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Cover picture

Cars nearing completion on the final 800 feet long stage of the Maestro trim and final assembly. This month's case study (pp 318–320) presents a survey of some job applicants at the Austin Rover Group at Cowley.

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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

ECONOMIC SCIENCE

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

Department of Employment. Though some		Overseas workers		roung people	
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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Government plans autumn legislation for democracy

Computers create new job opportunities

The increasing use of computers by many employers is creating new job opportunities for trained people.

And in Bolton, a local computer systems company, and the Manpower Services Commission are joining together in an ambitious scheme to provide youngsters with the skills they need for computer-related careers.

PL669

PL690

PI 67

PI 66

PL68

PI 68

PL679

PL694

B and B Computers will train young people in commercial computer applications under the new Youth Training Scheme. They are to offer 12-months training, to over 70 local school-leavers. The first group will begin training this month.

The programme begins with a week's induction, followed by 13weeks "off-the-job" training in the company's training centre. Then the voungsters will be able to follow a choice of areas—the electronic office, visual word processing, accounting and general clerical skills.

They will then go to outside placements with local employers for "on the job" work experience. The youngsters will have the opportunity of studying for a recognised office skills qualification, the BEC general certificate.



John Blackburn of B and B Computers signs a YTS managing agency agreement with MSC programme assessor Andrea Molyneux. Also pictured (standing) is 17year-old Janet Dawson, a former YOP trainee with B and B, who now works full-time with the firm.

in trade unions

The events of recent weeks had made it abundantly clear that trade unionists were insistent on having a greater democratic voice in the affairs of their unions, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment said in the House of Commons. His Bill, he said, would respond to that demand.

conclusions following the consultations on members in relation to their unions. the Green Paper Democracy in Trade Unions and outlining the legislative proposals he would lav before Parliament when the House reassembles in the autumn. He had published a paper (full text on pages 305-307) explaining the proposals and providing an opportunity for consultations on them.

Responses

"Numerous detailed and thoughtful responses to the Green Paper were received from employers, employers' organisations and individual trade unions, including some affiliated to the TUC," Mr Tebbit said in his statement to the House.

"These confirmed that there is widespread concern about shortcomings in jacket. They are the minimum necessary to trade union procedures for elections and ensure free, fair and democratic elections. for consulting their members on major Within them, trade unions will be free to issues, particularly on strike decisions. There is undoubtedly widespread support Continued on next page

He was announcing the Government's for legislation to safeguard the rights of

"As foreshadowed in our election Manifesto the legislation will cover three main issues: trade union elections, strikes and the political activities of trade unions.

"First, elections. The legislation will require elections to the governing bodies of trade unions to comply with the following principles:

- voting must be secret and by ballot
- there must be an equal and unrestricted opportunity to vote
- every union member should be able to cast his vote directly.

"These principles are not a legal strait-

Equal pay law to be changed

to allow a woman or a man to claim equal she seeks to compare herself. The Advispay for work of equal value where no job ory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service evaluation scheme exists. A woman will will designate the list of experts. The also be able to claim equal pay if such a expert's report will involve an appraisal of scheme discriminates by sex.

State for Employment, has laid a draft tion. Order before Parliament to amend the

broadly similar to, that of a man, or if their available for comment later. jobs have already been rated as equivalent

An explanatory note of the operation of under job evaluation, will continue.

in deciding whether a woman's job is of London sw1H 9NF.

The Equal Pay Act 1970 is to be amended equal value to that of the man with whom the demands made on the workers in the Following wide ranging consultations on two jobs being compared: for example possible amendments to the Act, Mr Alan effort, skill and decision making. It will not Clark, Parliamentary Under Secretary of necessarily amount to a formal job evalua-

To deal with equal value claims, new regulations will be required to govern the The present provisions for a woman to procedure of industrial tribunals. A draft claim equal pay if her work is the same, or of these procedure regulations will be

the procedure as a whole can be obtained Industrial tribunals will be able to from the Department of Employment, appoint independent experts to assist them MPII A1, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street,

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Overseas workers

Democracy in trade unions

Continued from previous page.

constitute their governing bodies in the way they judge will best serve their members' interests and to decide on the form of

"Secondly, strikes. The consultations have shown continuing concern about the way in which strike decisions are taken. Accordingly, I propose that if a trade union orders or endorses industrial action by its members in breach of their contracts of employment without first consulting those members in a secret ballot, that trade union should lose immunity from the normal civil law consequences of its action. This will give the community more protection against irresponsible industrial action and provide new safeguards for trade union members themselves against being required to strike without their consent.

Agreements

"I also expect in due course to consult on the need for industrial relations in specified essential services to be governed by adequate procedure agreements, breach of which would deprive industrial action of immunity.

"Thirdly, the political activities of trade unions. The Government accepts that a trade union should be able to adopt political objectives and to set up a political fund. However, I believe that the authorisation of a political fund should be subject to review by a periodic ballot of the membership. The present members of trades unions should not be bound forever by a ballot that may well have been taken before any of them were born. I propose that the 1913 Act should be amended to require that political objectives and funds should be submitted to ballot at least every 10 years.

Levy

"For some years there has been disquiet over the operation of the system for contracting out of the political levy. I therefore intend to invite the TUC to discuss the arrangements which trade unions themselves might take to ensure that their members are fully aware of their statutory rights and able to exercise them freely and effectively. I hope that the trade unions will be willing to take such steps. If that hope is disappointed I would be ready to introduce measures, as we made clear in our manifesto, to guarantee a free and effeccentre of Liverpool. They offer typing, which has provided office equipment to tive right of choice.'

Refresher courses open for specialists

Open Tech Programme, the new training initiative that helps Britain's technicians and supervisors to update their skills without disrupting their work, has launched nine new projects, aimed at specialists in fields as diverse as lift technology and farm management

Funded on a start-up basis by the Manpower Services Commission, the schemes are proposed by a variety of organisations industry's key personnel—men and women who then provide open learning packages who need to keep up-to-date but often that allow workers to study when and can't spare the time to learn," said the where it suits them.

This may mean the use of written material, seminars, evening classes, visits to way, will help to satisfy that need, and we drop-in learning centres or video and audio expect that some 20,000 people per year tapes—in fact any medium that provides will eventually benefit from projects run open and distance learning.

Seven projects were already operating before the latest were announced, and more are in the pipeline.

The Commission has recommended that jects). the Open Tech budget for 1983-84 be doubled to £8m, emphasising the MSC's commitment to improve the country's adult training provision. The latest projects printing and graphics, farm management.

"Open Tech is aimed at some of British Open Tech director, Dr George Tolley.

'These new projects, and others on the under the Open Tech Programme."

Projects are of two types—operational (aimed directly at the provision of learning) and supporting (helping other pro-

The latest operational projects are aimed at workers in lift technology, the fibreboard industry, technical supervision. the construction industry and electronics.

Three type to jobs success



Merseyside's new business partners (I to r) Janet Roberts, Mandy Card and Del

The future looks bright for three Liverpool cial services to businesses and organisagirls who have typed themselves into jobs—tions on Merseyside. and their own commercial partnership.

Roberts, met nine months ago when they, training centre and asking for typing to be were among the first to train under the done. Centre manageress, Lola Thomas, Training Opportunities scheme at a centre encouraged the three girls to consider this in Liverpool's Toxteth district set-up demand. They then carried out research, with Manpower Services Commission established there was a market and set

They spotted the market for secretarial They applied to the Prince's Trust and services and set up their own business, were rewarded with a grant. In addition "The Type-Right-Typing Agency" in the they have support from the training centre temping, photocopying and other commer-start the new venture.

The idea to start their own business Mandy Card, Del McCallum and Janet came partly through people calling at the about going into business.

Arbitration service urges employers and unions to prepare for economic change

Industrial relations in 1982 continued to be influenced by high levels of unemployment, little growth in output and significant further redundancies. That is the message of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service Annual Report 1982* published recently, which also urges all concerned with industrial relations to make positive efforts to prepare for an upturn in the economy.

Training bodies boost -youth scheme-

Two training organisations have agreed to provide about 30,000 places on the Youth Training Scheme.

The largest single contract has been awarded by the Manpower Services Commission to the Construction Industry Training Board, which will become a managing agent for the industry with about 21,000 yrs trainees.

Up to 10,0000 young people could benefit from places on the yrs under a contract awarded to the Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board.

The Construction ITB will be providing training and work experience across the country for three extra school leavers in 983-84 for every two school leavers taken on under the CITB's new entrant training schemes in 1982-83.

The contract, worth £41 million, was signed in London by MSC chairman David Young, CITB chairman Leslie Kemp and TITB director Russell Gardner.

Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, attended the signing ceremony for the contract with the Clothing and Allied Products ITB.



At the signing of a major YTS contract are (from I. to r.) Minister of State Peter Morrison, CAPITB chairman Bill Beattie, MSC chairman

The ACAS chairman, Mr Pat Lowry in a statement said: "In the course of 1982 ACAS, among other activities, conciliated in 1,865 collective disputes and in 46,000 complaints in which individuals alleged that their employer had broken a statutory employment right. We handled 284,000 individual inquiries on a wide range of industrial relations matters. We were involved in no fewer than 10,800 separate advisory meetings with employers and also with trade unions. We carried out 515 in-depth exercises for the purpose of diagnosing and assisting towards the solution 96 of these exercises we were instrumental in setting up joint working parties of managers and employees through which and to developing their own solutions."

The report points out that pay and other terms and conditions of employment were again the most frequent issues in the disputes referred, accounting for 977 (60 per cent) against 969 (56 per cent) in 1981. As in previous years, trade union recognition was the second largest cause of dis-

Changes

There have been noticeable changes in both management and trade union organisation. The decline in the numbers and influence of personnel managers "has gone a little beyond what might simply have been expected from the impact of the recession and reversed a trend that had been a notable feature of industrial relations in the previous decade". The report says that this may be partly due to costcutting falling hardest on support services during a period of recession. It is also part of a more general change in philosophy to return as much responsibility for management as possible to the line manager and in particular to the first line supervisor. ACAS says employers should consider the extent to which they can reduce the number of personnel specialists since line managers will continue to look to them for counsel



Pat Lowry ... "positive efforts"

Today's overall industrial relations climate, ACAS says, creates particular problems and opportunities for management. Their view is that, with any up-turn in the economy, management may find, where of various industrial relations problems. In care has been taken during the period of recession to continue to foster or maintain good relationships with union representatives and to promote joint consideration of they were assisted towards a better under- the enterprise's problems, the company standing of the nature of their problems will be better placed to ensure any future problems being more easily overcome.

Challenges

Current conditions also present challenges for trade unions, says the report. As employers extend their communications putes (14 per cent of completed cases as in systems, unions will need to monitor the effectiveness of their own arrangements to make sure they are always in touch with their members.

Public sector disputes accounted for a high proportion of the working days lost in 1982. ACAS sees this as a major problem of present-day industrial relations and one that is likely to persist-emphasising the need to develop satisfactory systems of pay determination in the non-trading public sector, such as central and local government, education, the heatlh service.

Of itself the cash limit system does not facilitate collective bargaining on pay and can have the effect of pre-empting negotiations which still have to take place. It may lead also to an early, perhaps unrealistically low, offer which management may find difficulty in improving because of its apparent inconsistency with stated Government policy. This can create the impression of an inflexible bargaining stance. But the problems are, and must be, capable of resolution in the public interest.

* Copies of the ACAS Annual Report 1982 are available

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Policy makers to get improved information service on research into employment

Plans to improve the flow of up-to-date information on the labour force were announced recently by Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary.

A new unit within the Department of Employment will provide up-to-date information Safety about research into the employment market and an improved Labour Force Survey will provide annual data and indications of broad trends within the year.

The new Employment Market se all research about the labour market for employment policy purposes. It will monitor research from all available sources and produce critical surveys. It will undertake research on its own account and make recommendations about other avenues of research. The unit will maintain close contacts with other Government departments and with members of the business and academic communities.

Comprehensive

A further step to improve the information available is the introduction of the new Labour Force Survey to provide a more comprehensive, and up-to-date picture of the employment market. It will be based on more than 100,000 household interviews a year in Great Britain, instead of about 80,000 interviews every two years. The interviews will now be spread over the year with some bunching in the spring and some repeated interviewing in successive quarters.

The new Labour Force Survey will provide improved information (see page 295) for example, about:

The self-employed, which increased substantially between 1979 and 1981 and is probably still increasing.

Number of employees—The results of the 1981 Census of Employment showed that the quarterly employment estimates based on returns from employers had been underestimating the number of employees; it is likely that recent estimates are also too low.

Activity rates, which throw light on trends, for example, in the number of married women seeking work and in people taking early retirement.

Unemployed-More up-to-date guidance to supplement the monthly count of unemployed claimants on, for example, the numbers of unemployed not in the monthly count and the numbers of people in the count who are not seeking work

Other topics, such as occupations, training, absences from work, and people moving from one part of the labour force to another, for example, becoming self-employed.

The new Labour Force Survey will start Research Unit will co-ordinate and analy- in 1984. The survey currently being completed for 1983 will be the last biennial survey and the results will be available in the spring of 1984.

> The Labour Force Survey will provide a check on trends in broad employment totals in between Censuses of Employment. In view of this, the burden on industry and the cost, it has been decided that the next Census of Employment will be held three years after the previous census in 1984.

The director of the Employment Market Research Unit will be Mr David Stanton who was for the past five years a senior economic adviser in the Department and was previously in the Treasury. He will be supported by a group of six economists and other social scientists and ICI. More recently he has been depudrawn mainly from the Department's ex-

Call for action on noise at work

Noise at work too often causes deafness. We can save people's hearing if we act now. A great deal of unnecessary pain and suffering can be avoided if only we take Executive's director deafness seriously, said Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to fill the vacancy of State for Employment and the minister created by Dr K P directly responsible for health and safety at work, recently

During visits to firms in Huntingdon and Stamford as part of a campaign to draw attention to the need for good practice, he said: "Although much has been done about noise at work, the deafness it can cause remains an underrated hazard. I intend to ensure that further progress is made. If people faced up to the risks, they'd take the necessary precautions."

Collaboration

sure Products to see how they had dealt with noisy circular saws and Newage Engineering where he saw the results of constructive collaboration between man-practice published by the Health and agement and shop-floor workers in dealing Safety Executive.

New chairman for

health



Dr John Cullen has been appointed chairman of the Health and Safety Commission. Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment announced earlier this

Dr Cullen will succeed Mr Bill Simpson. who has been chairman for the past nine years and whose present appointment is due to end on September 30. Dr Cullen's appointment is initially for three years from

After graduating at Cambridge University in chemical engineering, Dr Cullen took a Master's degree at the University of Texas and was awarded a PhD by Cambridge University. He subsequently worked with the UK Atomic Energy Authority ty chairman of Rohm and Hass (UK) Ltd and the company's European director with responsibility for engineering, safety, health, environmental and regulatory

Director of Medical

Dr Tim Carter has been appointed as the Health and Safety of medical services Duncan's promotion to deputy director

Dr Carter, formerly senior medical officer with BP Chemicals, is safety and environalso responsible for



mental protection.

with noise in the press shop.

He said there were simple, inexpensive and readily available methods to protect

"In the future there may be a Europenwide Directive on the protection of work-Mr Selwyn Gummer visited Baco Lei- ers from noise. But there is a great deal that we can be achieving in this country now. Guidance on how to achieve good standards is already available in a code of

Employee involvement — for and against legislation

Unemployment, and the urgent need to bring it down", were the reasons behind the Commission presenting its Memorandum on the reduction and reorganisation of working time, said Ivor Richard, EC Social Affairs Commissioner, at an Industrial Society conference recently. "If we do not succeed in finding ways to offer work to more people, the democratic institutions of our societies risk being undermined and the social fabric destroyed"

He was well aware of the problems in reorganising working time but said that the stakes were so high that we had to find a way through them. Employers had to safeguard competitivity by keeping labour costs down. The Commission shared this concern and had urged a strict limit on wage compensation.

The Commission's proposals to legislate for employee involvement were strongly attacked by Dr James McFarlane, director general of the Engineering Employers'

He told the conference that the revised version of the Vredeling draft Directive seemed to the Federation-on initial examination—to be almost as objectionable as its predecessor. He described it as "doctrinaire and irrelevant to the real problems of European industry, whose competitiveness it would damage.'

Graduate shortages

Shortages of science and engineering graduate manpower will be studied by the Institute of Manpower Studies at the request of the Department of Employment. The aims are to see whether there are persistent shortages of graduates with specialised skills or training and to identify future requirements for graduates, particularly in the new technologies, which are unlikely to be met by existing higher education provision.

It is planned to interview a sample of up to 100 employers and interested organisations. There have already been some preliminary interviews, and the whole project is due to be completed by the autumn. The research findings will then be used by the Department of Education and Science and other Government departments in their decisions on the planning and funding of courses in higher education.

Scheme compensates over 400 workers dismissed in closed shop without legal remedy

Over 400 people who lost their jobs between 1974 and 1980 for refusing to join a union have applied to Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit for compensation under a scheme introduced by the 1982 Employment Act.

Of the 435 applications received so far 207 have already been found eligible and a total of £261,086 has been paid out—an average of £4,835 per head. Many more next few months.

It compensates anyone dismissed in a closed shop without a legal remedy while was in force provided they already held the job before the closed shop was introduced or had a genuine conscientious objection to belonging to a trade union.

Commenting on the success of the scheme so far. Mr Tebbit said it was encouraging to have found so many of the

New arrangements to

train engineers

Training by time serving will be

phased out of the engineering indus-

try over the next three years. A new

agreement signed recently by the

Engineering Employers' Federation

and the Confederation of Shipbuild-

ing & Engineering Unions will oper-

ate from August 1983 in time for this

First year training in future will be

according to the Engineering indus-

try training board's initial training.

When successfully completed,

apprentices will be awarded the EITB

certificate of basic training. They

will then have to complete two EITB

approved modules, after which their

skilled status will be marked with an

The system of payment will also

change. In future it will be related to

the stage of training and not to the

The new agreement will enable

the industry to make the most effec-

tive use of available manpower and

provide an up to date system of

training for new skills to meet the

Engineering companies are ex-

pected to take on some 10,000

apprentices this year, 3,000 of whom

will be under the Youth Training

needs of changing technology.

EITB certificate of craftsmanship.

age of the apprentice.

Scheme.

year's apprentice intake.

people concerned and to have been able to put right the injustices of the closed shop as it affected them during those years.

He continued: "This Government payments are expected to be made over the moved quickly to repeal that unjust legislation and is now compensating the victims The scheme started in October last year. of it. We have published a new code of practice which makes clear that closed shops should be tolerated only if they have the 1974 and 1976 closed shop legislation the support of the overwhelming majority of their members and should be operated flexibly, tolerantly and decently. We must ensure that the closed shop is not used to bully people into line."

Special measures

A new leaflet on the Government's special measures for the young and unemployed, which are helping 607,000 people at a cost of £1.8bn in 1983-84, has been produced by the Department of Employment.

This is the first time a leaflet has been produced listing all the special employment and training measures which are currently reducing the number of unemployment benefit claimants by 355,000.

The leaflet, entitled Jobs, training and early retirement, is available from Jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices.

Aid for data bases

The Department of Trade and Industry has allocated up to £5 million over four years for developing data bases and related information activity.

Under the Department's "Support for Innovation" scheme, there will be grants covering up to one-third of development

Announcing the allocation in Oxford recently, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, said his Department would be looking for data bases which enabled industry and business to do their job better, and which in themselves helped to develop a strong information supply sector in the UK.

"Information provision is of course well established in the key areas of science and technology, so we need to find where there are still opportunities to create specialised data bases that meet unfilled needs. We shall be looking towards information scientists to help identify those needs," Mr Baker said.



Workplace industrial relations Results of a new survey of industrial relations practices

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This article summarises a selection of results from the latest survey* of British workplaces designed to gather information on a broad range of industrial relations practices. The survey covers the whole of manufacturing and the service sectors, both public and private in Great Britain, and this gives the results a value far beyond that of earlier surveys.

The first extensive survey of British workplaces designed to gather information on a broad range of industrial relations practices was sponsored by the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, the "Donovan Commission", in 1966. Subsequent surveys were carried out in 1972 and 1973 on behalf of the Department with a very different design but a similar range of topics.

By 1979 the results of the 1973 survey were becoming less and less useful and the Department decided to sponsor a new survey of industrial relations practices which was planned to be the first of a regular series. The project attracted interest and subsequently sponsorship from the Policy Studies Institute and the Social Science Research Council and the survey became known as the DE/PSI/SSRC Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (1980)*.

Design of the survey

The design of the survey had three key features. First, the establishment (workplaces) was made the unit of analysis. Secondly, interviews were carried out with both management and worker representatives in establishments. Thirdly, the coverage was more comprehensive than that of any previous survey of its type.

As the basic unit was the establishment, most of the questioning was focused upon matters in relation to the establishment as a whole. As will be seen, however, some questions focused upon just one sub-section of the workforce. Where appropriate, a few questions were asked about the total organisation of which the establishment was a part. There were separate interviews with management and worker representatives in the same establishment. Here the aim was to ensure that worker respondents represented clearly defined sections of the workforce so that questions about those sections could be put to both management and worker representatives, confident that they were thinking of the same group. Having data from a number of people in the same establishments made it possible to have some check on the reliability of much of the information. It was also possible to collect information about a wider range of topics than is possible when there is only one respondent at the establishment, as is the common practice with industrial

The third and most important feature of the design to highlight here was its comprehensiveness. The survey covered the whole of manufacturing and the service sectors, both private and public in Great Britain. This gives the results a value far beyond that of the earlier surveys. Interviews were successfully carried out at 2,041 establishments by the fieldwork agency Social and Community Planning Research. The overall response rate was

Respondents

After interviewers had identified and interviewed an appropriate manager they sought, through the manager, to contact and interview worker representatives. In establishments with recognised trade unions for manual workers an interview was sought with the senior shop steward (or similar lay representative) of the negotiating group which represented the largest number of manual workers. Similarly, where non-manual unions were recognised, the senior lay representative of the largest non-

Table 1 Overall pattern of trade union recognition and membership

CHANNET (L) MANNE					Per cent
Anthes to secure	All establish- ments	National- ised industries	Public services	Private manu- facturing	Private services
Any union recognised	67	100	94	68	42
Both manual and non-manual					
unions recognised	38	88	65	31	18
Manual union recognised but not non-manual Manual recognised/no	16	6	2	37	14
non-manual workers	st - alld	1	1 1	H-usd	and hadd
Non-manual union recognised but not manual	7	dat Teba	15	sinen de	6
Non-manual recognised/no manual workers	5	5	11	arLen fi	5
Neither manual nor					
non-manual unions recognised	33	one agai	6	32	58
Overall trade union density	62	97	89	68	55
Base: all establishments Unweighted Weighted	2,040 2,000	134 79	576 577	746 548	580 790

manual negotiating group was sought for interview. In establishments with worker representatives, interviews were obtained and completed in 84 per cent of cases for manual workers and in 85 per cent of cases for nonmanual groups. In total, interviews were successfully carried out with 2,439 worker representatives and 2,205 managers, the bulk of them during the period May to August 1980.

Weighting of the results

To generate enough larger establishments for satisfactory inter-size comparisons to be made, it was decided to sample larger units with greater frequency than smaller ones. The figures in this article and in the main report have been weighted to make the results representative of all establishments in the population.

Overall pattern of trade union recognition and membership

Table 1 shows the overall pattern of trade union recognition and membership in relation to the ownership of establishments. Sixty-seven per cent of establishments recognised trade unions as representing some employees at the place of work. The 67 per cent was made up of 38 per cent of establishments where both manual and non-manual trade unions were recognised; 16 per cent where manual unions were recognised but non-manual employees had no recognised unions to represent them; and 12 per cent where non-manual unions were recognised but not manual unions. Altogether 66 per cent of manual workers were union members and 46 per cent of non-manual workers were.

Levels of trade union membership and union recognition followed similar patterns, both being generally greater in the public sector. However, union recognition appears to have been granted at substantially lower levels of membership in the public sector compared with the private. In private sector establishments where less than one-quarter of manual workers were union members, just under a half of managements recognised unions, while in the great majority of public sector establishments with similar levels of manual union membership trade unions were recognised. These contrasts between the sectors were repeated in relation to non-manual employees.

In the private sector over a third of establishments had no manual trade union members and nearly a third of establishments had membership densities of 90 per cent or more. That pattern is partly attributable to the closed shop, which is discussed later in this article. The size of establishments especially and, to a lesser extent, the size of enterprises were strongly associated with the extent of recognition. A further substantial influence upon levels of trade union recognition and membership was the proportion of women who were employed at the establishment. Again, that influence was more apparent when analysis was confined to the private sector. The higher the proportion of women employed, the less likely was a union to be recognised and the lower was the membership density.

Formality of recognition

In nearly three-quarters (71 per cent) of establishments where manual unions were recognised the manager

^{*} A fuller account of the results and discussion of them in relation to other research is to be published in "Workplace Industrial Relations in Britain" by W W Daniel and Neil Millward, Heinemann Educational Books, London, September 1983.

None. * Less than 0.5 per cent.

kotes: Public services covers all public sector employment except nationalised industries. The

All establishments: "igures include six private sector establishments in extraction which are not
allocated to manufacturing or services. Overall trade union density is the proportion of full-time
employees who were reported as being union members, where estimates were given. The
proportions in subsidiary categories do not always add up to the proportion in the overall
category owing to the rounding of decimal points.

reported that there were written agreements relating to the primary manual negotiating group and 15 per cent said that there was more than one such agreement. Similar proportions applied to non-manual unions. Manual recognition was usually brought about as a result of discussion and agreement and quite often was simply extended from other establishments. However, in five per cent of cases industrial action or the threat of industrial action had been involved in gaining recognition for a manual union and in one per cent of cases the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) had been called in to help. By contrast, non-manual unions were never reported as having gained recognition after industrial action, whereas workforce ballots and references to ACAS were slightly more common.

Lay trade union officers

In roughly three-quarters of establishments where manual unions were recognised managers reported that the manual unions had one or more shop stewards there. In just over a half of establishments they reported that there were senior stewards or convenors. In five per cent of cases they said that one or more senior stewards or convenors spent all or nearly all their work time on trade union affairs concerning the establishment. Full-time convenors were rare in workplaces with fewer than 500 people, but nearly two-thirds of establishments with 2,000 or more employees had full-time convenors for manual workers. Generally speaking non-manual unions were less likely to have stewards, senior stewards or full-time convenors at the place of work.

The tendency for workplaces where a high proportion of women were employed to have less well-developed union organisation was again apparent, even when analysis was confined to cases where unions were recognised.

Training of shop stewards

Overall, just over one-quarter of manual stewards had received training in the previous year. According to management respondents, courses had been held at the initiative of trade unions in about three-quarters of the cases where they occurred and at the initiative of managements in about one-quarter of instances. Training for non-manual stewards was slightly less common overall and less likely to be initiated by management. A relatively high use of the time-off provisions of the Employment Protection Act was reported by union representatives. Thirty-eight per cent of manual representatives reported that the provisions had been used and about one-quarter said that they had been used for shop steward training. The very large majority of managers felt that the training, where it had occurred, was valuable. The large majority of stewards gave the highest rating to training and nearly all felt it was useful.

Facilities for senior stewards

Substantial majorities of senior stewards for manual workers had access to some office services provided by management. There was a marked tendency for facilities of all types to have been introduced in the previous five years, that is between mid-1975 and mid-1980. Frequently facilities were provided for within formal, written agreements with management, especially in larger establishments. The provision of facilities for non-manual senior stewards was very similar to that for manual counterparts

Multi-unionism

The survey confirmed that multi-unionism was widespread in Britain. In establishments that recognised manual trade unions, one-quarter had three or more manual trade unions with members at the workplace Nearly one-half had two or more manual unions. However, in many cases the unions combined for negotiating purposes: in three-quarters of establishments managers dealt with only one bargaining unit for manual grades. Manual and non-manual workers were almost invariably represented by different unions and had separate negotiating arrangements with management. Multi-unionism was more common among non-manual workers than among manual workers and multiple negotiating groups were also slightly more common.

Extent of the closed shop

It was reported by managers in 25 per cent of establishments which employed manual workers that at least some manual workers normally had "to be members of a trade union in order to have or keep their jobs". In cases where a closed shop operated for any manual workers it generally embraced all of them. That was true in 90 per cent of establishments that had any form of closed shop for manual workers. Overall, nearly half (44 per cent) of all the manual workers employed by the survey establishments normally had to be trade union members in order to keep their jobs.

The closed shop was much less common among non-manual workers. In ten per cent of establishments that employed non-manual grades there was a requirement for some non-manual workers to be trade union members. Compared with the pattern for manual workers, it was less frequently the case that such non-manual closed shops were comprehensive. That was especially true at larger establishments. As a result, the proportion of non-manual employees who were covered by a closedshop arrangement (nine per cent) was close to the proportion of establishments that operated a non-manual closed shop. Taking manual and non-manual employees together, the results indicate that 27 per cent of employees covered by the survey were in a closed shop.

Managers' reports concerning the existence of closed shops were very similar to the reports of worker representatives and were consistent with their figures on levels of trade union membership. At the same time, it was clear that substantially more establishments had very high levels of manual trade union membership than were reported as having a comprehensive manual closed shop. Whichever definition is taken of the coverage of the closed shop, the findings show that the institution grew substantially over the 20 years up to 1980.

Analysis revealed four major sources of variation in the incidence of the closed shop. These were ownership (largely public versus private sector), the size of the establishment, the size of the organisation of which the workplace was part and the composition of the workforce. Thus the principal sources of variation in the extent of the closed shop were the same as those that distinguished

between establishments that recognised trade unions and those that did not.

Pre-entry or post-entry

Eight per cent of all manual workers employed by establishments in the survey were in a pre-entry closed shop, compared with 44 per cent of all manual workers who were in some form of closed shop. Virtually all non-manual workers in closed shops were covered by post-entry arrangements.

Respondents reporting a post-entry closed shop were asked how long people were given to join a union after they started work. For both manual and non-manual workers the most common periods were one week or one month and in about two-thirds of cases the requirement was one month or shorter.

The check-off

The check-off was reported widely and was much more widespread than the closed shop. Three-quarters of workplaces that recognised unions for manual workers had a system for deducting trade union subscriptions from the pay packet. In cases where white-collar unions were recognised, a slightly higher proportion of establishments deducted trade union dues than did so for manual workers. The check-off was almost universal in nationalised industries and public corporations and very common in national and local government and larger businesses in the private sector.

Details of closed-shop arrangements

Generally, managers reported that the closed shop was supported by an agreement between management and unions and the agreement took a written form. In about one-half of cases the closed shop arrangements contained an agreed provision for some manual workers to be exempted from the requirement to be members of a trade union. In a similar proportion of cases there was an agreed procedure for dealing with disputes over the requirement to be a trade union member. The most commonly specified basis for exemption from the closed-shop was religious belief, which was specified in just under a third of manual closed-shop cases. Conscience and nonmembership of a union prior to the closed-shop arrangement were specified in 10 per cent and 13 per cent of cases respectively.

Trade union branches—their size and composition

The survey interviews with worker representatives furnished new data about trade union branches and the appointment of shop stewards. Typically, primary manual respondents belonged to a branch of 400 or so members. Their branches ranged in size from less than 50 to several thousands with about one-half in the range between 200 and 2,000 members. Non-manual respondents reported belonging to rather smaller branches—typically with 300 or so members. Individual trade unions varied considerably in terms of their typical branch size, but this was very much a matter of the composition of the branch. 'Workplace based" branches, where all branch members of the trade union in question are employed at the same establishment were the smallest. "Single employer" branches, where membership is drawn from more than one establishment of the same employer were of intermediate size and "Multi-employer" branches were generally the

Frequency of branch meetings and attendance

Workplace branches typically met less than once every two months whereas multi-employer branches met more often than every month. Workplace branches were typically attended by a much higher proportion of members than the other types of branch—about one-fifth, compared with about one-twentieth for manual respondents' branches; about one-third, compared with about one-twentieth for non-manual respondents' branches. Multi-employer branches generally had lower attendances than single employer branches. The results also suggest that shop stewards attend branch meetings much more frequently than the typical branch member, especially in single employer and multi-employer branches.

Workplace representatives-methods of appointment

The most common method of electing shop stewards and other lay representatives was by a show of hands at a meeting. Ballots of one kind or another were reported as being used in about a quarter of cases for manual stewards, and in just over a third of cases for non-manual stewards. The use of ballots for electing workplace representatives, although the minority practice, occurred in almost all the major trade unions. Postal ballots were rarely mentioned for manual steward elections but were more common for non-manual union representatives (about 10 per cent of cases). Generally speaking periodic re-election was more often practised than was technically necessary and commonly occurred once per year. In about a half of establishments there was never more than a single candidate for shop steward elections.

The method of appointing senior shop stewards varied with the size of the steward body. Where there were few stewards, union members themselves tended to elect the senior shop steward; but where there were many shop stewards it became more common for shop stewards to elect the senior steward rather than for ordinary union members to do so.

Joint shop stewards' committees and meetings

In a minority of multi-union establishments a joint shop stewards' committee was reported by worker representatives (32 per cent in the case of manual respondents, 17 per cent in the case of non-manual respondents). Typically, the committees had representatives from three unions. The existence of such committees was more likely in larger establishments and ones with several bargaining groups, but they were by no means universal where pay bargaining was predominantly at the establishment.

Management organisation

Although the survey interviews were normally carried out with the senior manager at the sampled establishment who dealt with industrial relations or staff or employee relations, fewer than a half of management respondents spent the major part of their time on such work and only about a quarter were employed as personnel or industrial

relations managers. Many of those who spent a major part of their time upon personnel and industrial relations work were general managers or administrators. However, the position varied markedly between different sizes of establishment: few small establishments had specialist industrial relations managers, but the great majority of larger ones did so.

One-third of those respondents who said that they spent a major part of their time on personnel or industrial relations work said that they had a formal qualification relevant to such work. But taking all management respondents together it appeared that education and training for industrial relations and personnel work consisted largely of on-the-job training and training that was specific to the organisation in which people were employed. Normally, respondents had gained relevant experience at their present establishment, and in nearly two-thirds of cases it had been gained with the same employer.

External consultation

In about 40 per cent of cases the manager reported having consulted with an external body or person about personnel or industrial relations matters at his establishment. Employer's associations and full-time trade union officials were the two outside agents most commonly consulted by managers. Trade union officers were placed third in the rank order of bodies that were consulted most frequently over a period of a year; employers' associations and personnel managers in other establishments of the same employer were consulted most frequently.

Representation of the personnel function on the board of directors

Managers in commercial establishments were asked if there was some member of the top governing body of their enterprise who had responsibility for personnel or industrial relations matters. Two-thirds of them stated that there was. In a third of cases there was someone whose main job was being responsible for personnel matters, industrial relations or both. In organisations that employed more than 10,000 people, that figure reached two-thirds. In organisations employing 25 to 500 people only nine per cent had such specialists. In cases where company bargaining was the most important level, enterprises were most likely to have specialist representation on the board, while in cases where the most important level was the plant, enterprises were least likely to have specialist representation.

Consultative committees

Managers reported the existence of a consultative committee of managers and employees in 37 per cent of establishments overall, a figure that suggests substantial growth in the 1970s. Establishment size, organisation size and public ownership appear to be the main characteristics associated with the presence of consultative committees, establishment size being particularly influential. Where consultative machinery existed, it was about four times more likely to exist alongside collective bargaining than it was to exist on its own. More than half of employees were in establishments with a consultative

committee and one or more recognised trade unions, and only ten per cent of employees were in establishments with neither form of employee representation.

Establishments with newly introduced committees outnumbered those that had abandoned them during the same period by about nine to one, clearly suggesting substantial growth in consultative arrangements. The results also show that the growth has been a very general phenomenon, not confined to particular sectors.

In nearly one-half of establishments with a consultative committee managers reported that the principal committee met at least as often as once a month. Between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of both managers and worker representatives said that senior management attended all meetings.

Respondents were also asked to mention what they thought was the most important matter discussed by their establishment's consultative committee in the last year The results suggest that very few consultative committees discussed nothing of substance. Three issues were mentioned most frequently by both management and worker representatives: production issues, employment issues and pay issues.

There was also accord between non-manual worker representatives and their corresponding managers on the three most frequently mentioned issues, although in this case working conditions replaced pay issues in the top three. The survey offers some evidence that where consultative machinery and collective bargaining machinery exist together there is some overlap in the issues with which they deal.

Other channels of employee representation

Besides joint consultative committees, channels for employee representation on specific issues were mentioned in a substantial proportions of establishments. These included health and safety committees (in 37 per cent of establishments), job evaluation committees (in ten per cent) as well as various types of individual representative. Taking the presence of any of the forms of representation (including recognised trade union channels) as an indication that at least some sections of the workforce have formal representatives who deal with management on their behalf, the overall picture is of widespread representation in the British economy. On this measure over four-fifths of establishments had some form of employee representation. Most of these forms of representation were more common in larger establishments—the proportion rose from 74 per cent in workplaces with under 50 employees to 99 per cent in those with over 500 employees.

Disclosure of information

Managers and worker representatives were asked to assess the amount of information given on each of three broad topics: pay and conditions of service; manpower requirements; and the financial position of the establishment*. Pay and conditions of employment were the

subject of more communication to the workforce than manpower requirements; the financial position of the establishment was the subject of least communication out of the three topics. Worker representatives rated the amount of information they received a good deal lower than managers rated the amount they gave. The differences were substantial for all three topics and occurred with both manual and non-manual worker representa-

Managers in larger establishments, and particularly in those with a full-time worker representative such as a convenor, rated more highly the amount of information disclosed on all three topics. The assessments were also higher where the top governing body of the organisation had a personnel or industrial relations specialist. It was workforces that were predominantly female and manual that received the least amount of information from management, according to both managers' and worker representatives' assessments.

When worker representatives were asked how useful they found the information that management gave them, the general tendency was that the higher was the assessment of the amount of information given, the more useful was the information regarded. For both manual and non-manual worker representatives there was a strong relationship between high assessments of the amount of information received from management and a favourable assessment of their establishment's industrial relations. This pattern was repeated in managers' accounts.

Nine per cent of managers in establishment with recognised unions (six per cent of all establishments) reported having received a request for disclosure of information under the provisions of the Employment Protection Act, 1975. Compared with this, 20 per cent of manual worker representatives and 14 per cent of nonmanual representatives reported making requests.

Industrial relations procedures

The most common types of formal industrial relations procedure were for dealing with discipline and dismissals (reported by management in 83 per cent of establishments) and individual grievances (in 80 per cent of establishments). Where establishments had separate procedures for these two types of issue, or only a single procedure, it was most commonly one for dealing with discipline and dismissals. Procedures for dealing with collective disputes over pay and conditions were substantially less common, being reported by management in 59 per cent of establishments overall or 68 per cent of establishments with recognised trade unions. The presense of each of the three types of procedure was strongly related to the degree of trade union organisation at the workplace.

Disciplinary procedures

The survey evidence indicates that formal disciplinary procedures have become much more common, and more standardised and universal in their application, since the early 1970s, probably under the impact of unfair dismissal legislation. The introduction of written disciplinary procedures appears to have been most common in the mid-1970s, although in the public sector they were much older and almost universal. In the public sector the procedure

applied more widely than to the establishment in over 95 per cent of cases, but in the private sector there was much more variation, even among establishments that were part of a larger group.

In establishments where employees covered by the procedure were represented by trade unions or staff associations, managers reported that the procedure had been agreed with those bodies in the great majority of cases (91 per cent of those with unions, 64 per cent of all establishments). Where employee representation existed, in the majority of cases the procedure was set out in a document signed by both parties, but the procedure was usually agreed and signed at a level in the organisation higher than the individual establishment. This was so in 90 per cent of public sector establishments with jointly signed agreements. In the private sector, nearly one-half of procedures were agreed locally. Thus the level at which procedures were agreed followed quite closely the sectorby-sector pattern of pay bargaining—and the distribution of procedures for dealing with pay and conditions disputes.

When procedures at establishment level do not lead to the resolution of an issue over discipline there is frequently provision within them to invoke an "external" procedure or go to a higher level in the organisation. Such a provision was reported in over 80 per cent of public sector establishments and nearly 60 per cent of private sector establishments with procedures. The body or person most commonly specified was higher level management, although ACAS was nearly as frequently mentioned. Such provisions were by no means unused. In 13 per cent of establishments with a disciplinary procedure managers reported that a body or person outside the establishment had been brought in to help settle a disciplinary dispute during the past year. The pattern of use was similar to the pattern of provision, although the differences, where they existed, suggest that even relatively formal procedures are used flexibly and that trade union officials may be brought in frequently by management before the final stages of a formal procedure are reached.

In 85 per cent of cases where there were procedures, managers reported that most matters in respect of disputes over discipline and dismissals were dealt with under the procedure laid down.

Managers were much more likely than worker representatives to be satisfied with the working of the disciplinary procedures at their establishment. A wide variety of reasons were given for dissatisfaction with disciplinary procedures, where it existed, but the length and complexity of the procedure was the reason most frequently given by both managers and workers representatives.

Procedures for disputes over pay and conditions

Although less common, the variations in the extent of procedures for dealing with matters of pay and conditions were in many ways similar to those for dismissal procedures. In both the public and private sectors, pay and conditions procedures, where they existed, were almost as likely to be written down as were disciplinary procedures. They also followed a similar pattern in terms of their applicability to establishments other than the sampled establishment. The same relationship with the level of pay

^{*} Respondents were asked about the three topics in a general way and no reference was made to the categories of information specified in the disclosure provisions of the Employment Protection Act. These provisions were the subject of a subsequent

bargaining as had appeared for disciplinary procedures was also apparent. The implication from the results seems to be that disciplinary procedures, being generally more recent than pay and conditions procedures, are introduced to a large degree into the existing framework of collective

Overall 62 per cent of establishments with recognised trade unions had negotiating procedures (written procedures for dealing with collective pay and conditions disputes). In only a few cases were written negotiating procedures not jointly signed: 59 per cent of establishments with recognised unions (39 per cent of all establishments in the sample) had a jointly signed negotiating procedure. As with disciplinary procedures, it was mainly in private sector establishments where only manual unions were recognised that negotiating procedures were not jointly signed.

In terms of provision for third party intervention, managers reported such a provision rather more frequently for pay and conditions procedures than for disciplinary procedures. The specified third party also varied between the two types of procedure. ACAS and joint union/ management bodies were more frequently mentioned in negotiating procedures than in disciplinary procedures.

The identity of the body or persons brought in to help settle pay and conditions disputes broadly followed what was specified in the procedure but there was even more use of trade union officials. Employers' associations also featured more prominently in practice than was provided for in the procedure.

Both managers and worker representatives reported that most disputes about pay and conditions were dealt with under the formal procedure. Dissatisfaction with pay and conditions procedures was uncommon and was registered more often by worker representatives than by managers, and more often by non-manual worker representatives. In the public sector some nine per cent of managers and 20 per cent of non-manual worker representatives expressed dissatisfaction with the working of their pay and conditions procedures, compared with two per cent and 11 per cent respectively in the private sector.

Pay determination

For purposes of describing the formal institutional structures that influenced rates of pay, three main types of workplace were distinguished. First, there were the establishments that recognised trade unions. These were asked what levels of bargaining had either led directly to increases in rates of pay or had formed the basis of subsequent negotiations on the most recent occasion that rates had been increased. They were also asked which of these levels had had the greatest impact on the size of the increase. The second type of workplace was those where pay increases were determined by Wages Councils. The third category consisted of establishments where rates were neither regulated by wages councils nor subject to collective bargaining. In the first type, establishments where there was trade union recognition, there was questioning about differences between the largest and second largest negotiating units in cases where there was more than one unit.

In over half the establishments in the sample (58 per

Table 2 Levels of pay bargaining

	Manual wo	rkers	Non-manua	al workers
	Largest	Second largest group	Largest group	Second largest group
National/industry-wide	64	65	62	70
Regional/district	9	8	6	3
Company/organisation:	26	22	30	0.1
all establishments some establishments	6	7	6	24
Establishment (plant)	26	30	15	12
Other answer	3	1	4	2
More than one level	29	27	19	13
Base: all establishments w	ith recognised tr	ade unions for g	roups specified i	n column he
Unweighted	1,344	470	1,250	635
Weighted	1.070	260	988	434

Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because more than one answer was given.

cent for manual workers, 50 per cent for non-manual workers), pay increases were the result of collective bargaining at some level. In the great majority of the remainder pay was not subject to collective bargaining

Levels of bargaining

At establishments where at least some workers had their pay determined by collective bargaining, managers were asked at what levels bargaining took place. The questions were put separately for the largest and second largest groups of manual workers where separate bargaining arrangements for two or more groups existed and correspondingly for non-manual workers. Table 2 shows the answers in aggregate. The widespread coverage of multi-employer bargaining is a noteworthy feature of the table; another is the overall similarity between manual and non-manual groups and in each case the first and second largest negotiating groups: One obvious difference is that establishment-level negotiations are considerably more common for manual than for non-manual employees. This is reflected in the greater incidence of multi-level bargaining in relation to manual workers' pay.

