-breaks and meal-breaks. For union representatives the cost of changing work practices was far outweighed by the advantages for employees from a shorter working week. The advantages of a shorter working week as viewed by union representatives were concerned with a longer weekend, because of early finishing on Friday, with more leisure time and spare time generally, and with greater flexibility of working time to fit in with domestic priorities.

In the 1981 survey, 53 per cent of establishments in engineering, 63 per cent in pharmaceuticals and 73 per cent in printing thought that their labour costs would increase because of shorter working time. In the 1982 follow-up, firms were asked whether they thought that their labour costs had actually increased as a result of shorter hours. The results are shown in table 8. The proportion of managers perceiving a cost increase were substantially less than the proportion which had expected one mainly because productivity improvements had been better than expected. But on balance the net effect of shorter hours was thought to have been to increase average labour costs across all firms.

In 1981 about a third of firms thought that shorter working time would reduce their efficiency, either through reduced output or cost increases. By the 1982 survey, the proportion perceiving an actual adverse effect had fallen to about 20 per cent, while eight per cent thought that efficiency had been improved and the remainder thought that it had been unaffected. Again, in 1981, 28 per cent of engineering establishments and 23 per cent of printing expected their competitiveness to be adversely affected by the shorter working week. By the 1982 survey the proportion who believed that competitiveness had been reduced was somewhat lower; 21 per cent in engineering and 16 per cent in printing.

### Conclusions

The main findings from this survey are:

- (i) There is no evidence from this survey that reduction in working time leads to increased employment. This is mainly because hourly productivity tends to increase to compensate for the reduction in working hours.
- (ii) In some firms the response to shorter working time appeared to reduce employment as a means of

obtaining some of the productivity increases needed to compensate for the reduction in working time.

- (iii) Simple productivity improvements were still very common, for example the elimination of tea-breaks, although the incidence of more complex changes to production methods are also found.
- (iv) There was some evidence that overtime hours had started to grow but it is unclear whether this was entirely due to the introduction of shorter hours.
- (v) The survey found that shorter hours did not lead to lower wage settlements.
- (vi) On balance shorter hours led to higher labour costs, because the increases in productivity did not fully offset the reduction in working hours and because of additional overtime.
- (vii) The proportion of firms that reported actual increases in labour costs was lower than the proportion of firms that in the earlier study expected such increases. ■

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# LABOUR MARKET DATA

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## Trends in labour statistics

### Summary

The output measure of GDP, generally the best indicator of short-term movements in overall economic activity, showed no change (on revised estimates) between the first and second quarters of 1983, following a rise of 3/4 per cent in the first quarter of the year; but for the six months as a whole it was 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous half-year.

Output in production industries in the three months to August was 1 per cent up on the previous three months, and manufacturing output rose at much the same rate.

The cso's cyclical indicators and the cbi's trends enquiries indicate increased activity in coming months. UK growth is widely expected to continue into 1984, more strongly than in some EC countries, though more slowly than in the United States.

The buoyant level of demand has eased a little in recent months; a slight fall in the level of stocks offset rises in consumers' expenditure and investment. Imports continued to rise in July and August, but the current account of the balance of payments was in balance.

Accompanying the slow recovery in the economy, conditions in the labour market are showing signs of improvement. Total employment, on revised estimates, fell by 8,000 in the second quarter, much less than in previous quarters. This reflected a rise in employment in the services sector; manufacturing employment continued to decline but at a much

slower rate than last year.

The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment increased in September, following the small reduction between July and August. However, the increase was only a moderate one and is in line with the recent slowing down in the upward trend in unemployment. Vacancies, both stocks and flows, have also improved further.

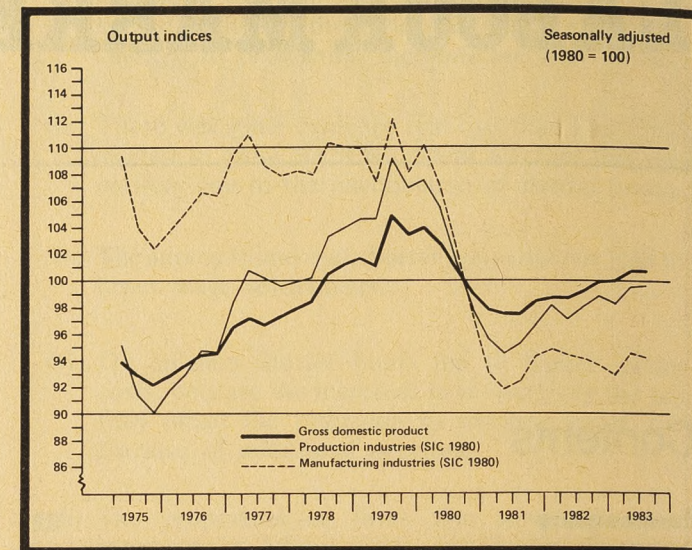
Average earnings rose at an underlying rate of 7 3/4 per cent in the year to August according to the revised index. The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 5.1 per cent in September.

### Economic background

The cso's cyclical indicators all rose in July and August. The rise in the shorter-leading index has been mainly due to increased new car registrations, while the increase in the longer-leading index in July and August (after three months of little change) reflected a rise in share prices and a further small fall in short-term interest rates.

GDP (output)\* increased by about 1 1/2 per cent in the year to the second quarter 1983, on revised estimates. Between the first and second quarters this year, however, GDP showed no change, as continued growth in the distributive trades and communications sector was offset by a fall in output of the construction industry.

In the first half of 1983, the average measure of GDP (at constant factor cost)\* was over 3 per cent up on a year earlier, though, and nearly 5 1/2 per cent up on the



first half of 1981 (provisional estimates)\*.

In the three months to August, output of the production industries\* increased by 1 per cent, compared with the previous three months, to a level 2 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. This increase reflected a rise in the output of both the energy and the manufacturing industries.

In the latest three months, compared with the previous three, manufacturing output\* rose 1 per cent, to a level 2 per cent higher than at the same time last year.

Within the manufacturing sector, output in the latest three months, compared with the previous three, rose by 2 per cent in the other (i.e. non-metal) minerals and mineral products industry. There were smaller rises in the output of engineering and allied industries (1 1/2 per cent), chemicals and man-made fibres, textiles, clothing, leather and footwear (all 1 per cent), and food, drink and tobacco (1/2 per cent). Output of metals industries was broadly unchanged, while other manufacturing output fell by 1/2 a percentage point.

Recent cbi Monthly Trends Enquiries suggest the rise in manufacturing output will be sustained. In the September cbi survey, positive output expectations were recorded for the eighth successive month. Output expectations remained strongest in the consumer goods sector. The September survey also indicated little recent change in overall demand levels, and some improvement in export orders.

Domestic demand in the economy eased a little in the second quarter, partly as a result of a reduction in stockbuilding. The underlying pattern remains one of rising domestic demand however, with large increases in the last quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983 and an increase of 3 per cent over the year to the second quarter of 1983.

Consumers' expenditure\* rose by 1 1/2 per cent in the second quarter in real terms, to a level 4 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Retail sales may now be levelling off after 12 months of almost uninterrupted growth. In the three months to August sales increased by 1/2 per cent (revised estimate) and were 5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1982. The record level of new cars registered in August (not included in retail sales figures) may have contributed to the recent slowing-down in sales.

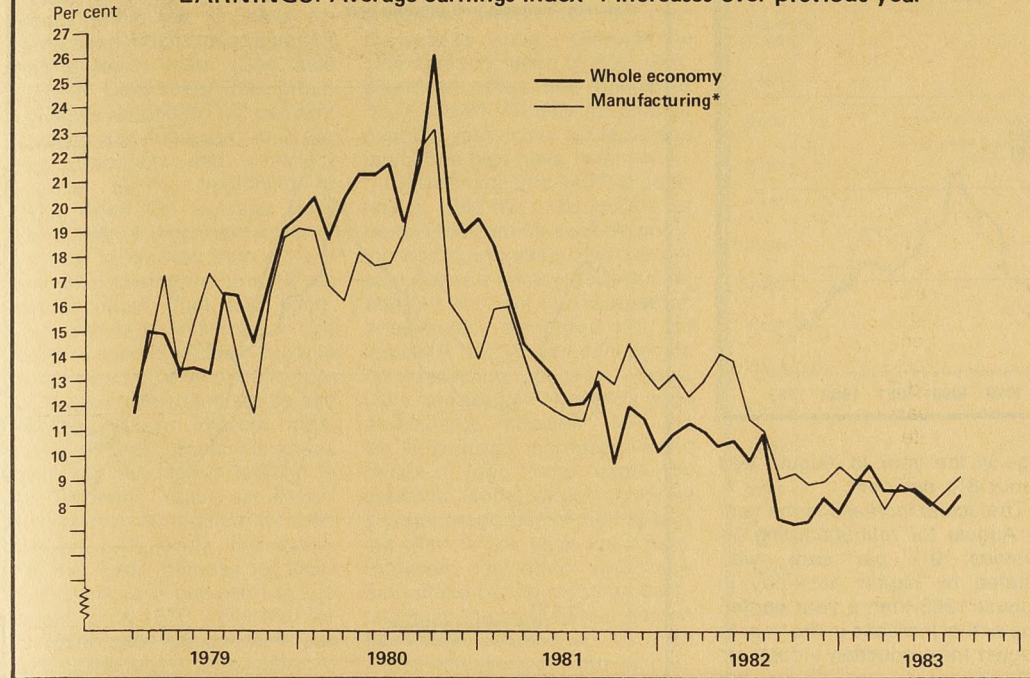
The volume of stocks\* held by manufacturers and distributors showed little change in the first half of 1983 (they fell by £118 million), following a fall of £1,160 million in the second half of 1982.

Capital expenditure\* by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial sectors increased by 1 per cent in the second quarter, but investment in the first half of 1983 as a whole was 2 per cent lower than in the previous six months. Investment

\* Rebased to 1980=100.

# Commentary

## EARNINGS: Average earnings index †: increases over previous year



\* Revised.  
† SIC 1968 to 1980; SIC 1980 since 1981.

by manufacturing industries (including leased assets) was 7 per cent lower in the first half than in the previous six months, while capital expenditure by the construction, distribution and financial sectors increased by 2 per cent. The latest DTI investment intentions survey suggests that manufacturing investment will rise in the second half of this year, but will fall by around 4 per cent in 1983 as a whole. Investment in construction, transport, distribution and the financial sector is expected to rise by 6.7 per cent in 1983, with a similar rise in 1984.

Housing starts fell by 4 per cent in the six months to August and were 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. There was a sharp fall in public sector starts, which were 24 per cent lower in the six months to August than in the previous six months and 9 per cent lower than a year earlier; private sector starts, however, rose by 4 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.

The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been in surplus by £108 million in the three months to August, compared with a surplus of £132 million in the previous three-month period. The deficit on visible trade fell to £326 million in the three months to August, compared with £419 million in the previous period, reflecting an increased surplus on trade in oil and an unchanged deficit on trade in non-oil goods. The underlying level of non-oil export volume\* is now somewhat lower than at the beginning of the year, while the underlying level

of non-oil import volume\* has been rising over the last few months.

Sterling's effective exchange rate has remained fairly steady since May this year. The rate did, however, begin to drift down in the last week of September on speculation about a fall in interest rates and continued to fall during the first week of October after the drop in base rates. The trade-weighted index stood at 83.3 on 7 October, about 2 per cent down on the September average. The index is now 5 per cent higher than in March this year, but some 10 per cent down on October 1982.

The money supply returned to within the target range of 7-11 per cent annual growth, in September. In the seven months from the start of the target period to September, the annualised growth rates have been 9 3/4 per cent in sterling M3, 13

per cent in PSL2 and 11 1/2 per cent in M1.

The London clearing banks reduced their base lending rates by 1/2 per cent to 9 per cent on 3 October, the first change in base rates since a similar fall in mid-June. Base rates are now 2 per cent lower than in February this year.

### World outlook

The strength of the economic recovery in the first half of this year has varied considerably between the major OECD countries. In the US output growth has been rapid, as in previous cycles, but in Europe the picture is mixed. The UK and West German economies have shown slow, somewhat uneven growth, while output in France and Italy

remains depressed.

Increased activity has been based mainly on movements in stocks, consumer spending and housing. Only a modest pick-up in business investment is expected as capacity utilisation and profitability remain low in most countries.

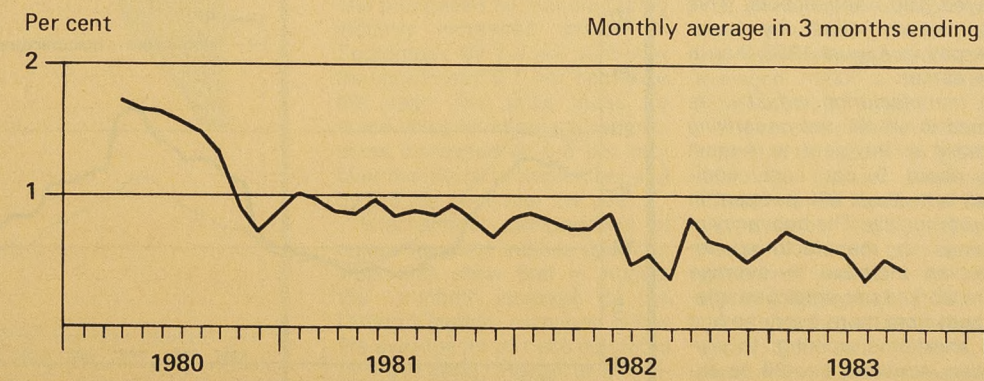
Most commentators now forecast average OECD growth of slightly over 3 per cent in 1984. The US and Japan lead with predicted growth rates at 4 per cent or over, France and Italy are weakest at around 1 per cent, with the UK and West Germany at around 2 per cent. A number of factors have been put forward as likely to constrain the rate of growth in the US—the continuing weakness of investment intentions, the strength of the dollar and the resultant loss of competitiveness, and the high real rates of interest.

The September OECD Employment Outlook spells out the labour market implications of these short-term output forecasts. OECD unemployment is predicted to stabilise around 9 1/2 per cent in 1984, compared with about 8 per cent in 1982. The Outlook highlights the unequal burden of unemployment falling on different groups within the labour market. By 1984 the rate of youth unemployment in the major OECD countries is expected to be about 20 per cent, compared with just over 17 per cent in 1982. The proportion of all those unemployed in 1984 being unemployed for over 12 months is projected to rise to 45 per cent in France, 40 per cent in the UK, 33 per cent in West Germany though only 10 per cent in the US.

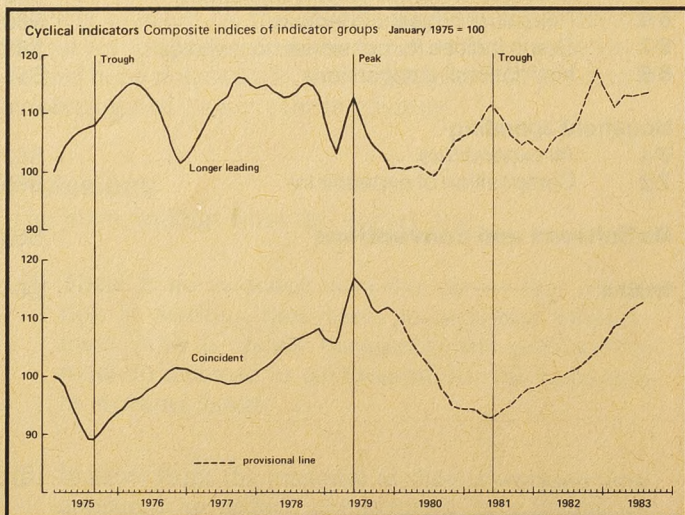
### Average earnings

The average earnings index has been revised and is now presented on a base of January 1980 = 100. The new series is classified to the revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 80) and uses more up-to-date esti-

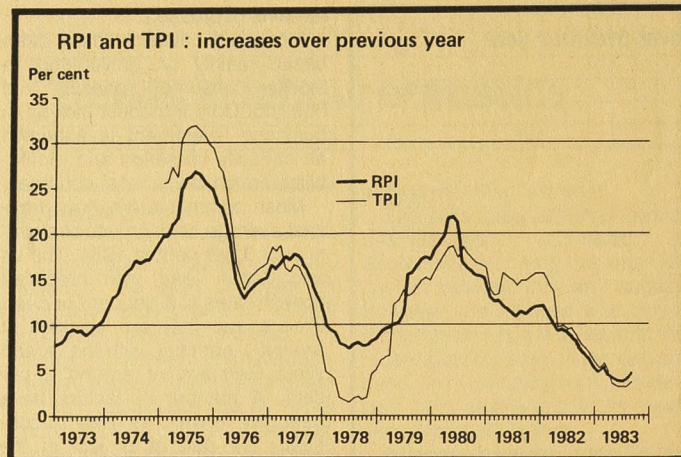
## EARNINGS: Average earnings index †: underlying rate of change\*



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







mates of employment to combine the sample results for individual industries. Revisions have also been made to earlier estimates for normal seasonal variation. Although over the whole period from January 1980 to August 1983 there is hardly any difference between the changes shown by the revised and the earlier indices, there are small differences over shorter periods. In particular, in the year to August 1983 the change in average earnings on the revised basis is about 1/4 percentage point above that which would have been shown on the previous basis. Tables 5-1 and 5-3 show figures on both the revised and the previous basis for an overlapping period.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was about 7 3/4 per cent according to the revised index compared with about 7 1/2 per cent in the year to July.

The actual increase, of 8.5 per cent in the year to August was inflated by changes in the timing of settlements. Some groups of employees (for example, some National Health Service employees and Local Authority administrators) received increases during the 12 months to August 1983, both from their 1983 settlements and from their delayed 1982 settlements. This was partially offset by lower back-pay in August 1983 than a year earlier.

In manufacturing industry, as defined in sic 80, the underlying increase in the year to August was about 9 per cent, compared with about 8 3/4 per cent in the year to July. The buoyancy of earnings in manufacturing reflects an increase in average hours worked per employee arising both from more overtime and less short-time working. In production industries (sic 80, ie excluding construction), the underlying increase in average earn-

ings in the year to August was about 8 1/2 per cent.

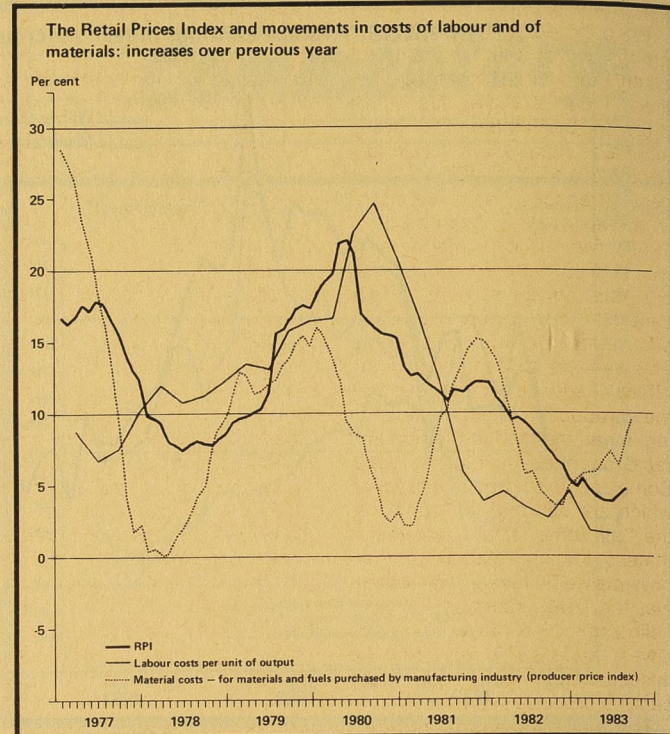
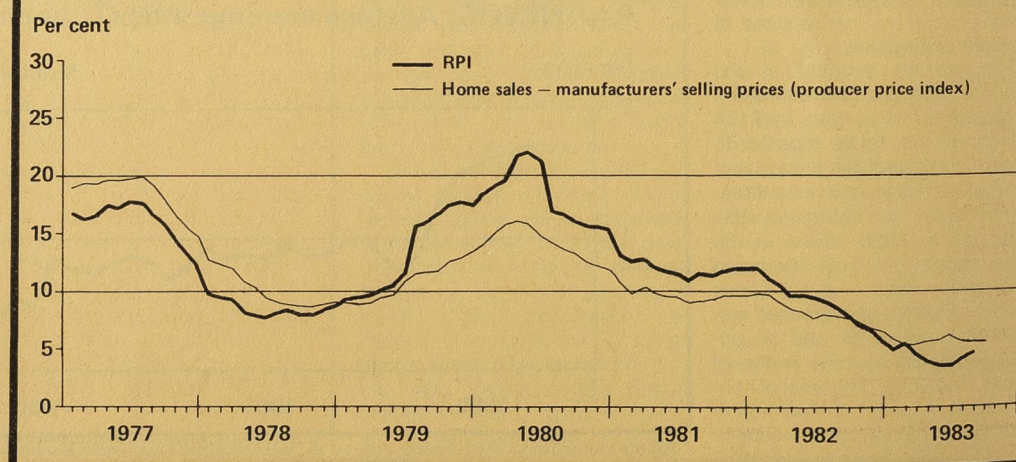
The actual increase in the year to August for manufacturing industries, 9.2 per cent, was inflated by higher back-pay in August 1983 than a year earlier. The actual increase in the year to August for production industries, 8.8 per cent, was above the underlying increase because some groups received both 1983 and delayed 1982 pay settlements during the 12 months to August 1983.

In the three months to August, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing (a new series based on 1980 = 100 and based on sic 80), were 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

### Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index (RPI), was 5.1 per cent in September compared with 4.6 per cent in August.

### The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' selling prices: increases over previous year



This rise reflects the difference between an increase in prices of 0.4 per cent between August and September and a decrease of 0.1 per cent between the corresponding months last year. The 12-month increase in the tax and price index was 0.9 percentage points less than that in the RPI because of Budget increases in personal tax allowances.

About half of the increase in the RPI between August and September is attributable to increased food prices, and three-quarters of this is accounted for by potatoes, following the poor crop from the spring sowing. A

further quarter of the "all items" increase is attributable to owner-occupiers' housing costs (mortgage interest payments, ground rent and insurance) and motoring costs (particularly for car maintenance), and the remaining quarter to small price increases across a range of other goods and services.

The "all items" increase over the latest 6 months was 3.5 per cent. Excluding seasonal foods (such as potatoes), there was a rise of 3.2 per cent in the six months to September; this compares with the same six-monthly rate in August and 3.1

per cent in July.

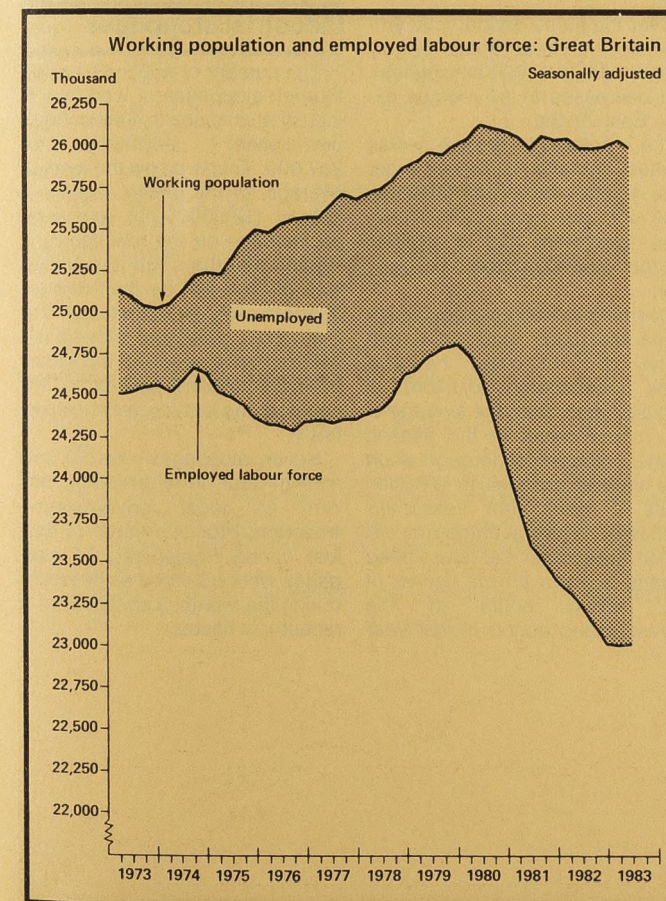
Price increases for component groups within the RPI have recently been much closer together than in earlier years. (See table 6.5.) In September the group increases ranged from 2 per cent (clothing and footwear) to 7 per cent (transport and vehicles) whereas at the beginning of 1983, when the average level was similar (4.9 per cent in January), the range was from a 1 per cent fall (housing) up to a 16 per cent increase (fuel and light). This reflects a lessening in the effect of special factors, such as the introduction of economic pricing in nationalised industries and rapid changes in interest rates. Some of the group increases which are still high in relation to the "all items" figure are nevertheless low in relation to their own previous levels. For example, the latest increase for alcoholic drink (6.6 per cent) is the lowest since 1979 while that for miscellaneous goods (5.4 per cent) is the lowest since 1973.

The index for goods and services produced mainly by nationalised industries (table 6.4) increased by only 0.1 per cent between August and September, about four-fifths of this being a result of higher prices for coal and smokeless

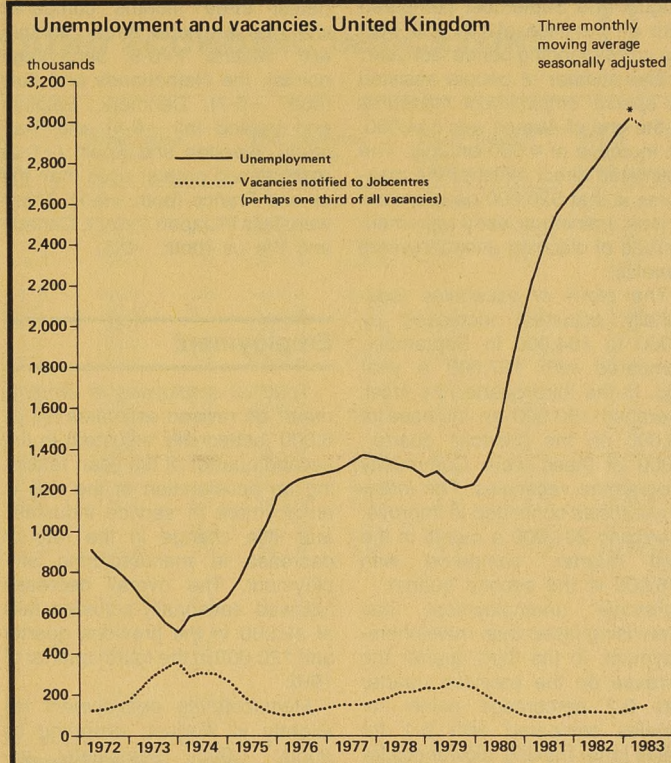
fuels. The increase over the latest year is now 2.7 per cent compared with 27 per cent over the year to January 1981. Of the nine items included in this index, electricity prices and bus fares have shown virtually no change over the year, while rail fares and telephone bills have fallen.

Between the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1983 the price indices for pensioners, which exclude housing costs, increased by 0.8 per cent (for one-person households) and 0.9 per cent (for two-person households) compared with an increase of 1.0 per cent in the corresponding general index. (See table 6.6.) Pensioners were particularly affected by the above-average increases in the prices of food items (especially seasonal foods), which comprise a larger proportion of their spending than is the case for others. However, this effect was more than offset by the fact that, particularly in the case of one-person households, pensioners were not much affected by the above-average increase in motoring costs.

Over the whole 12 months to the third quarter the increase in prices for pensioners was appreciably less than for other consumers: 4.3 per cent and 4.6 per cent for one- and two-person



Note: This chart uses the provisional supplementary estimates from September 1981. See footnotes on table 1-1.



\*Figures affected by Budget provisions for men aged 60 and over.

households respectively, compared with 5.0 per cent (excluding housing) for households in the general index. Pensioner households benefited more than other households from the below-average increase in food prices and fuel and light charges over this period, and suffered relatively little from the above-average increases in the cost of meals out, alcoholic drink and (most notably) transport. Over a longer period, however, the increases for pensioners are little different from those shown by the general index. For example, in the five years to the latest quarter the average annual increase was the same in all three cases (10.4 per cent).

The latest producer price indices released by the Department of Trade and Industry show that the prices of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry increased sharply in September, by 1.4 per cent over the month and 9.5 per cent over the year. The price index for home sales of manufactured products increased by 0.6 per cent over the month to September and by 5.3 per cent over the year.

International comparisons of consumer price indices (given in table 6.8) show that in August the 12-month increase for the United Kingdom remained below the average for all OECD countries (4.9 per cent), though to a diminishing extent. The recent increase in the rate of domestic

inflation is paralleled by a number of major competitor countries, including France, the Federal Republic and the United States, but the figure for Japan has fallen still further.

### Unemployment and vacancies

The rate of increase in UK unemployment has been moderating during the course of this year, averaging 5,000 a month in the third quarter, 25,000 in the second quarter and 26,000 in the first.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) in September increased by 12,000 to 2,953,000. This increase, which follows a fall of 7,000 between July and August (after making allowances for the final effects of the Budget provisions) is in line with recent trends; the seasonally-adjusted increase averaged 10,000 a month in the three months to August.

The recorded total in September increased by 158,000 to 3,167,000 reflecting, (a) an increase of 103,000 in the number of unemployed school leavers, (b) an increase of 43,000 from seasonal influences, and (c) a seasonally-adjusted increase of 12,000.

Included in the September total were 215,000 school leavers, compared with 112,000 in August and 204,000 in September 1982. The increase of 103,000 between







# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment* §			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)		HM Forces: ‡	Employed labour force†		Unemployed excluding students**	Working population†	
	Male	Female	All	Basic series*	Supplementary series*		Basic series†	Supplementary series†		Basic series†	Supplementary series†
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1979	Sep	13,508	9,674	23,182		1,930		319		25,431	1,292
	Dec	13,429	9,738	23,167		1,957		319		25,443	1,261
1980	Mar	13,274	9,590	22,864		1,984		321		25,169	1,376
	June	13,248	9,622	22,870		2,011		323		25,204	1,513
	Sep	13,115	9,518	22,633		2,037		332		25,002	1,891
	Dec	12,847	9,435	22,281		2,064		334		24,679	2,100
1981	Mar	12,577	9,239	21,816		2,091		334		24,241	2,334
	June	12,460	9,258	21,718		2,118		334		24,170	2,395
	Sep	12,402	9,231	21,633		2,118	2,143	335	24,111	2,749	26,835
	Dec	12,205	9,220	21,425	21,465	2,118	2,168	332	23,875	23,965	2,764
1982	Mar	12,050	9,080	21,131	21,211	2,118	2,193	328		23,577	2,821
	June	12,006	9,118	21,124	21,244	2,118	2,218	324		23,566	2,770
	Sep	11,948	9,037	20,985	21,145	2,118	2,243	323		23,426	3,066
	Dec	11,778	9,015	20,793	20,993	2,118	2,268	321		23,232	3,097
1983	Mar	11,635	8,889	20,524	20,764	2,118	2,293	321		22,963	3,172
	Jun	11,646	8,998	20,644	20,924	2,118	2,318	322		23,084	2,984
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1979	Sep	13,447	9,667	23,114		1,930		319		25,363	1,226
	Dec	13,418	9,691	23,109		1,957		319		25,385	1,201
1980	Mar	13,343	9,662	23,005		1,984		321		25,310	1,313
	June	13,246	9,602	22,847		2,011		323		25,181	1,444
	Sep	13,053	9,510	22,563		2,037		332		24,932	1,806
	Dec	12,841	9,389	22,230		2,064		334		24,628	2,011
1981	Mar	12,645	9,311	21,956		2,091		334		24,381	2,239
	June	12,456	9,237	21,693		2,118		334		24,145	2,299
	Sep	12,339	9,221	21,560		2,118	2,143	335	24,013	24,038	2,643
	Dec	12,202	9,175	21,377	21,417	2,118	2,168	332	23,827	23,917	2,663
1982	Mar	12,116	9,152	21,269	21,349	2,118	2,193	328		23,715	2,718
	June	12,000	9,094	21,094	21,214	2,118	2,218	324		23,536	2,664
	Sep	11,884	9,028	20,911	21,071	2,118	2,243	323		23,352	2,950
	Dec	11,777	8,972	20,749	20,949	2,118	2,268	321		23,188	2,985
1983	Mar	11,701	8,961	20,662	20,902	2,118	2,293	321		23,101	3,059
	Jun	11,640	8,974	20,614	20,894	2,118	2,318	322		23,054	2,871
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1979	Sep	13,216	9,448	22,664		1,869		319		24,852	1,226
	Dec	13,137	9,510	22,647		1,896		319		24,862	1,201
1980	Mar	12,986	9,363	22,349		1,923		321		24,593	1,313
	June	12,960	9,396	22,356		1,950		323		24,629	1,444
	Sep	12,830	9,294	22,124		1,976		332		24,432	1,806
	Dec	12,568	9,213	21,782		2,003		334		24,119	2,011
1981	Mar	12,304	9,021	21,325		2,030		334		23,689	2,239
	June	12,191	9,040	21,232		2,057		334		23,623	2,299
	Sep	12,135	9,013	21,148		2,057		335		23,540	2,643
	Dec	11,938	9,001	20,940	20,980	2,057	2,107	332	23,329	23,419	2,663
1982	Mar	11,788	8,863	20,651	20,731	2,057	2,132	328		23,036	2,718
	June	11,748	8,903	20,651	20,771	2,057	2,157	324		23,032	2,664
	Sep	11,691	8,821	20,512	20,672	2,057	2,182	323		22,892	2,950
	Dec	11,525	8,798	20,323	20,523	2,057	2,207	321		22,701	2,985
1983	Mar	11,384 R	8,674 R	20,058 R	20,298 R	2,057	2,232	321		22,436 R	3,059
	Jun	11,396	8,783	20,179	20,459	2,057	2,257	322		22,558	2,871
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1979	Sep	13,156	9,441	22,597		1,869		319		24,785	1,226
	Dec	13,127	9,463	22,590		1,896		319		24,805	1,201
1980	Mar	13,055	9,435	22,490		1,923		321		24,734	1,313
	June	12,957	9,376	22,333		1,950		323		24,606	1,444
	Sep	12,768	9,286	22,054		1,976		332		24,362	1,806
	Dec	12,562	9,168	21,730		2,003		334		24,067	2,011
1981	Mar	12,372	9,092	21,464		2,030		334		23,828	2,239
	June	12,188	9,019	21,207		2,057		334		23,598	2,299
	Sep	12,072	9,003	21,075		2,057		335		23,467	2,643
	Dec	11,935	8,957	20,892	20,932	2,057	2,107	332	23,281	23,371	2,663
1982	Mar	11,854	8,935	20,789	20,869	2,057	2,132	328		23,174	2,718
	June	11,742	8,879	20,621	20,741	2,057	2,157	324		23,002	2,664
	Sep	11,627	8,811	20,438	20,598	2,057	2,182	323		22,818	2,950
	Dec	11,523	8,755	20,278	20,478	2,057	2,207	321		22,656	2,985
1983	Mar	11,450 R	8,746 R	20,196 R	20,436 R	2,057	2,232	321		22,574 R	3,059
	Jun	11,389	8,759	20,148	20,428	2,057	2,257	322		22,527	2,871

\* Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from December 1981. The basic series may understate the level of employment, mainly in service industries. The supplementary series includes an allowance at the rate of 40,000 per quarter for such underestimation. See article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette*, June 1983.  
 † Estimates of self-employed for GB have been updated to June 1981. Figures in the basic series are assumed unchanged from then until later data becomes available; the supplementary series assumes that self-employment has increased by 25,000 a quarter since then. See the article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette*, June 1983.  
 ‡ Estimates of employed labour force, and working population are provisional from September 1981. The basic series may understate the level. See notes above on employees and self-employed.  
 § 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.  
 § The United Kingdom figures of employees in employment have been revised to take into account the results of the 1981 Census of Employment for Northern Ireland.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment\*: industry

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Index of Production industries II-XXI	Manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII†	I X X														
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X					
				All industries and services ‡	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering
1979	Mar	22,356	8,969	9,005	7,060	7,084	13,034	13,124	353	345	667	38	441	447	921	152	756	169
	April		8,955	8,997	7,048	7,078				345	670	37	442	445	919	152	753	168
	May		8,968	9,002	7,047	7,075				345	673	37	443	444	918	152	752	168
	June	22,587	8,989	8,999	7,053	7,065	13,240	13,208	358	347	680	37	444	442	914	152	752	166
	July		9,038	9,008	7,085	7,066				346	691	37	446	443	915	153	756	166
	Aug		9,029	8,995	7,079	7,055				345	696	37	448	441	914	154	756	166
	Sep	22,664	9,010	8,974	7,060	7,034	13,272	13,258	382	346	689	36	446	440	914	153	756	165
	Oct		8,977	8,944	7,027	7,004				346	688	36	445	435	908	153	755	163
	Nov		8,960	8,935	7,015	6,994				347	687	36	445	434	907	153	756	163
	Dec	22,647	8,933	8,918	6,992	6,975	13,352	13,308	363	348	686	36	445	432	905	153	757	160
1980	Jan		8,857	8,881	6,921	6,941				348	676	35	442	427	897	151	753	158
	Feb		8,811	8,845	6,879	6,902				348	672	35	442	426	894	149	750	156
	Mar	22,349	8,768	8,803	6,839	6,862	13,233	13,326	348	349	668	35	441	422	891	148	746	154
	April		8,710	8,752	6,787	6,816				348	664	35	439	416	888	148	741	154
	May		8,672	8,703	6,746	6,771				347	665	34	437	407	882	147	740	152
	June	22,355	8,641	8,648	6,711	6,720	13,363	13,328	351	347	669	34	436	399	877	147	739	151
	July		8,600	8,570	6,667	6,647				346	675	34	435	390	871	147	737	149
	Aug		8,527	8,491	6,598	6,572				346	672	33	432	384	861	145	732	149
	Sep	22,124	8,456	8,416	6,531	6,503	13,287	13,275	381	346	663	33	430	382	855	143	726	149
	Oct		8,367	8,333	6,450	6,427				345	662	33	426	366	842	142		



# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN XXVII

	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	
	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services†	Public administration and defence‡	
1979 Mar	733	536	445	37	352	258	251	540	317	1,227	338	1,462	2,772	1,229	3,660	2,359	1,553	
April	734	533	441	37	352	258	251	541	316	1,223	339							
May	733	534	440	37	351	258	251	541	314	1,237	339							
June	733	535	439	37	354	258	251	544	314	1,252	338	1,476	2,813	1,241	3,657	2,489	1,564	
July	734	537	439	37	355	260	253	547	317	1,266	341							
Aug	733	536	435	36	353	260	252	548	316	1,265	341							
Sep	735	535	431	36	351	259	252	548	315	1,263	341	1,488	2,835	1,270	3,611	2,510	1,558	
Oct	733	533	426	36	349	257	250	548	313	1,261	342							
Nov	731	534	422	36	347	255	249	549	311	1,256	342							
Dec	728	534	417	35	344	255	248	549	308	1,251	341	1,485	2,908	1,282	3,682	2,455	1,539	
1980 Jan	722	530	411	35	338	252	245	546	303	1,246	341							
Feb	719	529	404	35	334	251	242	545	297	1,242	342							
Mar	715	528	397	34	331	250	240	544	294	1,238	341	1,476	2,818	1,282	3,680	2,443	1,534	
April	709	525	389	33	326	249	238	542	293	1,234	341							
May	705	521	387	33	321	247	238	541	289	1,238	341							
June	699	518	382	33	319	246	237	539	288	1,242	342	1,483	2,821	1,292	3,658	2,571	1,539	
July	692	513	374	33	316	244	234	540	284	1,245	342							
Aug	686	505	367	33	310	243	232	537	279	1,240	344							
Sep	680	497	358	32	307	240	230	533	275	1,234	345	1,478	2,784	1,315	3,608	2,564	1,538	
Oct	674	490	351	32	301	234	227	531	271	1,229	344							
Nov	660	485	344	32	295	229	226	527	264	1,207	344							
Dec	658	477	341	32	290	225	223	524	259	1,186	344	1,452	2,800	1,305	3,664	2,495	1,527	
1981 Jan	645	474	334	31	282	228	221	519	254	1,164	342							
Feb	639	465	332	30	281	222	219	516	252	1,153	342							
Mar	630	455	329	30	278	220	221	518	253	1,141	341	1,426	2,707	1,294	3,666	2,438	1,518	
April	621	453	328	30	277	217	221	514	253	1,130	339							
May	614	451	323	30	280	216	219	514	252	1,123	338							
June	608	446	318	30	272	216	218	510	252	1,117	338	1,422	2,715	1,295	3,649	2,522	1,520	
July	598	443	319	30	271	216	215	508	252	1,110	337							
Aug	591	449	319	31	268	215	214	511	255	1,110	338							
Sep	590	445	315	30	265	213	216	508	250	1,090	338	1,419	2,718	1,309	3,600	2,529	1,516	
Oct	584	440	314	30	267	212	213	508	253	1,080	336							
Nov	582	441	312	29	267	211	212	507	248	1,060	336							
Dec	576	441	310	29	262	208	209	506	246	1,040	335	1,389	2,756	1,301	3,667	2,445	1,501	
1982 Jan	573	433	308	29	258	205	208	500	241	1,020	333							
Feb	570	434	306	29	258	206	206	500	240	1,019	332							
Mar	567	433	304	29	259	205	205	500	241	1,017	331	1,372	2,664	1,291	3,677	2,411	1,493	
April	561	432	303	29	258	206	203	497	238	1,016	330							
May	555	428	301	29	258	205	205	496	238	1,020	331							
June	551	430	299	29	260	207	202	493	237	1,024	331	1,363	2,656	1,300	3,660	2,496	1,496	
July	549	425	300	29	259	205	203	494	237	1,029	330							
Aug	543	422	298	29	258	201	205	492	236	1,027	331							
Sep	541	418	297	29	257	201	205	491	235	1,025	331	1,352	2,644	1,304	3,594	2,470	1,497	
Oct	533	417	297	28	261	193	200	490	234	1,024	330							
Nov	530	413	296	26	257	193	203	486	231	1,013	328							
Dec	530	409	292	27	254	195	204	484	228	1,003	327	1,333	2,685	1,297	3,660	2,362	1,487	
1983 Jan	523	402	289	27	252	194	202	480	224	993	326							
Feb	522	399	291	28	252	194	202	479	223	982	326							
Mar	520	399	288	28	251	194	204	479	223	972	324	1,324	2,612	1,302	3,667	2,325	1,487	
April	516	398	287	27	252	193	204	478	223	961	324							
May	516	395	288	27	252	193	204	475	225	963 R	324 R							
June	516	397	286	27	253	193	204	474	227	965 R	323	1,328	2,640	1,325	3,650	2,458	1,495	
July	513	397	287	28	253	195	205	474	227	966 R	323 R							
Aug	509	398	287	28	257	195	206	473	226	966	322							