Pay bargaining arrangements showed clear differences between sectors. For example, for the largest negotiating group of manual workers in the public sector it was rare for collective bargaining over rates of pay to take place at all at establishment level. In the private sector, by contrast, plant bargaining was much more common. The majority of establishments in the manufacturing sector that recognised trade unions engaged in plant bargaining for manual workers, and in engineering, metal working and vehicle manufacture the large majority did so.

When analysis was focused upon the level that managers judged to be the most important the differences between sectors were even more marked. Thus in private manufacturing industry, 41 per cent of managers reported that plant bargaining was the most important level of negotiations that influenced rates of pay for manual workers in the largest bargaining unit. In private services as a whole that proportion was 13 per cent. In the public sector less than half of one per cent of managers took that view. This shows as clearly as anything does the diversity of collective bargaining arrangements that characterises the different sectors of the British economy.

Size of establishment was also an important variable, particularly in the private sector; plant-level bargaining was judged to be most important much more frequently in larger establishments.

Bargaining over non-pay issues

In establishments where unions were recognised, managers were asked how a range of other issues besides pay were resolved in relation to the largest bargaining units of both manual and non-manual workers. The answers indicated that a surprisingly large range of issues was subject to joint regulation with the largest manual union, especially at the workplace level. For instance, in nearly two-thirds of cases where trade unions were recognised management respondents reported that they negotiated with representatives of manual workers at the workplace about issues concerning physical working conditions and the redeployment of labour within their establishment. In nearly a half of the cases issues concerning manning levels, redundancy, major changes in production methods and recruitment were negotiated at the workplace. Pensions, the length of the working week and holiday entitlement were very commonly negotiated at company or national level. Only capital investment, of the ten issues mentioned, was not normally the subject of collective bargaining at any level. The pattern in relation to non-manual workers was little different and the answers of union representatives to the corresponding questions about negotiations over non-pay issues was remarkably consistent with those of managers. That consistency suggests that there was scope for union officers to influence decisions over a wide range of issues in large sectors of

Systems of payment

The survey revealed sharp differences in the extent to which the majority of people within an establishment were paid by results. Skilled manual workers and semi-skilled or unskilled male manual workers were the groups paid by results most frequently. Female workers were subject to rather less payment by results than their male counterparts at the semi-skilled or unskilled level.

Systems of payment-by-results for the job levels principally involved were most common in the private sector generally, and in manufacturing industry and construction in particular, and were generally more common in larger establishments.

Among manual workers payment by results was based upon work study in about half the cases where it was

Job evaluation

Nearly one-quarter of establishments reported that some employees at the establishment were covered by a job evaluation scheme. There were strong indications that many schemes were recent: a third had been introduced within the previous three years (1977 to 1980). Job evaluation was concentrated in the private sector, and manufacturing industry in particular.

In nearly two-thirds of instances where there were schemes, there was a review committee that oversaw the scheme and was responsible for the grading of new or changed jobs. In about two-thirds of the cases where there were such job evaluation committees, employee representatives sat upon them. In most cases these representatives were appointed by trade unions or staff associations.

The most common type of job evaluation scheme was based on the points system. The analysis also showed that systematic job evaluation was markedly less common in circumstances where a relatively large proportion of the workforce was female.

Share option schemes

In 14 per cent of all commercial establishments managers reported that the company owning it operated a share ownership scheme. Such schemes were very much more common in the financial services than in any other sector. They were least common in manufacturing. One half of the schemes had been introduced in the previous three years, and it is probable that at least some of this was encouraged by the tax advantages in the Finance Act 1978. Generally, it appeared that schemes tended to be introduced when firms were doing well. They were more common where product demand was rising, where the size of the workforce was increasing and where managers gave a favourable rating to the financial performance of the establishment. Where schemes existed they tended to be available to the majority of employees, but participation was by no means universal. Altogether about five per cent of employees in the private sector were reported to be participants in share option schemes.

Levels of pay

To see how different payment systems and methods of pay determination were associated with levels of pay, the survey included a question to managers about the gross pay of a typical worker in four broad occupational categories. The four categories were: semi-skilled manual workers, skilled manual workers, clerical workers and middle managers. The question was in some cases a difficult one to answer but analysis of the results has shown that they can be used to indicate whether establishments paid more or less to the four broad categories of employee and hence provide a sound basis for exploring patterns of variations in pay as between different types of establishment and category of employee.

Pay levels were quite clearly related to a number of structural and organisational characteristics of establishments. The positive association between pay levels and the number of people employed was very strong and consistent. Levels of pay for semi-skilled and skilled manual workers were generally lower the higher was the proportion of manual workers who were female. This result suggests that the pay of women tends to be lower than that of men not only because women are concentrated in lower paying occupational grades but also because women are concentrated in lower paying establishments. The analysis also showed that the higher the level of trade union membership, organisation and activity at a workplace the more employees tended to earn compared with counterparts elsewhere. The results on levels of pay exhibit a number of complex relationships and are being subject to further analysis.

Industrial action

The survey provided a good deal of new information on the various forms of industrial action and the types of establishment affected by it, although the results refer to a period of widespread strike activity*. In broad terms, a

^{*}The number of workers involved in officially-recorded strikes in the period covered by the survey data was 40 per cent higher than the annual average from

quarter of establishments were reported as having experienced some form of industrial action in the year up to mid-1980. Somewhat fewer were affected by strike action (16 per cent) than by other forms of industrial action (19 per cent). Manual workers were more likely to have taken strike action, whereas non-manual workers were more likely to have taken non-strike action. Where non-strike action was taken, overtime bans were the most frequent form.

Distinct differences

Industrial action was one of the areas of questioning where there were distinct differences between the responses of managers compared with those of worker representatives. Management respondents appear to have reported industrial action, especially strike action, among manual workers more often than did manual worker representatives. On the other hand, non-manual worker representatives reported industrial action, especially nonstrike action, more frequently than did management respondents. Because of this, figures summarising the extent of industrial action, including those given above. have been based upon the combined reports of managers and worker representatives.

There was a strong relationship between the occurrence of every type of industrial action and the number of workers at the establishment so that it was obviously desirable to take account of the effect of establishment size in the remaining analysis.

For manual workers, both strike and non-strike industrial action were clearly related to union membership density. Recognition and the presence of representatives increased the likelihood of an establishment being affected by industrial action—again irrespective of establishment size. Some sort of hierarchy among shop stewards appeared not to be as important as the presence at all of stewards. There appeared to be a rather weak tendency for strikes to be more frequent among manual workers where there were more unions representing the manual workforce. The proportion of the workforce which was male and the proportion which was full-time were both strongly associated with industrial action; but these associations were largely confined to establishments with higher union density. Another association was with the levels of pay bargaining: there was much greater likelihood of manual workers taking strike action where they negotiated their pay at establishment level and where substantial numbers were paid by results.

The main difference in the corresponding picture for non-manual workers was their greater use of non-strike industrial action, particularly work-to-rules and blackings of work, and their less frequent use of other sanctions. The patterns in relation to workforce size, union density and recognition were similar to those for manual workers. Unlike the case of manual workers, however, there was no tendency for non-manual strike experience to be greater when pay determination was at establishment

Characteristics of reported industrial action

Taking all strikes, both long and short, as a single category, only three per cent of establishments had had

two or more strikes by manual workers during the year, according to management reports. The equivalent figure for non-manual workers was one per cent. In only one-quarter of establishments did the strike involve both manual and non-manual employees, most of these cases being strikes involving all sections of the workforce. The results indicate that strike action is usually undertaken by a section or group of employees with common representation arrangements and that disputes only rarely spill over to other groups represented by separate trade unions. The proportion of the workforce involved in industrial action was typically one third for strikes and about one sixth for other forms of action. Generally, the establishment characteristics associated with the occurrence of a strike were also associated with a higher proportion of the workforce involved in the stoppage. The clearest correlation was with trade union density.

Pay issues

The reasons given by respondents for the most recent industrial action show a predominance of pay issues for both strikes and other forms of industrial action. Rather fewer non-strike incidents were reported as being over pay issues, but pay was still by far the most common reason given. The exceptions to the general pattern were manning and work allocation issues, where non-strike action featured more prominently than strikes, and dismissal and disciplinary measures, where non-strike action was hardly used at all.

With the exceptions of manning and work allocation issues, and discipline and dismissal measures, the issues reported as giving rise to strikes—and indeed to other forms of industrial action-present a broadly similar pattern to that revealed by the official records compiled by the Department, although strict comparisons between the two sources are not possible. A further element of the picture is the apparent consistency of the answers given by the different types of respondents about the reasons for industrial action.

The results also contain new information on the length of time for which non-strike action was carried out. In general it was for considerably longer periods than strike action, the typical (median) duration being about two weeks, whereas the typical strike lasted about one day.

Picketing and secondary industrial action

Both managers and primary worker representatives were asked whether the establishment had been picketed within the last twelve months and, if so, on how many occasions. Taking combined responses, about one-eighth of establishments were reported as having been picketed, the proportion being over a half for establishments with a thousand or more employees.

Primary picketing

The results confirmed that "primary" picketing (that is, picketing in connection with a dispute at the establishment in question) was almost never connected with non-strike industrial action. The relevant base for examining the proportion of disputes involving picketing was therefore those establishments which had experienced a strike. On this basis about one-third of strikes involved primary picketing. The results indicated that strikes were more likely to involve picketing the longer the strike went on and the greater the proportion of the workforce involved in the strike. Widespread strikes were less often subject to primary picketing than purely local strikes. Employees striking for the first time appeared less likely to set pickets than "experienced" strikers.

According to managers, the maximum number of pickets present at any one time was about 17 on average, although the typical (median) figure was 10. When analysis was confined to those cases where a single entrance was picketed, the maximum number of pickets in the typical case was six.

There was some divergence of view about the identity of pickets. Managers reported that a minority of pickets were not members of their establishment's workforce whereas worker representatives reported that almost everyone involved in the picketing was an employee of the establishment. There was, however, close agreement between managers and worker representatives about the most common organisers of picketing. Establishmentbased shop stewards or local trade union officials were mentioned in about 90 per cent of cases by managers and worker representatives.

Respondents agreed that in about 60 per cent of cases picketing had had the effect of preventing goods or services entering or leaving the establishment or of preventing some of the establishment's employees from entering the premises. It was clear that the most common effect of primary picketing was the prevention of goods and services from entering the establishment. Effects upon the movement of people were less widespread and were mentioned by about one-third of managers.

Secondary picketing

For the purposes of the survey secondary picketing was defined as picketing which was "not in connection with a dispute at this establishment". Approximately one-twelfth of establishments were reported as having experienced secondary picketing. Thus, in overall terms, secondary picketing (defined as above) was rather more common than primary picketing in 1979-80, although again it affected quite a small minority of establishments. It was most commonly experienced by the kinds of establishment which had experienced primary picketing: larger establishments, and those with predominantly male and fulltime employees.

Further analysis

This article has been limited to summarising a selection of results from the survey. The analysis reported in Workplace Industrial Relations in Britain is much fuller in terms of the questions covered and in its examination of the relationships between industrial relations practices and the characteristics of establishments. It also uses the survey data, where possible, to indicate changes over time and often seeks to compare the survey results with other research evidence. In many areas, however, there is no comparable evidence to call upon and the survey breaks new ground. Yet the book represents only the starting point in the analysis of the rich data embodied in the survey, which, it is hoped, will help illuminate both past and future developments in British workplace industrial

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Impact of YOP on a rural labour market

Is there a difference?

by Kathleen McDermott and Sally Dench

University College of North Wales, Bangor.

This article is based on a research project commissioned by the Manpower Services Commission as part of a number of longitudinal studies examining the impact of the Youth Opportunities Programme on differing labour markets1. As most of the other studies were being conducted in urban areas this project was selected to operate within a rural one in order to demonstrate whether there were any distinctive problems in implementing YOP in such an area. The district of Ceredigion was chosen within Dyfed, Mid-Wales as displaying many of the characteristics typical of a rural economy.

The study approached the question of the role of YOP in Ceredigion as it affected two categories of young people. First, information was collected on all minimum age school leavers in the area, who entered the labour market during the summer of 1980 and at Easter 1981. This part of the study provided valuable information about the characteristics of all 16-year-old school leavers in the area against which to set the characteristics of the YOP entrants. It also gave details of the employment histories of school leavers, including their usage of YOP, during their first 18 months out of school. Secondly, the study examined the characteristics and employment histories of other young people (17-18 years old) who became eligible for yop during the same period. This group is not included in this article.

Local employment context

Rural economies are characterised by vulnerability, seasonality, narrow occupational opportunities, high selfemployment and dependency either upon one large employer or a branch of a company based elsewhere. Agriculture has undergone much change since the war with increasing mechanisation resulting in new service attitudes and training of craftsmen, but also leading to a reduction in the labour force and the viability of small farm holdings. The light industrial sector faces major problems in terms of restricted access to market centres. poor local transport provision, and often inadequate service and educational facilities. The development of tourism has created seasonal low paid jobs, often filled by women, contributing to the distinctive employment struc-

Even though agriculture is the main base of a rural labour market, the very success of this sector is contributing to a reduction in the amount of labour it can employ. Craft and textile activities have been the most successful alternatives in the manufacturing sector, but it has been shown that these demand only a small labour force. The service sector has captured the majority of the labour force (on average 60 per cent of the population). In most rural areas four or more jobs are in the service sector for

every one in manufacturing; this can be compared to a ratio of two to one for the rest of the country. However, most of these service jobs are low paying, filled by women and cannot be seen as taking up the slack in the male labour force leaving agriculture.

Ceredigion² reflects these characteristics of a rural labour market. Service employment is the most important sector in the district comprising two-thirds of all jobs and providing 80 per cent of female employment. About 70 per cent of service jobs are located in the Aberystwyth Travel to Work area. The growth in the service sector of the economy explains the growth in importance of the towns in the last 20 years.

Agriculture provides almost 20 per cent of employment and represents the most widely dispersed form of employment. The pattern of land tenure in Ceredigion is one dominated by owner farmers, of under 100 acres rearing stock or dairying. Twenty-eight per cent of the working population is self-employed and slightly over half of these are in farming. The manufacturing sector only comprises 10 per cent of the working population. The most significant areas in manufacturing are: bread, milk, clothing and footwear production. The Milk Marketing Board at Felinfach and the textile factories at Lampeter and Cardigan dominate these sectors, with both firms employing over 100 people.

Small firms

There are 1,300 firms in Ceredigion. Almost two-thirds of all employing concerns in the district employ up to four people and over 80 per cent only up to ten people. However, about half the employed population work in establishments with 50 or more employees although only 100 units employ more than 20 people. In other words, Ceredigion consists mainly of small firms employing under ten people with a few large employers in manufacturing

A survey conducted in 1976 by the District Council showed that over 50 per cent of enterprises in Ceredigion

The views expressed in the article are those of the authors and need not represent

could be described as branches. Almost half of these had their headquarters in England, about one-third elsewhere in Wales and the remainder in Ceredigion. As operational decisions are made at their headquarters, these firms are less responsive to local needs.

Unemployment in the district has more than doubled between 1975-82. Aberystwyth, which has always had a rate much lower than the national average, has been increasing over the last year reaching 11.4 per cent in April 1982 compared with 6.9 per cent in July 1980. Cardigan and Lampeter have always experienced above average unemployment, but both areas have been the highest for Wales during the study with Cardigan being 21.5 per cent and Lampeter 21.2 per cent in April 1982. It is within this context that the young people in our sample sought to find work.

The study cohort

The data reported here were collected between July 1980 and April 1982 and relate to minimum age summer school leavers who entered the Ceredigion labour market in 1980. Eight schools in Ceredigion were included in the study. In all there were 288 school leavers from these schools and data relating to 242 of them are included in this report. Of the 242 for whom we have data, 154 (63.6 per cent) were boys and 88 (36.4 per cent) were girls. The small number of girls reflects the established trend in Ceredigion for girls to remain longer in full-time education than boys. A high proportion of the sample had poor academic qualifications: almost half (46.5 per cent) had either no examination passes or else only one or two low grade passes at CSE. A fifth of the sample had moved into the area within the past ten years, reflecting the high in-migration rate to this district. About a quarter of the young people came from disadvantaged families although only a tenth could be described as multiply disadvantaged. The proportion of children from single parent families was high at 15 per cent with twice as many girls as boys coming from such families. These factors are used throughout the report to measure the extent to which the young person's characteristics affected their job histories.

Two-thirds of the cohort were unemployed immediately on leaving school. Of the 88 young people who went straight into employment 60 were boys and only 28 were girls. Three-quarters of the boys found skilled employment spread across all sectors of the labour market, while only a third of the girls found skilled work, and then, mainly in the service sector. These young people were mainly long-term residents and most found their jobs through either friends or relatives. A third went into their family's business, most of these were home farms although a few were construction or manufacturing firms. The role of social networks in obtaining jobs was found to be important especially in finding work with little or no unemployment. Rural areas are often thought of as "face to face" communities. The very intensity of social interaction creates a strong informal opportunity network not usually found in the more urban communities.

Of the remaining 154 young people who experienced some unemployment 115 (74.7 per cent) entered YOP; 12 (7.8 per cent) neither worked nor entered yor and 27 (17.5 per cent) found work after some unemployment but

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had no experience of YOP. These figures show that YOP played a part in the labour market experience of the majority of school leavers in Ceredigion who had no job on leaving school.

YOP in Cerediaion

The provision of YOP in Ceredigion was typical of that in other rural areas. It was influenced by a widely dispersed population; poor transport facilities; small scale employers and a labour market dominated by the service sector and family farms. WEEP provided the main YOP outlets absorbing 80 per cent (247 places) of the intake of trainees. A Community Service Scheme (Ceredigion Youth Scheme) offered 49 places. The range of provision under YOP in Ceredigion was narrow and this had implications for the types of client group for which it could

There were 115 1980 school leavers who entered yop during 1980–81 (68 boys and 47 girls). Their qualifications were similar to those who did not enter YOP. Those who had better qualifications were more likely to be drawn from residents with weak social networks, and were also more likely to live in the south of the district which has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country.

Only 13 young people had any work experience before entering their first YOP, ten boys and three girls. All three girls had been made redundant from semi-skilled jobs in factories and hotels. Half the boys had also been made redundant, most from labouring jobs in construction, while the other half had left their jobs voluntarily and were unable to find employment. Almost all of these young people had no qualifications, which is consistent with an interpretation that the unqualified are more likely to take any job while the better qualified hold out for the job that they want even if it is only on YOP.

Considering the flexibility of the operation of the "six week rule" the length of unemployment experienced by

the young people was extensive. Only a third of them had been unemployed for up to six weeks; nearly one in eight experienced over six months unemployment before entering YOP. Due to the rural nature of the area, matching suitable placements and trainees within travelling distance was difficult and took time to accomplish. The girls were more likely to have been unemployed for longer than the boys which might be accounted for by the fact that girls experienced serious transport difficulties, and the fact that they embarked on a longer search for the job they wanted. However, since the provision in Ceredigion was WEEP, the girls' longer wait might also reflect the more limited opportunities for girls and the narrow range of placements considered "appropriate" for them.

The entry to yop of disadvantaged young people was fairly high, one-third of the YOP sample, compared to one-fifth of the whole cohort, especially in view of the limited priority for recruitment given to this group. In an area of high unemployment one would expect that social disadvantages make one more vulnerable to unemployment. Those who were disadvantaged were indeed more likely to have longer periods of unemployment prior to YOP than the sample as a whole.

Experience on YOP

Looking in detail at the experience of school leavers in Ceredigion, it is possible to show that yor was operating in a fairly successful way. The schemes were assessed by means of composite variables on practical and social aspects, and the young people's ratings of their placement. Most of the young people felt that they were learning new skills, getting experience of real work and maturing socially. Many were on placements that were related to their job aspirations and half reported that their job aspirations had been influenced by being on YOP.

The young people valued the support they received from both their workmates and sponsors. Many of the sponsors responded to the trainees by giving advice and

Table 1 Immediate destination after leaving first YOP

Destination	Male n	%	Femal n	e %	All n	%
Taken on	14	21.9	8	19.0	22	20.7
Other employment	14	21.9	4	9.5	18	17.0
Further education	3	4.7	4	9.5	7	6.6
Second YOP	5	7.8	4	9.5	9	8.5
Unemployed	28	43.7	22	52.5	50	47.2
N=106	64	100.0	42	100.0	106	100.0

Note: Nine young people were still on YOP at the end of the survey.

Table 2 Destination six months after leaving first YOP

Destination	Male		Fem	ale	All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employed	29	46.7	12	30.8	41	40.6
Further education	5	8.1	5	12.8	10	9.9
Second/third YOP	4	6.5	8	20.5	11.9	
Unemployed	24	38.7	14	35.9	38	37.6
N = 101	62	100.0	39	100.0	101	100.0

Note: Five young people (two boys and three girls) were not in the labour market six

informal training. YOP also functioned to overcome the social isolation that was experienced while unemployed. To most, the main benefit of YOP was that it provided work, and thereby a role and feeling of self worth.

While most of the trainees were favourable about their experience on yop, over two-thirds said that they would not want to go on another YOP. They wanted more out of a scheme than YOP was able to provide. The two aspects stressed were: first, better training that would qualify them for a job with prospects, and secondly, a scheme where a permanent job would follow.

After YOP

Success in finding employment after YOP was limited. The level of qualifications was a significant factor for all in getting a job after yop, but was most important for girls. Young people with any type of disadvantage were the least likely to find employment. The more disadvantaged entered and left yor later than the others so their subsequent entry into the labour market may have been impeded as much by worsening economic conditions as by their vulnerable position. YOP functioned to compensate for the lack of social networks for many of the new residents, mainly among the girls. There was more success in overcoming the limited opportunities in the south of the district, again mostly for the better qualified. While the disadvantaged did not fare as well in obtaining jobs after YOP, there did seem to be some compensation in terms of social development.

Girls were more likely to be unemployed or on another YOP immediately after leaving YOP than were boys (see table 1) and their status did not improve six months after they had left their first YOP.

Overall numbers

Six months after they had left their first yop, overall numbers in employment had risen very little (see table 2), reflecting the worsening economic conditions. Numbers in further education had however risen.

Of the 22 young people who were taken on by their sponsors, two were made redundant within six months. Of the 46 who were in employment three months after YOP, 34 were still in employment six months after yop although three had changed jobs. One boy entered further education and another went on a second YOP after being made redundant. Nine (20 per cent) were unemployed after six months although only three of these had been made redundant. One young person left college and is now unemployed. Of those who were on a second yor three months after their first yop, half (seven) became unemployed; three found a job; three were still on yop and one entered further education. Staying on for another yor did not significantly improve the chances of finding a job.

Of the 38 young people who were unemployed three months after leaving their first YOP, two-thirds of them were still unemployed after six months; a fifth went on a second yor and 11 per cent (four) found a job. The girls who found employment within the first three months of leaving YOP stayed in employment. However, only three of the girls who were unemployed then eventually found

work. The rest of the girls either entered further education (five); went on another YOP (11) or remained unemployed (14) for the entire time. Boys were more likely to find employment both immediately and at a later stage, indicating the broader opportunities for boys. However, the boys were more likely to leave their job voluntarily within six months of obtaining that job.

Jobs after YOP

The types of job obtained by those young people who entered YOP were similar to the jobs obtained by those who did not enter YOP. Just as many found skilled and good quality jobs as those with no YOP experience. However, non-yop entrants were more likely to find work in agriculture. This is not surprising as those in agriculture mostly found work through family or friends and did not need the intervention of YOP.

There were some marked differences between boys and girls. Boys with YOP experience were less likely to get skilled work (36.8 per cent) than boys without YOP (50 per cent). However, girls with YOP experience (40 per cent) were much more likely to get skilled work than girls without YOP (24.2 per cent). Some of this may be explained by the fact that girls with better qualifications preferred taking a YOP in the type of work they wanted rather than simply taking any job, and were also likely to find a job after their placement. Boys were found to get good jobs without YOP much more easily than girls.

Boys on YOP had mostly practical placements across all sectors and found similar work. Girls on yor had practical, clerical and caring placements, almost exclusively in the service sector and found work only in the service and industrial sectors. Girls in the non-yop group were also mainly in the service and industrial sectors, with some in agriculture. YOP did not broaden opportunities for girls but placed them exclusively into traditional female work. However, the quality of jobs for girls with YOP experience was better than those without YOP. The better quality of jobs obtained by girls with YOP is partly explained by the higher level of qualifications held by them and partly by YOP providing a network into good jobs for the girls that was not needed by the boys. Of the YOP entrants 49 per cent had no training in their jobs compared to 35 per cent of those without YOP. This was more true for boys than girls. Boys without YOP were more likely than boys with YOP to have training, and girls with YOP were more likely than girls without YOP to have such training.

The type of training for both boys and girls with YOP experience was mainly on-the-job training, of less than a year's duration. This does not compare well with the training received by those without YOP experience, only one-third of whom had on-the-job training. Again, those with apprenticeship training were able to find their jobs without yop intervention.

Favourably rated

Most of the young people rated both their job and YOP favourably and felt that yor was like a real job, except for the money and its temporary nature. This is not surprising as most of those trainees who found work after yor were On a WEEP scheme and attributed their finding a job to their yop placement. However, those who rated yop positively and their job negatively tended to be in poor quality semi-skilled jobs, receiving no training, and only taking the job for stop-gap reasons. There were also a few, mainly boys, with good qualifications who rated their YOP and their job negatively. They had poor quality jobs and could be described as drifters, in contrast to those with stable records. Young people's evaluation of work was very much influenced by the quality of the jobs and their belief that they would benefit from that experience.

How then does the impact of YOP in Ceredigion compare with other areas in the country? Two studies have recently reported findings on their surveys of YOP trainees. One was conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, who undertook a national survey of YOP participants entering between September 1978 and June 1979 (Bedeman, T and Harvey, J (1982)). The other, conducted by Oxford University was a case study of the role of yop in Castlehill, an area of Birmingham (Jones, et al, 1983). This study focused on young people entering YOP between September 1979 and September 1980. Both these studies can be looked upon as a continuum with the Ceredigion research as OPCs covered the beginning of YOP with relatively low unemployment and a small YOP programme; Oxford covered the next year with rising unemployment and an increasing role of YOP; and this study has covered the following year, 1980-81, when YOP played a major role involving half of the school leaving population.

Indication

Another indication of the increase of youth unemployment during this period and the effect it had on the characteristics of yor entrants was the large number of qualified and relatively advantaged young people in the Ceredigion sample while the majority of the YOP samples in both the national survey and Castlehill studies were unqualified and socially disadvantaged. As youth unemployment rose, those young people who usually would have had little difficulty in obtaining work found themselves unemployed and took advantage of the YOP option. Furthermore, 46 per cent of YOP entrants in Castlehill and 40 per cent in the national study worked before entering YOP compared to only 11 per cent of the Ceredigion study, indicating once again the increasing severity of youth unemployment over the years.

yop functioned as a bridge to work with decreasing success over the years. On leaving their yop scheme half of the opcs and Oxford samples found work while only a third did so in the Ceredigion sample. Six months later the OPCS sample rose to 60 per cent in work while the Oxford sample fell to only 42 per cent in employment, similar to the Ceredigion figure of 41 per cent. The Midlands, dominated by manufacturing industry, was severely hit by the recession where unemployment more than doubled during 1980-81 placing young people in an even more vulnerable position³. One point worth noting about the Ceredigion sample's destination after YOP was the large number of young people entering further education (ten per cent compared to the national average of three per cent). This was due in large part to the willingness of the Further Education Colleges in Ceredigion to give many of

Notes

- (1) This article is based on "Youth Opportunities in a rural area: a study of yop in Mid-Wales". (McDermott and Dench, 1983a), to be published by MSC in their Research and Development Series.
- (2) Information on Ceredigion's labour market was obtained from: Dyfed Structure Plan, 1980; Appraisals and Policies. Ceredigion District Council, 1979; Migration and Labour Mobility Survey. Ceredigion District Council, 1981; and conversations with local council officials.
- (3) An article in Employment Gazette (Jones, January 1983) illustrates the subsequent rise in unemployment in this area and the devastating effect it has had on young school leavers, particularly the most disadvan-

these young people entry without the necessary qualifications and to the efforts of the Careers monitor and the community service staff in guiding young people towards

The constraints of particular local labour markets were shown by the diversity and broad provision of schemes in the two earlier studies. However, the young people's view of their experience while on YOP was positive in all three studies. The Ceredigion sample reported a higher number of tasks being learnt as well as support being given, perhaps indicating the positive effect of small firms' emphasis on personal relations and multiplicity of roles. An area of similarity among all three studies was the sharp division between boys' and girls' work. There appears to have been little effort of trying to break down traditional gender barriers.

Finally, there was one other area of similarity among the three studies that causes great concern. Despite the different time periods and different geographical areas, the unqualified and most disadvantaged in all three studies were the least likely to obtain employment. The Holland report stated that a major aim of YOP was to provide help to those least qualified and able (MSC., 1977). Clearly the findings of all these studies point to an area that any new policy must take action on.

Implications for the YTS programme

The rural economy is characterised by a narrow employment structure, dominated by the services sector with a shrinking demand for labour in agriculture and limited opportunities in manufacturing. The nature of YOP in Ceredigion was closely related to this structure. provision being very narrow and almost entirely WEEP. Hence, although the quality of WEEP was found to be very high, the range of experience participants were able to gain was limited. The problems of physical isolation and poor transportation facilities added further constraints in matching young people with the available schemes. Few trainees were able to participate in off-the-job training, as training facilities in the district are limited and sparsely distributed. Hence, it can be illustrated that yop in Cerdigion was based very much within the constraints of the rural economy.

YOP could have tried to overcome some of these

constraints but did not. YTS presents a new opportunity to learn from the difficulties encountered by YOP and provides a chance to innovate. Alternatives such as mobile training centres, travelling instructors, of bringing the facilities to the trainees instead of the trainees to the facilities, might overcome the remoteness of some trainees' residences. Flexible working hours to match bus timetables, and sharing of transport would allow young people greater access to a variety of employers. The use of local church and town halls as meeting places for induction, assessment, training and social and life skill courses is a way of sharing resources and allowing small numbers to be cost-effective.

The rural FE college has a chance of being in the vanguard of creating new opportunities by offering courses and an approach that is flexible and varied. These colleges should become an essential part of an integrated approach to youth training, education and rural development. Training, while based on national standards, should be placed within a local framework, taking young people and employers into consideration and co-operation. The demand YTS will be placing on the rural FE colleges should be seen as an opportunity to explore alternatives, such as co-operatives, community projects and a more varied curriculum of work experience, job training and selfdevelopment.

However, rural areas are not autonomous and are as affected by wider economic and social policies as more urban communities. The same mechanisms are at work that create inequalities on the labour market elsewhere. Girls, the educationally and socially disadvantaged were the most likely to be unemployed. Those in poor quality jobs were the most vulnerable to instability in employment. It is clear then from the findings of our research that implementation of the YTS will have to overcome the special problems imposed by a rural labour market and the structural constraints that make certain groups vulnerable in finding suitable employment throughout society.

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Labour Force Survey changes

This article explains the need to replace the biennial Labour Force Survey (LFS) in Great Britain by a more frequent one. Since 1973, the LFS has provided information about various characteristics of members of the labour force to supplement the aggregate statistics that are published regularly in Employment Gazette.

On June 29 the Secretary of State announced plans to replace the biennial Labour Force Survey in Great Britain by a more frequent survey. The announcement came in a written answer to a Parliamentary Question (see box on page 296).

Since 1973, the biennial Labour Force Survey (LFS) has provided information about various characteristics of members of the labour force to supplement the aggregate statistics that are regularly published in Employment Gazette. The survey met the requirements of the Statistical Office of the European Communities which lays down guidelines for labour force surveys to be conducted throughout the Community. Being based on interviews with individual members of some 80,000 households in Great Britain every other year, the survey has been able to cover a broad range of data; this is in contrast to the relatively simple aggregate information obtainable in, for example, the monthly and quarterly estimates of employees in employment (based on sample returns from employers) and the monthly unemployment count.

However, the long interval between surveys has limited the value of the data. Considerable change is currently taking place in the labour force and its composition, in contrast with earlier experience of steadier trends. More timely data on all the main components of the labour force, of the type previously available only every other year from the LFS, are needed as a basis for assessment of labour market trends. The new survey will provide annual data in as much detail as the present biennial survey, together with indications of trends in the course of the year for broad groups within the labour force. It will also continue to meet EC requirements and provide statistics which are comparable with those from similar surveys in other member states.

Need for improved data

Recent experience has highlighted deficiencies in the available information about the labour market*. The four main areas for which more frequent data will be provided

Self-employment The results of the 1981 Labour Force Survey, which became available in 1982, showed that this significant part of the labour force, numbering about two million, and subject to considerable change, grew by about ten per cent between 1979 and 1981. The more frequent survey will provide substantially based annual, instead of the present biennial, estimates

together with an indication of trends in the course of the year; and also information on the flows into and out of self-employment.

Employees The quarterly statistics, based on returns from employers, substantially under-estimated numbers, especially in the service industries, over the period 1978-81 (because of the difficulty in accurately identifying the opening of employing establishments), and there are indications that this has continued. The 1983 Labour Force Survey followed by the new survey will provide a check on the main totals between triennial censuses of employment. In addition, plans to improve the quarterly employment statistics are in hand.

The labour force and activity rates Trends are liable to marked change, reflecting, for example, the strength of the trend to earlier retirement, and the possible stabilisation of the labour force participation of married women following rapid growth in the last decade. The new survey will provide more frequent and timely indications of change. Such comprehensive data are important for analysis and appraisal of the labour market and in forecasting.

Survey-type information on the unemployed The new survey will provide more frequent information than hitherto to supplement that from the monthly count, for example guidance on the numbers of unemployed not in the monthly count and numbers of people in the count who are not seeking work. The survey will also provide additional information—for example occupation and household characteristcs—about those seeking work. The monthly count will remain the regular indicator of trends in unemployment.

The survey will also provide information about a range of other topics, such as occupations, training, absences from work, and people moving from one part of the labour force to another.

^{*} See, for example, the following articles in recent issues of Employment Gazette: "Census of employment results for September 1981", 1982 December pp. 504-513.

[&]quot;How many self-employed?", 1983 February pp. 55-56.

[&]quot;Employment and the working population: adjustments for underestimation" 1983 June pp. 242-244.

Design of the new survey

The new survey is designed to meet the need for two types of information:

- (a) Broad indication of *trends* within the labour force over time;
- (b) an indication of *levels*, that is the size of different components of the labour force.

These needs are reflected in the survey design, which combines interviewing throughout the year (to measure changes) with an enhanced sample in the spring (to establish levels).

The survey will be carried out by Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, on behalf of the Department of Employment.

The main features of the design are as follows:

- (a) Information will be collected directly from households by trained interviewers.
- (b) Interviews will be spread throughout the year. The basic survey will involve interviews with some 5,000 households a month, with an additional boost of an extra 15,000 households each month during March, April and May. Thus the total sample size for the three-month period March–May will be 60,000 households.
- (c) Households participating in the basic survey will be interviewed five times at quarterly intervals, so that in any month 1,000 households will be receiving their first interview, another 1,000 their second, and so on, with 1,000 being interviewed for the fifth and last time. There will also be some overlap between the boost sample in consecutive years. This design improves the reliability of trend data.
- (d) Information will normally be obtained directly from the individual concerned. However, to reduce costs, information about someone who is not available for personal interview may be provided by another related and responsible member of the household. Proxy response was also a feature of the biennial Labour Force Survey.
- (e) Also to reduce costs, second and subsequent interviews will be carried out by telephone whenever possible.
- (f) The sampling frame for the survey will be the Post Office's Postcode Address File (PAF), which will be used to extract a sample of postal delivery points. Compared with the electoral register, which has been widely used in the past, the PAF is less inclined to become out of date, has better coverage, and is easier to use (for example, it is available in computerised form).

(g) As in all Government social surveys, information about individuals will be kept strictly confidential and the data will be used for statistical purposes only.

Other countries

A number of other countries already have labour force surveys conducted more frequently than annually, and incorporating repeat interviews. In Canada and the United States, these surveys are the primary source of statistics on employment and unemployment and the sample sizes are therefore much larger than in the new GB survey. Where similar surveys already exist in Europe (in Italy, Spain, Finland and Sweden, for example) they are generally designed to supplement other data sources, as is now proposed for Great Britain.

Timing

The 1983 LFS, for which interviewing was completed last month, will be the last biennial survey. Planning for the new survey is now at an advanced stage. The first interviews will take place in the fourth quarter of 1983, on a reduced scale, with full scale operation starting in January 1984.

Labour statistics

Mr Marcus Fox (Shipley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has plans to improve the information available concerning the labour force.

Mr Tebbit: I have decided to improve the statistics of the labour force so as to provide a more comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date picture.

I am therefore arranging for the Labour Force Survey, hitherto conducted every two years, to be replaced by a more frequent survey. This will provide annual data in as much detail as in the present biennial survey, together with indications of trends in the course of the year for broad groups within the labour force. The new survey will provide, in particular, an improved indication of trends in self-employment, a check on trends in the number of employees—between triennial censuses of employment—a more up-to-date guide to trends in the overall labour force and activity rates, and more frequent survey-type information on the unemployed to supplement that from the monthly count. Plans are being made for the new survey to be introduced from the beginning of 1984.

I am also concerned that this and other information relating to employment should be fully analysed. I am therefore setting up a new unit within the Department of Employment with responsibility for the oversight of labour market research.

(June 29)

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

Evidence continues to point to improvement in the economy in the first half-year and beyond. with growth in output widely expected to be around 2-21/2 per cent in 1983 as a whole. Recovery in other countries, at a generally moderate rate, is also developing and is expected to con-

Recent higher levels of demand have been maintained. with consumers' expenditure and housing starts remaining well up on a year ago. Destocking in the first quarter was at a much lower rate than in the previous six months

Some improvement in manufacturing output has taken place, but imports also have continued

Total employment in the first quarter fell considerably more slowly than in the second half of last year, with employment in service industries showing an increase.

The underlying increase in unemployment was 19,000 in June, below the average for recent months (after allowing for men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign on); over the first half-year the underlying rate of increase averaged 24,000 a month, compared with 29,000 in the second half of last year. Vacancies showed further improvement in the first half-year, especially in June.

Average earnings increased at an underlying rate of 71/4 per cent in the year to May

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-monthly change in the retail prices index, was 3.7 per cent in June.

Economic background

The general consensus of recent economic forecasts is for output growth of around 2-21/2 per cent in 1983. The cso's cyclical indicators present a consistent picture of a continued upswing in the business cycle into 1984. All the composite indicators have risen in recent

The June CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry showed expectations of

turers for the fifth successive month. Both domestic and export order books were again reported to have improved slightly in June output expectations and order books were both at their strongest in the consumer goods

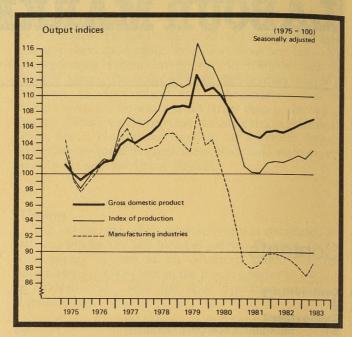
GDP (output) rose by 1/2 per cent in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 1982 and was 11/2 per cent higher than a vear earlier.

In the three months to May, industrial production was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 11/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Output in manufacturing industries grew patchily in the latest three months there was expansion in metal manufacture, chemicals, coal and petroleum products, and engineering and allied industries but contraction in food, drink and tobacco. Overall, manufacturing output grew by about 1/2 per cent over this period, but was 1/2 per cent down on the level a year

Consumers' expenditure fell slightly in the first quarter of this year from its record level in the previous quarter, but remained 3.4 per cent up on a year ago in real terms. Spending on durable goods continued to rise, but consumption of food, and of fuel and light fell in the first quarter. Retail sales have grown steadily during the first five months of 1983, suggesting consumers' expenditure may well rise again in the second quarter.

The volume of stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, on revised estimates. fell by about £40 million in the first quarter. Reductions in the levels of manufacturers' and wholesalers' stocks were partially offset by a large increase in the level of retailers' stocks. The rate of destocking in the first quarter was much lower than that in the previous two quarters; the level of stocks fell by £334 million in the third quarter and by £566 million in the fourth quarter.

Manufacturing investment continues to fall, but capital expenditure by the distributive and service sectors is still rising. In the first quarter of 1983, total capital expenditure by manufacturing, distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) was little changed from its level in the preceding quarter. The growth in



tries capital expenditure is expected to continue in the second half of this year and next

Housing starts (GB provisional estimates) rose by 6 per cent in the six months to May and were 5 per cent higher than a year ear-

All three target monetary aggregates have grown at rates above the target range of 7-11 per cent per annum over the four months to June. Sterling M3 grew at an annual rate of 15.8 per cent, M1 at 17.6 per cent and PSL2 at 17.9 per cent. Annualising growth over such a short period may, however, give a misleading impression of the underlying

Sterling's effective exchange rate in the first week of July had weakened by about 31/2 per cent from its level one month earlier, following the 1/2 per cent cut in interest rate on June 15. The effective exchange rate remained some 61/2 per cent above its low level in March this year.

The current account of the balance of payments was estimated to be in surplus by £198 million in the three months to May, compared with a surplus of £519 million in the previous threemonth period. Visible trade showed a deficit of £528 million. compared with a deficit of £107 million in the previous period. The volume of exports has shown rising output among uk manufac- distributive and service indus- little change in recent months ing output in the second half of

and was only marginally higher in the three months to May than in the previous period. The volume of imports rose by 1 per cent in the three months to May, continuing its upward trend

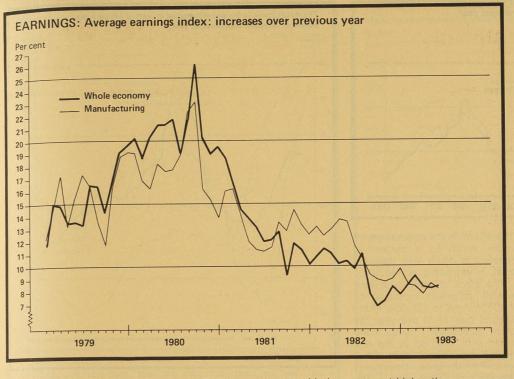
World outlook

Clear signs of a world economic recovery emerged in the first half of 1983. Recent forecasts generally predict a sustained recovery in the OECD area in 1983 and 1984, although the expected recovery is modest by historical standards

Output in the OFCD area is widely forecast to rise by about 11/2-2 per cent in 1983 and around 3 per cent in the following year. Recovery in Japan and the us is expected to be more rapid than in Western Europe.

In the US, GNP grew at an annual rate of 21/2 per cent in the first quarter of 1983, largely due to a reduction in the rate of destocking, but also as a result of increases in consumer spending and residential investment. The size of the Federal Budget deficit, however, continues to be a major factor sustaining high interest

Strengthening business confidence and further moves towards restocking in Europe point to ris-



1983. In Japan, domestic demand remains generally weak but export orders seem likely to benefit from the resurgence in us

A relatively sluggish upswing in world trade is one factor underlying the modest output forecasts. This largely reflects the weakness of demand for OECD exports from the rest of the world OPEC spending has been cut back sharply following the fall in world oil prices, and a marked fall in non-oil commodity prices over the last two years, together with the high level of international debts and a tightening of bank lending, has caused many lessdeveloped countries to cut back their spending on OECD manufac-

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to May was 71/4 per cent similar to the increase in the year to April.

The actual increase in the year to May 8.4 per cent (seasonally adjusted) was inflated by temporary factors. The net effect of variations in timing of settlements was to inflate the annual increase by 1 per cent as some groups of employees (for example, teachers and National Health Service employees) received increases both from their 1983 settlements and from their delayed 1982 settlements, during the 12 months to May 1983. Back-pay in May was similar to that a year ago. The underlying monthly in- per cent higher than a year earcrease in average earnings in the three months to May remained at

In manufacturing industries and in index of production industries the underlying increases in average earnings in the year to May were 81/4 and 8 per cent respectively, similar to the underlying increases in the year to April. These increases are close to the actual increases in the year to May of 8.2 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively. For these industries changes in timing of settlements had only a marginal effect. The increase in in hours worked (less short-time and more overtime working).

about 1/2 per cent

In the three months to May, output in manufacturing were 3.3 sales.

Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-monthly change in the retail prices index (RPI), was 3.7 per cent in June, the same as in May. The rate has not been lower than this since March

Between May and June the index went up by 0.2 per cent, a similar increase to last year. The average earnings in the year to rise this year was caused mainly May in part reflects an increase by higher prices for fresh vegetables and fruit, motor vehicles and beer, partly offset by lower London Transport fares and wages and salaries per unit of cheaper clothing in the summer

The increase in the RPI during the latest six months, excluding the effect of seasonal food prices, was 2.5 per cent in June compared with 2.1 per cent in

The tax and price index rose by 3.1 per cent in the year to June, 0.6 per cent less than the corresponding increase in the RPI, to stand at (January 1978 = 100).

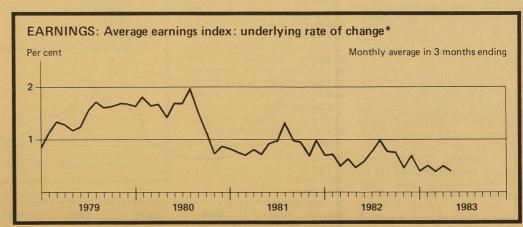
Input prices (that is the prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry) increased by 0.5 per cent between May and June, largely as a result of a higher sterling price for crude oil caused by the depreciation of sterling against the dollar. The increase over 12 months was 4.4 per cent in June, compared with 6.3 per cent in May

Manufacturers' selling prices (as measured by the wholesale price index for home sales) increased by 0.2 per cent between May and June, over a third of this increase resulting from higher prices for food products. The increase over 12 months fell slightly from 7.3 per cent in May to 7.2 per cent in June.

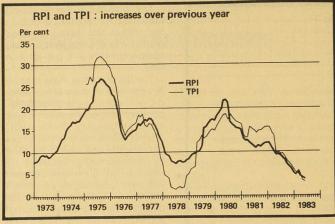
In May the rate of inflation in the United Kingdom was 1.8 percentage points lower than the average for all OECD countries (5.5 per cent) and 3.5 percentage points lower than the average for the European Community (7.2 per cent). A year earlier the rate in the United Kingdom had been about 1 percentage point higher than the OECD average and 11/4 percentage points lower than the EC average.

Unemployment and

The seasonally adjusted figure for June shows an increase of 1,000 in the total number of unemployed, but this reflects reductions in the count of 16,000 aris



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



second Budget provision for men aged 60 and over (which enables those on supplementary benefit to receive the long term rate right away) and a further 3,000 from the first Budget provision (which enables men aged 60 and over to obtain automatic national insurance credits without signing on at an unemployment benefit office). Allowing for these Budget effects, there was an underlying (seasonally adjusted) increase of 19,000, compared with 25,000 a month during the first five months of this year and 29,000 a month in the second half of 1982.

The recorded total fell by 65,000 in June to 2,984,000. This reflected a reduction of 19,000 from Budget effects, a fall of 59,000 from seasonal influences, and a fall of 7,000 in schoolleavers, offset by an underlying increase of 19,000. The recorded total does not include those summer school leavers who are not entitled to benefit until Septem-

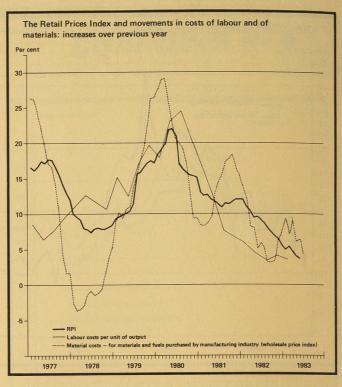
The unemployment total in June included 119,000 school leavers, compared with 126,000 in May and 99,000 in June 1982; the decrease of 7,000 between May and June compared with a decrease of 6,000 in 1982. Not included in the above total are 128,000 non-claimant school leavers registered at Careers Offices who are not entitled to benefit until September; in June last year they numbered 120,000.

The number of people covered by special employment measures at the end of May was 561,000, a decrease of 46,000 since April. The decrease mainly reflected smaller numbers supported by the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme and the phasing out of the Youth Opportunities Programme following the introduction of the new Youth Training Scheme which is expected to be in full operation by September

ing from the initial effects of the
The effect on the unemployment count, which for a number of reasons is much less than the total is estimated at 340,000.

The stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) increased by 8,000 in June to 139,000. In the second quarter of this year the stock averaged 135,000 compared with 124,000 in the first quarter, an increase of 11,000 of which 7,000 were Community Programme vacancies. The stock is currently 34,000 higher than a year ago. The inflow of vacancies increased sharply in June, giving an average of 176,000 a month in the second quarter, compared with 172,000 in the first quarter; in the second quarter last year the inflow averaged 162,000.

Male unemployment is currently rising at the same rate as for females, after a period of about three years in which the male increase was more marked. In the second quarter the recorded increase on the first quarter for males was 0.3 percentage points (after adding back the Budget effects), the same as for females.



second quarter, compared with the first quarter, shows increases above the national average (+0.3 percentage points after adding back the Budget effects) in the North (+0.6 points) and Northern Ireland (+0.5). In all other regions the increases were at or below the national average: the smallest increases were in East Anglia and the South West (both +0.1).

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

The regional pattern in the compared with the previous three months) are: Belgium (+1.1 percentage points). Australia (+1.0), the Netherlands (+0.8), Italy (+0.7), Austria, Germany and Ireland (all +0.6), Denmark (+0.5) Norway (+0.3) the United Kingdom (+0.3), Japan (+0.2) and France (no change) There were decreases in Canada (-0.1) and the United States (-0.3).

26.250-

26,000-

25.750

25,500

25.250

25,000

24,750

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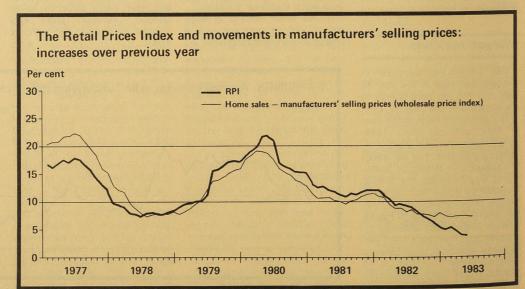
Employed labour force

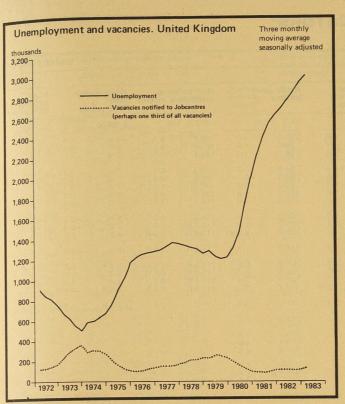
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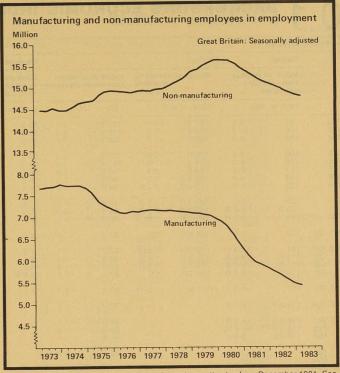
Note: This chart uses the provisional supplementary estimates from September 1981. See footnotes on table 1-1.

Employment

Total employment fell considerably more slowly in the first quarter of 1983. Using the sup-







Note: This chart uses the provisional supplementary estimates from December 1981. See footnote to table 1-2.

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain underestimation in the basic lowest figure for ten months. Seasonally adjusted series (see article on page 242 of the June issue of Employment Gazette), total employment (seasonally adjusted) fell by about 30,000 in the first quarter compared with a fall of 120,000 in the last guarter of 1982 and 143,000 in the third quarter. On the same basis, employment in service industries is estimated to have increased by about 60,000 in the first quarter of the year.

Estimates for May show a decline in manufacturing employment of 22,000, similar to the average monthly decrease of 20,000 in the first four months of the year. These amounts are million days over the last ten below the monthly average fall of years. 30,000 in the fourth quarter of

Overtime working (by operatives in manufacturing industries) in May was 93/4 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted), somewhat higher than the low figure of 91/4 million hours in in the month was 81. April, and slightly above the level vious five months

Short-time working fell sharply

plementary estimates, which in- to 1.0 million hours lost a week corporate an allowance for (not seasonally adjusted), the

Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost through industrial stoppages fell in June and the provisional estimate of 93,000 is the lowest monthly figure this year. The cumulative total of 2.1 million days lost in the first half of the year compares with 3.1 million days for the corresponding period in 1982 and an average for the first six months of 5.1

One third of the days lost in June were accounted for by three stoppages-one in shipbuilding, one in metal manufacture and one in the newspaper industry.

The number of stoppages provisionally recorded as beginning

The feature article on page 297 of 91/2 million hours in the pre- of this issue provides analyses of the final figures for stoppages in 1982

	UNITED KINGDOM
asonally adjusted	ONLIED KINGDOM

		Output						Demand								- 101000
		Index of p	D	Whole ec	onomy ²	Index of tion—ma	produc- 1 nufacturing	Consum expendi 1975 pr	ture	Retail sal	es	Real per disposab	sonal ole income	Fixed inv ment ³ 1975 price		Stock building ^{4 9} 1975 prices
		1975 = 10	00	1975 = 1	00	1975 = 1	00	£ billion		1978 = 1	00	1975 =	100	£ billion		£ billion
1972 1973 1974		98 108 109	6·5 10·2 0·9	97·9 103·6 102·0	-3·1 5·8 -1·5	100·1 108·4 106·6	2·7 8·3 -1·7	63·3 66·3 65·0	6·0 4·7 -1·8	95·2 99·6 98·5	5·0 4·6 -1·0	95·2 101·4 100·1	8·7 6·5 -1·3	9·6 8·9 7·3	1·4 -2·1 -2·1	-0·1 2·2 1·4
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979		100 109 113 118 123	-8·3 9·0 3·6 4·4 4·2	100·0 101·8 104·6 108·0 R 110·4 R	-2·0 1·8 2·8 3·3 2·2 R	100·0 101·4 103·0 104·0 104·3	-6·2 1·4 1·6 1·0 0·3	64·7 64·7 64·5 68·2 71·6	-0.6 0.9 -0.3 5.8 4.9	96·6 96·4 98·3 100·0 104·3	-1.8 -0.1 -1.7 5.6 4.6	100·0 99·2 97·7 105·7 113·1	-0·1 -0·8 -1·5 8·2 7·0	7·4 7·3 7·9 8·8 10·0	1·2 -1·3 9·1 10·7 12·8	-1.5 0.7 1.1 0.5 1.1
1980 1981 1982		123 123 R 118 R	0·0 0·0 R -4·1 R	107-6 R 105-1 R 106-1 R	-2·5 R -2·3 R 1·0	95·4 89·4 88·5	-8·5 -6·3 -1·1	71.6 71.9 72.7	0·0 -0·1 1·1	104·3 105·5 108·2	0·6 1·2 2·6 R	114·5 112·5 R 111·6 R	1·2 -1·7 R -0·8 R	9·9 9·2 9·3	-0.9 -5.3 -1.1	-1.6 -1.3 -0.9
1981	24	123	0.0	105·6 R	0.3	89.6	-0.6	18.0	0.7	105-3	1.1	111-6 R	-3⋅5 R	2.3	-8.0	-0.2
C	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	121 119 R 117 R 116 R	-2·4 -4·0 R -5·6 R -5·7 R	105·5 R 105·8 R 106·3 R 106·7 R	0.6 R 1.1 R 0.9 R 1.0	89·3 88·9 88·3 87·4	0·3 -0·4 -1·6 -2·5	17·9 18·0 18·2 18·6 R	0·6 0·0 1·7 3·3 R	106·5 106·8 108·9 110·7	0·0 1·7 3·3 5·1	111.9 R 111.6 R 110.9 R 111.9 R	-2·4 R -0·3 R -0·8 R 0·3 R	2·3 2·3 2·4 2·4 R	0·0 0·0 4·3 4·3 F	0·1 -0·1 -0·3 -0·6
1983	21	117	-3.3	[107-2]	[1·6] R	88.6	-0.7	[18·5]	[3.4]	111.1	4.5	111.7	0.2	2·4 R	4:3 F	R -0·0
1982	Dec	115-3 R	-5·7 R			87.7	-2.5			112-2	5.1					990
	lan eb Mar	116·9 R 117·1 R 117·9 e	-4·9 R -4·2 R -3·3 e		· · · · · ·	89·0 88·6 88·3	-1·2 -0·5 -0·7			110·1 111·1 111·9	4·8 4·9 4·5	::		-::		30)
N	Apr May June					[89·1]	[-1.0]			112·9 113·7 R	5·3 5·8 R					

		Visible	trade			Balance of	of payme	nts	Competi	tiveness	Profits		Prices			
		Export	volume	Import v	rolume	Current balance 9	Effective rate† 5	e exchange	Relative labour of		Gross tra	ading profit	tsWholesal Materials	e prices and fuel	index† 8 Is Home	sales
		1975 =	100	1975 =	100	£ billion	1975 =	100	1975 =	100	£ billion		1975 = 1	00	1975 =	100
1972 1973 1974		85·6 97·2 104·2	-0·3 13·6 14·6	95·2 108·4 109·5	11·3 13·9 1·0	0·2 -1·0 -3·3	123·3 111·8 108·3	-3·6 -9·3 -3·1	100·2 89·0 94·5	-1·7 -11·2 6·2	7·7 8·8 8·3	16·6 15·2 -5·7	44·4 58·8 86·8	4·5 32·4 47·6	62·1 66·7 81·8	5·3 7·4 22·6
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979		100·0 109·9 118·4 121·5 125·7	-4·0 9·9 7·7 2·6 3·5	100·0 105·8 107·7 112·8 125·6	-8·7 5·8 1·8 4·7 11·3	-1.5 -0.9 -0.0 0.9 -0.9	100·0 85·7 81·2 81·5 87·3	-7·7 -14·3 5·3 0·4 7·1	100·0 93·9 90·2 96·2 111·5	5·8 -6·1 3·9 6·7 15·9	9·5 11·8 15·7 18·3 18·7	14·3 23·9 33·0 16·4 2·2	100·0 127·0 145·6 144·6 167·6	15·2 27·0 14·6 -0·7 15·9	100·0 117·3 140·5 153·3 172·0	22·2 17·3 19·8 9·1 12·2
1980 1981 1982		127·9 126·6 128·9	1·8 -1·0 1·8	118·8 118·6 125·8	-5·4 -0·2 6·1	2·9 6·0 4·1 R	96·1 95·3 90·7	10·1 -1·2 -4·8	137·0 146·2	22·9 19·9	18·8 18·9 21·8 R	0·5 0·5 15·3 R	200·9 228·2 243·5	19·9 13·6 6·7	200·0 221·3 240·2	16·3 10·6 8·6
1981	Q4	131-0	3.6	125.0	12-2	1-3 R	89.7	-10.5	139.0	-7.8	5.2	13.0	237-3	16.7	229-2	11.2
1982	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	127·5 131·4 125·1 131·4	4·7 4·5 -2·0 -0·3	125·5 130·2 123·7 124·0	20·2 14·0 -4·5 -0·8	0·7 R 0·6 R 1·0 R 1·8 R	91·2 90·3 91·5 89·1	-10·1 -7·7 1·0 -0·7	142·4 142·8 147·2	-9·0 -3·8 4·5	4·9 R 6·1 R 5·2 5·6 R	14·0 R 29·8 R 13·0 7·7 R	238·2 240·0 244·9 251·9	11·4 6·3 3·8 6·2	234·3 238·2 242·0 246·8	10·3 8·5 8·0 7·7
1983	Q1 Q2	130.0	2.0	131.7	5.3	0·4 R	80·6 84·3	-11·6 -6·6	::		5.6	14.3	[258·8] [253·5]	8·6 [5·6]	[251·2] [255·5]	R 7.2 R [7.3]
1982	Dec	135-0	-0.3	123.8	-0.8	0.7	85.4	-0.1					255-8	6.2	248-8	7.7
1983	Jan Feb Mar	121·1 130·2 138·8	2·5 2·3 2·0	133·7 134·2 127·1	0.0 5.9 4.9	-0·3 0·1 R 0·6	81·9 80·7 79·1	-5.6 -11.8 -11.6		::			261·4 257·1 [257·8]	8·0 8·2 [8·6]	[250·2] [251·2] [252·3]	7·4 [7·2] R [7·2] R
	Apr May June	124·7 125·0	-0.5 R -2.8	132·8 135·6	3·0 0·7	-0·1 R -0·3	82·8 84·9 85·2	-10·9 -8·8 -6·6				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[253·9] 252·6 R [253·9]	[7·5] [7·3] [5·6]	[254·3] [255·8] [256·4]	R [7·3] R [7·3] R [7·3]

Notes: * For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
† not seasonally adjusted.

(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

(2) GDP at factor cost.
(3) Manufacturing, distributive and service industries (excluding shipping).
(4) Manufacturing and distribution.

(5) Averages of daily rates.
(6) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies excluding MLH 104, net of stock appreciation.
(8) Manufacturing industry.
(9) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.

EMPLOYMENT 4 Working population

uarter	COMPANIENCE		es in emplo		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Self-empl - (with or employee		HM Forces	Employed	labour force	ployed excluding	working p	oopulation
		Male	Female	Basic series*	Supple- mentary series*	Basic series	Supple- mentary series	NY SIGNAL	Basic series† R	Supple- mentary series†	students	Basic series† R	Supple- mentary series*
UNITEI Jnadjus 1979	Mar June Sep Dec	DOM seasonal va 13,365 13,443 13,502 13,422	9,501 9,658 9,672 9,737	22,866 23,101 23,175 23,159		1,903 1,903 1,930 1,957		315 314 319 319	25,084 25,318 25,424 25,435		1,320 1,235 1,292 1,261	26,404 26,553 26,716 26,696	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	13,266 13,239 13,105 12,836	9,588 9,620 9,516 9,432	22,854 22,859 22,621 22,267		1,984 2,011 2,037 2,064		321 323 332 334	25,159 25,193 24,990 24,665		1,376 1,513 1,891 2,100	26,535 26,706 26,881 26,765	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,565 12,446 12,387 12,186	9,236 9,255 9,227 9,216	21,801 21,701 21,614 21,403	21,443	2,091 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,143 2,168	334 334 335 332	24,226 24,153 24,067 23,853	24,092 23,943	2,334 2,395 2,749 2,764	26,560 26,548 26,816 26,617	26,841 26,707
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,032 11,989 11,931 11,764	9,077 9,114 9,033 9,011	21,109 21,103 20,964 20,775	21,189 21,223 21,124 20,975	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,193 2,218 2,243 2,268	328 324 323 321	23,555 23,545 23,405 23,214	23,710 23,765 23,690 23,564	2,821 2,770 3,066 3,097	26,376 26,315 26,471 26,311	26,531 26,535 26,756 26,661
1983	Mar	11,633	8,889	20,521	20,761	2,118	2,293	321	22,960	23,375	3,172	26,132	26,547
Adjuste 1979		13,435 13,440 13,441 13,411	9,571 9,641 9,665 9,688	23,006 23,081 23,106 23,099		1,903 1,903 1,930 1,957		315 314 319 319	25,224 25,298 25,355 25,375			26,547 26,592 26,580 26,649	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	13,337 13,237 13,042 12,828	9,660 9,600 9,508 9,386	22,997 22,837 22,550 22,214		1,984 2,011 2,037 2,064		321 323 332 334	25,302 25,171 24,919 24,612			26,672 26,756 26,739 26,720	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,633 12,443 12,323 12,183	9,308 9,233 9,218 9,171	21,941 21,676 21,541 21,354	21,394	2,091 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,143 2,168	334 334 335 332	24,366 24,128 23,994 23,804	24,019 23,894		26,694 26,607 26,670 26,571	26,695 26,661
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,099 11,983 11,865 11,761	9,149 9,091 9,024 8,968	21,248 21,074 20,889 20,729	21,328 21,194 21,049 20,929	2,118 2,118 2,118 2,118	2,193 2,218 2,243 2,268	328 324 323 321	23,694 23,516 23,330 23,168	23,849 23,736 23,615 23,518		26,508 26,378 26,320 26,265	26,663 26,598 26,605 26,615
1983	Mar	11,697	8,961	20,658	20,898	2,118	2,293	321	23,097	23,512		26,264	26,679
GREA'	T BRITA	seasonal v	ariation					. N. 19			1.001	05.774	
1979	Mar June Sep Dec	13.078 13,154 13,216 13,137	9,279 9,433 9,448 9,510	22,356 22,587 22,664 22,647		1,842 1,842 1,869 1,896		315 314 319 319	24,513 24,743 24,852 24,862		1,261 1,175 1,226 1,201	25,774 25,918 26,078 26,063	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	12,986 12,960 12,830 12,568	9,363 9,396 9,294 9,213	22,349 22,356 22,124 21,782		1,923 1,950 1,976 2,003		321 323 332 334	24,593 24,629 24,432 24,119		1,313 1,444 1,806 2,011	25,906 26,073 26,238 26,130	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,304 12,191 12,135 11,938	9,021 9,040 9,013 9,001	21,325 21,232 21,148 20,940	20,980	2,030 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,082 2,107	334 334 335 332	23,689 23,623 23,540 23,329	23,565 23,419	2,239 2,299 2,643 2,663	25,928 25,922 26,183 25,992	26,208 26,082
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	11,788 11,748 11,691 11,525	8,863 8,903 8,821 8,798	20,651 20,651 20,512 20,323	20,731 20,771 20,672 20,523	2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,132 2,157 2,182 2,207	328 324 323 321	23,036 23,032 22,892 22,701	23,191 23,252 23,177 23,051	2,718 2,664 2,950 2,985	25,754 25,696 25,842 25,686	25,909 25,916 26,127 26,036
1983	Mar	11,393	8,676	20,069	20,309	2,057	2,232	321	22,447	22,862	3,059	25,506	25,921
Adjuste 1979	ed for s Mar June Sep Dec	easonal var 13,146 13,152 13,156 13,127	9,349 9,416 9,441 9,463	22,495 22,568 22,597 22,590		1,842 1,842 1,869 1,896		315 314 319 319	24,652 24,724 24,785 24,805			25,914 25,956 25,949 26,017	
1980	Mar June Sep Dec	13,055 12,957 12,768 12,562	9,435 9,376 9,286 9,168	22,490 22,333 22,054 21,730		1,923 1,950 1,976 2,003		321 323 332 334	24,734 24,606 24,362 24,067			26,041 26,121 26,102 26,084	
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,372 12,188 12,072 11,935	9,092 9,019 9,003 8,957	21,464 21,207 21,075 20,892	20,932	2,030 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,082 2,107	334 334 335 332	23,828 23,598 23,467 23,281	23,492 23,371		26,059 25,979 26,042 25,945	26,067 26,038
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	11,854 11,742 11,627 11,523	8,935 8,879 8,811 8,755	20,789 20,621 20,438 20,278	20,869 20,741 20,598 20,478	2,057 2,057 2,057 2,057	2,132 2,157 2,182 2,207	328 324 323 321	23,174 23,002 22,818 22,656	23,329 23,222 23,103 23,006		25,884 25,757 25,698 25,640	26,03 25,97 25,98 25,99
1983	Mar	11,459	8,748	20,207	20,447	2,057	2,232	321	22,585	23,000		25,635	26,050

*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. Testimates 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.

3 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.

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

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: industry

Index of Production industries II-XXI Manufacturing industries III-XIX Service industries XXII-XXVII* I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X

		All industries and services *	лАII employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted ∻	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
1979	Jan Feb Mar	22,356	9,003 8,984 8,969	9,024 9,015 9,005	7,084 7,069 7,060	7,102 7,091 7,084	13,034	13,124	353	344 345 345	671 666 667	38 38 38	441 441 441	450 447 447	924 923 921	152 152 152	756 756 756	171 171 169
	April May June	22,587	8,955 8,968 8,989	8,997 9,002 8,999	7,048 7,047 7,053	7,078 7,075 7,065	13,240	13,208	358	345 345 347	670 673 680	37 37 37	442 443 444	445 444 442	919 918 914	152 152 152	753 752 752	168 168 166
	July Aug Sep	22,664	9,038 9,029 9,010	9,008 8,995 8,974	7,085 7,079 7,060	7,066 7,055 7,034	13,272	13,258	382	346 345 346	691 696 689	37 37 36	446 448 446	443 441 440	915 914 914	153 154 153	756 756 756	166 166 165
	Oct Nov Dec	22,647	8,977 8,960 8,933	8,944 8,935 8,918	7,027 7,015 6,992	7,004 6,994 6,975	13,352	13,308	363	346 347 348	688 687 686	36 36 36	445 445 445	435 434 432	908 907 905	153 153 153	755 756 757	163 163 160
1980		22,349	8,857 8,811 8,768	8,881 8,845 8,803	6,921 6,879 6,839	6,941 6,902 6,862	13,233	13,326	348	348 348 349	676 672 668	35 35 35	442 442 441	427 426 422	897 894 891	151 149 148	753 750 746	158 156 154
	April May June	22,356	8,710 8,672 8,641	8,752 8,703 8,648	6,787 6,746 6,711	6,816 6,771 6,720	13,363	13,328	351	348 347 347	664 665 669	35 34 34	439 437 436	416 407 399	888 882 877	148 147 147	741 740 739	154 152 151
	July Aug Sep	22,124	8,600 8,527 8,456	8,570 8,491 8,416	6,667 6,598 6,531	6,647 6,572 6,503	13,287	13,275	381	346 346 346	675 672 663	34 33 33	435 432 430	390 384 382	871 861	147 145	737 732	149 149
	Oct Nov Dec	21,782	8,367 8,260 8,183	8,333 8,238	6,450 6,366	6,427 6,348				345 344	662 657	33 32	426 421	366 357	855 842 833	143 142 140	726 720 713	149 149 148
1981	Jan Feb		8,067 7,993	8,173 8,094 8,028	6,310 6,219 6,158	6,297 6,240 6,182	13,242	13,199	357	343 342 341	654 642 632	32 31 31	419 416 413	358 342 343	823 815 806	140 137 137	707 699 693	148 148 148
	Mar April May	21,325	7,927 7,864 7,818	7,961 7,905 7,848	6,106 6,056 6,020	6,127 6,084 6,043	13,049	13,142	349	339 339 337	629 632 630	30 30 30	411 408 406	335 327 324 322	794 784 778	134 134 132	692 683 677	148 145 142
	July Aug	21,232	7,765 7,748 7,723	7,770 7,718 7,685	5,974 5,967 5,951	5,981 5,946 5,925	13,124	13,085	343	336 335 334	627 634 635	29 28 28	403 406 405	316 314	772 773 768	133 135 132	680 680 673	140 142 143
	Sep Oct Nov	21,148	7,686 7,644 7,587	7,644 7,608 7,567	5,924 5,895 5,860	5,896 5,872 5,845	13,091	13,079	371	334 333 332	629 627 625	28 28 28	403 401 398	314 312 309	767 759 753	134 133 132	673 671 664	144 144 143
1982	Jan Jan	20,940 20,980	7,526 7,530 7,437	7,521 7,525 7,465	5,821 5,825 5,755	5,811 5,815 5,777	13,059 13,095	13,017 13,053	354	330	619	27	398	307	748 741	132	661	144
1002	Feb Mar	20,651 20,731	7,420 7,404 7,412	7,457 7,438 7,446	5,741 5,728 <i>5,736</i>	5,766 5,749 5,757	12,907 12,979	13,000 13,072	340	328 328	605 603	26 26	393 393	303 302	737 738	131	651 650	144 143
	April May June	20,651 20,771	7,364 7,343 7,335 <i>7,347</i>	7,405 7,372 7,338 <i>7,350</i>	5,690 5,666 5,655 <i>5,667</i>	5,718 5,689 5,660 <i>5,672</i>	12,971 13,079	12,930 13,038	345	327 326 325	602 602 605	26 26 26	389 387 388	299 296 295	729 725 722	130 129 129	646 645 642	142 143 141
	July Aug Sep	20,512 20,672	7,330 7,305 7,280 7,296	7,300 7,266 7,238 <i>7,254</i>	5,648 5,624 5,601 <i>5,617</i>	5,627 5,597 5,573 5,589	12,861 13,005	12,848 12,992	370	324 323 323	610 607 604	25 25 25	387 383 381	291 289 287	721 719 716	130 131 131	643 644 646	139 139 138
	Oct Nov Dec	20,323 20,523	7,245 7,191 7,138 7,158	7,209 7,172 7,134 7,154	5,570 5,528 5,487 5,507	5,548 5,513 5,479 5,499	12,824 13,004	12,783 12,963	361	322 321 321	603 596 591	25 25 24	383 380 375	286 282 276	709 703 694	132 132 129	644 642 641	136 136 135
	Jan Feb Mar	20,069 20,309	7,055 7,024 7,004 <i>7,028</i>	7,087 7,061 7,038 <i>7,062</i>	5,416 5,397 5,391 <i>5,415</i>	5,438 5,422 5,412 5,436	12,715 12,931	12,808 13,024	350	320 319 318	579 575 576	24 24 23	370 369 370	270 265 265	685 679 677	127 127 126	636 634 631	134 136 134
	April May		6,966 6,945	7,007 6,973	5,364 5,346	5,392 5,368				316 315	573 571	23 23	365 366	261 258	674 670	124 124	633 629	133 131

* Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from October 1981. This basic series may understate the level of employment, mainly in service industries. Quarterly supplementary series including an allowance for underestimation are shown in italics for the major industry groupings. See article on page 242 of *Employment Gazette* June 1983. † Excludes private domestic service.

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 THOUSAND Employees in employment: industry

	ΧI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	etc	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, el	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	D 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∀
79 Jan Feb Mar	737 734 733	538 537 536	446 446 445	37 38 37	354 354 352	259 258 258	251 251 251	542 541 540	317 317 317	1,235 1,231 1,227	339 339 338	1,462	2,772	1,229	3,660	2,359	1,553
April May June	734 733 733	533 534 535	441 440 439	37 37 37	352 351 354	258 258 258	251 251 251	541 541 544	316 314 314	1,223 1,237 1,252	339 339 338	1,476	2,813	1,241	3,657	2,489	1,564
July Aug Sep	734 733 735	537 536 535	439 435 431	37 36 36	355 353 351	260 260 259	253 252 252	547 548 548	317 316 315	1,266 1,265 1,263	341 341 341	1,488	2,835	1,270	3,611	2,510	1,558
Oct Nov Dec	733 731 728	533 534 534	426 422 417	36 36 35	349 347 344	257 255 255	250 249 248	548 549 549	313 311 308	1,261 1,256 1,251	342 342 341	1,485	2,908	1,282	3,682	2,455	1,539
30 Jan Feb Mar	722 719 715	530 529 528	411 404 397	35 35 34	338 334 331	252 251 250	245 242 240	546 545 544	303 297 294	1,246 1,242 1,238	341 342 341	1,476	2,818	1,282	3,680	2,443	1,534
April May June	709 705 699	525 521 518	389 387 382	33 33 33	326 321 319	249 247 246	238 238 237	542 541 539	293 289 288	1,234 1,238 1,242	341 341 342	1,483	2,821	1,292	3,658	2,571	1,539
July Aug Sep	692 686 680	513 505 497	374 367 358	33 33 32	316 310 307	244 243 240	234 232 230	540 537 533	284 279 275	1,245 1,240 1,234	342 344 345	1,478	2,784	1,315	3,608	2,564	1,538
Oct Nov Dec	674 660 658	490 485 477	351 344 341	32 32 32	301 295 290	234 229 225	227 226 223	531 527 524	271 264 259	1,229 1,207 1,186	344 344 344	1,452	2,800	1,305	3,664	2,495	1,52
81 Jan Feb Mar	645 639 630	474 465 455	334 332 329	31 30 30	282 281 278	228 222 220	221 219 221	519 516 518	254 252 253	1,164 1,153 1,141	342 342 341	1,426	2,707	1,294	3,666	2,438	1,51
April May June	621 614 608	453 451 446	328 323 318	30 32 30	277 280 272	217 216 216	221 219 218	514 514 510	253 252 252	1,130 1,123 1,117	339 338 338	1,422	2,715	1,295	3,649	2,522	1,520
July Aug Sep	598 591 590	443 449 445	319 319 315	30 31 30	271 268 265	216 215 213	215 214 216	508 511 508	252 255 250	1,110 1,110 1,090	337 338 338	1,419	2,718	1,309	3,600	2,529	1,51
Oct Nov Dec	584 582 576	440 441 441	314 312 310	30 29 29	267 267 262	212 211 208	213 212 209	508 507 506	253 248 246	1,080 1,060 1,040	336 336 335	1,389	2,756	1,301	3,667	2,445	1,50
982 Jan Feb Mar	573 570 567	433 434 433	308 306 304	29 29 29	258 258 259	205 206 205	208 206 205	500 500 500	241 240 241	1,020 1,019 1 017	333 332 331	1,372	2,664	1,291	3,677	2,411	1,49
April May June	561 555 551	432 428 430	303 301 299	29 29 29	258 258 260	206 205 207	203 205 202	497 496 493	238 238 237	1,016 1,020 1,024	330 331 331	1,363	2,656	1,300	3,660	2,496	1,49
July Aug Sep	549 543 541	425 422 418	300 298 297	29 29 29	259 258 257	205 201 201	203 205 205	494 492 491	237 236 235	1 029 1 027 1,025	330 331 331	1,352	2,644	1,304	3,594	2,470	1,49
Oct Nov Dec	533 530 530	417 413 409	297 296 292	28 26 27	261 257 254	193 193 195	200 203 204	490 486 484	234 231 228	1,024 1,013 1,003	328	1,333	2,685	1,297	3,660	2,362	1,48
983 Jan Feb Mar	523 522 520	402 399 399	289 291 288	27 28 28	252 252 251	194 194 194	202 202 204	480 479 479	224 223 223	993 982 972	326 R	1,324	2,612	1,302	3,667	2,325	1,48
April May	517 516	398 395	287 288	27 27	250 250	194 194	204 204	479 476	222 223	961 961	324 323						

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: index of production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MI H	[May 19	82] R	THE PERSON NAMED IN	[Mar 19	83] R	[April 198	3] R †		[May 19	183] †	The state of
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
ndex of Production Industries	II-XXI	5,531-4	1,811-6	7,343.0	5,276.0	1,728-4	7,004-5	5,247-6	1,718-1	6,965-6	5,229.8	1,715-3	6,945-1
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,053-5	1,612-9	5,666-4	3,859-2	1,531-5	5,390.7	3,843.1	1,521-3	5,364-4	3,827-3	1,518-6	5,345.9
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	307·8 250·2	17·9 10·6	325.8 260.8	299·6 240·5	17·9 10·6	317·6 251·1	298 · 0 238·9	17·9 10·6	315·9 249·5	296·7 237·6	17·9 10·6	314·6 248·1
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	III 212	360·9 51·5	241·5 31·2	602·4 82·7	348·9 50·1	227·1 29·2	575.9 79.3	346·3 49·9	227·0 29·0	573·2 78·9 36·7	344·7 49·3 13·7	226·4 29·0	571·1 78·4
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	14·1 48·2	23·9 45·6	38·0 93·8	13·8 48·3	22·7 43·9	36·4 92·2	13·5 48·5	23.1	92.5	48.5	23·6 44·0	37·2 92·5
Milk and milk products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	215 217	33·8 27·4	14·0 29·5	47·8 56·9	32·9 26·9	12·8 27·8	45·7 54·7	32·9 26·6	13·1 27·1	45·9 53·8	33·6 26·5	13·3 27·4	46·9 53·8
Fruit and vegetable products	218 229	25·4 21·8	26·6 16·6	52·0 38·4	24·1 21·2	24·9 16·3	49·0 37·4	24.0	24·7 16·8	48·7 37·6	23·6 20·5	24·3 16·1	47·9 36·6
Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting	231	48.3	10.9	59·2 29·4	45·7 17·7	10.1	55·9 27·3	45·6 17·2	10·1 9·5	55·7 26·6	45·1 16·6	9·8 9·3	54·9 25·9
Other drinks industries Coal and petroleum products	239 IV	18·7 22·6	10·7 3·0	25.6	20.6	2.8	23.4	20.5	2.8	23.4	20-4	2.8	23.2
Chemicals and allied industries	V	277.4	109.7	387-2	264-4	105-8	370-2	260-6	104-5	365-1	262.0	103-8	365-8
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271 272	108·4 41·6	20·5 30·5	128·9 72·1	100·0 41·9	19·4 29·7	119·3 71·6	98·8 42·2	19·1 29·8	117·9 72·0	98·3 42·2	18·9 29·6	117·2 71·8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	276	38-1	9.3	47-4	35.7	9.7	45.5	34.2	10-1	44-3	35.6	9-8	45-4
synthetic rubber Other chemical industries	279	34.8	21.7	56.5	34.5	21.1	55-6	33.8	20.8	54-6	33.7	20.5	54-2
Metal manufacture	VI 311	262·4 113·3	34·0 9·7	296-4 123-0	235·3 99·7	29·9 8·4	265·3 108·1	232·6 97·6	28·7 7·5	261·3 105·1	229.0 95.8	28·6 7·3	257·6 103·2
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	312	29·1 44·6	5.0	34·1 49·6	25·2 39·9	3·9 4·7	29·1 44·6	24·9 39·9	3·7 4·9	28·7 44·8	25·0 39·1	3·7 5·0	28·7 44·1
Iron castings etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	32.8	6.1	38.9	31.0	5.6	36.6	31.1	5.5	36-6	30.7	5.5	36.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	23.9	4.5	28·4 724·5	22·3 574·2	3·9 103·1	26·2 677·3	22·1 571·2	3·6 102·4	25·7 673·6	21·4 566·1	3·7 103·8	25·2 669·9
Mechanical engineering Metal-working machine tools	VII 332	612·0 42·5	7·1	49.6	37.1	6·4 10·5	43·6 65·5	36·8 54·6	6·4 10·5	43·1 65·1	37·5 53·8	6.3	43·9 64·2
Pumps, valves and compressors Construction and earth-moving equipment	333 336	58·0 23·8	11·2 3·0	69·2 26·8	55·1 21·3	2.8	24.1	20.7	2.8	23.6	20-6	2.9	23-6
Mechanical handling equipment Other machinery	337 339	46·2 144·6	6·8 29·8	53·0 174·4	44·7 137·1	6·3 27·8	51·1 164·9	46·3 136·1	5·9 27·8	52·2 163·9	43·2 135·6	8·0 27·2	51·2 162·8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	341 349	102·0 111·1	12·8 22·7	114·9 133·9	95·7 105·8	11·5 20·9	107·1 126·7	94·2 105·4	11·4 20·7	105·6 126·1	94·1 104·6	11·3 20·8	105·4 125·4
Instrument engineering Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	VIII 354	86·1 58·3	43·3 25·7	129·4 84·0	85·6 59·9	40·7 25·3	126·3 85·2	83·9 58·9	40·2 25·1	124·1 84·0	84·2 59·0	40·1 24·8	124·3 83·7
Electrical engineering	IX	435-4	209-1	644-5	427.9	203-5	631-4	430-1	203-2	633-3	426-6	202-1	628-7
Electrical machinery	361 362	85·6 25·9	24·0 8·8	109·6 34·8	83·6 25·7	23·0 8·5	106·6 34·2	83·9 25·5	23·0 8·5	106·9 33·9	83·2 25·3	22·8 8·4	106·0 33·8
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	37.5	21.1	58.6	36.9	20.8	57·7 105·4	37·3 59·7	20·5 46·2	57·8 105·8	36·2 59·9	20·0 47·1	56·3 107·0
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipmer	364 nt365	58·4 12·2	48.1	106·5 23·5	59·3 11·8	46.1	22.0	12.0	10-4	22.3	12.1	10.9	23-1
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366 367	44·5 78·3	15·2 28·7	59·7 106·9	43·4 78·0	14·8 28·6	58·3 106·6	44·0 78·0	14·7 28·7	58·7 106·6	43·3 77·5	13·9 28·2	57·2 105·7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	29·1 63·9	14·3 37·6	43·4 101·6	28·8 60·4	13·8 37·5	42·6 98·0	28·7 61·1	13·7 37·6	42·4 98·7	29·0 59·9	13·5 37·3	42·5 97·2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	131.4	11-2	142-6	122-8	11.0	133-8	121.9	11-1	133-1	120.7	10-6	131-2
Vehicles	XI	490.4	64-6	555.0	460-8	59.0	519·8 290·6	458·5 257·9	58·1 32·2	516·6 290·0	458-6 257-8	57.8 31.9	516·4 289·6
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	381 383	271·5 151·1	35·8 23·4	307·3 174·4	258·1 142·3	32·5 21·7	164.0	141.6	21.5	163.0	141.9	21.5	163.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	320.7	107-2	427-9	299.7	99.4	399.0	299-1	99·2 9·4	398·2 50·0	297·4 39·2	97·8 9·2	395·2 48·4
Engineers' small tools and gauges Metal industries n.e.s.	390 399	47·1 192·1	11·0 62·6	58·1 254·7	41·6 181·8	9·4 59·9	51·0 241·8	40·5 183·0	60.2	243.2	183-1	59.4	242.5
Textiles	XIII	161-3	139-9	301-2	154-0	134-3	288-3	154-6	132-2	286-8	155-7	132-3	288-0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax system Woollen and worsted	\$412 414	12·2 29·4	9·3 20·2	21·4 49·6	11·7 27·5	8·3 18·8	20·1 46·3	11·6 27·2	8·4 18·8	20·0 46·1	12·0 27·4	8·7 18·9	20·8 46·2
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	417 423	26·7 22·0	60·0 8·8	86·7 30·8	25·8 21·5	58·3 8·3	84·0 29·8	25·6 22·2	58·0 7·3	83·5 29·5	25·9 22·2	57·9 7·2	83·8 29·4
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	15.7	12.9	28-5	15.7	12.1	27.8	15.5	11.8	27.3	15.5	11.5	27-1
Clothing and footwear	xv	61.7	195-9	257-6	59.6	191.5	251-1	59.7	190.7	250·4 32·5	59·7 7·2	190·2 25·0	249·9 32·2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	7·6 6·1	26·3 21·4	33·9 27·5	7·4 5·4	26·1 19·5	33·4 24·9	7·3 5·1	25·2 19·4	24.5	5-4	19.4	24.8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	444 445	5·5 10·7	25·1 65·0	30·7 75·6	5·5 10·4	25·8 62·6	31·3 73·0	5·5 10·6	25·7 63·2	31·3 73.8	5·5 10.6	26·3 62.0	31·8 72.5
Footwear	450	23.7	28-2	51.9	23.4	27.8	51.1	23.7	27.5	51.2	23.6		51·3 194·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	XVI 461	160·9 27·1	44·2 3·3	205·1 30·4	153·4 25·5	40·9 3·0	194·3 28·4		40.7 3.0	193·7 28·7	153·1 25·7		28.7
Pottery	462	27·1 24·6 42·3	18·8 12·8	43·4 55·0	22·4 40·8	16.3	38-8 52-6	22.2	16·2 11·8	38·4 52·5	22·2 40·6		38·8 52·4
Glass Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s.	463 469	52.1	8.0	60.1	50.5		59.2		8.5	58.9	50.5	8.4	58.9
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	163·6 54·3		204-6 63-0			204·2 63·0		41·1 8·2	203·8 63·3	162·8 54·0		204·4 62·3
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	58.3		73.6			73.1		15.4	72.8	58-3		74-0
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	335-2	160-8	496-1	325-6	153.7	479-3		153.0	478-5	323-4		476·1 41·2
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associate	481 d	37.2		45.3	34.3	7.3	41.7		7.3	41.3	33.9		61.7
materials Printing and publishing of newspapers	482 485	43·5 72·8		65·8 97·0	73-3		61·7 96·9	73-6	20.4	61·7 97·2		23.6	97-3
Printing and publishing of periodicals	486	25·7 127·6	18.3	44·0 198·1		17-9	43·7 191·8	25.5	17·8 67·3	43·3 191·2	25.2	18-1	43·3 189·5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, el Other manufacturing industries	XIX	155.8	8-21	237.9	147.5	75.9	223-5		74.6	222.1	147-4		223-1
Rubber	491	56.3	16.2	72-5	51·2 63·0	14.7	65·9 94·6	51.2	14·7 31·1	65·9 94·1	51·0 62·4	14.7	65·7 93·2
Plastics products n.e.s.	496 500	63·2 906·0	33·0 114·3	96·2 1,020·3	857-4	114-3	971.7		114-3	961.3	847.0		961-3
Construction Gas, electricity and water	XXI	264-0	66-5	330-5		64.7	324-5		64-5	324-0	258-9		323-3
Gas	601	78.0	26.3	104.3	75.8	25.3	101.0	75.6	25.1	100.7	75-4	25.0	100-4
Electricity Water	602 603	132·5 53·6		162·4 63·8			158·4 65·1		29·4 10·0	158·2 65·1	128·5 55·0		65-1

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1.4 on a quarterly basis.