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment\*: index of production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN

SIC 1968

	Order or MLH of SIC	[Aug 1982] R	[June 1983]	[July 1983] †	[Aug 1983] †								
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Index of Production Industries</b>	<b>II-XXI</b>	<b>5,502.9</b>	<b>1,802.1</b>	<b>7,304.9</b>	<b>5,219.1</b>	<b>1,725.7</b>	<b>6,944.7</b>	<b>5,215.4</b>	<b>1,733.2</b>	<b>6,948.6</b>	<b>5,211.0</b>	<b>1,739.4</b>	<b>6,950.4</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>III-XIX</b>	<b>4,020.1</b>	<b>1,603.7</b>	<b>5,623.8</b>	<b>3,816.5</b>	<b>1,529.5</b>	<b>5,346.0</b>	<b>3,814.1</b>	<b>1,537.1</b>	<b>5,351.1</b>	<b>3,811.3</b>	<b>1,543.3</b>	<b>5,354.6</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>323.2</b>	<b>293.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>311.1 R</b>	<b>290.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>308.7 R</b>	<b>289.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>307.2</b>
Coal mining	101	247.4	10.6	258.0	233.7	10.6	244.3 R	231.3	10.6	241.9 R	229.8	10.6	240.4
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>243.8</b>	<b>607.1</b>	<b>345.4</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>574.1</b>	<b>346.9</b>	<b>232.3</b>	<b>579.1</b>	<b>348.7</b>	<b>234.4</b>	<b>583.1</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	212	53.0	31.7	84.8	49.6	29.2	78.8	50.1	29.4	79.4	50.5	30.0	80.4
Biscuits	213	14.3	25.5	39.8	13.4	23.5	36.9	13.5	24.0	37.5	13.7	24.2	37.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	48.7	45.6	94.3	49.1	44.2	93.3	49.3	45.2	94.5	49.6	44.4	94.0
Milk and milk products	215	33.9	13.5	47.5	33.7	13.4	47.0	33.4	13.4	46.8	34.0	14.2	48.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	27.7	30.4	58.1	26.5	27.8	54.4	26.7	28.9	55.6	26.7	29.0	54.0
Fruit and vegetable products	218	26.2	27.1	53.3	24.1	25.3	49.4	25.4	27.1	52.4	25.8	28.2	54.0
Food industries n.e.s.	229	21.5	16.6	38.1	20.8	16.7	37.6	20.9	16.7	37.6	20.5	15.7	36.3
Brewing and malting	231	48.2	10.9	59.1	44.7	10.0	54.7	44.7	9.8	54.5	44.1	9.7	53.9
Other drinks industries	239	18.3	10.3	28.6	16.1	8.9	25.0	16.4	8.8	25.2	16.6	8.9	25.5
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>273.6</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>383.2</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>364.6</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>260.9</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>366.8</b>
General chemicals	271	105.3	20.4	125.7	97.9	19							



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

\*Employees in employment: June 1983

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH of SIC	[June 1982]			[Mar 1983]			[June 1983]					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All			
<b>SIC 1968</b>													
<b>All industries and service * §</b>		11,748	8,903	3,776	20,651	11,384 R	8,674 R	3,717	20,058 R	11,396	8,783	3,803	20,179
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	I	257.3	87.5	30.2	344.8	260.3 R	78.4 R	32.5	338.7 R	252.2	86.3	29.3	338.5
<b>Index of Production Industries</b>	II-XXI	5,524.4	1,810.3	415.5	7,334.7	5,276.0	1,728.4	391.9	7,004.5	5,219.1	1,725.7	392.0	6,944.7
<b>of which, manufacturing industries</b>	III-XIX	4,043.3	1,611.4	350.7	5,654.7	3,859.2	1,531.5	327.4	5,390.7	3,816.5	1,529.5	327.8	5,346.0
<b>Service industries §</b>	XXII-XXVII	5,966.4	7,004.4	3,329.8	12,971.4	5,848.3	6,867.0	3,293.1	12,715.3	5,924.5	6,971.2	3,381.4	12,895.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	I	257.3	87.5	30.2	344.8	260.3 R	78.4 R	32.5	338.7 R	252.2	86.3	29.3	338.5
Agriculture and horticulture	001	241.0	85.1	29.3	326.1	244.0 R	76.0 R	31.6	320.0 R	235.9	83.9	28.3	319.8
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	II	306.8	17.9	3.7	324.8	299.6	3.7	17.9	317.6	293.2	17.9	3.7	311.1
Coal mining	101	249.0	10.6	2.5	259.6	240.5 R	10.6	2.5	251.1	233.7	10.6	2.5	244.3
Petroleum and natural gas	104	22.6	3.2	0.2	25.8	23.9	3.3	0.2	27.1	24.2	3.3	0.2	27.5
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	III	361.9	243.0	81.9	604.9	348.9	227.1	74.5	575.9	345.4	228.7	76.6	574.1
Grain milling	211	11.6	5.5	2.5	17.0	11.0	5.3	2.1	16.3	10.7	5.2	2.1	15.9
Bread and flour confectionery	212	51.9	31.4	15.2	83.3	50.1	29.2	14.4	79.3	49.6	29.2	14.9	78.8
Biscuits	213	14.1	24.7	12.5	38.8	13.8	22.7	9.4	36.4	13.4	23.5	11.4	36.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	48.7	45.6	14.5	94.3	48.3	43.9	13.7	92.2	49.1	44.2	13.8	93.3
Milk and milk products	215	34.1	14.0	3.5	48.1	32.9	12.8	3.7	45.7	33.7	13.4	4.0	47.0
Sugar	216	6.3	2.1	0.4	8.5	6.4	1.9	0.4	8.3	6.3	1.9	0.4	8.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	27.5	30.0	13.8	57.5	26.9	27.8	12.5	54.7	26.5	27.8	11.5	54.4
Fruit and vegetable products	218	25.4	26.8	6.9	52.1	24.1	24.9	6.4	49.0	24.1	25.3	6.6	49.4
Animal and poultry foods	219	18.7	4.7	1.4	23.4	17.8	4.4	1.2	22.2	17.4	4.4	1.4	21.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.0	1.0	0.3	6.0	4.7	0.9	0.2	5.6	4.7	0.9	0.2	5.6
Food industries nes	229	21.5	16.6	4.7	38.1	21.2	16.3	4.9	37.4	20.8	16.7	4.8	37.6
Brewing and malting	231	48.2	10.8	1.9	59.1	45.7	10.1	1.8	55.9	44.7	10.0	1.9	54.7
Soft drinks	232	16.6	6.9	1.6	23.5	14.9	5.7	1.3	20.6	15.4	6.1	1.3	21.5
Other drink industries	239	18.6	10.5	0.9	29.1	17.7	9.6	1.0	27.3	16.1	8.9	0.8	25.0
Tobacco	240	13.7	12.4	1.6	26.1	13.3	11.6	1.5	24.9	13.0	11.1	1.4	24.1
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	IV	22.5	3.0	0.4	25.5	20.6	2.8	0.4	23.4	20.4	2.8	0.4	23.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	4.8	0.3	0.1	5.1	4.4	0.3	0.1	4.6	4.3	0.2	—	4.6
Mineral oil refining	262	13.0	1.4	0.2	14.4	11.7	1.2	0.2	12.9	11.5	1.2	0.2	12.8
Lubricating oils and greases	263	4.7	1.4	0.2	6.1	4.5	1.3	0.2	5.8	4.5	1.3	0.2	5.8
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	V	277.7	110.1	20.1	387.8	264.4	105.8	19.5	370.2	261.0	103.6	18.9	364.6
General chemicals	271	108.7	20.7	3.1	129.3	100.0	19.4	3.0	119.3	97.9	19.0	2.8	116.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.6	30.3	5.5	71.8	41.9	29.7	5.2	71.6	42.4	29.4	4.6	71.8
Toilet preparations	273	8.7	13.0	2.3	21.7	8.3	11.6	1.7	19.9	8.4	11.2	1.8	19.6
Paint	274	17.5	6.1	1.2	23.6	16.8	5.8	1.1	22.7	16.7	5.8	1.2	22.5
Soap and detergents	275	10.1	5.8	1.5	15.9	10.0	5.8	1.5	15.8	9.9	5.3	1.4	15.2
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials	276	38.4	9.7	2.3	48.1	35.7	9.7	2.9	45.5	35.2	9.6	3.2	44.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	9.5	1.5	0.2	11.0	9.2	1.4	0.2	10.6	9.0	1.4	0.2	10.4
Fertilisers	278	8.6	1.4	0.3	10.0	8.0	1.3	0.3	9.3	7.9	1.2	0.2	9.1
Other chemical industries	279	34.6	21.7	3.7	56.4	34.5	21.1	3.6	55.6	33.6	20.6	3.5	54.3
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	VI	262.0	32.6	6.2	294.6	235.3	29.9	6.1	265.3	230.0	29.2	5.7	259.2
Iron and steel (general)	311	112.4	9.6	1.2	121.9	99.7	8.4	1.3	108.1	99.7	7.9	1.3	104.6
Steel tubes	312	29.1	4.3	0.8	33.4	25.2	3.9	0.8	29.1	25.1	3.8	0.6	28.9
Iron castings, etc	313	44.9	4.7	1.3	49.6	39.9	4.7	1.5	44.6	39.5	4.7	1.4	44.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	32.9	5.9	1.1	38.9	31.0	5.6	1.1	36.6	30.2	5.5	1.0	35.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	24.0	4.3	0.9	28.3	22.3	3.9	0.7	26.2	21.6	3.8	0.6	25.4
Other base metals	323	18.7	3.8	0.8	22.4	17.1	3.5	0.7	20.6	16.9	3.4	0.8	20.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	VII	611.0	111.2	23.5	722.2	574.2	103.1	21.7	677.3	564.1	101.7	21.2	665.8
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	16.2	3.0	0.7	19.2	15.4	2.9	0.7	18.3	15.2	2.7	0.8	17.9
Metal working machine tools	332	42.3	7.0	2.4	49.4	37.1	6.4	2.3	43.6	35.8	6.1	2.1	41.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	57.7	11.2	1.8	68.9	55.1	10.5	1.7	65.5	54.7	10.6	1.4	65.3
Industrial engines	334	26.3	3.5	0.4	29.8	22.6	3.0	0.4	25.5	22.2	3.0	0.3	25.1
Textiles machinery and accessories	335	10.4	2.0	0.5	12.4	9.8	1.6	0.4	11.4	9.3	1.5	0.4	10.8
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	23.7	3.0	0.6	26.7	21.3	2.8	0.6	24.1	20.8	2.9	0.6	23.7
Mechanical handling equipment	337	46.2	6.6	1.3	52.8	44.7	6.3	1.3	51.1	44.3	6.4	1.2	50.7
Office machinery	338	11.9	4.5	0.4	16.5	11.3	3.9	0.4	15.2	11.2	3.9	0.4	15.1
Other machinery	339	144.1	29.8	6.8	173.9	137.1	27.8	6.0	164.9	134.8	27.3	5.7	162.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	102.0	12.6	2.7	114.6	95.7	11.5	2.5	107.1	92.9	11.0	2.5	104.0
Ordnance and small arms	342	18.7	5.4	0.4	24.1	18.3	5.5	0.4	23.9	18.4	5.6	0.4	23.9
Other mechanical engineering nes	349	111.5	22.5	5.7	134.1	105.8	20.9	5.1	126.7	104.5	20.8	5.3	125.4
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	VIII	86.1	42.8	9.1	128.9	85.6	40.7	8.2	126.3	83.8	39.8	8.4	123.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.6	3.4	0.8	11.9	7.0	3.0	0.7	9.9	6.7	3.1	0.8	9.8
Watches and clocks	352	3.5	3.4	0.3	6.8	3.0	2.8	0.2	5.8	2.7	2.4	0.2	5.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.5	10.4	3.4	25.9	15.6	9.7	2.9	25.3	15.6	9.4	2.7	25.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	58.5	25.8	4.7	84.3	59.9	25.3	4.4	85.2	58.7	24.9	4.7	83.6
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	IX	432.6	209.7	35.8	642.3	427.9	203.5	35.8	631.4	423.8	204.7	35.4	628.5
Electrical machinery	361	85.0	23.9	3.4	108.9	83.6	23.0	3.8	106.6	82.6	22.9	3.2	105.4
Insulated wires and cables	362	25.8	8.8	1.0	34.6	25.7	8.5	1.0	34.2	25.2	8.5	1.0	33.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	37.2	21.8	2.6	59.0	36.9	20.8	3.5	57.7	36.2	20.0	3.0	56.2
Radio and electronic components	364	58.3	48.0	10.4	106.3	59.3	46.1	9.3	105.4	59.7	47.2	9.6	106.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	12.2	11.2	2.2	23.4	11.8	10.2	1.9	22.0	11.9	10.7	1.8	22.5
Electronic computers	366	44.1	15.1	1.8	59.2	43.4	14.8	1.7	58.3	43.0	15.1	1.8	58.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	78.0	28.7	4.1	106.7	78.0	28.6	4.3	106.6	77.1	28.2	4.2	105.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	28.9	14.0	2.7	42.8	28.8	13.8	2.9	42.6	28.9	13.3	2.6	44.2
Other electrical goods	369	63.0	38.3	7.4	101.4	60.4	37.5	7.5	98.0	59.3	36.9	7.8	96.2
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	X	129.3	11.2	2.5	140.5	122.8	11.0	2.3	133.8	119.3	11.2	2.3	130.5

# EMPLOYMENT 1.4

\*Employees in employment: June 1983

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH of SIC	[June 1982]			[Mar 1983]			[June 1983]					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All			
<b>SIC 1968</b>													
<b>Vehicles</b>	XI	486.7	64.0	7.3	550.7	460.8	59.0	6.3	519.8	457.0	59.2	6.0	516.2
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	22.8	1.8	0.1	24.5	19.8	1.2	0.1	21.0	18.9	1.8	0.1	20.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	268.7	35.4	4.3	304.2								



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## \*Employees in employment: June 1983

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH of SIC	[June 1982]			[Mar 1983]			[June 1983]					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Part-time	All		
												All	Part-time
<b>SIC 1968</b>													
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>XXII</b>	<b>1,094.6</b>	<b>268.7</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>1,363.4</b>	<b>1,062.5</b>	<b>261.1</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>1,323.6</b>	<b>1,061.9</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>1,327.7</b>
Railways	701	177.9	13.7	0.8	191.6	171.3	12.7	0.8	184.0	170.6	12.9	0.8	183.6
Road passenger transport	702	160.7	26.8	5.0	187.5	159.7	26.7	5.2	186.4	163.0	28.4	5.9	191.3
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	157.0	20.8	8.9	177.8	149.9	21.1	9.2	171.0	150.5	21.2	9.2	171.7
Other road haulage	704	15.5	2.9	1.2	18.4	14.9	3.1	1.1	18.0	14.5	3.0	1.1	17.4
Sea transport	705	50.3	6.2	0.6	56.5	46.3	5.7	0.5	52.0	46.3	5.7	0.5	52.0
Port and inland water transport	706	47.0	4.6	1.2	51.7	43.8	4.4	1.2	48.2	42.6	4.4	1.1	47.0
Air transport	707	52.7	18.7	0.9	71.4	51.4	17.9	0.5	69.3	48.8	17.9	0.5	66.7
Postal services and telecommunications	708	318.8	102.9	20.6	421.8	315.4	100.1	20.1	415.5	315.0	99.9	19.9	414.9
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	114.7	72.1	15.5	186.7	109.8	69.4	13.7	179.2	110.6	72.5	15.2	183.1
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>XXIII</b>	<b>1,183.5</b>	<b>1,472.3</b>	<b>767.5</b>	<b>2,655.8</b>	<b>1,165.8</b>	<b>1,446.0</b>	<b>759.5</b>	<b>2,611.8</b>	<b>1,178.0</b>	<b>1,461.7</b>	<b>786.7</b>	<b>2,639.7</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	152.7	69.8	25.9	222.5	147.0	67.8	23.1	214.8	147.6	67.2	23.4	214.8
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	25.9	5.9	0.5	31.7	24.1	5.5	0.5	29.6	23.7	5.4	0.4	29.1
Other wholesale distribution	812	156.1	102.4	32.4	258.5	153.9	101.3	30.9	255.2	155.5	102.6	32.1	258.1
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	228.0	379.5	233.1	607.5	227.9	368.0	233.6	595.9	230.5	372.3	239.9	602.8
Other retail distribution	821	377.3	829.8	448.8	1,207.1	373.4	815.1	444.1	1,188.5	382.8	824.6	463.6	1,207.3
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	93.3	34.3	11.7	127.6	92.6	33.4	11.3	126.0	91.8	34.2	11.3	125.9
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	150.3	50.6	15.1	200.9	147.0	54.8	16.1	201.7	146.1	55.4	15.9	201.5
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>XXIV</b>	<b>618.6</b>	<b>681.1</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>1,299.9</b>	<b>619.8</b>	<b>681.7</b>	<b>210.1</b>	<b>1,301.5</b>	<b>623.5</b>	<b>701.7</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>1,325.2</b>
Insurance	860	154.6	132.5	24.9	287.1	155.1	130.9	22.3	285.9	155.9	131.2	23.6	287.1
Banking and bill discounting	861	156.1	207.2	27.6	363.3	156.8	211.7	30.6	368.5	156.2	212.1	31.2	368.4
Other financial institutions	862	60.6	73.4	15.1	134.0	60.6	74.7	16.5	135.3	61.0	79.2	21.2	140.2
Property owning and managing, etc	863	62.3	60.3	28.7	122.6	62.2	58.3	24.5	120.5	64.8	63.0	27.6	127.8
Advertising and market research	864	21.6	18.9	4.3	40.5	22.8	19.0	4.1	41.8	22.6	19.8	4.8	42.4
Other business services	865	131.8	170.3	107.9	302.2	132.0	169.2	109.6	301.3	132.9	178.7	117.7	311.6
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	31.6	18.5	2.5	50.2	30.3	17.9	2.5	48.2	30.1	17.7	2.5	47.7
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>XXV</b>	<b>1,138.0</b>	<b>2,522.0</b>	<b>1,257.3</b>	<b>3,660.3</b>	<b>1,141.1</b>	<b>2,525.9</b>	<b>1,273.6</b>	<b>3,667.0</b>	<b>1,137.5</b>	<b>2,512.7</b>	<b>1,262.2</b>	<b>3,650.1</b>
Accountancy services †	871	555.5	1,185.0	696.4	1,740.5	563.1	1,195.2	714.1	1,758.3	556.0	1,183.9	703.2	1,739.9
Educational services	872	303.0	1,091.9	484.5	1,395.0	303.4	1,093.2	487.6	1,396.6	304.2	1,090.5	485.4	1,394.6
Legal services †	873	75.6	28.6	5.3	104.3	75.0	28.2	5.0	103.2	74.4	28.0	4.9	102.4
Medical and dental services	874	203.9	216.5	71.1	420.5	199.6	209.3	66.9	408.9	202.9	210.3	68.7	413.2
Religious organisations †	875												
Research and development services	876												
Other professional and scientific services †	879												
<b>Miscellaneous services ‡</b>	<b>XXVI</b>	<b>1,016.4</b>	<b>1,479.9</b>	<b>895.0</b>	<b>2,496.3</b>	<b>954.1</b>	<b>1,370.4</b>	<b>853.0</b>	<b>2,324.5</b>	<b>1,010.6</b>	<b>1,447.2</b>	<b>904.3</b>	<b>2,457.8</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	881	57.3	41.6	16.1	98.9	56.1	42.4	16.6	98.6	54.9	41.1	16.9	96.0
Sports and other recreations	882	72.1	61.3	39.1	133.4	66.5	53.6	36.5	120.1	70.3	60.2	42.5	130.5
Betting and gambling	883	32.2	63.3	39.3	95.5	27.1	58.5	36.4	85.6	30.0	60.3	38.7	90.3
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	101.3	170.7	91.0	272.0	81.8	134.1	75.1	215.9	102.7	171.5	94.4	274.2
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	66.8	120.7	82.2	187.5	61.4	103.5	72.9	164.9	66.5	116.8	79.4	183.3
Public houses	886	69.8	178.6	149.1	248.4	64.5	167.5	148.0	232.0	70.0	171.3	153.2	241.2
Clubs	887	48.2	87.0	70.7	135.2	48.5	81.1	69.0	129.6	50.3	81.4	70.9	131.7
Catering contractors	888	21.3	63.4	35.8	84.7	19.1	53.6	25.2	72.7	21.2	53.2	24.5	74.4
Hairdressing and manicure	889	10.9	77.4	25.2	88.3	10.2	75.6	21.3	85.8	10.7	75.4	25.1	86.1
Laundries	892	13.0	28.3	10.6	41.3	12.4	27.3	10.0	39.6	12.5	27.8	10.3	40.3
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	893	5.5	14.4	7.4	19.9	4.9	14.0	7.3	18.8	5.0	13.9	7.4	18.9
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	355.7	110.0	42.6	465.8	349.1	108.2	42.8	457.2	355.6	110.0	45.0	465.6
Repair of boots and shoes	895	3.0	1.8	1.0	4.8	3.0	1.8	1.0	4.8	3.0	1.8	1.0	4.8
Other services	899	159.4	461.3	284.9	620.8	149.5	449.2	291.0	598.8	157.9	462.5	295.0	620.4
<b>Public administration ‡</b>	<b>XXVII</b>	<b>915.3</b>	<b>580.4</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>1,495.7</b>	<b>905.0</b>	<b>581.9</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>1,486.9</b>	<b>913.0</b>	<b>582.0</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>1,495.0</b>
National government service	901	308.4	267.5	23.4	575.9	306.1	264.7	22.1	570.8	304.2	262.9	21.9	567.1
Local government service	906	606.9	312.9	120.9	919.8	598.9	317.2	122.5	916.1	608.8	319.1	123.5	927.9

\* Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from December 1981 and may understate the level of employment, mainly in service industries. Supplementary series which include an allowance for underestimation are shown in italics for major industry groupings in table 1.2.  
 † The figures for "accountancy services", "legal services", "religious organisations" are included in "other professional and scientific services".  
 ‡ These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government service which are not activities identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published at table 1.7.  
 § Excludes private domestic service.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5

## \*Employees in employment by region

Standard region	All industries and services				Index of Production Industries R (June 1974 = 100)	Manufacturing industries (June 1974 = 100)	Service industries (June 1974 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (June 1974 = 100)	Mining and quarrying				
	Male	Female		All employees									
		All	Part-time										
<b>SIC 1968</b>													
<b>South East</b>													
1982 Mar	3,970	3,040	1,237	7,010	95.1	2,015	80.2	1,591	78.7	4,927	103.3	69	11
June	3,960	3,044	1,244	7,005	95.1	2,003	79.8	1,577	78.0	4,931	103.4	71	11
Sep	3,950	3,020	1,210	6,970	94.6	1,992	79.3	1,566	77.5	4,900	102.7	78	11
Dec	3,905	3,019	1,231	6,923	94.0	1,957	77.9	1,539	76.1	4,896	102.6	71	11
1983 Mar	3,863 R	2,989 R	1,212	6,852 R	93.0	1,929	76.8	1,521	75.3	4,855	101.8	68 R	11
June	3,864	3,010	1,234	6,874	93.3	1,918	76.4	1,514	74.9	4,887	102.4	69	11
<b>Greater London (included in South East)</b>													
1982 Mar	1,987	1,466	500	3,453	89.8	830	72.3	630	69.9	2,621	97.2	2	5
June	1,981	1,454	497	3,435	89.3	825	71.8	624	69.2	2,609	96.8	2	5
Sep	1,968	1,446	484	3,414	88.7	819	71.3	618	68.5	2,593	96.2	2	5
Dec	1,956	1,455	495	3,411	88.7	802	69.8	605	67.1	2,607	96.7	2	5
1983 Mar	1,929	1,441	485	3,370	87.6	790	68.8	598	66.3	2,578	95.6	2	5
June	1,992	1,444	493	3,366	87.5	784	68.3	594	65.9	2,581	95.7	2	5
<b>East Anglia</b>													
1982 Mar	384	272	125	656	98.7	222	84.7	175	85.4	396	111.0	38	2
June	388	278	125	665	100.0	222	84.7	174	85.0	407	114.1	37	2
Sep	389	278	130	667	100.3	221	84.4	173	84.5	405	113.6	41	2
Dec	380	271	124	651	97.9	218	83.2	171	83.5	393	110.2	41	2
1983 Mar	384 R	260	128	644 R	97.2	214	81.7	168	82.0	392	109.9	38 R	2
June	384	276	128	660	99.3	212	80.9	166	81.1	411	115.3	37	2
<b>South West</b>													
1982 Mar	841	630	301	1,471	96.8	478	81.6	360	80.3	946	107.1	47	11
June	848	653	311	1,501	98.8	478	81.6	359	80.1	976	110.5	47	11
Sep	848	649	314	1,49									



# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Food drink and tobacco	Coal petroleum and chemical products	Metal manufacture	Engineering and allied industries	Textile, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial professional and miscellaneous	Public administration and defence
SIC 1968	III	IV-V	VI	VII-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII
<b>South East</b>												
1982 Mar	129	122	28	829	73	411	312	101	583	966	2,824	555
June	129	121	28	820	75	404	314	100	580	959	2,838	553
Sep	128	120	27	816	73	402	315	101	573	953	2,820	553
Dec	125	118	27	802	72	395	308	99	564	972	2,808	552
1983 Mar	124	117	26	791	72	392	299	99	558	945	2,802	549
June	123	116	26	784	72	393	297	97	563	949	2,827	548
<b>Greater London</b> (included in South East)												
1982 Mar	64	46	11	285	42	182	152	44	357	469	1,478	317
June	65	46	11	281	42	179	153	43	356	464	1,473	316
Sep	64	45	10	280	41	178	153	43	351	460	1,464	317
Dec	62	45	10	275	40	174	150	43	347	471	1,473	317
1983 Mar	61	44	10	270	40	173	145	42	339	457	1,469	314
June	61	44	10	266	40	173	144	41	340	459	1,468	313
<b>East Anglia</b>												
1982 Mar	37	10	2	73	10	44	35	10	44	88	229	35
June	37	10	2	72	10	44	35	10	44	89	238	35
Sep	38	9	2	71	9	44	35	10	44	89	237	35
Dec	38	9	2	69	9	44	34	10	44	89	225	35
1983 Mar	35	9	2	69	9	44	33	10	44	89	224	35
June	35	9	2	67	9	44	33	10	41	91	243	36
<b>South West</b>												
1982 Mar	50	16	6	184	28	76	78	29	83	200	556	107
June	51	16	6	183	28	76	79	29	83	202	583	108
Sep	51	16	6	182	27	73	79	29	83	201	580	108
Dec	49	16	5	178	27	72	77	28	82	203	551	106
1983 Mar	48	15	5	176	27	71	74	27	82	195	551	106
June	49	15	5	174	27	70	74	28	84	199	589	107
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1982 Mar	47	20	77	434	32	134	83	30	91	233	582	137
June	47	20	76	423	32	134	83	30	90	229	585	137
Sep	47	20	75	417	32	132	84	31	90	224	573	137
Dec	46	19	72	411	31	131	82	30	90	227	573	137
1983 Mar	45	19	70	401	30	129	79	30	89	223	571	136
June	45	19	69	398	29	128	79	30	89	227	573	138
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1982 Mar	49	25	25	187	137	80	64	23	77	166	425	79
June	50	25	25	182	136	80	65	23	76	164	427	79
Sep	50	26	24	179	134	80	65	23	76	166	415	80
Dec	50	25	23	173	132	79	63	23	76	170	420	80
1983 Mar	48	24	22	169	129	78	61	23	75	165	413	80
June	48	24	21	168	130	79	61	23	76	171	421	81
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
1982 Mar	77	34	57	194	93	93	90	33	102	225	573	108
June	78	34	55	190	92	92	90	33	102	225	579	108
Sep	78	34	52	189	92	91	91	33	101	225	571	108
Dec	76	34	51	184	89	90	89	32	100	228	578	108
1983 Mar	74	33	49	179	90	89	86	32	99	222	576	108
June	73	33	47	175	90	89	85	32	99	224	580	109
<b>North West</b>												
1982 Mar	93	96	16	327	108	146	108	38	151	311	825	160
June	92	93	17	319	105	143	109	38	149	309	827	160
Sep	92	92	16	317	105	141	109	38	147	308	819	160
Dec	88	90	16	312	103	138	107	37	144	314	825	160
1983 Mar	86	89	15	303	102	135	103	37	144	304	819	160
June	87	87	15	299	101	134	103	37	142	304	828	161
<b>North</b>												
1982 Mar	27	50	28	143	30	52	65	19	62	136	355	85
June	27	48	26	140	30	52	65	19	61	134	359	85
Sep	27	46	26	137	30	52	65	20	62	132	355	85
Dec	26	45	24	133	30	51	64	19	61	134	357	84
1983 Mar	25	44	22	131	30	50	62	19	61	130	354	84
June	25	44	22	128	30	50	61	19	61	131	354	85
<b>Wales</b>												
1982 Mar	17	18	38	92	20	40	54	20	53	101	322	81
June	17	18	37	91	20	40	54	20	52	98	315	81
Sep	17	17	36	89	20	40	54	20	51	100	312	81
Dec	17	16	35	87	20	39	53	20	49	100	309	80
1983 Mar	16	15	34	88	20	39	51	20	49	96	307	82
June	16	15	32	86	20	39	51	20	48	99	320	82
<b>Scotland</b>												
1982 Mar	77	29	25	200	62	76	128	28	126	240	688	147
June	78	29	25	195	61	76	129	28	126	246	704	149
Sep	77	28	23	193	60	75	129	28	124	245	686	149
Dec	77	28	21	189	58	73	126	28	123	249	674	145
1983 Mar	74	27	21	182	58	72	122	27	122	243	676	146
June	72	27	21	181	58	72	121	27	123	245	699	148
<b>Great Britain</b>												
1982 Mar	603	419	302	2,661	592	1,151	1,017	331	1,372	2,664	7,378	1,493
June	605	413	295	2,615	588	1,139	1,024	331	1,363	2,656	7,456	1,496
Sep	604	406	287	2,590	582	1,132	1,025	331	1,352	2,644	7,368	1,497
Dec	591	399	276	2,538	572	1,110	1,003	327	1,333	2,685	7,319	1,487
1983 Mar	576	394	265	2,488	567	1,101	972	324	1,324	2,612	7,293	1,487
June	574	388	259	2,461	566	1,098	965	323	1,328	2,640	7,433	1,495

# EMPLOYMENT 1.8

## Indices † of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	100.4	99.9	100.2	103.0			109.5	107.2	102.3	99.7
1979	103.3	101.0	102.0	107.0			109.4	106.0	103.4	100.8
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	97.9	96.4	101.6	96.1			93.4	90.5	103.4	104.7
1982	99.4	94.6	104.9	98.1			93.7	85.5	109.8	109.8
1980 Q1	102.7	101.1	101.5	105.4			107.0	103.7	103.3	101.2
Q2	100.7	100.6	100.0	101.3			102.4	101.7	100.8	100.0
Q3	98.9	99.7	99.3	97.8			97.6	98.9	98.7	99.4
Q4	97.7	98.6	99.2	95.5			93.0	95.7	97.3	99.5
1981 Q1	97.4	97.6	99.9	94.5			91.8	93.1	98.7	101.3
Q2	97.4	96.6	100.9	95.2			92.4	91.0	101.7	103.4
Q3	95.4	96.0	102.3	96.6			94.3	89.4	105.6	106.2
Q4	98.6	95.3	103.2	98.1			94.8	88.3	107.5	107.8
1982 Q1	98.6	95.6	103.2	97.1			94.4	87.2	108.4	108.5
Q2	99.1	95.0	104.3	98.0			94.1	86.1	109.3	109.5
Q3	99.8	94.5	105.6	98.8			93.6	84.9	110.4	110.4
Q4	99.9	94.0	106.1	98.3			92.9	83.7	111.1	110.8
1983 Q1	100.7	93.9	107.0	99.5			94.4	82.5	114.6	114.4
Q2	100.7	93.9	107.0	99.6			94.3	81.8	115.5	115.4

† The indices have been rebased to 1980 = 100 and reclassified by SIC 1980.

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.



# EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1) (2)	Australia (2) (3) (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (1)	Canada (2)	Denmark	France	Germany (FR) (2)	Irish Republic (6)	Italy (2)	Japan (2) (5)	Netherlands (7)	Norway (2) (5)	Spain (5) (8)	Sweden (2)	Switzerland (2)	United States (2)
Indices: 1975 = 100																	
<b>CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT</b>																	
<b>Years</b>																	
1973	100.0	99.0	102.3	99.9	94.4	102.3	100.5	104.5 R	99.0	97.3	100.7	...	96.9	101.3	95.5	106.2	99.1
1974	100.3	100.3	102.3	101.4	98.3	101.0	101.2	103.0 R	99.8	99.4	100.3	...	97.2	101.8	97.5	105.6	101.1
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	99.1	101.0	100.2	99.2	102.1	102.6	100.7	99.1 R	99.1	100.8	100.9	100.3 R	104.8	98.8	100.6	96.7	103.4
1977	99.3	102.6	101.6	99.0	103.9	103.5	101.6	98.9 R	100.9	101.8	102.3	101.3 R	106.9	98.0	100.9	96.7	107.2
1978	99.9	102.2	102.5	99.0	107.4	106.0	101.9	99.5 R	103.5	102.3	103.5	102.5 R	108.6	95.3	101.3	97.3	111.9
1979	101.2	103.4	103.7	100.2	111.7	107.1	102.0	100.9	106.7	103.4	104.9	103.9 R	109.7	93.3	102.9	98.2	115.1
1980	100.7	107.0 R	104.3	100.1	114.8	...	102.0	101.9	108.5	104.9	106.0	106.3 R	112.1	89.7	104.2	100.0	115.7
1981	96.4	108.8 R	105.0	97.9	117.8	101.6	101.2	101.2	107.4	105.3	106.9	106.1	113.2	87.1	104.0	101.2	117.0
1982	93.9	108.7	108.4	...	113.9	...	101.1	99.4	...	104.8	107.9	...	114.0	86.6	103.9	100.5	115.9
<b>Quarters</b>																	
1980 Q4	98.3	107.4	104.9	...	116.2	...	101.6	101.9	...	105.5	106.3	...	113.3	89.7	104.0	99.9	115.9
1981 Q1	97.3	107.7	104.7	...	117.5	...	...	101.7	...	106.0	106.8	...	113.9	88.6	104.6	100.8	116.7
Q2	96.3	108.5	104.8	...	118.2	...	...	101.4	...	105.1	106.7	...	112.7	87.9	103.5	101.1	117.4
Q3	95.8	108.7	105.2	...	118.2	...	...	101.1	...	104.8	106.9	...	113.1	87.8	104.4	101.4	117.1
Q4	95.0	109.0	105.2	...	117.2	...	100.9	100.5	...	105.1	107.2	...	113.1	87.1	103.6	101.1	116.6
1982 Q1	94.6	109.1	108.8	...	115.9	...	...	100.0	...	105.0	107.7	...	113.6	86.8	103.6	100.9	116.1
Q2	93.9	109.0	107.9	...	114.5	...	...	99.6	...	105.5	107.7	...	115.0	86.8	103.9	100.6	116.2
Q3	93.1	108.5	108.6	...	113.2	...	...	99.3	...	104.4	107.6	...	114.0	86.7	104.0	100.0	116.0
Q4	92.5	108.1	108.2	...	112.2	...	101.1	98.7	...	104.4	108.8	...	113.5	86.7	104.0	100.0	115.5
1983 Q1	92.2	106.6	...	...	...	...	...	98.0	...	104.9	109.8	...	112.3	85.7	103.9	99.5	115.4
<b>CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT</b>																	
1975	24,704	5,841	2,942	3,748	9,284	2,332	20,714	25,285 R	1,058	19,594	52,230	4,640 R	1,707	12,692	4,062	3,017	85,846
1980	24,870	6,247 R	3,070	3,751	10,655	...	21,127	25,771	1,148	20,551	55,360	4,932 R	1,913 R	11,254	4,232	3,016	99,303
1981	23,819	6,356 R	3,090 R	3,669	10,933	2,369	20,959	25,588	1,136	20,623	55,810	4,922	1,932	10,931	4,224 R	3,054	100,397
1982	23,221	6,376	3,189	...	10,574	...	20,946	25,137	...	20,542	56,380	...	1,946	10,876	4,219	3,033	99,526
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>																	
1982 Agriculture*	2.7	6.5	10.0	3.0*	5.3	7.3*	8.4	5.5	16.7*	12.4	9.7	5.0*	8.0	18.3	5.6	7.1	3.6
Industry**	34.6	29.8	39.9	33.4*	26.5	29.3*	34.6	42.7	31.8*	37.0	34.9	30.2*	29.4	33.9	30.3	38.4	28.4
Services	62.7	63.7	50.0	63.6*	68.2	63.3*	57.0	51.8	51.6*	50.6	55.4	64.8*	62.5	47.8	64.1	58.0	68.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>																	
1972	32.9	25.5	29.7	31.9	21.8	24.9	28.1	36.8 R	...	...	27.0	...	23.8	25.1	27.1	35.5	24.3
1973	32.3	25.6	...	31.8	22.0	24.7	28.3	36.7 R	20.7	...	27.4	...	23.5	25.6	27.5	35.0	24.8
1974	32.4	25.2	30.2	31.5	21.7	23.6	28.4	36.4 R	21.0	...	27.2	...	23.6	25.8	28.3	34.8	24.2
1975	30.9	23.4	30.1	30.1	20.2	22.7	27.9	35.6 R	21.2	...	25.8	25.0 R	24.1	26.7	28.0	33.7	22.7
1976	30.2	23.5	29.6	29.1	20.3	23.9 R	27.4	35.1 R	20.8	...	25.5	23.8 R	23.2	24.0	26.9	32.8	22.8
1977	30.3	23.1	29.8	28.1	19.6	23.5 R	27.1	35.1 R	21.2	27.5	25.1	23.2 R	22.4	24.1	25.9	32.7	22.7
1978	30.0	21.8	29.7	27.0	19.6	22.8 R	26.6	34.8 R	21.1	27.1	24.5	23.0 R	21.3	24.1	24.9	32.6	22.7
1979	29.5	20.2 R	29.5	25.9	20.0	23.3 R	26.1	34.5 R	21.3 R	26.7	24.3	22.3 R	20.5	23.7	24.5	32.3	22.7
1980	28.4	19.8 R	29.5	25.4	19.8	...	25.8 R	34.3 R	21.2	26.7	24.7	21.6 R	20.3	26.5 R	24.2	32.2	22.1
1981	...	19.4	29.7	24.7	19.4	21.3	25.1	33.6	21.0	26.1	24.8	21.1	20.2	25.7	23.3	32.0	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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME						SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time	
									(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week					
1977	1,801	34.6	8.7	15.58		13	495	35	362	10.2	48	0.9	857	17.4	
1978	1,793	34.8	8.6	15.50		5	199	32	355	11.0	37	0.7	554	15.1	
1979	1,724	34.2	8.7	14.90		8	317	42	455	10.6	50	1.0	772	15.0	
1980	1,399	29.5	8.3	11.58		20	810	253	3,129	12.1	274	5.9	3,938	14.3	
1981	1,122	26.7	8.2	9.26		15	599	310	3,608	11.3	325	7.7	4,206	12.5	
1982	1,189	30.1	8.4	9.97		8	304	125	1,395	10.7	132	3.4	1,640	12.4	
<b>Week ended</b>															
1979 Aug 4	1,304	25.7	9.2	11.93	13.12	3	121	21	177	8.4	24	0.5	298	12.4	
Sep 8	1,407	27.8	9.0	12.65	12.75	9	363	42	423	10.1	51	1.0	786	15.4	
Oct 13	1,694	33.7	8.6	14.62	14.47	23	920	62	710	11.4	86	1.7	1,630	19.1	
Nov 10	1,836	36.7	8.6	15.79	15.35	8	299	56	648	11.4	64	1.3	947	14.7	
Dec 8	1,863	37.3	8.6	16.06	15.26	4	155	61	713	11.5	65	1.3	868	13.2	
1980 Jan 12	1,632	33.0	8.3	13.48	14.73	5	182	81	999	12.4	86	1.7	1,181	13.8	
Feb 16	1,704	34.7	8.4	14.30	14.40	13	539	107	1,198	11.2	120	2.4	1,737	14.5	
Mar 15	1,645	33.7	8.4	13.78	13.54	22	874	153	1,864	12.2	175	3.6	2,738	15.7	
April 19	1,531	31.7	8.3	12.70	12.53	13	526	144	1,585	11.0	157	3.3	2,111	13.4	
May 17	1,534	31.8	8.3	12.78	12.51	16	653	154	1,699	11.0	170	3.5	2,352	13.8	
June 14	1,508	31.4	8.3	12.53	12.31	14	548	193	2,229	11.6	207	4.3	2,777	13.5	
July 12	1,370	28.7	8.5	11.59	11.24	11	440	212	2,521	11.9	223	4.7	2,961	13.3	
Aug 16	1,173	24.9	8.4	9.84	10.88	19	774	246	3,017	12.3	265	5.6	3,791	14.3	
Sep 13	1,210	25.9	8.2	9.96	10.06	33	1,311	338	4,106	12.1	371	8.0	5,417	14.6	
Oct 11	1,174	26.0	8.1	9.49	9.46	38	1,523	434	5,729	13.2	472	10.4	7,252	15.4	
Nov 15	1,150	25.8	8.1	9.26	8.86	26	1,059	506	6,411	12.7	532	12.0	7,470	14.0	
Dec 13	1,161	26.3	7.9	9.19	8.48	32	1,287	473	6,188	13.1	506	11.4	7,475	14.8	
1981 Jan 17	997	23.0	7.7	7.72	8.92	41	1,637	557	6,878	12.4	598	13.7	8,515	14.2	
Feb 14	1,055	24.5	7.9	8.39	8.46	30	1,182	555	6,861	12.4	585	13.6	8,043	13.8	
Mar 14	1,054	24.7	8.1	8.51	8.29	19	771	494	6,059	12.3	513	12.0	6,829	13.3	
April 11	1,104	26.1	8.3	9.16	9.05	18	725	420	4,984	11.9	438	10.3	5,709	13.0	
May 16	1,103	26.2	8.0	8.92	8.66	18	703	338	3,824	11.4	355	8.4	4,527	12.7	
June 13	1,133	27.1	8.1	9.23	8.89	10	389	293	3,277	11.2	303	7.2	3,667	12.1	
July 11	1,110	26.6	8.3	9.31	9.01	9	363	204	2,292	11.3	213	5.1	2,655	12.5	
Aug 15	1,039	24.9	8.7	8.98	9.88	8	331	190	2,038	10.7	199	4.8	2,399	11.9	
Sep 12	1,175	28.1	8.5	9.98	10.07	8	320	183	1,960	10.7	191	4.6	2,280	11.9	
Oct 10	1,188	28.6	8.4	9.98	9.99	6	258	169	1,805	10.7	175	4.3	2,063	11.7	
Nov 14	1,257	30.4	8.3	10.39	10.03	7	261	176	1,797	10.2	182	4.4	2,058	11.1	
Dec 12	1,255	30.6	8.4	10.59	9.96	6	247	142	1,516	10.7	148	3.6	1,763	11.9	
1982 Jan 16	1,091	26.9	8.1	8.91	10.08	7	272	149	1,678	11.2	156	3.9	1,950	12.5	
Feb 13	1,207	29.8	8.4	10.20	10.24	12	487	150	1,585	10.6	162	4.0	2,071	12.8	
Mar 20	1,254	31.1	8.3	10.36	10.17	11	433	145	1,545	10.6	156	3.9	1,978	12.7	
April 24	1,192	29.7	8.2	9.71	9.65	6	239	136	1,476	10.8	142	3.7	1,716	12.1	
May 22	1,233	30.8	8.6	10.58	10.31	7	280	120	1,265	10.5	127	3.2	1,545	12.2	
June 19	1,241	31.1	8.5	10.54	10.14	5	201	113	1,233	10.9	118	3.0	1,434	12.2	
July 17	1,193	29.9	8.6	10.23	9.98	4	171	83	853	10.2	87	2.2	1,024	11.8	
Aug 14	1,095	27.6	8.6	9.44	10.24	5	209	92	981	10.6	97	2.4	1,190	12.2	
Sep 11	1,170	30.1	8.4	9.79	9.88	7	277	107	1,121	10.5	114	2.9	1,399	12.3	
Oct 16	1,211	31.4	8.3	10.03	10.05	8	332	121	1,305	10.8	130	3.3	1,637	12.7	
Nov 13	1,189	31.1	8.3	9.90	9.58	12	464	144	1,582	11.0	156	4.1	2,045	13.2	
Dec 11	1,190	31.2	8.4	10.01	9.45	7	287	137	1,403	10.3	144	3.8	1,690	11.8	
1983 Jan 15	1,051	27.9	7.9	8.25	9.41	6	254	134	1,441	10.8	141	3.7	1,696	12.1	
Feb 12	1,128	30.1	8.3	9.36	9.38	11	431	124	1,336	10.8	134	3.6	1,768	13.2	
Mar 12	1,170	31.3	8.3	9.68	9.50	6	230	116	1,226	10.6	122	3.3	1,456	12.0	
April 16	1,125	30.2	8.3	9.23	9.21	10	380	94	1,039	11.0	104	2.8	1,420	13.6	
May 14	1,214	32.7	8.3	10.12	9.84	7	265	75	770	10.2	82	2.2	1,035	12.6	
June 11	1,150	31.0	8.4	9.71	9.28	7	290	66	691	10.4	74	2.0	981	13.3	
July 16	1,173	31.5	8.7	10.23	10.00	6	253	44	471	10.7	50	1.4	724	15.0	
Aug 13	1,095	29.4	8.7	9.57	10.32	4	155	39	380	9.7	43	1.2	535	13.2	

Note: Figures from October 1981 are provisional.