* Estimates of employees in employment are provisional from December 1981 and may understate the level of employment. Supplementary series which include an allowance for underestimation are shown in italics for major industry groupings in table 1.2.

† The figures for April and May 1983 in this table are derived from a smaller sample than those for quarter months and will be subject to amendment when the figures for June 1983 become available. The revision for any one MLH is unlikely to be more than 1,500.

S10 JULY 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

*Employees in employment: March 1983

			01.5			(Dec. 1000	1 R			[Mar 1983	R		
GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH	[Mar 198		-	15001 000	[Dec 1982			All	Male	Female		All
	of SIC	Male	Female	amarika	All	Male	Female	Part-	All	Wate	All	Part-	
SIC 1968			All	Part- time			All	time				time	9490 30
All industries and services §		11,788	8,863	3,772	20,651	11,524	8,798	3,768	20,323	11,393	8,676	3,717	20,069
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	261-9	78-1	31.8	340-0	270.3	90.8	33-1	361-1	269-3	80.4	32.5	349.7
ndex of Production industries	II-XXI	5,578-2	1,826.0	420-6	7,404-2	5,374.5	1,763-0	403-8	7,137-6	5,276-0	1,728-4	391.9	7,004-5
of which, manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,101-2	1,626-9	355-8	5,728-1	3,921.7	1,565-3	339.5	5,487.0	3,859-2	1,531-5	327-4	5,390.7
Service industries §	XXII- XXVII	5,947.7	6,958-9	3,319-1	12,906-9	5,879.9	6,944-4	3,330-7	12,824-1	5,848-3	6,867.0	3,293-1	12,715·3 349·7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	001	261-9 245-6	78·1 75·7	31.8 30.9	340·0 321·3	270·3 254·0	90·8 88·4	33·1 32·2 3·7	361·1 342·4 321·1	269·3 253·0 299·6	80·4 78·0 17·9	32·5 31·6	331·0 317·6
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Petroleum and natural gas	II 101 104	309·8 252·2 22·1	17·9 10·6 3·3	3·7 2·5 0·2	327·8 263·1 25·4	303·2 244·1 23·9	17·9 10·6 3·3	2·5 0·2	254·7 27·1	240.5	10.6 3.3	2·5 0·2 74·5	251·1 27·1 575·9
ood, drink and tobacco	III 211	361·9 11·7	240·6 5·5	81·0 2·4	602·5 17·2	355·5 11·2	235·8 5·3	80·8 2·5	591.3 16.5	348·9 11·0	227·1 5·3 29·2	2.1	16·3 79·3
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	212 213	52·1 13·6	31·5 23·4	15·1 11·9	83·6 37·0	14.1	30·2 23·9	15·8 12·0	80·6 37·9	50·1 13·8 48·3	29·2 22·7 43·9	9·4 13·7	36·4 92·2
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	214 215 216	48·5 33·4 6·3	45·3 13·4	14·9 3·3 0·4	93·9 46·8 8·4	32-4	44·6 12·6 2·3	14·7 3·7 0·5	92·7 45·0 10·0	32·9 6·4	12·8 1·9	3·7 0·4	45·7 8·3
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	27.6		13.5	57-6		28.8	12·9 6·8	55·9 52·0	26·9 24·1	27·8 24·9	12·5 6·4	54·7 49·0
Fruit and vegetable products	218 219	25·3 18·8	4.7	7·2 1·3	51.6 23.5 6.4	18.7	26·7 4·6 0·9	1.3	23.3	17·8 4·7	4·4 0·9	1.2	22·2 5·6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries nes	221	5·3 21·7	16.4	0·3 4·6 2·1	38·1 59·9	21.4	16.8	4.8	38·2 57·5	21·2 45·7	16·3 10·1	4·9 1·8	37·4 55·9
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231	49·0 15·9 18·8	6.5	1.3	22.3	15.5	6.2	1.3	21·6 28·6	14·9 17·7	5·7 9·6	1.3	20·6 27·3
Other drink industries Tobacco	239 240	13.9		1.7	26.7	13.6	12.0	1.5	25.6	13-3		1.5	24.9
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining	IV 261 262 263	23·1 4·7 13·6 4·7	0.3	0·5 0·1 0·2 0·2	26·2 5·0 15·1 6·1	11.9	0.3	0·5 0·1 0·2 0·2	24·0 4·8 13·2 6·0	4·4 11·7	0·3 1·2	0·4 0·1 0·2 0·2	23·4 4·6 12·9 5·8
Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals	V 271	282-9 110-1	110-1	20.8	393-	0 268-	2 106.7	19·0 3·1	374-9 122-0			19·5 3·0	370-2 119-3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	42-1			73.			5·1 1·4	72·2			5·2 1·7	71.6
Toilet preparations Paint	273 274	17-	5 6.1	1.2	23.	6 16.	9 5.9	1.2	22-8	3 16.8	5.8	1.1	22·7 15·8
Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and rubber and	275	10-						2.7	45-1			2.9	45-5
plastics materials Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other showing industries	276 277 278 279	40·0 9·3 8·35	8 1.6 7 1.5	0.2	11.	4 9· 2 8·	4 1·4 3 1·4	0·2 0·3 3·5	10-1 9- 55-	8 9·2 7 8·0	2 1.4	0·2 0·3 3·6	10·6 9·3 55·6
Other chemical industries Metal manufacture	VI	268							276-			6-1	265
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	311 312	117-	0 10-4	1.8					113· 31·	3 25.2	2 3.9	1·3 0·8	108
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	45· 32·	6 5.0	1.4	4 50	6 41.		1.1	45· 37·	6 31.0	0 5.6	1·5 1·1	36-1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	24.	2 4.4	0.9	28	6 22-	7 4-1	0·7 0·7	26· 21·			0·7 0·7	26·2 20·6
Mechanical engineering	VII	622	8 114-7	23.0	5 737				694			21·7 0·7	677-1
Agricultural machinery (except tractors Metal working machine tools	332	16· 42·	6 3·0 4 7·6	3 2.	7 50	1 39-	4 6.7	2.2	46-	1 37.	1 6.4	2.3	
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	333 334	58· 26·	3 11.3	5 0.	5 29	8 23	6 3.2	0.3	26-	8 22.	6 3.0	0.4	25.
Textiles machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving	335	11-	2 2.1										
equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336 337	24· 46·	8 6.9	9 1.	4 53	6 45	3 6.4	1.3	51-	7 44.	7 6.3	1.3	51.
Office machinery Other machinery	338 339	11-											164.
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	341 342	106- 19-	0 5.	5 0.	4 24	.5 18	2 5.3	3 0.4	23	5 18-	3 5.5	0.4	23.
Other mechanical engineering nes	349 VIII	113-											
Photographic and document copying equipment	351		4 3.				6 3.2	2 0.8	3 10	.8 7-	0 3.0	0.7	
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances	352 353	4 15	.1 3.1	8 0.	3 7	.8 4	0 3.	7 0.3	3 7	.7 3-			
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	58				-8 59	.7 25.	5 4.4	4 85	2 59	9 25.3	3 4.4	85-
Electrical engineering	IX	437	8 211-	9 36									
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	86 26					0 23.	4 3·1 6 1·1					
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	363 364	37 59			4 58 7 108								
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	12	1 11.	7 2		3.8 12	·1 10·						
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366	43				0.1 43							
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	367	78					9 15						
Other electrical goods	368 369	31 63		9 7	·7 45							5 7.	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	132	2.0 11-	3 2	4 14	3-2 124	.3 11-	1 2	6 135	-4 122	8-8 11-0	0 2	3 133

1.4 *Employees in employment: March 1983

THOUSAND					3					[88 400]	ni in		
GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH				All	[Dec 198 Male	2] R Female	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	All	Male [Mar 1983	Female		All
	of SIC	Male	Female	Part- time	All	Male	All	Part- time	All	mare	All	Part- time	0"
Vehicles	XI.	501.4	66.0	7.6	567-4	469-0	60.6	6.9	529-6	460.8	59.0	6.3	519-8
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal	380 381	23·5 277·6	1.6	0·1 4·3	25·1 314·2		1·3 33·4	0·1 3·8	21·4 293·7	19·8 258·1	1·2 32·5	0·1 3·4	21·0 290·6
cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing	382	5.9		0.4	7.8		1.9	0.4	7.9	5.8	1.9	2.0	7.7
and repairing Locomotives and railway track	383	154-1		2·5 0·2	178-2		0.9	2.3	167·8 16·0		0.9	0.2	164·0 15·6
equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	384 385	16·3 24·0		0.1	25.0		0.9	0.1	22-8	20.0	0.8	0.1	20.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements	XII 390 391	324·2 47·7 10·7	11.2	27·6 3·0 0·8	432-8 58-9 14-6	44.2	101·4 9·9 3·5	25·7 3·6 0·8	408·9 54·1 13·7	41.6	99·4 9·4 3·5	24·6 3·0 0·8	399-0 51-0 13-6
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392 393	5·5 13·6		1.0	9·3 18·3	5·4 13·1	3·6 4·0	1·0 1·0	8·9 17·1	13-0	3·5 3·8	1.0	8·8 16·8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	394 395	20-2	4.6	1·1 2·2	24·8 30·9	19·5 19·3	4·5 9·0	0·9 2·0	24·0 28·2	18.7	4·4 8·8	1·0 2·1	22·9 27·5
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries nes	396 399	11·5 193·9		1·9 16·7	18·5 257·4		6.4	1·9 14·5	17·7 245·2		6·0 59·9	1.6	16-8 241-8
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	XIII 411	163-5 14-8		26·2 0·4	304·3		136.6 1.9	25.9 0.3	291.7 15.5		134·3 1·8	24.5 0.2	288-3 15-3
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and	412	12-5	9.7	2.0	22-2		8.6	1.5	20.3		8.3	1.4	20.1
man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	413 414	12·8 29·6	20.4	1.6 4.3	50·0	27.5	18-9	1.5	20·4 46·4	27.5	8·3 18·8 1·2	1·4 4·0 0·1	19·8 46·3
Jute Rope, twine and net	415 416	3.0	1 1.9	0·1 0·3 10·4	4.0 4.0 85.5	2.3	1.9	0·1 0·3 10·3	3·9 4·2 85·1	2.2	1.9	0·3 9·8	4·2 4·1 84·0
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	417 418 419	26·2 1·8 12·7	3 2.6	0.5	18-	1.6	2.3	0.4	3·9 17·9	1.6	2.3	0.4	3.9 17.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	5.7		1.0	10-1	5.4	4.8	0.9	10.1		4.7	0.8	10-1
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422 423	22.3	3 9.1	2·3 1·8	31.	21.4	8.5	3·5 1·6 0·6	18·5 30·0 15·6	21.5		3·3 1·4 0·5	18·4 29·8 14·8
Other textile industries	429 XIV	13-0		0·7 4·1	17.			3.2	27.2		12-1	3.7	27.8
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	9.9		1.2	13.	9.6	3-2	1.0	12-8		3.5	1.0	13-6
Leather goods Fur	432 433	4·! 1·		2·3 0·6	12:	1.6	1.8	1·7 0·5	11·1 3·4	1.5	1.7	2·1 0·6	11·0 3·2
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	XV 441	62:	9.4	32·6 1·6	259- 12-	2.5	9.4	30·6 1·2 3·4	253·5 11·8 33·5	3 2.2	9.5	30·2 1·3 3·3	251·1 11·8 33·4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	7·1 5·1		3·3 2·8	34· 24·			2.4	25.7			2.1	24.9
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	444 445	5.10.5		3·0 13·0	31· 77·			3·6 11·7	31·7 74·4	10.4	62.6	3·8 11·1	31·3 73·0
Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries nes	446 449	3.5	2 2·8 9 16·8	0·8 4·7	20.	7 4.0	17.3	0·8 3·9	3·7 21·3	3.9	17.7	1.1	3·9 21·6
Footwear	450	24.		3·4 7·6	53· 204·			3·6 7·0	51·2 194·8			3·4 7·0	51·1 194·3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	XVI 461 462	159· 26· 24·	4 3.3	0.8	29· 42·	7 25.7	3.0	0.7	28·7 39·6	7 25.5	3-0	0·6 1·4	28·4 38·8
Glass	463 464	43-	1 12.9	2·8 0·3	56· 16·	1 40·8 1 14·1	12.0	2·5 0·2	52·8 15·3	3 14-1	1.2	2·5 0·2	52-6 15-3
Abrasives and building materials, etc nes	469	51-		2.3	60.			2·3 12·1	203-6			2.3	59·2 204·2
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII 471 472	163- 53- 58-	7 8.9		205- 62- 73-	7 54.0	8.5		62·6 73·0	54.6	8.4	2·8 3·8	63·0 73·1
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	473 474	8-	8 7.1	1.2	15.	9 8.5	8·0 4·9	1·9 2·0	16·5 28·0	8·5 23·4	7·4 4·8	1·9 1·7	15·9 28·2
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork	475	8.	1 2.2	0.6					9.4			0·5 1·0	9-4
manufactures	479	337-			14· 500·			35.0	14-2 483-6			34-8	479-3
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper,	XVIII 481	37.							42.7		7-3	1.2	41.7
board and associated materials Manufactured stationery	482 483	44· 15·	9 10.4	1.8		3 15-0	9.8	1.6	63·0 24·8	8 14.9	9.7	3.9 1.6	61·7 24·7
Manufactures of paper and board nes Printing, publishing of newspapers	484 485	12· 73·	2 24.7	7-3	97	8 73-	3 23-8	7-1	19·4 97·	1 73-3	3 23.6	6.8	18-9 96-9 43-7
Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing,	486 489	25· 127·							193-				191-8
bookbinding, engraving, etc Other manufacturing industries	XIX	157				1 149	7 78.5		228		5 75.9	16.2	
Rubber Linoleum, plastics, floor-coverings,	491	56-											65·9 6·0
leather-cloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages	492 493	6· 3·											7.7
and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	494 495	13-									3.2	0.4	6.8
Plastics products nes Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	64· 10·	3 33-4	8-4	97	6 63-	3 32.5	8-1	95-	8 63-0	31.6	8-0	
Construction	500	903	0 114	3 47-	5 1,017	3 888	6 114-	3 47-5	1,002	9 857	4 114-3	47-5	
Gas, electricity and water Gas	XXI 601	264 -78-						5 13·1 5 4·8				3 4.8	101.0
Electricity Water supply	602 603	133-	8 30.	4 6.0	6 164	2 130-	6 29	7 6.4	1 160-	4 129	0 29.4	6.5	158.4

*Employees in employment: March 1983

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[Mar 198	2] R		and the same	[Dec 1982	2] R		1 Adjustin	[Mar 1983	BIR		
GREAT BRITAIN	or MLH of SIC		Female		All	Male	Female	0.01	All	Male	Female	arthur.	All
			All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
SIC 1968	VVII	1.102-5	268-9	55.5	1,371-5	1.069.7	263-6	55.0	1,333-2	1,062-5	261-1	52·3 0·8	1,323·6 184·0
rransport and communication	XXII 701	179.5		0.9	193-4	173-1	13.0	0.8	186·1 186·6	171·3 159·7	12·7 26·7	5.2	186-4
Railways	702	161.5	26.7	5.8	188-3	159-6	27.0	6.0	100.0	133-7	20,		
		457.4	01.0	8.6	178-4	153-3	20.9	9.1	174-1	149.9	21.1	9.2	171.0
goneral nire of feward	703	157·4 16·0		1.1	19.0		3.0	1.2	17.9	14.9	3.1	1.1	18·0 52·0
Other road naulage	704 705	52.8		0.7	59.3	46.3	5.7	0.5	52.0	46.3	5.7	0·5 1·2	48.2
	706	47.8		1.2	52.4	43.4	4.4	1.2	47·8 69·8	43·8 51·4	4·4 17·9	0.5	69.3
Port and inland water transport	707	53-8	18.8	0.9	72-6	51.9	17.9	0.9	09.0	31.4	11		
Air transport Postal services and			1017	20.2	421.3	316-4	100-8	20.2	417.2	315-4	100.1	20.1	415.5
	708	319-6	101.7	20.3	421-0	3104	1000					10.7	170.0
Miscellaneous transport services	709	114-1	72.7	16.0	186-8	110-8	70.9	15.1	181.7	109-8	69-4	13.7	179-2
and storage	103						4 504 0	704 1	2,685.0	1,165-8	1,446-0	759-5	2.611-8
Distributive trades	XXIII	1,186-6	1,477-2	769-5	2,663-8	1,183-8	1,501-2	794-1	2,003.0	1,105 0	1,440 0		
Wholesale distribution of food			70.0	25.4	220-8	151.0	68-4	24.3	219.4	147.0	67.8	23-1	214.8
and drink	810	150-8	3 70.0	25.4	220.0	, 1510	00 .						00.0
Wholesale distribution of petroleum	811	26-6	6.0	0.5	32.7			0.5	29.7	24.1	5.5	0.5	29·6 255·2
products	812	157-5		33-2	263-5			31.2	258-4	153·9 227·9	101·3 368·0	30·9 233·6	595.9
Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink	820	227-	1 379.6	232-3	606-7	230.5		236.3	609·6 1,242·5		815-1	444.1	1,188.5
Other retail distribution	821	381-2	2 830.9	451.4	1,212-0	381.0	861.5	476-1	1,242.5	3754	0.0.		
Dealing in coal oil, builders													
materials, grain and agricultural	001	91.	7 34-1	12-1	125-8	93.6	32.8	11.4	126-4	92.6	33-4	11.3	126.0
ounnies	831	31	341						100.0	447.0	54-8	16.1	201.7
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	151.	7 50-6	14.7	202.	3 148-1	50.9	14.3	199.0	147.0	34.0	10.1	2017
Insurance, banking, finance and		040	6 677-4	210-5	1,291	0 618-9	678-6	205-4	1,297-4	619-8		210.1	1,301.5
business services	XXIV 860	613- 155-		25.7				24.3	288-1	155·1 156·8	130.9	22.3	285.9
Insurance	861	156-		26.9				28.4	369.0			30.6	368·5 135·3
Banking and bill discounting	862	60-		15-4		2 60.4		15.9	134-4		74·7 58·3	16·5 24·5	120.5
Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc	863	56-		26.8				24.5	119·1 42·2			4.1	41.8
Advertising and market research	864	21.		4.5		6 22.9		4·0 105·7	295.9			109-6	301.3
Other business services	865	130-	6 167.9	108-5	298	5 130-2	165.7	103.7	233.3		100 2		
Central offices not allocable	866	31.	9 18.7	2.7	50-	6 30.5	18.2	2.6	48-7	7 30.3	17.9	2.5	48.2
elsewhere	800	31.	3 10-7								0.505.0	1 072 6	3,667-0
Professional and scientific services	XXV	1,143	9 2,532-9	1,269-9	3,676	9 1,139	5 2,520.0	1,267-5	3,659-6	1,141.1	2,525.9	1,273-6	3,007.0
Accountancy services †	871				4 700	7 500	4 1,190-8	709.7	1,751-2	563-1	1,195.2	714-1	1,758-3
Educational services	872	562-	4 1,201.3	710-	1,763	7 560-	1,190.0	109.1	1,7512	300	1,100 2		
Legal services †	873	202	6 1.091-3	484-	1,394	9 302-	8 1,091-1	484-6	1,393-8	303-4	1,093.2	487.6	1,396.6
Medical and dental services	874 875	303.	6 1.091.3	404	1,004	002						- 0	103-2
Religious organisations † Research and development services	876	76	6 29.0	5.1	105-	6 75.	4 28.2	5.1	103-0	6 75·0	28.2	5.0	103.2
Other professional and scientific						7 001	0 209.9	68-1	411-	199-6	209-3	66-9	408-9
services †	879	201	3 211.3	69-	3 412	7 201.	0 209.9	00.1		100 0			
	XXVI	986	5 1.423-9	869-	3 2,410	5 961	8 1,400-6	864-0		4 954-1		853.0	2,324.5
Miscellaneous services * §	881	56		16-	97	8 57.	2 42.2	16.3	99.	4 56.1		16.6	98·6 120·1
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc Sports and other recreations	882	69		38-	1 121	7 66-						36·5 36·4	85.6
Betting and gambling	883	29		36-	8 89	1 28-	2 60.8	37.4	89.	0 27.	1 20.2	30.4	03.0
Hotels and other residential					9 226	-8 83-	3 138-8	76-6	222.	0 81-8	8 134.1	75.1	215-9
establishments	884	83		77· 75·						0 61.4	4 103.5	72.9	164-9
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885 886	64 66						146-6	238-	9 64.		148.0	232-0
Public houses	887	48					3 82-8	67-2		0 48.		69.0	129·6
Clubs Catering contractors	888	20		37-	0 83	-2 18-	9 53.1	25.4			1 53·6 2 75·6	25·2 21·3	85.8
Hairdressing and manicure	889	10	.7 79.3	26.				24.0				10.0	39.6
Laundries	892	13	0 27.9	10-	8 40	.9 12	6 27.9	10.0	40.	12.	21.3	100	
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet	000		.9 14.3	7-	6 19	.2 5	0 13-8	3 7-2	18-	8 4.	9 14.0	7.3	18-8
beating, etc	893	4	.9 14.3	1	0 19		,50					- 273	45-
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	359	1 109-6	43-	8 468	.7 349						42.8	457 -
Repair of boots and shoes	895		.0 1.8	1	0 4	.8 3	0 1.8					1·0 291·0	598
Other services	899	157				.4 148	0 455-2	2 295.3	603	2 148.	9 449.9	291.0	390.
					4 1,493	3-2 906	1 580-	4 144-7	7 1,486	5 905	0 581	9 144-	
Public administration ‡ National government service	901	914 313							573	0 306	1 264	7 22.	570
					1 912			5 122.			9 317	2 122.	

^{*}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.

§ Excludes private domestic service.
† The figures for "accountancy services", "legal services", "religious organisations" are included in "other professional and scientific services".
† These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those enaged 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 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.

*Employees in employment by region

Standard egion	-	stries and	services			Index of industr	of Production ies R	Manufa industri	cturing ies	Service industrie	es	Agricul- ture,	Mining and
SIC 1968	Male R	All	Part-time	All employees R	Index (June 1974 = 100) R	II-XXI	Index (June 1974 = 100)	III-XIX	Index (June 1974 = 100)	XXII-XXV	Index (June 1974 = 100)	forestry and fishing	quarrying
outh East 981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar reater Londo	4,024 3,970 3,960 3,950 3,905 3,865	3.092 3,040 3,044 3,020 3,019 2,990	1,255 1,237 1,244 1,210 1,231 1,212	7,116 7,010 7,005 6,970 6,923 6,855	96·6 95·1 95·1 94·6 94·0 93·0	2,048 2,015 2,003 1,992 1,957 1,929	81·6 80·2 79·8 79·3 77·9 76·8	1,616 1,591 1,577 1,566 1,539 1,521	80·0 78·7 78·0 77·5 76·1 75·3	4,996 4,927 4,931 4,900 4,896 4,855	104·7 103·3 103·4 102·7 102·6 101·8	72 69 71 78 71 71	11 11 11 11 11 11 11
uth East) 81 Dec 82 Mar June Sep Dec 83 Mar	2,011 1,987 1,981 1,968 1,956 1,929	1,490 1,466 1,454 1,446 1,455 1,441	506 500 497 484 495 485	3,501 3,453 3,435 3,414 3,411 3,370	91·0 89·8 89·3 88·7 88·7 87·6	845 830 825 819 802 790	73·6 72·3 71·8 71·3 69·8 68·8	642 630 624 618 605 598	71·2 69·9 69·2 68·5 67·1 66·3	2,654 2,621 2,609 2,593 2,607 2,578	98·4 97·2 96·8 96·2 96·7 95·6	2 2 2 2 2	5 5 5 5 5
st Anglia 31 Dec 32 Mar June Sep Dec 33 Mar uth West	390 384 388 389 380 385	277 272 278 278 271 260	123 125 125 130 124 128	667 656 665 667 651 646	100·3 98·7 100·0 100·3 97·9 97·2	228 222 222 221 218 214	87·0 84·7 84·7 84·4 83·2 81·7	180 175 174 173 171 168	87·9 85·4 85·0 84·5 83·5 82·0	398 396 407 405 393 392	111-6 111-0 114-1 113-6 110-2 109-9	41 38 37 41 41 40	2 2 2 2 2 2
31 Dec 32 Mar June Sep Dec 33 Mar	853 841 848 848 827 820	639 630 653 649 628 618	300 301 311 314 300 299	1,492 1,471 1,501 1,497 1,455 1,438	98·2 96·8 98·8 98·5 95·8 94·6	486 478 478 474 463 456	83·0 81·6 81·6 81·0 79·1 77·9	366 360 359 355 347 343	81·7 80·3 80·1 79·2 77·4 76·5	958 946 976 972 942 934	108·5 107·1 110·5 110·1 106·7 105·8	48 47 47 51 50 48	11 11 11 11 11 11
st Midlands 1 Dec 12 Mar June Sep Dec 13 Mar	1,149 1,130 1,122 1,110 1,097 1,083	833 821 816 805 805 790	359 352 350 344 347 342	1,982 1,950 1,938 1,914 1,902 1,873	88·2 86·8 86·3 85.2 84·7 83·4	895 879 867 858 843 825	72·0 70·7 69·8 69·0 67·8 66·4	757 744 732 723 709 694	70·0 68·8 67·7 66·9 65·6 64·2	1,057 1,043 1,041 1,024 1,026 1,019	108·9 107·4 107·2 105·5 105·7 105·0	31 29 30 33 33 33	22 22 22 22 21 21
t Midlands 1 Dec 2 Mar June Sep Dec 3 Mar kshire and	836 829 824 822 809 795	617 610 611 602 607 594	269 265 264 257 266 258	1,453 1,438 1,435 1,424 1,416 1,388	98·0 97·0 96·8 96·0 95·5 93·6	667 660 655 651 637 623	84·6 83·7 83·1 82·6 80·8 79·0	507 503 498 493 482 471	82·2 81·6 80·8 80·0 78·2 76·4	753 747 747 738 746 733	114·8 113·9 113·9 112·5 113·8 111·8	33 31 33 36 34 32	71 70 70 69 69 68
Imberside 1 Dec 2 Mar June Sep Dec 3 Mar	1,055 1,044 1,039 1,035 1,022 1,008	756 743 746 741 746 738	349 340 341 338 347 340	1,812 1,787 1,785 1,775 1,767 1,746	91.0 89·7 89·6 89·1 88·7 87·7	760 751 741 738 723 710	76·6 75·7 74·7 74·4 72·9 71·6	555 548 539 536 524 514	72·6 71·7 70·5 70·1 68·6 67·2	1,021 1,007 1,014 1,005 1,013 1,006	105·9 104·4 105·2 104·2 105·1 104·3	30 29 29 31 31 30	81 80 79 79 79 79
h West Dec Mar June Sep Dec Mar	1,368 1,349 1,335 1,327 1,311 1,292	1,074 1,059 1,054 1,047 1,051 1,034	469 457 456 449 458 449	2,443 2,408 2,389 2,374 2,362 2,325	90·4 89·1 88·4 87·9 87·4 86·1	961 943 927 922 902 882	74.6 73.2 71.9 71.5 70.0 68.4	800 785 768 763 747 730	73·4 72·0 70·4 70·0 68·5 67·0	1,464 1,447 1,446 1,434 1,442 1,426	105·0 103·8 103·7 102·8 103·4 102·3	17 17 16 18 17	12 12 12 12 12 12 12
1 Dec 2 Mar June Sep Dec 3 Mar	641 635 629 623 613 603	474 469 470 466 468 460	209 203 201 197 204 203	1,115 1,104 1,100 1,088 1,081 1,064	89·5 88·7 88·3 87·4 86·8 85·4	459 453 447 440 429 419	72·3 71·3 70·4 69·3 67·5 66·0	333 329 323 317 309 302	71·3 70·4 69·2 67·9 66·2 64·7	642 638 640 634 637 630	108·3 107·6 107·9 106·9 107·4 106·3	15 14 13 15 15	40 39 39 38 37 36
1 Dec 2 Mar June Sep Dec 3 Mar	533 532 522 518 507 503	384 381 379 379 377 371	158 161 157 155 159 157	917 913 901 897 884 874	92·4 92·0 90·8 90·4 89·1 88·1	340 334 331 328 321 316	73·2 71·9 71·3 70·6 69·1 68·0	229 225 222 219 214 211	68·3 67·1 66·2 65·3 63·8 62·9	552 556 546 545 538 533	110·4 111·2 109·2 109·0 107·6 106·6	25 24 23 24 25 25	36 36 35 34 34 34
1 Dec 2 Mar June Sep Dec 3 Mar at Britain	1,088 1,074 1,081 1,070 1,053 1,040	855 839 851 835 827 820	335 331 327 329 330 329	1,943 1,913 1,933 1,904 1,880 1,860	93·2 91·8 92·7 91·4 90·2 89·2	683 669 663 657 645 630	75·2 73·6 73·0 72·3 71·0 69·3	480 469 463 456 446 436	71·0 69·4 68·5 67·4 66·0 64·5	1,217 1,201 1,224 1,204 1,191 1,186	108·2 106·8 108·8 107·0 105·9 105·4	43 44 44 44 44 43	44 44 44 44 45 44
31 Dec 32 Mar June Sep Dec	11,938 11,788 11,748 11,691 11,524 11,393	9,001 8,863 8,903 8,821 8,798 8,676	3,772 3,776 3,723 3,768	20,940 20,651 20,651 20,512 20,323 20,069	92·6 92·6 92·0 91·1	7,526 7,404 7,335 7,280 7,138 7,004	76·5 75·8 75·2 73·8	5,821 5,728 5,655 5,601 5,487 5,391	74·3 73·4 72·7 71·2	13,059 12,907 12,971 12,861 12,824 12,715	105·7 106·2 105·3 105·0	354 340 345 370 361 350	330 328 325 323 321 318

* 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.

Employees in employment by region* 1.5

T	н	0	п	15	Δ	N	п

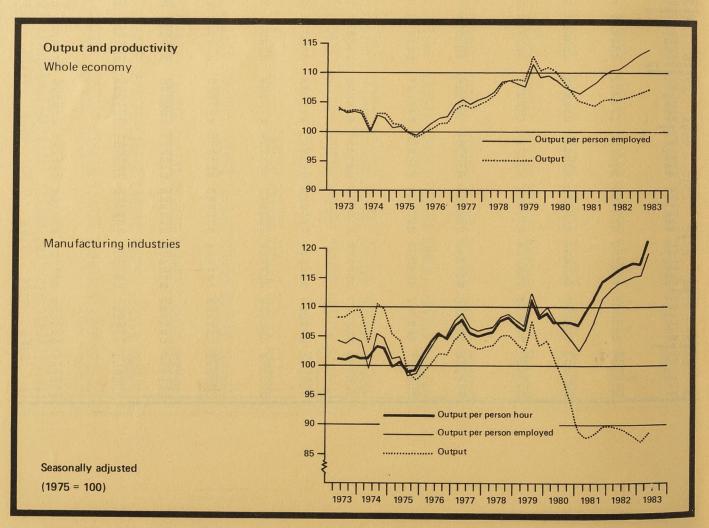
Standard region	Food drink and tobacco	Coal petroleum and chemical products	Metal manu- facture	Engineering and allied industries	Textile, leather and clothing	Other manufac- turing	Construc- tion R	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	tive	Financial profession al and miscellan- eous	Public administra- tuon and defence
SIC 1968	m	IV-V	VI	VII-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII
outh East 981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar ireater London ncluded in	132 129 129 128 125 124	124 122 121 120 118 117	28 28 28 27 27 26	840 829 820 816 802 791	75 73 75 73 72 72	416 411 404 402 395 392	319 312 314 315 308 299	102 101 100 101 99 99	595 583 580 573 564 558	1,003 966 959 953 972 945	2,841 2,824 2,838 2,820 2,808 2,802	558 555 553 553 552 549
pouth East) 981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar	67 64 65 64 62 61	47 46 46 45 45 44	11 11 11 10 10	291 285 281 280 275 270	43 42 42 41 40 40	183 182 179 178 174 173	155 152 153 153 150 145	44 44 43 43 43 42	365 357 356 351 347 339	487 469 464 460 471 457	1,491 1,478 1,473 1,464 1,473 1,469	312 317 316 317 317 314
ast Anglia 981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar	40 37 37 38 38 38	10 10 10 9 9	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	74 73 72 71 69	10 10 10 9 9	45 44 44 44 44 44	36 35 35 35 34 33	10 10 10 10 10 10	44 44 44 44 44	90 88 89 89 89	228 229 238 237 225 224	36 35 35 35 35 35
outh West 981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar /est Midlands	51 50 51 51 49 48	17 16 16 16 16	6 6 6 6 5 5	187 184 183 182 178 176	28 28 28 27 27 27	77 76 76 73 72 71	80 78 79 79 77 74	29 29 29 29 29 28 27	84 83 83 83 82 82	208 200 202 201 203 195	557 556 583 580 551 551	109 107 108 108 106 106
981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar ast Midlands	47 47 47 47 46 45	20 20 20 20 19	78 77 76 75 72 70	445 434 423 417 411 401	32 32 32 32 31 30	134 134 134 132 131 129	85 83 83 84 82 79	31 30 30 31 30 30	91 91 90 90 90 90	239 233 229 224 227 223	588 582 585 573 573 571	138 137 137 137 137 136
981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar orkshire and	50 49 50 50 50 48	26 25 25 26 25 24	26 25 25 24 23 22	188 187 182 179 173 169	137 137 136 134 132 129	81 80 80 80 79 78	66 64 65 65 63 61	23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	77 77 76 76 76 76 75	173 166 164 166 170 165	424 425 427 415 420 413	79 79 79 80 80 80
Humberside 981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar orth West	79 77 78 78 76 74	34 34 34 34 34 33	57 57 55 52 51 49	197 194 190 189 184 179	94 93 92 92 89 90	93 93 92 92 90 89	92 90 90 91 89 86	33 33 33 33 32 32	102 102 102 101 100 99	232 225 225 225 225 228 222	579 573 579 571 578 576	108 108 108 108 108
981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar orth	95 93 92 92 88 86	97 96 93 92 90 89	17 16 17 16 16 15	330 327 319 317 312 303	110 108 105 105 103 102	152 146 143 141 138 135	111 108 109 109 107 103	38 38 38 38 37 37	152 151 149 147 144 144	321 311 309 308 314 304	831 825 827 819 825 819	161 160 160 160 160
981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar Vales	27 27 27 27 26 25	49 50 48 46 45 44	29 28 26 26 24 22	145 143 140 137 133 131	30 30 30 30 30 30 30	52 52 52 52 52 51 50	66 65 65 65 64 62	20 19 19 20 19	63 62 61 62 61 61	140 136 134 132 134 130	354 355 359 355 357 354	85 85 85 85 84 84
981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar cotland	18 17 17 17 17 17	18 18 18 17 16	38 38 37 36 35 34	93 92 91 89 87 88	21 20 20 20 20 20 20	42 40 40 40 39 39	55 54 54 54 53 51	20 20 20 20 20 20 20	54 53 52 51 49 49	103 101 98 100 100 96	315 322 315 312 309 307	81 81 81 81 80 82
981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar reat Britain	81 77 78 77 77 77	30 29 29 28 28 28 27	26 25 25 23 21 21	203 200 195 193 189 182	64 62 61 60 58 58	77 76 76 75 73 72	131 128 129 129 126 122	28 28 28 28 28 27	128 126 126 124 123 122	248 240 246 245 249 243	694 688 704 686 674 676	148 147 149 149 145 146
981 Dec 982 Mar June Sep Dec 983 Mar	619 603 605 604 591 576	425 419 413 406 399 394	307 302 295 287 276 265	2,702 2,661 2,615 2,590 2,538 2,488	601 592 588 582 572 567	1,168 1,151 1,139 1,132 1,110 1,101	1,040 1,017 1,024 1,025 1,003 972	335 331 331 331 327 324	1,389 1,372 1,363 1,352 1,333 1,323	2,756 2,664 2,656 2,644 2,685 2,612	7,413 7,378 7,456 7,368 7,319 7,293	1,501 1,493 1,496 1,497 1,487

UNITED	Whole e	conomy	DALLY CENTERNY			AND PROPERTY.	Index o	f productio	n industr	ies			Manufa	cturing indu	ustries	
KINGDOM	including	MLH104+	SVIE	excludin	g MLH 104	A	includin	g MLH 104	+ 1134	excludi	ng MLH 104	l†				
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person em- ployed*	per
1973	103·6	100·1	103·6	103·5	100·1	103·5	109·7	104·6	104·8	109·5	104·6	104·7	108·8	104·3	104·3	101·3
1974	102·0	100·5	101·5	102·0	100·5	101·5	105·7	104·2	101·4	105·7	104·2	101·5	107·5	104·6	102·8	101·9
1975	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1976	101·8	99·3	102·6	101·3	99·3	102·1	102·5	97·1	105.5	101·1	97·1	104·1	102·0	96.9	105·3	105·2
1977	104·6	99·3	105·3	102·9	99·3	103·6	106·8	96·7	110.5	102·6	96·7	106·1	103·9	97.2	107·0	106·1
1978	108·0	100·0	108·0	105·5	100·0	105·5	110·6	96·6	114.5	104·5	96·5	108·3	104·5	96.8	107·9	107·2
1979	110·7	101·1	109·5	107·1	101·1	106·0	114·0	96·2	118.5	105·2	96·1	109·5	104·6	95.6	109·4	108·7
1980	107·6	100·1	107·5	104·0	100·1	103·9	106·2	92·1	115.3	97·2	92·0	105·7	95·1	90.3	105·2	107·3
1981	105·1	96·5	108·9	101·1	96·5	104·8	100·8	84·3	119.7	90·9	84·1	108·1	89·0	81.6	109·1	112·6
1982	106·1	94·8	112·0	101·5	94·7	107·2	101·9	80·0	127.5	90·7	79·7 R	113·8 R	88·4	77.1	114·7	117·0
1980 Q1	110·1	101·2	108·8	106·4	101·1	105·3	111·2	94·8	117·3	102·0	94·6	107·9	100·8	93·7	107·5	107·4
Q2	108·4	100·7	107·7	104·8	100·7	104·1	108·0	93·4	115·7	99·1	93·3	106·3	97·6	91·9	106·2	107·4
Q3	106·7	99·9	106·9	103·2	99·8	103·4	104·6	91·3	114·6	96·0	91·2	105·2	93·3	89·3	104·5	107·3 F
Q4	105·3	98·7	106·6	101·4	98·7	102·8	101·0	88·9	113·7	91·6	88·7	103·3	88·7	86·4	102·6	107·0
1981 Q1	104·9	97·7	107·4	100·9	97·6	103·4	100·2	86·7	115·6	90·3	86·5	104·4	87·9	84·1	104·5	109·4
Q2	104·6	96·7	108·2	100·7	96·7	104·1	100·1	84·9	117·9	90·4	84·7	106·7	88·3	82·1	107·6	111·5
Q3	105·4	96·1	109·6	101·4	96·1	105·5	101·4	83·3	121·8	91·7	83·1	110·3	89·8	80·6	111·4	114·3
Q4	105·6	95·6	110·5	101·3	95·6	106·0	101·6	82·3	123·4	91·1	82·1	110·9	89·8	79·6	112·8	115·3
1982 Q1	105·5	95·4	110·6	101·2	95·3	106·2	101·5	81·2	125·0	91·1	81·0	112-4	89·5	78·6	113.9	116·2
Q2	105·8	95·0	111·4	101·3	94·9	106·7	101·9	80·5	126·6	90·7	80·2 R	113-1 R	89·0	77·7	114.5	117·0
Q3	106·3	94·5	112·5	101·7	94·5	107·6	102·4	79·5	128·8	91·0	79·2 R	114-9 R	88·1	76·5	115.2	117·5
Q4	106·7	94·1	113·4	101·8	94·0	108·3	102·0	78·6	129·7	89·9	78·4	114-7	87·0	75·4	115.3	117·3
1983 Q1	107-2	94·0 R	114·0 R	102-3	93-9 R	108-9 R	103-1 R	77-6	132-8 R	· 91·0 R	77-4	117.6 R	88-6 R	74.3	119-3 R	121-4 R

† MLH 104 consists of the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas.

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

* Since the second half of 1981 the provisional estimates of the employed labour force may have been understating the level of employment, mainly in service industries (see article on page 242 of Employment Gazette June 1983). Data used in this table are those inclusive of an allowance for underestimation.



EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1) (2)	Australia (2) (3) (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (1)	Canada (2)	Denmark	France	Germany (FR) (2)	Irish Republic (6)	Italy (2)	Japan (2) (5)	Nether- lands (7)	Norway (2) (5)	Spain (5) (8)	Sweden (2)	Switzer- land (2)	United States (2)
CIVILIAN	(1) (2)	(2) (0) (4)	(2) (3)	(1)	(2)			(2)	(0)	(2)	(2) (3)	(7)	(2) (3)	(3) (8)	- (2)		: 1975 = 100
Years 1973 1974 1975 1976	100·0 100·3 100·0 99·1	99·0 100·3 100·0 101·0	102·3 102·3 100·0 100·2	99·9 101·4 100·0 99·2	94·4 98·3 100·0 102·1	102·3 101·0 100·0 102·6	100·5 101·2 100·0 100·7	105·7 103·6 100·0 99·0	99·0 99·8 100·0 99·1	97·3 99·4 100·0 100·8	100·7 100·3 100·0 100·9	100·6 100·7 100·0 100·0	96·9 97·2 100·0 104·8	101·3 101·8 100·0 98·8	95·5 97·5 100·0 100·6	106·2 105·6 100·0 96·7	99·1 101·1 100·0 103·4
1977 1978 1979	99·3 99·9 101·2	102·6 102·2 103·4	101·6 102·5 103·7	99·0 99·0 100·2	103·9 107·4 111·7	103·5 106·0 107·1	101·6 101·9 102·0	98·8 99·6 100·9	100·9 103·5 106·7	101·8 102·3 103·4	102·3 103·5 104·9	100·6 101·2 102·4	106·9 108·6 109·7	98·0 95·3 93·3	100·9 101·3 102·9	96·7 97·3 98·2	107·2 111·9 115·1
1980 1981 1982	100·7 96·4 93·9	106·4 108·5 108·7	104·3 105·0	100.1	114·8 117·8 113·9	:: ::	102·0 101·2	101·8 101·0 99·1	108.5	104·9 105·3 104·8	106·0 106·9 107·9	102-7	112·1 113·2 114·0	89·7 87·1 86·6	104·2 104·0 103·9	100·0 101·2	115·7 117·0 115·9
Quarters 1980 Q4	98.3	107.3	104.8		116-2		101.6	101.8		105.6	106-3	**	113-3	89.7	104.0	99.9	115-9
1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97·3 96·3 95·8 95·0	107·8 108·5 108·8 108·9	104·9 105·0 105·1 105·1		117·5 118·2 118·2 117·2		100.9	101·5 101·2 100·9 100·5	::	105·9 105·1 104·7 105·2	106·8 106·7 106·8 107·3		113·9 112·7 113·1 113·1	88·6 87·9 87·8 87·1	104·6 103·5 104·4 103·6	100·7 101·1 101·4 101·3	116·7 117·4 117·1 116·6
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	94·6 93·9 R 93·1 92·5 R	109·2 109·0 108·6 108·0	109·0 108·0 108·3		115·9 114·5 113·2 112·2			99·9 99·5 98·9 98·4		104·9 105·5 104·3 104·5	107·9 107·7 107·5 108·8	2.25 kg	113·6 115·0 114·0 113·5	86·8 86·8 86·7 86·6	103·6 103·9 104·0 104·0	101·1 101·1 100·3	116·1 116·2 116·0 115·5
1983 Q1	92.2																
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1975 1980 1981 1982	24,704 24,870 R 23,819 23,221 R	5,841 6,242 6,364 6,376	2,942 3,070 3,091	3,748 3,751	9,284 10,655 10,933 10,574	2,332	20,714 21,127 20,959	24,798 25,745 25,548 25,066	1,058 1,148	19,594 20,551 20,623 20,542	52,230 55,360 55,810 56,380	4,547 4,669	1,707 1,914 1,932 1,946	12,692 11,254 10,931 10,869	4,062 4,232 4,225 4,219	3,017 3,016 3,054	Thousand 85,846 99,303 100,397 99,526
Civilian employment: pro 1982 Agriculture† Industry†† Services All	2·7 34·6 62·7 100·0	sector 6·5 29·8 63·7 100·0	10·3*** 40·0*** 49·8*** 100·0	3·0* 34·8* 62·3* 100·0	5·3 26·5 68·2 100·0	8·3** 30·0** 61·7** 100·0	8·6*** 35·2*** 56·2*** 100·0	5·5 42·7 51·8 100·0	19·2* 32·4* 48·4* 100·0	12·4 37·0 50·6 100·0	9·7 34·9 55·4 100·0	6·0* 31·9* 62·1* 100·0	8·0 29·4 62·5 100·0	18·3 33·9 47·8 100·0	5·6 30·3 64·1 100·0	7·0*** 39·3*** 53·6*** 100·0	Per cent 3.6 28.4 68.0 100.0
Manufacturing 1971 1972 1973 1974	34·0 32·9 32·3 32·4	26·6 25·5 25·6 25·2	29·7 29·7 	32·3 31·9 31·8 31·5	21·8 21·8 22·0 21·7	24·9 24·7 23·6	28·0 28·1 28·3 28·4	36·6 36·4 36·6	20·4 20·7 21·0	1 1 	27·0 27·0 27·4 27·2	26·0 25·1 24·7 24·6	23·8 23·5 23·6		27·3 27·1 27·5 28·3	36·4 35·5 35·0 34·8	Per cent 24·7 24·3 24·8 24·2
1975 1976	30·9 30·2	23·4 23·5	30·1 29·6	30·1 29·1	20·2 20·3	22·7 22·5	27·9 27·4	35·8 35·8	21·2 20·8		25·8 25·5	23·9 22·9	24·1 23·2	24.0	28·0 26·9	33·7 32·8	22·7 22·8
1977 1978 1979	30·3 30·0 29·5	23·1 21·8 22·2	29:8 29:7 29:5	28·1 27·0 25·9	19·6 19·6 20·0	21·6 21·5 21·3	27·1 26·6 26·1	35·7 35·4 35·1	21·2 21·1 21·2	27·5 27·1 26·7	25·1 24·5 24·3	22·8 22·1 21·6	22·4 21·3 20·5	24·1 24·1 23·7	25·9 24·9 24·5	32·7 32·6 32·3	22·7 22·7 22·7
1980	28.4	30.9	29.5	25.4	19.8		25.7	35-1	21.2	26.7	24.7	21.3	20.3	23.7	24.2	32.2	22.1

Main Source: OECD-Labour Force Statistics.