# 1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted  
1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manu- facturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except vehicles)	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except vehicles)	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Orders III-XIX	Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III	Orders III-XIX	Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2	94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4	87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.3	82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7
1973	83.2	85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6
1974	81.0	84.7	79.3	66.1	87.2	93.8	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8
1975	75.4	80.2	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8	91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4
1976	73.8	76.7	74.6	58.9	79.8	93.0	91.3	93.0	93.8	95.2
1977	74.5	77.7	76.4	58.9	78.6	93.7	91.9	93.2	94.0	95.6
1978	73.6	77.2	75.9	56.6	77.9	93.5	91.9	92.2	94.0	95.6
1979	72.1	75.4	74.5	53.9	78.4	93.4	91.4	92.7	93.8	95.9
1980	65.0	68.0	65.2	44.6	74.7	90.3	88.5	87.0	90.0	94.6
1981	57.7	60.3	56.0	39.6	70.5	89.1	87.3	85.4	91.5	93.8
1982	54.6	57.1	50.6	37.9	67.7	90.7	88.9	86.8	93.5	94.0
<b>Week ended</b>										
1979 Aug 4	71.5					92.5				
Sep 8	71.1	73.9	72.4	53.8	78.5	92.3	89.6	90.5	93.9	95.9
Oct 13	71.1					93.2				
Nov 10	71.6					93.7				
Dec 8	71.2	75.1	75.0	51.7	78.3	93.5	92.2	94.1	93.1	95.7
1980 Jan 12	70.7					93.3				
Feb 16	69.9					93.0				
Mar 15	68.6	72.7	71.0	48.8	76.5	92.2	91.1	90.8	91.8	95.1
April 19	67.7					91.6				
May 17	66.9					91.3				
June 14	66.1	70.6	68.3	46.1	75.7	90.9	89.8	89.0	90.4	95.0
July 12	64.8					90.1				
Aug 16	63.6					89.6				
Sep 13	62.3	66.2	63.1	42.7	73.7	88.8	87.5	85.9	89.0	94.3
Oct 11	60.6					87.8				
Nov 15	59.7					87.5				
Dec 13	59.1	62.4	58.4	40.8	72.7	87.4	85.7	82.5	88.7	93.9
1981 Jan 17	58.5					87.3				
Feb 14	58.0					87.1				
Mar 14	57.8	60.7	57.2	39.7	71.5	87.5	85.4	83.2	89.0	93.6
April 11	57.9					88.3				
May 16	57.7					88.6				
June 13	57.5	60.2	56.7	39.5	70.3	89.0	86.9	85.4	91.3	93.4
July 11	57.5					89.5				
Aug 15	57.8					90.1				
Sep 12	57.9	60.9	56.3	39.7	70.5	90.4	88.5	87.0	92.5	94.1
Oct 10	57.7					90.6				
Nov 14	57.1					90.2				
Dec 12	56.6	59.4	53.8	39.2	69.8	90.3	88.2	86.0	93.1	94.2
1982 Jan 16	56.4					90.5				
Feb 13	56.2					90.8				
Mar 20	55.9	59.0	53.0	38.7	69.0	90.8	89.0	87.0	93.2	94.0
April 24	55.3					90.4				
May 22	55.1					90.8				
June 19	54.6	57.5	50.6	38.1	68.4	90.6	88.8	86.1	93.2	94.1
July 17	54.3					90.6				
Aug 14	54.0					90.7				
Sep 11	53.7	56.6	50.0	37.5	67.3	90.7	88.8	86.9	93.4	94.0
Oct 16	53.6					91.0				
Nov 13	53.1					91.1				
Dec 11	52.8	55.3	48.9	37.2	66.1	91.0	88.9	87.4	94.1	94.0
1983 Jan 15	52.4					91.0				
Feb 12	52.2					91.0				
Mar 12	52.2	54.5	48.3	37.3	66.2	91.1	88.9	87.7	94.6	94.4
April 16	51.7					90.8				
May 14	51.7					91.1				
June 11	51.4	53.4	47.3	37.0	64.8	90.8	88.5	86.6	94.9	94.1
July 16	51.4					91.1				
Aug 13	51.6					91.2				

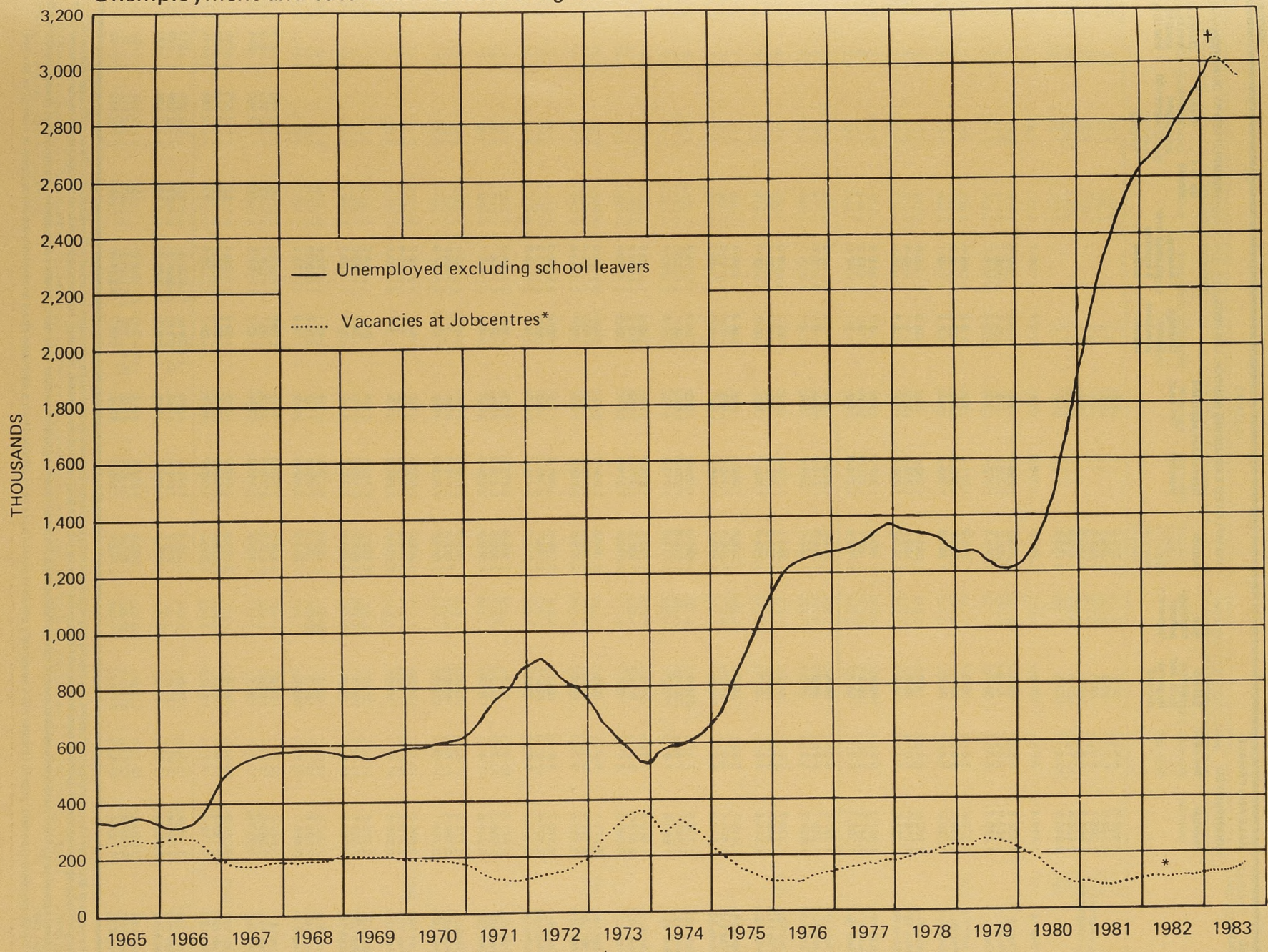
\* The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from October 1981.

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



# Unemployment and vacancies : United Kingdom 1965—1983

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted.



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

† Figures affected by Budget provisions for men aged 60 and over.



# 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT\* UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		MARRIED
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers †	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
						Number	Per cent				
1977	1,402.7	5.8	89.7	..	1,313.0	5.6	..	..	..	..	
1978	1,382.9	5.7	83.9	..	1,299.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1979	1,295.7	5.3	68.3	..	1,227.3	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1980	1,664.9	6.8	104.1	..	1,560.8	6.4	..	..	..	..	..
1981	2,520.4	10.5	100.6	..	2,419.8	10.0	..	..	..	..	..
1982	2,916.9	12.2	123.5	..	2,793.4	11.7	..	..	..	..	..
1978 Sep 14	1,418.4	5.9	120.8	..	1,297.6	5.4	-14.4	-5.1	..	..	..
Oct 12	1,335.8	5.5	69.1	..	1,266.7	5.4	-13.9	-7.6	..	..	..
Nov 9	1,303.0	5.4	47.3	..	1,255.7	5.3	-21.7	-16.7	..	..	..
Dec 7	1,280.2	5.3	34.7	..	1,245.5	5.2	-13.2	-16.3	..	..	..
1979 Jan 11	1,372.8	5.6	36.9	..	1,335.9	5.2	9.2	-8.6	..	..	..
Feb 8	1,369.2	5.6	29.5	..	1,339.7	5.3	22.6	6.2	..	..	..
Mar 8	1,320.3	5.4	22.7	..	1,297.6	5.3	-4.5	9.1	..	..	..
April 5	1,260.9	5.2	18.8	..	1,242.2	5.1	-35.9	-5.9	..	..	..
May 10	1,218.9	5.0	29.3	..	1,189.6	5.1	0.1	-13.4	..	..	..
June 14	1,234.5	5.1	114.8	..	1,119.7	5.1	-20.8	-18.9	..	..	..
July 12	1,347.3	5.5	186.4	..	1,160.9	5.0	-5.7	-8.8	..	..	..
Aug 9	1,344.9	5.5	158.2	..	1,186.7	5.0	-13.1	-13.2	..	..	..
Sep 13	1,292.3	5.3	96.7	..	1,195.6	5.0	-2.1	-7.0	..	..	..
Oct 11†	1,267.5	5.2	56.5	..	1,211.0	5.0	10.5	-1.6	..	..	..
Nov 8	1,258.7	5.2	39.8	..	1,219.0	5.0	-6.5	0.6	..	..	..
Dec 6	1,260.9	5.2	30.5	..	1,230.4	5.0	8.4	4.1	..	..	..
1980 Jan 10	1,373.7	5.6	34.6	..	1,339.1	5.1	25.2	9.0	..	..	..
Feb 14	1,388.6	5.7	28.2	..	1,360.3	5.3	40.3	24.6	..	..	..
Mar 13	1,375.6	5.6	22.7	..	1,353.0	5.4	31.5	32.3	..	..	..
April 10	1,418.1	5.8	39.3	..	1,378.8	5.6	46.3	39.4	..	..	..
May 8	1,404.4	5.8	36.3	..	1,368.1	5.8	46.0	41.3	..	..	..
June 12	1,513.0	6.2	142.8	..	1,370.1	6.0	55.3	49.2	..	..	..
July 10	1,736.5	7.1	251.0	..	1,485.6	6.3	66.4	55.9	..	..	..
Aug 14	1,846.1	7.6	227.4	..	1,618.8	6.7	96.1	72.6	..	..	..
Sep 11	1,890.6	7.8	176.7	..	1,714.0	7.0	81.8	81.4	..	..	..
Oct 9	1,916.4	7.9	121.9	..	1,794.5	7.4	93.6	90.5	..	..	..
Nov 13	2,016.0	8.3	91.5	..	1,924.5	7.9	112.2	95.9	..	..	..
Dec 11	2,099.9	8.6	77.1	..	2,022.8	8.3	95.5	100.4	..	..	..
1981 Jan 15	2,271.1	9.4	80.5	..	2,190.6	8.7	79.6	95.8	..	..	..
Feb 12	2,312.4	9.6	68.9	..	2,243.5	9.0	72.0	82.4	..	..	..
Mar 12	2,333.5	9.7	58.1	..	2,275.4	9.3	72.1	74.6	..	..	..
April 9	2,372.7	9.8	53.3	..	2,319.4	9.5	63.0	69.0	..	..	..
May 14	2,407.4	10.0	82.7	..	2,324.7	9.8	66.9	67.3	..	..	..
June 11	2,395.2	9.9	77.5	..	2,317.7	10.0	49.4	59.8	..	..	..
July 9§	2,511.8	10.4	76.5	..	2,435.3	10.3	59.1	58.5	..	..	..
Aug 13§	2,586.3	10.7	85.5	..	2,500.8	10.4	37.7	48.7	..	..	..
Sep 10§	2,748.6	11.4	178.8	..	2,569.9	10.6	40.4	45.7	..	..	..
Oct 8§	2,771.6	11.5	179.4	..	2,592.2	10.7	28.2	35.4	..	..	..
Nov 12	2,769.5	11.5	143.8	..	2,625.8	10.9	32.7	33.8	..	..	..
Dec 10	2,764.1	11.5	122.2	..	2,642.0	10.9	13.5	24.8	..	..	..
1982 Jan 14	2,896.3	12.1	127.3	..	2,769.0	11.2	41.5	29.2	..	..	..
Feb 11	2,870.2	12.0	111.3	..	2,758.9	11.2	9.3	21.4	..	..	..
Mar 11	2,820.8	11.8	94.9	..	2,725.9	11.3	8.1	19.6	..	..	..
April 15	2,818.5	11.8	86.9	..	2,731.6	11.4	27.2	14.9	..	..	..
May 13	2,800.5	11.7	104.5	..	2,695.9	11.5	24.7	20.0	..	..	..
June 10	2,769.6	11.6	99.0	120.2	2,670.6	11.6	32.9	28.3	..	..	..
July 8	2,852.5	12.0	99.4	196.9	2,753.2	11.8	41.1	32.9	..	..	..
Aug 12	2,898.8	12.1	102.5	193.7	2,796.3	11.9	18.6	30.9	..	..	..
Sep 9	3,066.2	12.9	203.8	..	2,862.3	12.0	34.0	31.2	..	..	..
Oct 14	3,049.0	12.8	174.2	..	2,874.6	12.1	19.0	23.9	362	2,460	226
Nov 11	3,063.0	12.8	147.5	..	2,915.6	12.2	20.1	24.4	331	2,503	229
Dec 9	3,097.0	13.0	130.6	..	2,966.4	12.2	43.3	27.5	299	2,563	234
1983 Jan 13	3,225.2	13.5	137.8	..	3,087.4	12.5	33.9	32.4	311	2,675	240
Feb 10	3,199.4	13.4	123.8	..	3,075.6	12.6	17.9	31.7	296	2,664	239
Mar 10	3,172.4	13.3	112.2	..	3,060.2	12.7	25.1	25.6	272	2,656	245
April 14††	3,169.9	13.3	134.5	..	3,035.4	12.7	-4.6(24.8)	12.8(22.6)	323	2,629	218
May 12††	3,049.4	12.8	125.6	..	2,923.7	12.4	-51.2(23.0)	-10.2(24.3)	275	2,626	148
June 9††	2,983.9	12.5	118.9	128.4	2,865.0	12.4	-2.2(26.7)	-19.3(24.8)	266	2,596	122
July 14††	3,020.6	12.7	115.5	211.1	2,905.0	12.4	-10.4(9.8)	-21.3(19.8)	352	2,565	103
Aug 11††	3,009.9	12.6	112.1	211.9	2,897.8	12.3	-16.4(-7.3)	-9.7(9.7)	303	2,612	95
Sep 8††	3,167.4	13.3	214.6	..	2,952.8	12.4	12.2	-4.9(4.9)	464	2,612	92

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

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT\* 2.1 UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		MARRIED
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers †	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
						Number	Per cent				
1977	1,044.8	7.3	46.5	..	998.3	7.0	..	..	..	..	
1978	1,009.5	7.0	43.4	..	966.2	6.8	..	..	..	..	..
1979	930.1	6.5	36.0	..	894.2	6.3	..	..	..	..	..
1980	1,180.6	8.3	55.0	..	1,125.6	7.9	..	..	..	..	..
1981	1,843.3	13.0	55.6	..	1,787.8	12.5	..	..	..	..	..
1982	2,133.2	15.2	70.1	..	2,063.2	14.7	..	..	..	..	..
1978 Sep 14	1,007.2	7.0	60.3	..	946.8	6.7	..	..	..	..	..
Oct 12	958.7	6.7	33.6	..	925.1	6.7	..	..	..	..	..
Nov 9	941.9	6.6	22.8	..	919.0	6.5	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 7	935.2	6.5	17.0	..	918.2	6.5	..	..	..	..	..
1979 Jan 11	1,006.8	7.0	18.6	..	988.2	6.5	..	..	..	..	..
Feb 8	1,011.4	7.1	15.2	..	996.3	6.7	..	..	..	..	..
Mar 8	978.0	6.8	11.6	..	966.3	6.6	..	..	..	..	..
April 5	932.8	6.5	9.6	..	923.2	6.4	..	..	..	..	..
May 10	895.1	6.2	15.6	..	879.5	6.4	..	..	..	..	..
June 14	888.3	6.2	62.9	..	825.4	6.2	..	..	..	..	..
July 12	935.8	6.5	100.8	..	835.0	6.2	..	..	..	..	..
Aug 9	933.1	6.5	86.7	..	846.4	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
Sep 13	899.0	6.3	49.0	..	850.0	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
Oct 11†	890.2	6.2	27.4	..	862.8	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
Nov 8	890.5	6.2	19.2	..	871.3	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 6	900.6	6.3	15.0	..	885.5	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
1980 Jan 10	980.1	6.9	17.1	..	963.0	6.3	..	..	..	..	..
Feb 14	994.6	7.0	14.0	..	980.6	6.5	..	..	..	..	..
Mar 13	986.5	7.0	11.2	..	975.2	6.6	..	..	..	..	..
April 10	1,017.0	7.2	20.9	..	996.1	6.8	..	..	..	..	..
May 8	1,008.0	7.1	19.3	..	988.7	7.1	..	..	..	..	..
June 12	1,071.5	7.5	77.5	..	994.1	7.4	..	..	..		



# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT\* GB summary

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		MALE AND FEMALE				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
Year	Month	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemp.	Non-claimant school leavers	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	Per cent					Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
1977		1,344.9	5.7	84.7	..	1,260.2	5.5	..	..	..	..	1,260.2	5.5	..
1978		1,320.7	5.6	78.6	..	1,242.0	5.4	..	..	..	..	1,242.0	5.4	..
1979	Annual average	1,233.9	5.2	63.6	..	1,170.3	5.0	..	..	..	..	1,170.3	5.0	..
1980		1,590.5	6.7	97.8	..	1,492.7	6.3	..	..	..	..	1,492.7	6.3	..
1981		2,422.4	10.3	94.0	..	2,328.4	9.9	..	..	..	..	2,328.4	9.9	..
1982		2,808.5	12.1	117.3	..	2,691.3	11.5	..	..	..	..	2,691.3	11.5	..
1978	Sep 14	1,350.8	5.7	112.8	..	1,238.0	5.3	-14.4	-5.3	..	..	1,238.0	5.3	..
	Oct 12	1,274.3	5.4	63.9	..	1,210.5	5.3	-12.5	-7.3	..	..	1,210.5	5.3	..
	Nov 9	1,244.7	5.3	43.3	..	1,201.4	5.2	-20.1	-15.7	..	..	1,201.4	5.2	..
	Dec 7	1,222.0	5.2	31.6	..	1,190.4	5.1	-13.8	-15.5	..	..	1,190.4	5.1	..
1979	Jan 11	1,311.6	5.5	34.1	..	1,277.5	5.1	8.5	-8.5	..	..	1,277.5	5.1	..
	Feb 8	1,307.7	5.5	27.0	..	1,280.8	5.2	21.4	5.4	..	..	1,280.8	5.2	..
	Mar 8	1,260.7	5.3	20.6	..	1,240.1	5.2	-4.2	8.6	..	..	1,240.1	5.2	..
	April 5	1,202.9	5.1	17.0	..	1,185.9	5.0	-34.9	-5.9	..	..	1,185.9	5.0	..
	May 10	1,160.8	4.9	26.4	..	1,134.4	5.0	-0.5	-13.2	..	..	1,134.4	5.0	..
	June 14	1,174.9	4.9	108.8	..	1,066.1	5.0	-19.8	-18.4	..	..	1,066.1	5.0	..
	July 12	1,279.0	5.4	176.1	..	1,102.9	4.9	-6.7	-9.0	..	..	1,102.9	4.9	..
	Aug 9	1,276.9	5.4	148.7	..	1,128.2	4.9	-13.0	-13.2	..	..	1,128.2	4.9	..
	Sep 13	1,226.3	5.2	89.1	..	1,137.2	4.9	-2.2	-7.3	..	..	1,137.2	4.9	..
	Oct 11†	1,206.0	5.1	51.7	..	1,154.4	4.9	10.5	-1.6	..	..	1,154.4	4.9	..
	Nov 8	1,199.1	5.0	35.9	..	1,163.1	4.9	-6.2	0.7	..	..	1,163.1	4.9	..
	Dec 6	1,200.7	5.1	27.3	..	1,173.4	4.9	7.4	3.9	..	..	1,173.4	4.9	..
1980	Jan 10	1,310.8	5.5	31.6	..	1,279.2	5.0	25.0	8.7	..	..	1,279.2	5.0	..
	Feb 14	1,325.1	5.7	25.5	..	1,299.5	5.2	38.9	23.8	..	..	1,299.5	5.2	..
	Mar 13	1,312.9	5.5	20.4	..	1,292.5	5.3	30.7	31.5	..	..	1,292.5	5.3	..
	April 10	1,353.4	5.7	36.0	..	1,317.4	5.5	44.8	38.1	..	..	1,317.4	5.5	..
	May 8	1,340.3	5.6	32.9	..	1,307.3	5.7	45.0	40.2	..	..	1,307.3	5.7	..
	June 12	1,444.3	6.1	135.8	..	1,308.5	5.9	53.8	47.9	..	..	1,308.5	5.9	..
	July 10	1,656.9	7.0	238.9	..	1,417.9	6.2	63.5	54.1	..	..	1,417.9	6.2	..
	Aug 14	1,763.2	7.4	215.7	..	1,547.5	6.6	92.9	70.1	..	..	1,547.5	6.6	..
	Sep 11	1,806.4	7.6	166.7	..	1,639.8	6.9	78.9	78.4	..	..	1,639.8	6.9	..
	Oct 9	1,831.6	7.7	114.1	..	1,717.5	7.3	89.7	87.2	..	..	1,717.5	7.3	..
	Nov 13	1,929.4	8.1	84.8	..	1,844.7	7.7	108.7	92.4	..	..	1,844.7	7.7	..
	Dec 11	2,011.3	8.5	70.8	..	1,940.5	8.1	93.0	97.1	..	..	1,940.5	8.1	..
1981	Jan 15	2,177.5	9.3	74.5	..	2,103.1	8.5	77.3	93.0	..	..	2,103.1	8.5	..
	Feb 12	2,218.1	9.4	63.2	..	2,154.9	8.8	70.4	80.2	..	..	2,154.9	8.8	..
	Mar 12	2,239.1	9.5	53.1	..	2,186.0	9.1	70.1	72.6	..	..	2,186.0	9.1	..
	April 9	2,279.2	9.7	48.9	..	2,230.3	9.4	62.6	67.7	..	..	2,230.3	9.4	..
	May 14	2,311.5	9.8	76.5	..	2,235.1	9.7	64.6	65.8	..	..	2,235.1	9.7	..
	June 11	2,299.3	9.8	71.5	..	2,227.8	9.9	48.5	58.6	..	..	2,227.8	9.9	..
	July 9§	2,413.9	10.3	70.8	..	2,343.1	10.1	58.6	57.2	..	..	2,343.1	10.1	..
	Aug 13§	2,488.3	10.6	80.2	..	2,408.2	10.3	37.6	48.2	..	..	2,408.2	10.3	..
	Sep 10§	2,643.2	11.2	167.8	..	2,475.4	10.5	39.9	45.4	..	..	2,475.4	10.5	..
	Oct 8§	2,667.7	11.3	169.9	..	2,497.8	10.6	27.6	35.0	..	..	2,497.8	10.6	..
	Nov 12	2,667.7	11.3	136.1	..	2,531.6	10.7	32.2	33.2	..	..	2,531.6	10.7	..
	Dec 10	2,663.0	11.3	115.3	..	2,547.6	10.8	13.4	24.4	..	..	2,547.6	10.8	..
1982	Jan 14	2,790.5	12.0	120.7	..	2,669.8	11.0	39.6	28.4	..	..	2,669.8	11.0	..
	Feb 11	2,765.5	11.9	105.2	..	2,660.3	11.1	9.2	20.7	..	..	2,660.3	11.1	..
	Mar 11	2,717.6	11.7	89.9	..	2,627.7	11.1	7.2	18.7	..	..	2,627.7	11.1	..
	April 15	2,714.3	11.6	81.9	..	2,632.4	11.2	25.5	14.0	..	..	2,632.4	11.2	..
	May 13	2,695.3	11.6	98.4	..	2,596.9	11.3	23.2	18.6	291	2,201	2,596.9	11.3	203
	June 10	2,663.8	11.4	93.1	117.4	2,570.6	11.5	31.2	26.6	264	2,196	2,570.6	11.5	205
	July 8	2,744.4	11.8	93.5	192.2	2,650.8	11.6	40.8	31.7	344	2,190	2,650.8	11.6	210
	Aug 12	2,789.7	12.0	97.0	187.6	2,692.7	11.7	17.9	30.0	298	2,282	2,692.7	11.7	210
	Sep 9	2,950.3	12.7	193.3	..	2,757.0	11.9	33.1	30.6	429	2,307	2,757.0	11.9	214
	Oct 14	2,935.3	12.6	166.5	..	2,768.7	11.9	17.8	22.9	354	2,358	2,768.7	11.9	223
	Nov 11	2,950.8	12.7	141.7	..	2,809.1	12.0	18.9	23.3	322	2,403	2,809.1	12.0	226
	Dec 9	2,984.7	12.8	125.8	..	2,858.9	12.2	42.2	26.3	291	2,462	2,858.9	12.2	231
1983	Jan 13	3,109.0	13.3	133.4	..	2,975.6	12.3	32.7	31.0	303	2,570	2,975.6	12.3	237
	Feb 10	3,084.7	13.2	119.8	..	2,964.8	12.4	17.7	30.9	288	2,561	2,964.8	12.4	236
	Mar 10	3,058.7	13.1	108.8	..	2,950.0	12.5	24.6	25.0	264	2,553	2,950.0	12.5	242
	April 14††	3,053.3	13.1	129.8	..	2,923.7	12.5	-6.5(22.9)	11.9(21.7)	312	2,526	2,923.7	12.5	215
	May 12††	2,934.4	12.6	121.6	..	2,812.8	12.3	-51.9(22.3)	-11.3(23.3)	267	2,522	2,812.8	12.3	145
	June 9††	2,870.5	12.3	115.3	125.6	2,755.2	12.3	-1.9(25.9)	-20.1(23.7)	258	2,493	2,755.2	12.3	120
	July 14††	2,903.5	12.5	112.2	206.6	2,791.3	12.2	-12.1(7.8)	-22.0(18.7)	343	2,458	2,791.3	12.2	102
	Aug 11††	2,892.9	12.4	109.0	206.1	2,783.9	12.1	-16.9(-7.9)	-10.3(8.6)	294	2,506	2,783.9	12.1	93
	Sept 8††	3,043.7	13.1	208.5	..	2,835.2	12.2	9.9	-6.4(3.3)	450	2,504	2,835.2	12.2	91

See footnotes to table 2-1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT\* GB summary 2.2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		MALE				FEMALE				MARRIED					
UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED					
Year	Month	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemp.	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Number	
						Number	Per cent					Number	Per cent		
1977		1,004.0	7.1	43.4	960.5	6.9	..	..	..	..	340.9	3.6	41.2	299.7	3.3
1978		965.7	6.9	40.4	925.3	6.7	..	..	..	..	354.9	3.7	38.3	316.7	3.4
1979	Annual average	887.2	6.3	33.1	854.1	6.2	..	..	..	..	346.7	3.6	30.4	316.3	3.3
1980		1,129.1	8.1	51.2	1,077.9	7.7	..	..	..	..	461.3	4.7	46.6	414.8	4.2
1981		1,773.3	12.8	51.4	1,721.9	12.4	..	..	..	..	649.1	6.7	42.5	606.5	6.3
1982		2,055.9	15.0	66.2	1,989.7	14.5	..	..	..	..	752.6	7.8	51.1	701.6	7.3
1978	Sep 14	961.0	6.8	55.7	905.3	926.3	6.6	..	..	..	389.8	4.1	57.1	332.7	3.4
	Oct 12	916.2	6.5	30.7	885.5	915.3	6.5	..	..	..	358.1	3.8	33.2	325.0	3.4



# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT\* Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female
								Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>														
1978	296.0	222.3	73.7	11.0	3.9	5.0	2.4	285.0	3.8				220.7	70.3
1979†	257.7	192.3	65.4	7.8	3.4	4.3	2.0	249.9	3.3				191.2	63.1
1980	328.1	241.0	87.1	14.6	4.2	5.4	2.8	313.5	4.1				233.1	80.5
1981	547.6	407.5	140.1	16.5	7.1	9.1	4.3	531.0	6.5				398.1	132.9
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	8.7	11.1	5.4	642.3	8.4				477.9	164.2
1982 Sep 9	699.6	507.6	192.0	37.7	9.2	11.5	6.0	661.9	657.8	8.6	8.3	7.2	488.0	169.8
Oct 14	701.3	509.8	191.5	35.8	9.2	11.5	6.0	665.5	664.2	8.7	6.4	7.0	491.9	172.3
Nov 11	704.1	513.9	190.3	29.9	9.2	11.6	5.9	674.2	673.0	8.8	8.8	7.8	498.4	174.6
Dec 9	710.4	522.8	188.2	26.1	9.3	11.8	5.9	684.9	684.9	9.0	11.9	9.0	507.6	177.3
1983 Jan 13	739.3	542.4	196.9	24.9	9.7	12.3	6.1	714.3	693.2	9.1	8.3	9.7	512.1	181.1
Feb 10	738.2	540.9	197.3	22.4	9.7	12.2	6.2	715.8	699.9	9.2	6.7	9.0	515.1	184.8
Mar 10	734.6	539.1	195.5	20.2	9.6	12.2	6.1	714.5	708.7	9.3	8.8	7.9	521.3	187.4
April 14††	731.3	533.6	197.6	23.2	9.6	12.1	6.2	708.0	706.6	9.3	-2.1(4.3)	4.5(6.6)	516.3	190.3
May 12††	704.8	509.6	195.2	22.5	9.2	11.5	6.1	682.3	693.6 R	9.1	-13.0(4.7)	-2.1(5.9)	500.5	193.1 R
June 9††	699.8	496.4	193.4	21.2	9.0	11.2	6.0	668.6	693.9 R	9.1	0.3(7.6)	-4.9(5.5)	498.5 R	195.4 R
July 14††	702.3	497.3	205.0	20.3	9.2	11.2	6.4	682.1	692.0 R	9.1	-1.9(3.2)	-4.9(5.2)	493.0 R	199.0 R
Aug 11††	706.1	495.4	210.7	19.2	9.3	11.2	6.6	686.9	690.8 R	9.1 R	-1.2(0.6)	-0.9(3.8)	490.7 R	200.1 R
Sep 8††	735.1	509.4	225.8	37.2	9.6	11.5	7.0	697.9	694.1	9.1	3.3	0.1(2.4)	490.9	203.2
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>														
1978	142.9	109.6	33.3	4.7	3.7	4.8	2.1	138.1	3.7				109.2	32.0
1979†	126.0	96.1	29.9	3.4	3.4	4.3	1.9	122.6	3.3				95.9	29.0
1980	157.5	117.1	40.4	6.0	4.2	5.4	2.6	151.5	4.1				114.0	37.6
1981	263.5	195.8	67.6	9.0	7.0	8.8	4.4	254.5	6.7				190.4	64.0
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.6	10.8	5.5	312.6	8.3				232.3	80.3
1982 Sep 9	341.9	248.6	93.3	16.0	9.1	11.2	6.1	325.9	321.9	8.6	1.8	3.2	238.6	83.3
Oct 14	341.5	248.5	93.1	16.8	9.1	11.2	6.1	324.7	324.7	8.7	2.8	2.6	240.4	84.3
Nov 11	341.1	249.0	92.1	14.6	9.1	11.3	6.0	326.5	326.7	8.7	2.0	2.2	241.6	85.1
Dec 9	343.8	252.5	91.4	13.0	9.2	11.4	6.0	330.8	332.4	8.9	5.7	3.5	246.1	86.3
1983 Jan 3	354.9	260.2	94.6	12.2	9.5	11.8	6.2	342.7	335.7	9.0	3.3	3.7	247.8	87.9
Feb 10	357.4	261.9	95.5	11.0	9.5	11.8	6.2	346.4	341.3	9.1	5.6	4.9	251.3	90.0
Mar 10	357.8	262.7	95.1	10.0	9.6	11.9	6.2	347.9	346.4	9.3	5.1	4.7	254.9	91.5
April 14††	359.9	263.2	96.8	10.9	9.6	11.9	6.3	349.0	349.2	9.3	2.8(5.4)	4.5(5.4)	225.7	93.5
May 12††	353.4	257.1	96.3	11.0	9.4	11.6	6.3	342.4	345.6	9.2	-3.6(3.0)	1.4(4.5)	250.9	94.7
June 9††	348.6	253.0	95.5	10.5	9.3	11.4	6.2	338.1	347.2 R	9.3	1.6(4.4)	0.3(4.3)	251.6	95.6 R
July 14††	355.8	255.0	100.8	10.2	9.5	11.5	6.6	345.7	348.8 R	9.3	1.6(4.0)	0.1(3.8)	251.2 R	97.6 R
Aug 11††	359.2	255.3	103.8	9.5	9.6	11.5	6.8	349.6	348.3 R	9.3	-0.5(0.2)	0.9(2.9)	250.4 R	97.9 R
Sep 8††	370.9	261.0	109.9	16.6	9.9	11.8	7.2	354.3	349.4	9.3	1.1	0.7(1.8)	250.4	99.0
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1978	34.1	25.7	8.4	1.5	4.8	5.9	3.0	32.6	4.7				25.4	7.9
1979†	30.8	22.7	8.1	1.1	4.2	5.2	2.8	32.6	4.1				22.4	7.7
1980	39.2	28.5	10.7	2.0	5.3	6.5	3.6	37.2	5.0				27.5	9.7
1981	61.4	45.9	15.5	2.0	8.4	10.4	5.3	59.4	8.1				44.9	14.5
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	9.9	12.1	6.4	69.8	9.5				51.9	17.9
1982 Sep 9	73.8	53.7	20.2	4.2	10.1	12.3	6.8	69.6	71.3	9.7	1.7	0.9	53.0	18.3
Oct 14	75.6	54.8	20.8	3.8	10.3	12.5	7.1	71.9	72.7	9.9	1.4	1.2	54.0	18.7
Nov 11	77.3	56.4	20.9	3.1	10.5	12.9	7.1	74.1	74.5	10.2	1.8	1.6	55.3	19.2
Dec 9	78.7	57.9	20.8	2.7	10.7	13.2	7.0	76.0	75.6	10.3	1.1	1.4	56.1	19.5
1983 Jan 13	82.7	60.4	22.2	2.6	11.3	13.8	7.5	80.1	77.0	10.5	1.4	1.4	56.7	20.3
Feb 10	82.6	60.3	22.3	2.4	11.3	13.8	7.6	80.2	76.8	10.5	-0.2	0.8	56.2	20.6
Mar 10	81.9	60.0	21.9	2.2	11.2	13.7	7.4	79.8	77.2	10.5	0.4	0.5	56.5	20.7
April 14††	81.8	59.4	22.4	2.8	11.2	13.6	7.6	79.0	77.2	10.5	—(0.7)	0.1(0.3)	56.2	21.0
May 12††	77.3	55.3	22.0	2.6	10.6	12.6	7.4	74.7	75.1	10.2	-2.1(-0.1)	-0.6(0.3)	53.8	21.3
June 9††	73.6	52.3	21.3	2.4	10.0	12.0	7.2	71.1	74.3 R	10.1 R	-0.8(-0.3)	-1.0(0.3)	52.9 R	21.4
July 14††	73.2	51.4	21.8	2.3	10.0	11.7	7.4	70.9	73.5 R	10.0 R	-0.8(-)	-1.2(0.1)	52.1 R	21.4 R
Aug 11††	72.4	50.5	21.9	2.2	9.9	11.5	7.4	70.3	73.1 R	10.0 R	-0.4(-0.1)	-0.7(0.1)	51.6 R	21.5 R
Sep 8††	76.0	52.0	23.9	4.4	10.4	11.9	8.1	71.5	73.5	10.0	0.4	-0.3(0.1)	51.5	22.0

\* See footnotes to table 2.1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT\* Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female
								Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1978	102.4	75.3	27.1	4.9	6.2	7.6	4.0	97.5	6.0				73.9	25.3
1979†	90.5	64.9	25.6	3.6	5.4	6.6	3.7	86.9	5.2				63.9	24.2
1980	106.9	75.3	31.6	5.5	6.4	7.7	4.5	101.5	6.0				72.4	29.1
1981	155.6	112.0	43.6	4.4	9.3	11.5	6.3	151.2	9.1				109.7	41.5
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.8	13.2	7.3	173.3	10.4				124.8	48.4
1982 Sep 9	182.8	129.1	53.7	9.2	11.0	13.4	7.7	173.6	177.7	10.7	3.4	2.1	127.6	50.1
Oct 14	187.1	131.9	55.2	8.6	11.2	13.6	7.9	179.1	179.1	10.8	1.4	2.0	128.4	50.7
Nov 11	191.0	134.7	56.3	6.7	11.5	13.9	8.1	184.2	180.5	10.8	1.4	2.1	129.4	51.1
Dec 9	194.8	138.4	56.4	6.0	11.7	14.3	8.1	188.9	184.0	11.1	3.5	2.1	132.0	52.0
1983 Jan 13	203.4	144.2	59.2	6.2	12.2	14.9	8.5	197.2	187.0	11.2	3.0	2.6	134.1	52.9
Feb 10	202.1	143.0	59.1	5.7	12.1	14.8	8.5	196.4	188.1	11.3	1.1	2.5	134.3	53.8
Mar 10	199.3	141.2	58.1	5.1	12.0	14.6	8.3	194.2	189.1	11.4	1.0	1.7	134.8	54.3
April 14††	194.4	137.3	57.2	6.2	11.7	14.2	8.2	188.2	185.8	11.2	-3.3(-0.4)	-0.4(0.6)	131.6	54.2
May 12††	182.4	126.5	55.9	5.8	11.0	13.1	8.0	176.6	180.3	10.8	-5.5(1.7)	-2.6(0.8)	124.9	55.4
June 9††	174.1	120.4	53.6	5.4	10.5	12.5	7.7	168.7	180.4 R	10.8	0.1(2.8)	-2.9(1.4)	124.1 R	56.3
July 14††	175.9	119.7	56.2	5.2	10.6	12.4	8.1	170.8	179.0 R	10.8	-1.4(0.3)	-2.3(1.6)	121.8 R	57.3 R
Aug 11††	175.7	118.6	57.0	5.1	10.6	12.3	8.2	170.6	177.8 R	10.7 R	-1.2(-0.6)	-0.8(0.8)	120.8 R	57.0 R
Sep 8††	186.4	124.1	62.3	10.1	11.2	12.8	8.9	176.3	180.4	10.8	2.6	—(-0.8)	122.3	58.1
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1978	122.5	88.0	34.5	8.9	5.3	6.2	3.8	113.6	5.0				85.1	30.3
1979†	120.2	85.4	34.9	7.2	5.2	6.1	3.8</							



# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT\* Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual			Seasonally adjusted			
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
1978	119.2	87.6	31.6	7.3	5.7	6.9	3.8	111.8		5.4			85.2	28.4
1979†	114.6	82.2	32.3	6.4	5.4	6.5	3.8	108.2		5.2			80.1	29.4
1980	154.6	109.9	44.7	11.0	7.3	8.7	5.3	143.7		6.8			104.5	39.2
1981	237.2	175.9	61.3	9.8	11.5	14.1	7.5	227.4		11.0			170.7	56.7
1982	273.2	201.1	72.0	13.0	13.4	16.4	8.9	260.1		12.7			193.9	66.1
1982 Sep 9	288.3	208.4	79.9	22.2	14.1	16.9	9.8	266.1	265.5	13.0	2.5	2.2	197.7	67.8
Oct 14	286.8	208.4	78.4	19.7	14.0	16.9	9.6	267.1	267.8	13.1	2.3	2.1	199.1	68.7
Nov 11	288.9	211.6	77.3	16.6	14.1	17.2	9.5	272.3	271.5	13.3	3.7	2.8	202.4	69.1
Dec 9	292.2	215.6	76.6	14.6	14.3	17.5	9.4	277.6	275.6	13.5	4.1	3.4	205.6	70.0
1983 Jan 13	302.9	222.9	80.0	14.4	14.8	18.1	9.8	288.5	279.4	13.7	3.8	3.9	208.2	71.2
Feb 10	300.2	221.1	79.1	12.8	14.7	18.0	9.7	287.4	280.4	13.7	1.0	3.0	208.3	72.1
Mar 10	296.7	218.6	78.1	11.6	14.5	17.8	9.6	285.1	281.7	13.8	1.3	2.0	208.9	72.8
April 14††	297.5	217.6	79.9	15.6	14.6	17.7	9.8	282.0	281.2	13.8	-0.5(3.0)	0.6(1.8)	207.5	73.7
May 12††	284.6	206.0	78.6	14.2	13.9	16.7	9.7	270.4	274.1	13.4	-7.1(-)	-2.1(1.4)	199.7	74.4
June 9††	277.6	199.9	77.7	13.4	13.6	16.2	9.6	264.2	273.8 R	13.4	-0.3(3.6)	-2.6(2.2)	198.3 R	75.5 R
July 14††	279.4	199.1	80.3	13.7	13.7	16.2	9.9	266.8	271.8 R	13.3	-2.0(-0.2)	-3.6(1.1)	196.0 R	75.8 R
Aug 11††	277.6	196.6	81.0	12.2	13.6	16.0	10.0	265.4	270.1 R	13.2	-1.7(-0.9)	-1.3(0.8)	194.5 R	75.6 R
Sep 8††	296.9	206.8	90.1	25.4	14.5	16.8	11.1	271.5	271.2 R	13.3	1.1	-0.9(-)	194.4	76.8
<b>NORTH WEST</b>														
1978	197.7	145.0	52.6	14.1	6.9	8.6	4.5	183.6		6.5			139.3	46.9
1979†	187.0	134.9	52.1	11.2	6.5	8.1	4.4	175.8		6.2			130.2	47.6
1980	242.1	171.5	70.6	15.4	8.5	10.3	5.9	226.7		7.9			163.3	63.5
1981	354.9	257.9	97.0	13.9	12.6	15.7	8.3	341.0		12.1			250.2	90.8
1982	407.8	298.6	109.2	16.6	14.7	18.4	9.4	391.2		14.1			289.2	102.0
1982 Sep 9	431.7	312.2	119.6	29.6	15.5	19.2	10.3	405.1	399.8	14.4	4.5	3.0	295.5	104.3
Oct 14	425.6	310.0	115.6	22.6	15.3	19.1	10.0	403.0	403.5	14.5	3.7	3.4	298.9	104.6
Nov 11	426.2	311.7	114.5	19.6	15.3	19.2	9.9	406.6	406.3	14.6	2.8	3.7	300.7	105.6
Dec 9	430.1	316.2	113.9	17.6	15.5	19.5	9.8	412.5	412.2	14.8	5.9	4.1	305.3	106.9
1983 Jan 13	447.0	326.9	120.1	18.0	16.1	20.2	10.4	429.4	419.1	15.1	6.9	5.2	309.9	109.2
Feb 10	443.0	324.7	118.4	16.4	15.9	20.0	10.2	426.7	419.5	15.1	0.4	4.4	309.9	109.4
Mar 10	440.3	323.2	117.1	14.8	15.8	19.9	10.1	425.4	424.6	15.3	5.1	4.1	313.6	111.0
April 14††	443.3	324.6	118.8	18.8	16.0	20.0	10.3	424.6	425.0	15.3	0.4(3.9)	2.0(3.1)	313.3	111.7
May 12††	429.9	312.6	117.3	17.8	15.5	19.3	10.1	412.1	418.5	15.1	-6.5(1.9)	-0.3(3.6)	305.9	112.6
June 9††	422.8	307.4	115.4	17.1	15.2	18.9	10.0	405.8	418.7 R	15.1	0.2(2.8)	-2.0(2.9)	305.2 R	113.5 R
July 14††	429.7	309.3	120.3	17.0	15.5	19.1	10.4	412.7	415.6 R	15.0	-3.1(-0.4)	-3.1(1.4)	302.0 R	113.6 R
Aug 11††	428.5	307.3	121.2	16.6	15.4	18.9	10.5	412.0	413.6 R	14.9	-2.0(-0.9)	-1.6(0.5)	300.0 R	113.6 R
Sep 8††	449.7	318.1	131.6	30.1	16.2	19.6	11.4	419.6	413.7	14.9	0.1	-1.7(0.4)	299.3	114.4
<b>NORTH</b>														
1978	116.3	83.7	32.6	8.5	8.6	10.1	6.2	107.7		8.0			79.9	28.8
1979†	113.7	81.0	32.6	7.1	8.3	9.9	6.0	106.5		7.9			77.6	29.6
1980	140.8	99.9	40.8	9.8	10.4	12.3	7.6	130.9		9.7			94.8	36.2
1981	192.0	141.0	50.9	8.9	14.6	17.9	9.7	183.0		14.0			136.2	46.8
1982	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.7	16.5	20.3	10.7	203.9		15.6			152.6	51.3
1982 Sep 9	229.3	167.1	62.2	19.2	17.6	21.4	11.9	210.2	210.5	16.2	2.7	2.5	158.2	52.3
Oct 14	224.2	165.0	59.2	14.4	17.2	21.1	11.3	209.8	210.9	16.2	0.4	1.4	158.6	52.3
Nov 11	224.5	165.8	58.7	12.4	17.2	21.2	11.2	212.1	211.7	16.2	0.8	1.3	159.0	52.7
Dec 9	226.8	168.8	58.0	11.1	17.4	21.6	11.1	215.6	213.6	16.4	1.9	1.0	160.5	53.1
1983 Jan 13	235.4	174.9	60.5	11.3	18.1	22.4	11.6	224.1	215.9	16.6	2.3	1.7	162.2	53.7
Feb 10	231.1	171.8	59.3	9.9	17.7	22.0	11.4	221.1	215.0	16.5	-0.9	1.1	160.9	54.1
Mar 10	228.2	169.7	58.5	9.0	17.5	21.7	11.2	219.1	217.1	16.7	2.1	1.2	162.4	54.7
April 14††	229.8	170.1	59.8	11.9	17.6	21.8	11.4	218.0	217.0	16.7	-0.1(2.7)	0.4(1.3)	161.8	55.2
May 12	222.4	163.6	58.8	11.0	17.1	21.0	11.3	211.4	214.9	16.5	-2.1(4.2)	-(3.0)	158.9	56.0
June 9††	218.6	160.3	58.3	10.4	16.8	20.5	11.2	208.2	215.3 R	16.5 R	0.4(2.0)	-0.6(3.0)	158.9 R	56.4 R
July 14††	218.4	158.7	59.7	10.2	16.8	20.3	11.4	208.2	212.0 R	16.3	-3.3(-1.8)	-1.7(1.5)	155.8 R	56.2 R
Aug 11††	216.5	156.6	59.9	10.3	16.6	20.1	11.5	206.2	210.1 R	16.1	-1.9(-1.1)	-1.6(-0.3)	154.0 R	56.1 R
Sep 8††	234.1	165.9	68.2	21.2	18.0	21.3	13.1	212.9	212.1	16.3	2.0	-1.1(-0.3)	155.2 R	56.9

\* See footnotes to table 2-1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT\* 2.3 Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual			Seasonally adjusted			
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
<b>WALES</b>														
1978	84.8	61.6	23.2	6.4	7.7	9.2	5.5	78.4		7.3			59.2	20.3
1979†	80.5	57.1	23.4	5.3	7.3	8.5	5.4	78.4		6.9			55.0	21.1
1980	102.7	72.0	30.7	7.4	9.4	10.9	7.1	95.3		8.7			68.3	27.0
1981	145.9	106.8	39.1	6.5	13.6	16.4	9.2	139.4		13.0			103.3	36.1
1982	164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	15.6	19.0	10.5	157.1		14.9			116.5	110.5
1982 Sep 9	172.6	124.8	47.9	13.2	16.4	19.6	11.4	159.4	159.4	15.1	1.6	1.3	118.0	41.4
Oct 14	171.2	124.7	46.5	10.2	16.1	19.6	11.1	160.9	160.6	15.2	1.2	1.1	119.1	41.5
Nov 11	172.4	126.3	46.1	8.8	16.3	20.9	11.0	163.6	161.4	15.3	0.8	1.2	120.0	41.4
Dec 9	174.6	128.5	46.0	7.7	16.5	20.2	11.0	166.9	164.3	15.6	2.9	1.6	122.2	42.1
1983 Jan 13	180.7	133.1	47.6	7.9	17.1	20.9	11.4	172.7	166.3	15.8	2.0	1.9	124.0	42.3
Feb 10	178.1	131.1	47.0	7.1	16.9	20.6	11.2	171.0	166.5	15.8	0.7	1.7	123.7	42.8
Mar 10	175.8	129.4	46.4	6.5	16.7	20.4	11.1	169.3	167.2	15.8	0.2	1.0	124.1	43.1
April 14††	176.2	129.0	47.2	8.9	16.7	20.3	11.3	167.3	166.7	15.8	-0.5(1.4)	0.1(0.8)	123.0	43.7
May 12††	167.5	121.5	46.0	8.0	15.9	19.1	11.0	159.5	163.1	15.5	-3.6(0.9)	-1.1(1.0)	119.0	44.1
June 9††	162.2	117.6	44.5	7.3	15.4	18.5	10.6	154.9	161.6 R	15.3	-1.5(0.2)	-1.9(0.7)	117.4 R	44.2 R
July 14††	162.9	117.2	45.7	6.9	15.4	18.4	10.9	156.0	160.0 R	15.2	-1.6(-0.7)	-2.2(-)	116.0 R	44.0
Aug 11††	161.2	115.3	46.0	6.8	15.3	18.1	11.0	154.5	158.7 R	15.0	-1.3(-0.9)	-1.5(-0.6)	114.7 R	44.0
Sep 8††	173.8	121.8	52.1	14.7	16.5	19.1	12.4	159.1	159.1	15.1	0.4	-0.8(-0.4)	114.5	44.6
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
1978														



# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT \* Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at September 8, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
<b>ASSISTED REGIONS</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
<b>South West</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	4,156	1,653	5,809	17.1	**Newport (IoW)	3,540	1,408	4,948	11.8
Other DA	20,457	10,986	31,423	13.7	**Oxford	9,082	4,938	14,020	7.8
IA	9,783	4,676	14,459	13.0	**Plymouth	15,827	7,729	23,556	11.9
Unassisted	89,714	44,956	134,670	10.5	**Ramsgate	3,617	1,580	5,197	14.7
All	124,110	62,251	186,361	11.2	**Reading	9,219	4,107	13,326	7.7
<b>East Midlands</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	—	—	—	—	**Sheerness	1,586	673	2,259	20.3
Other DA	4,008	1,535	5,543	18.4	**Sittingbourne	2,335	975	3,310	13.2
IA	2,956	1,283	4,239	14.7	**Slough	6,098	2,903	9,001	7.4
Unassisted	124,979	55,272	180,251	11.5	**Southampton	13,439	6,092	19,531	8.7
All	131,943	58,090	190,033	11.9	**Southend-on-Sea	21,360	8,716	30,076	15.3
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	—	—	—	—	**St Albans	4,131	1,924	6,055	6.8
Other DA	51,036	20,150	71,186	17.3	**Stevenage	2,793	1,570	4,363	11.4
IA	48,394	21,738	70,132	15.9	**Tunbridge Wells	4,385	2,085	6,470	7.7
Unassisted	107,402	48,207	155,609	12.4	**Watford	6,268	2,754	9,022	7.3
All	206,832	90,095	296,927	14.5	**Worthing	3,867	1,568	5,435	9.1
<b>North West</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	103,079	38,917	141,996	19.8	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Other DA	38,027	11,855	49,882	18.1	**Beccles	663	287	950	9.4
IA	40,536	18,244	58,780	15.3	**Bury St Edmunds	1,342	785	2,127	7.5
Unassisted	148,303	62,539	210,842	13.6	**Cambridge	3,634	1,727	5,361	6.0
All	318,145	131,555	449,700	16.2	**Cromer	916	387	1,303	15.8
<b>North</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	125,865	47,934	173,799	18.9	**Dereham	760	401	1,161	13.8
Other DA	19,513	9,744	29,257	15.1	**Diss	672	338	1,010	9.2
IA	10,635	4,273	14,908	16.0	**Downham Market	720	380	1,100	16.8
Unassisted	9,894	6,250	16,144	10.1	**Ely	644	332	976	9.8
All	165,907	68,201	234,108	18.0	**Fakenham	536	290	826	11.3
<b>Wales</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	35,342	15,354	50,696	18.5	**Great Yarmouth	3,386	1,333	4,719	12.8
Other DA	65,838	27,781	93,619	15.6	**Halesworth	268	118	386	9.6
IA	15,907	6,527	22,434	14.9	**Haverhill	762	412	1,174	11.0
Unassisted	4,679	2,403	7,082	10.5	**Hunstanton	701	330	1,031	26.9
All	121,766	52,065	173,831	16.5	**Huntingdon	1,485	978	2,463	11.0
<b>Scotland</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	149,091	66,393	215,484	17.7	**Ipswich	6,640	2,982	9,622	8.9
Other DA	32,029	16,538	48,567	15.5	**Kings Lynn	2,214	980	3,194	11.2
IA	7,534	4,160	11,694	13.2	**Leiston	428	173	601	12.1
Unassisted	42,120	21,953	64,073	10.2	**Lowestoft	2,698	1,371	4,069	14.0
All	230,774	109,044	339,818	15.2	**March	712	272	984	12.0
<b>UNASSISTED REGIONS</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
<b>South East</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	509,360	225,787	735,147	9.6	**Newmarket	802	468	1,270	7.4
East Anglia	52,036	23,923	75,959	10.4	**North Walsham	624	225	849	10.1
West Midlands	255,459	106,372	361,831	16.0	**Norwich	9,328	3,864	13,192	10.2
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	417,533	170,251	587,784	18.6	**Peterborough	6,987	2,882	9,869	15.0
Other DA	219,108	98,569	317,677	16.0	**St Neots	655	395	1,050	9.7
IA	135,745	60,901	196,646	15.1	**Sudbury	838	467	1,305	9.8
Unassisted	1,343,946	597,662	1,941,608	11.3	**Theford	1,750	1,012	2,762	13.9
All	2,116,332	927,383	3,043,715	13.1	**Wisbech	1,871	734	2,605	16.6
<b>Northern Ireland</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
SDA	88,315	35,409	123,724	22.2	<b>South West</b>				
<b>Local areas (by region)</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
<b>South East</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
**Aldershot	4,435	2,576	7,011	8.1	**Aminster	365	145	510	10.1
**Alton	258	141	399	7.4	**Barnstaple	1,618	834	2,452	10.9
**Andover	915	564	1,479	7.6	**Bath	3,143	1,522	4,665	10.0
**Ashford (Kent)	2,120	1,056	3,176	11.5	**Bideford	1,016	538	1,554	13.4
**Aylesbury	2,189	1,133	3,322	7.3	**Blandford	422	306	728	9.7
**Banbury	2,075	1,239	3,314	11.7	**Bodmin	624	244	868	12.4
**Basingstoke	2,611	1,586	4,197	8.7	**Bournemouth	11,068	4,746	15,814	11.0
**Bedford	5,453	2,654	8,107	9.6	**Bridgewater	2,427	1,278	3,705	12.7
**Braintree	2,568	1,418	3,986	11.2	**Bridport	552	260	812	12.2
**Brighton	11,782	4,905	16,687	12.1	**Bristol	25,224	11,467	36,691	11.1
**Buckingham	248	142	390	7.5	**Bude	401	223	624	12.8
**Canterbury	3,447	1,422	4,869	12.1	**Camelford	196	110	306	12.5
**Chatham	13,970	6,327	20,297	16.9	**Chard	578	328	906	10.9
**Chelmsford	3,340	1,735	5,075	7.3	**Cheltenham	4,455	2,111	6,566	8.8
**Chichester	2,593	1,273	3,866	8.0	**Chippenham	1,599	1,104	2,703	9.5
**Clacton-on-Sea	2,115	881	2,996	16.6	**Cinderford (Forest of Dean)	2,183	1,237	3,420	16.1
**Colchester	4,589	2,472	7,061	11.9	**Cirencester	540	344	884	7.6
**Cranbrook	444	215	660	9.9	**Dartmouth	196	125	321	13.0
**Crawley	6,074	3,200	9,274	5.6	**Devizes	397	215	612	6.7
**Dover	1,292	659	1,951	7.6	**Dorchester	579	294	873	5.3
**Eastbourne	2,518	1,044	3,562	8.3	**Dursley	713	436	1,149	10.2
**Folkestone	2,611	1,094	3,705	13.1	**Exeter	4,728	2,210	6,938	9.6
**Guildford	3,902	1,768	5,670	6.0	**Falmouth	1,590	601	2,191	19.2
**Harlow	4,512	2,428	6,940	9.5	**Frome	617	366	983	11.1
**Harwich	527	284	811	9.0	**Gloucester	4,486	2,088	6,574	9.7
**Hastings	3,890	1,586	5,476	12.2	**Heiston	656	382	1,038	17.5
**Hertford	1,721	971	2,692	6.3	**Honiton	651	289	940	11.5
**High Wycombe	4,475	2,043	6,518	6.8	**Ilfracombe	562	228	790	18.2
**Hitchin	3,041	1,634	4,675	8.6	**Kingsbridge	306	137	443	10.7
**Luton	10,583	4,917	15,500	11.4	**Launceston	397	208	605	11.5
**Lymington	882	360	1,242	9.9	**Liskeard	636	311	947	14.3
**Maidstone	4,028	1,871	5,899	7.1	**Liscombe Norton	844	507	1,351	11.3
**Margate	2,420	901	3,321	19.0	**Minehead	514	274	788	9.8
**Milton Keynes	5,579	2,533	8,112	16.9	**Newquay	867	453	1,320	14.2
**Newbury	1,486	795	2,281	7.9	**Okehampton	377	206	583	13.3
					**Penzance	1,428	571	1,999	16.5
					**Plymouth	11,167	6,558	17,725	14.0
					**Redruth	2,566	1,052	3,618	16.0
					**Salisbury	2,280	1,637	3,917	9.5
					**Shaftsbury	332	173	505	9.0
					**St Austell	1,633	833	2,466	11.3
					**Stroud	359	122	481	13.9
					**Swanage/Wareham	1,809	923	2,732	10.9
					**Swindon	503	293	796	9.1
					**Taunton	6,326	3,186	9,512	11.3
					**Tiverton	2,458	1,296	3,754	9.1
					**Torbay	1,041	481	1,522	12.9
					**Trowbridge	6,647	3,042	9,689	13.7
					**Truro	1,557	1,036	2,593	9.4
					**Wadebridge	1,216	577	1,793	10.1
					**Warminster	315	146	461	12.8
					**Wells	621	460	1,081	9.3
					**Weston-Super-Mare	981	538	1,519	7.4
					**Weymouth	2,385	1,271	3,656	14.1
					**Yeovil	1,611	912	2,523	11.9
						1,977	1,312	3,289	8.0

# UNEMPLOYMENT \* 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at September 8, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
<b>West Midlands</b>					<b>per cent</b>				
**Birmingham	85,005	31,408	116,413	16.4	<b>North West</b>				
**Burton-On-Trent	2,283	1,026	3,309	8.6	**Accrington	2,927	1,369	4,296	14.7
**Coventry	27,307	11,501	38,808	16.3	**Ashton-Under-Lyne	10,778	4,966	15,744	16.6
**Dudley/Sandwell	36,643	14,872	51,515	17.0	**Barnoldswick	443	1278	1,721	9.9
**Evesham	735	365	1,100	7.8	**Birkenhead	22,530	9,382	31,912	19.9
**Hereford	2,803	1,574	4,377	11.7	**Blackburn	6,818	2,822	9,640	13.4
**Kidderminster	3,947	2,088	6,035	15.2	**Blackpool	10,245	4,516	14,761	13.2
**Leamington	3,534	1,770	5,304	10.4	**Bolton	12,731	5,127	17,858	16.2
**Ledbury	188	130	318	8.4	**Burnley	4,357	1,989	6,346	13.4
**Leek	872	438	1,310	9.7	**Bury	6,592	3,051	9,643	14.6
**Leominster	417	213	630	11.5					



# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT \* Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted areas status<sup>†</sup>, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at September 8, 1983

	Rate				Rate			
	Male	Female	All unemployed	per cent	Male	Female	All unemployed	per cent
<b>Scotland</b>								
**Aberdeen	5,742	3,297	9,039	6.8	17,822	7,426	25,248	11.4
Anstruther	216	155	371	20.7	41,212	18,768	59,980	12.4
Arbroath	1,315	840	2,155	20.9	260,972	109,913	370,885	9.9
**Ayr	5,167	2,252	7,419	15.8	36,989	18,242	55,231	9.6
Banff	460	229	689	9.2	21,922	10,684	32,606	7.7
**Bathgate	7,028	3,311	10,339	20.1	3,540	1,408	4,948	11.8
Blairgowrie	524	267	791	16.3	44,814	19,956	64,770	12.1
Buckie	295	178	473	14.7	11,157	6,177	17,334	8.3
Campbeltown	612	283	895	18.2	14,790	6,931	21,721	6.0
Castle Douglas	572	293	865	12.4	11,399	5,351	16,690	6.8
Cumnock	1,978	750	2,728	18.5				
Cupar	520	355	875	10.4				
**Dingwall	1,540	738	2,278	17.1				
**Dumbarton	3,933	2,225	6,158	19.9				
**Dumfries	2,644	1,347	3,991	11.5				
Dundee	10,610	5,869	16,479	16.8				
**Dunfermline	4,306	2,743	7,049	13.4				
Dunoon	365	215	580	12.8				
**Edinburgh	22,142	10,540	32,682	11.4				
Elgin	1,479	937	2,416	13.2				
Eyemouth	165	119	284	8.4				
**Falkirk	7,259	3,946	11,205	17.4				
Forfar	1,670	882	2,552	11.6				
Forres	358	349	707	21.5				
Fort William	876	416	1,292	16.6				
Fraserburgh	758	367	1,125	14.1				
Galashiels	739	405	1,144	8.0				
Girvan	571	276	847	18.8				
**Glasgow	69,971	27,702	97,673	16.7				
**Greenock	5,795	2,708	8,503	17.5				
Haddington	361	246	607	8.0				
Hawick	705	309	1,014	8.9				
Huntly	191	108	299	10.8				
Inverness	2,354	1,149	3,503	9.9				
**Irvine	7,140	2,909	10,049	23.8				
Kelso	347	240	587	10.7				
Kilmarnock	3,844	1,753	5,597	16.2				
**Kirkcaldy	6,104	3,525	9,629	14.4				
Kirkwall	493	191	684	10.7				
**Lanark	1,618	1,046	2,664	19.5				
Lerwick	434	301	735	6.3				
Lochgilphhead	240	121	361	11.8				
Montrose	931	583	1,514	11.8				
Nairn	219	139	358	12.6				
Newton Stewart	376	218	594	15.8				
**North Lanarkshire	22,043	10,547	32,590	20.9				
Oban	384	187	571	8.0				
**Paisley	10,870	5,017	15,887	17.0				
Peebles	296	180	476	10.6				
Perth	2,565	1,269	3,834	9.9				
Peterhead	816	512	1,328	11.6				
Portree	340	105	445	16.1				
Rothsay	364	162	526	22.3				
Sanquhar	183	105	288	14.5				
St Andrews	294	250	544	8.6				
**Sirling	5,242	2,732	7,974	14.4				
Stornoway	1,248	438	1,686	19.5				
Stranraer	868	400	1,268	16.2				
Thurso	494	327	821	13.1				
Wick	800	381	1,181	13.7				
<b>Northern Ireland</b>								
Armagh	2,105	906	3,011	23.6				
**Ballymena	7,693	3,271	10,964	23.2				
**Belfast	38,425	16,035	54,460	17.8				
**Coleraine	4,715	1,563	6,278	24.3				
Cookstown	1,520	632	2,152	35.4				
**Craigavon	5,800	2,790	8,590	20.0				
**Downpatrick	2,810	1,449	4,259	24.0				
Dungannon	2,771	1,048	3,819	35.2				
Enniskillen	3,109	1,248	4,357	26.8				
*Londonderry	9,842	3,111	12,953	30.9				
Newry	4,691	1,584	6,275	33.6				
Omagh	2,152	1,014	3,166	24.6				
Strabane	2,882	758	3,640	39.3				
<b>Counties (by region)</b>								
<b>South East</b>								
Bedfordshire	15,509	7,275	22,784	10.7				
Berkshire	16,803	7,805	24,608	7.6				
Buckinghamshire	12,491	5,851	18,342	9.4				
East Sussex					17,822	7,426	25,248	11.4
Essex					41,212	18,768	59,980	12.4
Greater London (GLC area)					260,972	109,913	370,885	9.9
Hampshire					36,989	18,242	55,231	9.6
Hertfordshire					21,922	10,684	32,606	7.7
Isle of Wight					3,540	1,408	4,948	11.8
Kent					44,814	19,956	64,770	12.1
Oxfordshire					11,157	6,177	17,334	8.3
Surrey					14,790	6,931	21,721	6.0
West Sussex					11,399	5,351	16,690	6.8
<b>East Anglia</b>								
Cambridgeshire					15,988	7,320	23,308	10.5
Norfolk					21,349	9,383	30,732	11.6
Suffolk					14,699	7,220	21,919	9.6
<b>South West</b>								
Avon					31,596	14,767	46,363	11.2
Cornwall					13,364	6,207	19,571	14.0
Devon					28,194	14,419	42,613	12.7
Dorset					14,752	6,872	21,624	10.5
Gloucestershire					14,186	7,139	21,325	10.1
Somerset					9,238	5,209	14,447	9.5
Wiltshire					12,780	7,638	20,418	10.1
<b>West Midlands</b>								
Hereford and Worcester					21,565	10,869	32,434	13.8
Shropshire					15,057	6,630	21,687	15.9
Staffordshire					34,925	17,493	52,418	13.4
†Warwickshire					13,852	7,085	20,937	
West Midlands Metropolitan					170,060	64,295	234,355	16.8
<b>East Midlands</b>								
Derbyshire					32,846	14,427	47,273	11.6
Leicestershire					28,104	12,466	40,570	11.0
Lincolnshire					16,392	8,069	24,461	12.2
Northamptonshire					17,284	7,522	24,806	11.5
Nottinghamshire					37,317	15,606	52,923	12.1
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>								
Humberside					40,607	15,661	56,268	15.9
North Yorkshire					13,521	7,868	21,389	8.9
South Yorkshire Metropolitan					67,081	30,292	97,373	16.5
West Yorkshire Metropolitan					85,623	36,274	121,897	13.2
<b>North West</b>								
Cheshire					36,935	16,873	53,808	14.2
Greater Manchester Metropolitan					128,181	51,923	180,104	14.9
Lancashire					51,538	23,820	75,358	13.6
Merseyside Metropolitan					101,491	38,939	140,430	19.4
<b>North</b>								
Cleveland					40,659	15,073	55,732	20.8
Cumbria					14,555	8,658	23,213	12.0
Durham					28,854	11,903	40,757	17.0
Northumberland					9,167	4,966	14,133	14.1
Tyne and Wear Metropolitan					72,672	27,601	100,273	17.8
<b>Wales</b>								
Clwyd					16,404	7,502	23,906	18.0
Dyfed					11,417	5,380	16,797	14.7
Gwent					21,040	9,154	30,194	16.5
Gwynedd					8,665	3,450	12,115	15.6
Mid Glamorgan					23,700	10,201	33,901	17.1
Powys					2,489	1,229	3,718	12.2
South Glamorgan					18,799	7,108	25,907	14.7
West Glamorgan					19,252	8,041	27,293	15.6
<b>Scotland</b>								
Borders					2,252	1,253	3,505	9.0
Central					12,501	6,678	19,179	16.0
Dumfries and Galloway					4,643	2,363	7,006	12.7
Fife					11,440	7,028	18,468	13.6
Grampian					10,099	5,977	16,076	8.6
Highlands					6,623	3,255	9,878	12.8
Lothians					29,531	14,097	43,628	12.6
Orkneys					493	191	684	10.7
Shetlands					434	301	735	6.3
Strathclyde					134,895	58,153	193,048	17.7
Tayside					16,615	9,310	25,925	14.8
Western Isles					1,248	438	1,686	19.5

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

\* New basis (claimants). See also footnotes to table 2.1.  
 \*\* Travel-to-work area consisting of two or more Jobcentre areas.  
 † A proportion of the



# 2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
Thousand										
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>										
1981	July	363.7	275.0	531.5	601.6	355.1	322.4	191.7	211.1	2,852.1
	Oct	295.9	317.6	581.5	638.7	376.9	341.1	207.9	229.1	2,988.6
1982	Jan	230.1	318.2	605.3	688.8	410.4	367.5	221.3	229.0	3,070.6
	April	193.4	316.0	594.8	676.8	408.9	368.1	223.8	226.2	3,007.8
	July	370.5	333.4	593.1	668.1	406.9	368.3	224.3	226.0	3,190.6
	Oct	274.0	381.3	647.8	703.5	428.9	388.0	236.4	235.2	3,295.1
	Oct *	252.9	350.7	592.7	629.2	391.9	354.2	238.3	239.2	3,049.0
1983	Jan	221.7	369.8	634.4	682.9	429.1	382.1	254.0	251.1	3,225.2
	April**	207.5	359.2	625.1	679.0	429.8	385.0	253.8	230.5	3,169.9
	July**	188.0	355.9	652.6	666.6	419.9	377.4	247.4	112.8	3,020.6
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1981	July	12.8	9.6	18.6	21.1	12.5	11.3	6.7	7.4	100.0
	Oct	9.9	10.6	19.5	21.4	12.6	11.4	7.0	7.7	100.0
1982	Jan	7.5	10.4	19.7	22.4	13.4	12.0	7.2	7.5	100.0
	April	6.4	10.5	19.8	22.5	13.6	12.2	7.4	7.5	100.0
	July	11.6	10.4	18.6	20.9	12.8	11.5	7.0	7.1	100.0
	Oct	8.3	11.6	19.7	21.3	13.0	11.8	7.2	7.1	100.0
	Oct *	8.3	11.5	19.4	20.6	12.9	11.6	7.8	7.8	100.0
1983	Jan	6.9	11.5	19.7	21.2	13.3	11.8	7.9	7.8	100.0
	April**	6.5	11.3	19.7	21.4	13.6	12.1	8.0	7.3	100.0
	July**	6.2	11.8	21.6	22.1	13.9	12.5	8.2	3.7	100.0
Thousand										
<b>MALE</b>										
1981	July	197.6	159.7	343.4	434.6	275.4	242.8	148.4	208.9	2,010.8
	Oct	163.2	180.8	372.4	457.8	289.9	255.2	160.3	226.8	2,106.4
1982	Jan	128.5	186.0	393.6	501.0	319.1	277.0	171.6	226.6	2,203.3
	April	110.3	186.5	386.9	489.7	315.8	275.1	173.8	223.9	2,162.0
	July	203.9	194.9	384.7	480.5	311.6	273.8	174.2	223.5	2,247.1
	Oct	152.3	218.9	416.7	502.2	326.2	286.8	183.2	232.5	2,318.7
	Oct *	141.9	203.5	390.4	464.3	313.3	270.3	185.9	238.1	2,207.4
1983	Jan	123.8	217.9	420.9	506.5	344.1	292.5	199.0	250.2	2,354.9
	April**	118.5	212.7	413.5	499.5	342.3	292.4	198.0	229.5	2,306.4
	July**	108.4	210.3	421.8	483.7	331.1	284.5	192.2	112.0	2,144.0
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1981	July	9.8	7.9	17.1	21.6	13.7	12.1	7.4	10.4	100.0
	Oct	7.7	8.6	17.7	21.7	13.8	12.1	7.6	10.8	100.0
1982	Jan	5.8	8.4	17.9	22.7	14.5	12.6	7.8	10.3	100.0
	April	5.1	8.6	17.9	22.7	14.6	12.7	8.0	10.4	100.0
	July	9.1	8.7	17.1	21.4	13.9	12.2	7.8	9.9	100.0
	Oct	6.6	9.4	18.0	21.7	14.1	12.4	7.9	10.0	100.0
	Oct *	6.4	9.2	17.7	21.0	14.2	12.2	8.4	10.8	100.0
1983	Jan	5.3	9.3	17.9	21.5	14.6	12.4	8.5	10.6	100.0
	April**	5.1	9.2	17.9	21.7	14.8	12.7	8.6	10.0	100.0
	July**	5.1	9.8	19.7	22.6	15.4	13.3	9.0	5.2	100.0
Thousand										
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1981	July	166.0	115.3	188.1	167.0	79.7	79.5	43.3	2.2	841.3
	Oct	132.7	136.8	209.1	180.9	87.0	85.9	47.6	2.4	882.3
1982	Jan	101.6	132.2	211.8	187.8	91.3	90.5	49.7	2.4	867.3
	April	83.0	129.4	207.9	187.2	93.1	92.9	50.0	2.3	845.8
	July	166.6	138.6	208.3	187.6	95.3	94.4	50.2	2.5	943.6
	Oct	121.7	162.4	231.1	201.4	102.7	101.2	53.2	2.7	976.5
	Oct *	111.0	147.2	202.3	164.9	78.6	83.9	52.4	1.1	841.6
1983	Jan	98.0	151.9	213.5	176.4	85.0	89.6	55.0	0.9	870.4
	April	89.0	146.5	211.6	179.5	87.6	92.6	55.9	1.0	863.5
	July	79.6	145.6	230.7	183.0	88.8	92.9	55.2	0.8	876.6
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1981	July	19.7	13.7	22.4	19.9	9.5	9.4	5.1	0.3	100.0
	Oct	15.0	15.5	23.7	20.5	9.9	9.7	5.4	0.3	100.0
1982	Jan	11.7	15.2	24.4	21.7	10.5	10.4	5.7	0.3	100.0
	April	9.8	15.3	24.6	22.1	11.0	11.0	5.9	0.3	100.0
	July	17.7	14.7	22.1	19.9	10.1	10.0	5.3	0.3	100.0
	Oct	12.5	16.6	23.7	20.6	10.5	10.4	5.4	0.3	100.0
	Oct *	13.2	17.5	24.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	100.0
1983	Jan	11.3	17.5	24.5	20.3	9.8	10.3	6.3	0.1	100.0
	April	10.3	17.0	24.5	20.8	10.1	10.7	6.5	0.1	100.0
	July	9.1	16.6	26.3	20.9	10.1	10.6	6.3	0.1	100.0

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8

UNITED KINGDOM		Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
Thousand									
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1981	July	196.3	189.1	354.8	266.4	531.0	687.6	626.9	2,852.1
	Oct	160.5	170.7	332.0	279.7	571.6	689.5	784.6	2,988.6
1982	Jan	146.6	118.1	281.7	312.8	607.8	698.5	905.1	3,070.6
	April	130.2	137.0	242.0	260.9	522.9	720.3	994.4	3,007.8
	July	201.1	188.1	324.3	241.9	488.8	676.0	1,070.5	3,190.6
	Oct	157.0	163.7	363.6	271.5	537.0	632.9	1,169.6	3,295.1
	Oct **	196.1	166.3	350.3	242.4	492.5	612.1†	989.3†	3,049.0
1983	Jan	195.7	115.3	259.7	297.2	612.7	637.8	1,106.8	3,225.2
	April**	184.6	138.0	224.6	245.5	514.9	718.8	1,143.4	3,169.9
	July**	194.5	157.7	219.3	223.7	471.1	651.7	1,102.6	3,020.6
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981	July	6.9	6.6	12.4	9.3	18.6	24.1	22.0	100.0
	Oct	5.4	5.7	11.1	9.4	19.1	23.1	26.3	100.0
1982	Jan	4.8	3.8	9.2	10.2	19.8	22.7	29.5	100.0
	April	4.3	4.6	8.0	8.7	17.4	23.9	33.1	100.0
	July	6.3	5.9	10.2	7.6	15.3	21.2	33.6	100.0
	Oct	4.8	5.0	11.0	8.2	16.3	19.2	35.5	100.0
	Oct *	6.4	5.5	11.5	8.0	16.2	20.1†	32.4†	100.0
1983	Jan	6.1	3.6	8.1	9.2	19.0	19.8	34.3	100.0
	April**	5.8	4.4	7.1	7.7	16.2	22.7	36.1	100.0
	July**	6.4	5.2	7.3	7.4	15.6	21.6	36.5	100.0
Thousand									
<b>MALE</b>									
1981	July	119.9	117.7	229.0	181.9	371.5	500.2	490.6	2,010.8
	Oct	106.3	108.1	208.0	185.6	385.8	497.3	615.1	2,106.4
1982	Jan	94.4	81.0	196.6	211.7	408.1	494.6	716.9	2,203.3
	April	85.9	92.0	161.0	171.3	360.3	501.1	790.4	2,162.0
	July	120.1	114.8	205.8	160.3	327.5	470.2	848.4	2,247.1
	Oct	103.6	105.5	224.5	179.5	350.4	437.0	918.3	2,318.7
	Oct **	131.1	108.9	217.6	165.9	336.0	438.0†	810.2†	2,207.4
1983	Jan	122.2	77.1	180.5	205.4	413.1	448.1	908.4	2,354.9
	April**	120.3	92.0	150.9	163.8	352.4	496.1	930.8	2,306.4
	July**	121.6	99.6	144.3	147.6	312.6	443.2	875.2	2,144.0
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1981	July	6.0	5.9	11.4	9.0	18.5	24.9	24.4	100.0
	Oct	5.0	5.1	9.9	8.8	18.3	23.6	29.2	100.0
1982	Jan	4.3	3.7	8.9	9.6	18.5	22.4	32.5	100.0
	April	4.0	4.3	7.4	7.9	16.7	23.2	36.6	100.0
	July	5.3	5.1	9.2	7.1	14.6	20.9	37.8	100.0
	Oct	4.5	4.5	9.7	7.7	15.1	18.8	39.6	100.0
	Oct *	5.9	4.9	9.9	7.5	15.2	19.8†	36.7†	100.0
1983	Jan	5.2	3.3	7.7	8.7	17.5	19.0	38.6	100.0
	April**	5.2	4.0	6.5	7.1	15.3	21.5	40.4	100.0
	July**	5.7	4.6	6.7	6.9	14.6	20.7	40.8	100.0
Thousand									
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1981	July	76.3	71.4	125.8	84.5	159.5	187.4	136.2	841.3
	Oct	54.1	62.6	124.0	94.1	185.8	192.2	169.5	882.3
1982									



## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT\* Students: regions

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1982 Sep 9	51,299	21,437	4,960	13,312	18,781	12,585	19,270	27,759	11,628	13,170	25,155	197,919	..	..
Oct 14	8,819	4,698	520	1,509	2,091	1,301	2,249	3,064	1,269	1,195	4,019	26,036	3,072	29,108
Nov 11	3,651	1,948	233	740	1,343	729	1,072	1,630	704	691	2,062	12,855	391	13,246
Dec 9	2,456	1,094	277	749	390	488	591	465	462	298	401	6,577	—	6,577
1983 Jan 13	7,363	3,387	751	2,976	2,206	1,393	1,982	1,739	536	1,052	1,163	21,161	696	21,857
Feb 10	1,690	1,093	90	431	296	302	278	349	141	117	352	4,046	—	4,046
Mar 10	658	343	41	144	182	104	159	220	77	79	198	1,862	—	1,862
April 14	22,786	11,303	1,635	6,050	7,051	5,940	7,662	7,980	2,390	6,018	6,746	74,258	900	75,158
May 12	3,480	1,391	103	612	1,198	1,080	661	1,914	252	321	994	10,615	—	10,615
June 9	1,728	923	151	410	794	388	1,012	1,014	423	365	4,975	11,260	2,686	13,946
July 14	46,027	18,647	4,658	11,815	16,427	10,520	17,207	23,256	9,394	10,885	22,962	173,151	8,925	182,076
Aug 11	50,436	21,689	4,604	12,255	16,863	10,897	17,068	24,208	9,308	11,145	23,110	179,894	8,842	188,736
Sep 8	58,207	24,505	5,446	14,785	20,218	13,563	20,166	29,836	11,676	13,789	26,294	213,980	9,761	223,741

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

\*\* Included in South East.