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

6 Annual figures relate to April.
7 Data in terms of man-years.
8 Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
1980
1979.
1979.

[†] Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
†† 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.

— Break in series

1.11 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT	OVERTIM	ΛΕ				SHORT-	TIME							
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime w	orked	Stood of week	ff for whole	Working	part of wee	k	Stood of	f for whole o	or part of w	veek
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera-	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent- age of all	Hours lo	st
			operative working over- time	(IIIIIIOII)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
1977	1,801	34·6	8·7	15·58		13	495	35	362	10·2	48	0·9	857	17·4
1978	1,793	34·8	8·6	15·50		5	199	32	355	11·0	37	0·7	554	15·1
1979	1,724	34·2	8·7	14·90		8	317	42	455	10·6	50	1·0	772	15·0
1980	1,399	29·5	8·3	11·58		20	810	253	3,129	12·1	274	5·9	3,938	14·3
1981	1,122	26·7	8·2	9·26		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
Week ended 1979 May 5 June 9	1,854 1,830	36·8 36·3	8·4 8·6	15·60 15·69	15·28 15·61	4 2	160 73	28 29	257 265	9·3 9·0	32 31	0·6 0·6	417 339	13·2 10·9
July 7	1,822	35·9	8·9	16·13	15·75	4	169	35	436	12·6	39	0·8	605	15-6
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
981 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
982 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		9·71	9·65	6	239	136	1,476	10·8	142	3·7	1,716	12·1
May 22	1,233	30·8		10·58	10·31	7	280	120	1,265	10·5	127	3·2	1,545	12·2
June 19	1,241	31·1		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
Sept 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		9·90	9·58	12	464	144	1,582	11·0	156	4·1	2,045	13·2
Dec 11	1,190	31·2		10·01	9·45	7	287	137	1,403	10·3	144	3·8	1,690	11·8
983 Jan 15	1,051		7·9	8·25	9·41	6	254	134	1,441	10·8	141	3·7	1,696	12·1
Feb 12	1,128		8·3	9·36	9·38	11	431	124	1,336	10·8	134	3·6	1,768	13·2
Mar 12	1,170		8·3	9·68	9·50	6	230	116	1,226	10·6	122	3·3	1,456	12·0
April 16 May 14	1,123 1,211	30.2	8.3	9·22 10·10	9·20 9·82	10 7	385 274	92 71	1,024	11·1 10·3	102 78	2·7 2·1	1,409	13.9

Note: Figures from October 1981 are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT 4 Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries 1 · 12

Seasonally adjusted 1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY H	IOURS WOR	KED BY ALL OP	ERATIVES*	INDEX OF AV			ORKED PER OPE	
	All manu- facturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Engineering allied industries (except	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Orders III-XIX	(except vehicles) Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III	Orders III-XIX	vehicles) Orders VII-X and XII	Order XI	Orders XIII-XV	Order III
1959 1960	100·9 103·9	96·3 99·4	104·9 107·9	108·6 110·1	99-1	103·3 102·4	102·8 101·7	104·9 101·7	104·5 104·8	102·0 101·7
961 962 963 964 965	102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8	101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9	102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2	104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6	100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6	101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4	101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8	100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4	101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3	100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0
966 967 968 969 970	97·3 92·4 91·5 92·4 90·2	101·0 96·8 94·6 96·1 94·3	91·5 86·1 87·0 88·3 86·7	91·7 84·4 83·3 83·6 78·3	95·2 92·8 90·4 90·8 89·3	97·8 97·1 97·9 98·0 97·0	97·4 96·6 96·8 97·3 96·1	95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 95·4	98·5 97·3 98·3 97·7 96·9	98·1 98·0 98·3 98·4 97·5
971 1972 1973 1974 1975	84·4 81·3 83·2 81·0 75·4	87·2 82·7 85·8 84·7 80·2	82·1 79·8 82·6 79·3 75·1	74·0 71·7 71·2 66·1 60·9	85·9 84·5 85·4 87·2 82·0	95·1 94·7 96·5 93·8 92·8	93·4 92·6 94·9 92·4 91·3	93·2 92·8 95·1 91·8 92·5	96·3 95·6 96·7 94·8 93·7	96·6 96·7 97·6 96·8 95·4
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	73·8 74·5 73·6 72·1 65·0	76·7 77·7 77·2 75·4 68·0	74·6 76·4 75·9 74·5 65·2	58·9 58·9 56·6 53·9 44·6	79·8 78·6 77·9 78·4 74·7	93·0 93·7 93·5 93·4 90·3	91·3 91·9 91·9 91·4 88·5	93·0 93·2 92·2 92·7 87·0	93·8 94·0 94·0 93·8 90·0	95·2 95·6 95·6 95·9 94·6
981 1982	57·7 54·6	60·3 57·1	56·0 50·6	39·6 37·9	70·5 67·7	89·1 90·7	87·3 88·9	85·4 86·8	91·5 93·5	93·8 94·0
Week ended 1979 May 5 June 9	72·4 72·5	75.9	74.9	54.7	78.5	93·5 93·6	91.8	92.7	94.1	95.9
July 7 Aug 4 Sep 8	72·3 71·5 71·1	73.9	72.4	53.8	78.5	93·5 92·5 92·3	89-6	90.5	93-9	95.9
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	71·1 71·6 71·2	75-1	75.0	51.7	78.3	93·2 93·7 93·5	92.2	94.1	93-1	95.7
980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	70·7 69·9 68·6	72.7	71.0	48.8	76.5	93·3 93·0 92·2	91.1	90.8	91.8	95·1
April 19 May 17 June 14	67·7 66·9 66·1	70.6	68-3	46-1	75.7	91·6 91·3 90·9	89.8	89.0	90.4	95.0
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	64·8 63·6 62·3	66-2	63·1	42.7	73.7	90·1 89·6 88·8	87.5	85.9	89-0	94.3
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	60·6 59·7 59·1	62-4	58.4	40.8	72.7	87·8 87·5 87·4	85.7	82.5	88.7	93.9
1981 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	58·5 58·0 57·8	60.7	57.2	39.7	71.5	87·3 87·1 87·5	85.4	83-2	89.0	93.6
April 11 May 16 June 13	57·9 57·7 57·5	60-2	56.7	39.5	70-3	88·3 88·6 89·0	86-9	85.4	91.3	93.4
July 11 Aug 15 Sep 12	57·5 57·8 57·9	60.9	56.3	39.7	70-5	89·5 90·1 90·4	88-5	87.0	92.5	94-1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	57·7 57·1 56·6	59.4	53.8	39-2	69-8	90·6 90·2 90·3	88-2	86.0	93-1	94.2
982 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 20	56·4 56·2 55·9	59.0	53.0	38.7	69-0	90·5 90·8 90·8	89-0	87-0	93-2	94-0
April 24 May 22 June 19	55·3 55·1 54·6	57-5	50.6	38·1	68-4	90·4 90·8 90·6	88-8	86-1	93-2	94-1
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	54·3 54·0 53·7	56-6	50.0	37.5	67-3	90·6 90·7 90·7	88-8	86.9	93-4	94-0
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	53·6 53·1 52·8	55-3	48.9	37-2	66-1	91·0 91·1 91·0	88-9			
1983 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	52·4 52·2 52·2	54-5	48.3	37.3	66-2	91·0 91·0 91·0 91·1	88.9	87·4 87·7	94·1 94·6	94·0 94·4
April 16 May 14	51·7 51·7					90·8 91·1				

^{*} 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.

1.15 EMPLOYMENT Apprentices and trainees by region: manufacturing industries March 1983

Region		Number (th	nousand)		As a prope	ortion of employee	s in the region
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
South East	Apprentices	24·9	1·1	26·0	2·3	0·3	1·7
	Other trainees	10·3	4·6	14·9	0·9	1·1	1·0
	All trainees	35·2	5·7	40·8	3·2	1·3	2·7
Greater London	Apprentices	7·1	0·3	7·4	1·7	0·2	1·2
	Other trainees	3·7	1·6	5·3	0·9	0·9	0·9
	All trainees	10·8	1·9	12·7	2·6	1·1	2·1
Rest of South East	Apprentices	17·8	0·8	18·6	2·7	0·3	2·0
	Other trainees	6·6	3·0	9·6	1·0	1·2	1·0
	All trainees	24·4	3·8	28·1	3·6	1·5	3·0
East Anglia	Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	2·2 1·0 3·2	0·3 0·3	2·2 1·3 3·5	1·8 0·8 2·7	0·6 0·7	1·3 0·8 2·1
South West	Apprentices	7·9	0·2	8·2	3·1	0·3	2·4
	Other trainees	2·4	1·2	3·7	0·9	1·4	1·1
	All trainees	10·3	1·5	11·8	4·0	1·7	3·5
West Midlands	Apprentices	11·0	0·5	11·5	2·1	0·3	1·7
	Other trainees	5·0	1·8	6·8	1·0	1·0	1·0
	All trainees	16·0	2·3	18·3	3·1	1·3	2·6
East Midlands	Apprentices	7·8	0·3	8·1	2·6	0·2	1·7
	Other trainees	2·3	2·3	4·6	0·8	1·4	1·0
	All trainees	10·2	2·6	12·8	3·3	1·6	2·7
orkshire and Humberside	Apprentices	9·3	0·2	9·5	2·6	0·1	1·8
	Other trainees	2·3	2·2	4·4	0·6	1·4	0·9
	All trainees	11·6	2·3	13·9	3·2	1·6	2·7
North West	Apprentices	13·0	0·5	13·5	2·5	0·2	1·8
	Other trainees	3·8	2·4	6·2	0·7	1·2	0·9
	All trainees	16·8	2·9	19·7	3·2	1·4	2·7
North	Apprentices	8·1	0·3	8·4	3·6	0·4	2·8
	Other trainees	1·1	1·0	2·0	0·5	1·2	0·7
	All trainees	9·2	1·3	10·5	4·1	1·6	3·5
Vales	Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	3·6 0·7 4·3	0·5 0·6	3·6 1·2 4·8	2·3 0·4 2·7	0·1 0·9 1·0	1·7 0·6 2·3
Scotland	Apprentices	11·1	0·3	11·4	3·6	0·2	2·6
	Other trainees	1·2	1·5	2·7	0·4	1·2	0·6
	All trainees	12·3	1·8	14·1	4·0	1·4	3·2
Great Britain	Apprentices Other trainees All trainees	99·0 30·1 129·1	3·4 17·8 21·2	102·4 47·9 150·3	2·6 0·8 3·3	0·2 1·2 1·4	1·9 0·9 2·8





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

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

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UNITED KINGDOM	MALEAND	FEMALE			No. of the same				op het destekte st	and the same		3
KINGDOM	UNEMPLO	YED			UNEMPLO	YED EXCLU	DING SCHOO	OL LEAVERS	Sales .	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual.		y adjusted			Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
			included in unem- ployed	school leavers ‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		aged under 60	aged 60 and ove
1977 1978 1979 Annual 1980 averages 1981 1982	1,402·7 1,382·9 1,295·7 1,664·9 2,520·4 2,916·9	5.8 5.7 5.3 6.8 10.5 12.2	89·7 83·9 68·3 104·1 100·6 123·5		1,313·0 1,299·1 1,227·3 1,560·8 2,419·8 2,793·4		5·6 5·5 5·1 6·4 10·0 11·7	and the same	H			
978 June 8	1,343-1	5.6	122-6		1,220.5	1,326-2	5.5	-3.0	-5.9			
July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,470·8 1,499·6 1,418·4	6·1 6·2 5·9	214·2 197·2 120·8		1,256·6 1,302·4 1,297·6	1,319·8 1,325·2 1,310·8	5·5 5·5 5·4	-6·4 5·4 -14·4	-5·9 -1·3 -5·1			::
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,335·8 1,303·0 1,280·2	5·5 5·4 5·3	69·1 47·3 34·7		1,266·7 1,255·7 1,245·5	1,296·9 1,275·2 1,262·0	5·4 5·3 5·2	-13·9 -21·7 -13·2	-7·6 -16·7 -16·3			::
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,372·8 1,369·2 1,320·3	5·6 5·6 5·4	36·9 29·5 22·7		1,335·9 1,339·7 1,297·6	1,271·2 1,293·8 1,289·3	5·2 5·3 5·3	9·2 22·6 -4·5	-8·6 6·2 9·1		 	
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,260·9 1,218·9 1,234·5	5·2 5·0 5·1	18·8 29·3 114·8	::	1,242·2 1,189·6 1,119·7	1,253·4 1,253·5 1,232·7	5·1 5·1 5·1	-35·9 0·1 -20·8	-5·9 -13·4 -18·9		: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,347·3 1,344·9 1,292·3	5·5 5·5 5·3	186·4 158·2 96·7		1,160·9 1,186·7 1,195·6	1,227·0 1,213·9 1,211·8	5·0 5·0 5·0	-5·7 -13·1 -2·1	-8·8 -13·2 -7·0			
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,267·5 1,258·7 1,260·9	5·2 5·2 5·2	56·5 39·8 30·5		1,211·0 1,219·0 1,230·4	1,222·3 1,215·8 1,224·2	5·0 5·0 5·0	10·5 -6·5 8·4	-1·6 0·6 4·1		::	
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,373·7 1,388·6 1,375·6	5·6 5·7 5·6	34·6 28·2 22·7	-::	1,339·1 1,360·3 1,353·0	1,249·4 1,289·7 1,321·2	5·1 5·3 5·4	25·2 40·3 31·5	9·0 24·6 32·3	::	::	
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,418·1 1,404·4 1,513·0	5·8 5·8 6·2	39·3 36·3 142·8	::	1,378·8 1,368·1 1,370·1	1,367·5 1,413·5 1,468·8	5·6 5·8 6·0	46·3 46·0 55·3	39·4 41·3 49·2			::
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,736·5 1,846·1 1,890·6	7·1 7·6 7·8	251·0 227·4 176·7		1,485·6 1,618·8 1,714·0	1,535·2 1,631·3 1,713·1	6·3 6·7 7·0	66·4 96·1 81·8	55·9 72·6 81·4	-#-	- !::	::
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,916·4 2,016·0 2,099·9	7·9 8·3 8·6	121·9 91·5 77·1	::	1,794·5 1,924·5 2,022·8	1,806·7 1,918·9 2,014·4	7·4 7·9 8·3	93·6 112·2 95·5	90·5 95·9 100·4			::
981 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	2,271·1 2,312·4 2,333·5	9·4 9·6 9·7	80·5 68·9 58·1	::	2,190·6 2,243·5 2,275·4	2,094·0 2,166·0 2,238·1	8·7 9·0 9·3	79·6 72·0 72·1	95·8 82·4 74·6		::	::
April 9 May 14 June 11	2,372·7 2,407·4 2,395·2	9·8 10·0 9·9	53·3 82·7 77·5		2,319·4 2,324·7 2.317·7	2,301·1 2,368·0 2,417·4	9·5 9·8 10·0	63·0 66·9 49·4	69·0 67·3 59·8	::		::
July 9§ Aug 13§ Sep 10§	2,511·8 2,586·3 2,748·6	10·4 10·7 11·4	76·5 85·5 178·8	:	2,435·3 2,500·8 2,569·9	2,476·5 2,514·2 2,554·6	10·3 10·4 10·6	59·1 37·7 40·4	58·5 48·7 45·7	-:-	- ! :: -	
Oct 8§ Nov 12 Dec 10	2,771·6 2,769·5 2,764·1	11·5 11·5 11·5	179·4 143·8 122·2	::	2,592·2 2,625·8 2,642·0	2,582·8 2,615·5 2,629·0	10·7 10·9 10·9	28·2 32·7 13·5	35·4 33·8 24·8	::	X	
982 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	2,896·3 2,870·2 2,820·8	12-1 12-0 11-8	127·3 111·3 94·9	, ::	2,769·0 2,758·9 2,725·9	2,670·5 2,679·8 2,687·9	11.2 11.2 11.3	41·5 9·3 8·1	29·2 21·4 19·6		::	::
April 15 May 13 June 10	2,818·5 2,800·5 2,769·6	11·8 11·7 11·6	86·9 104·5 99·0	120-2	2,731·6 2,695·9 2,670·6	2,715·1 2,739·8 2,772·7	11·4 11·5 11·6	27·2 24·7 32·9	14·9 20·0 28·3			
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	2,852·5 2,898·8 3,066·2	12·0 12·1 12·9	99·4 102·5 203·8	196·9 193·7	2,753·2 2,796·3 2,862·3	2,813·8 2,832·4 2,866·4	11·8 11·9 12·0	41·1 18·6 34·0	32·9 30·9 31·2			
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	3,049·0 3,063·0 3,097·0	12·8 12·8 13·0	174·2 147·5 130·6		2,874·6 2,915·6 2,966·4	2,885·4 2,905·5 2,948·8	12·1 12·2 12·4	19·0 20·1 43·3	23·9 24·4 27·5	361 330 298	2,468 2,511 2,571	220 220 228
983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,225·2 3,199·4 3,172·4	13·5 13·4 13·3	137·8 123·8 112·2	:::	3,087·4 3,075·6 3,060·2	2,982·7 3,000·6 3,025·7	12·5 12·6 12·7	33·9 17·9 25·1	32·4 31·7 25·6	310 295 272	2,682 2,670 2,662	233 234 238
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	3,169·9 3,049·4 2,983·9	13·3 12·8 12·5	134·5 125·6 118·9	128-4	3,035·4 2,923·7 2,865·0	3,021·1 2,969·9 R 2,970·4		-4·6(24·8) 1 ·51·2(23·0) -1 0·5(19·3) -1	0.2(24.3)	321 274 265	2,634 2,629 2,598	215 146 121

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

* New basis (claimants). The figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates. See article on page \$20 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.

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

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

† From April 1983 men aged 60 and over no longer have to sign on at an unemployment benefit office to secure national insurance credits. Changes in brackets allow for this effect.

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.1

7	No.		ger de la comp			FEMALE					7.045	e- 000 e 0	THOUSAND
MALE	OYED			OYED EXCLU	IDING	UNEMPLO	DYED			OYED EXCLU	DING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonally Number	Per cent	Number	
1,044·8 1,009·5 930·1 1,180·6 1,843·3 2,133·2	7·3 7·0 6·5 8·3 13·0 15·2	46·5 43·4 36·0 55·0 55·6 70·1	998·3 966·2 894·2 1,125·6 1,787·8 2,063·2		7·0 6·8 6·3 7·9 12·5 14·7	357·9 373·4 365·6 484·3 677·0 783·6	3·7 3·8 3·7 4·8 R 6·9 R 8·0	43·5 40·5 32·4 49·1 45·0 53·4	314·5 332·9 333·2 435·2 632·0 730·2		3·3 3·5 3·4 4·3 6·4 7·4		1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1981 1982
985-6	6-9	65-8	919-8	984-5	6.9	357.5	3.7	56-8	300.7	341.7	3.5	000	1978 June 8
1.044·7	7:3	114·6	930·2	979·1	6·8	426·1	4·4	99·6	326·5	340·7	3·5		July 6
1.059·6	7·4	106·8	952·8	978·9	6·8	440·0	4·5	90·4	349·6	346·3	3·6		Aug 10
1.007·2	7·0	60·3	946·8	967·8	6·7	411·2	4·2	60·4	350·8	343·0	3·5		Sep 14
958·7	6·7	33.6	925·1	955·7	6·7	377·1	3·9	35·4	341·6	341·2	3·5		Oct 12
941·9	6·6	22.8	919·0	938·8	6·5	361·1	3·7	24·4	336·7	336·4	3·5		Nov 9
935·2	6·5	17.0	918·2	928·0	6·5	345·0	3·5	17·7	327·3	334·0	3·4		Dec 7
1.006·8	7·0	18-6	988·2	937·1	6·5	366·0	3·7	18-3	347·7	334·1	3·3		1979 Jan 11
1.011·4	7·1	15-2	996·3	956·1	6·7	357·7	3·6	14-3	343·4	337·7	3·4		Feb 8
978·0	6·8	11-6	966·3	951·2	6·6	342·3	3·4	11-0	331·3	338·1	3·4		Mar 8
932-8	6·5	9·6	923·2	921·3	6·4	328·1	3·3	9·1	319·0	332·1	3·3	: #	April 15
895-1	6·2	15·6	879·5	913·9	6·4	323·8	3·2	13·8	310·0	339·6	3·4		May 10
888-3	6·2	62·9	825·4	894·3	6·2	346·2	3·5	51·9	294·3	338·4	3·4		June 14
935-8	6·5	100·8	835·0	886·8	6·2	411·5	4·1	85·6	325·9	340·2	3·4		July 12
933-1	6·5	86·7	846·4	877·1	6·1	411·8	4·1	71·5	340·3	336·8	3·4		Aug 9
899-0	6·3	49·0	850·0	874·8	6·1	393·3	3·9	47·7	345·6	337·0	3·4		Sep 13
890·2	6·2	27·4	862·8	881·7	6·1	377·3	3·8	29·1	348·1	340·6	3·4		Oct 11*
890·5	6·2	19·2	871·3	875·9	6·1	368·2	3·7	20·6	347·6	339·9	3·4		Nov 8
900·6	6·3	15·0	885·5	879·2	6·1	360·4	3·6	15·5	344·9	345·0	3·4		Dec 6
980-1	6·9	17·1	963·0	895·0	6·3	393·7	3.9	17·5	376·1	354·4	3·5	: 13	1980 Jan 10
994-6	7·0	14·0	980·6	923·7	6·5	394·0	3.9	14·2	379·7	366·0	3·6		Feb 14
986-5	7·0	11·2	975·2	944·0	6·6	389·2	3.9	11·5	377·7	377·2	3·7		Mar 13
1.017·0	7·2	20·9	996·1	979·1	6·8	401·1	4·0	18·5	382·6	388·4	3·9	::. }	April 10
1.008·0	7·1	19·3	988·7	1,010·4	7·1	396·4	3·9	17·1	379·4	403·1	4·0		May 8
1.071·5	7·5	77·5	994·1	1,053·1	7·4	441·4	4·4	65·4	376·1	415·7	4·1		June 12
1.197·9	8·4	134·2	1,063·7	1.104·7	7·7	538·6	5·4	116·8	421·8	430-5	4·3	: 3	July 10
1.277·2	8·9	123·3	1,153·9	1.176·2	8·2	568·9	5·7	104·1	464·9	455-1	4·5		Aug 14
1.317·1	9·2	91·9	1,225·2	1.240·5	8·7	573·5	5·7	84·7	488·8	472-6	4·7		Sep 11
1.352·7	9·5	62·8	1,289·9	1,309·7	9·2	563·7	5·6	59·1	504·5	497·0	4·9	: 35	Oct 9
1.443·0	10·1	47·4	1,395·6	1,398·5	9·8	573·0	5·7	44·2	528·8	520·4	5·2		Nov 13
1.522·0	10·6	40·6	1,481·4	1,472·6	10·3	577·8	5·7	36·4	541·4	541·8	5·4		Dec 11
1.649·7	11·6	42·9	1,606·8	1,534·8	10·8	621·3	6·3	37-6	583·7	559·2	5·7		1981 Jan 15
1.689·0	11·9	37·0	1,652·0	1,591·1	11·2	623·4	6·3	31-9	591·5	574·9	5·8		Feb 12
1,714·4	12·1	31·7	1,682·7	1,648·2	11·6	619·1	6·3	26-4	592·7	589·9	6·0		Mar 12
1,749-0	12·3	29·4	1,719·6	1,697·6	11.9	623·7	6·3	23-9	599·8	603·5	6·1	2.240	April 9
1,779-3	12·5	46·6	1,732·7	1,753·4	12.3	628·1	6·4	36-1	592·0	614·6	6·2	2.200	May 14
1,775-2	12·5	43·6	1,731·6	1,791·9	12.6	620·0	6·3	33-9	586·1	625·5	6·3	1.000	June 11
1,845·1	13·0	43·0	1,802·1	1,834·2	12·9	666·7	6·8	33·5	633·2	642·3	6·5		July 9\$
1,890·2	13·3	48·2	1,842·0	1,861·7	13·1	696·1	7·0	37·3	658·8	652·5	6·6		Aug 13\$
1,983·4	13·9	98·7	1,884·8	1,890·0	13·3	765·2	7·7	80·1	685·1	664·6	6·7		Sep 10\$
2.005·4	14·1	98·5	1,906·9	1,912·3	13·4	766·1	7·8	80·8	685·3	670·5	6·8	: 4	Oct 8%
2.014·2	14·2	79·2	1,935·0	1,935·2	13·6	755·4	7·7	64·6	690·8	680·8	6·9		Nov 12
2.025·3	14·2	68·0	1,957·2	1,945·4	13·7	738·9	7·5	54·1	684·7	683·6	6·9		Dec 10
2.122·8	15·1	71·0	2,051·8	1,978·4	14·1	773·5	7·9	56·3	717·2	692·1	7·0	:: <u>(#</u>	1982 Jan 14
2.106·5	15·0	62·3	2,044·2	1,982·1	14·1	763·8	7·8	49·0	714·7	697·7	7·1		Feb 11
2.073·5	14·8	53·8	2,019·7	1,984·8	14·2	747·3	7·6	41·2	706·1	703·1	7·1		Mar 11
2,075·0	14·8	50·0	2,025·0	2,004·7	14·3	743·5	7·6	36·9	706·6	710·4	7·2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	April 15
2,063·4	14·7	60·3	2,003·1	2,024·1	14·4	737·0	7·5	44·2	692·8	715·7	7·3		May 13
2,042·9	14·6	57·2	1,985·7	2,047·4	14·6	726·7	7·4	41·8	684·9	725·3	7·4		June 10
2,088-3	14-9	57·4	2,030·9	2,076·7	14·8	764·2	7·8	42·0	722·2	737·1	7·5		July 8
2,113-8	15-1	59·8	2,054·0	2,090·0	14·9	785·0	8·0	42·7	742·3	742·4	7·5		Aug 12
2,208-6	15-8	114·9	2,093·7	2,113·2	15·1	857·6	8·7	89·0	768·6	753·2	7·7		Sep 9
2,207·4 2,228·4 2,268·0	15·7 15·9 16·2	97·3 82·8 74·1	2,110·1 2,145·6 2,193·9	2,129·8 2,146·1 2,178·5	15·2 15·3 15·5	841·6 834·6 829·0	8·6 8·5 8·4	76·9 64·7 56·5	764·7 769·9 772·5	755·6 759·4 770·3	7·7 7·7 7·8	307·6 308·9	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
2.354·9	16·8	77·5	2,277·4	2,199·5	15·7	870·4	8·8	60·3	810·0	783·2	8·0	321·1	1983 Jan 13
2.336·6	16·7	70·1	2,266·6	2,208·5	15·8	862·8	8·8	53·7	809·1	792·1	8·0	321·4	Feb 10
2.319·5	16·5	63·8	2,255·6	2,223·6	15·9	852·9	8·9	48·4	804·5	802·1	8·2	321·7	Mar 10
2,306·4	16·5	77·4	2,229·0	2,210·1	15·8	863·5	8·8	57·1	806·4	811·0	8·2	325·7	April 14†† May 12†† June 9††
2,199·4	15·7	72·5	2,126·9	2,148·6 R	15·3	849·9	8·6	53·1	796·8	821·3	8·3	324·8	
2,144·7	15·3	68·6	2,076·1	2,139·6	15·3	839·2	8·5	50·3	788·9	830·8	8·4	323·9	

ι	JN	E	M	PI	LO	Y	M	E	N.	T	*
			(BE	3 5	u	m	m	a	r	y

REAT BRITAIN	MALE AN	D FEMALE										
	UNEMPLO	YED	Miles Control	N. CHANGE	UNEMPLO	YED EXCLU	DING SCHOO	L LEAVERS	S \$11 9 0940	-	OYED BY D	URATION
	Number	Per cent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual	10	y adjusted			Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
			included in unem- ployed	school leavers‡	Charles and and at intervent biscolar	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	01351 01351 17350 0150	aged under 60	aged 60 and over
977 978 979 Annual 980 average 981 982	1,344·9 1,320·7 1,233·9 1,590·5 2,422·4 2,808·5	5·7 5·6 5·2 6·7 10·3 12·1	84·7 78·6 63·6 97·8 94·0 117·3		1,260·2 1,242·0 1,170·3 1,492·7 2,328·4 2,691·3		5.5 5.4 5.0 6.3 9.9 11.5					
978 June 8	1,281.8	5-4	116-9	35	1,164.9	1,268-3	5-4	-3.3	-6.3		A	a
July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,401·4 1,429·3 1,350·8	6·0 6·1 5·7	203-7 186-8 112-8		1,197·7 1,242·5 1,238·0	1,261·8 1,266·9 1,252·5	5·4 5·4 5·3	-6·5 5·1 -14·4	-5·9 -1·6 -5·3			:: 4
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,274·3 1,244·7 1,222·0	5·4 5·3 5·2	63·9 43·3 31·6		1,210·5 1,201·4 1,190·4	1,240·0 1,219·9 1,206·1	5·3 5·2 5·1	-12·5 -20·1 -13·8	-7·3 -15·7 -15·5	::		
979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,311·6 1,307·7 1,260·7	5·5 5·5 5·3	34·1 27·0 20·6		1,277·5 1,280·8 1,240·1	1,214·6 1,236·0 1,231·8	5·1 5·2 5·2	8·5 21·4 -4·2	-8·5 5·4 8·6			
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,202·9 1,160·8 1,174·9	5·1 4·9 4·9	17·0 26·4 108·8	::	1,185·9 1,134·4 1,066·1	1,196·9 1,196·4 1,176·6	5·0 5·0 5·0	-34·9 -0·5 -19·8	-5·9 -13·2 -18·4			
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,279·0 1,276·9 1,226·3	5·4 5·4 5·2	176·1 148·7 89·1	:: 188	1,102·9 1,128·2 1,137·2	1,169·9 1,156·9 1,154·7	5·4 4·9 4·9	-6·7 -13·0 -2·2	-9·0 -13·2 -7·3	1. 1.		1:: 1
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,206·0 1,199·1 1,200·7	5·1 5·0 5·1	51·7 35·9 27·3		1,154·4 1,163·1 1,173·4	1,165·2 1,159·0 1,166·4	4·9 4·9 4·9	10·5 -6·2 7·4	-1.6 0.7 3.9		:: ::: 1	
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,310·8 1,325·1 1,312·9	5·5 5·7 5·5	31·6 25·5 20·4		1,279·2 1,299·5 1,292·5	1,191·4 1,230·3 1,261·0	5·0 5·2 5·3	25·0 38·9 30·7	8·7 23·8 31·5			
April 10 May 8 June 12	1,353·4 1,340·3 1,444·3	5·7 5·6 6·1	36·0 32·9 135·8	25 db	1,317·4 1,307·3 1,308·5	1,305·8 1,350·8 1,404·6	5·5 5·7 5·9	44·8 45·0 53·8	38·1 40·2 47·9			:: 4
July 10 Aug 14	1,656·9 1,763·2	7·0 7·4 7·6	238·9 215·7 166·7	::	1,417·9 1,547·5 1,639·8	1,468·1 1,561·0 1,639·9	6·2 6·6 6·9	63·5 92·9 78·9	54·1 70·1 78·4			
Sep 11 Oct 9 Nov 13	1,806·4 1,831·6 1,929·4	7·7 8·1	114·1 84·8		1,717·5 1,844·7 1,940·5	1,729·6 1,838·3 1,931·3	7·3 7·7 8·1	89·7 108·7 93·0	87·2 92·4 97·1		1: 1	
Dec 11 981 Jan 15 Feb 12	2,011·3 2,177·5 2,218·1	8·5 9·3 9·4	70·8 74·5 63·2	::	2,103·1 2,154·9	2,008·6 2,079·0	8·5 8·8	77·3 70·4 70·1	93·0 80·2 72·6			:: 34
Mar 12 April 9 May 14	2,239·1 2,279·2 2,311·5	9·5 9·7 9·8	53·1 48·9 76·5	:: 335	2,186·0 2,230·3 2,235·1	2,149·1 2,211·7 2,276·3	9·1 9·4 9·7 9·9	62·6 64·6	67·7 65·8 58·6			
June 11 July 9§ Aug 13§	2,299·3 2,413·9 2,488·3	9·8 10·3 10·6	71·5 70·8 80·2	:: 1/15	2,227·8 2,343·1 2,408·2	2,324·8 2,383·4 2,421·0	10·1 10·3	48·5 58·6 37·6	57·2 48·2			
Sep 10§ Oct 8§ Nov 12	2,643·2 2,667·7 2,667·7	11·2 11·3 11·3	167·8 169·9 136·1		2,475·4 2,497·8 2,531·6	2,460·9 2,488·5 2,520·7	10·5 10·6 10·7	39·9 27·6 32·2	45·4 35·0 33·2			13
Dec 10 982 Jan 14 Feb 11	2,663·0 2,790·5 2,765·5	11·3 12·0 11·9	115·3 120·7 105·2		2,547·6 2,669·8 2,660·3	2,534·1 2,573·7 2,582·9	10·8 11·0 11·1	13·4 39·6 9·2	24·4 28·4 20·7			
Mar 11 April 15 May 13	2,717·6 2,714·3 2,695·3	11·7 11·6 11·6	89·9 81·9 98·4		2,627·7 2,632·4 2,596·9	2,590·1 2,615·6 2,638·8	11·1 11·2 11·3	7·2 25·5 23·2	18·7 14·0 18·6	291	2,201	203
June 10 July 8	2,663.8	11.4	93·1 93·5	117·4 192·2	2,570·6 2,650·8	2,670·0 2,710·8	11.5	31·2 40·8	26·6 31·7	264 344	2,196	205
Aug 12 Sep 9	2,789·7 2,950·3 2,935·3	12·0 12·7	97·0 193·3 166·5	187-6	2,692·7 2,757·0 2,768·7	2,728·7 2,761·8 2,779·6	11·7 11·9	17·9 33·1 17·8	30·0 30·6 22·9	298 429 352	2,282 2,307 2,366	210 214 217
Nov 11 Dec 9	2,950·8 2,984·7	12·7 12·8	141·7 125·8		2,809·1 2,858·9	2,798·5 2,840·7	12·0 12·2	18·1 42·2	23·3 26·3	321 290	2,411 2,469	219 225
983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,109·0 3,084·7 3,058·7	13·3 13·2 13·1	133·4 119·8 108·8	:: 348	2,975·6 2,964·8 2,950·0	2,873·4 2,891·1 2,915·7	12·3 12·4 12·5	32·7 17·7 24·6	31·0 30·9 25·0	302 287 265	2,577 2,567 2,559	231 230 235
April 14 †† May 12†† June 9††	3,053·3 2,934·4 2,870·5	13·1 12·6 12·3	129·8 121·6 115·3	125.6	2,923·7 2,812·8 2,755·2	2,909·2 2,857·3 R 2,858·1	12·5 12·3 12·3	-6.5(22.9) -51.9(22.3) 0.8(18.5)	-11.3(23.3)	311 266 256	2,530 2,526 2,496	212 143 118

MALE		FEMALE				The second second	No State of Processing		GREAT				
UNEMPLO	YED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING	UNEMPLO	DYED			OYED EXCL LEAVERS	UDING	MARRIED	BRITAIN
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonal Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	
1.004·0 965·7 887·2 1.129·1 1.773·3 2.055·9	7·1 6·9 6·3 8·1 12·8 15·0	43·4 40·4 33·1 51·2 51·4 66·2	960·5 925·3 854·1 1.077·9 1,721·9 1,989·7		6·9 6·7 6·2 7·7 12·4 14·5	340·9 354·9 346·7 461·3 649·1 752·6	3·6 3·7 3·6 4·7 6·7 7·8	41·2 38·3 30·4 46·6 42·5 51·1	299·7 316·7 316·3 414·8 606·5 701·6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3·3 3·4 3·3 4·2 6·3 7·3	(1) 20 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	1977 1978 1979 Annual 1980 averages 1981 1982
942-0	6.7	62-4	879-6	943-0	6.7	339-8	3-6	54-6	285.3	325-3	3.4		1978 June 8
997·7	7·1	108-8	888·9	937·7	6·7	403·7	4-3	94·9	308·8	324·1	3·4		July 6
1.012·1	7·2	101-1	911·0	937·4	6·7	417·2	4-4	85·7	331·5	329·5	3·5		Aug 10
961·0	6·8	55-7	905·3	926·3	6·6	389·8	4-1	57·1	332·7	326·2	3·4		Sep 14
916·2	6·5	30·7	885·5	915·3	6·5	358·1	3·8	33·2	325·0	324·7	3·4		Oct 12
901·3	6·4	20·6	880·7	899·6	6·4	343·4	3·6	22·7	320·7	320·3	3·4		Nov 9
894·1	6·4	15·2	878·9	888·2	6·3	327·9	3·5	16·4	311·5	317·9	3·3		Dec 7
963-1	6·9	16·9	946·2	896·6	6·4	348·5	3·6	17·1	331·3	318·0	3·3		1979 Jan 11
967-1	6·9	13·7	953·4	914·6	6·5	340·7	3·5	13·3	327·4	321·4	3·3		Feb 8
934-9	6·7	10·3	924·5	910·1	6·5	325·8	3·3	10·2	315·6	321·7	3·3		Mar 8
890·9	6·4	8·6	882·4	881·0	6·3	312·0	3·2	8·4	303·6	315·9	3·2		April 5
853·6	6·1	13·7	839·9	873·4	6·2	307·2	3·1	12·7	294·6	323·0	3·3		May 10
846·7	6·0	59·3	787·5	855·0	6·1	328·2	3·4	49·6	278·6	321·6	3·3		June 14
890-6	6·4	95·1	795·5	847·0	6·0	388·5	4·0	81·0	307·4	322·9	3·3		July 12
887-9	6·3	81·3	806·7	837·5	6·0	389·0	4·0	67·4	321·6	319·4	3·3		Aug 9
854-8	6·1	44·4	810·4	835·2	6·0	371·5	3·8	44·7	326·8	319·5	3·3		Sep 13
848-6	6·1	24·5	824·1	842·2	6·0	357·4	3·7	27·2	330·2	323·0	3·3		Oct 11°
849-5	6·1	16·8	832·7	836·4	6·0	349·6	3·6	19·1	330·5	322·6	3·3		Nov 8
858-5	6·1	13·0	845·5	838·7	6·0	342·1	3·5	14·3	327·9	327·7	3·4		Dec 6
935·9	6·7	15·3	920·6	854·4	6·1	374·9	3·8	16·4	358·6	337·0	3·4		1980 Jan 10
949·8	6·8	12·3	937·5	882·2	6·3	375·3	3·8	13·2	362·1	348·1	3·5		Feb 14
942·2	6·7	9·9	932·3	902·0	6·5	370·7	3·8	10·6	360·2	359·0	3·7		Mar 13
971-6	7·0	18·8	952·8	936·2	6·7	381·8	3·9	17·2	364·6	369-6	3·8		April 10
962-9	6·9	17·1	945·8	966·7	6·9	377·4	3·8	15·8	361·5	384-1	3·9		May 8
.024-0	7·3	73·2	950·8	1,008·4	7·2	420·3	4·3	62·6	357·7	396-2	4·0		June 12
.144-8	8·2	127·3	1,017·6	1,058·0	7·6	512·0	5·2	111·6	400·4	410·1	4·2		July 10
.221-6	8·7	116·4	1,105·1	1,127·2	8·1	541·6	5·5	99·2	442·4	433·8	4·4		Aug 14
.259-9	9·0	85·9	1,174·0	1,189·1	8·5	546·5	5·6	80·8	465·8	450·8	4·6		Sep 11
.294·0	9·3	58·0	1,236·0	1.255·2	9·0	537·5	5·5	56·1	481·5	474·4	4·8		Oct 9
.382·8	9·9	43·3	1,339·6	1,341·7	9·6	546·6	5·6	41·5	505·1	496·6	5·1		Nov 13
.459·8	10·4	36·8	1,422·9	1,413·8	10·1	551·5	5·6	34·0	517·5	517·5	5·3		Dec 11
.583·4	11·4	39·2	1,544·2	1,474·0	10-6	594·2	6·2	35·3	558·9	534·6	5·5		1981 Jan 15
.621·6	11·7	33·5	1,588·1	1,529·0	11-0	596·2	6·2	29·7	566·7	550·0	5·7		Feb 12
.646·7	11·8	28·5	1,618·1	1,584·6	11-4	592·5	6·1	24·6	567·9	564·5	5·9		Mar 12
.681-6	12·1	26·6	1,655·0	1,633·4	11·8	597·7	6·2	22·3	575·4	578·3	6·0		April 9
.710-3	12·4	42·6	1,667·7	1,687·5	12·1	601·2	6·2	33·9	567·4	588·8	6·1		May 14
.706-1	12·3	39·7	1,666·4	1,725·0	12·4	593·2	6·2	31·8	561·4	599·8	6·2		June 11
.775·1	12·8	39·4	1,735·7	1,766·8	12·7	638·7	6·6	31·4	607·3	616·6	6·4		July 9%
.819·8	13·1	44·8	1,775·0	1,793·9	12·9	668·6	6·9	35·4	633·2	627·1	6·5		Aug 13%
.908·8	13·7	91·8	1,817·0	1,821·9	13·1	734·5	7·6	76·0	658·4	639·0	6·6		Sep 10%
.932·0 .941·7 .952·9	13-9 14-0 14-1	92·8 74·5 63·8	1,839·2 1,867·2 1,889·1	1,844·2 1,866·7 1,877·1	13·3 13·4 13·5	735·7 726·0 710·0	7·6 7·5 7·4	77·1 61·6 51·5	658·6 664·4 658·5	644·3 654·0 657·0	6·7 6·8 6·8		Oct 8% Nov 12
.047·3	14·9	66·9	1,980·3	1.908·9	13·9	743·3	7·7	53·7	689·5	664·8	6·9		1982 Jan 14
.031·6	14·8	58·6	1,973·0	1.912·7	14·0	734·0	7·6	46·6	687·3	670·2	7·0		Feb 11
.999·4	14·6	50·6	1,948·8	1,914·8	14·0	718·1	7·5	39·3	678·9	675·3	7·0		Mar 11
.000·3 .988·1 .967·1	14·6 14·5 14·4	46·8 56·4 53·6	1,953·4 1,931·6 1,913·6	1,933·5 1,951·7 1,973·6	14·1 14·2 14·4	714·0 707·2 696·7	7·4 7·4 7·3	35·0 41·9 39·6	679·0 665·3 657·1	682·1 687·1 696·4	7·1 7·2 7·3	280-6	April 15 May 13
011-6 036-6 127-3	14·7 14·9 15·5	53·7 56·3 108·2	1,957·9 1,980·3 2,019·1	2,002·5 2,015·5 2,038·3	14·6 14·7 14·9	732·8 753·1 823·0	7·6 7·8 8·6	39·8 40·7 85·1	693·0 712·5 737·9	708·3 713·2 723·5	7·4 7·4	278·6 282·5 287·7	July 8 Aug 12
127-4 147-6 186-4	15·5 15·7 16·0	92·7 79·3 71·1	2,034·6 2,068·3 2,115·2	2,054·0 2,068·3 2,099·7	15·0 15·1 15·3	807·9 803·2 798·3	8·4 8·4 8·3	73·8 62·4 54·7	734·1 740·8	725·6 730·2	7·5 7·6 7·6	291·6 291·6 294·0	Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11
270·6 252·7 236·0	16·6 16·4 16·3	74·8 67·6 61·6	2,195·9 2,185·1 2,174·4	2,120·0 2,128·5 2,143·1	15·5 15·5	838·4 832·0	8·7 8·7	58·6 52·2	743.6 779.8 779.7	741·0 753·4 762·6	7·7 7·8 7·9	295·5 307·2 308·0	Dec 9 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10
.221·1 .115·0 .061·8	16·2 15·4 15·0	74·4 69·9 66·3	2,146·7 2,045·1 1,995·5	2,128·2 2,066·1 R 2,057·6	15·6 15·5 15·1 15·0	822·7 832·5 819·4 808·7	8·6 8·7 8·5 8·4	47·1 55·4 51·7 49·0	775.6 777.0 767.7 759.7	772·6 781·0 791·2	8·0 8·1 8·2	308·5 312·2 311·4	Mar 10 April 14 ** May 12**