## 2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1982 Sep 9	1,609	503	174	475	3,577	815	1,894	2,021	597	398	1,898	13,458	1,438	14,896
Oct 14	1,292	388	247	574	2,779	908	2,406	1,530	1,184	451	2,494	13,865	1,379	15,244
Oct 14†	1,264	318	259	434	3,282	1,802	2,289	1,841	780	470	2,564	14,985	1,379	16,364
Nov 11	1,462	389	194	1,082	2,306	1,509	1,819	1,639	676	401	2,731	13,819	1,369	15,188
Dec 9	1,706	433	393	1,037	2,759	1,572	2,057	2,461	871	601	2,687	16,144	1,266	17,410
1983 Jan 13	2,009	487	333	887	2,313	2,052	2,335	2,023	1,732	701	3,380	17,765	1,800	19,565
Feb 10	1,724	538	283	1,307	5,089	2,298	4,685	1,870	977	748	3,182	22,163	2,155	24,318
Mar 10	1,752	601	416	1,072	3,738	1,946	2,777	1,551	854	1,033	2,466	17,605	1,620	19,225
April 14	1,265	469	187	1,425	4,818	1,637	1,942	1,385	730	689	1,965	16,043	1,281	17,324
May 12	1,067	458	304	1,142	3,010	2,651	1,935	1,145	521	382	2,756	14,913	1,082	15,995
June 9	1,161	556	212	771	2,651	1,711	1,128	1,003	384	349	1,564	10,934	997	11,931
July 14	1,611	1,076	194	324	4,515	1,031	912	962	541	175	2,062	12,327	874	13,201
Aug 11	759	271	115	319	1,289	1,367	1,087	754	276	187	1,760	7,913	740	8,653
Sep 8	821	265	160	375	1,347	820	1,072	797	409	264	1,633	7,698	820	8,518

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

\*\* Included in South East.

† Computerised count of claimants



# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan¶	Netherlands‡	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzerland*	United Statesxx	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1978	1,383	1,299	402	59	282	911	190	1,167	993	31	99	1,529	1,240	206	20.0	817	94	10.5	6,047
1979	1,296	1,227	405**	57	294	838	159	1,350	876	32	90	1,653	1,170	210	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	5,963
1980	1,665	1,561	406	53	322	867	180	1,451	900	37	101	1,778	1,140	248	22.3	1,277	86**	6.2	7,449
1981	2,520	2,420	390	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,296	41	128	1,979	1,259	385	28.4	1,566	108	5.9	8,211
1982	2,917	2,793	491	105	457	1,305	258	2,008	1,855	51	157	2,375	1,360		41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1982 Q3	2,939	2,804	472	72	460	1,372	230	1,981	1,792	33	159	2,340	1,320		40.3	1,834	158	12.2	10,814
Q4	3,070	2,919	588	130	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	3,199	3,074	724	172	504	1,614	310	2,076	2,470	84	188	2,726	1,660	774	67.4	2,192	150	27.2	12,259
Q2	3,068	2,941	706	111	496	1,505	275	1,913	2,177	53	188	2,688	1,590	768	58.3	2,147	138	25.8	11,123
Q3	3,066	2,919						2,177											10,316
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1983 Jan	3,225	3,087	692	182	497	1,598	319	2,130	2,487	91	187	2,690	1,620	776	67.3	2,196	147	27.9	12,517
Feb	3,199	3,076	747	181	509	1,585	310	2,080	2,536	85	188	2,746	1,650	779	67.5	2,208	155	27.8	12,382
Mar	3,172	3,060	732	152	506	1,658	302	2,017	2,387	75	189	2,742	1,720	768	67.4	2,172	149	25.9	11,879
Apr	3,170	3,035	707	133	502	1,570	297	1,950	2,254	65	188	2,706	1,700	757	61.4	2,175	122	25.9	11,035
May	3,049	2,924	719	110	495	1,493	271	1,913	2,149	50	187	2,678	1,580	753	56.0	2,128	135	26.4	10,765
June	2,984	2,865	691	91	491	1,452	257	1,878	2,127	45	189	2,632	1,480	793	57.5	2,138	158	25.1	11,570
July	3,021	2,905	685	89	511	1,409		1,893	2,202	41	192	2,597 R	1,440	810	60.7	2,156	154	23.4	10,707
Aug	3,010	2,898	684		511	1,365		1,934	2,196	39	194	2,614		828			179		10,411
Sept	3,167	2,953							2,134										9,830
<b>Percentage rate latest month</b>																			
	13.3		9.9	3.1	18.6	10.9	9.8	10.1	8.6	2.4	15.3	11.6	2.4	17.7	3.1	16.6	4.0	0.8	8.8
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																			
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1982 Q3		2,838	490	122	471	1,452	250	2,043	1,917	48	162	1,986	1,370		42.9	1,876	149		11,025
Q4		2,913	603	113	461	1,520	261	2,038	2,065	58	172	2,083	1,410	722	52.0	2,045	137		11,839
1983 Q1		3,003	670	116	492	1,498	274 R	2,018	2,198 R	63	184	2,245	1,580	757	62.3	2,156	145		11,439
Q2		2,987	719	147	512	1,497	283	2,024	2,311 R	62	190	2,428	1,560	796	61.6	2,158	150		11,222
Q3		2,950							2,341										10,571
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1983 Jan		2,983	640	104	477	1,481	270	2,019	2,130	65	181	2,245	1,600	745	60.0 R	2,160	128		11,446
Feb		3,001	670	112	496	1,497	274	2,020	2,212 R	63	184		1,600	756	62.3	2,172	153		11,490
Mar		3,026	702	131	503	1,515	277	2,014	2,253 R	61	187		1,530	769	64.6	2,138	155		11,381
Apr		3,021	715	139	510	1,507	284	2,004	2,287 R	63	187	2,428	1,580	783	60.8	2,152	135		11,328
May		2,970	721	145	510	1,500	282	2,029	2,310 R	63	190		1,580	793	60.6	2,141	153		11,192
June		2,968	722	158	516	1,485	282	2,038	2,336	59	192		1,510	810	63.4 R	2,181	163		11,146
July		2,957	719	154	517 e	1,460		2,033	2,341 R	56	194		1,470	807	65.4 R	2,204	154		10,590
Aug		2,941 R	713		523 e	1,429		2,035	2,342	55 e	195			822			165 e		10,699
Sep		2,953							2,339										10,423
<b>Percentage rate:</b>																			
latest month		12.4	10.2	5.3	19.0 e	11.8	10.7	10.6	9.5	3.4 e	15.4	10.5	2.5	17.6	3.3	16.9	3.7 e		9.3
latest three months																			
change on previous three months		-0.2(+0.1)		+0.9	+0.4	-0.5	+0.4	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3	+0.4	+0.7	-0.1	+0.7	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2		-0.7

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

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

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

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

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

† New basis (claimants) - see footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

\*\* Average of 11 months.

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

Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of each quarter and taken from OECD sources.

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

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

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



# 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

## Flows

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPLOYMENT									VACANCIES		
	Inflow			Outflow			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
	Seasonally adjusted <sup>‡</sup> ; average of 3 months ended.											
1978 Sep 14	187	89	276	196	90	285	-9	-1	-9	229	224	5
Oct 12	186	90	276	196	90	286	-10	0	-10	232	225	7
Nov 9	184	90	275	197	92	288	-12	-2	-14	234	228	6
Dec 7	183	90	273	196	92	287	-12	-1	-14	234	230	4
1979 Jan 11	186	89	275	192	91	282	-6	-2	-7	226	227	-1
Feb 8	189	88	277	184	89	272	5	-1	4	219	222	-3
Mar 8	188	88	276	182	87	269	7	1	7	215	217	-3
April 5	182	88	270	184	87	271	-2	1	-1	223	221	2
May 10	177	88	265	190	88	278	-13	0	-13	231	225	7
June 14	176	89	265	190	89	279	-14	0	-14	238	230	8
July 12	176	90	266	188	89	276	-12	1	-11	238	234	4
Aug 9	177	91	268	186	90	276	-9	1	-8	236	238	-2
Sep 13	176	92	268	184	90	274	-8	2	-6	232	237	-4
Oct 11 †	176	93	269	179	91	270	-3	2	-1	228	234	-6
Nov 8 †	176	93	268	175	90	265	3	3	3	225	230	-5
Dec 6 †	179	95	274	176	90	267	2	5	7	224	233	-9
1980 Jan 10	184	97	280	177	90	267	7	7	13	214	227	-13
Feb 14	190	100	290	175	91	266	15	9	24	207	222	-15
Mar 13	194	102	296	174	92	266	20	10	31	202	215	-14
April 10	199	105	303	173	94	267	25	11	36	201	212	-11
May 8	202	106	308	173	95	268	29	11	40	197	208	-11
June 12	204	107	311	169	95	263	36	12	48	188	199	-11
July 10	210	110	320	168	95	263	42	15	58	181	194	-13
Aug 14	217	112	328	169	94	263	47	17	65	171	183	-11
Sep 11	226	114	340	171	94	265	55	20	75	167	176	-10
Oct 9	233	115	348	174	95	270	59	20	78	160	168	-8
Nov 13	242	117	359	176	97	273	65	21	86	154	161	-7
Dec 11	245	117	362	176	97	274	69	20	88	149	152	-4
1981 Jan 15	243	117	360	179	98	276	65	20	84	154	155	-1
Feb 12	238	117	356	179	99	278	60	18	78	152	153	-1
Mar 12	232	116	348	177	100	277	55	16	71	148	151	-3
April 9	229	115	343	176	101	277	53	14	66	140	143	-3
May 14	227	113	340	176	101	277	51	12	63	139	142	-3
June 11 e	228	114	341	182	103	285	46	11	56	142	147	-5
July 9 e §	220	110	331	175	99	274	45	12	57	143	144	-1
Aug 13 e §	209	105	314	172	91	263	38	14	52	147	144	3
Sep 10 §	202	104	305	168	87	254	34	17	51	151	145	6
Oct 8 §	204	108	312	176	90	266	28	18	46	155	151	4
Nov 12 §	212	115	325	191	102	293	21	13	33	157	154	3
Dec 10 §	216	118	334	203	111	314	13	7	20	158	155	4
1982 Jan 14 §	222	118	340	208	113	321	15	4	19	163	161	2
Feb 11 §	221	118	339	208	114	322	13	5	18	166	165	1
Mar 11	218	118	337	210	112	322	9	6	15	166	167	-1
April 15	214	120	333	210	114	324	3	6	9	163	164	-1
May 10	215	120	335	206	114	319	9	6	15	162	164	-2
June 10	220	122	342	201	114	315	19	7	26	162	164	-2
July 8	224	127	350	204	119	324	19	7	26	163	162	1
Aug 12	224	127	351	208	118	327	16	8	25	165	161	3
Sep 9	227	130	357	209	118	327	18	12	31	163	162	1
Oct 14	227	127	354	210	113	323	18	13	31	161	160	2
Unadjusted*												
Oct 14	262	134	395	257	144	401	5	-10	-6	161	160	2
Nov 11	248	120	368	217	117	334	31	3	34	161	160	1
Dec 9	227	102	329	180	102	282	47	0	47	165	161	4
1983 Jan 13	208	108	316	142	79	221	66	29	95	169	168	1
Feb 10	217	110	327	133	73	206	144	37	107	173	171	2
Mar 10	205	100	305	121	67	188	118	33	85	172	171	1
April 14 ††	209	102	311	135	75	210	134	36	98	171	171	0
May 12 ††	201	101	302	114	63	177	125	40	85	169	171	-2
June 9 ††	196	97	293	108	57	165	128	40	88	176	176	0
July 14 ††	237	134	371	242	105	346	-4	29	25	184	177	7
Aug 11 ††	219	119	338	242	111	353	-23	8	-15	199	187	12
Sep 8	241	146	387	215	111	326	26	35	61	201	192	9

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

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

† Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

†† The October 1979 monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit.

§ See footnote to table 2.1.

‡‡ See footnote to table 2.1.

# VACANCIES 3.1

## Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1978 Sep 8	100.8	55.0	6.8	13.8	13.5	14.4	15.7	17.0	10.5	8.7	20.5	222.0	1.5	223.5
Oct 6	104.4	56.8	7.1	15.0	14.0	15.6	15.4	18.0	10.8	8.9	21.4	230.7	1.4	232.1
Nov 3	104.8	56.1	7.2	15.5	14.3	15.9	15.8	18.4	11.0	8.8	20.6	232.7	1.4	234.1
Dec 1	106.1	56.3	7.1	15.4	14.2	16.0	16.3	18.5	11.1	8.8	20.8	234.4	1.4	235.8
1979 Jan 5	106.3	55.1	7.1	15.6	14.2	16.2	16.3	18.5	10.5	8.3	21.1	233.7	1.3	235.0
Feb 2	106.5	56.0	6.9	15.9	13.2	14.8	15.2	17.9	10.2	8.6	20.5	228.9	1.2	230.1
Mar 2	108.6	56.9	6.8	14.5	13.5	14.8	15.7	18.6	10.3	9.0	19.8	231.4	1.2	232.6
Mar 30	111.1	58.2	7.9	16.2	15.3	16.3	16.3	20.1	10.6	8.9	20.4	242.6	1.4	244.0
May 4	112.9	58.2	7.9	17.5	15.7	16.2	17.3	20.4	10.9	10.4	22.1	251.1	1.4	252.5
June 8	115.1	58.4	8.9	18.3	15.9	16.0	17.4	21.1	11.4	10.7	22.5	257.4	1.3	258.7
July 6	114.3	57.8	8.8	17.7	15.6	15.8	16.7	20.7	11.6	10.4	22.1	253.6	1.4	255.0
Aug 3	109.3	54.7	8.6	17.1	15.5	15.4	16.8	20.5	10.7	10.2	22.3	247.5	1.3	248.8
Sep 7	108.5	53.9	8.3	17.7	14.9	15.4	16.1	20.6	10.3	9.7	22.5	244.0	1.3	245.3
Oct 5	106.5	53.0	8.3	17.5	14.0	14.7	15.7	19.5	10.0	9.8	21.9	237.8	1.3	239.1
Nov 2	105.0	52.6	8.3	16.5	14.0	14.3	14.9	18.7	9.7	9.5	21.8	232.9	1.3	234.2
Nov 30	99.4	50.4	7.8	15.8	13.2	12.9	13.2	17.2	9.4	9.0	21.0	218.6	1.3	219.9
1980 Jan 4	92.8	47.2	7.1	14.5	12.4	12.1	12.3	16.2	8.7	8.4	19.8	203.9	1.2	205.1
Feb 8	86.7	44.4	6.6	14.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	15.1	7.8	7.7	19.2	191.6	1.2	192.8
Mar 7	81.1	40.8	6.2	14.3	10.8	10.6	10.5	14.2	7.4	7.3	18.5	180.4	1.3	181.7
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												



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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Notified to Jobcentres</b>														
1981 Sep 4	41.0	19.6	3.9	8.5	6.9	5.8	6.4	8.7	4.6	5.3	13.1	104.2	0.8	104.9
Oct 2	42.5	21.3	3.8	7.9	7.0	6.0	6.9	9.4	4.8	4.8	13.4	106.4	0.8	107.2
Nov 6	37.9	18.9	4.1	7.7	6.7	6.0	6.2	8.8	4.5	4.7	13.5	100.1	0.9	100.9
Dec 4	33.9	16.1	4.1	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.8	8.2	4.1	4.4	12.3	91.4	0.8	92.2
1982 Jan 8	34.2	16.7	4.0	7.0	6.2	5.7	6.1	8.5	4.2	4.5	11.3	91.7	0.8	92.4
Feb 5	36.3	17.6	4.3	8.0	6.2	6.1	6.3	8.8	5.1	4.8	12.1	97.9	0.8	98.7
Mar 5	38.5	18.2	4.0	9.7	6.4	6.6	6.9	9.4	5.5	5.6	12.2	104.7	0.9	105.6
April 2	42.4	20.3	4.5	10.4	6.7	7.1	7.3	11.1	5.5	7.0	13.1	115.1	0.9	116.0
May 7	45.2	21.8	4.3	11.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	11.7	5.5	6.9	14.2	122.4	0.9	123.3
June 4	45.8	21.4	4.4	12.0	6.9	7.6	8.0	11.2	5.4	6.7	14.7	122.7	1.0	123.7
July 2	44.1	20.6	4.2	10.6	6.6	6.6	7.3	10.2	5.0	6.0	13.7	114.3	1.0	115.3
Aug 6	42.1	19.6	4.0	9.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	10.0	5.0	5.5	13.9	111.0	1.1	112.0
Sep 3	43.3	20.8	4.1	10.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	9.9	5.0	5.6	13.8	113.5	1.1	114.6
Oct 8	46.0	24.0	4.0	10.6	7.8	7.6	6.9	11.1	5.4	5.8	13.8	119.1	1.2	120.3
Nov 5	41.0	20.5	3.7	9.8	7.4	7.3	6.6	10.7	5.1	5.3	13.3	110.0	1.1	111.1
Dec 3	36.7	17.6	3.6	8.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	10.4	4.8	4.9	12.7	101.5	1.0	102.5
1983 Jan 7	36.6	17.2	3.8	8.6	7.0	6.6	7.0	10.3	4.8	5.0	12.2	101.8	1.0	102.9
Feb 4	39.3	18.3	3.9	9.5	7.6	6.8	7.7	10.8	5.1	5.1	13.0	108.7	1.0	109.8
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
<b>Notified to careers offices</b>														
1981 Sep 4	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.1	5.3
Oct 2	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.2	5.4
Nov 6	2.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.4	0.1	4.5
Dec 4	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.1	3.6
1982 Jan 8	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2	0.1	4.4
Feb 5	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.2	5.4
Mar 5	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.7	0.2	5.8
April 2	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.8	0.2	6.0
May 7	4.5	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	8.5	0.2	8.7
June 4	4.0	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.9	0.2	8.1
July 2	3.3	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.3	0.2	6.5
Aug 6	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.6	0.2	5.8
Sep 3	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.1
Oct 8	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.1	0.2	6.3
Nov 5	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.2	5.3
Dec 3	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
1983 Jan 7	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
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

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

## VACANCIES 3.4 Occupation: notified to Jobcentres

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual occupations	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
							Thousand
1980 June	19.4	27.4	17.6	32.1	5.5	63.4	165.3
Sep	16.6	18.2	15.6	21.2	3.7	44.1	119.3
Dec	14.4	13.7	12.3	11.7	2.0	29.4	83.5
1981 Mar	14.5	16.2	13.8	12.0	2.4	31.8	90.7
June	15.6	17.5	15.3	13.0	3.4	38.3	103.0
Sep	14.9	17.2	16.9	15.6	3.5	36.8	104.9
Dec	14.0	14.5	15.2	13.6	2.4	32.6	92.2
1982 Mar	14.9	17.5	15.9	15.4	3.6	38.3	105.6
June	16.5	20.1	18.6	17.4	4.3	46.8	123.7
Sep	15.7	18.2	18.4	18.1	3.4	40.8	114.6
Dec	14.6	17.2	16.4	15.4	2.8	36.1	102.5
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
	<b>Proportion of vacancies in all occupations</b>						Per cent
1980 June	11.7	16.6	10.6	19.4	3.3	38.4	100.0
Sep	13.9	15.3	13.1	17.8	3.1	37.0	100.0
Dec	17.2	16.4	14.7	14.0	2.4	35.2	100.0
1981 Mar	16.0	17.9	15.2	13.2	2.6	35.1	100.0
June	15.1	17.0	14.9	12.6	3.3	37.2	100.0
Sep	14.2	16.4	16.1	14.9	3.3	35.1	100.0
Dec	15.2	15.7	16.5	14.8	2.6	35.4	100.0
1982 Mar	14.1	16.6	15.1	14.6	3.4	36.3	100.0
June	13.3	16.2	15.0	14.1	3.5	37.8	100.0
Sep	13.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	3.0	35.6	100.0
Dec	14.2	16.8	16.0	15.0	2.7	35.2	100.0
1983 Mar	13.5	18.2	13.8	15.2	3.7	35.6	100.0
June†	7.6	19.0	14.2	15.4	3.2	40.6	100.0

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.  
† Figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies; in June 1983 these totalled 20,940.



# 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work\*

## Stoppages: September 1983

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress in month of which:	112	47,300	267,000
beginning in month continuing from earlier months	74	31,900	183,000
	38	15,400	84,000

\* includes 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 Sep 1983		Beginning in the first nine months of 1983	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits	37	10,500	384	152,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	14	35	3,300
Redundancy questions	4	2,000	103	71,900
Trade union matters	7	1,100	44	7,200
Working conditions and supervision	7	800	78	13,400
Manning and work allocation	12	2,200	221	51,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	5	14,300	80	32,600
All causes	74	31,100	959	341,400

## Prominent stoppages in quarter ending September 30, 1983

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
<b>Coal extraction</b>						
Barnsley	5.9.83	26.9.83	11,460	—	56,000	For reinstatement of a miner, dismissed for striking an official.
Portobello	14.9.83	cont	1,050	—	13,400	Dispute over redundancies.
<b>Metal manufacture</b>						
Warrington	29.3.83	2.9.83	370	160	17,000	Over proposed redundancies (total working days lost 38,600).
<b>Engineering</b>						
Coventry	1.7.83	16.9.83	890	20	20,900	Demarcation dispute.
Nigg	11.8.83	16.9.83	2,100	420	67,000	For restoration of concessions withdrawn without consultation.
Tewkesbury	8.8.83	1.9.83	660	—	11,900	Over proposed transfer of redundant office workers to shop floor jobs.
Southampton	5.9.83	cont	1,500	—	30,000	For improved pay offer.
London	8.7.83	18.7.83	300	1,500	12,600	For improved pay offer.
Loughborough	17.8.83	5.9.83	1,000	—	8,600	Over proposed change in piece work procedure.
Swinton	2.9.83	cont	540	80	11,300	Over terms of a pay and productivity scheme.
Padiham	25.8.83	30.9.83	760	—	19,400	For improved pay offer.
<b>Other transport equipment</b>						
Birkenhead	18.8.83	25.8.83	1,300	—	7,200	Over suspension of workers for refusing to handle outside contractors materials.
Sunderland	16.9.83	cont	1,900	40	11,600	For pay parity between manual grades.
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>						
London	31.5.83	9.8.83	270	200	11,700	Over pay differentials (total working days lost 19,700).
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>						
Stoke-on-Trent	11.7.83	15.8.83	3,000	—	48,800	Against introduction of new continental shift system.
Walthamstow	29.7.83	23.9.83	200	—	6,800	For a reduction in working hours without loss of pay.
<b>Construction</b>						
Redcar	3.6.83	19.8.83	210	130	8,800	Dissatisfaction with bonus payments (total working days lost 9,100).
Cowdenbeath	2.8.83	16.8.83	1,380	—	10,500	Dispute about working in bad weather.
<b>Public administration</b>						
London	15.9.83	22.9.83	2,500	—	15,000	Over the handling of an official's dismissal.
<b>Other services</b>						
Maidstone	3.8.83	cont	320	—	12,400	Protest over dismissal of a shop steward for refusing to carry out certain duties during pay dispute.

## Stoppages: industry\*

United Kingdom		Jan to Sep 1983			
SIC 1980	Class	Stoppages beginning in period		Stoppages in progress	
		Workers involved	Working days lost	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01-03	2	100	1,000	
Coal extraction	11	273	74,100	358,000	
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12-14	3	400	2,000	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	11	37,400	779,000	
Metal processing and manufacture	21-22	27	14,500	140,000	
Mineral processing and manufacture	23-24	16	2,800	20,000	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25-26	14	4,300	10,000	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	24	5,200	28,000	
Engineering	32-34, 37	129	53,300	416,000	
Motor vehicles	35	65	83,100	441,000	
Other transport equipment	36	36	19,800	128,000	
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	36	9,600	47,000	
Textiles	43	10	1,300	13,000	
Footwear and clothing	45	12	2,900	10,000	
Timber and wooden furniture	46	6	600	3,000	
Paper, printing and publishing	47	45	5,600	59,000	
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48, 49	22	10,000	86,000	
Construction	50	30	6,400	63,000	
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61-67	25	3,400	16,000	
Transport services and communication	71-75, 79	62	23,800	47,000	
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	76-77	30	7,300	99,000	
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	81-85	7	300	3,000	
Public administration, education and health services	91-95	63	26,300	78,000	
Other services	96-00	11	4,200	17,000	
<b>All industries and services</b>		<b>959</b>	<b>396,700</b>	<b>2,864,000</b>	

\* Comparable monthly 1982 figures by industry groups based on the revised SIC 1980 are not available. The figures for "All industries and services", January-September 1982 were 1,206 stoppages, 1,722,700 workers and 4,535,000 working days lost.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages (thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thou)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1974‡	2,922	2,946	1,622	1,626	14,750	7,498
1975	2,282	2,332	789	809	6,012	5,002
1976	2,016	2,034	666§	668§	3,284	2,308
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
1979	2,080	1,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	22,552
1980	1,330	1,348	830§	834§	11,964	10,896
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	2,292
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101§	2,103§	5,313	1,919
1981 Sep	119	142	83	86	169	121
Oct	135	173	47	94	336	257
Nov	136	164	142	153	506	422
Dec	76	110	47	82	160	89
1982 Jan	156	166	130	131	710	245
Feb	148	197	62	143	851	341
Mar	164	200	76	92	355	191
Apr	133	177	82	120	273	209
May	135	168	285	358	611	130
June	93	123	74	150	444	59
July	102	127	52	122	219	53
Sep	111	136	856	1,024	753	261
Oct	116	141	283	322	428	107
Nov	133	163	45	69	239	153
Dec	73	93	52	55	111	43
1983 Jan	96	108	69	70	327	98
Feb	101	131	56	97	740	109
Mar	147	180	96	96	527	314
Apr	117	152	41	65	385	297
May	114	148	38	46	176	750
June	118	136	23	25	114	83
July	97	135	30	39	175	129
Aug	95	123	30	36	194	145
Sep	74	112	33	47	267	156

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

United Kingdom	SIC 1968	THOUSAND									
		Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services I, XXI XXIII-XXVII
	II	VI-XII	VII, VIII and IX	X	XI	XII-XV	III-V, XVI-XIX	XX	XXII		
1974 ‡	5,628	1,106	2,005	693	2,033	255	1,406	252	705	666	
1975	56	564	1,737	509	1,121	720	720	247	422	286	
1976	78	478	543	62	895	65	266	570	132	196	
1977	97	981	1,895	163	3,095	264	1,660	297	301	1,390	
1978	201	585	1,193	160	4,047	179	1,514	416	360	750	
1979	128	1,910	13,341	303	4,836	110	2,053	834	1,419	4,541	
1980	166	8,884	586	195	490	44	698	281	253	367	
1981	237	113	433	230	956	39	522	86	359	1,293	
1982	374	199	486	116	656	66	395	44	1,675	1,301	
1981 Sep	9	12	14	42	10	4	40	1	13	26	
Oct	10	12	42	95	92	3	13	4	27	38	
Nov	6	15	37	9	343	1	16	1	18	59	
Dec	10	21	23	—	34	—	10	2	26	34	
1982 Jan	21	10	42	22	124	4	42	3	434	7	
Feb	20	12	45	5	207	3	69	1	469	29	
Mar	21	16	42	23	61	3	42	6	73	64	
Apr	24	43	43	3	88	10	52	1	22	54	
May	20	39	22	1	12	8	45	6	12	107	
June	108	19	47	8	19	8	28	6	190	178	
July	18	4	25	1	6	2	20	4	213	150	
Aug	2	4	31	2	6	—	9	4	4	156	
Sep	118	14	114	38	56	1	37	3	100	271	
Oct	11	55	12	8	9	12	12	—	141	168	
Nov	11	14	58	—	61	6	15	—	13	62	
Dec	10	1	4	4	6	4	24	—	3	55	
SIC 1980		(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)	
1983 Jan	10	1	37	17	17	1	24	2	6	212	
Feb	39	4	25	30	34	2	13	10	5	577	
Mar	167	22	22	234	5	5	25	6	30	10	
Apr	10	80	62	122	14	3	16	4	54	20	
May	29	12	24	19	5	1	9	3	20	14	
June	3	18	14	5	23	1	22	5	9	14	
July	11	9	35	3	6	7	70	17	13	5	
Aug	13	19	83	3	10	2	29	16	1	18	
Sept	77	2	114	8	15	1	16	2	7	25	

\* See page S63 for notes on coverage. The figures for 1983 are provisional.

† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.

‡ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

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







# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN		Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980		JAN 1980 = 100													
1980	Annual averages	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.2	109.8	106.9	109.0	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3	
1981	Jan	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	124.9	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	116.8	123.8	120.2	
1982	Feb	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	129.3	136.7	131.7	
1980	Jan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Feb	108.3	100.1	106.4	100.2	**	101.6	100.6	101.9	101.2	99.2	99.4	101.1	102.7	
	Mar	111.4	109.5	100.8	120.7	**	102.0	104.5	104.0	105.2	99.9	99.2	107.0	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	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	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	
	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	
	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	
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	
	Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	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	117.1	
	April	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	
	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	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	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	
	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	
	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	122.6	
1982	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	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	
	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	
	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	
	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	
	Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	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	
	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	
1983	Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	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	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	140.6	
	April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	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	144.0	
	June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.3	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	144.6	
	July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	154.8	140.1	140.3	151.1	145.1	
	[Aug]	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	150.0	157.4	142.5	153.3	137.5	137.2	140.6	150.5	143.9	

Average earnings index (previous series): all employees: by industry—JAN 1976 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN		Agri- culture	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instru- ment engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship- building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur
SIC 1968		JAN 1976 = 100													
1982	Aug	248.3	248.9	237.7	253.8	236.2	223.0	223.9	245.3	233.5	217.4	216.2	229.8	214.2	221.4
	Sep	259.3	247.1	240.1	254.9	236.9	222.4	223.3	249.7	233.8	237.0	211.6	228.3	213.0	220.0
	Oct	246.3	228.5	240.2	256.8	240.6	230.8	227.4	249.5	239.0	230.1	218.8	231.9	216.8	220.3
	Nov	231.3	264.3	246.7	258.1	253.9	224.5	231.3	257.2	240.0	224.8	224.6	236.4	221.2	223.5
	Dec	225.0	266.9	245.7	263.7	257.2	225.7	233.7	255.8	242.2	208.8	239.1	233.9	219.6	225.1
1983	Jan	222.6	267.8	245.1	269.8	244.3	229.5	232.0	254.2	243.1	222.0	229.0	236.1	222.7	222.5
	Feb	234.1	265.2	245.4	270.6	245.4	230.0	231.9	257.8	243.6	224.9	230.1	236.2	224.7	225.7
	Mar	234.0	265.5	247.9	269.5	245.2	232.1	237.6	264.6	248.7	226.2	232.2	241.4	228.4	230.1
	April	250.1	260.7	251.8	271.7	246.9	239.4	238.4	262.3	251.4	227.7	232.0	241.1	230.0	231.3
	May	244.0	252.2	257.0	271.0	252.8	243.4	243.8	265.9	253.3	228.3	238.3	242.3	234.8	232.4
	June	252.7	257.1	259.7	275.6	254.1	242.8	246.6	260.8	254.0	232.8	238.3	243.8	235.9	234.0
	July	269.7	260.2	260.9	287.9	256.5	272.7	247.5	266.3	258.0	220.4	238.3	247.1	237.7	237.5
	[Aug]	260.4	260.4	259.9	276.1	264.1	248.8	244.7	266.8	255.1	211.5	235.5	245.0	235.3	232.1

\* England and Wales only.  
 † Excluding sea transport.  
 ‡ Educational and health services only.  
 § Excluding private domestic and personal services.

# EARNINGS 5.3

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN		Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Con- struction	Distrib- ution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
SIC 1980		JAN 1980 = 100													
1980	Annual averages	107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	107.9	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.4	111.4	107.3
1981	Jan	121.4	115.2	128.3	121.1	125.8	120.3	120.4	120.6	128.9	129.6	140.8	128.0	125.8	120.2
1982	Feb	134.1	126.9	142.8	134.0	137.6	132.6	127.6	132.2	144.3	140.0	147.9	143.8	137.6	131.7
1980	Jan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Feb	102.1	105.5	100.9	100.0	104.1	102.0	99.7	99.2	101.7	100.9	100.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Mar	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	104.2
	April	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	105.0
	May	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	



# 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

## Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
October												
<b>MALE</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
1976	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91
1978	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20
1979	99.79	116.51	107.95	103.58	96.39	90.34	92.34	95.46	98.01	93.92	87.35	80.82
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	115.61	136.07	123.36	118.20	109.34	101.95	107.41	109.63	109.41	103.05	97.90	92.74
1981	126.36	151.26	138.48	132.96	119.51	114.17	118.31	127.04	119.08	114.64	106.60	105.39
1982	138.28	175.01	148.46	139.01	130.01	121.30	128.47	141.81	132.73	123.74	113.78	107.12
<b>Hours worked</b>												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
1976	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1
1977	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4
1979	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.7	41.5	42.7	43.1	43.0
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	45.5	44.2	42.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.1	42.2	42.5
1981	44.8	42.4	43.1	42.3	41.5	41.6	41.6	43.2	39.9	41.8	42.4	43.3
1982	44.9	43.2	43.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.8	43.7	39.7	41.3	42.5	42.3
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
1976	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3
1978	181.6	222.4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164.1
1979	215.5	262.6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218.3	218.4	236.2	220.0	202.7	188.0
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	254.1	307.9	287.6	284.1	263.5	243.3	258.2	262.3	272.8	250.7	232.0	218.2
1981	282.1	356.7	321.3	314.3	288.0	274.4	284.4	294.1	298.4	274.3	251.4	243.4
1982	308.0	405.1	344.5	335.8	314.0	293.0	307.3	324.5	334.3	299.6	267.7	253.2
<b>FEMALE</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
1976	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61
1977	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90
1978	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03
1979	62.86	68.37	64.44	63.27	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69.52	60.12	52.44	49.62
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	74.60	86.29	77.68	73.64	75.29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69.61	61.06	61.02
1981	83.06	94.69	87.62	79.07	82.67	81.21	81.18	85.06	89.97	77.34	65.96	67.16
1982	90.76	120.04	94.36	88.12	90.39	87.73	89.32	94.02	97.67	84.27	71.35	71.39
<b>Hours worked</b>												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
1976	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4
1977	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2
1978	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7
1979	38.1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.0	37.8	38.3	37.7	35.6	37.7	36.9	37.1	37.4
1981	38.1	39.3	39.1	37.1	38.5	38.7	38.1	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.1	37.7
1982	38.4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38.4	38.4	37.6	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
1976	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6
1977	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9
1978	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161.8	139.9	125.4	114.5
1979	165.0	176.7	167.4	166.5	170.3	160.5	166.4	154.4	184.9	161.6	144.1	135.2
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	196.8	224.7	199.7	193.8	199.2	189.1	196.2	201.0	214.1	188.6	164.6	163.2
1981	218.0	240.9	224.1	213.1	214.7	209.8	213.1	223.8	239.3	204.6	177.8	178.1
1982	236.4	290.7	241.9	233.1	235.4	228.5	237.6	246.1	259.8	225.3	189.8	189.9

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

# 5.5 EARNINGS

## Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Full-time Adults\*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†
Men	689	225.6	248.0	287.3	328.5	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3
Women	311	276.2	310.0	353.4	402.4	494.1	559.5	625.3	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.

# EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

## Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication †	All industries covered
October										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
Full-time men (21 years and over)										
53.30	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	£ 66.97
61.61	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	72.89
67.50	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	83.50
80.37	102.32	91.05	114.88	96.89	98.28	99.82	94.06	104.30	103.30	96.94
Full-time males on adult rates*										
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
<b>Hours worked</b>										
Full-time men (21 years and over)										
40.9	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	44.0
41.3	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	44.2
41.3	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	44.2
41.0	45.0	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.2	46.8	44.9	43.4	48.6	44.0
Full-time males on adult rates*										
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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
Full-time men (21 years and over)										
130.3	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	pence 152.2
149.2	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	164.9
163.4	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	188.9
196.0	227.4	210.8	262.3	223.2	227.5	213.3	209.5	240.3	212.6	220.3
Full-time males on adult rates*										
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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
Full-time women (18 years and over)										
33.59	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	£ 40.61
38.08	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	44.31
41.94	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	50.03
50.43	60.06	61.84	67.15	56.08	58.44	—	48.23	70.29	72.38	58.24
Full-time females on adult rates*										
58.62	71.01	74.01	82.15	64.95	68.40	—	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
<b>Hours worked</b>										
Full-time women (18 years and over)										
36.0	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.4
36.1	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	37.4
36.1	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	37.4
36.0	36.8	36.7	38.3	37.4	37.2	—	37.2	37.6	43.3	37.4
Full-time females on adult rates*										
36.4	37									







# 5.8 WAGE RATES AND HOURS see note below

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, 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	UNITED KINGDOM	
SIC 1968	I	II	III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	SIC 1968	
<b>Basic weekly wage rates</b>											<b>JULY 1972 = 100</b>	
Weights											Weights	
1978	210	305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
1979	273	247	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248		
1980	310	276	285	265	314	288	280	300	276	279		
1981	371	334	325	324	369	330	318	355	321	335		
1982	410	372	361	367	400	359	349	395	349	363		
1981 Sep	451	403	388	396	421	379	363	416	373	388	Sep	1981
1981 Oct	411	367	366 **	377	400	365	356	399	353	363	Oct	1982
1981 Nov	411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363	Nov	
1981 Dec	411	397	376 **	377	415	365	356	399	360	363	Dec	
1982 Jan	445	397	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	360	388	Jan	1982
1982 Feb	451	399	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	363	388	Feb	
1982 Mar	451	399	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	363	388	Mar	
1982 April	451	399	384 **	379	418	369	363	415	368	388	April	1982
1982 May	451	399	384 **	390	418	382	363	415	375	388	May	
1982 June	451	399	387 **	406	418	383	363	415	375	388	June	
1982 July	451	399	387 **	406	419	383	374	415	375	388	July	1982
1982 Aug	451	399	388 **	406	419	383	374	415	375	388	Aug	
1982 Sep	451	399	388 **	406	420	384	374	419	377	388	Sep	
1982 Oct	451	399	389 **	406	420	385	374	419	377	388	Oct	1982
1982 Nov	451	425	401 **	406	436	385	374	419	384	388	Nov	
1982 Dec	451	425	401 **	406	436	385	374	419	384	388	Dec	
1983 Jan	478	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	434	386	408	Jan	1983
1983 Feb	483	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	434	386	408	Feb	
1983 Mar	483	425	406 **	407	437	388	374	437	390	408	Mar	
1983 April	483	427	407 **	407	437	388	381	437	394	408	April	1983
1983 May	483	427	407 **	417	437	402	381	437	394	408	May	
1983 June	483	427	409 **	417	438	403	381	437	394	408	June	
1983 July	483	427	409 **	417	439	403	386	437	394	408	July	1983
1983 Aug	483	427	409 **	417	439	403	386	437	394	408	Aug	
1983 Sep	506	427	409 **	417	439	403	386	438	394	408	Sep	
<b>Normal weekly hours</b>											<b>Hours</b>	
1978	40.2	36.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
1979	40.2	36.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0		
1980	40.2	36.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.5		
1981	40.2	36.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.1		
1982	40.2	36.0	40.0	39.8	39.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.6	39.1		
1983 Sep	40.2	36.0	39.6	38.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	39.1	Sep	1983
<b>Basic wage rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours</b>											<b>JULY 1972 = 100</b>	
1978	286	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	243	248	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
1979	326	276	286	265	314	288	280	300	276	279		
1980	390	334	327	324	369	330	318	355	321	340		
1981	431	372	362	367	402	359	349	395	350	372		
1982	473	403	389	398	430	379	363	416	379	398		
1981 Sep	432	367	367 **	377	400	365	356	399	355	372	Sep	1981
1981 Oct	432	367	367 **	377	400	365	356	399	355	372	Oct	
1981 Nov	432	397	377 **	378	424	365	356	399	362	372	Nov	
1981 Dec	432	397	377 **	378	424	365	356	399	362	372	Dec	1982
1982 Jan	467	397	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	365	397	Jan	
1982 Feb	474	399	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	368	397	Feb	
1982 Mar	474	399	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	368	398	Mar	
1982 April	474	399	385 **	381	427	369	363	415	375	398	April	1982
1982 May	474	399	385 **	393	427	382	363	415	382	398	May	
1982 June	474	399	388 **	408	427	383	363	415	382	398	June	
1982 July	474	399	388 **	408	428	383	374	415	382	398	July	1982
1982 Aug	474	399	389 **	408	428	383	374	415	382	398	Aug	
1982 Sep	474	399	389 **	408	429	384	374	419	384	398	Sep	
1982 Oct	474	399	390 **	408	429	385	374	419	384	398	Oct	1982
1982 Nov	474	425	402 **	408	445	385	374	419	391	398	Nov	
1982 Dec	474	425	402 **	408	445	385	374	419	392	398	Dec	
1983 Jan	502	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	434	394	418	Jan	1983
1983 Feb	508	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	434	394	418	Feb	
1983 Mar	508	425	411 **	420	447	388	374	437	398	418	Mar	
1983 April	508	427	412 **	420	447	388	381	437	402	419	April	1983
1983 May	508	427	412 **	439	447	402	381	437	402	419	May	
1983 June	508	427	415 **	439	448	403	381	437	402	419	June	
1983 July	508	427	415 **	439	449	403	386	437	402	419	July	1983
1983 Aug	508	427	415 **	439	449	403	386	437	402	419	Aug	
1983 Sep	532	427	415 **	439	449	403	386	438	402	419	Sep	

\* 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 =  $\frac{\text{Existing Index} - 74.445}{0.802}$ . The basic wage rates index adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours would be altered pro rata.

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

# WAGE RATES AND HOURS 5.8

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

Paper, printing and publishing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries	All industries and services	UNITED KINGDOM	
XVIII	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	III-XIX		SIC 1968	
<b>Basic weekly wage rates</b>									<b>JULY 1972 = 100</b>	
Weights									Weights	
403	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
232	290	261	232	272	252	253	258.8	259.3		
270	321	301	266	320	281	319	297.5	298.1		
310	374	384	318	380	329	386	348.5	351.8		
351	417	458	351	423	361	419	381.7	387.7		
383	450	495	378	462	382	455	404.1	414.3	Sep	1981
363	431	463	358	432	361	420 *	384.1	391.6	Oct	1982
363	431	463	358	432	361	425 *	386.2	393.0	Nov	
363	431	466	358	432	371	425 *	394.0	398.8	Dec	
365	431	480	368	432	371	445	397.2	403.6	Jan	1982
371	431	480	368	433	371	452	397.8	404.5	Feb	
371	431	497	371	433	371	452	397.9	405.3	Mar	
386	433	497	379	463	382	452	400.1	410.6	April	1982
386	433	497	379	472	382	452	402.0	412.3	May	
386	462	497	379	472	382	456	403.4	416.1	June	
386	462	497	382	472	385	456	403.9	416.9	July	1982
390	463	497	382	472	385	456	404.4	417.2	Aug	
390	463	498	383	472	385	456	405.3	417.8	Sep	
390	463	498	383	473	385	460	405.4	418.2	Oct	1982
390	463	498	383	473	392	460	415.8	424.8	Nov	
390	463	503	383	473	392	460	415.8	425.0	Dec	
391	463	512	391	473	392	470	418.8	428.6	Jan	1983
396	463	512	391	473	392	476	419.1	429.2	Feb	
396	463	526	393	475	392	476	419.4	430.1	Mar	
407	465	526	397	499	401	476	420.7	434.1	April	1983
407	465	526	397	503	401	476	422.2	435.2	May	
407	488	526	400	504	401	480	422.8	438.3	June	
408	488	526	400	504	403	480	423.7	438.9	July	1983
408	489	526	401	504	403	480	423.8	439.1	Aug	
408	489	526	401	504	403	480	423.8	439.6	Sep	
39.6	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9			



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

EARNINGS

5.9

	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)	
<b>Annual averages</b>																			<b>Indices 1975 = 100</b>
1973	67.8	65.8	76.2	69	76	69.1	71.5	84	64	65	64.5	71.1	74	71	61.8	78.4	81.8	85	85
1974	79.4	83.8	88.2	83	86	83.9	85.3	92	80	78	78.9	89.7	88	83	77.8	87.1	93.1	92	92
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1976	116.5	114.4	109.0	111	114	112.7	114.1	107	129	117	120.9	112.3	109	117	130.3	117.9	101.6	108	108
1977	128.5	127.6	118.4	121	126	124.3	128.5	114	156	135	154.6	121.9	117	129	169.8	125.8	103.3	118	118
1978	147.1	136.6	125.1	130	135	137.1	145.2	120	193	155	179.6	129.1	123	139	214.2	136.6	106.9	128	128
1979	169.9	147.1	132.4	140	147	152.6	164.1	127	232	179	213.7	138.5	128	143	264.8	147.2	109.2	139	139
1980	200.3	163.2	142.8	153	162	169.8	188.8	135	295	217	261.7	148.8	134	157	313.8	160.2	114.8	151	151
1981	226.7	179.8	151.7	168	181	185.9	216.2	142	376	252	323.6	157.2	138	173	375.1	177.0	120.6	165	165
1982	251.9	209.6	161.0	179	203	204.2	249.2	149	501	289	379.1	164.8	148	190	430.8	191.0	128.2	176	176
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1982 Q1	243.9	197.0	159.3	175	196	196.3	233.6	145	436	271	358.0	161.1	146	178	410.6	185.5	128.3	173	173
Q2	248.6	203.7	161.6	177	200	203.3	244.3	149	501	286	371.0	163.5	146	188	420.0	192.7	127.5	175	175
Q3	255.1	217.7	160.5	178	205	205.7	252.0	150	523	293	386.1	168.8	148	198	440.2	192.3	127.9	177	177
Q4	260.0	219.8	162.4	186	208	213.0	252.3	150	545	305	401.3	166.7	149	198	452.5 R	193.3	128.9	178	178
1983 Q1	264.0	..	165.0	181	212	212.9	262.6	151	..	308	415.8	169.0	148	199	462.4 R	194.7	137.4	181	181
Q2	269.1	..	..	183	..	..	270.9	154	..	..	..	170.6	148	..	..	202.9	..	182	182
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1983 Feb	264.2	221.1	165.4	..	211	211.5	..	..	..	..	420.2	168.6	148	..	..	194.7 R	..	181	181
Mar	265.5	..	168.7	181	213	216.7	..	..	..	308	420.5	170.6	148	..	..	193.7	..	181	181
Apr	269.7	..	166.9	..	..	218.0	270.9	154	..	..	..	170.6	148	..	..	199.4	..	182	182
May	268.4	..	169.5	..	..	219.2	..	..	..	..	..	166.5	148	..	..	204.6	..	182	182
Jun	271.2	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174.7	148	..	..	204.7	..	182	182
Jul	275.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	183
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			<b>Per cent</b>
1973	13	13	13	17	9	19	15	11	16	20	24	23	12	11	19	8	..	8	8
1974	17	27	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18	26	11	14	8	8
1975	26	19	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	29	15	7	9	9
1976	17	15	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	30	18	2	8	8
1977	10	11	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	30	7	2	9	9
1978	14	7	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	26	9	3	8	8
1979	15	8	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	24	8	2	9	9
1980	18	11	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	5	10	19	9	5	9	9
1981	13	10	6	10	12	9	15	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9	9
1982	11	17	6	11	12	10	15	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7	7
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1982 Q1	13	13	8	9	13	10	16	5	24	14	20	6	7	7	17	8	6	7	7
Q2	13	14	7	5	12	11	18	6	37	14	17	6	7	11	14	9	7	7	7
Q3	10	20	6	7	12	10	17	4	36	14	15	5	5	11	14	8	6	6	6
Q4	9	18	4	4	9	10	12	4	37	16	16	4	6	11	16	7	6	5	5
1983 Q1	8	..	4	3	8	9	12	4	..	14	16	5	1	12	13	5	7	5	5
Q2	8	..	..	3	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	4	4
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1983 Feb	8	12	4	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	16	5	1	..	..	5	..	5	5
Mar	8	..	3	3	8	8	..	..	..	14	16	6	1	..	..	4	..	5	5
Apr	9	..	2	..	..	7	11	3	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	4	..	4	4
May	8	..	6	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	4	4
Jun	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	7	..	4	4
Jul	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).  
2 Seasonally adjusted.3 Males only.  
4 Hourly wage rates.  
5 Monthly earnings.  
6 Including mining.7 Including mining and transport.  
8 Hourly earnings.  
9 All industries.  
10 Production workers.



# RETAIL PRICES

## Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for September 13

# 6.1

	All items			All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months		12 months	1 month	6 months
1982 Jan	310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2
Aug	323.1	0.0	4.0	8.0	325.9	0.4	4.6
Sep	322.9	-0.1	3.0	7.3	325.9	0.0	3.8
Oct	324.5	0.5	1.5	6.8	327.6	0.5	2.3
Nov	326.1	0.5	1.3	6.3	329.2	0.5	2.2
Dec	325.5	-0.2	0.8	5.4	328.4	-0.2	1.5
1983 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
Aug	338.0	0.4	3.3	4.6	340.2	0.4	3.2
Sep	339.5	0.4	3.5	5.1	341.0	0.2	3.2

The rise in the index for September was caused largely by increased food prices, particularly potatoes, some fresh vegetables and eggs, although prices for fresh fruit were generally lower. Increased prices were also recorded for the purchase and maintenance of motor vehicles.

**Food:** The price index for potatoes increased by about 20 per cent. Significant price rises were also recorded for eggs and cheese. Prices for pears and cooking apples fell slightly over the month but those for tomatoes and dessert apples fell more sharply. Overall the food index rose by about 1 1/4 per cent and the seasonal food index rose by about 6 1/2 per cent.

**Housing:** The group index rose by rather less than a half of one per cent. This was the result of higher interest paid on mortgages and increased house insurance.

**Durable household goods:** Most items in this group rose slightly in price although those

for radios, TVs etc. fell. The group index was nearly a half of one per cent higher over the month.

**Transport and vehicles:** The index for this group rose by rather less than a half of one per cent and was caused mainly by higher maintenance costs and purchase prices of motor vehicles.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Most items in this group rose slightly in price. The most significant being those for soaps and detergents. Overall the group index rose by rather less than a half of one per cent.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** The increased prices of school meals at the start of the academic year and those meals eaten in restaurants were mainly responsible for the increase of rather less than one per cent in the group index.

## RETAIL PRICES INDEX

### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 13

# 6.2

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)			Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12			1	12
<b>All items</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>				
<b>All items excluding food</b>	<b>346.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>				
<b>Seasonal food</b>	<b>298.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>				
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	<b>315.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>				
<b>I Food</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>				
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	322.2		4				
Bread	302.7		2				
Flour	262.3		-2				
Other cereals	380.5		6				
Biscuits	308.2		6				
Meat and bacon	256.2		1				
Beef	317.4		2				
Lamb	234.0		-5				
Pork	222.7		0				
Bacon	230.8		-1				
Ham (cooked)	230.4		3				
Other meat and meat products	238.2		3				
Fish	259.2		7				
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	321.7		1				
Butter	414.7		-2				
Margarine	229.1		5				
Lard and other cooking fats	213.5		3				
Milk, cheese and eggs	315.5		4				
Cheese	357.4		0				
Eggs	164.7		8				
Milk, fresh	378.4		8				
Milk, canned, dried etc	410.5		5				
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	349.0		11				
Tea	373.4		19				
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	380.7		11				
Soft drinks	329.6		6				
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	421.6		3				
Sugar	428.4		5				
Jam, marmalade and syrup	315.9		4				
Sweets and chocolates	415.0		3				
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	376.2		25				
Potatoes	492.3		45				
Other vegetables	306.8		13				
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	294.4		12				
Other food	324.3		2				
Food for animals	273.1		2				
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>371.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>				
Beer	428.6		7				
Spirits, wines etc	296.9		6				
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>443.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>				
Cigarettes	444.0		5.5				
Tobacco	437.0		6.5				
<b>IV Housing</b>	<b>376.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>				
Rent	360.0		5				
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	319.9		3				
Rates and water charges	462.9		7				
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	381.1		4				
<b>V Fuel and light</b>	<b>466.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>				
Coal and smokeless fuels	458.1		6				
Coal	464.1		6				
Smokeless fuels	443.8		6				
Gas	374.3		9				
Electricity	492.1		0				
Oil and other fuel and light	631.3		13				
<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>				
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	261.2		3				
Radio, television and other household appliances	210.6		1				
Pottery, glassware and hardware	351.8		7				
<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>215.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>				
Men's outer clothing	236.1		1				
Men's underclothing	304.4		-1				
Women's outer clothing	162.4		1				
Women's underclothing	265.7		-3				
Children's clothing	242.0		5				
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	238.2		4				
Footwear	222.2		0				
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>373.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>				
Motoring and cycling	361.9		8				
Purchase of motor vehicles	320.2		11				
Maintenance of motor vehicles	394.1		7				
Petrol and oil	442.1		7				
Motor licences	338.5		6				
Motor insurance	321.6		6				
Fares	450.8		-1				
Rail transport	459.7		-3				
Road transport	448.3		0				
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>348.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>				
Books, newspapers and periodicals	479.7		9				
Books	493.4		23				
Newspapers and periodicals	474.8		5				
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	344.9		5				
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	365.1		5				
Soap and detergents	316.9		7				
Soda and polishes	443.4		5				
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	292.9		4				
<b>X Services</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>				
Postage and telephones	361.4		-1				
Postage	456.9		2				
Telephones, telemessages, etc	336.6		-1				
Entertainment	279.6		2				
Entertainment (other than TV)	414.6		7				
Other services	416.9		7				
Domestic help	444.2		6				
Hairdressing	425.9		6				
Boot and shoe repairing	410.9		5				
Laundering	385.8		6				
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>368.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>				

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



## 6.3 RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on September 13, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

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

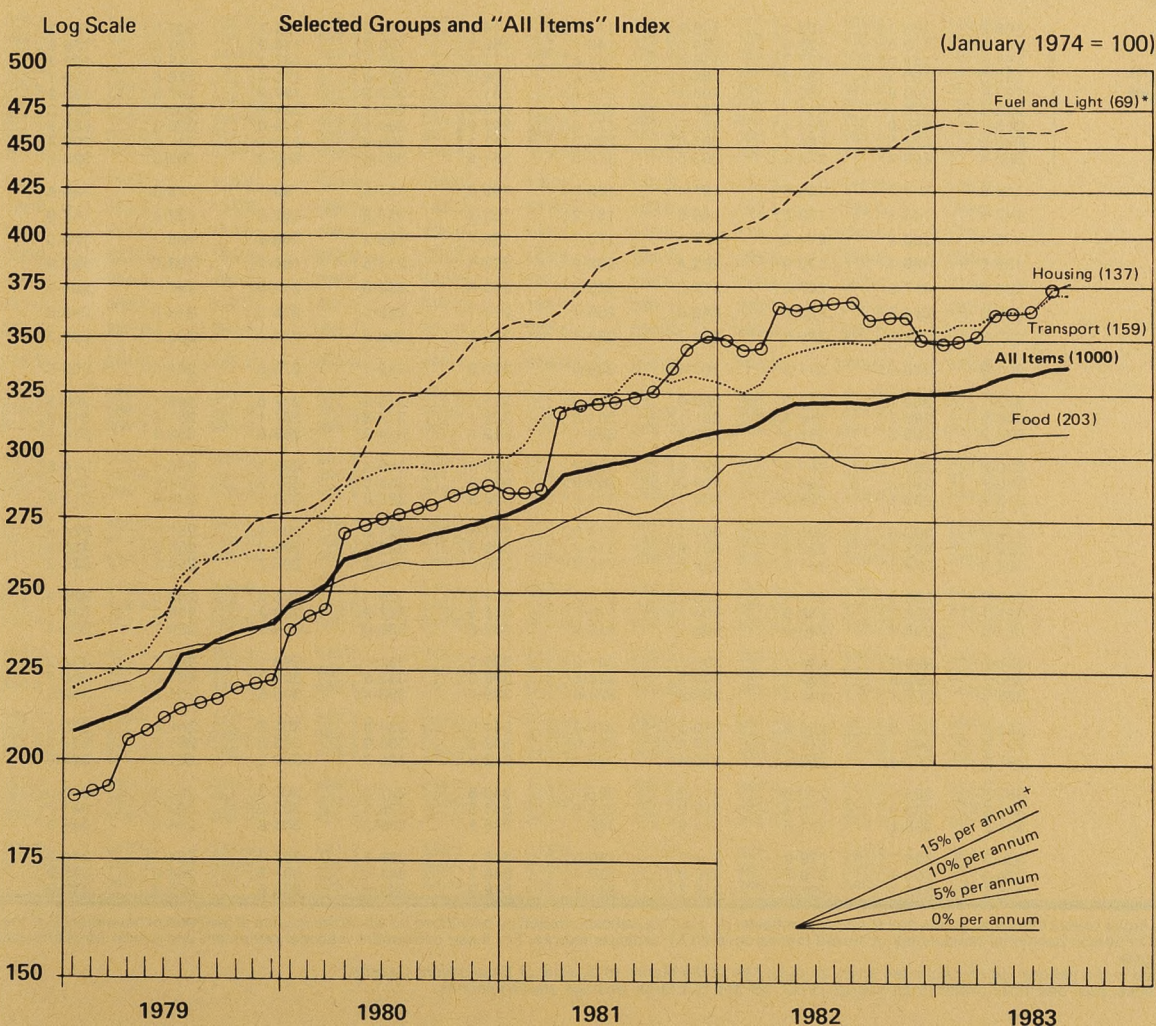
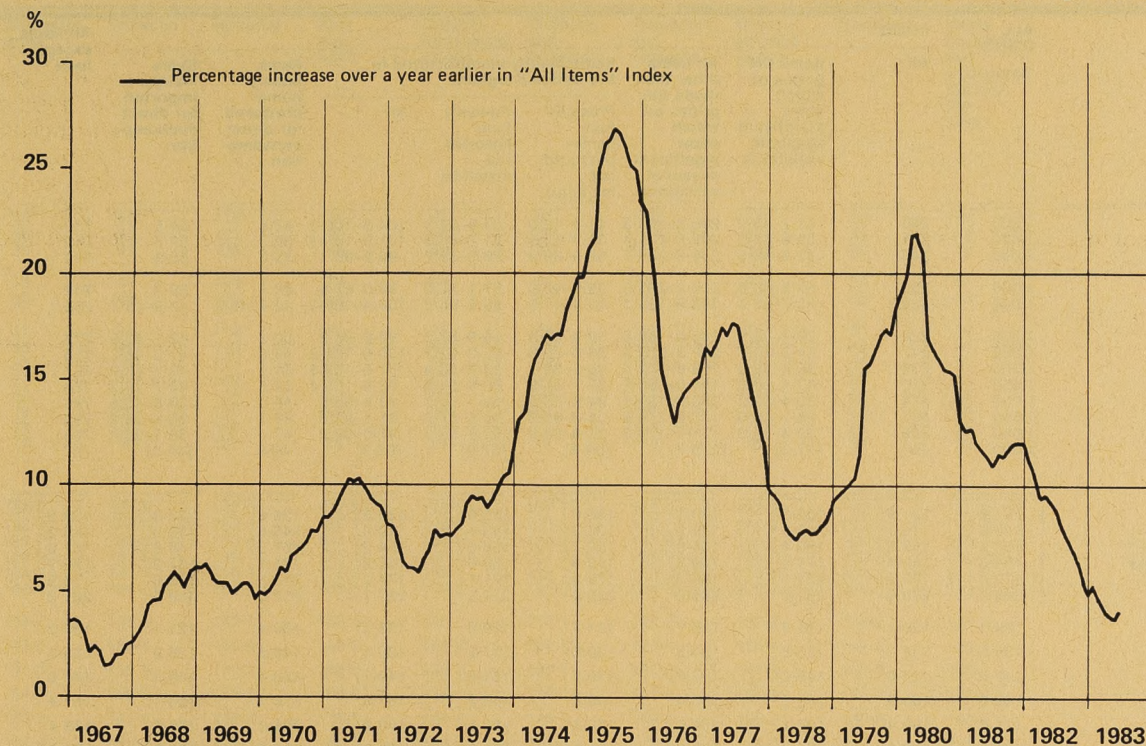
### Average prices on September 13, 1983

Average prices on September 13, 1983				Pence per lb*			
Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: home-killed</b>		p	p	<b>Bread</b>		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	656	164.2	148-180	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	596	37.5	31-42
Sirloin (without bone)	582	289.2	222-370	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	349	43.6	40-47
Silverside (without bone) †	661	212.7	192-238	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	419	28.3	26-30
Best beef mince	632	118.1	98-153	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	497	29.6	29-31
Fore ribs (with bone)	518	146.9	120-180	<b>Flour</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	622	143.6	120-174	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	596	42.5	35-52
Rump steak †	659	293.3	246-325	<b>Butter</b>			
Stewing steak	621	144.8	126-168	Home-produced, per 500g	560	98.8	90-110
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				New Zealand, per 500g	487	96.0	90-102
Loin (with bone)	589	163.4	132-198	Danish, per 500g	541	105.6	98-114
Breast †	509	44.0	28-66	<b>Margarine</b>			
Best end of neck	461	109.5	62-165	Standard quality, per 250g	114	17.4	16-20
Shoulder (with bone)	539	92.1	72-134	Lower priced, per 250g	103	16.4	15-18
Leg (with bone)	574	146.8	128-177	<b>Lard, per 500g</b>	641	30.6	26-36
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				<b>Cheese</b>			
Loin (with bone)	317	129.2	104-148	Cheddar type	635	114.8	96-130
Breast †	318	33.4	24-46	<b>Eggs</b>			
Best end of neck	291	93.3	56-134	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	413	84.6	76-92
Shoulder (with bone)	347	77.8	70-86	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	403	69.4	64-78
Leg (with bone)	348	132.9	120-146	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	104	60.3	49-74
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Leg (foot off)	577	102.4	86-136	Ordinary, per pint	—	21.0	—
Belly †	628	73.9	62-86	<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	662	121.6	110-146	Higher priced, per 125g	248	37.7	36-41
Fillet (without bone)	438	156.7	116-230	Medium priced, per 125g	1,124	36.8	34-38
<b>Bacon</b>				Lower priced, per 125g	598	31.2	30-35
Collar †	303	102.0	82-124	<b>Coffee</b>			
Gammon †	345	157.0	130-189	Pure, instant, per 100g	609	111.8	106-120
Middle cut †, smoked	320	122.6	100-146	<b>Sugar</b>			
Back, smoked	288	143.8	126-168	Granulated, per kg	695	47.4	46-49
Back, unsmoked	386	141.9	120-165	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Streaky, smoked	209	95.7	86-118	Potatoes, old loose			
<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b>	513	199.6	156-238	White	282	12.7	11-15
<b>Sausages</b>				Red	163	13.3	10-15
Pork	663	74.0	62-88	Potatoes, new loose			
Beef	495	66.6	54-82	Tomatoes	466	31.9	25-42
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	423	47.5	39-54	Cabbage, greens	350	21.7	14-30
<b>Corned beef, 12 oz can</b>	545	84.8	72-98	Cabbage, hearted	300	20.4	14-29
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Cauliflower	325	31.8	19-45
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	440	59.9	54-66	Brussels sprouts	102	34.5	28-42
Fresh or chilled				Carrots	457	18.9	14-26
(4lb), oven ready	498	75.2	68-82	Onions	538	16.2	13-21
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	572	26.5	22-31
Cod fillets	337	129.9	110-150	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Haddock fillets	342	128.8	106-150	Apples, cooking	548	25.0	20-29
Haddock, smoked whole	304	128.3	106-148	Apples, dessert	577	30.8	25-40
Plaice fillets	313	146.5	126-177	Pears, dessert	566	27.9	22-35
Herrings	280	67.9	52-82	Oranges	418	29.8	21-39
Kippers, with bone	365	90.6	78-106	Bananas	590	37.9	34-42
<b>Canned (red) salmon, half-size can</b>	571	108.2	92-122				

\* Per lb unless otherwise stated.

† Or Scottish equivalent.

## RETAIL PRICES C3 Index of retail prices





# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All									
		Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption			
Weights 1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.1	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.6
1983	1,000	203	[27.3]	[175.7]	[36.3]	[57.0]	[93.3]	46.8	[35.6]	797	[972.7]

Jan 16, 1962 = 100

Year	Month	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
1969	Jan 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	Jan 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	Jan 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973	Jan 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974	Jan 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4

Jan 15, 1974 = 100

Year	Month	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
1974	Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976	Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977	Jan 18	172.4	183.2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978	Jan 17	189.5	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2	190.2
1979	Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980	Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981	Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
	Sep 15	301.0	279.6	241.3	287.0	298.9	320.9	312.1	276.0	244.3	306.9	303.3
	Oct 13	303.7	282.7	250.3	289.0	300.9	321.5	313.2	277.8	248.1	309.5	305.7
	Nov 17	306.9	285.5	256.8	291.1	301.6	322.1	313.8	281.1	251.6	312.9	308.9
	Dec 15	308.8	288.5	266.8	292.8	303.1	322.0	314.3	285.6	252.4	314.4	310.4
1982	Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
	Feb 16	310.7	297.2	285.7	299.2	309.0	324.9	318.5	297.6	256.6	314.4	311.6
	Mar 16	313.4	299.8	296.5	300.1	311.6	325.8	320.0	298.1	256.8	317.2	314.1
	Apr 20	319.7	302.6	308.9	301.1	313.0	327.5	321.6	298.5	257.1	324.5	320.2
	May 18	322.0	305.6	322.8	301.9	314.2	329.5	323.3	299.0	256.6	326.6	322.0
	June 15	322.9	304.1	311.5	302.3	314.8	330.6	324.2	298.7	256.8	328.2	323.4
	July 13	323.0	299.5	281.0	303.0	315.2	331.9	325.1	298.6	258.0	329.4	324.6
	Aug 17	323.1	295.5	249.5	304.7	316.7	335.5	327.9	298.9	259.2	330.7	325.9
	Sep 14	322.9	295.9	244.3	306.1	318.9	337.6	330.0	299.1	260.7	330.3	325.9
	Oct 12	324.5	296.5	244.1	306.7	321.2	338.0	331.1	299.1	260.7	332.2	327.6
	Nov 16	326.1	298.8	243.1	309.3	324.5	338.6	332.9	305.3	261.0	333.7	329.2
	Dec 14	325.5	300.1	248.2	309.9	324.6	339.4	333.4	306.5	261.2	332.5	328.4
1983	Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
	Feb 15	327.3	302.1	258.2	310.4	325.6	342.9	335.9	303.8	261.2	334.2	329.8
	Mar 15	327.9	302.4	260.6	310.4	326.6	342.9	336.3	302.2	261.8	335.0	330.4
	Apr 12	332.5	304.6	270.8	311.0	327.7	343.8	337.3	302.3	262.3	340.3	334.8
	May 17	333.9	305.6	270.8	312.2	328.6	345.3	338.5	303.2	263.7	341.7	336.2
	June 14	334.7	308.8	281.5	314.0	329.1	346.6	339.5	306.8	264.9	341.9	336.7
	July 12	336.5	308.7	279.9	314.0	330.0	346.1	339.6	307.2	264.7	344.3	338.7
	Aug 16	338.0	309.4	279.7	315.0	330.7	348.7	341.4	307.6	264.6	345.9	340.2
	Sep 13	339.5	313.0	298.2	315.7	331.4	348.9	341.8	308.6	265.8	346.9	341.0

Jan 15, 1974 = 100

Year	Month	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
1969	Jan 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	Jan 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	Jan 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973	Jan 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974	Jan 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
1975	Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976	Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977	Jan 18	172.4	183.2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978	Jan 17	189.5	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2	190.2
1979	Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980	Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981	Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
	Sep 15	301.0	279.6	241.3	287.0	298.9	320.9	312.1	276.0	244.3	306.9	303.3
	Oct 13	303.7	282.7	250.3	289.0	300.9	321.5	313.2	277.8	248.1	309.5	305.7
	Nov 17	306.9	285.5	256.8	291.1	301.6	322.1	313.8	281.1	251.6	312.9	308.9
	Dec 15	308.8	288.5	266.8	292.8	303.1	322.0	314.3	285.6	252.4	314.4	310.4
1982	Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
	Feb 16	310.7	297.2	285.7	299.2	309.0	324.9	318.5	297.6	256.6	314.4	311.6
	Mar 16	313.4	299.8	296.5	300.1	311.6	325.8	320.0	298.1	256.8	317.2	314.1
	Apr 20	319.7	302.6	308.9	301.1	313.0	327.5	321.6	298.5	257.1	324.5	320.2
	May 18	322.0	305.6	322.8	301.9	314.2	329.5	323.3	299.0	256.6	326.6	322.0
	June 15	322.9	304.1	311.5	302.3	314.8	330.6	324.2	298.7	256.8	328.2	323.4
	July 13	323.0	299.5	281.0	303.0	315.2	331.9	325.1	298.6	258.0	329.4	324.6
	Aug 17	323.1	295.5	249.5	304.7	316.7	335.5	327.9	298.9	259.2	330.7	325.9
	Sep 14	322.9	295.9	244.3	306.1	3						



## 6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	
												JAN 16, 1962 = 100
												218.1
												JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	233.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	271.8	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0		327.5	331.5	334.4		323.2	328.7	332.0	

## 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.3	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
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247.8	252.8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	352.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0
1982	314.3	299.3	341.4	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7

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



# RETAIL PRICES

## Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)	
<b>Annual averages</b>																				
1973	69.4	75.5	84.2	78.7	81.4	79.2	78.7	88.2	69.5	70.7	71.8	71.9	82.7	81	73.9	83	85.4	82.5	79.2	
1974	80.5	86.9	92.2	88.7	90.3	91.3	89.5	94.4	88.2	82.7	85.5	89.4	90.7	90	85.5	91	93.7	91.6	89.8	
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	116.5	113.5	107.3	109.2	107.5	109.0	109.6	104.5	113.3	118.0	116.8	109.3	108.8	109	117.7	110	101.7	105.8	108.7	
1977	135.0	127.5	113.2	116.9	116.1	121.1	119.9	108.4	127.1	134.1	138.3	118.1	115.8	119	146.5	123	103.0	112.6	118.3	
1978	146.2	137.6	117.3	122.1	126.5	133.2	130.8	111.3	143.0	144.3	155.1	122.6	120.5	129	175.4	135	104.1	121.2	127.7	
1979	165.8	150.1	121.6	127.6	138.1	146.1	144.8	115.9	170.2	163.5	178.0	127.0	125.6	135	203.0	145	107.9	134.9	140.2	
1980	195.6	165.4	129.3	136.1	152.1	164.1	164.5	122.3	212.5	193.2	215.7	137.2	133.8	150	234.5	165	112.2	153.1	158.2	
1981	218.9	181.4	138.1	146.5	171.0	183.3	186.5	129.5	264.6	232.7	257.8	143.9	142.8	170	268.8	185	119.5	169.0	174.8	
1982	237.7	201.6	145.7	159.2	189.5	201.9	208.5 R	136.4	320.0	272.5	300.5	147.8	151.2	189	307.4	201	126.2	179.3	188.4	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
1982 Q2	238.5	197.8	145.4	157.4	188.1	199.2	207.4	135.8	318.2	272.2	292.9	147.4	150.9	187	303.8	199	125.3	178.3	187.7	
Q3	239.6	204.7	146.5	161.3	192.1	204.3	210.2	137.4	323.1	278.0	305.0	148.1	152.4	192	312.7	201	127.9	181.6	190.4	
Q4	241.4	210.6	147.2	164.4	195.3	209.4	214.2	138.3	341.4	282.4	319.4	149.4	153.4	196	319.9	206	128.9	182.0	192.5	
1983 Q1	242.6	215.3	149.0	167.2	196.4	211.0	219.8	138.9	359.9	289.5	330.2	149.0	153.5	200	331.8	213	128.9	181.9	194.1	
Q2	247.6	219.9 R	149.3	169.4	199.2	214.2	225.9 R	139.8	384.6	297.4	339.8	150.7	154.5	204	340.1	216	129.7	184.2	197.3	
Q3	250.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1983 Apr	246.7	..	149.3	168.5	198.1	212.5	224.5 R	139.2	380.1	..	337.2	150.0	154.3	203	338.5	215	129.5	183.3	196.2 R	
May	247.7	219.9 R	148.9	169.3	198.6	214.8	226.0 R	139.8	386.8	297.4	340.1	151.6	154.5	204	339.9	216	129.6	184.3	197.5	
Jun	248.3	..	149.6	170.4	200.8	215.3	227.3 R	140.3	387.0	..	342.0	150.5	154.7	205	341.9	217	130.1	184.9	198.2	
Jul	249.6	..	150.4	172.1 R	201.7	215.3	229.3 R	140.8	383.5 R	..	345.5 R	149.8 R	155.5	206	347.7	219	129.9	185.7	199.0	
Aug	250.7	..	151.2	173.7	202.7	216.2	230.5	141.2	382.7	305.8	346.8	149.4	156.0	206	..	220	130.3	186.3	199.5	
Sep	251.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																				
<b>Annual averages</b>																				
1973	9.2	9.5	7.6	7.0	7.6	9.3	7.3	6.9	15.5	11.4	10.8	11.7	8.0	7.5	11.4	6.7	8.7	6.2	7.8	
1974	16.1	15.1	9.5	12.7	10.8	15.3	13.7	7.0	26.9	17.0	19.1	24.5	9.6	9.4	15.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	13.5	
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3	
1976	16.5	13.5	7.3	9.2	7.5	9.0	9.6	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.7	5.8	8.7	
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.0	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	18.4	8.1	6.4	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9	
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	9.0	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0	
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8	
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9	
1981	11.9	9.7	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	5.9	24.5	20.4	19.5	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5	
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	5.9	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
1982 Q2	9.4	10.8	5.9	9.2	11.5	9.5	13.8	5.4	22.2	21.0	15.5	2.4	6.5	11.3	15.1	8.7	5.9	6.8	8.4	
Q3	8.0	12.3	5.2	9.1	10.6	9.6	10.9	5.3	21.7	17.0	16.7	2.6	5.8	10.9	14.6	7.5	5.6	5.8	7.4	
Q4	6.2	10.9	4.7	8.9	9.7	9.9	9.5	4.7	19.7	12.3	16.9	2.3	4.6	11.5	13.7	8.9	5.7	4.5	6.5	
1983 Q1	4.9	11.4	3.9	8.7	7.6	8.4	9.3	3.7	21.0	12.5	16.1	2.1	3.3	9.7	13.2	8.8	4.9	3.6	5.6	
Q2	3.8	11.2	2.7	7.6	5.9	7.5	8.9 R	2.9	20.9	9.3	16.0	2.2	2.4	9.0	11.9	8.7	3.5	3.3	5.4	
Q3	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1983 Apr	4.0	..	3.0	8.0	6.6	7.7	9.1	3.3	21.5	..	16.4	2.0	2.7	9.1	12.9	8.4	4.5	3.9	5.7	
May	3.7	11.2	2.5	7.6	5.4	7.7	8.9 R	3.0	22.1	9.3	16.1	2.7	2.5	9.2	11.7	8.7	3.3	3.5	5.4	
Jun	3.7	..	2.5	7.3	5.6	7.1	8.8 R	2.4	19.1	..	15.5	2.0	2.5	8.8	11.3	8.9	2.8	2.6	5.0	
Jul	4.2	..	2.8	7.5	5.5	6.2	9.4	2.5	18.7	..	15.3	2.2	2.4	7.9	11.0	9.0	2.2	2.4	5.0	
Aug	4.6	..	3.2	7.9	5.5	6.0	9.7	3.0	20.0	10.0	13.6	1.2	2.6	7.6	..	9.3	1.8	2.6	4.9	
Sep	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.



## 7.1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

### All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household				Average weekly expenditure per person					
	At current prices		At constant prices		At current prices		At constant prices			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier		
	£	£	Index (1975=100)	£	£	£	Index (1975=100)	£		
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1975	54.58	18.3	100	—	19.41	19.2	100	—		
1976	61.70	13.0	96.9	-3.1	22.45	15.7	99.2	-0.8		
1977	71.84	16.4	97.3	0.4	26.00	15.8	99.1	-0.1		
1978	80.26	11.7	100.4	3.2	29.54	13.6	104.0	5.0		
1979	94.17	17.3	104.3	3.8	34.85	18.0	108.6	4.4		
1980	110.60	17.4	104.9	0.6	40.81	17.1	108.8	0.2		
1981	125.41	13.4	105.5	0.6	45.96	12.6	108.7	0.0		
1982	133.92	6.8	103.4	-2.0	49.69	8.1	107.9	-0.7		
<b>Quarterly averages</b>										
1980 Q4	118.05	12.5	114.8	104.4	-1.1	43.34	11.7	41.9	107.1	-1.9
1981 Q1	119.39	15.9	123.3	108.8	2.3	43.35	13.3	44.8	111.2	0.0
Q2	125.13	16.3	125.6	106.4	2.6	45.40	15.1	45.8	109.1	1.8
Q3	125.70	10.4	124.6	103.3	-2.0	46.55	10.9	46.3	107.9	-1.6
Q4	131.53	11.4	128.4	103.5	-0.8	48.61	12.2	47.1	106.9	-0.2
1982 Q1	125.04	4.7	128.9	101.9	-6.4	46.06	6.2	47.5	105.5	-5.1
Q2	135.43	8.2	135.6	105.3	-1.0	48.78	7.4	49.2	107.4	-1.5
Q3	137.56	9.4	136.4	104.6	1.3	50.95	9.5	50.6	109.1	1.2
Q4	138.11	5.0	135.2	101.8	-1.7	53.28	9.6	51.8	109.7	2.6

Source: Family Expenditure Survey \*

\* For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see *Employment Gazette* for Dec 82 (pp. 521-526).

## 7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

### Composition of expenditure

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Commodity or service										
		Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous**
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Annual averages</b>												
1975	54.58	7.16	2.99	13.52	2.81	1.95	4.75	4.03	4.14	7.54	5.39	0.31
1976	61.70	9.21	3.53	15.36	3.11	2.29	4.99	4.06	4.49	8.14	6.19	0.32
1977	71.84	10.31	4.38	17.74	3.51	2.60	5.78	4.99	5.33	9.71	6.93	0.56
1978	80.26	11.87	4.76	19.31	3.92	2.72	6.78	5.66	5.99	10.90	7.66	0.69
1979	94.17	13.72	5.25	21.83	4.56	2.85	7.79	7.05	7.28	13.13	9.74	0.97
1980	110.60	16.56	6.15	25.15	5.34	3.32	8.99	7.70	8.75	16.15	11.96	0.53
1981	125.41	19.76	7.46	27.20	6.06	3.74	9.23	9.40	9.45	18.70	13.84	0.58
1982	133.92	22.29	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
<b>Quarterly averages</b>												
1980 Q4	118.05	17.03	6.38	26.16	6.23	3.26	11.06	9.09	11.57	16.09	10.59	0.60
1981 Q1	119.39	18.29	8.02	26.39	5.38	3.32	8.05	8.53	8.66	17.86	14.33	0.55
Q2	125.13	20.02	8.13	27.06	5.79	3.66	8.89	8.60	8.69	19.51	14.20	0.61
Q3	125.70	20.27	6.49	26.77	6.10	3.87	9.02	8.78	8.79	20.81	14.33	0.47
Q4	131.53	20.46	7.19	28.60	6.96	4.11	11.01	11.72	11.74	16.54	12.49	0.70
1982 Q1	125.04	20.45	8.92	27.41	5.29	3.78	7.98	9.00	8.78	18.72	14.26	0.45
Q2	135.43	22.30	9.41	29.03	6.08	3.67	9.51	8.08	9.33	20.30	17.31	0.41
Q3	137.56	23.83	7.39	28.12	6.27	3.96	9.21	9.94	10.08	21.19	17.04	0.53
Q4	138.11	22.63	7.66	28.24	6.90	3.99	12.11	11.56	12.05	19.29	12.95	0.74
<b>Standard error† per cent</b>												
1982 Q4	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	7.9	2.6	3.6	4.1	11.7
<b>Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier</b>												
1980	17.4	20.7	17.1	15.2	17.1	16.5	15.4	9.2	20.2	23.0	22.8	-45.4
1981	13.4	19.3	21.3	8.2	13.4	12.7	2.7	22.0	8.0	15.8	15.7	9.4
1982	6.8	12.8	11.8	3.6	1.3	3.0	5.0	2.7	6.5	5.8	11.1	-18.6
1982 Q3	9.4	17.6	13.9	5.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	13.2	14.7	1.8	18.9	-12.8
Q4	5.0	10.6	6.6	-1.3	-0.9	-2.9	10.0	-1.5	2.5	16.5	3.6	5.2
<b>Percentage of total expenditure</b>												
1980	100	15.0	5.6	22.7	4.8	3.0	8.1	7.0	7.9	14.6	10.8	0.5
1981	100	15.8	5.9	21.7	4.8	3.0	7.4	7.5	7.5	14.9	11.0	0.5
1982	100	16.6	6.2	21.1	4.6	2.9	7.2	7.2	7.5	14.8	11.5	0.4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

\* A discontinuity in housing expenditure occurred in 1976 when the calculation of imputed rents (see page S63) was revised (see page 96 of the 1981 FES Report).

\*\* 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 1981 FES Report).

† For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, Mar 83, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1981 FES Report.