		NUMBE	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED All Male Female Schooleave				ENT		UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEAV	ERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted				
					included in un- employe	d			1464 bi	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH	EAST														- V()
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	296·0 257·7 328·1 547·6 664·6	222·3 192·3 241·0 407·5 490·8	73·7 65·4 87·1 140·1 173·8	11·0 7·8 14·6 16·5 22·4	3·9 3·4 4·2 7·1 8·7	5·0 4·3 5·4 9·1 11·1	2·4 2·0 2·8 4·3 5·4	285·0 249·9 313·5 531·0 642·3		3·8 3·3 4·1 6·5 8·4			220·7 191·2 233·1 398·1 477·9	70·3 63·1 80·5 132·9 164·2
	lune 10	628-6	469.7	158-9	17-3	8-2	10-6	5.0	611-3	636-3	8.3	6.0	5.1	474-6	161-7
A	uly 8 ug 12 iep 9	649·2 664·5 699·6	480·4 487·6 507·6	168·8 176·9 192·0	16·9 16·9 37·7	8·5 8·7 9·2	10·9 11·0 11·5	5·3 5·5 6·0	632·2 647·7 661·9	643·2 649·5 657·8	8·4 8·5 8·6	6·9 6·3 8·3	6·1 6·4 7·2	478.6 482.5 488.0	164·6 167·0 169·8
N	Oct 14 lov 11 Dec 9	701·3 704·1 711·0	509·8 513·9 522·8	191·5 190·3 188·2	35·8 29·9 26·1	9·2 9·2 9·3	11·5 11·6 11·8	6·0 5·9 5·9	665·5 674·2 684·9	664·2 673·0 684·9	8·7 8·8 9·0	6·4 8·8 11·9	7·0 7·8 9·0	491·9 498·4 507·6	172·3 174·6 177·3
F	lan 13 ieb 10 flar 10	739·3 738·2 734·6	542·4 540·9 539·1	196·9 197·3 195·5	24·9 22·4 20·2	9·7 9·7 9·6	12·3 12·2 12·2	6·1 6·2 6·1	714·3 715·8 714·5	693·2 699·9 708·7	9·1 9·2 9·3	8·3 6·7 8·8	9·7 9·0 7·9	512·1 515·1 521·3	181·1 184·8 187·4
N	pril 14†† lay 12†† une 9††	731-3 704-8 689-8	533·6 509·6 496·4	197·6 195·2 193·4	23·2 22·5 21·2	9·6 9·2 9·0	12·1 11·5 11·2	6·2 6·1 6·0	708·0 682·3 668·6	706-6 693-6 R 694-1	9·3 9·1 9·1	-2·1(4·3) -13·0(4·7) 0·5(3·9)	4·5(6·6) -2·1(5·9) -4·9(4·3)	516·3 500·5 499·2	190·3 193·1 F 194·9
GREAT	TER LONDON (includ	ded in South	East)												
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	142·9 126·0 157·5 263·5 323·3	109·6 96·1 117·1 195·8 238·5	33·3 29·9 40·4 67·6 84·8	4·7 3·4 6·0 9·0 10·7	3·7 3·4 4·2 7·0 8·6	4·8 4·3 5·4 8·8 10·8	2·1 1·9 2·6 4·4 5·5	138·1 122·6 151·5 254·5 312·6		3·7 3·3 4·1 6·7 8·3			109·2 95·9 114·0 190·4 232·3	32·0 29·0 37·6 64·0 80·3
	June 10	311-3	231.9	79-4	8.5	8.3	10-5	5-2	302.7	312-2	8.3	4.1	4.2	232.2	80.0
A	uly 8 aug 12 Sep 9	320·0 329·4 341·9	236·8 241·6 248·6	83·2 87·8 93·3	8·4 8·3 16·0	8·5 8·8 9·1	10·7 10·9 11·2	5·4 5·7 6·1	311·6 321·1 325·9	316·9 320·1 321·9	8·5 8·5 8·6	4·7 3·2 1·8	4·6 4·0 3·2	235·5 237·4 238·6	81·4 82·7 83·3
N	Oct 14 lov 11 Dec 9	341·5 341·1 343·8	248·5 249·0 252·5	93·1 92·1 91·4	16·8 14·6 13·0	9·1 9·1 9·2	11·2 11·3 11·4	6·1 6·0 6·0	324·7 326·5 330·8	324·7 326·7 332·4	8·7 8·7 8·9	2·8 2·0 5·7	2·6 2·2 3·5	240·4 241·6 246·1	84·3 85·1 86·3
1983 J	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	354·9 357·4 357·8	260·2 261·9 262·7	94·6 95·5 95·1	12·2 11·0 10·0	9·5 9·5 9·6	11·8 11·8 11·9	6·2 6·2 6·2	342·7 346·4 347·9	335·7 341·3 346·4	9·0 9·1 9·3	3·3 5·6 5·1	3·7 4·9 4·7	247·8 251·3 254·9	87·9 90·0 91·5
٨	April 14†† May 12†† une 9††	359·9 353·4 348·6	263·2 257·1 253·0	96·8 96·3 95·5	10·9 11·0 10·5	9·6 9·4 9·3	11·9 11·6 11·4	6·3 6·3 6·2	349·0 342·4 338·1	349·2 345·6 R 347·1	9·3 9·2 9·3	2·8(5·4) -3·6(3·0) 1·5(2·9)	4·5(5·4) 1·4(4·5) 0·2(3·8)	255·7 250·9 R 251·7	93·5 94·7 F 95·4
EAST	ANGLIA														
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	34·1 30·8 39·2 61·4 72·2	25·7 22·7 28·5 45·9 53·2	8·4 8·1 10·7 15·5 19·0	1·5 1·1 2·0 2·0 2·4	4·8 4·2 5·3 8·4 9·9	5·9 5·2 6·5 10·4 12·1	3·0 2·8 3·6 5·3 6·4	32·6 29·7 37·2 59·4 69·8		4·7 4·1 5·0 8·1 9·5			25·4 22·4 27·5 44·9 51·9	7·9 7·7 9·7 14·5 17·9
	June 10	67.5	50.3	17-2	2.0	9.2	11.5	5.8	65.5	68-6	9.4	0.7	0.6	51-1	17.5
A	luly 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	68-5 69-4 73-8	50·4 51·1 53·7	18·1 18·3 20·2	1·9 1·8 4·2	9·4 9·5 10·1	11·5 11·7 12·3	6·1 6·2 6·8	66·6 67·6 69·6	69·0 69·6 71·3	9·4 9·5 9·7	0·4 0·6 1·7	0·5 0·6 0·9	51·2 51·8 53·0	17·8 17·8 18·3
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	75·6 77·3 78·7	54·8 56·4 57·9	20·8 20·9 20·8	3·8 3·1 2·7	10·3 10·5 10·7	12·5 12·9 13·2	7·1 7·1 7·0	71·9 74·1 76·0	72·7 74·5 75·6	9·9 10·2 10·3	1·4 1·8 1·1	1·2 1·6 1·4	54·0 55·3 56·1	18·7 19·2 19·5
	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	82·7 82·6 81·9	60·4 60·3 60·0	22·2 22·3 21·9	2·6 2·4 2·2	11·3 11·3 11·2	13·8 13·8 13·7	7·5 7·6 7·4	80·1 80·2 79·8	77·0 76·8 77·2	10·5 10·5 10·5	1·4 -0·2 0·4	1·4 0·8 0·5	56·7 56·2 56·5	20·3 20·6 20·7
	April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	81·8 77·3 73·6	59·4 55·3 52·3	22·4 22·0 21·3	2·8 2·6 2·4	11·2 10·6 10·0	13·6 12·6 12·0	7·6 7·4 7·2	79·0 74·7 71·1	77·2 75·1 74·3	10·5 10·2 10·1	-(0·7) -2·1(-0·	0·1(0·3) 1)-0·6(0·3) 2)-1·0(0·	56.2	21·0 21·3 21·4

^{*} See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT* Regions 2.3

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CI	ENT		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						5 3 5 70	
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted				
				leavers included in un- employed	d				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH WEST												nico state o d	Chan die	
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1981 1982	102·4 90·5 106·9 155·6 179·0	75·3 64·9 75·3 112·0 128·0	27·1 25·6 31·6 43·6 51·0	4·9 3·6 5·5 4·4 5·7	6·2 5·4 6·4 9·3 10·8	7·6 6·6 7·7 11·5 13·2	4·0 3·7 4·5 6·3 7·3	97·5 86·9 101·5 151·2 173·3		6·0 5·2 6·0 9·1 10·4			73·9 63·9 72·4 109·7 124·8	25·3 24·2 29·1 41·5 48·4
1982 June 10	164-6	119-5	45.1	4.6	9.9	12-4	6.5	159-9	171-5	10.3	2.5	1.4	123.7	47.8
July 8	169·5	122·5	47·0	4·5	10·2	12·7	6·7	165·0	173·1	10·4	1.6	1·7	124·9	48·2
Aug 12	172·9	123·9	49·0	4·6	10·4	12·8	7·0	168·3	174·3	10·5	1.2	1·8	125·6	48·7
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 R	10·8	-5·5(1·7)	-2.6(0.8)	124·9 R	55·4
June 9††	174·1	120·4	53·6	5·4	10·5	12·5	7·7	168·7	180·5	10·8	0·2(2·0)	-2.9(1.1)	124·2	56·3
WEST MIDLANDS														
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1981 1982	122·5 120·2 170·1 290·6 337·9	88·0 85·4 119·4 213·9 249·9	34·5 34·9 50·7 76·6 87·9	8·9 7·2 12·2 12·3 14·8	5·3 5·2 7·3 12·7 14·9	6·2 6·1 8·5 15·4 18·4	3·8 3·8 5·4 8·4 9·8	113.6 113.0 157.9 278.3 323.0		5·0 4·9 6·8 12·1 14·3			85·1 82·7 113·3 207·3 241·6	30·3 31·6 44·6 71·0 81·4
1982 June 10	323-0	240-4	82-6	11.5	14.3	17-7	9.2	311.5	320-2	14-2	3-2	2.4	238.8	81.4
July 8	331·4	245·3	86·1	11·5	14·7	18·0	9·6	319·8	324·9	14·4	4·7	3·2	242·5	82·4
Aug 12	337·5	249·1	88·4	12·3	14·9	18·3	9·8	325·2	324·4	14·4	-0·5	2·5	243·2	81·2
Sep 9	357·9	260·6	97·3	24·2	15·8	19·1	10·8	333·7	331·7	14·7	7·3	3·8	247·3	84·4
Oct 14	353·4	259·2	94·2	21·3	15·6	19·0	10·5	332·2	331·5	14·7	-0·2	2·2	248·3	83·2
Nov 11	353·0	260·3	92·7	18·1	15·6	19·1	10·3	334·9	334·2	14·8	2·7	3·3	250·4	83·8
Dec 9	355·6	263·6	92·0	16·1	15·7	19·4	10·2	339·6	338·7	15·0	4·5	2·3	253·7	85·0
1983 Jan 13	367·3	272·0	95·3	16·1	16·3	20·0	10·6	351·3	343·4	15·2	4·7	4·0	257·2	86·2
Feb 10	365·1	270·6	94·5	14·5	16·2	29·9	10·5	350·6	345·7	15·3	2·3	3·8	258·5	87·2
Mar 10	364·5	270·6	93·8	13·3	16·1	19·9	10·4	351·2	349·2	15·5	3·5	3·5	260·8	88·4
April 14††	366·8	270·8	96·1	16·5	16·2	19·9	10·7	350·3	349·8	15·5	0·6(2·2)	2·1(2·7)	260·4	89·4
May 12††	353·8	259·1	94·7	15·3	15·7	19·0	10·5	338·4	343·7 R	15·2	-6·1(3·0)	-0·7(2·9)	253·0 R	90·7
June 9††	347·5	253·4	94·1	14·4	15·4	18·6	10·5	333·1	341·8	15·1	-1·9(1·0)	-2·5(2·1)	250·4	91·4
EAST MIDLANDS														
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1981 1982 Annual averages	75·9 70·9 98·7 155·3 176·6	56·4 52·5 71·6 115·3 130·7	19·5 18·5 27·1 39·9 45·9	4·0 3·2 6·3 5·6 6·4	4·7 4·4 6·1 9·6 11·0	5·8 5·4 7·4 12·0 13·8	3·0 2·8 4·1 6·2 7·0	71·8 67·7 92·4 149·7 170·2		4·5 4·2 5·7 9·3 10·6			55·0 51·3 68·4 112·3 127·0	17·9 17·2 24·1 37·4 43·2
1982 June 10	168-2	125-3	42.9	5.1	10.5	13.2	6.6	163-1	168-3	10.5	1.0	1.6	125.7	42.6
July 8	172·6	127·3	45·3	4·9	10·8	13·4	6·9	167·7	171·2	10·7	2·9	2·0	127·5	43·7
Aug 12	175·1	128·7	46·4	5·1	10·9	13·6	7·1	169·9	170·9	10·7	-0·3	1·2	127·4	43·5
Sep 9	186·2	134·8	51·4	11·5	11·6	14·2	7·9	174·6	174·3	10·9	3·4	2·0	129·5	44·8
Oct 14	183·0	133·8	49·2	9·1	11·4	14·1	7·5	173·9	175·0	10·9	0·7	1·3	130·3	44·7
Nov 11	184·4	135·5	48·9	7·7	11·5	14·3	7·5	176·7	177·2	11·1	2·2	2·1	131·7	45·5
Dec 9	187·7	138·9	48·9	6·7	11·7	14·6	7·5	181·1	180·4	11·3	3·2	2·0	134·1	46·3
1983 Jan 13	197·0	145·4	51·7	6·7	12·3	15·3	7·9	190·4	184·9	11·5	4·5	3·3	137·3	47·6
Feb 10	196·9	145·6	51·3	6·1	12·3	15·3	7·8	190·7	186·1	11·6	1·2	3·0	138·1	48·0
Mar 10	195·9	145·1	50·8	5·5	12·2	15·3	7·8	190·4	188·5	11·8	2·4	2·7	139·6	48·9
April 14††	195·0	142·6	52·4	7·1	12·2	15·0	8·0	187·9	186·5	11·6	-2·0(1·6)	0·5(1·7)	131-2 R	49·8
May 12††	185·5	134·1	51·4	6·4	11·6	14·1	7·9	179·1	181·2 R	11·3	-5·3(1·3)	-1·6(1·8)		50·0
June 9††	180·6	129·8	50·8	6·0	11·3	13·7	7·8	174·6	179·7	11·2	-1·5(—)	-2·9(1·0)		50·1

	A PAGE TO A STATE OF THE PAGE TO A P	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CI	ENT		UNEMPI	LOYED EXC	LUDING SC	CHOOL LEA	VERS			
		AII	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted				
					leavers included in un- employed	i			23-24-26 23-26-26-26	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
YORKSHII	RE AND HUMBERSID	E	N. T.											180	a, 84
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	119·2 114·6 154·6 237·2 273·2	87.6 82.2 109.9 175.9 201.1	31·6 32·3 44·7 61·3 72·0	7·3 6·4 11·0 9·8 13·0	5·7 5·4 7·3 11·5 13·4	6·9 6·5 8·7 14·1 16·4	3·8 3·8 5·3 7·5 8·9	111.8 108.2 143.7 227.4 260.1		5·4 5·2 6·8 11·0 12·7			85·2 80·1 104·5 170·7 193·9	28·4 29·4 39·2 56·7 66·1
1982 June	e 10	259-1	192-5	66-6	10.1	12.7	15.6	8.2	249.0	258.8	12.7	3.1	3.0	193-0	65.8
July Aug Sep	12	266·3 270·3 288·3	196·2 198·2 208·4	70·1 72·1 79·9	10·2 10·7 22·2	13·0 13·2 14·1	15·9 16·1 16·9	8·6 8·9 9·8	256·1 259·6 266·1	261·4 263·0 265·5	12·8 12·9 13·0	2·6 1·6 2·5	3·1 2·4 2·2	195·0 196·3 197·7	66·4 66·7 67·8
Oct Nov Dec	11	286·8 288·9 292·2	208·4 211·6 215·6	78·4 77·3 76·6	19·7 16·6 14·6	14·0 14·1 14·3	16·9 17·2 17·5	9·6 9·5 9·4	267·1 272·3 277·6	267·8 271·5 275·6	13·1 13·3 13·5	2·3 3·7 4·1	2·1 2·8 3·4	199·1 202·4 205·6	68·7 69·1 70·0
1983 Jan Feb Mar	10	302·9 300·2 296·7	222·9 221·1 218·6	80·0 79·1 78·1	14·4 12·8 11·6	14·8 14·7 14·5	18·1 18·0 17·8	9·8 9·7 9·6	288·5 287·4 285·1	279·4 280·4 281·7	13·7 13·7 13·8	3·8 1·0 1·3	3·9 3·0 2·0	208·2 208·3 208·9	71·2 72·1 72·8
May	l 14†† 12†† 9 9††	297·5 284·6 277·6	217·6 206·0 199·9	79·9 78·6 77·7	15·6 14·2 13·4	14·6 13·9 13·6	17·7 16·7 16·2	9·8 9·7 9·6	282·0 270·4 264·2	281·2 274·1 R 274·0	13·8 13·4 13·4	-0.5(3.0) -7.1(—) -0.1(1.7)	0·6(1·8) -2·1(1·4) -2·6(1·6)	207·5 199·7 198·4	73·7 74·4 F 75·6
NORTH W	EST													SOME S	
1978 1979† 1980 1981	Annual averages	197·7 187·0 242·1 354·9 407·8	145.0 134.9 171.5 257.9 298.6	52.6 52.1 70.6 97.0 109.2	14·1 11·2 15·4 13·9 16·6	6·9 6·5 8·5 12·6 14·7	8·6 8·1 10·3 15·7 18·4	4·5 4·4 5·9 8·3 9·4	183.6 175.8 226.7 341.0 391.2		6·5 6·2 7·9 12·1 14·1			139·3 130·2 163·3 250·2 289·2	46.9 47.6 63.5 90.8 102.0
1982 June	e 10	391-1	288.5	102.5	13.6	14-1	17.8	8.9	377-4	390.8	14.1	5-2	4.9	288-6	102-2
July Aug Sep	8 12	403·8 409·3 431·7	296·1 299·5 312·2	107·7 109·9 119·6	14·2 14·8 26·6	14·5 14·7 15·5	18·3 18·5 19·2	9·3 9·5 10·3	389·7 394·5 405·1	393·2 395·3 399·8	14·2 14·2 14·4	2·4 2·1 4·5	3·7 3·2 3·0	291·0 292·6 295·5	102·2 102·7 104·3
Oct Nov Dec	14 11	425·6 426·2 430·1	310·0 311·7 316·2	115·6 114·5 113·9	22·6 19·6 17·6	15·3 15·3 15·5	19·1 19·2 19·5	10·0 9·9 9·8	403·0 406·6 412·5	403·5 406·3 412·2	14·5 14·6 14·8	3·7 2·8 5·9	3·4 3·7 4·1	298·9 300·7 305·3	104·6 105·6 106·9
1983 Jan Feb Mar	13 10	447·0 443·0 440·3	326·9 324·7 323·2	120·1 118·4 117·1	18·0 16·4 14·8	16·1 15·9 15·8	20·2 20·0 19·9	10·4 10·2 10·1	429·4 426·7 425·4	419·1 419·5 424·6	15·1 15·1 15·3	6·9 0·4 5·1	5·2 4·4 4·1	309·9 309·9 313·6	109·2 109·4 111·0
April May	I 14†† • 12†† e 9††	443·3 429·9 422·8	324·6 312·6 307·4	118·8 117·3 115·4	18·8 17·8 17·1	16·0 15·5 15·2	20·0 19·3 18·9	10·3 10·1 10·0	424·6 412·1 405·8	425·0 418·5 R 418·9	15·3 15·1 15·1	0·4(3·9) -6·5(1·9) 0·4(2·3)	2·0(3·1) -0·3(3·6) -1·9(2·7)	313·3 305·9 R 305·3	111.7 112.6 F 113.6
NORTH															
1978 1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	116·3 113·7 140·8 192·0 214·6	83·7 81·0 99·9 141·0 158·8	32·6 32·6 40·8 50·9 55·8	8·5 7·1 9·8 8·9 10·7	8·6 8·3 10·4 14·6 16·5	10·1 9·9 12·3 17·9 20·3	6·2 6·0 7·6 9·7 10·7	107·7 106·5 130·9 183·0 203·9		8·0 7·9 9·7 14·0 15·6			79·9 77·6 94·8 136·2 152·6	28·8 29·6 36·2 46·8 51·3
1982 June	e 10	204-2	152-1	52-1	8.5	15.7	19.5	10.0	195-8	203-1	15.6	3.3	2.8	151-9	51-2
July Aug Sep	12	211·0 213·7 229·3	157·0 158·5 167·1	54·1 55·2 62·2	8·6 9·5 19·2	16·2 16·4 17·6	20·0 20·3 21·4	10·3 10·6 11·9	202·5 204·2 210·2	206·6 207·8 210·5	15·9 15·9 16·2	3·5 1·2 2·7	3·1 2·7 2·5	155·4 156·5 158·2	51·2 51·3 52·3
Oct Nov Dec	14	224·2 224·5 226·8	165·0 165·8 168·8	59·2 58·7 58·0	14·4 12·4 11·1	17·2 17·2 17·4	21·1 21·2 21·6	11·3 11·2 11·1	209·8 212·1 215·6	210·9 211·7 213·6	16·2 16·2 16·4	0·4 0·8 1·9	1·4 1·3 1·0	158·6 159·0 160·5	52·3 52·7 53·1
1983 Jan Feb Mar	13 10	235·4 231·1 228·2	174·9 171·8 169·7	60·5 59·3 58·5	11·3 9·9 9·0	18·1 17·7 17·5	22·4 22·0 21·7	11·6 11·4 11·2	224·1 221·1 219·1	215·9 215·0 217·1	16·6 16·5 16·7	2·3 -0·9 2·1	1.7 1.1 1.2	162·2 160·9 162·4	53·7 54·1 54·7
Apri May	il 14††	229·8 222·4 218·6	170·1 163·6 160·3	59·8 58·8 58·3	11·9 11·0 10·4	17·6 17·1 16·8	21·8 21·0 20·5	11·4 11·3 11·2	218·0 211·4 208·2	217·0 214·9 R 215·9	16·7 16·5 16·6	-0·1(2·7) -2·1(4·2) 0·9(2·2)	0·4(1·3) —(3·0) -0·4(3·0)	158-9 R	55·2 56·0 56·5

^{*} See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2.3 Regions

	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMP	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEAV	/ERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted				
				included in un- employed					Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ALES														
978 979† 980 981 982	84·8 80·5 102·7 145·9 164·8	61·6 57·1 72·0 106·8 120·9	23·2 23·4 30·7 39·1 43·8	6·4 5·3 7·4 6·5 7·7	7·7 7·3 9·4 13·6 15·6	9·2 8·5 10·9 16·4 19·0	5·5 5·4 7·1 9·2 10·5	78·4 75·2 95·3 139·4 157·1		7·3 6·9 8·7 13·0 14·9			59·2 55·0 68·3 103·3 116·5	20·3 21·1 27·0 36·1 110·5
982 June 10	155-2	115.0	40-2	6.4	14.7	18-1	9.6	148-8	155.4	14.7	0.8	0.7	115-2	40-2
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	159·3 160·5 172·6	117·2 117·8 124·8	42·1 42·8 47·9	6·1 6·3 13·2	15·1 15·2 16·4	18·4 18·5 19·6	10·0 10·2 11·4	153·2 154·2 159·4	157·4 157·8 159·4	14·9 15·0 15·1	2·0 0·4 1·6	1·1 1·1 1·3	116·8 117·0 118·0	40·6 40·8 41·4
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	171·2 172·4 174·6	124·7 126·3 128·5	46·5 46·1 46·0	10·2 8·8 7·7	16·2 16·3 16·5	19·6 29·9 20·2	11·1 11·0 11·0	160·9 163·6 166·9	160·6 161·4 164·3	15·2 15·3 15·6	1·2 0·8 2·9	1·1 1·2 1·6	119·1 120·0 122·2	41·5 41·4 42·1
983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	180·7 178·1 175·8	133·1 131·1 129·4	47·6 47·0 46·4	7·9 7·1 6·5	17·1 16·9 16·7	20·9 20·6 20·4	11·4 11·2 11·1	172·7 171·0 169·3	166·3 166·5 167·2	15·8 15·8 15·8	2·0 0·2 0·7	1·9 1·7 1·0	124·0 123·7 124·1	42·3 42·8 43·1
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	176·2 167·5 162·2	129·0 121·5 117·6	47·2 46·0 44·5	8·9 8·0 7·3	16·7 15·9 15·4	20·3 19·1 18·5	11·3 11·0 10·6	167·3 159·5 154·9	166·7 163·1 R 161·6	15·8 15·5 R 15·3	-0.5(1.4) -3.6(0.9) -1.5(-0.6)	-1.1(1.0)	123·0 119·0 R 117·3	43·7 44·1 R 44·3
COTLAND														
978 979† 980 981 averages	172·0 168·3 207·9 282·8 318·0	120·1 114·4 140·3 197·6 223·9	52·0 53·9 67·6 85·2 94·1	11·6 10·1 13·2 14·6 17·8	7·7 7·4 9·1 12·6 14·2	9·1 8·7 10·7 15·1 17·3	5·7 5·7 7·1 9·0 10·0	160·4 158·2 194·7 268·2 300·2		7·3 7·1 8·6 11·9 13·4			115·3 110·0 133·2 189·4 213·7	47·8 50·2 61·6 78·7 86·4
982 June 10	302-3	213-9	88-4	14.0	13.5	16.5	9.4	288-3	298.0	13-3	2.0	2.4	212-4	85-6
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	312·7 316·4 327·9	219·1 222·3 229·0	93·6 94·1 98·9	14·6 14·9 25·1	14·0 14·2 14·7	16·9 17·2 17·7	10·0 10·0 10·5	298·1 301·5 302·8	302·1 302·9 305·4	13·5 13·6 13·7	4·1 0·8 2·5	2·9 2·3 2·5	214·4 216·0 218·0	87·7 86·9 87·4
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	327·0 329·1 333·2	229·6 231·5 235·7	97·4 97·6 97·5	21·8 18·8 17·3	14·6 14·7 14·9	17·7 17·9 18·2	10·4 10·4 10·4	305·3 310·3 315·9	307·1 309·1 313·0	13·8 13·8 14·0	1·7 2·0 3·9	1·7 2·1 2·5	219·4 220·5 223·0	87·7 88·6 90·0
983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	352·8 347·4 341·5	247·9 243·7 239·1	104·8 103·7 102·4	25·3 22·4 20·5	15·8 15·6 15·3	19·2 18·8 18·5	11·2 11·0 10·9	327·5 325·0 321·0	317·1 316·9 318·3	14·2 14·2 14·3	4·1 -0·2 1·4	3·3 2·6 1·8	225·2 224·3 225·2	91·9 92·6 93·1
April 14†† May 12†† June 9††	337·3 326·3 323·9	236·2 226·9 224·2	101·1 99·4 99·7	18·9 17·9 17·7	15·1 14·6 14·5	18·3 17·5 17·3	10·8 10·6 10·6	318·4 308·4 306·1	317·6 315·2 315·9	14·2 14·1 14·1	-0·7(1·7) -2·4(2·7) 0·7(2·3)	0·2(1·0) -0·6(1·9) -0·8(2·2)	224·5 220·9 220·7	93·1 94·3 R 95·2
IORTHERN IRELAND														
978 979† 980 Annual 981 averages 982	62·3 61·8 74·5 98·0 108·3	43.8 43.0 51.5 70.0 77.3	18·4 18·9 22·9 27·9 31·0	5·2 4·8 6·4 6·6 6·2	11·0 10·8 13·0 17·3 19·4	13·2 13·0 15·7 21·6 24·5	7·9 7·8 9·3 11·6 12·8	57·0 57·0 68·1 91·4 102·1		10·1 9·9 11·9 16·2 18·3			40·9 40·1 47·7 66·0 73·5	16·2 16·9 20·4 25·6 28·7
982 June 10	105.8	75-8	30.0	5.8	19.0	24.0	12-4	100-0	102.7	18-4	1.7	1.6	73.8	28.9
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	108·2 109·0 115·8	76·7 77·2 81·3	31·4 31·9 34·5	5·8 5·5 10·5	19·4 19·5 20·8	24·3 24·4 25·7	13·0 13·2 14·3	102·3 103·5 105·3	103·0 103·7 104·6	18·5 18·6 18·7	0·3 0·7 0·9	1·2 0·9 0·6	74·2 74·5 74·9	28·8 29·2 29·7
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	113·7 112·2 112·3	80·1 80·8 81·6	33·7 31·4 30·7	7·7 5·7 4·8	20·4 20·1 20·1	25·3 25·6 25·8	13·9 13·0 12·7	106·0 106·5 107·5	105·8 107·0 108·1	19·0 19·2 19·4	1·2 1·2 1·1	0·9 1·1 1·2	75·8 77·8 78·8	30·0 29·2 29·3
983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	116·2 114·7 113·7	84·2 83·9 83·4	32·0 30·8 30·2	4·4 4·0 3·5	20·8 20·6 20·4	26·7 26·6 26·4	13·2 12·7 12·5	111·8 110·8 110·2	109·3 109·5 110·0	19·6 19·6 19·7	1·2 0·2 0·5	1·2 0·8 0·6	79·5 80·0 80·5	29·8 29·5 29·5
April 14 May 12	116·4 115·0	85·3 84·4	31·1 30·6	4·7 4·0	20·9 20·6	27·0 26·8	12·9 12·6	111·7 110·9	111·9 112·6	20·1 20·2	1·9 0·7	0·9 1·0	81·9 82·5	30·0 30·1
June 9††	113-4	82.9	30-5	3-6	20.3	26-2	12.6	109-8	112.3	20.2	-0.3(0.8)	0.8(1.1)	82.0	30-3

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS§	en district			per cent	(mygreen)				per
South West SDA	4,196	1,483	5,679	16-7	**Newport (IoW) **Oxford	3,500 8,770	1,334 4,246	4,834 13,016	11·5 7·3
Other DA	19,991 9,797	9,885 4,242	29,876 14,039	13·0 12·6	**Portsmouth **Ramsgate	15,612 3,666	6,569 1,472	22,181 5,138	7·3 11·2 14·5
Unassisted All	86,448 120,432	38,021 53,631	124,469 174,063	9·7 10·5	**Reading Sheerness	8,612 1,556	3,220 558	11,832 2,114	6.9
East Midlands SDA					**Sittingbourne **Slough **Southampton	2,292 5,817 13,640	871 2,432 5,125	3,163 8,249 18,765	12.6
Other DA	4,293 3,105	1,431 1,225	5,724 4,330	19·0 15·0	**Southend-on-Sea **St Albans	21,292 4,233	7,491 1,565	28,783 5,798	8·4 14·7
Unassisted All	122,420 129,818	48,130 50,786	170,550 180,604	10·9 11·3	Stevenage **Tunbridge Wells	2,819 4,191	1,355 1,699	4,174 5,890	6·5 10·9 7·0
Yorkshire and Humberside					**Watford **Worthing	6,301 3,803	2,234 1,366	8,535 5,169	6.9
SDA Other DA	49,017	17,275	66,292	16.1	East Anglia				
IA Unassisted	46,138 104,748	19,024 41,398	65,162 146,146	14·8 11·7	**Beccles Bury St Edmunds	646 1,335	242 698	888 2,033	8·8 7·2
All	199,903	77,697	277,600	13-6	Cambridge Cromer	3,451 899	1,447 335	4,898 1,234	5·5 15·0
North West SDA Other DA	99,364 25,213	34,300 10,569	133,664 35,782	18·6 17·0	Dereham Diss Downham Market	821 714 784	329 322 406	1,150 1,036 1,190	13·7 9·4 18·2
IA Unassisted	39,062 143,773	16,021 54,520	55,083 198,293	14·3 12·8	Ely Fakenham	729 540	310 273	1,039 813	10.4
All	307,412	115,410	422,822	15-2	Great Yarmouth Halesworth	3,479 242	1,263 96	4,742	12.9
North SDA	122,041	41,171	163,212	17.8	Haverhill Hunstanton	764 680	353 297	1,117 977	10.4
Other DA IA	18,446 10,439	8,342 3,674	26,788 14,113	13·8 15·1	Huntingdon **Ipswich	1,474 6,872	825 2,677	2,299 9,549	10·2 8·8
Unassisted All	9,394 160,320	5,063 58,250	14,457 218,570	9·1 16·8	Kings Lynn Leiston	2,444	957 152	3,401 579	11.9
Wales	04.101	10.074	47.465	17:3	Lowestoft March	2,544 761	1,161 295	3,705 1,056	12.8
SDA Other DA IA	34,191 63,672 15,179	13,274 23,760 5,496	47,465 87,432 20,675	14·6 13·8	**Newmarket North Walsham **Norwich	840 587	450 189	1,290 776	7·5 9·2
Unassisted All	4,573 117,615	2,015 44,545	6,588 1 62,160	9·8 15·4	Peterborough St Neots	9,155 6,973 659	3,238 2,551 337	12,393 9,524 996	9·6 14·5 9·2
Scotland	117,013	44,040	102,100		Sudbury **Thetford	840 1,811	410 958	1,250 2,769	9.4
SDA Other DA	144,823 31,169	60,932 14,993	205,755 46,162	16.9 14·7	Wisbech	1,822	688	2,510	16.0
IA Unassisted	7,264 40,977	3,723 20,006	10,987 60,983	12·4 9·7	South West **Axminster	376	128	504	10.0
All	224,233	99,654	323,887	14.5	Barnstaple Bath	1,539 2,913	696 1,155	2,235 4,068	10·0 8·7
UNASSISTED REGIONS	400 440	400.070	000 705	0.0	Bideford Blandford	964 396	485 262	1,449 658	12·5 8·8
South East East Anglia West Midlands	496,412 52,293	193,373 21,259	689,785 73,552 347,467	9·0 10·0 15·4	Bodmin **Bournemouth **Bridgwater	10,974	225 4,130	825 15,104	11.8
GREAT BRITAIN	253,380	94,087	347,467	15.4	Bridport **Bristol	2,273 534 23,831	1,103 225 9,481	3,376 759 33,312	11.6 11.4 10·1
SDA Other DA	404,615 211,801	151,160 86,255	555,775 298,056	17·6 15·0	Bude Camelford	446	205	651 271	13.3
IA Unassisted	130,984	53,405 517,872	184,389 1,832,290	14·2 10·7	Chard **Cheltenham	562 4,161	281 1,670	843 5,831	10·1 7·8
All	2,061,818	808,692	2,870,510	12.3	**Chippenham **Cinderford (Forest of Dean)	1,540 2,211	952 1,136	2,492 3,347	8·7 15·8
Northern Ireland	82,931	30,480	113,411	20.4	Cirencester Dartmouth	567 203	275 108	842 311	7·2 12·6
Local areas (by region)					Devizes Dorchester	418 520	210 246	628 766	6.9
**Aldershot	4,176	2,196	6,372	7.4	Dursley **Exeter	710 4,450	372 1,878	1,082 6,328	9·6 8·7
Alton Andover	296 926	138 436	434 1,362	4·8 7·0	Falmouth Frome	1,617	525 311	2,142 861	18.8
Ashford (Kent) Aylesbury Banbury	2,049 2,298 2,184	835 951 1,074	2,884 3,249 3,258	10·5 7·1 11.5	Gloucester Helston Honiton	4,333 658	1,665 393	5,998 1,051	8·9 17·7 10·9
Basingstoke **Bedford	2,382 5,293	1,248 2,320	3,630 7,613	7·6 9·0	Ilfracombe Kingsbridge	654 577 332	240 225 129	894 802 461	18·5 11·1
**Braintree **Brighton	2,508 11,587	1,168 4,115	3,676	10·4 11·4	Launceston **Liskeard	371 662	187 285	558 947	10·6 14·3
Buckingham **Canterbury	266 3,362	123 1,245	15,702 389 4,607	7·5 11·4	Midsomer Norton Minehead	846 499	429 241	1,275 740	10.7
**Chatham **Chelmsford	13,247 3,211	5,240 1,391	18,487 4,602	15·4 6·6	Newquay Okehampton	1,002 378	448 176	1,450 554	15·6 12·7
**Chichester Clacton-on-Sea	2,503 2,171	1,078 687	3,581 2,858	7·4 15·8	Penzance **Plymouth	1,400 10,609	513 5,816	1,913 16,425	15·8 13·1
Colchester Cranbrook	4,420 489	2,101 171	6,521 660	11·0 9·9	**Redruth **Salisbury	2,579 2,131	958 1,372	3,537 3,503	15·7 8·5
**Crawley Dover	6,177 1,324	2,657 633	8,834 1,957	5·3 7·7	Shaftesbury St Austell	330 1,568	135 743	465 2,311	8·3 10·6
**Eastbourne **Folkestone	2,566 2,611	924 978	3,490 3,589	8·1 12·7	St Ives **Stroud	362 1,726	123 753	485 2,479	14.0
**Guildford **Harlow Harwich	3,619 4,520	1,447 2,035	5,066 6,555 774	5·4 9·0 8·5	**Swanage/Wareham Swindon	523 6,340	253 2,884	776 9,224	8·9 10·9
**Hastings **Hertford	538 3,959 1,616	236 1,444 790	5,403 2,406	12·0 5·7	Taunton Tiverton **Torbay	2,398 1,026	1,066 421	3,464 1,447	8·4 12·2 13·5
**High Wycombe **Hitchin	4,179 2,960	1,538 1,406	5,717 4,366	6·0 8·0	**Trowbridge Truro	6,759 1,486 1,218	2,824 836 490	9,583 2,322 1,708	8·4 9·6
**Luton Lymington	10,553	4,362 315	14,915 1,136	10·9 9·1	Wadebridge Warminster	1,218 334 589	145 386	479 975	13·3 8·4
Maidstone Margate	3,755 2,350	1,568 841	5,323 3,191	6·4 18·2	**Wells Weston-Super-Mare	1,009 2,307	486 1,111	1,495 3,418	7·3 13·2
Milton Keynes Newbury	5,558 1,432	2,269 690	7,827 2,122	16·3 7·4	Weymouth **Yeovil	1,568 1,908	851 1,128	2,419 3,036	11·4 7·3
The second secon						1,000	.,,0	.,,000	2

UNEMPLOYMENT* 2 · 4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at June 9, 1983

A Company of the Comp	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	The second second	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
non-Fg				per cent					per cen
West Midlands **Birmingham	84,787	28,400	113,187	16.0	North West **Accrington	3,041	1,238	4,279	14.7
Burton-on-Trent **Coventry	2,285 26,684	940 9,793	3,225 36,477	8·4 15·3	**Ashton-under-Lyne Barnoldswick	10,393 443	4,353 301	14,746 744	15·5 10·2 18·5
**Dudley/Sandwell Evesham	36,228 757	13,306 315	49,534 1,072	16·3 7·6	**Birkenhead **Blackburn	21,609 6,787	8,023 2,463	29,632 9,250	18·5 12·8
Hereford **Kidderminster	2,788 3,761	1,313 1,784	4,101 5,545	11·0 14·0	**Blackpool **Bolton	10,486 12,079	4,178 4,421	14,664 16,500	13·2 15·0
Leamington Ledbury	3,416 222	1,477	4,893 331	9·6 8·7	**Burnley **Bury	4,333 6,379	1,841 2,616	6,174 8,995	13·1 13·6
Leek Leominster	851 451	343 188	1,194 639	8·9 11·7	Chester Clitheroe	4,412 402	1,640 236	6,052 638	10·4 5·8
Ludlow Market Drayton	766 555	275 279	1,041 834	12·6 16·4	**Crewe **Lancaster	4,422 4,263	2,029 1,826	6,451 6,089	9·3 12·8
**Oakengates Oswestry	9,030	3,455 471	12,485 1,471	20·0 10·9	**Leigh **Liverpool	4,590 66,105	2,215 22,216	6,805 88,321	15·2 18·5
Redditch Ross on Wye	4,426 496	2,076 182	6,502 678	18·2 13·1	Macclesfield **Manchester	1,765 69,542	887 23,238	2,652 92,780	9·2 12·9
Rugby Shrewsbury	2,623 3,045	1,250 1,220	3,873 4,265	11·6 10·2	**Nelson **Northwich	2,591 3,870	1,227 1,665	3,818 5,535	14·0 14·7
**Stafford **Stoke-on-Trent	3,246 17,318	1,550 7,867	4,796 25,185	9·2 12·6	**Oldham **Ormskirk	9,033 4,870	3,624 1,802	12,657	13.7
Stratford on Avon	1,159 480	577 158	1,736 638	9·0 8·4	**Preston Rochdale	11,982	5,422	6,672 17,404	20·8 11·7
Uttoxeter **Walsall	21,701 590	7,963	29,664	17.5	**Rossendale	6,222 1,774	2,410 881	8,632 2,655	17·5 13·1
Whitchurch **Wolverhampton	18,463	221 6,001	811 24,464	14·9 16·5	Southport St Helens	3,774 8,125	1,716 2,971	5,490 11,096	16·2 16·4
**Worcester	6,252	2,574	8,826	12.2	**Warrington **Widnes	8,382 8,122	3,327 2,946	11,709 11,068	14·4 19·7
East Midlands Alfreton	0.045				**Wigan	9,092	4,307	13,399	18-4
Boston	2,045 2,144	762 978	2,807 3,122	13·1 12·5					
**Buxton **Chesterfield	1,384 7,301	710 3,057	2,094 10,358	9·3 12·0	North **Alnwick	956	569	1,525	14-9
**Coalville Corby	3,592 4,293	1,464 1,431	5,056 5,724	10·7 19·0	Barnard Castle Berwick on Tweed	258 570	133 287	391 857	8·7 10·5
**Derby Gainsborough	11,476 1,315	3,994 630	15,470 1,945	10·4 15·1	Carlisle **Central Durham	3,510 6,770	1,619 2,649	5,129 9,419	10·1 13·5
Grantham Hinckley	1,585 2,169	782 1,060	2,367 3,229	10·9 12·5	**Consett **Darlington and S/West	6,021	1,822	7,843	24.7
Holbeach Horncastle	636 240	215 103	851 343	13·8 11·0	Durham **Furness	9,483 2,604	3,105 1,768	12,588 4,372	15·1 10·0
Kettering **Leicester	2,564 19,120	1,125 6,913	3,689 26,033	12·0 10·9	Haltwhistle Hartlepool	214 7,150	137 2,478	351 9,628	13·3 22·8
Lincoln Loughborough Louth	5,873 2,544	2,088	7,961 3,552	12·2 7·7	Hexham **Kendal	557 932	279 372	836 1,304	8·0 5·7
Mablethorpe	579 514	276 185	855 699	10·4 18·1	Keswick **Morpeth	172 5,681	61 2,682	233 8,363	8·3 13·1
Mansfield Market Harborough	4,523 329	1,931 169	6,454 498	10·4 5·2	**North Tyne Penrith	27,575 577	9,287 407	36,862 984	13·6 7·6
**Matlock Melton Mowbray	892 913	378 471	1,270 1,384	7·1 10·3	**Peterlee	3,295 24,994	1,414	4,709	18.0
Newark **Northampton	2,121 7,749	1,016 2,873	3,137 10,622	14.0	**South Tyne **Teesside	32,408	8,301 10,495	33,295 42,903	18·5 19·0
**Nottingham Retford	29,063 838	10,436 518	39,499 1,356	11·5 8·6	**Wearside **Whitehaven	20,598 2,448	7,374 1,265	27,972 3,713	20·1 12·7
Rushden Skegness	738 1,276	372 410	1,110 1,686	6·5 14·0	**Workington	3,547	1,746	5,293	17.1
Sleaford Spalding	579 1,089	357 607	936 1,696	10·1 11·0					
**Stamford Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,654 2,466	884 875	2,538	11.4	Wales Aberdare	2,632	1,096	3,728	17.0
Wellingborough Worksop	2,311 2,427	971 1,128	3,341 3,282	9·7 13·3	Aberystwyth **Bargoed	716 3,602	354 1,340	1,070 4,942	9·3 18·5
	2,421	1,120	3,555	12.3	Barmouth Blaenauffestiniog	292	115	407 301	10·9 12·8
forkshire and Humberside **Barnsley	7,750	4,041	11,791	14.2	Brecon **Caernarvon	422 2,870	170 810	592 3,680	8·3 15·1
**Bradford Bridlington **Castleford	19,414 1,132	6,108 378	25,522 1,510	15·0 14·2	**Cardiff Cardigan	19,945 421	6,672 181	26,617 602	13·3 16·7
**Dewsbury	5,454 7,010	2,503 2,453	7,957 9,463	12·3 14·2	Carmarthen Denbigh	695 407	354 219	1,049 626	6·0 9·1
**Doncaster Driffield	12,095 377	5,924 201	18,019 578	15·9 8·8	**Ebbw Vale	4,236 237	1,657	5.893 313	21.9
Filey Goole	1,309	76 600	301 1,909	7·4 14·7	Fishguard **Holyhead **Lampeter	2,970 911	1,069	4,039	21.0
Grimsby **Halifax	8,263 6,685	2,448 2,529	10,711 9,214	13·9 12·1	**Lampeter Llandeilo	287	126	1,218 413	12-9
Harrogate Huddersfield	1,786 7,360	786 3,438	2,572 10,798	7·1 12·1	Llandrindod Wells **Llandudno	588 2,193	311 930	899 3,123 6,016	11.9 11.5
**Hull Keighlev	20,774 2,707	7,205 1,121	27,979	15.5	**Llanelli Llangollen	4,185 470	1,831 215	685	16·0 14·3
**Leeds Maltby	29,315 1,032	10,871	3,828 40,186	13·3 11·8	Llanrwst Machynlleth	191 167	67 56	258 223	9·8 12·8
Malton **Mexborough	293	539 157	1,571 450	16.5 6·0	**Merthyr Tydfil **Milford Haven	3,028 2,859	1,131 1,059	4,159 3,918	14·5 17·2
Northallerton Pickering	3,991 783	1,811 421	5,802 1,204	21·1 7·7	Monmouth **Neath	432 2,738	170 1,232	602 3,970	14·4 14·7
Richmond Ripon	242 653	146 415	388 1,068	4·7 11·3	**Newport Newtown	9,653 769	3,536 242	13,189 1,011	14·7 12·9
Rotherham Scarborough	355 8,331	212 3,327	567 11,658	8·2 19·4	Pembroke Dock **Pontypool	1,147 4,915	346 1,959	1,493 6,874	24·6 13·4
**Scunthorpe	1,890 7,658	793 2,484	2,683 10,142	10·2 15.3	**Pontypridd **Port Talbot	7,596 8,380	3,178 3,308	10,774 11,688	15·0 14·5
**Sheffield	618 30,105	460 10,418	1,078 40,523	8·8 13·7	**Pwllheli Rhvl	738 2,426	280 996	1,018 3,422	10·9 18·2
Thirsk	625 383	350 229	975 612	6·3 8·0	**Shotton **Swansea	5,757 11,871	2,304 4,164	8,061 16,035	17·2 14.7
Todmorden **Wakefield	1,040 5,275	449 2,362	1,489 7,637	15·2 10·3	Tenby	446	153	599	18-3
Whitby York	863	226	1,089	19.3	Tywyn Welshpool	127 510	42 245	169 755	17·4 12·0