## DEFINITIONS

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

### BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Total in civil employment plus HM forces.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

### INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

Orders II-XXI: Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS

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

### Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive, ie excluding construction.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

R revised

e estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or

1980 edition

EC European Community

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



# Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK	M (Q)	Oct 83:	1-1	Payments	Q	Oct 83:	450
Quarterly series		Feb 83:	49	GB latest quarter		June 83:	254
Labour force estimates, 1981				Industry			
Employees in employment				<b>Earnings and hours</b>			
Industry: GB	Q	Oct 83:	1-4	Average earnings			
All industries: by MLH	M	Oct 83:	1-2	Whole economy (new series) index	M	Oct 83:	5-1
Time series, by order group	M	Oct 83:	1-3	Main industrial sectors	M	Oct 83:	5-3
Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Oct 83:	1-3	Industry	M	May 83:	210
<b>Occupation</b>				Underlying trend			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 82:	1-10	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Oct 83:	444
Local authorities manpower	Q	Sep 83:	1-7	Latest key results	A	Oct 83:	444
Occupations in engineering	Q	Oct 82:	421	Time series	M	Oct 83:	5-6
<b>Region: GB</b>				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Sector: numbers and indices, self employed, 1981: by region	Q	Oct 83:	1-5	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
by industry		Feb 83:	55	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Oct 83:	5-4
Census of Employment		June 83:	257	Detailed results	A	Feb 83:	66
Key results, Sep 1981 on SIC 1968				Manufacturing			
GB regions by industry MLH, Sep 1981 on SIC 1968		Dec 82:	504	Indices of hours	M (A)	Oct 83:	5-6
UK by industry MLH		Feb 83:	61	International comparisons of wages per head	M	Oct 83:	5-9
Census supplement		Mar 81:	141	Aerospace	A	Aug 83:	368
GB and regions by industry		May 83:	Supplement 1	Agriculture	A	Apr 83:	204
Sep 1981 on SIC 1980		Oct 83:	1-9	Coal mining	A	Feb 83:	78
<b>International comparisons</b>	M (Q)			Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Oct 83:	5-5
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	June 83:	1-14	Basic wage rates (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index)	M	Oct 83:	5-8
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	July 83:	1-15	Normal weekly hours	A	April 83:	147
Registered disabled in the public sector		Apr 83:	149	Holiday entitlements	A	April 83:	147
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons		July 83:	315	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Aug 83:	1-6	Latest figures: industry	M	Oct 83:	1-11
Trade union membership	A	Jan 83:	26	Region: summary	Q	Aug 83:	1-13
Work permits issued		Mar 82:	108	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Oct 83:	1-12
<b>Unemployment and vacancies</b>				<b>Output per head</b>			
Unemployment				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Oct 83:	1-8
Summary: UK	M	Oct 83:	2-1	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
GB	M	Oct 83:	2-2	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Oct 83:	5-7
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Oct 83:	2-5	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Oct 83:	5-7
Broad category: UK	M	Oct 83:	2-1	<b>Labour costs</b>			
Broad category: GB	M	Oct 83:	2-2	Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Sep 83:	2-6	Per unit of output	M	Oct 83:	5-7
Region: summary	Q	Sep 83:	2-6	<b>Retail prices</b>			
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Oct 83:	2-7	General index (RPI)			
estimated rates	Q	Sep 83:	2-15	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Oct 83:	6-2
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Oct 83:	2-8	percentage changes	M	Oct 83:	6-2
<b>Region and area</b>				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Oct 83:	6-1
Time series summary: by region	M	Oct 83:	2-3	Main components: time series and weights	M	Oct 83:	6-4
assisted areas, counties, local areas	M	Oct 83:	2-4	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Oct 83:	6-5
Occupation	D	Nov 82:	2-12	Annual summary	A	Mar 83:	107
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 83:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	Mar 83:	115
<b>Industry</b>				<b>Pensioner household indices</b>			
Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2-10	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Oct 83:	6-6
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2-9	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Oct 83:	6-7
<b>Occupation:</b>				Revision of weights	A	May 83:	195
Broad category: time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2-11	<b>Food prices</b>	M	Oct 83:	6-3
<b>Flows:</b>				London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
GB, time series	M	Oct 83:	2-19	International comparisons	M	Oct 83:	6-8
Regions		Aug 83:	354	<b>Household spending</b>			
Age		Aug 83:	354	All expenditure: per household	Q	Oct 83:	7-1
Students: by region	M	Oct 83:	2-13	: per person	Q	Oct 83:	7-1
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	Composition of expenditure			
Disabled workers: GB	M	Oct 83:	448	: quarterly summary	Q	Oct 83:	7-2
International comparisons	M	Oct 83:	2-18	: in detail	A	Aug 83:	7-3
<b>Temporarily stopped: UK</b>				Household characteristics	A	Aug 83:	7-3
Latest figures: by region	M	Oct 83:	2-14	<b>Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Summary: latest figures	M	Oct 83:	4-1
Region				: time series	M	Oct 83:	4-2
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 83:	3-1	Latest year and annual series	A	July 83:	297
: unadjusted	M	Oct 83:	3-2	<b>Industry</b>			
Industry: UK	Q	Sep 83:	3-3	Monthly			
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Oct 83:	3-4	Broad sector: time series	M	Oct 83:	4-1
Region summary	Q	Aug 83:	3-6	Annual			
Flows: GB, time series	M	Oct 83:	2-19	Detailed	A	July 83:	297
Skill shortage indicators		Jan 81:	34	Prominent stoppages	A	July 83:	299
<b>Redundancies</b>				Main causes of stoppage			
Confirmed				Cumulative	M	Oct 83:	4-1
GB latest month	M	Oct 83:	450	Latest year for main industries	A	July 83:	298
Regions		June 83:	249	Size of stoppages	A	July 83:	302
Industries		June 83:	252	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 83:	304
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Oct 83:	450	International comparisons	A	Mar 83:	105

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

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

## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Long-term unemployment—labour market aspects

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The results of a study of long-term unemployment, conducted for the Department between 1980 and 1982 by the Policy Studies Institute will be published in November. This article gives an overview of what the study was about and presents some of the main findings.

In 1980 the Department of Employment commissioned the Policy Studies Institute to conduct a longitudinal (two-stage) survey of men and women in registered long-term unemployment. Separate samples for men and women were drawn in February 1980 from 200 benefit offices throughout Britain, and in June of that year interviews were held with 2,630 men and 1,400 women, all of whom had been registered as unemployed (at the time of sampling) for one year or more. A follow-up interview took place in September 1981, and on this occasion 2,038 men and 1,087 women from the sample participated<sup>1</sup>.

One year is the usual definition of long-term unemployment in Britain, as it is then that entitlement to benefits based on insurance contributions normally comes to an end. This was a survey of the complete "stock" of long-term unemployed<sup>2</sup>, so that there were many people interviewed who had been unemployed for much longer than one year. Fourteen per cent of the men and eight per cent of the women had been unemployed for over five years and the median period of unemployment for men (at the time of sampling) was about 2.4 years, and for women about two years.

Women were over-represented in the survey, in order to provide sufficient numbers of interviews for separate analysis. The nature of the two samples is very different, since relatively large proportions of unemployed women do not register. They tend to fall outside the benefit system as a result of inadequate insurance contributions, or because they are available only for part-time work or because they have working husbands (which debars them from claims on supplementary benefits). Registration therefore "filters" the sample of women, and in particular is likely to exclude many unemployed married women. It is, however, questionable whether periods of unemployment could be reliably ascertained for people who have not been registered.

### Aims and approaches

The aims of the study were, broadly speaking, analytical rather than descriptive; to contribute to the explanation of labour market processes involved in long-term unemployment. Much was already known about characteristics of the long-term unemployed, but relatively little about how they arrived in long-term unemployment, what factors tended to keep them there, or how their own behaviour as job-seekers was affected. A feature of the initial interview was the amount of detailed information

gathered about previous employment—not only about the last job before unemployment and how it ended, but also about the longest job ever held, about other jobs during the three years before unemployment, and about the general frequency of job changes and spells of unemployment throughout working life. Because of the follow-up interview held in 1981, it was also possible to analyse movements off the register, and the circumstances within long-term unemployment which aided them or obstructed them.

With this information, a range of explanations (not necessarily mutually exclusive) could be explored, including the personal disadvantages of workers, changes in industrial and occupational structure, "dual labour market" theories, disincentive effects of wage and benefit relativities, the operation of employment services, and the labour market choices, and associated attitudes or motives, of the long-term unemployed themselves. In this article, there is only space to report very briefly on the evidence brought to bear by the survey. Moreover, some of the topics have had to be omitted completely—not because they are less important, but because they are less easy to present in a condensed form. These include the evidence for "structural" effects in long-term unemployment, the role of employment services, and the nature of attitudes and motives in long-term unemployment. However, a full report is shortly to be published<sup>3</sup>.

### Personal characteristics

The distribution of ages among the long-term unemployed is regularly reported in the statistical series of *Employment Gazette*, and the male and female samples conformed reasonably closely to the national picture. At that time (1980) 58 per cent of the men in long-term unemployment were more than 45 years old, whereas only ten per cent were aged 25 or less. A different pattern of ages applied to women, with large proportions in both the oldest and youngest groups, and relatively few in the middle years (where married women with young families are chiefly to be found). This difference is a result of the selectivity of registration for women, as already noted. When however those recently entering long-term unemployment were considered, younger people were found to be a much larger proportion than in the total stock, while older people, though still numerous, were less predominant. The proportion of younger people in long-term unemployment therefore depended critically upon the rate



of outflow by comparison with older groups. Conversely, the large proportion of older people in long-term unemployment was to a larger degree the result of low rates of "leaving" than of high rates of "recruitment" into that state.

The marital status of women in (registered) long-term unemployment was of course, very different from the national picture. About half were single, and 30 per cent divorced, separated or widowed. The men's marital status also differed somewhat from the national distribution, with fewer being married (61 per cent of the sample) and more being divorced, separated or widowed (12 per cent) than would be expected from national statistics weighted by age.

As a result of their ages and marital status, the long-term unemployed tended to have fewer dependents than might be assumed. Only seven per cent of women had dependent children—and usually only one child. The corresponding proportion for men was 33 per cent. Although large families were quite numerous, as often as not the offspring had grown up; so family size must be distinguished from number of dependants.

#### Education and health

The findings concerning the educational attainments of the long-term unemployed cannot be summarised without glossing over much of the complexity of this topic. Comparisons of educational attainment are meaningless unless age and occupation are taken into account. When compared in this way with information from the General Household Survey, the long-term unemployed, of both sexes, appeared to have systematically lower attainments than corresponding groups in the economically active population. However, the lowest proportions with educational or technical qualifications, relative to corresponding groups in the population, were the younger long-term unemployed and those from lower *non-manual* occupations. Older people from manual occupations—who constituted the bulk of the long-term unemployed—fell short by only a moderate proportion of the levels of educational and technical qualification in their corresponding groups. The significance of educational deficits for younger people is consistent with the findings of earlier research<sup>4</sup>. At the same time, educational deficit does not appear to be a strong general explanation of long-term unemployment.

Physical disability and ill-health is another personal attribute which could act as a disadvantage in the labour-market, and hence partly explain long-term unemployment. The survey confirmed earlier evidence<sup>5</sup> of above-average proportions of registered disabled people in long-term unemployment: the figures of 17 per cent for men, and nine per cent for women, are probably at least twice as high as in the economically active population, even after allowing for age and occupational background.

However, in absolute terms this accounts for only a minor proportion of long-term unemployment, and it is desirable to examine ill-health in wider terms—a far from straightforward task. As well as the need to take account of age and occupational background, there are complications introduced by the sampling design<sup>6</sup> and by the possibility of deterioration of health after unemployment began. There is also the underlying issue of the reliability

#### Notes

- (1) The gross response rate to the survey was 63 per cent. Those initially sampled were offered the opportunity of withdrawing by letter or telephone, and 14 per cent did so. Of names released to the survey fieldwork agency, 73 per cent (in 1980) yielded interviews. Of these, 78 per cent were re-interviewed in 1981. The fieldwork was conducted by Public Attitude Surveys Research Limited.
- (2) An alternative approach would be to sample the "flow", that is, those just entering long-term unemployment. See: "Measuring unemployment and vacancy flow", *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp 627-635.
- (3) M White, *Long-term unemployment and the labour market*, PSI, 1983.
- (4) Manpower Services Commission, *Young people and work*, 1977.
- (5) W W Daniel, *A national survey of the unemployed*, PEP, 1974.
- (6) By sampling from the register of unemployment, those who have been unemployed, but have moved to the register of sickness, are excluded.
- (7) The comparison is based upon a table, using 1971 Census data, in: J H Goldthorpe and K Hope, *The social grading of occupations*, Clarendon Press, 1974. This reference also describes the general method for the measurement and rating of occupations in terms of their desirability. It should be noted that this method was originally developed for men's occupations only, and its application to women's occupations is somewhat tentative.
- (8) R Davies and others, "Incomes in and out of work", *Employment Gazette*, June 1982, pp 237-243.
- (9) For some preliminary findings, see: W W Daniel, *The unemployed flow*, PSI, 1981.

of information about health supplied by respondents. We made use of questions previously developed by the General Household Survey, and validated them by correlations with reported spells of registered sickness and other relatively "objective" indicators.

The conclusion—perhaps surprising—of our analysis was that (once due allowance had been made for age and other factors) women in long-term unemployment had levels of reported ill-health no higher than in the economically active population; while among men, there could perhaps be a difference in the level of ill-health, but it is uncertain and, at most, a small one.

#### Worker 'quality'

The findings concerning educational attainments, and disability and ill-health, lend only limited support to the notion that long-term unemployment is a reflection of personal disadvantages which, so to speak, impair the market value of individuals both in work and in seeking work. Although there clearly are sections of the long-term unemployed who have such disadvantages, as a whole they do not seem to be sufficiently distinguished from the working population, in terms either of education or health, to be regarded as a specially "low quality" group.

An alternative approach is to look directly at the previous jobs of the long-term unemployed and to see whether these were particularly lowly, as the notions of "personal disadvantage" or worker "quality" would predict. At first sight this prediction did seem to be confirmed. Previous occupations were placed in 36 ranks, by means of the Hope-Goldthorpe scale of occupational desirability, and it was then found that whereas 26 per cent of all working men fell into the lowest seven ranks, no less than 50 per cent of long-term unemployed men did so<sup>7</sup>. In more familiar, if less precise terms, about half of the long-term unemployed men had moved into unemployment from semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations.

However, because of the other occupational information collected by the survey, it was possible to compare these most recent jobs of the long-term unemployed with their *longest* jobs, where these were distinct. The fact that the longest jobs very frequently were distinct from the most recent (for 60 per cent of men and 48 per cent of women—excluding those not working in the three years before registered unemployment started) already suggests that there had been a degree of downward mobility before long-term unemployment. Further comparison (by means of the Hope-Goldthorpe scale once more) showed that indeed almost 40 per cent of those whose *longest* job was different from their most recent job had been "occupationally down-graded" between those two jobs. In the case of men, two-thirds of these had been in skilled manual occupations before moving down the occupational scale to semi-skilled or unskilled work.

It is highly questionable, therefore, whether the most recent employment of the long-term unemployed can be considered as a reliable indicator of their "quality" as workers. Whereas for those in employment, occupation can generally be regarded as stable, and hence is commonly used as the basis for social classification, such an assumption is less justified for the long-term unemployed, who have frequently experienced shifts of occupation before unemployment began. For them, it is more appropriate to consider the work history as a whole. If this is done, the former occupational attainments of the long-term unemployed as a whole no longer appear so exceptionally low. The main conclusion which holds good is that the long-term unemployed have come mainly from manual occupations, or in the case of women, from a mixture of manual and lower non-manual occupations.

#### Working background

The "occupational downgrading" which characterised a section of the people interviewed was one of three main processes of occupational change identified by the survey. Whereas downgrading was quite evenly spread across age-groups, the other two processes each tended to be concentrated in a distinctive age group and there were other associated differences.

The second process of occupational change was one of recurrent unemployment combined with numerous short-lived jobs, including some which fell within the period of three years prior to long-term unemployment. Defining such a group is to a degree arbitrary, since the criteria can

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be set in various ways. Setting the criteria at four or more prior spells of unemployment and of short (less than three months) jobs resulted in about 20 per cent of the men in long-term unemployment falling into this category. If the criteria were relaxed somewhat for women, to allow for the shorter average time they spend in the labour market, the proportion in their case was roughly similar. Recurrent unemployment, defined in this way, applied chiefly to those aged 35 or under: roughly half these younger people in long-term unemployment had been characterised by this relatively unstable pattern of work. Conversely, the pattern applied to very few of those aged over 55.

While recurrent unemployment was clearly one of the

**Table 1 How last job before unemployment was lost**

	Men	Women
Base*	2,338	1,124
	Per cent	Per cent
Decided to leave (because of ill health)	38 (16)	51 (17)
Redundancy—enforced	27	21
Redundancy—voluntary	6	3
Dismissed (because of ill health)	18 (5)	17 (4)
Retired	6	2
Other (includes temporary work)	4	6
Pension (whether redundant or retired)	(10)	(4)

\* Those employed within three years of unemployment, excluding self-employed.

**Table 2 Movements off the register in 1980 and 1981**

	At 1980 interview	At 1981 interview	During 1980-81
<b>Women</b>			
Base	1,400	1,087	1,087
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
On register of unemployment —of which: had been in work but lost job	83.3 1.1	66.6 6.3	17.3
In work	9.1	11.0	
Left register, not in work	4.6	11.4	13.6
Registered sick	2.5	3.5	6.5
Training/special scheme	0.5	0.5	2.6
State pension	0	7.1	7.1
<b>All leaving register</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>
<b>Men</b>			
Base	2,630	2,038	2,038
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
On register of unemployment —of which: had been in work but lost job	89.7 1.1	85.5 6.7	13.2
In work	6.1	6.5	
Left register, not in work	1.0	1.5	2.5
Registered sick	1.6	5.3	7.2
Training/special scheme	0.5	0.8	3.2
State pension	0	0.4	0.4
<b>All leaving register</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>

Note (1) The figures in the right-hand column show total movements off the register during 1980-81 including those which have been followed by a return to registered unemployment. The columns do not add up to 100 per cent because some respondents had more than one change of status in 1980-81.

(2) The term "register of unemployment" is used in this table (and elsewhere in this article) with reference to people who were claiming benefit, and not in the conventional sense of registration with the Employment Service.

\* The proportions reaching state pension age are not representative of the long term unemployed generally. The sample design was intended to exclude from the study people reaching state pension age. Delays in the fieldwork for stage 2 resulted in some pensioners becoming included in that stage.

important processes preceding long-term unemployment, it does not necessarily imply a pattern of casual employment. This latter group, defined by a work history with very many (say, ten or more) short jobs, constituted six per cent of men and less than one per cent of women in the survey, and can be regarded only as a small part of the overall picture. At the other extreme were those characterised by the third main process of change—entry into long-term unemployment direct from a long-lasting employment, which was usually though not always the individual's longest job. These people from stable employment were, not surprisingly, concentrated among the over-45s in the survey, and they incorporated the sizeable group who had left their employment with an occupational pension (ten per cent of men and four per cent of women). Their mode of leaving their last occupation distinguished them in other ways from the "recurrent unemployed". The latter, predominantly younger group of people most often left their work voluntarily because of various dissatisfactions which they had experienced, or (in a smaller proportion of cases) were dismissed. But those who had come from stable jobs were more likely to have been made redundant, or, if they had left voluntarily, had often done so for reasons of ill-health. Those coming from stable employment (defined, again somewhat arbitrarily, as a job of more than five years' duration) constituted 33 per cent of the men in the survey, and 23 per cent of the women.

#### Job termination

The ways in which people left their last jobs before long-term unemployment are worth summarising in overall terms. This is shown in table 1. It can be seen that "voluntary" severance was the most common form of termination of employment, especially among women but just over a third of these cases involved a problem of ill-health. Again, in examining the next largest category, it is important to distinguish voluntary from enforced redundancy. The voluntary category, which was usually associated with an early retirement pension or lump-sum severance payment, was rather small. It was far more common for redundancy to be compulsory, and 55 per cent of men made redundant and 43 per cent of women made redundant, had received no redundancy payment (in the majority of cases because they had not been in the last job for a sufficient period).

Despite the large proportions of long-term unemployed with a background of recurrent unemployment or of occupational downgrading, in some other respects their previous background appeared normal rather than usual. Most of the long-term unemployed had spent most of the three years before long-term unemployment in work rather than out of it. (The main exceptions were those who had had prolonged illnesses, women returning to the labour market after many years as housewives, and some young people who had not had a job since leaving school.) Moreover, nearly all the recent jobs had full-time rather than part-time hours.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of this previous "normality" was that well over two-thirds of the long-term unemployed, both men and women, had come from jobs in large or medium-sized firms in the private sector, or from nationalised industries or the public service and

**Table 3 Position of the sample after 19 months (September 1981)**

	Base*	Per cent			
		Unemployed	In Work	Registered sick	Other
Women	1,087	67	11	4	18
Men	2,038	85	7	5	3

\* All interviewed in 1981.

only a modest minority were from small firms. This suggests that the notion of labour market segmentation, in which differences between the small-firm and large-firm and public sectors are often assumed to be important, contributes little to explaining long-term unemployment. It could be, however, that some of the features attributed to the small-firm sector (notably a low level of investment in human capital) actually applied to jobs, even within the large-firm sector, from which the long-term unemployed came. Even among those from the large firms, about two-thirds reported that they had received no skills training, job rotation or opportunity for moving to a higher job. It is difficult to evaluate these findings conclusively, because of a lack of comparative information about training and personnel development in industry.

#### Returning to work

One of the chief aims of the study was to follow movements out of long-term unemployment and into work. Table 2 sets out the basic findings of the study in this respect. At the time of the first interview, in mid-1980, some four months after drawing the sample, six per cent of men and nine per cent of women had got into work. Up to the time of the second interview, in September 1981, 13 per cent of men and 17 per cent of women had been in employment. But many of these jobs during 1980-81 had been short-lived. Table 3 shows the position at the same time of the 1981 interview. At that time, seven per cent of men and 11 per cent of women were currently in work.

These results have to be interpreted against the background of the labour market in 1980-81, a period in which vacancies at employment offices and Jobcentres fell to less than half their initial level, and during which the level of long-term unemployment more than doubled. The importance of the findings is in showing the instability of many jobs following prolonged unemployment. The cumulative outflow from the register of unemployment would yield a partially misleading picture unless combined with information about return flows to unemployment.

To some extent, this instability in new jobs might be interpreted as a continuation of the process of "recurrent unemployment" already described. It was true that the under-35s had much better success in getting jobs than did older people; 53 per cent of the men's jobs and 62 per cent of the women's were theirs, although they constituted only 26 per cent and 44 per cent of their respective samples. But both the jobs themselves, and the mode in which they tended to be lost, were somewhat different from experience prior to long-term unemployment, and

these aspects must be taken into account in interpreting the difficulties.

#### New jobs

The new jobs were chiefly in the service sector (55 per cent of men's and 69 per cent of women's), and by comparison with jobs before unemployment were somewhat more concentrated in small firms and in small establishments—though by no means exclusively so. The predominance of service jobs involved a great deal of inter-industry movement by the people concerned, since in their previous occupations they had tended to come from manufacturing as much as services. Also, whereas most of the long-term unemployed came from a background of full-time work, many of the women and of the older men were now moving into part-time jobs. Those older workers who got jobs tended to take them at substantially lower levels of skill than their previous work, but younger people in this respect were on average maintaining or even slightly improving on previous attainments. But about one in five of the jobs were temporary, and large proportions, especially among the younger men, lost them because of redundancy.

Apart from age, the effect of which has already been noted, one of the main influences on getting work was sex. As the results presented in tables 2 and 3 show, the chances of women returning to work were substantially greater than for men. It has to be borne in mind that the male sample contained more older workers, but on the other hand more women left the labour market (especially younger women) for reasons of marriage, pregnancy or family responsibilities. Possibly the main reasons why women fared better were their greater propensity to take part-time jobs (45 per cent of their jobs paid less than 30 hours, against 13 per cent of men's jobs) and their greater concentration in lower non-manual occupations. Among men also those with a lower non-manual occupational background significantly more often found jobs. If only full-time jobs are considered, men actually fared slightly better than women.

Another important influence on job-getting was length of time in unemployment, as shown in table 4. For

**Table 4 Length of unemployment, age and job-getting in 1980-81**

		Per cent of category in work during 1980-81				
		Length of unemployment in years*				
	All†	1-2	2-3	3-5	more than 5	
Women	18	27	18	9	3	
Men	13	22	13	8	5	
		Age*				
	All†	17-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 or more
Women	18	26	19	23	12	7
Men	13	31	26	14	8	6

\* At June 1980.

† Interviewed in 1981.



comparison, the declining chances of job-getting with increasing age are also shown in this table. Both effects are of course well known and predictable in general terms, but the study shows how powerful is the influence which they exert. Many more people in the 1980 sample were affected by being in the oldest age-group (where chances of employment fell sharply) than had been unemployed for five or more years (when chances of employment again were most affected).

Many other possible differences between those who did and those who did not get jobs have been analysed, but there is not sufficient space in this article to assess the findings, which often have to be interpreted with caution. For example, those without any educational or technical qualification, were less successful in getting jobs than those who had any qualification, but there is the general question as to whether qualifications and job-getting in their turn both reflect some more basic underlying factors. The only simple conclusion that can be offered is that none of the influences on job-getting which have been analysed appeared as significant as age and time in unemployment.

### Job search

A specific aim of the study was to investigate how individuals were affected by the experience of long-term unemployment, especially in terms of their labour market behaviour. One of the most obvious ways in which this can be examined is by considering the extent to which people continue to look for jobs, or alternatively cease to do so, and the characteristics of those who fell into the different groups.

The survey identified a group who considered themselves as being out of the market for jobs. These stated that they were not currently looking for a job, nor had they been doing so at all during the past year. The group grew from about a quarter of the sample in 1980, to about a third in 1981. However, the movement was not entirely one-way: as well as those, looking for jobs in 1979-80, who had dropped out in 1980-81, there were some, not looking in 1979-80, who had resumed job-seeking by 1981. There were thus rather fewer, approximately 20 per cent, who declared themselves out of the job market in both years.

### Withdrawal

By far the greatest influence on giving up the search for employment was age. This is illustrated in table 5, which shows that (in 1980) some 85 per cent of men who had (in effect) left the labour market were over 45—with a particularly sharp increase over the age of 55. The same tendency occurred for women; although by 1981, there were more younger women dropping out of job seeking, largely because of marriage or pregnancy. Other significant influences were ill-health (especially important in the 46-55 male age group) and length of time in unemployment; but neither of these were nearly as important as age.

As was earlier noted, the older workers included large proportions of those who had come straight into unemployment from a long-lasting, stable job. Older workers

with this kind of background were specially likely, even relative to their age group, to have left the job market, and many of them had apparently done so at an early stage of their unemployment. Thus the workers with the most substantial employment history proved to be most likely to give up the search for work once in unemployment.

Although this may appear paradoxical, the study found that it can be explained in straightforward terms. In the first place, the change from a stable occupation to a difficult and competitive labour market is likely to be perplexing, especially in later working life. Secondly, the older, stable group of workers included large proportions of skilled manual workers and most of the small number from higher administrative occupations. These would see particularly slim chances of regaining work at the skill levels to which they were accustomed. Third, there were those with occupational pensions in this group, who frequently were not drawing supplementary benefits and continued to register only to preserve their national insurance contribution record; these could reasonably regard themselves as having a semi-retired status. And fourth, there was the very widespread perception among older people in the sample that "there simply aren't any jobs for people of my age". In other words, their lack of

Table 5 Age and ceasing to seek work in 1979-80

	Base*	Ages				
		17-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 and over
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Women</b>						
All	1,400	32	12	10	25	20
Ceasing to seek work	336	11	11	8	32	38
<b>Men</b>						
All	2,630	10	16	16	24	34
Ceasing to seek work	660	2	6	7	23	62

\* Total survey, 1980.

Table 6 Numbers of job applications in 1979-80 and 1980-81

	Women		Men	
	1979-80	1980-81†	1979-80	1980-81†
	Per cent			
Base*	873	490	1,785	1,125
Job applications				
None	33	32	25	25
1-5	34	35	31	32
6-10	13	14	17	16
11-20	8	7	12	11
More than 20	10	7	13	12
Don't know	3	5	3	3

\* Those continuously out of work and seeking work during the relevant period.  
† The question asked "How many jobs would you say you had applied or gone for since June . . ." of the previous year. Since the 1981 interview took place in September (not June), the question there refers to a longer period.

effort in seeking work was not because of any disinterest or disinclination to work, but because of the possibility of employment was not regarded as realistic.

Although many had given up looking for work, it was none the less the case that the remainder, very much the majority, still regarded themselves as job-seekers. In both 1980 and 1981, those who regarded themselves in this light were asked how frequently they had applied for jobs; the findings are summarised in table 6. There was a very wide range of activity, on this criterion, with substantial proportions who had made no job applications in the previous year, but also large proportions who had made numerous applications. Age and time in unemployment continued to exert a strong influence here, and those who had not made any job applications explained this most often in terms of age discrimination, problems of ill-health, or unavailability of jobs. However, even this group apparently continued to make visits to employment offices and Jobcentres and to search other sources of information about vacancies.

It is notable how little difference there was in the level of job applications in 1979-80 and 1980-81, despite the extra year of exposure to unemployment and the general reduction in vacancies which took place during this period. Although it must be to some extent a matter of interpretation, the persistence in seeking work seems more striking than any decline in that respect. To put this in perspective, whereas a little more than half the active job-seekers had obtained at least one job interview during 1979-80, the proportion dropped in 1980-81 to 35 per cent in the case of women and 28 per cent for men. Thus the persistence of job-seeking took place despite increasing ratios of rejection by employers.

### Income levels

Much discussion has taken place in recent years about the possible influence on labour market behaviour of the relative levels of income in and out of work, especially for lower-paid workers. Where the level of income out of work is high relative to the wage level, then it has been hypothesised that there may be insufficient incentive to maintain job-seeking. The present survey investigated the "disincentives hypothesis" in a variety of ways, although with a less complete coverage of financial information than in the recent DHSS survey<sup>8</sup>. We computed the ratio of wages in the last job (adjusted to mid-1980 money values by means of the RPI index) to current benefits (in mid-1980), and then considered whether variations in this ratio were associated with the frequency of job applications, refusals of job offers, or changes in time spent looking for work (as reported by the respondents). These analyses were also repeated for the under-35 age group separately, to provide a control for the effect of age. A further test examined the relationship between number of dependent children—one of the main factors influencing the level of supplementary benefit—and the number of job applications. Here the underlying assumption was that those with large families might be caught in the "benefits trap" and thereby less likely to find jobs which would attract them.

The general conclusion from these tests was that the

level of benefits, whether relative or absolute, was not found to have any relationship with labour market activity. This conclusion, of course, relates to the particular circumstances of the long-term unemployed, and cannot be taken as evidence that financial relativities or financial incentives are generally ineffectual. Rather, it is desirable to consider specific circumstances which inhibit or permit the working of financial incentives, and this is a topic discussed in the full report of the research.

### Conclusions

It is hoped that an impression has been given of the wide range of information and analysis made available by the study concerning labour-market aspects of long-term unemployment. The report of the study also contains a full discussion of its conclusion. Perhaps one claim which may be permitted, even on the basis of the brief selection of evidence presented in it, this summary, is the value of seeing long-term unemployment as part of more extensive processes in the labour market.

Since the original sample was constructed and the surveys were carried out, the level of long-term unemployment has risen considerably (from about 300,000 in early 1980 to a current level of one million), and the composition of the long-term unemployed has shifted towards higher proportions of young people. It might be asked, therefore, whether or to what extent the findings of the 1980-81 survey remain of relevance to current conditions.

In order to apply the results currently, it will often be necessary to consider age-groups separately, rather than to use the aggregate results across all age-groups. In fact, many of the most important findings in the survey involve the effect of age, and so information is already available in this disaggregated form. There remains however the possibility of compositional changes *within* age-groups: for example, the possibility that the youngest age-group of long-term unemployed may now include larger proportions of those who have never worked, by comparison with the period 1980-81 or higher proportions with qualifications. The possibility of compositional changes within age groups will, it is hoped, be better assessed when full results become available from the longitudinal study of the unemployed flow, being conducted at the Policy Studies Institute on behalf of the Manpower Services Commission<sup>9</sup>.

Finally, the emphasis in the present study on explaining long-term unemployment in terms of labour market processes should be reasonably robust in the face of changing unemployment levels. For example, it is difficult to see how the relevance of the three main processes linked to work histories of the long-term unemployed could cease to be relevant, even though the proportions accounted for by each process might well change. Again, the pervasive effects of age and period in unemployment on labour market experiences and behaviour after unemployment has begun, are unlikely to be diminished by the new circumstances. The inflow of additional numbers of young people into long-term unemployment, which has taken place since 1981, may further weaken the labour market position of those with advancing years or long periods of unemployment.



## Patterns of pay: early results of the 1983 NES

The first results of the 1983 New Earnings Survey, the Department's latest annual survey of the structure of earnings each April, were published by HMSO in *New Earnings Survey 1983 Part A*, "Streamlined analyses and key analyses by agreement", on October 13. Some of the features of the 1983 survey are commented on in this article.

The New Earnings Survey (NES) is the only regular comprehensive source of information on the structure of earnings in Great Britain\*. The survey has been in existence in broadly its present form since 1970, and covers hours of work, the composition of earnings and general characteristics of the employee such as age, occupation, industry, place of work and collective bargaining arrangements. Information is obtained from employers on a one per cent sample of individual employees, although the returns are anonymous and treated as strictly confidential.

### Survey information

The survey information normally relates to earnings for a pay period in April each year: in 1983 it was the pay period which included April 27, 1983. Earnings data relate to gross pay, before tax and national insurance contributions have been deducted. Payments in kind are generally

excluded. Where employees receive periodical payments covering more than one pay period (for example, quarterly or half-yearly bonuses), the corresponding amount for one pay period is included in total earnings reported for the survey. For some groups of employees increases in pay operative in or before the survey period were not paid until later because the pay agreement was delayed. In these cases the reported figures will relate to earnings actually received at the time of the survey and exclude back payments made later, because earnings payable for the survey period including the effect of delayed settlements are not generally available in time to be used in the survey. In 1983 among the groups for which settlements due before April 27 are known not to be covered are printing and mechanical construction engineering workers, teachers, non-industrial civil servants and some

\* A similar survey for Northern Ireland is conducted by the Department of Manpower Services in Belfast, but the results in this article all relate to Great Britain.

### Survey report

Results of the survey in much greater detail are available in the report *New Earnings Survey 1983*, which is published in six parts. The parts are available at intervals of a few weeks from October 1983 from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £7.50 each net. Subscription for the whole set of six, including postage £45.00. An order form is on page 445. A list of HMSO bookshops can be found on the contents page of this issue.

**Part A** (available mid-October 1983): streamlined analyses and key analyses by agreement.

**Part B** (available early November 1983): report, summary analyses and other analyses by agreement.

**Part C** (available late November 1983): earnings and hours for particular industries.

**Part D** (available mid-December 1983): earnings and hours for particular occupations.

**Part E** (available mid-January 1984): earnings and hours in regions, counties and age-groups.

**Part F** (available early February 1984): hours; earnings and hours of part-time women workers and of employees on adult rates.

Table 1 Distribution of gross weekly earnings

	April 1983					
	Men aged 21 and over			Women aged 18 and over		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
10 per cent earned less than	£ 91.2	£ 106.3	£ 96.3	£ 57.9	£ 69.1	£ 65.6
25 per cent earned less than	110.2	136.2	118.4	68.5	83.0	78.7
50 per cent earned less than	134.8	176.1	150.3	84.1	104.7	98.8
25 per cent earned more than	165.4	230.3	195.0	101.8	137.9	128.3
10 per cent earned more than	204.5	300.2	255.0	122.2	172.4	166.2

Table 2 Levels of pay and hours

	April 1983					
	Men aged 21 and over			Women aged 18 and over		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	143.86	194.89	167.5	87.9	115.1	108.0
Of which						
Overtime payments	18.1	6.1	12.5	3.4	1.6	2.0
Incentive payments	11.4	5.4	8.6	7.0	1.3	2.6
Shift etc premium payments	5.0	1.5	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.7
Average gross hourly earnings (p) including overtime pay and overtime hours	326.5	503.4	399.1	224.3	310.0	288.5
excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	319.0	502.9	398.0	222.0	309.0	287.5
Average total weekly hours of which overtime hours	43.9	38.4	41.5	39.3	36.5	37.2
	4.7	1.3	3.2	1.2	0.4	0.6

employees of London Transport, British Steel Corporation and the Post Office. Changes in average earnings between successive surveys for particular groups of employees may reflect changes in the timing of pay settlements, and in some cases the change from one year to the next will reflect more than one settlement, or no settlement. These factors should be taken into account when different years' earnings are compared.

### The structure of earnings

Most of the analyses prepared from the survey returns refer to full-time men aged 21 and over, and full-time women aged 18 and over. However, some analyses will be published later referring to full-time employees on adult rates; and it is intended that most analyses of the 1984 and subsequent surveys will refer to full-time employees on adult rates.

Most analyses exclude those whose pay was affected by absence in the survey period. They indicate, therefore, what adults working a full week were paid, but do not reflect the earnings of those not working a full week (because of sickness, short-time working, voluntary absenteeism, and so on) or of young people and part-time workers. But the published report also contains some results relating to young people, part-time employees and full-time employees including those whose pay was affected by absence. For example, some results relating to young people are given in the analysis of earnings by age in tables 10 and 11 of *Part A*.

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**Table 3 Percentage increases in earnings, 1982 to 1983**

	Men aged 21 and over			Women aged 18 and over		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Gross weekly earnings	7.2	8.8	8.3	9.8	9.6	9.8
Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and over time hours excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	8.0	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.6
	8.1	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.6

**Table 4 Women's earnings relative to men's**

Average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime of full-time employees aged 18 and over whose pay was not affected by absence: women's as a percentage of men's

Year	Men	Women
1970	63.1	73.9
1975	72.1	73.0
1976	75.1	73.5
1977	75.5	74.8

Table 1 presents a summary distribution of the gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1983. For men in manual occupations about a quarter earned less than £110 per week and about ten per cent less than £90 per week. In contrast, about ten per cent earned over £200 per week. The dispersion of weekly earnings was rather wider for non-manual men than for manual men, and somewhat less for full-time women than for full-time men. The dispersion of earnings for each of these groups relative to the average differs little from year to year.

Table 2 presents a summary of the average levels of pay and hours, distinguishing the principal components of pay (such as overtime). The average levels of pay in table 2 are higher than the median levels of pay (that is, the level that half of employees earn less than) in table 1 because a relatively small number of highly paid employees have a larger effect on the former than on the latter. The level of average weekly earnings will reflect the incidence of overtime working. For manual men average overtime payments comprised about 13 per cent of average weekly earnings. Incentive payments (including payments-by-results schemes, bonuses, etc) and shift premiums also accounted for a substantial proportion of manual men's weekly earnings and emphasise the importance of not identifying average weekly earnings with minimum basic pay rates.

### The growth of earnings

Between the 1982 and 1983 surveys gross weekly earnings of adult men in full-time employment increased by 8.3 per cent (see table 3). The corresponding earnings of women increased by 9.8 per cent. Again average figures do not show the range of actual increases; there is considerable variation both between and within groups of workers.

While the increase in weekly earnings for men in manual occupations was just over seven per cent, their hourly earnings increased by about eight per cent between

April 1982 and April 1983. This reflects a reduction in manual men's total hours of work from 44.3 to 43.9, both normal basic hours and overtime hours having decreased slightly.

The increase in earnings shown between successive surveys cannot be directly linked with the outcome of successive pay rounds conventionally measured from August. Also, although April is roughly three-quarters of the way through the conventional "pay round", it cannot be assumed that the change in earnings between the 1982 and 1983 surveys reflects the corresponding proportions of the 1981-82 and 1982-83 pay round settlements because of the lag between when settlements become operative and when they are paid. In April 1983 there were slightly more pay settlements outstanding than in April 1982 in the private sector, but rather fewer in the public sector. If a broad allowance is made for settlements subsequently made in respect of April or earlier months it is estimated that the percentage increase for adult men would be 7.7 and that for adult women would be 9.0.

It also needs to be noted that changes in average earnings will reflect several factors other than the direct effect of new pay settlements. As well as changes arising from overtime working, bonus arrangements, and so on, changes in average earnings will reflect changes in the composition of the workforce. A more up-to-date picture of the growth of average earnings during the 1982-83 pay round as a whole is given by the monthly average earnings index (figures from which up to August 1983 appear in *Labour Market Data*, pp. S46-7). For the economy as a whole it is estimated that the increase in average earnings during the 1982-83 pay round was about seven per cent. This is lower than the annual change to April 1983 reflected in the New Earnings Survey, as pay settlements since April have been generally lower than the corresponding settlements a year earlier.

### Men's and women's earnings

Table 4 shows that, while the average earnings of women relative to those of men rose appreciably in the early 1970s at the time when the effects of the Equal Pay Act were seen, since 1975 it has been relatively stable. Comparisons of men's and women's average earnings reflect the different employment patterns and other labour force characteristics, such as levels of skill and experience. Differences in average earnings do not therefore correspond to differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. However, the detailed survey results enable the effects on earnings of the main differences in the structure of men's and women's employment to be assessed. The trend of gross hourly earnings excluding overtime, which removes the effect of different hours but not that of different employment patterns, gives a broad idea of any developments.

The overall trend is more significant than figures for a single year, because each year's results reflect delays in settlements which generally affect the average earnings of one sex more than the other. Part of the increase in the percentage between 1982 and 1983 reflects changes in the timing of settlements; in particular most National Health Service employees received pay increases for two years between the 1982 and 1983 surveys. ■

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# Employment topics

## Youth Training Scheme

□ Youth Training Scheme (YTS) *planned places* are based on assumptions 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 will be unemployed;
- the number of young people in employers' normal intake of school leavers who will be brought within YTS.

It has also been necessary to make assumptions about the number of young people who will leave further education or employment part-way through their first year and thus require the balance of a year's training on YTS.

YTS *approved places* are those that have been negotiated between sponsors/managing agents and the Area Offices of the Training Division of the MSC and have been considered and agreed by MSC Area Manpower Boards. Also included are schemes that have been negotiated centrally by rds Large Companies Unit, accepted by Training Division Area Offices and approved by the Youth Training Board. By the end of August nearly 83 per cent of the places required between now and next March had been approved. The rate of approval during August, over 19,000 places per week, is slightly less than in July.

*Firmly anticipated places* are at

### Youth Training Scheme: all schemes as at August 31, 1983

Region	Plan for 1983-84	Approved places	Firmly anticipated places	Entrants to training
Scotland	48,360	39,185	9,791	6,886
Northern	30,480	27,814	2,387	7,409
North West	65,498	50,051	8,588	14,220
Yorkshire and Humberside	46,810	41,117	12,395	10,214
Midlands	92,770	77,487	12,181	22,398
Wales	25,200	21,431	4,118	4,783
South West	32,890	31,021	2,761	6,274
South East	78,300	64,610	9,446	13,078
London	38,830	28,213	9,441	3,072
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>459,138</b>	<b>380,929</b>	<b>71,108</b>	<b>88,334</b>

Footnote: Columns two and three are exclusive, so at the end of August the total of approved and firmly anticipated places was 452,037.

## Disabled jobseekers

□ Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. Those eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind which would otherwise be suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people, and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 18, 1983, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 433,177.

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

Registered for employment at September 2, 1983	165,595
Employment registrations taken from August 6 to September 2, 1983	6,459
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service August 6 to September 2, 1983	2,508

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

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

	Thousand			
	Disabled people		Unemployed disabled people	
Great Britain	Suitable for ordinary employment	Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled
1982 June	68.1	115.2	7.4	4.3
Sep	68.6	119.8	7.5	4.4
Dec†	76.4	132.2	8.1	5.2
of whom unemployed	68.1	115.2	7.2	4.3
1983 Mar†	74.7	125.5	8.0	5.0
of whom unemployed	65.9	107.8	7.1	4.1
June	71.1	116.7	7.9	4.9
of whom unemployed	62.6	100.5	7.0	4.1

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

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 job.