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in travel-to-work areas and in counties at June 9, 1983

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	nayongaond	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per c
cotland					East Sussex	17,730	6,385	24,115	10-9
Aberdeen	5,829	3,039	8,868	6·7 18·5	Essex Greater London (GLC area)	40,685 253.041	15,735 95,546	56,420 348,587	11·7 9·3
Anstruther Arbroath	212 1,288	119 827	331 2,115	20.5	Hampshire	36,616	15,328	51,944	9.0
**Ayr	4,826	2,040	6,866	14-6	Hertfordshire	21,556 3,500	8,769 1,334	30,325 4,834	7·2 11·5
Banff	472 6,791	223 3,118	695 9,909	9·3 19·2	Isle of Wight Kent	43,331	17.024	60,355	11.3
**Bathgate Blairgowrie	485	235	720	14-8	Oxfordshire	10,954	5,320	16,274	7-8
Buckie	273	164	437	13.6	Surrey West Sussex	14,087 11,248	5,644 4,539	19,731 15,787	5.4
Campbeltown Castle Douglas	612 546	266 305	878 851	17·8 12·2	West Sussex	11,240	4,000	10,707	
Cumnock	1,784	702	2,486	16-9	East Anglia	45.000	0.450	22.322	101
Cupar	490	350 671	840 2,195	9·9 16·4	Cambridgeshire Norfolk	15,869 21,626	6,453 8,419	30,045	10.1
**Dingwall **Dumbarton	1,524 3,879	2,049	5,928	19.2	Suffolk	14,798	6,387	21,185	9.3
*Dumfries	2,641	1,326	3,967	11.5	Court West				
Dundee	10,388 4,161	5,347 2,381	15,735 6,542	16·1 12·5	South West Avon	29,897	12,176	42,073	10.2
**Dunfermline Dunoon	352	190	542	11.9	Cornwall	13,444	5,646	19,090	13.7
**Edinburgh	20,945	9,298	30,243	10.5	Devon	27,424 14,581	12,807 6,036	40,231 20,617	12·0 10·0
Elgin	1,412 205	876 124	2,288 329	12·5 9·7	Dorset Gloucestershire	13,708	5,871	19,579	9.3
Eyemouth **Falkirk	7,159	3,491	10,650	16-6	Somerset	8,874	4,455	13,329	8.8
Forfar	702	453	1,155	11-6	Wiltshire	12,504	6,640	19,144	9.4
Forres	323 821	324 418	647 1,239	19·6 16·0	West Midlands				
Fort William Fraserburgh	873	371	1,244	15-6	West Midlands Metropolitan	168,903	57,191	226,094	16-2
Galashiels	751	382	1,133	7.9	Hereford and Worcester	21,194 14,986	9,274 5,921	30,468 20,907	13·0 15·3
Girvan	541 68,703	247 25,578	788 94,281	17·5 16·1	Shropshire Staffordshire	34,653	15,645	50,298	12.9
*Glasgow *Greenock	5,463	2,498	7,961	16-4	†Warwickshire	13,644	6,056	19,700	
Haddington	391	246	637	8-4	Fact Midlands				
Hawick Huntly	742 177	357 99	1,099 276	9·6 9·9	East Midlands Derbyshire	31,652	12,472	44,124	10-8
Inverness	2,336	1,055	3,391	9.6	Leicestershire	27,764	10,722	38,486	10.4
*Irvine	7,000	2,722	9,722	23.0	Lincolnshire Northamptonshire	17,135 17,655	7,291 6,772	24,426 24,427	12.2
Kelso Kilmarnock	390 3,822	211 1,587	601 5,409	11·0 15·7	Nottinghamshire	35,612	13,529	49,141	11.3
**Kirkcaldy	5,805	3,206	9,011	13-5					
Kirkwall	534	174	708	11.1	Yorkshire and Humberside West Yorkshire Metropolitan	84,260	31,834	116.094	12.6
*Lanark Lerwick	1,552 482	934 283	2,486 765	18·2 6·5	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	63,304	26,060	89,364	15.2
Lochgilphead	205	104	309	10.1	Humberside	39,513	13,316	52,829	14.9
Montrose	816	501	1,317	10·2 14·0	North Yorkshire	12,826	6,487	19,313	8.0
Nairn Newton Stewart	262 385	137 188	399 573	15.3	North West				
*North Lanarkshire	20,842	9,580	30,422	19-5	Merseyside Metropolitan	97,655	34,175	131,830	18.2
Oban	384	194 4,448	578 15,094	8·1 16·2	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	123,555	45,541	169,096	14.0
*Paisley Peebles	10,646 317	148	465	10.4	Cheshire	35,230	14,279	49,509	13-1
Perth	2,353	1,127	3,480	9.0	Lancashire	50,972	21,415	72,387	13-1
Peterhead	896 286	497 110	1,393 396	12·2 14·4	North				
Portree Rothesay	376	151	527	22.3	Cleveland	39,558	12,973	52,531	19-6
Sanquhar	187	107	294	14.8	Cumbria	13,790 28,641	7,238 10,290	21,028 38,931	10·9 16·2
St Andrews *Stirling	302 4,905	214 2,381	516 7,286	8·1 13·1	Durham Northumberland	8,395	4,135	12,530	12.5
Stornoway	1,281	431	1,712	19.8	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	69,936	23,614	93,550	16.6
Stranraer	902	379	1,281	16.3	water				
Thurso Wick	451 755	316 355	767 1,110	12·2 12·9	Wales Clwyd	15,764	6,409	22,173	16-8
TTION	/33	333	1,110	The second second	Dyfed	11,904	4,787	16,691	14-6
orthern Ireland	1.070	700	0.740	21.2	Gwent	20,370 8,463	7,757 2,882	28,127 11,345	15·4 14·5
*Ballymena	1,973 7,215	739 2,732	2,712 9,947	21·3 21.1	Gwynedd Mid-Glamorgan	22,692	9,025	31,717	15.8
*Belfast	36,148	14,112	50,260	16.4	Powys	2,456	1,024	3,480	11.4
*Coleraine	4,450	1,352	5,802	22.5	South Glamorgan	17,528 18,438	5,768 6,893	23,296 25,331	13·3 14·6
*Craigavon	1,459 5,169	548 2,243	2,007 7,412	33.0 17.7	West Glamorgan	,0,430	3,033	20,001	
*Downpatrick	2,551	1,200	3,751	21.1	Scotland				000
Dungannon	2,632	881	3,513	32.4	Borders	2,405 12,064	1,222 5,872	3,627 17,936	9·3 15·0
*Londonderry	3,023 8,962	1,125 2,556	4,148 11,518	25.5 27·5	Central Dumfries and Galloway	4,661	2.305	6,966	12-6
Newry	4,509	1,441	5,950	31.8	Fife	10,970	6,270	17,240	12.7
Omagh	2,006	828	2,834	22.0	Grampian	10,255 6,435	5,593 3,062	15,848 9,497	8·5 12·3
Strabane	2,834	723	3,557	38-4	Highlands Lothians	28,127	12,662	40,789	11-8
ounties (by region)					Orkneys	534	174	708	11.1
outh East	15 500	6 500	22.000	10.2	Shetlands Strathclyde	482 130,987	283 53,290	765 184,277	6·5 16·9
Bedfordshire Berkshire	15,502 15,861	6,526 6,342	22,028 22,203	10·2 6·9	Tayside	16,032	8,490	24,522	14-0
Delksiile						1,281	431	1,712	19-8

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

‡ Assisted area status (as at August 1, 1982) is defined as "Special Development Area" (SDA), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (other DA) and "Intermediate Areas" (IA).

§ The summarised figures by assisted area status (at the beginning of the table) for October 1982 to May 1983 inclusive have been revised. These revisions can be obtained from Department of Employment (Stats C1), Orphanage Road, Watford, Hertfordshire WD1 1PJ. The figures for individual travel to work areas and Jobcentre areas comprising the assisted areas are not affected by these revisions, nor are those for each region as a whole.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

THOUSAND

JNITED	Under 2	25			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
(INGDOM	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND F	EMALE														455.4	0.410.5
1981 Jan April July Oct	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201·4 241·8 245·8 238·9		931·0 917·2 1,170·2 1,195·0	688·0 672·4 618·6 611·0	216·1 291·4 339·8 344·4	234·1 266·1 320·6 401·3	1,138·2 1,229·9 1,279·1 1,356·7	155·7 153·8 149·5 151·5	64·4 87·2 102·0 106·3	130·1 137·2 151·2 179·2	350·2 378·2 402·8 437·0	1,482·2 1,388·9 1,537·6 1,514·5	481·8 620·4 687·6 689·5	455·4 515·9 626·9 784·6	2,419·5 2,525·2 2,852·1 2,988·6
982 Jan April July Oct	662·0 564·4 760·9 758·0	255·8 283·0 257·3 233·1	256·6 278·8	1,153·6 1,104·1 1,297·0 1,303·1	655·4 595·7 560·7 603·9	333·2 327·8 315·8 305·5	478·2 530·3 566·7 611·0	1,466·8 1,453·8 1,443·3 1,520·5	149·7 133·0 122·5 130·8	109·4 109·5 102·8 94·3	191·1 207·5 225·1 246·5	450·2 450·0 450·4 471·6	1,467·1 1,293·1 1,444·1 1,492·7	698·5 720·3 676·0 632·9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070·6 3,007·8 3,190·6 3,295·1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1		217.5	257-6	1,196-3	587-3	293.3	494.7	1,375-3	138-9	101-2	237.5	477-5	1,447.7	612·1 †	989·3 †	3,049.0
Oct * †	721·6 691·6	248-8		1.226.0	643-5	293-2	557-4	1,494-1	145.5	95.8	263-9	505-2	1,480-6	637.8	1,106-8	3,225.2
983 Jan April ††	583.0	307-7		1,191.8	589-3	313-0	591-6	1,493-8	135-3	98.2	250.8	484-3	1,307-6	718-8	1,143-4	3,169-9
IALE																
981 Jan April July Oct	383·0 342·0 442·8 428·7	117·9 148·6 155·3 150·1	58·5 74·3 102·6 137·5	559·4 564·9 700·7 716·4	510·5 495·5 444·3 431·4	152·8 213·0 254·2 252·4	184·3 211·2 254·4 319·1	847·6 919·7 952·8 1,002·9	138·0 136·8 132·9 133·8	56·7 77·2 90·8 94·8	114·7 121·0 133·6 158·5	309·3 335·1 357·3 387·1	1,031·4 974·4 1,020·0 993·9	327·4 438·9 500·2 497·3	357·6 406·5 490·6 615·1	1,716.4 1,819.8 2,010.8 2,106.4
982 Jan April July Oct	388-6 334-5 434-6 433-2	156·6 170·3 155·9 142·1	162·8 178·9 193·0 212·5	708·0 683·7 783·5 787·8	471·1 418·7 386·3 415·5	240·2 233·4 223·0 211·2	385·9 428·5 456·6 488·3	1,097·1 1,080·6 1,065·9 1,115·1	132·0 117·3 107·6 114·6	97·9 97·3 91·4 83·7	168·3 183·0 198·7 217·5	398·2 397·6 397·7 415·7	991·8 870·5 928·5 963·4	494·6 501·1 470·2 437·0	716·9 790·4 848·4 918·3	2,203-3 2,162-0 2,247- 2,318-
Oct *†	418-1	135-5	182-5	735.8	419-1	212-2	417.0	1,047.9	122-6	90.3	211.2	424.0	959-4	438·0 †	810-2	2,207
983 Jan	405-3	154-4	202.9	762-6	464-3	208-5	470-1	1,143.0	128.8	85.1	235-3	449-2	998-4	448-1	908-4	2,354
April ††	344-2	187-1	213-4	744-5	415-1	222-5	496-5	1,134-1	120.0	86.5	220.9	427.5	879-4	496-1	930-8	2,306
EMALE																
1981 Jan April July Oct	255·5 220·6 326·6 323·3	83·5 93·2 90·5 88·7	32·6 38·4 52·4 66·5	371·6 352·2 469·5 478·6	177·5 176·9 174·4 179·6	63·3 78·3 85·7 92·0	49·8 54·9 66·2 82·2	290·6 310·2 326·2 353·8	17·8 17·0 16·7 17·8	7·7 10·0 11·3 11·4	15·4 16·1 17·6 20·7	40·9 43·1 45·6 49·9	450·8 414·5 517·6 520·6	154·4 181·5 187·4 192·2	97·8 109·5 136·2 169·5	703- 705- 841- 882-
1982 Jan April July Oct	273·3 229·9 326·3 324·8	99·2 112·7 101·4 91·0	73·0 77·8 85·7 99·5	445·6 420·4 513·5 515·3	184·3 177·0 174·4 188·4	93·1 94·4 92·8 94·3	92·4 101·7 110·1 122·7	369·7 373·1 377·4 405·4	17·7 15·6 14·9 16·2	11.6 12.2 11.5 10.6	22·8 24·5 26·3 29·1	52·1 52·3 52·7 55·9	475·3 422·6 515·7 529·3	205.7	188·2 204·0 222·1 251·2	867 845 943 976
Oct * †	303-5	82.1	75.1	460.5	168-5	81-2	77.7	327-4	16.3	11.0	26.3	53.5	488-3	174·1 †	179-1	÷ 841·
1983 Jan April	286·4 238·8	94·4 120·5	82·5 87·7	463·3 447·0	179·1 174·1	84·7 90·5	87·3 95·1	351·1 359·7	16·7 15·3	10·7 11·7	28·6 29·9	55·9 56·9	482·2 428·2	189·7 222·7	198·4 212·6	870· 863·

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

†† The April 1983 figures reflect the effects of the provision in the Budget for older men no longer having to sign on at an unemployment benefit office to secure national insurance credits. The numbers affected in the over 52 weeks category were 25,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000.

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	AND FEMALE						100			Thous
	April	155·9 363·7	252·8 275·0	508·5 531·5	580·1 601·6	341·7 355·1	308·0 322·4	179·6 191·7	198·6 211·1	2,525·2 2,852·1
	July Oct	295.9	317.6	581.5	638.7	376.9	341.1	207.9	229-1	2,988-6
982		230-1	318-2	605-3	688-8	410-4	367.5	221.3	229.0	3,070-6
	April July	193·4 370·5	316·0 333·4	594·8 593·1	676·8 668·1	408·9 406·9	368·1 368·3	223·8 224·3	226·2 226·0	3,007·8 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
983	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
			f number unem	ployed	23.0	13-5	12-2	7-1	7.9	Perd
981	April July	6·2 12·8	10·0 9·6	20·1 18·6	21.1	12.5	11.3	6.7	7-4	100·0 100·0
	Oct	9.9	10.6	19.5	21.4	12.6	11.4	7.0	7.7	100-0
982	Jan April	7·5 6·4	10·4 10·5	19·7 19·8	22·4 22·5	13·4 13·6	12·0 12·2	7·2 7·4	7·5 7·5	100-0 100-0
	July Oct	11·6 8·3	10·4 11·6	18·6 19·7	20·9 21·3	12·8 13·0	11·5 11·8	7·0 7·2	7·1 7·1	100·0 100·0
	Oct *	8.3	11.5	19-4	20-6	12.9	11-6	7-8	7.8	100-0
983	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
IALE										Thous
	April July	87·8 197·6	148·5 159·7	328·7 343·4	421·7 434·6	265·7 275·4	232·2 242·8	138·4 148·4	196·7 208·9	1,819-8 2,010-8
	Oct	163-2	180-8	372.4	457-8	289-9	255-2	160-3	226-8	2,106-4
982	Jan April	128·5 110·3	186-0 186-5	393·6 386·9	501·0 489·7	319·1 315·8	277·0 275·1	171·6 173·8	226·6 223·9	2,203·3 2,162·0
	April July	203-9	194-9	384-7	480-5	311·6 326·2	273.8	174·2 183·2	223·5 232·5	2,247-1
	Oct *	152-3	218-9	416·7 390·4	502·2 464·3	313-3	286.8	185-9	232.5	2,318-7
983	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
			f number unem							Per
981	April July	4·8 9·8	8·2 7·9	18·1 17·1	23·2 21·6	14·6 13·7	12·8 12·1	7·6 7·4	10·8 10·4	100·0 100·0
	Oct	7.7	8-6	17-7	21.7	13.8	12.1	7.6	10-8	100.0
982	Jan	5.8	8.4	17.9	22.7	14.5	12.6	7.8	10.3	100·0 100·0
	April July	5·1 9·1	8·6 8·7	17·9 17·1	22·7 21·4	14·6 13·9	12·7 12·2	8·0 7·8	10·4 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	
983	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
EMA 981	LE April	68-1	104.4	179.7	158-4	76-0	75.7	41.2	1.9	Thous 705-5
501	July	166-0	115.3	188-1	167.0	79·7 87·0	79.5	43.3	2.2	841·3 882·3
000	Oct	132.7	136-8	209-1	180.9		85.9	47.6	2.4	
982	April	101·6 83·0	132·2 129·4	211·8 207·9	187·8 187·2	91·3 93·1	90·5 92·9	49·7 50·0	2·4 2·3	867-3 845-8
	July Oct	166·6 121·7	138-6 162-4	208·3 231·1	187-6 201-4	95·3 102·7	94·4 101·2	50·2 53·2	2·5 2·7	943·6 976·5
	Oct *	111.0	147-2	202.3	164-9	78.6	83.9	52.4	1-1	841-6
983	Jan	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
981	April	Proportion of 9.7	number unemp	oloyed 25.5	22.5	10.8	10.7	5.8	0-3	Per 0
301	July	19.7	13.7	22.4	19-9	9·5 9·9	9·4 9·7	5·1 5·4	0.3	100·0 100·0
000	Oct	15.0	15.5	23.7	20.5				0.3	
982	April	11·7 9·8	15·2 15·3	24·4 24·6	21·7 22·1	10·5 11·0	10·4 11·0	5·7 5·9	0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0
	July Oct	17·7 12·5	14·7 16·6	22·1 23·7	19·9 20·6	10·1 10·5	10·0 10·4	5·3 5·4	0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0
	Oct *	13-2	17.5	24.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.2	0.1	1000
983	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

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

†† The April 1983 figures reflect the effects of the provision in the Budget for older men no longer having to sign on at an unemployment benefit office to secure national insurance credits. The numbers affected in the 60 and over category were 27,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8

NITE	D 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
981	AND FEMALE April July Oct	157·5 196·3 160·5	136·9 189·1 170·7	249·5 354·8 332·0	286·7 266·4 279·7	558·2 531·0 571·6	620·4 687·6 689·5	515·9 626·9 784·6	Thousand 2,525·2 2,852·1 2,988·6
	Jan April July Oct	146·6 130·2 201·1 157·0	118·1 137·0 188·1 163·7	281·7 242·0 324·3 363·6	312·8 260·9 241·9 271·5	607·8 522·9 488·8 537·0	698-5 720-3 676-0 632-9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070·6 3,007·8 3,190·6 3,295·1
	Oct *†	196-1	166-3	350-3	242-4	492.5	612·1†	989-3†	3,049.0
83	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
		Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Per cen
	April July Oct	6·2 6·9 5·4	5·4 6·6 5·7	9·9 12·4 11·1	11·4 9·3 9·4	22·1 18·6 19·1	24·6 24·1 23·1	20·4 22·0 26·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
82	Jan	4.8	3·8 4·6	9·2 8·0	10·2 8·7	19·8 17·4	22·7 23·9	29·5 33·1	100·0 100·0
	April July	4·3 6·3 4·8	5·9 5·0	10·2 11·0	7·6 8·2	15·3 16·3	21·2 19·2	33·6 35·5	100·0 100·0
	Oct	6-4	5.5	11.5	8.0	16.2	20.1†	32.4†	100.0
	Oct *	6-1	3.6	8-1	9.2	19.0	19.8	34-3	100-0
83	Jan	5.8	4.4	7.1	7.7	16.2	22.7	36.1	100.0
	April ††								Thousan
81	April July Oct	110·5 119·9 106·3	94·0 117·7 108·1	172-6 229-0 208-0	196·0 181·9 185·6	401·3 371·5 385·8	438·9 500·2 497·3	406·5 490·6 615·1	1,819·8 2,010·8 2,106·4
82	Jan	94.4	81·0 92·0	196·6 161·0	211·7 171·3	408·1 360·3	494·6 501·1	716·9 790·4	2,203·3 2,162·0
	April July	85·9 120·1 103·6	114·8 105·5	205·8 224·5	160·3 179·5	327·5 350·4	470·2 437·0	848·4 918·3	2,247·1 2,318·7
	Oct *†	131-1	108-9	217-6	165.9	336.0	438·0†	810·2†	2,207.4
83	Jan	122-2	77.1	180.5	205-4	413-1	448-1	908-4	2,354.9
00	April ††	120-3	92.0	150.9	163-8	352-4	496-1	930-8	2,306-4
	7.0		ımber unemployed						. Per ce
81	April July Oct	6·1 6·0 5·0	5·2 5·9 5·1	9·5 11·4 9·9	10·8 9·0 8·8	22·1 18·5 18·3	24·1 24·9 23·6	22·3 24·4 29·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
82	Jan April	4·3 4·0	3·7 4·3	8·9 7·4	9·6 7·9	18·5 16·7	22·4 23·2	32·5 36·6	100·0 100·0
	July Oct	5·3 4·5	5·1 4·5	9·2 9·7	7·1 7·7	14·6 15·1	20·9 18·8	37·8 39·6	100·0 100·0
	Oct *	5.9	4.9	9.9	7.5	15-2	19·8†	36·7†	100.0
83	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
	ALE April July Oct	47·0 76·3 54·1	43·0 71·4 62·6	76·9 125·8 124·0	90·7 84·5 94·1	156-9 159-5 185-8	181·5 187·4 192·2	109·5 136·2 169·5	Thousai 705-5 841-3 882-3
982	Jan April July Oct	52·2 44·3 80·9 53·4	37·1 45·0 73·3 58·2	85·2 81·0 118·5 139·1	101·0 89·6 81·6 92·0	199·8 162·6 161·3 186·6	203·8 219·2 205·7 195·9	188·2 204·0 222·1 251·2	867·3 845·8 943·6 976·5
	Oct *†	65.0	57.5	132.7	76-6	156-5	174·1†	179·1†	841-6
83	Jan April	73·5 64·3	38·2 45·9	79·2 73·8	91·7 81·7	199·6 162·6	189·7 222·7	198-4 212-6	870·4 863·5
981	April July Oct	Proportion of no 6-7 9-1 6-1	umber unemploye 6·1 8·5 7·1	d 10·9 15·0 14·1	12·9 10·0 10·7	22·2 19·0 21·1	25·7 22·3 21·8	15·5 16·2 19·2	Per ce 100·0 100·0 100·0
982	Jan April July Oct	6·0 5·2 8·6 5·5	4·3 5·3 7·8 6·0	9·8 9·6 12·6 14·2	11·6 10·6 8·6 9·4	23·0 19·2 17·1 19·1	23·5 25·9 21·8 20·1	21·7 24·1 23·5 25·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
	Oct *	7.7	6.8	15.8	9.1	18-6	20.7†	21·3†	100.0
983	Jan April	8.4	4-4	9.1	10.5	22.9	21.8	22.8	100.0
	April	7.4	5-3	8.5	9.5	18-8	25.8	24.6	100.0

^{*} New basis (claimants). See footnote to table 2.1
† See footnotes to table 2-5.
†† The April 1983 figures reflect the effects of the provision in the Budget for older men no longer having to sign on at an unemployment benefit office to secure national insurance credits.
The numbers affected in the over 52 weeks category were 25,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT* Students: regions

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1982 June 10	1,678	969	124	389	600	288	595	777	316	294	4,611	9,672		1
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	34,291 45,326 51,299	13,429 19,727 21,437	3,588 4,011 4,960	8,467 10,988 13,312	12,994 15,464 18,781	8,645 10,273 12,585	13,055 16,890 19,270	18,661 23,164 27,759	7,934 9,017 11,628	8,838 10,685 13,170	19,525 21,507 25,155	135,998 167,325 197,919	::	
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	8,819 3,651 2,456	4,698 1,948 1,094	520 233 277	1,509 740 749	2,091 1,343 390	1,301 729 488	2,249 1,072 591	3,064 1,630 465	1,269 704 462	1,195 691 298	4,019 2,062 401	26,036 12,855 6,577	3,072 391	29,108 13,246 6,577
1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	7,363 1,690 658	3,387 1,093 343	751 90 41	2,976 431 144	2,206 296 182	1,393 302 104	1,982 278 159	1,739 349 220	536 141 77	1,052 117 79	1,163 352 198	21,161 4,046 1,862	696	21,857 4,046 1,862
April 14 May 12 June 9	22,786 3,480 1,728	11,303 1,391 923	1,635 103 151	6,050 612 410	7,051 1,198 794	5,940 1,080 388	7,662 661 1,012	7,980 1,914 1,014	2,390 252 423	6,018 321 365	6,746 994 4,975	74,258 10,615 11,260	900 2,686	75,158 10,615 13,946

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

** Included in South East.

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
AND FEMALE June 10	1,877	748	243	566	2,033	810	2,335	1,936	461	303	1,657	12,221	1,786	14,007
July 8	1,911	719	208	460	1,906	695	2,185	1,365	588	329	2,643	12,290	1,202	13,492
Aug 12	1,449	580	275	352	2,156	1,307	1,963	1,580	434	409	2,293	12,218	1,100	13,318
Sep 9	1,609	503	174	475	3,577	815	1,894	2,021	597	398	1,898	13,458	1,438	14,896
Oct 14	1,292	388	247	574	2,779	908	2,406	1,530	1,184	451	2,494	13,865	1,379	15,244
Oct 14†	1,264	318	259	434	3,282	1,802	2,289	1,841	780	470	2,564	14,985	1,379	16,364
Nov 11	1,462	389	194	1,082	2,306	1,509	1,819	1,639	676	401	2,731	13,819	1,369	15,188
Dec 9	1,706	433	393	1,037	2,759	1,572	2,057	2,461	871	601	2,687	16,144	1,266	17,410
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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United I	Kingdom†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada	x Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*3	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
NUMBERS UNEMPLON Annual averages 1978	/ED 1,383	1,299	402	59	282	911	190	1,167	993	31	99	1,529	1,240	206	20.0	817	94	10.5	6,047
1979 1980 1981 1982	1,296 1,665 2,520 2,917	1,227 1,561 2,420 2,793	405 ** 406 390 491	57 53 69 105	294 322 392 457	838 867 898 1,305	159 180 241 258	1,350 1,451 1,773 2,008	876 900 1,296 1,855	32 37 41 51	90 101 128 157	1,653 1,778 1,979 2,375	1,170 1,140 1,259 1,360	210 248 385	24·1 22·3 28·4 41.4	1,037 1,277 1,566 1,873	88 86** 108 137	10:3 6:2 5:9 13:2	5,963 7,449 8,211 10,678
Quarterly averages 1982 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,796 2,939 3,070	2,699 2,804 2,919	445 472 588	81 72 130	445 460 475 R	1,259 1,372 1,440	245 230 266	1,894 1,981 2,156	1,669 1,792 2,061	41 33 61	149 159 172	2,308 2,340 2,543	1,380 1,320 1,360	735	33·5 40·3 52·8	1,793 1,834 2,061	120 158 134	10·3 12·2 20·0	10,267 10,814 11,349
1983 Q1 Q2	3,199 3,068	3,074 2,941	724	172	504	1,614	310	2,076	2,470 2,177	84	188 188	2,726	1,660	774	67-4	2,192	150	27-2	12,259 11,123
Monthly 1982 Oct Nov Dec	3,049 3,063 3,097	2,875 2,916 2,966	537 552 674	104 128 156	466 474 484	1,388 1,438 1,494	255 265 277	2,177 2,161 2,131	1,920 2,038 2,223	39 62 83	165 170 180	2,492 2,551 2,585	1,390 1,340 1,350	710 730 765	45·2 50·2 62·9	1,967 2,065 2,151	127 134 140	16·2 20·3 23·6	10,942 11,476 11,628
1983 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	3,225 3,199 3,172 3,170 3,049 2,984	3,087 3,076 3,060 3,035 2,924 2,865	692 747 732 707	182 181 152 133 110	497 509 506 502 495	1,598 1,585 1,658 1,570 1,493	319 310 302	2,130 2,080 2,017 1,950 1,913	2,487 2,536 2,387 2,254 2,149 2,127	90 86 75 65 50	187 188 189 188 187 189	2,690 2,746 2,742 2,706 R 2,717	1,620 1,650 1,720 1,700	776 779 768 757 753	67·3 67·5 67·4 61·4	2,196 2,208 2,172 2,175	147 155 149 122	27·9 27·8 25·9 25·9	12,517 12,382 11,879 11,035 10,765 11,570
Percentage rate latest month	12-5		10.3	3.9	18-0	12.3	11.5	10.0	8.7	3.1	14-9	12.0	2.9	16-1	3.1	16·7 e	2.8	0.9	10.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLO	YED, SEA	SONALLY	ADJUSTE	D															
Quarterly averages 1982 Q2 Q3 Q4		2,743 2,838 2,913	450 490 603	107 122 113	459 471 461 R	1,244 1,452 1,520	251 250 261	2,003 2,043 2,038	1,785 1,919 2,066 R	49 48 58	150 162 172	2,097 1,986 2,083	1,360 1,370 1,410	722	36·8 42·9 52·0		131 149 137		10,369 11,025 11,839
1983 Q1 Q2		3,003 2,987	670	116	492	1,498	274	2,018	2,200 2,315	63	184 190	2,244	1,580	757	62-3		145		11,439 11,222
Monthly 1982 Oct Nov Dec		2,885 2,906 2,949	570 601 638	115 112 113	465 457 460	1,513 1,515 1,533	258 262 263	2,046 2,039 2,028	2,035 2,073 2,090 R	51 57 67	168 171 176	2,083	1,430 1,390 1,420	708 722 736	47·0 50·5 58·5		128 138 144		11,576 11,906 12,036
1983 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June		2,983 3,001 3,026 3,021 2,970 2,970	640 670 702 715	104 112 131 139 145 e	477 496 503 510 508 e	1,481 1,497 1,515 1,507 1,500	270 274 278	2,019 2,020 2,014 2,004 2,029	2,131 2,215 2,257 2,284 2,317 R 2,343	65 R 64 61 63 63 e	181 184 187 187 190 192	2,244	1,600 1,600 1,530 1,580	745 756 769 783 793	59·9 62·3 64·6 60·8 R		128 153 155 135		11,446 11,490 11,381 11,328 11,192 11,146
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		12-4	10.3	5∙0 e	18⋅5 e	12-4	10.6	10.6	9.6	3.9	15-1	9.8	2.7	17.0	3.1		3.1		10.0
change on previous three months		-0.1	+1.0	+1.0	+1-1	-0.1	+0.5	- /	+0.5	-0.1	+0.4	+0.7	+0.2	+0.8	+0.3		+0.2		-0.3

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

Employment Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

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

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

(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour 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.

** 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

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPL	OYMENT		Table 1						VACANO	CIES	
	Inflow	5.0		Outflow			Excess	of inflow over	outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
<u> </u>	Male	Female	AII	Male —	Female	- All	Male	Female	All			outflow
1978 June 8	Seasona 193	lly adjusted;	average of	3 months en	ded. 88	286	-5	1	-4	221	216	5
July 6	192	89	280	198	88	286	-6	0	-6	225	219	5
Aug 10	190	89	279	196	88	284	-6	1	-5	227	222	5
Sep 14	187	89	276	196	90	285	-9	-1	-9	229	224	5
Oct 12	186	90	276	196	90	286	-10	0	-10	232	225	7
Nov 9	184	90	275	197	92	288	-12	-2	-14	234	228	6
Dec 7	183	90	273	196	92	287	-12	-1	-14	234	230	4
1979 Jan 11	186	89	275	192	91	282	-6	-2	-7	226	227	-1
Feb 8	189	88	277	184	89	272	5	-1	4	219	222	-3
Mar 8	188	88	276	182	87	269	7	1	7	215	217	-3
April 5	182	88	270	184	87	271	-2	1	-1	223	221	2
May 10	177	88	264	190	88	278	-13	0	-13	231	225	7
June 14	176	89	265	190	89	279	-14	0	-14	238	230	8
July 12	176	90	266	188	89	276	-12	1	-11	238	234	4
Aug 9	177	91	268	186	90	276	-9	1	-8	236	238	-2
Sep 13	176	92	268	184	90	274	-8	2	-6	232	237	-4
Oct 11 † Nov 8 † Dec 6 †	176 176 179	93 93 95	269 268 274	179 175 176	91 90 90	270 265 267	-3 2	2 3 5	-1 3 7	228 225 224	234 230 233	-6 -5 -9
1980 Jan 10	184	97	280	177	90	267	7	7	13	214	227	-13
Feb 14	190	100	290	175	91	266	15	9	24	207	222	-15
Mar 13	194	102	296	174	92	266	20	10	31	202	215	-14
April 10	199	105	303	173	94	267	25	11	36	201	212	-11
May 8	202	106	308	173	95	268	29	11	40	197	208	-11
June 12	204	107	311	169	95	263	36	12	48	188	199	-11
July 10	210	110	320	168	95	263	42	15	58	181	194	-13
Aug 14	217	112	328	169	94	263	47	17	65	171	183	-11
Sep 11	226	114	340	171	94	265	55	20	75	167	176	-10
Oct 9	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
Oct 14		ljusted*			144	401	5		-6	161	160	2
Nov 11 Dec 9	248 227	134 120 102	395 368 329	257 217 180	117 102	334 282	31 47	-10 3 0	34 47	161 165	160 161	1 4
1983 Jan 13	208	108	316	142	79	221	66	29	95	169	168	1
Feb 10	217	110	327	232	113	345	-15	-3	-19	173	171	2
Mar 10	205	100	305	221	107	328	-16	-7	-23	172	171	1
April 14††	209	102	311	235	103	338	-27	-1	-28	171	171	0
May 12††	201	101	302	316	114	430	-115	-14	-128	169	171	-2
June 9††	196	97	293	254	108	362	-58	-11	-69	176	176	0

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

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

Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month. † The October 1979 monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. § See footnote to table 2-1.

VACANCIES 3 · 1 Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

1		South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1978	June 2	92.3	50.3	6.2	13-2	13.0	13-4	14.7	16-0	10-4	8.1	21.1	208-4	1.8	210-2
	June 30	93·6	50·5	6·2	13·6	12·9	13·5	15·1	15·5	9·9	8·4	21·4	210·3	1·7	212·0
	Aug 4	94·3	49·3	6·2	13·9	12·8	13·5	15·0	16·6	10·4	8·2	20·7	211·9	1·6	213·5
	Sep 8	100·8	55·0	6·8	13·8	13·5	14·4	15·7	17·0	10·5	8·7	20·5	222·0	1·5	223·5
	Oct 6	104·4	56·8	7·1	15·0	14·0	15·6	15·4	18·0	10·8	8·9	21·4	230·7	1·4	232·1
	Nov 3	104·8	56·1	7·2	15·5	14·3	15·9	15·8	18·4	11·0	8·8	20·6	232·7	1·4	234·1
	Dec 1	106·1	56·3	7·1	15·4	14·2	16·0	16·3	18·5	11·1	8·8	20·8	234·4	1·4	235·8
	Jan 5	106·3	55·1	7·1	15·6	14·2	16·2	16·3	18·5	10·5	8·3	21·1	233·7	1·3	235·0
	Feb 2	106·5	56·0	6·9	15·9	13·2	14·8	15·2	17·9	10·2	8·6	20·5	228·9	1·2	230·1
	Mar 2	108·6	56·9	6·8	14·5	13·5	14·8	15·7	18·6	10·3	9·0	19·8	231·4	1·2	232·6
	Mar 30	111·1	58·2	7·9	16·2	15·3	16·3	16·3	20·1	10·6	8·9	20·4	242·6	1·4	244·0
	May 4	112·9	58·2	7·9	17·5	15·7	16·2	17·3	20·4	10·9	10·4	22·1	251·1	1·4	252·5
	June 8	115·1	58·4	8·9	18·3	15·9	16·0	17·4	21·1	11·4	10·7	22·5	257·4	1·3	258·7
	July 6	114·3	57·8	8·8	17·7	15·6	15·8	16·7	20·7	11.6	10·4	22·1	253·6	1·4	255·0
	Aug 3	109·3	54·7	8·6	17·1	15·5	15·4	16·8	20·5	10.7	10·2	22·3	247·5	1·3	248·8
	Sep 7	108·5	53·9	8·3	17·7	14·9	15·4	16·1	20·6	10.3	9·7	22·5	244·0	1·3	245·3
	Oct 5	106·5	53·0	8·3	17·5	14·0	14·7	15·7	19·5	10·0	9·8	21·9	237·8	1·3	239·1
	Nov 2	105·0	52·6	8·3	16·5	14·0	14·3	14·9	18·7	9·7	9·5	21·8	232·9	1·3	234·2
	Nov 30	99·4	50·4	7·8	15·8	13·2	12·9	13·2	17·2	9·4	9·0	21·0	218·6	1·3	219·9
1980	Jan 4	92·8	47·2	7·1	14·5	12·4	12·1	12·3	16·2	8·7	8·4	19·8	203·9	1·2	205·1
	Feb 8	86·7	44·4	6·6	14·0	11·5	11·5	11·5	15·1	7·8	7·7	19·2	191·6	1·2	192·8
	Mar 7	81·1	40·8	6·2	14·3	10·8	10·6	10·5	14·2	7·4	7·3	18·5	180·4	1·3	181·7
	April 2	76·2	38·6	5·6	12·6	9·7	9·4	9·8	13·7	6·9	6·9	17·6	168·0	1·2	169·2
	May 2	71·5	35·8	5·6	12·0	9·0	8·8	8·8	13·1	6·7	6·7	17·5	159·5	1·2	160·7
	June 6	65·0	33·0	5·0	10·4	8·0	8·5	7·9	11·6	6·1	6·1	16·8	145·8	1·1	146·9
	July 4	56·4	28·6	4·3	9·5	6·9	7·1	7·2	9·8	5·4	5·5	15·7	127·9	1·0	128·9
	Aug 8	51·5	26·0	4·1	8·4	6·2	6·9	6·2	9·4	5·3	5·1	15·6	119·7	1·0	120·7
	Sep 5	48·3	24·4	3·8	7·8	5·8	5·7	5·7	8·8	5·1	5·2	15·1	111·4	0·8	112·2
	Oct 3	43·3	21·2	3·4	7·0	5·6	4·9	5·6	8·0	4·7	4·7	13·6	100·9	0·8	101·7
	Nov 6	38·9	18·7	3·2	7·1	5·2	4·9	5·6	8·1	4·6	4·6	13·7	96·0	0·7	96·7
	Dec 5	38·7	18·4	3·3	7·6	5·3	5·1	6·1	8·4	4·7	5·0	14·3	98·3	0·8	99·1
1981	Jan 9	40·8	19·3	3·7	7·9	5·1	5·4	6·0	8·6	4·5	4·9	13·9	100·3	0·8	101·1
	Feb 6	37·4	17·2	3·7	7·9	5·0	5·0	5·7	8·8	4·4	5·4	13·6	97·0	0·7	97·7
	March 6	37·1	17·4	3·5	7·4	5·4	5·4	5·6	9·1	4·2	5·2	12·7	95·3	0·6	95·9
	April 3	35·5	16·5	3·5	7·6	5·7	5·5	5·1	8·9	4·3	5·1	11·9	92·7	0·7	93·4
	May 8	33·1	15·7	3·1	6·8	5·9	6·2	5·0	8·5	4·1	5·2	11·7	89·5	0·6	90·1
	June 5	31·6	14·9	2·9	5·0	5·4	5·9	4·9	8·0	3·9	4·7	11·4	84·1	0·6	84·7
	July 3	34·9	16·9	2·9	6·7	6·2	6·6	5·1	9·0	4·0	4·8	11·9	92·2	0·7	92·9
	Aug 7	38·2	18·9	3·1	7·9	6·3	6·1	5·6	8·4	4·1	5·3	11·9	97·8	0·7	98·5
	Sep 4	37·9	18·8	3·3	8·2	6·4	5·9	5·9	8·0	4·2	5·1	11·9	97·0	0·8	97·8
	Oct 2	37·5	18·2	3·6	8·3	6·6	5·6	6·4	9·0	4·7	5·1	13·0	99·8	0·8	100·6
	Nov 6	38·1	18·3	4·1	9·1	6·7	5·5	6·5	9·2	4·9	5·5	13·8	103·4	0·9	104·3
	Dec 4	39·1	18·3	4·6	9·2	6·8	6·0	6·8	9·8	4·9	5·5	13·9	106·5	1·0	107·5
1982	Jan 8	41·2	19·6	4·8	9·6	6·8	6·5	7·3	10·0	4·9	5·6	14·4	110·7	0·9	111.6
	Feb 5	42·3	19·7	5·2	9·4	6·6	6·3	7·2	9·9	5·7	5·5	13·9	112·1	0·9	113.0
	Mar 5	42·3	19·9	4·4	9·5	6·3	6·8	7·5	9·7	5·5	5·7	12·5	109·8	0·8	110.6
	Apr 2	41·6	20·1	4·7	9·1	6·4	7·1	7·0	10·2	5·2	5·9	12·1	108·9	0·8	109·7
	May 7	39·1	19·2	3·5	9·4	6·7	7·3	7·1	10·1	4·9	5·5	12·3	105·8	0·8	106·6
	June 4	38·3	17·9	3·7	8·8	6·6	7·0	6·7	9·8	4·7	5·4	12·9	104·4	0·8	105·2
	July 2	42·3	20·2	3·8	9·9	7·0	6·8	6·7	10·4	4·7	5·6	13·2	110·4	1·0	111·4
	Aug 6	44·1	21·9	3·7	9·8	7·0	7·0	6·8	9·9	4·8	5·5	13·5	112·9	1·1	114·0
	Sep 3	40·0	20·0	3·6	9·8	6·7	7·3	6·8	9·2	4·7	5·4	12·6	106·2	1·1	107·3
	Oct 8	41·1	21·0	3·8	11·1	7·5	7·2	6·4	10·7	5·3	6·1	13·5	112·7	1·2	113·9
	Nov 5	41·2	19·9	3·8	11·2	7·4	6·8	6·8	11·1	5·4	6·1	13·6	113·2	1·2	114·4
	Dec 3	41·8	19·7	4·1	10·9	7·4	7·2	7·3	12·0	5·6	6·0	14·3	116·4	1·2	117·6
1983	Jan 7	43·6	20·1	4·6	11·2	7·6	7·4	8·2	11.9	5·4	6·1	15·2	120·8	1·2	122·0
	Feb 4	45·3	20·5	4·7	10·9	8·0	7·1	8·7	11.8	5·8	5·9	14·8	122·9	1·1	124·0
	Mar 4	45·0	20·2	4·9	11·0	8·4	8·2	8·8	13.0	5·6	6·1	14·6	125·0	1·1	126·1
	Apr 8	46·6	20·3	4·8	11.5	9·8	8·4	8·8	14·5	6·5	6·7	16·1	133·4	1·1	134·5
	May 6	44·2	19·2	4·0	11.6	10·2	8·0	9·2	14·2	6·3	6·6	16·0	130·0	1·1	131·1
	Jun 3	47·0	20·9	4·2	11.4	11·4	8·1	8·9	15·2	7·2	6·7	17·5	138·1	1·2	139·3

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons.