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.

## Unfair dismissal cases in 1982

□ The number of unfair dismissal cases disposed of by the industrial tribunals or through ACAS conciliation during 1982 compared with those for 1981 and 1980 are given in table 1. These figures do not relate to unfair dismissal applications registered, of which there were about 33,000, 37,000 and 35,000 in 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively. Nor are cases included which were not registered following letters written by the Tribunal Secretariat pointing out that they appeared to be outside the limit of the tribunals' jurisdiction.

About nine per cent fewer cases were disposed of in 1982 than in 1981.

Table 1 analyses the number of cases by ACAS region. In general the percentage distribution shows little variation over the three years.

Table 2a shows that almost two-thirds of cases are withdrawn or settled after conciliation chiefly by ACAS. Table 2b shows that of those cases which reached a tribunal hearing, just under one-third are

upheld, that is, dismissal is found to be unfair.

Table 3b shows that just under one-quarter of the awards made by industrial tribunals amounted to less than £500. Just over 40 per cent were less than £1,000 and six per cent of awards were more than £5,000. The median award rose in 1982 to £1,201 from £963 in 1981.

Table 4 analyses the pre-hearing assessments procedure for the second complete calendar year of its operation. This procedure operated from October 1, 1980. In 1982 80 per cent of applicants who were given a costs warning settled or withdrew their case before a full hearing. Of the applicants who elected to continue to a full hearing after a warning, 94 per cent lost their case and 29 per cent had costs awarded against them. These figures have been compiled from statistics provided by the Central Office of Industrial Tribunals (England & Wales and Scotland) and are not directly comparable with the figures for cases disposed of.

Table 1 Analysis by ACAS region

	1980		1981		1982	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
South East	8,953	31.3	11,855	32.7	10,319	31.2
South West	1,750	6.1	2,278	6.3	2,037	6.2
Midlands	4,523	15.8	6,595	18.2	5,832	17.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,914	10.2	3,506	9.7	2,957	8.9
North West	4,241	14.8	4,652	12.8	4,662	14.1
North	1,622	5.7	1,822	5.0	2,198	6.6
Wales	1,406	4.9	1,767	4.9	1,464	4.4
Scotland	3,215	11.2	3,801	10.4	3,640	11.0
All	28,624	100.0	36,276	100.0	33,109	100.0

Table 2 Outcomes of cases 1982

	Number	Per cent	Per cent of all cases (33,109 = 100)
<b>(2a) Conciliated cases*</b>			
Complaints withdrawn			
Out of scope	432	2.0	1.3
For other reasons	9,017	41.8	27.2
Leading to private settlements	1,604	7.4	4.9
All withdrawals	11,053	51.2	33.4
Re-employment agreed	425	2.0	1.3
Compensation agreed	9,879	45.7	29.8
Some other remedy	243	1.1	0.7
All agreed settlements	10,547	48.8	31.8
All cases conciliated	21,600	100.0	65.2
<b>Total cases heard at tribunals 11,509 (34.8 per cent)</b>			
<b>(2b) Tribunal hearings</b>			
Cases dismissed			
Out of scope	1,305	11.3	3.9
Held to be fair	5,259	45.7	15.9
For other reasons	1,410	12.3	4.3
All cases dismissed	7,974	69.3	24.1
Re-instatement	96	0.8	0.3
Re-engagement	40	0.3	0.1
Compensation	2,045	17.8	6.2
Redundancy payment	184	1.6	0.6
Tribunal left remedy to parties	1,170	10.2	3.5
All cases upheld	3,535	30.7	10.7
All cases heard	11,509	100.0	34.8

\* ACAS is also required to conciliate in certain cases where no formal complaint to a tribunal has been lodged. Comparison between the figures in this table and those in the ACAS Annual Report 1982 may therefore be inappropriate.

Table 3a Compensation agreed at conciliation

Amount	1980*		1981†		1982*	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Not known	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
Less than £50	292	3.3	222	2.1	149	1.5
£50-£99	1,153	12.8	907	8.5	638	6.4
£100-£149	1,327	14.7	1,327	12.4	1,016	10.3
£150-£199	920	10.2	965	9.0	844	8.5
£200-£299	1,668	18.5	1,888	17.6	1,739	17.6
£300-£399	913	10.1	1,074	10.0	1,118	11.3
£400-£499	541	6.0	703	6.6	698	7.1
£500-£749	1,021	11.3	1,347	12.6	1,578	15.9
£750-£999	198	2.2	273	2.5	372	3.8
£1,000-£1,499	391	4.3	579	5.4	631	6.4
£1,500-£1,999	158	1.8	389	3.6	313	3.2
£2,000-£2,999	174	1.9	537	5.0	317	3.2
£3,000-£3,999	78	0.9	251	2.3	155	1.6
£4,000-£4,999	56	0.6	98	0.9	99	1.0
£5,000-£5,999	40	0.4	57	0.5	58	0.6
£6,000-£6,999	29	0.3	21	0.2	41	0.4
£7,000-£7,999	15	0.2	21	0.2	31	0.3
£8,000-£8,999	9	0.1	14	0.1	17	0.2
£9,000 and over	40	0.4	53	0.5	65	0.7
All	9,023‡	100.0	10,726‡	100.0	9,879‡	100.0

\* Excludes redundancy payments.

† Includes some cases where re-employment and compensation agreed.

‡ 1981 figures include some cases where redundancy payments are included.

Table 3b Compensation awarded by a tribunal

Amount	1980		1981		1982	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Not known	—	0.0	18	0.9	36	1.8
Less than £50	7	0.4	12	0.6	9	0.4
£50-£99	83	4.2	44	2.3	35	1.7
£100-£149	135	6.8	76	3.9	58	2.8
£150-£199	141	7.1	67	3.4	50	2.4
£200-£299	212	10.6	125	6.4	110	5.4
£300-£399	172	8.6	123	6.3	117	5.7
£400-£499	140	7.0	110	5.7	99	4.9
£500-£749	272	13.6	240	12.3	211	10.3
£750-£999	192	9.6	195	10.0	193	9.5
£1,000-£1,499	258	12.9	303	15.6	305	14.9
£1,500-£1,999	138	6.9	183	9.4	220	10.8
£2,000-£2,999	132	6.6	209	10.8	287	14.0
£3,000-£3,999	45	2.3	98	5.0	147	7.2
£4,000-£4,999	20	1.0	52	2.7	51	2.5
£5,000-£5,999	19	1.0	39	2.0	39	1.9
£6,000-£6,999	18	0.9	27	1.4	34	1.7
£7,000-£7,999	6	0.3	15	0.8	27	1.3
£8,000-£8,999	2	0.1	5	0.3	11	0.5
£9,000 and over	2	0.1	4	0.2	6	0.3
All	1,994	100.0	1,945	100.0	2,045	100.0
Median award		£598		£963		£1,201
Cases where basic award only made	334	16.8	180	9.3	145	7.1
Cases where compensatory award was the maximum						
£6,250 from 1.2.80 and £7,000 from 1.2.82	8	0.4	17	0.9	38	1.9

Table 4 Pre-hearing assessments January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1982

	Number
<b>Total number of PHAs ordered</b>	3,062
PHA initiated by applicants	34*
PHA initiated by respondents	1,289*
PHA initiated by chairman	1,742
<b>Cases withdrawn/settled before PHA</b>	
Withdrawn	613
Settled	291
<b>Outcome of PHAs</b>	
Costs warning against applicant	1,146‡
Costs warning against respondent	21‡
<b>Total</b>	1,167‡
<b>Cases where warning given against applicant</b>	
Withdrawn after PHA	852
Settled after PHA but before full hearing	64
Cases proceeded with	236
<b>Cases where no warning given against applicant</b>	
Withdrawn after PHA but before full hearing	171
Settled after PHA but before full hearing	264
Cases proceeded with	569
<b>Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was warned</b>	
Applicant won	13
Applicant lost	223
Costs awarded against applicant	69
<b>Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant not warned</b>	
Applicant won	152
Applicant lost	417
Costs awarded against applicant	13

\* Includes three cases where PHA was requested by both parties.

† Includes one case where both parties were warned.



## Redundancies: confirmed as due to occur

□ The numbers of redundancies confirmed by the Manpower Services Commission as due to occur in recent months are given in the table below. Provisional numbers reported by October 1 for August and September 1983 are 17,800 and 18,200 respectively. After allowing for further reports and revisions the final totals are likely to be

around 20,000 in August and 23,000 in September. The downward trend in confirmed redundancies is continuing. In the three months to July, a monthly average of around 24,500 redundancies were confirmed as due to occur, compared with about 28,500 in the previous three months and 33,000 during 1982.

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

	All	Jan to July		1982	1983
1977	158,400	93,000	Jan	26,800	30,000
1978	172,600	106,800	Feb	30,000	27,400
1979	186,800	193,600	Mar	28,600	29,400
1980	493,800	237,000	Apr	37,200	28,800
1981	532,000	339,800	May	30,300	24,900
1982	398,000	227,800	Jun	29,300	21,500
1983	—	188,800	Jul	35,400	26,900
			Aug	29,800	20,000†
			Sep	29,000	23,000†
			Oct	36,400	
			Nov	32,600	
			Dec	42,400	

\* Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are only required to notify impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 in the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
† Projection.

## Redundancies: advance notifications

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

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

1983	
Apr	41,060
May	42,429
Jun	40,422
Jul	48,977
Aug	34,168
Sep	39,096

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A more detailed description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on page 245 in the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

## Redundancy Fund

□ During the period April 1 1983 to June 30 1983 (inclusive) 160,519 employees (including Government Staff) received Statutory redundancy payments amounting to £224.8m. Of this amount £122.4m (nett of rebate) was paid by employers and the balance of £102.4m was paid from the Redundancy Fund. The Fund is financed by

contributions from employers and employees. Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest redundancies were recorded (figures to the nearest 100) are metal manufacture (12,016), mechanical engineering (16,908), construction (14,609) and distributive trades (16,372).

## Offshore installations

□ The Health and Safety Commission (HSE) has issued a consultative document\* on proposals for Regulations, an Approved Code of Practice and Guidance Notes on first-aid arrangements on offshore installations.

The proposals are the latest result of the comprehensive review of first-aid legislation which led to the 1981 Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations. The 1981 Regulations specifically excluded activities, such as work on offshore installations and diving operations, which have highly specialised first-aid needs. The HSC proposals seek to cater for these needs offshore and centre in particular on the special training requirements for offshore sick bay attendants (rig medics). One effect of the proposals would be to make mandatory the training recommendations currently contained in *HSE Guidance Note MS 16†*, which would mean that installations would have to have at least one attendant who has completed a four week course approved by HSE.

The proposed Regulations would

apply to all offshore installations, including accommodation units ("flotels"), whether fixed or mobile, both in territorial waters adjacent to Great Britain and in the UK sector of the Continental Shelf. They would apply also to the construction of such installations offshore and to submarine pipeline operations.

Offshore workers depend on the first-aid facilities provided on their installation even while off duty, so the proposed regulations would apply throughout the time that the workers are offshore, both on and off duty.

Comments on the consultative document should be sent to Mr G Collins, Health and Safety Executive, Medical Division (MD A4), Room 14.13, 25 Chapel Street, London NW1 5DT by December 30, 1983.

A separate consultative document containing proposals on first-aid for diving operations is in preparation and will be issued shortly by HSE.

\* *Draft Health and Safety (Offshore Installations and Pipeline Works) First-Aid Regulations, Approved Code of Practice and Guidance Notes*, available from HMSO, price £3 a copy (ISBN 011 883474 6).  
† *Guidance Note MS 16: Training of offshore sick bay attendants ("rig medics")*, available from HMSO.

## Time rates of wages and hours of work

□ The annual printed *Times rates of wages and hours of work* which gave information on rates of wages, hours, and holiday entitlement provided for in nearly 300 national collective agreements affecting manual workers or in statutory wages orders would normally have been published about this time of year but it was replaced in January 1983 by a new loose-leaf publica-

tion (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1982, p 404).

Copies of the loose-leaf publication ready updated complete with binder can still be made available for the 1983 subscription price of £37.50. Readers requiring copies should complete and return the order form below; monthly updates for the remainder of 1983 will of course be provided.

### Subscription form

Loose-leaf *Time rates of wages and hours of work*

To: Department of Employment HQ STATS A4, FREEPOST, Watford WD1 8FP (No stamp required).

Enclosed please find remittance for £37.50 being the subscription required for a currently updated copy of the loose-leaf publication *Time rates of wages and hours of work*, a special ring binder, and updates for the remainder of 1983 (including postage).

The copies should be sent to:

Name .....

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.....

.....

## Major accident hazards

□ Proposals for tightening up the statutory control of industrial installations which have a major accident potential, have been published in a consultative document by the Health and Safety Commission (HSE). The purpose of the proposed regulations is to reduce the likelihood and potential severity of major industrial accidents, whose costs can be enormous.

The disastrous explosion at Flixborough in 1974 cost 28 lives and more than £44 million. Other accidents in Europe have provided similar examples, the best known being the explosion at a chemical plant at Seveso in Italy in 1976, which contaminated large areas nearby at a cost, so far, of more than £50 million.

### Draft regulations

The document contains draft regulations and associated guidance notes designed to implement in Britain an EC Directive on the major accident hazards of industrial activities involving certain dangerous substances which have the potential to cause serious injury and physical or environmental damage beyond the immediate vicinity of the workplace. These activities are commonly known as "major hazards" in this country.

The proposed regulations require manufacturers in activities involving certain dangerous explosive, flammable or toxic substances to demonstrate to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) that major accident hazards have been recognised, and that measures have been taken to prevent accidents and to control and minimise the consequences of those that do occur.

The main impact will be the specific requirements applying to sites with larger inventories and more dangerous substances. The person in control must produce a written report or "safety case" on his activity, prepare an emergency plan for his site and provide information for people who might be affected by a major accident. Further, local authorities will be required to draw up an emergency plan to deal with any effects of an accident which have consequences outside the site boundary.

### System of controls

The consultative document explains that implementation of the EC Directive by regulations is part

of a system of controls which has been developing in Britain for a number of years and which was given added impetus by the Flixborough disaster and the subsequent setting up of the Advisory Committee on Major Hazards. This committee recommended in their two reports (1976 and 1979) that there should be notification, hazard surveys and planning controls for major hazard sites.

The Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances Regulations 1982 (NIHHS)† came into force at the beginning of this year. These regulations require anyone in control of industrial sites and certain pipelines handling major quantities of particular hazardous substances to provide details about the activity to HSE. The knowledge gained allows the Executive continuously to review and revise the assessment of the risks and also provides the basis for planning authorities around the country to seek advice from HSE about development on or around the installations.

### Manufacturers' duty

The requirement for hazard surveys is reflected in the duty on manufacturers to submit a written report to the HSE in the proposed regulations to implement the Directive.

The Department of the Environment, the Scottish Office and the Welsh Office are developing proposals to strengthen existing planning controls for installations notified under the NIHHS Regulations and for developments nearby which might be affected by them.

There are certain differences in approach and definitions between the NIHHS Regulations and the Directive which may need further attention. Some potentially hazardous installations may be insufficiently controlled and some information may not be readily available to the competent authorities. The Health and Safety Commission therefore intends to issue a further consultative document, as soon as possible, identifying any important areas and proposing measures to deal with them.

\* *Control of industrial major accident hazards: draft regulations and guidance*, available from the Health and Safety Executive, Publications Sales Point, IAS 2, Room 414, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY, price £3.50, ISBN 0 7176 0165 X.  
† *Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances Regulations 1982*, SI No 1357 1982, HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £1.25 plus postage, ISBN 011 027 357 5.

## Training for fork lift trucks on farms

□ For lift trucks are increasingly being used in agriculture and this has led to a rise in accidents say the Health and Safety Executive's agricultural inspectorate.

Many drivers' training has been inadequate and non-existent in some cases. Recently an 18-year-old agricultural student used a fork lift truck to load a trailer with empty potato boxes. After loading two he was returning for the third when the lift truck overturned crushing his foot. Later the investigation showed that the student was inadequately trained, and had not been properly instructed nor supervised.

### Employers' responsibility

Employers have a responsibility to ensure their staff are properly trained and they are advised to make full use of truck drivers training schemes.

This year the farm safety campaign "Safe Moves" concentrates on the safe movement and transport of materials on farms. To ensure the success of the campaign the agricultural inspectorate issues the following advice to farmers and growers:

### People in charge of lift truck operations should:

- ensure that all drivers receive adequate training;
- supervise operations according to the driver's experience and ability;

## Special exemption orders

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

● adopt effective inspection and maintenance routines to ensure the machine's safety;

● keep areas where lift trucks travel clear of obstacles;

● prohibit the raising of people by a lift truck unless a safe work platform is provided.

### Drivers of lift trucks should:

● drive carefully, avoid sharp turns and excessive speed, keeping the load secure and as low as possible;

● sound a horn to warn other people of your approach. Be especially careful when driving through doorways and other openings;

● never leave the driving position or work on a machine unless the lift truck is parked on level ground with the forks lowered, the engine stopped, the parking brake applied and the ignition key removed.

### Advice

Further advice on the safe operation of lift trucks and other farm safety matters may be obtained from any office of the HSE's agricultural inspectorate. A list of these offices is available from St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle.

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

During the quarter ended September 30, 1983 the Health and Safety Executive has granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 44,990 women and 5,256 young persons. At the end of the period 153,082 women and 16,975 young persons were covered by 3,675 orders.



## OECD report outlook

□ The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have published *Employment Outlook*. The report states that in most OECD countries unemployment is alarmingly high and will remain a serious problem in the 1980s. How is the labour market adapting to high and growing unemployment? The report surveys current labour market trends and examines several key developments.

### Output prospects

Led by the United States, a recovery of demand and output in the OECD area finally appears to be under way. In most countries the trough of the recession was probably passed in the fourth quarter of last year. The OECD's leading indicators for industrial production have been signalling recovery for some time but output did not start picking up until early this year; in some countries recovery is not expected before the second half of this year. The main forces shaping the US recovery include rising real incomes as inflation declined, an expansionary fiscal policy stance and easier monetary conditions. In other OECD countries the recovery is expected to be relatively slow reflecting both basic conditions and policy settings.

Growth of OECD real GDP is projected to increase to an annual rate of 3½ per cent in the second half of 1983, followed by a slight deceleration in the course of 1984, the aggregate growth rate remaining at or slightly above three per cent. This compares with a growth rate of 1¼ per cent in the first half of 1983 and ½ percentage point in the second half of 1982. However, the influences on domestic demand and output seem likely to affect countries differently.

### Slight recovery

In Europe, the prospect is for a slight recovery between mid-1983 and end-1984, output growth remaining below two per cent in most countries. Domestic demand is expected to contribute little to growth, only private consumption making any significant contribution and that largely because of the projected decline in savings ratios. Developments could be strongest in Finland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom. In North America, the recovery is expected to gain more momentum. The projections for the United States are for cumulative growth of around ten per cent in domestic demand

over the two years to end-1984. Nevertheless, the pick-up is expected to be less strong than typically experienced in past cyclical upturns. Personal consumption would contribute most to output growth from mid-1983, with business fixed investment helping in 1984. In Japan the picture is subdued and the prospects for growth are, by Japanese standards, rather poor. Total domestic demand is projected to expand by around three per cent from mid-1983, as low wage increases and strong fiscal drag restrain consumers' expenditure. Investment both by large and small enterprises is expected to remain weak.

### Employment prospects

On present output projections, employment developments seem likely to diverge between OECD regions. Most European countries are likely to see further, though diminishing, falls during the coming 18 months. By the second half of next year, European employment may have stabilised at a level two million lower than in 1982. By contrast, employment is projected to show continual and increasing gains in the United States, and may start picking up in Canada during the second half of this year. For the OECD as a whole, employment is projected to rise by 0.5 per cent in the second half of this year, following a small decline in the first six months, with the rise exceeding one per cent in the second half of 1984.

Following rises in employment, unemployment in North America may decline after mid-1983. For the United States, the unemployment rate may come down to under 9½ per cent by the second half of 1984. By contrast, the rate of unemployment in Europe is likely to continue to rise, exceeding 11½ per cent in the second half of 1984. Thus, European unemployment may be almost 20 million by end-1984, compared with 16½ million in the second half of last year. A small rise in unemployment is projected for Japan, but the rate is not expected to exceed three per cent. For the OECD as a whole, unemployment is projected to rise during 1983, and to stabilise thereafter at a rate of 9½ per cent. This would correspond to nearly 35 million unemployed persons, or three million more than in the second half of 1982.

*Employment Outlook*. OECD. ISBN 92 64 12487 X. obtainable from HMSO.

## Safety at work

□ There were fewer injuries sustained at work in 1982 than in the previous year and a small decrease in the total number of deaths. There was however a small increase in the number of fatalities to employees. These are the main findings of statistics released by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). There was a total of 387,999 injuries to employees reported in 1982 compared with 434,792 in 1981. Fatal injuries to employees were 468 and 451 respectively, a rise of 17. In contrast, fatal injuries to the self-employed and other non-employees fell by 19 with 156 cases reported as opposed to 175 in 1981.

Statistics for both 1981 and 1982 were collected under the reporting requirements of the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences (NADO) Regulations which came into force on January 1, 1981, and are therefore not comparable with previous statistics. Moreover, there will be a further break in the series of statistics owing to recent changes in Industrial Injury Benefit arrangements which will affect the flow of information to HSE under NADO. A consultative document\* containing the Commission's proposals for a new system for reporting accidents, dangerous occurrences and ill-health was published on July 28, 1983.

Injuries to employees and non-employees on an industry by industry basis for 1981 and 1982 show that fatal injuries to employees show a small increase of about four per cent, arising mainly in the offshore oil and gas industry (which is included in the mining and quarrying sector) and among manufacturing industries.

### Increase

Manufacturing industries show an increase of 13 per cent in fatal injuries (from 109 to 123); at a time when employment fell by six per cent and output fell by almost one per cent.

In contrast, reported major injuries to employees show a small decrease (2½ per cent). However, there are considerable differences between industrial sectors, with construction showing a relatively large increase, but manufacturing industries a small decrease.

Total injuries show a reduction in all sectors between 1981 and 1982, with an overall reduction of ten per cent. This reduction continues the previously noted long-term downward trend in overall reported injuries: though comparison with pre-1981 figures need to

be made with caution.

Incidence rates for all injuries per 100,000 employees at risk provide some measure of the comparative safety of different industries. All industries show a decrease between 1981 and 1982.

There were 5,998 fatal and major injuries to the self-employed and members of the public reported in 1982 compared with 6,002 in 1981; fatal injuries were 156 showing a reduction of 19 from 175 in 1981. Injuries to non-employees have only been regularly reportable since 1981. There continues to be large numbers of injuries reported in "education" (many known to involve children in sport and recreation) and in medical services and local government (many involving geriatric patients and residents in old people's homes). These are reflected in the returns for sic orders XXV and XXVII.

As far as enforcement action is concerned there was an increase in 1982 in the number of prosecution cases completed compared with 1981. The number of enforcement notices issued fell from 15,334 (1981) to 13,899 (1982).

The number of reported dangerous occurrences fell from 3,520 (1981) to 3,163 (1982).

\* The HSE have recently issued proposals for a new set of reporting regulations. *Consultative Document: Proposals for revised arrangements for Reporting Accidents, Ill Health and Dangerous Occurrences at work*. Available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £3.00 plus postage. ISBN 0 11 8834738. See *Employment Gazette*, August, p 370.

## Interviews

□ A book that has seen thousands of candidates through interview nerves is back in an enlarged and updated version which takes account of today's changing employment market.

*Coping with Interviews* by veteran interviewer (and occupational psychologist) Martin Higham was published in September by The New Opportunity Press in revised hardback and paperback editions. It shows readers the best ways to apply for a job, avoid the pitfalls and make a favourable impression at any interview that results. Advice is also given on how best to tackle selection interviews for university places.

The author brings years of experience as an interviewer (and sometimes interviewee) to the successful job search.

*Coping with Interviews* by Martin Higham. The New Opportunity Press, 76 St James Lane, London N10 3RD. 112 pages. ISBN 0 86263 050 (hardback) £7.50. ISBN 0 86263 051 7 (paperback) £3.50.

## Access equipment

□ New guidelines on the safe use of suspended access equipment have been published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). This is the second in a series of guidance notes on access equipment aimed at providing basic information to supervisors, owners and designers on safe installation and use.

Suspended access equipment, which is comprised of a working platform (cradle) and equipment to raise and lower it suspended from a roof rig, is used to provide access to the exterior of structures for operations such as painting, window cleaning and repair work.

Working with suspended access equipment has caused many accidents; these occurred whilst people have been getting to or from the cradle and during erection and dismantling. Other accidents have occurred due to poor maintenance, failure of the suspension rope system and misuse of the electrical system.

The guidelines have been drawn up following consultation with manufacturers and suppliers, trades unions, employers and other appropriate bodies. There are two appendices: one contains a useful check list for supervisors whilst another provides a glossary of terms covering the main items of equipment used.

*Suspended access equipment Guidance Note PMS0*, available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £1.50 plus postage. ISBN 0 11 883705 2.

## Training from EITB

□ Two booklets containing new recommendations for the training of technicians and graduates in engineering have been published by the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB). Technicians now form an increasing proportion of the engineering industry workforce, while the number of graduates in the industry has increased in absolute terms in the last few years. Flexibility is the keynote of both sets of recommendations and the emphasis at all stages is on the achievement of standards rather than on the duration of training. The rapid pace of technological change has influenced the new recommendations.

### Technicians

In the first *The training of technicians in engineering*, technician engineers and technicians are included in the category "technicians in engineering". In line with the express-

ed wish of many employers in the engineering industry the Board is to introduce a scheme of certification for both categories.

The recommendations identify a range of requirements, including educational requirements, for the initial formation of technician engineers and technicians. They include significant changes in the patterns of alternative forms of basic off-the-job training appropriate to the early stages of initial formation for technicians in engineering. Hands-on experience remains a prominent feature but it is recognised that for some technician occupations in engineering there is only a limited need for manual skills to be acquired.

Some sectors of the industry are heavily dependent on the skills of a large craft work force and many of their technicians come through its ranks. For this reason the importance of the craft route to technician and technician engineer training is recognised and supported in the new recommendations.

The recommendations stress the need for a systematic approach to the continuing formation of technicians in engineering in order to ensure the provision of necessary training, particularly in response to needs associated with the introduction of new technology and in preparation for promotion.

### Graduates

The second booklet is *The training of graduates in engineering*. Technological change, together with the increasing employment of graduates in disciplines not traditionally associated with engineering, for example physicists, mathematicians and computer scientists, and the growing extent to which aspects of training are now provided by universities and polytechnics as integrated parts of a degree course are factors which have influenced the Board.

Following wide consultations with experienced managers in the field, the Board tried to identify the features which are important to training graduates and has detailed them in its recommendations. The Board considers that improvements are most likely to come from the encouragement of existing best practices.

The initial formation of a graduate engineer is considered in three essential parts—the educational component of the degree course, the specific training which is directly related to the graduate's first appointment in engineering and the general training which serves as a bridge between university or polytechnic and work.

The Board proposes two main groups of objectives for the general

training. The first group, called "Engineering as a dimension of business", includes objectives relating to working with people, finance, commercial and marketing matters, and design appreciation.

The precise content of this section of the general training programme will clearly be structured according to the type of company in which the graduate is employed. The second group concerns an appreciation of the skill and technology of the craftsmen and technicians who support the professional engineers in their work and this group is referred to as "Applications of engineering and technology". An electronic graduate, for example, must appreciate the skills of electronics technicians in the industry. Guide notes about a variety of programmes for general training are included in the booklet.

The new recommendations also emphasise the need for companies to make systematic arrangements for the continuing formation of their graduates. Arrangements for the identification of training needs and the provision of training for these key employees should be an important part of a company's technical manpower strategy.

Both booklets can be purchased from EITB Publications, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1PH, price £2.50 each.

## Electrical equipment

□ The first report reviewing the work of the Electrical Equipment Certification Management Board (EECMB) during its first two years was published recently by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). The EECMB makes recommendations to the Electrical Equipment Certification Service on matters of policy, management and administration.

The report deals initially with the recommendations of the Industry Study Group and with the establishment of the EECMB and of Advisory Councils for mining (Certification of Electrical Equipment for Mining Advisory Council) and for non-mining industries (BASEEFA Advisory Council). It also considers service efficiency and in particular advises that the backlog of work facing the service recently has been largely overcome both by the employment of additional staff and by the sub-contracting of work to a private contractor.

The EECMB offers reassurance that where a manufacturer submits apparatus and drawings which are in accordance with requirements of standards, the certification service

is now able to provide a supplementary certificate within two months and a prime certificate within six months of the receipt of appropriate documents, equipment and fees.

*Electrical Equipment Certification Management Board Report 1981-82*, available from HMSO or from booksellers, price £2 net plus postage.

## Hauliers report

□ Although vandalism clearly played a part, the risk from the fire and severe explosion which destroyed the warehouse building of B & R Hauliers, Salford on September 25, 1982 could have been significantly reduced had sodium chlorate and other chemicals been stored in a proper manner.

This is one of the principal conclusions of a report\* published today by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) into the incident which led to widespread local damage to property, several hundred people being temporarily evacuated and a further 60 attending local hospitals during the following three days.

Some 2,000 tonnes of chemicals were stored in the transit warehouse, including more than 25 tonnes of sodium chlorate, a substance which, although non-combustible in fire, can decompose liberating oxygen and so increase burning and flame temperature with potentially catastrophic consequences. If the sodium chlorate—used mainly as a weed killer—is mixed with fuels, other organic materials and certain chemicals, the rate of burning is further increased.

There is evidence, says the report, that the original fire was started outside the building by vandals and that earlier, persons had entered the warehouse where various containers were opened and a "cocktail" of chemicals mixed. A flammable atmosphere was, in all probability, present and this allowed the fire to spread quickly to the sodium chlorate which exploded violently.

The report lists a number of recommendations concerning the safe storage and handling of hazardous materials in transit including the need to provide information. Special emphasis is also placed on the need to consider risks that are reasonably foreseeable from vandalism and arson. In addition the HSE are continuing to review controls on the storage and handling of materials and the report details the possibilities for follow-up action.

\* *Fire and explosions at B and R Hauliers, Salford, September 25, 1982*. Available from HM Stationery Office and booksellers. Price £3.20 plus postage. ISBN 0 11 8837028.



# CASE STUDY

## Quicker and cheaper

Austin-Rover was the first company to try the "Open Tech". Now they are enthusiastic supporters of this new concept of training. **Nan Biles** from *DE* looks at their experiment.

The "Open Tech" has enabled 1,100 Austin-Rover engineers to be given ten hours each of training in six weeks at almost half the cost of traditional methods.

The company's technology and management training manager, Mr Jim O'Mahony, explained: "Open learning is vital to our continued business competitiveness. We need to educate people to become more accustomed to new technology, including robotics. And we believe that open learning is the best way to do it."

Austin-Rover is the show firm for the Programme, being at present the only company-based project in the country. In Mr O'Mahony the

company has an evangelist completely sold on the idea of open learning.

He says: "Austin-Rover is not in business to teach. We're in business to make money. So, in our training courses, we have to balance three things—the maximum information absorbed, in the minimum time, for the lowest unit cost.

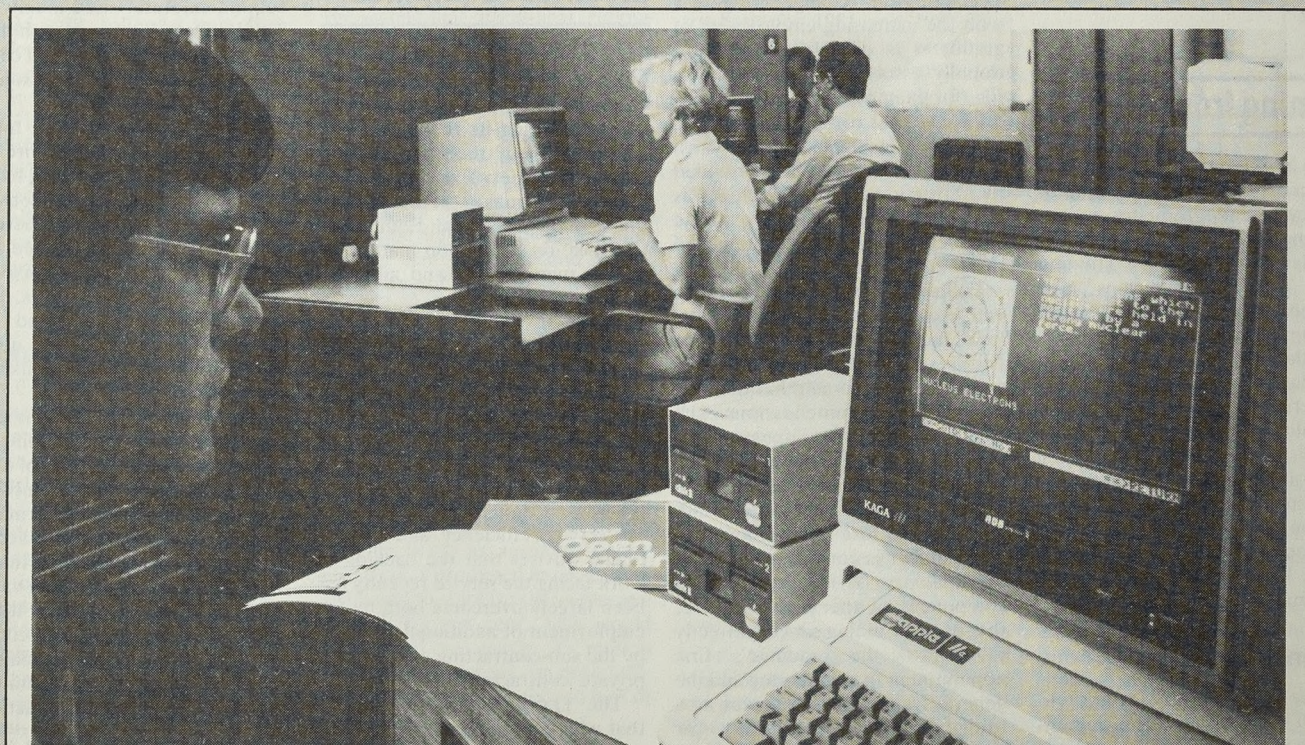
### Hard-nosed approach

At Austin-Rover the hard-nosed businesslike approach of industry has infused the "Open Tech" Programme with an urgency and efficiency worthy of the launch of a new "super product."

Mr O'Mahony said, "We are in the middle of a great technology drive, investing more and more in new technology such as robotics and computer assisted engineering—and we need to educate people to become more aware and more accustomed to new technology. We believe that open learning is the best way to do it."

It's a decision which has been reached only after much investigation. And to a company like Austin

(continued) ▶



Austin Rover's first "open learning" training centre near Warwick

## → CASE STUDY

Rover, spending large amounts, with no tangible immediate return, is a very serious business indeed.

Of the total amount required, MSC provided half—£320,000—on the normal pump-priming basis to cover mainly supervisory and technician grade employees. But Austin Rover were reluctant to restrict their open learning project to these grades alone, and extended the initiative to the whole work force, from apprentices, unskilled and secretarial grades right up to management level. They believe that this type of training and self development was the right of every employee—and that the option to take it should be available to every single person.

### Eye on the future

By adopting this attitude, Austin Rover has an eye firmly to the future. In the car industry innovations come thick and fast, and since it is virtually certain that nobody's job will remain static for all their working life, the whole work force has to be trained to respond to change.

The idea of the "Open learning" project is to break down all barriers which prevent people getting access to proper training. There will be learning centres based in the major Austin Rover and other BL plants, all under the co-ordination of a central control site, so that advice is available to anybody.

"These centres will even diagnose a training need," says Mr O'Mahony. "If someone thinks he would like to take advantage of a self-development programme, and is unaware of the range available, the centres will be able to advise

## Presentation of video for Open Tech projects

The Manpower Services Commission has recently produced a video film on the Programme showing the Austin Rover scheme. It is aimed at all people involved in training and education including employers and trade unionists.

Entitled *Open for Training* it establishes the need for training, such as the 70 per cent of people now in employment who have received little or no training for the work they do. The film also looks at the barriers to conventional education and training courses.

Mr Peter Morrison, Employment Minister responsible for training policy, watched the video at a recent showing in the Department's HQ and afterwards saw for himself some of the advanced learning aids loaned to students on the Programme.

### Twenty-one projects

Dr George Tolley, director of the Open Tech Unit, which manages the Programme, told Mr Morrison that there are at present 21 projects in operation, and this figure will rise to 50 or 60 by next March.

"It is hoped", he said, "that within the next three years (by August 1986) 120 projects will be underway."

Answering the Minister's question: "What about cost?" Dr Tolley said: "The Programme provides pump-priming finance to enable projects to get off the ground and prove themselves. After an agreed period they should be capable of supporting themselves under other auspices."

"Projects approved so far include open learning provision in engineering, avionics, refrigeration, microelectronics and supervisory skills."

Dr Tolley told Mr Morrison that the major thrusts of the Programme are to set up 10-12 technology resource centres (TRCs) in those parts of the country where there is a clear need—for example, Scotland and South Wales.

In the past six months a further seven operational projects have been agreed. These include one for lift technology for technicians in the lift industry, one for technical training of adults in the printing and graphic communications industries, and one for farm business management.

### Packages

At Sheffield Polytechnic, open learning packages are being put together to teach people the basic principles of quality assurance, such as measurement standards and methods of monitoring production.

Project director Ken Searstone said "Quality assurance is a complete way of working—an attitude of mind from management down to shop floor levels. And we should use it in taking a close look at our production systems, so we can make a better and cheaper product."

Mrs Marie Patterson, chairman of the TUC women's advisory committee, told the *Employment Gazette*: "The Open Tech Programme is just the educational medium that women have been waiting for—especially those who have been away from their jobs for some time and are worried about getting back to work where technology has changed so quickly."

"But for men as well as women, no amount of training can be useful unless there are jobs for them to do. The Programme . . . is of special importance in keeping workers up to date and raising the level of investment in their skills and knowledge."

If you would like to know more about the Open Tech Programme either telephone Sandy Murphy (Sheffield 703829) or Brian Holmes (Sheffield 704127) or write to them at the Open Tech Unit, Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO.

(continued) ▶



## ➔ CASE STUDY

him. We even produce a brochure of the courses we operate, to show fully the options which are open to everybody."

### Computerised training

The project will rely to some extent on computerised training, with the focus of learning on the trainee—compared to conventional group techniques where the trainer or lecturer is the focal point. There are two further advantages: firstly that the trainees receive a basic grounding in computer operation techniques while they are being taught, and secondly that people can progress at their own individual pace, and absorb more of what they are being taught.

"We have also found that an individual is less inhibited in a single learning environment than in a group environment," says Mr O'Mahony. "In this atmosphere, people will learn how to learn. That may sound an unusual statement, but our courses are planned so that in the minimum time we can give people the maximum benefit. Learning how to absorb information easily and quickly is a main part of open learning."

### Identical

The theory is borne out by a test case which Austin-Rover recently performed. A training course, formerly operated by releasing people from work for a one and a half day period, was converted to open learning techniques fitting into a seven hour module. The end result was identical—everybody received the same instruction, but by using open learning the company had made a 35 per cent time reduction. It meant a significant saving in money—but more importantly it meant that anybody was able to take the course because they could study when they were free and at their own pace.

But once open learning is well

established, the company won't stop there. Apart from the obvious exception of secret and restricted materials, the company intends to open its learning packages to individuals outside the company. And it is this intention which reinforces most the company's main aim—to break down all barriers surrounding education.

"Completely open access is the key to it all," says Jim O'Mahony. "When you have that, you really have an effective open learning system."

Launched in August 1982 by the MSC as part of the New Training

## Helping the handicapped

The MSC is looking at ways of making the "Open Tech" Programme, which is one of the country's newest and most ambitious adult training schemes, more relevant to physically handicapped people.

Open learning is concerned with a more flexible provision of learning: such as self study texts, videos and computer based training programmes coupled with tutorial back up. This enables individuals to learn at a place, pace and time suited to their personal circumstances.

"Open Tech" projects will help handicapped people by overcoming:

- problems of physical access to learning opportunities with the development of "drop-in" learning centres located adjacent to the work place;
- aural difficulties by replacing face to face lectures with self study texts and other visual materials;
- problems of pace and place of practical skill development by the creation of special home study work kits.

Delegates at a conference on Educational Opportunities for the Physically Handicapped in London recently were told that the 'Open Tech' Unit were keenly interested in helping handicapped people.

Mr Maurice Alston a consultant training adviser with the unit, said he hoped they could do this by:

- Making sure their needs were, at the very least, not overlooked, and, preferably, positively affirmed and tackled;
- developing facilities, methods, equipment and resources to meet individual needs.

"The Open Tech Unit is considering how best to make a contribution to their needs and to ensure that innovation in educational methods and delivery can be put to good use in extending training opportunities for handicapped people", Mr Alston told delegates.

"I hope that by October or November we will have agreed some projects that take special account of their needs."

Initiative, the objective of the "Open Tech" Programme is to extend the training opportunities available to adults at supervisor and technician levels to update their skills without disrupting their work through the use of open learning techniques.

Open learning as exemplified by the "Open Tech" Programme aims to remove barriers within education and training systems which restrict learning opportunities. Difficulties of geography, work demands or personal commitments can at present prevent many people benefiting from training. ■



# When older employees ask about Job Release make sure you know as much as they do.

There are now two kinds of Job Release schemes for older employees. Full-time Job Release and part-time Job Release.

Both are forms of early retirement designed to free jobs for unemployed people. Naturally the schemes hold many advantages for those close to retirement.

They also offer quite a few to the employer.

With the part-time scheme one advantage might be greater flexibility within your workforce.

Another, a more economical way of training new staff.

Any employees who approach you on the subject are likely to have gone into it thoroughly.

But they can't go ahead without your agreement.

So it's as well you not only know what's in it for them, you also know what's in it for you.

Our two booklets give you all the details.

To obtain your copies telephone Anne Pembroke on 01-213 7787. Or if you prefer, write to her at P.O. Box 702, London, SW20 8SZ.