* The series from January 1978 onwards have been calculated as described on page 155 of the March 1981 issue of Employment Gazette.

† Included in South East.

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Notified	to Jobcent	res					10			i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i			-
1981 June 5	39.1	18-4	3.6	8-2	5.7	6.4	6.2	9.4	4.6	6.0	13-1	102-3	0.7	103-0
July 3	36·8	17·3	3·3	7·5	5·8	6·4	5·7	8·8	4·3	5·2	12·4	96·3	0·7	97·0
Aug 7	36·3	16·7	3·3	8·0	6·3	5·9	5·7	8·6	4·3	5·2	12·2	95·9	0·7	96·6
Sep 4	41·0	19·6	3·9	8·5	6·9	5·8	6·4	8·7	4·6	5·3	13·1	104·2	0·8	104·9
Oct 2	42·5	21·3	3·8	7·9	7·0	6·0	6·9	9·4	4·8	4·8	13·4	106·4	0.8	107·2
Nov 6	37·9	18·9	4·1	7·7	6·7	6·0	6·2	8·8	4·5	4·7	13·5	100·1	0.9	100·9
Dec 4	33·9	16·1	4·1	7·0	6·2	5·5	5·8	8·2	4·1	4·4	12·3	91·4	0.8	92·2
982 Jan 8	34·2	16-7	4·0	7·0	6·2	5·7	6·1	8·5	4·2	4·5	11·3	91·7	0·8	92·4
Feb 5	36·3	17-6	4·3	8·0	6·2	6·1	6·3	8·8	5·1	4·8	12·1	97·9	0·8	98·7
Mar 5	38·5	18-2	4·0	9·7	6·4	6·6	6·9	9·4	5·5	5·6	12·2	104·7	0·9	105·6
April 2	42·4	20·3	4·5	10·4	6·7	7·1	7·3	11·1	5·5	7·0	13·1	115·1	0-9	116-0
May 7	45·2	21·8	4·3	11·5	7·2	8·0	7·9	11·7	5·5	6·9	14·2	122·4	0-9	123-3
June 4	45·8	21·4	4·4	12·0	6·9	7·6	8·0	11·2	5·4	6·7	14·7	122·7	1-0	123-7
July 2	44-1	20·6	4·2	10·6	6·6	6·6	7·3	10·2	5·0	6·0	13·7	114-3	1.0	115-3
Aug 6	42-1	19·6	4·0	9·9	7·0	6·8	6·9	10·0	5·0	5·5	13·9	111-0	1.1	112-0
Sep 3	43-3	20·8	4·1	10·2	7·2	7·3	7·2	9·9	5·0	5·6	13·8	113-5	1.1	114-6
Oct 8	46·0	24·0	4·0	10·6	7·8	7·6	6·9	11·1	5·4	5·8	13·8	119·1	1·2	120-3
Nov 5	41·0	20·5	3·7	9·8	7·4	7·3	6·6	10·7	5·1	5·3	13·3	110·0	1·1	111-1
Dec 3	36·7	17·6	3·6	8·8	6·8	6·7	6·3	10·4	4·8	4·9	12·7	101·5	1·0	102-5
983 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
	Notified	to careers	offices											
981 June 5	3.3	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0-2	0.1	0.3	6-1	0.1	6-1
July 3	2·2	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·4	5·0	0·1	5·1
Aug 7	2·3	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	4·9	0·1	5·0
Sep 4	2·5	1·3	0·2	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·1	5·3
Oct 2	2·7	1.5	0·2	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	5·2	0·2	5·4
Nov 6	2·2	1.3	0·1	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	4·4	0·1	4·5
Dec 4	1·8	1.0	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	3·4	0·1	3·6
982 Jan 8	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
983 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

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.

Occupation: notified to Jobcentres 3.4

JNITED (INGDOM	Managerial and professional			Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
980 Mar June Sep Dec	19·6 19·4 16·6 14·4	28·0 27·4 18·2 13·7	17·3 17·6 15·6 12·3	39·2 32·1 21·2 11·7	6·8 5·5 3·7 2·0	65·6 63·4 44·1 29·4	Thousand 176·6 165·3 119·3 83·5
981 Mar June Sep Dec	14·5 15·6 14·9 14·0	16·2 17·5 17·2 14·5	13·8 15·3 16·9 15·2	12·0 13·0 15·6 13·6	2·4 3·4 3·5 2·4	31·8 38·3 36·8 32·6	90·7 103·0 104·9 92·2
982 Mar June Sep Dec	14·9 16·5 15·7 14·6	17·5 20·1 18·2 17·2	15-9 18-6 18-4 16-4	15·4 17·4 18·1 15·4	3·6 4·3 3·4 2·8	38·3 46·8 40·8 36·1	105-6 123-7 114-6 102-5
983 Mar	16-4	22.0	16-7	18-4	4.5	43.1	121-1
1980 Mar June Sep Dec	Proportion of vac 11·1 11·7 13·9 17·2	tancies in all occup 15-9 16-6 15-3 16-4	9.8 10.6 13.1 14.7	22·2 19·4 17·8 14·0	3·9 3·3 3·1 2·4	37·1 38·4 37·0 35·2	Per cent 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1981 Mar June Sep Dec	16·0 15·1 14·2 15·2	17·9 17·0 16·4 15·7	15·2 14·9 16·1 16·5	13·2 12·6 14·9 14·8	2·6 3·3 3·3 2·6	35·1 37·2 35·1 35·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1982 Mar June Sep Dec	14·1 13·3 13·7 14·2	16·6 16·2 15·9 16·8	15·1 15·0 16·1 16·0	14·6 14·1 15·8 15·0	3·4 3·5 3·0 2·7	36·3 37·8 35·6 35·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
983 Mar	13.5	18-2	13-8	15-2	3.7	35.6	100.0

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: June 1983

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month of which:	93	18,200	93,000
beginning in month continuing from	81	16,500	70,000
earlier months	12	1,700†	23,000

[†] includes 500 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	Beginn June 1	ning in 1983	Beginn the firs months	
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	36	7,400	231	106,100
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	400	8	900
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2 2	300	22	5,300
Redundancy questions	10	2.000	83	62,900
Trade union matters	2	100	23	4,000
Working conditions and supervision	2 7	2 000	49	7,700
Manning and work allocation	16	1 200	148	33,200
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	6	700	52	13.200
All causes	81	14,100	616	233,200

Stoppages: industry*

United Kingdom		Jan to Jun	e 1983	
		Stoppages beginning	Stoppages	in progress
SIC 1980	Class	in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Coal extraction Extraction and processing of	01-03 11	1 179	100 46,100	256,000
coke, mineral oil and natural gas	12-14	3	400	2,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Metal processing and	15-17	7	36,100	770,000
manufacture Mineral processing and	21–22	20	13,300	116,000
manufacture Chemicals and man-made fibres	23–24 25–26	8 9	1,700 2,700	14,000 6,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineering	31 32–34, 37	15 81	3,200 27,800	20,000
Motor vehicles Other transport equipment	35	42	64,400 13,400	180,000 374,000 95,000
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles	41–42 43	20 7	5,700 800	28,000 6,000
Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper, printing and publishing	45 46 47	6 4 27	1,000 500 3,900	6,000 3,000
Other manufacturing industries Construction	44, 48, 49	16 21	6,300 2,900	32,000 25,000 24,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61–67	19	3,100	11,000
Transport services and communication Supporting and miscellaneous	71–75, 79	41	19,100	31,000
transport services Banking, finance, insurance,	76–77	11	4,800	82,000
business services and leasing Public administration, education	81–85	4	200	2,000
and health services Other services	91–95 96–00	47	21,000 3,800	52,000 5,000
All industries and services		616	282,100	2,139,000

Omparable monthly 1982 figures by industry groups based on the revised SIC 1980 are not available. The figures for "All industries and services", January–June 1982 were 900 stoppages, 741,100 workers and 3,120,000 working days lost.

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30, 1983

Industry and locality	Date when	stoppage	Number of	Number of workers involved		Cause or object			
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	working days lost in quarter				
Coal extraction Doncaster Selby	5.5.83 1.4.83	23.5.83 11.5.83	1,230 1,310	=	11,300 7,400	Objection to deputy's attitude and behaviour. Dissatisfaction with incentive payments.			
Metal manufacture and metal goods Newport	21.3.83	22.4.83	1.100		15.400	Over selection of workers for redundancy (total working days to			
Warrington	29.3.83	cont	370	医三重	20,600	25,200). Over proposed redundancies.			
Rotherham Sheffield	4.4.83	25.4.83	8,680		51.400				
	4.4.00	23.4.03	0,000		51,400	Over redundancies and changed work practices.			
Engineering Kilmarnock Wallsend	11.4.83 17.1.83	29.4.83 13.5.83	350 500	440	7,500 8,600	Over pay differentials between workers at the same plant. For pay lost when in dispute over interpretation of "inclement weather			
Chelmsford Aberdare Dundee Dundee	8.4.83 8.4.83 1.4.83 8.4.83	27.4.83 15.4.83 22.4.83 25.5.83	1,400 1,100 400 100	 350	17,400 6,600 5,800	agreement (total working days lost 11,600). Over pay and conditions. Over wage freeze and reduced bonus payments. Over annual wage negotiations and conditions of employment.			
		25.5.65	100	350	11,800	Over compulsory redundancies			
Motor vehicles and othe transport equipment									
Halewood	8.3.83	7.4.83	3,500	4,300	20,600	Over dismissal of a worker for alleged vandalism (total workin			
Cowley	28.3.83	26.4.83	5,180	2,520	100,600	days lost 146,600). Withdrawal of "washing-up" time at end of shift (total working day			
Glasgow Wolverhampton	6.5.83 6.4.83	23.5.83 15.4.83	1,350 1,000	<u>20</u>	15,800 8,000	lost 125,700). Over proposed redundancies. For extra payment following introduction of new appliance and jo			
Birmingham Birkenhead	23.3.83 2.6.83	11.5.83 cont	90 1,170	90 150	4,500 16,500	regrading. Over pay and grading (total working days lost 5,000). For extra payment for working on a special construction			
Paper, printing and publishing									
London London	18.3.83 31.5.83	3.5.83 cont	320 270	210	4,300 8,000	Dispute over pay arrears (total working days lost 7,300). Erosion of pay differentials with machine room workers, following new productivity agreement.			
Transport and communication Tilbury	14.3.83	5.5.83	2.780		39.000	For pay parity with tally-clerks (total working days lost 75,400).			

Stoppages of work: summary 4.2

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in	stoppages (thou)	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thou)			
Jimes and	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries		
	2,922	2,946	1,622	1,626	14,750	7,498		
974‡	2,282	2,332	789	809	6,012	5,002		
975	2,202	2,034	666\$	668\$	3,284	2,308		
976	2,016	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057		
977	2,703	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678		
978	2,471	2,490	4.500	4,608	29,474	22,552		
979	2,080	1,125	4,583	4,000	11,964	10,896		
980	1,330	1,348	830%	834§		2,292		
981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266			
982	1,528	1,538	2,101§	2,103§	5,313	1,919		
981 May	93	136	62	89	408	262		
June	109	143	48	83	358	154		
July	74	111	38	66	289	107		
	70	96	21	28	108	68		
Aug	119	142	83	86	169	121		
Sep	135	173	47	94	336	257		
Oct	136	164	142	153	506	422		
Nov Dec	76	110	47	82	160	89		
		100	100	131	710	245		
982 Jan	156	166	130		851	341		
Feb	148	197	62	143 92	355	191		
Mar	164	200	78		355	209		
April	164	194	102	117	321 273	127		
May	133	177	82	120				
June	135	168	285	358	611	130		
July	93	123	74	150	444	59		
Aug	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		
002 lon	96	108	69	70	327	98		
983 Jan	97	127	55	96	740	108		
Feb	135	167	70	91	483	261		
Mar		142	39	63	369	295		
April	110		31	40	126	68		
May	97	127		18	93	75		
June	81	93	17	10	93	13		

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

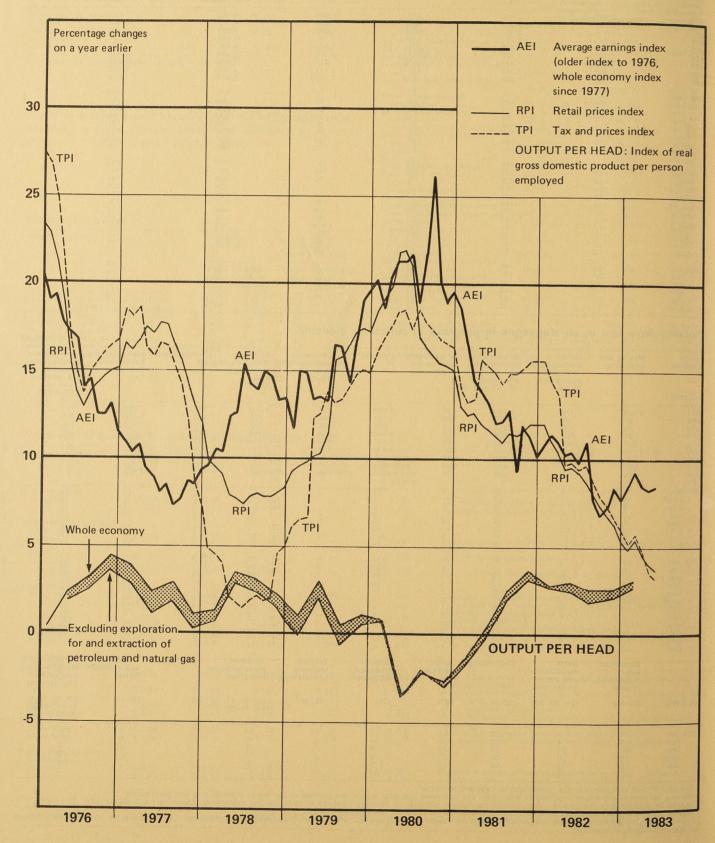
THOUSAND

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying II	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes VI–XII	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering VII, VII and IX	X	Vehicles XI	Textiles, clothing and footwear XII–XV	All other manufacturing industries III-V, XVI-XIX	Construction XX	Transport and communication XXII	All other non- manufacturing industries and services I, XXI XXIII-XXVII
1974 ‡ 1975 1976 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	5,628 56 78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,106 564 478 981 585 1,910 8,884 113 199	2,005 1,737 543 1,895 1,193 13,341 586 433 486	693 509 62 163 160 303 195 230 116	2,033 1,121 895 3,095 4,047 4,836 490 956 656	255 350 65 264 179 110 44 39 66	1,406 720 266 1,660 1,514 2,053 698 522 395	252 247 570 297 416 834 281 86 44	705 422 132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	666 286 196 1,390 750 4,541 367 1,293 1,301
1981 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	2 11 8 2 9 10 6	4 13 6 3 12 12 15 21	33 74 32 30 14 42 37 23	5 3 42 95 9	169 23 9 3 10 92 343 34	3 1 1 1 4 3 1	48 43 57 31 40 13 16	6 5 3 3 1 4 1 2	13 17 18 10 13 27 18 26	125 172 152 25 26 38 59 34
1982 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	21 10 21 24 20 108 18 2 118 11 11	10 12 16 12 39 19 4 4 4 14 55	42 45 42 43 22 47 25 31 114 12 58 4	22 5 23 3 1 8 1 2 38 8 —	124 207 61 88 12 19 6 6 6 56 9 61 6	4 3 7 10 8 8 2 — 1 12 6 4	42 69 42 52 45 28 20 9 37 12 15 24	3 1 6 11 6 6 4 4 4 3 —	434 469 73 22 12 190 213 4 100 141 13 3	7 29 64 54 107 178 150 156 271 168 62 55
	Extraction and processing of coal	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and commun- ication	All other non- manufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(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)

* 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.

EARNINGS Earnings, prices, output per head



Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5 · 1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole eco	nomy	Index of production industries		Manufactur industries	ing	Change ove 12 months		
SIC 1968	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole	IOP industries	Manufacturing
1976 1977 1978 1979 Annual 1980 Averages 1981 1981	106-0 115-6 130-6 150-9 182-1 205-5 224-7		106·2 117·2 134·3 154·9 183·9 208·5 231·5		106·2 117·1 134·0 154·9 182·5 206·5 229·5				Per cen
1978 May June	129·4 133·1	128·4 132·0	134·2 136·1	132·5 134·6	133·6 135·1	131·5 133·7	12-6 15-4	15·0 16·7	14·2 16·1
July Aug Sep	133-6 131-7 134-2	132·1 132·2 134·6	136·6 134·4 137·1	135·4 136·5 138·4	135·9 133·5 135·9	135·1 135·7 137·8	14·2 13·9 15·0	16·2 16·0 16·4	15·8 15·5 15·9
Oct Nov	135·2 136·1 138·0	135·9 136·0 137·6	139·7 141·1 142·8	140-6 140-3 142-2	139·1 140·6 142·8	140·5 139·7 142·0	14·7 13·3 13·4	16·6 14·4 15·1	16·4 13·6 14·8
Dec 1979 Jan Feb Mar	135·7 141·1 143·7	136·9 142·5 143·7	139·8 143·7 149·9	141·2 145·1 149·1	140·3 144·6 150·2	140·9 145·6 149·8	11·7 15·0 14·9	12·6 14·3 17·0	12·2 14·6 17·2
April May June	144·3 146·9 150·9	144·4 145·7 149·6	149·5 153·0 157·9	149·2 151·1 156·1	149·7 154·3 158·6	149·3 151·9 156·8	13·4 13·5 13·3 16·5	13·4 14·0 16·0 15·8	13·2 15·5 17·3 16·4
July Aug * Sep *	155·6 153·3 153·6	153·9 153·9 153·9 158·8	158·2 153·5 153·7 162·6	156·7 155·9 155·1 163·6	158·2 151·5 151·9 161·8	157·2 154·0 153·9 163·5	16·4 14·3 16·8	14·3 12·1 16·4	13·5 11·7 16·4
Oct Nov Dec *	158·1 162·1 165·1	162·0 164·5	167·2 170·2 167·2	166·3 169·2 169·0	167·1 170·3 166·8	166·0 169·1 167·6	19·1 19·6 20·2	18·5 19·0 19·7	18·8 19·1 19·0
980 Jan * Feb * Mar *	163·0 167·3 172·8 175·0	169·0 172·8	170·0 177·2 178·4	171·8 176·4 178·0	168·8 174·4 176·9	170·0 174·1 176·4	18.6 20.3 21.3	18·4 18·3 19·3	16·8 16·2 18·2
April May June	178-1 178-7 185-1	176·7 182·1 183·1	181·6 187·0 189·6	179-4 184-8 187-8	181·4 186·7 188·2	178·7 184·5 186·9	21·3 21·7 18·9	18·7 18·4 19·8	17·6 17·7 18·9
July Aug Sep Oct	186-5 193-6 189-9	187·3 194·0 190·7	186·6 189·1 190·0	189·6 190·8 191·3	185·3 186·9 187·8	188·5 189·4 189·9	21·7 26·1 20·1	21·6 23·1 16·9	22·3 23·1 16·2
Nov Dec	192·6 197·3 193·3	192·6 196·6 195·3	194·0 196·5 195·6	193·0 195·3 197·8	192·5 194·0 193·5	191·4 192·6 194·5	18·9 19·5 18·6	16·1 15·4 17·0	15·3 13·9 16·0
Feb Mar April	194·8 197·8 199·3	196·9 197·9 199·5	198·4 202·5 200·7	200·5 201·7 200·2	196·1 198·9 198·1	197·6 198·7 197·5	16·5 14·5 13·9	16·7 14·3 12·5	16·2 14·1 12·0
May June July	201.6 205.7 207.6	200·0 203·9 205·3	203·7 210·0 211·7	201·3 207·5 209·7	201·9 207·7 209·8	198·9 205·2 208·4	13·2 12·0 12·1	12·2 12·3 11·6	11·3 11·2 11·5
Aug Sep Oct	210·4 211·7 212·5	211·4 212·1 213·4	211·2 212·6 215·9	214-6 214-6 217-5	210·2 210·8 214·9	213·8 213·7 217·4	12·8 9·3 11·9	13·2 12·4 13·7	13·5 12·8 14·5
Nov Dec 1982 Jan	214·3 217·1 214·1	214·4 216·5 216·4	219·0 220·6 220·2	217·9 219·3 222·7	218·0 218·2 219·1	216·8 216·6 220·2	11·3 10·1 10·8	12·9 12·3 12·6	13·3 12·5 13·2
Feb Mar April	217·0 219·7 219·6	219·4 219·7 219·8	224·1 227·2 226·9	226·5 226·2 226·4	220·4 224·7 225·3	222·1 224·4 224·7	11·4 11·0 10·2	13·0 12·2 13·1	12·4 13·0 13·7
May June July	222·5 226·0 230·3	220·8 224·0 227·8	230·6 233·8 234·7	227·9 231·0 232·5	229·4 231·8 232·3	225·9 229·0 230·7	10·4 9·8 11·0	13·2 11·3 10·9	13·6 11·6 10·7
Aug Sep Oct	226·9 226·2 228·0	228·0 226·7 229·0	231·7 232·3 234·5	235·5 234·5 236·2	229·8 229·8 233·8	233·7 232·9 236·4	7·8 6·8 7·3	9·7 9·3 8·6	9·3 9·0 8·8
Nov Dec 1983 Jan	232·2 233·8 232·4	232·3 233·1 234·9	240·3 242·1 239·6	239·1 240·6 242·3	237·7 239·5 237·9	236·4 237·8 239·1	8·4 7·7 8·6	9·7 9·7 8·8 7·4	9·1 9·8 8·6 8·4
Feb Mar April	237·1 238·2 237·7	239·7 238·3 237·9	240·6 245·3 246·5	243·2 244·2 246·0	238·9 242·2 244·6	240·7 241·9 243·9 244·5	9·3 8·4 8·2 8·4	8·6 7·9	7·8 8·6 8·2

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

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
SIC 1968									-				JAN	1976 = 10
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 Annual averages 1981 1982	111.5 120.7 135.6 153.2 189.9 212.6 232.5	105·9 114·5 141·0 165·7 201·5 225·7 249·7	106-6 117-5 134-4 157-3 187-5 213-8 236-0	105·7 114·8 133·6 155·5 194·5 221·5 255·1	105·7 116·2 132·3 156·3 187·4 212·7 236·4	108·3 119·2 136·5 206·3 225·4	105·7 117·6 135·3 155·0 183·7 200·6 223·3	105.9 118.0 137.6 160.1 189.4 218.8 246.3	106·7 116·4 132·9 152·1 183·7 207·4 232·7	105.9 114.6 133.9 147.9 175.1 199.1 220.9	105·7 113·9 129·7 148·4 176·0 194·6 217·6	106·6 119·1 135·8 156·5 182·9 205·0 227·8	106·1 116·9 132·9 151·2 173·6 195·2 213·7	101.6 114.4 128.2 147.0 170.9 192.5 216.4
1978 May	132·8	137·8	133·9	130·4	128·4	140·1	133·9	137·8	133·1	131·7	130·8	134·7	132·1	124·3
June	136·5	142·0	135·1	130·6	134·7	138·7	135·1	136·6	135·3	129·2	132·2	136·1	135·3	125·9
July	133·0	143·8	135·4	137·2	133·8	145·2	136·7	142·1	134·2	130·9	131·3	137·4	135·2	131·1
Aug	141·4	142·3	134·4	135·3	132·7	130·1	136·5	137·8	132·4	125·8	129·0	135·0	135·1	130·7
Sep	148·2	144·6	136·0	135·4	136·2	138·1	137·2	139·0	134·1	134·8	128·8	137·7	136·0	133·3
Oct	151·9	148·3	137·1	135·8	135·0	139·8	139·6	141·4	138·4	169·8	132·6	140·4	137·8	133·4
Nov	139·3	148·8	142·8	138·2	138·7	138·4	143·7	145·2	139·9	146·9	132·4	143·9	139·5	133·0
Dec	134·8	153·4	146·5	142·5	144·5	142·0	145·7	147·7	140·1	131·2	139·1	143·1	139·8	132·5
1979 Jan	132·5	152·1	140·6	143·0	136·5	134·4	143·3	146·4	139·9	136·3	138·1	142·2	138·8	136-3
Feb	139·7	153·8	145·0	150·4	139·4	143·9	145·7	152·3	142·6	137·6	145·4	146·3	140·1	141-3
Mar	144·8	166·3	150·3	147·9	149·4	147·4	150·1	155·9	149·6	156·9	148·9	152·3	147·2	141-1
April	148·8	166·5	148·6	149·7	146·6	154·6	151·4	155·5	147·1	144·7	144·9	152·3	144·7	147-4
May	144·8	162·3	156·2	150·0	145·4	165·6	154·4	158·0	151·2	151·8	150·8	154·9	150·7	142-3
June	152·2	164·0	158·4	152·9	156·3	162·4	160·0	158·9	154·5	148·6	158·0	160·7	154·2	145-9
July	158·5	166·7	158·9	161·2	156·9	166·8	160·0	162·3	153·3	147·9	152·6	159·4	153·2	147·3
Aug	163·9	166·2	156·7	159·0	157·9	151·1§§	147·9§§	157·9§§	144·7§§	139·9§§	139·0§§	150·5§§	154·3	146·6
Sep	174·0	169·5	162·3	156·4	172·9	151·3§§	141·6§§	156·6§§	146·7§§	149·9§§	126·8§§	148·8§§	155·6	149·4
Oct	167·8	171·0	163·1	158·7	169·3	158·3	163·4	169·0	160·1	150·0	150·5	166·1	156·2	151·9
Nov	156·3	172·6	172·8	166·9	170·0	165·5	168·5	172·8	168·3	156·9	155·1	171·6	159·2	156·0
Dec	155·4	177·2	174·4	169·6	174·6	‡‡	173·2	175·4	167·4	154·4	170·2	173·0	159·9	158·2
1980 Jan	161·2	189·5	171·3	179·6	170·5	‡‡	171·4	174·2	167·6	158·7	170·9	176·4	160·6	161·3
Feb	174·7	190·0	173·5	189·2	171·9	‡‡	174·6	177·9	170·1	159·6	171·1	175·0	164·4	163·9
Mar	179·8	207·2	183·8	185·0	177·9	‡‡	177·9	180·7	177·2	215·1	173·5	173·9	168·7	165·1
April	190·2	202·2	179·2	188·9	174·5	170·4	179·7	180·4	178·8	165·1	174·3	179·9	168·9	167·6
May	189·0	195·6	184·4	190·3	176·7	197·5	182·2	184·6	180·7	165·3	173·3	181·9	171·6	167·6
June	191·1	201·6	189·2	199·7	194·3	189·4	186·9	187·2	185·6	169·9	179·9	185·7	176·1	172·4
July	189·5	205·7	189·6	202·0	194·6	197·7	186·1	191·1	190·7	178·5	179·3	186·4	176·6	172·9
Aug	200·0	201·6	189·2	201·3	191·4	184·6	186·8	189·3	187·0	176·7	174·6	184·3	173·9	171·3
Sep	212·2	204·9	190·6	196·7	193·8	183·8	187·3	194·7	189·0	170·1	176·2	185·4	177·2	174·1
Oct	206·2	206·6	193·7	197·3	192·3	179·8	188·3	198·5	191·8	177·1	176·2	185·5	179·1	176·6
Nov	193·7	206·4	199·4	198·1	204·9	189·9	189·9	208·9	192·8	183·9	181·9	190·6	182·4	178·0
Dec	191·1	206·3	205·5	206·1	205·6	193·2	192·7	205·7	192·7	181·1	180·5	190·0	183·6	180·0
1981 Jan	190·4	227·2	202·1	209·6	195·8	190·5	191·0	204·1	194·1	182·0	181·3	192·5	184·4	181·3
Feb	193·5	224·2	201·4	214·8	197·9	193·3	192·8	206·5	196·0	186·4	190·3	194·7	187·5	185·1
Mar	203·1	228·9	202·9	214·4	202·9	195·8	195·4	208·0	201·9	181·2	191·4	198·5	188·7	185·4
April	214·5	221·9	205·3	214·4	200·2	194·7	195·1	209·4	200·7	190·3	189·1	195·8	183·4	186·9
May	210·0	217·2	211·0	220·3	204·0	201·2	197·5	212·5	204·4	205·7	182·6	201·1	193·3	192·4
June	212·4	222·0	217·4	217·5	211·8	200·6	200·4	218·4	207·2	197·4	195·5	205·1	197·3	191·0
July	209·7	227·5	216·8	229·5	211·8	216·0	199·6	223·8	213·3	202·6	199·8	206·3	198·0	193·2
Aug	231·9	224·4	217·6	226·0	227·2	209·8	201·4	220·6	209·9	208·3	197·4	207·4	200·9	196·5
Sep	238·4	226·1	217·3	223·2	216·7	215·2	205·8	223·5	211·6	190·3	196·1	211·1	199·4	197·5
Oct	230·7	229·5	219·0	224·1	224·9	220·1	207·7	225·6	215·2	240·1	198·6	211·7	203·2	199·1
Nov	212·1	230·7	226·4	226·8	227·4	221·4	209·1	230·5	216·8	204·1	209·0	219·4	205·7	200·6
Dec	204·1	229·3	228·0	237·1	231·3	217·5	211·2	242·5	218·1	200·8	204·6	215·8	200·9	201·5
1982 Jan	201·7	230·1	224·4	251·1	225·8	224·7	211·8	234·9	220·9	211·5	208·3	216·2	205·3	207·6
Feb	217·1	273·1	224·6	250·3	224·4	222·2	215·1	236·2	222·1	207·3	210·7	220·3	206·2	208·1
Mar	223·9	252·2	227·1	248·7	226·3	221·9	220·3	241·6	229·4	209·3	213·7	226·7	209·9	210·7
April	232·5	244·5	230·5	251·4	228·4	227·3	217·7	244·6	229·8	224·7	210·8	224·2	209·9	212·5
May	226·7	248·9	240·6	250·5	230·1	226·5	221·3	251·7	231·8	227·3	216·6	226·4	215·8	209·9
June	232·2	244·9	238·0	255·6	238·2	224·0	226·3	244·1	234·2	237·2	218·3	229·6	216·6	217·7
July	245·4	246·7	235·8	266·6	238·2	231·9	227·9	244·8	236·2	215·4	222·0	230·1	216·2	219·8
Aug	248·3	248·9	237·7	253·8	236·2	223·0	223·9	245·3	233·5	217·4	216·2	229·8	214·2	221·4
Sep	259·3	247·1	240·1	254·9	236·9	222·4	223·3	249·7	233·8	237·0	211·6	228·3	213·0	220·0
Oct	246·3	228·5	240·2	256·8	240·6	230·8	227·4	249·5	239·0	230·1	218·8	231·9	216·8	220·3
Nov	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]		252·2	256·6	271·0	252·6	242·7	243·5	265·1	253·9	229·9	238·2	243·1	234·0	232·4

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry [not seasonally adjusted]

Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	Timber, furni- ture etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- facturing indus- tries	Con- struc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- port and com- munica-	Distri- butive trades	Insur- ance, banking and finance	Professional and scientific services	Miscel- laneous services	Public adminis- tration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
							tion †			+				SIC 196
105·1 118·3 133·9 154·5 182·5 206·7 227·3	105·0 115·0 131·6 154·6 180·5 201·7 226·5	104·3 114·3 131·2 150·7 173·9 191·7 209·7	106·9 118·2 136·9 162·5 194·1 225·4 250·0	106·7 116·7 132·0 153·8 180·8 203·1 223·5	106·5 118·3 132·1 151·2 180·7 204·1 223·5	107·4 115·6 135·2 154·4 196·9 226·6 251·4	103·4 111·5 126·1 151·2 180·7 201·7 220·6	107·6 119·4 134·7 157·3 184·3 208·2 228·5	101·1 110·2 125·1 147·0 181·7 207·7 232·5	108·3 115·3 127·0 141·6 182·6 208·1 218·9	105·6 116·9 131·6 155·8 183·8 203·3 222·4	103·8 110·7 123·0 143·7 181·9 206·7 223·3	106·0 115·6 130·6 150·9 182·1 205·5 224·7	JAN 1976 = 100 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
131·8	129·2	128·8	139·2	130·5	128·3	155·2	123·6	133·5	119·5	125·7	129·0	119·8	129·4	1978 May
132·4	132·7	130·3	138·6	133·2	132·5	155·7	130·4	134·3	125·1	134·1	131·0	126·8	133·1	June
134·4	131·7	133·9	139·4	131·7	135·3	140·4	133·5	135·5	123·2	136·1	131·5	122·5	133.6	July
133·2	131·6	131·3	138·0	131·8	133·8	138·3	127·7	134·6	127·4	131·8	132·1	124·2	131.7	Aug
135·1	133·4	135·1	141·7	133·9	138·3	139·0	130·9	135·6	132·8	131·4	134·7	129·1	134.2	Sep
137·2 140·5	136·8 138·7 144·7	136·4 137·6 139·2	143·6 143·2 143·9	136·0 140·3 139·7	138·9 140·2 140·7	138-6 139-3 137-0	128·9 132·5 130·1	136·7 140·2 147·4	129·1 130·9 131·1	130·9 128·2 129·0	134·7 135·2 145·8	127·8 127·4 128·5	135·2 136·1 138·0	Oct Nov Dec
143·9	137·4	138·7	142·6	137·8	133·1	138·0	128·9	145·7	134·2	126·9	142·9	127·5	135·7	1979 Jan
144·0	140·8	142·7	147·6	142·3	135·6	140·7	160·7	146·0	143·1	126·7	146·6	129·8	141·1	Feb
145·9	143·8	145·5	154·4	146·5	144·9	142·3	141·7	152·4	141·8	129·1	149·8	130·9	143·7	Mar
147·6	149·1	145·6	154·4	147·6	144·4	142·1	137·5	152·4	141·6	134·3	149·7	135·4	144·3	April
151·1	153·1	145·5	161·9	151·8	145·3	143·2	142·4	153·7	135·7	137·8	154·8	134·3	146·9	May
152·1	157·4	152·6	166·4	158·2	153·8	149·7	149·6	155·9	138·3	135·3	157·6	143·2	150·9	June
151·7 154·1 151·8 158·8	155·7 158·7 156·6	153·9 150·3 156·6	166·3 165·3 168·7	156·9 154·2 158·6	157·1 153·6 157·3	150·7 171·7 155·9	155·1 151·5 155·2	158·9 158·3 159·3	144·4 154·0 150·8	156·4 155·5 150·2	158·5 156·8 158·3	150·3 150·8 155·4	155·6 153·3§§ 153·6§§	July Aug Sep
161·8	160·6	157·2	173·7	160·6	160·6	171·8	157·0	162·8	152·7	147·5	158·9	156·7	158·1	Oct
166·8	169·3	159·3	175·3	165·4	163·2	173·5	168·6	167·2	157·3	148·6	163·5	155·7	162·1	Nov
167·9	172·8	161·0	173·1	166·1	165·5	173·6	166·2	174·5	169·8	151·2	171·9	154·9	165·1‡‡	Dec
170·1	165·9	164·5	175·5	167·4	162·4	169·4	165·6	170·7	160·4	147·4	171·3	159·7	163·0‡‡	1980 Jan
173·5	168·9	169·1	178·2	173·2	168·7	169·4	164·8	173·5	164·0	161·1	173·0	167·4	167·3‡‡	Feb
177·5	168·5	171·0	183·7	176·0	172·7	205·5	166·3	175·2	183·2	167·5	178·2	165·1	172·8‡‡	Mar
178·9	175·5	169·6	181·7	174·7	173·5	190·2	174·5	178·9	170·6	165·9	181·4	175·8	175·0	April
180·8	180·2	168·3	191·0	179·4	171·7	199·2	176·4	182·9	170·4	169·2	180·8	183·3	178·1	May
182·6	187·8	172·0	201·1	183·4	178·0	202·7	189·7	184·9	199·3	174·1	181·1	180·9	183·7	June
186·3	184·0	178·4	199·8	183-6	185·9	205·8	180·4	187·3	187·0	178·0	187·2	185·1	185·1	July
182·0	182·9	173·9	198·2	185-3	182·5	202·4	179·9	187·1	184·9	195·7	186·2	190·8	186·5	Aug
186·2	184·8	177·2	204·0	183-6	189·8	202·4	192·4	188·2	182·9	229·1	186·9	191·1	193·6	Sep
187·6	185·2	179·1	203·7	185·1	189·7	205·9	188·6	188·4	183·4	202·2	188·9	188·6	189·9	Oct
191·7	187·1	179·8	206·8	189·7	192·7	205·5	197·5	191·9	190·3	197·5	191·9	188·5	192·6	Nov
192·7	195·0	183·9	205·9	188·0	201·2	204·7	191·7	202·5	204·1	203·0	198·1	206·5	197·3	Dec
196·6	188·1	184·2	207·4	193-6	191·0	203·7	190·5	196·6	191·7	194·3	194·7	198·0	193·3	1981 Jan
200·5	188·0	184·5	209·1	193-0	196·3	206·4	190·4	197·8	193·1	193·9	194·8	199·4	194·8	Feb
205·3	192·0	185·3	213·0	196-1	203·1	221·9	191·3	199·2	212·9	194·0	196·5	197·3	197·8	Mar
200·0	192·7	185·1	214·4	193·6	198·5	218·9	197·5	205·8	197·9	200·7	200·2	202·2	199·3	April
205·0	198·4	185·5	221·5	200·7	198·5	225·3	193·2	205·4	206·2	210·5	202·0	197·0	201·6	May
208·2	208·1	193·6	235·8	205·5	205·4	238·7	199·4	208·9	213·3	208·6	203·4	198·7	205·7	June
207·2	204·3	195·6	230·8	207·0	204·7	238·5	203·7	209·7	207·9	212·2	205·8	200·9	207·6	July
205·2	205·5	191·8	230·2	204·7	202·9	229·9	201·6	209·9	208·0	220·6	204·5	223·5	210·4	Aug
209·1	205·7	196·5	233·2	207·1	207·9	232·1	216·0	211·1	206·4	215·8	207·0	219·2	211·7	Sep
212·2	206·4	198·4	235·8	209·9	207·7	234·3	207·3	212·0	207·4	217·9	206·6	216·5	212·5	Oct
216·1	211·1	200·6	236·8	212·3	212·1	235·1	213·6	216·7	216·7	212·5	207·4	215·1	214·3	Nov
215·3	220·5	199·1	237·0	213·8	220·8	234·6	216·1	225·6	230·5	216·1	216·6	212·2	217·1	Dec
218·4	211·4	198·3	238·0	212·5	210·2	241·2	212·9	219·9	213·4	209·4	216·5	212·8	214·1	1982 Jan
222·8	215·6	200·0	238·1	215·4	215·2	241·2	210·5	219·0	218·7	213·5	216·2	217·3	217·0	Feb
224·4	221·1	206·9	245·2	218·6	221·9	238·9	212·8	222·3	242·8	210·8	218·2	215·5	219·7	Mar
224·2	222·1	205·7	246·5	219·7	220·3	236·9	217·1	226·0	225·9	209·7	218·7	216·8	219·6	April
226·3	227·1	206·8	253·4	223·1	222·0	239·3	215·7	227·2	228·2	211·1	220·9	227·1	222·5	May
226·1	232·6	207·6	255·2	228·8	225·1	261·4	224·9	228·8	247·1	215·3	219·2	221·9	226·0	June
227·7	230·3	210·3	252·3	226·5	227·4	263·6	229·0	229·7	231·1	240·9	222·3	223·9	230·3	July
227·1	228·6	209·9	251·1	225·1	222·4	255·0	220·1	228·2	230·3	232·1	223·6	223·4	226·9	Aug
229·8	228·2	213·2	247·9	226·1	225·8	257·3	222·5	228·8	230·8	219·5	226·3	226·6	226·2	Sep
230·1	230·7	218·7	254·3	227·4	226·4	257·7	223·0	230·6	232·2	222·9	227·1	227·9	228·0	Oct
234·2	232·5	220·3	258·8	230·7	230·1	268·2	229·7	235·0	239·3	219·8	229·2	237·5	232·2	Nov
236·1	237·4	218·5	259·0	228·3	235·7	256·6	228·9	246·0	250·7	221·9	230·8	229·3	233·8	Dec
240·1	235·7	220·8	257·3	228·3	228·7	249·7	225·7	236·7	233·1	235·5	231·4	229·6	232·4	1983 Jan
243·5	236·4	225·0	258·3	230·7	231·5	249·3	228·4	236·8	239·4	258·1	229·6	231·5	237·1	Feb
244·8	237·1	224·9	263·7	234·3	240·5	264·7	234·3	239·8	264·4	237·9	229·8	233·1	238·2	Mar
244·3	240·5	224·2	272·5	237·5	236·6	271·2	237·8	243·6	242·6	230·7	231·5	234·5	237·7	April
246·8	242·8	225·2	272·2	242·3	237·5	269·2	236·0	252·2	254·2	233·6	235·7	240·2	241·1	[May]

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

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

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

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

JNITED (INGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemicals and allied indus-	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer-ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer-	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
October	-	products	tries			-		ing	W		90.	
Weekly earnings	(21 years and	over)										
Weekly earnings Full-time men 1976 1977	66·81 72·46	76·75 82·36	71·72 77·80	73·72 79·40	66·11 73·38	61·64 67·93	63·48 69·13	72·09 76·37	72·48 75·59	64·90 70·65	61·19 65·32	£ 55.89
1978 1979	83·91 99·79	95·65 116·51	90·78 107·95	91·93 103·58	83·39 96·39	76·41 90·34	80·35 92·34	88·64 95·46	84·88 98·01	81·69 93·92	75·96 87·35	61·91 71·20 80·82
Full-time male	es on adult ra	ates*										30.02
1980 1981 1982	115.61 126.36 138.28	136·07 151·26 175·01	123·36 138·48 148·46	118·20 132·96 139·01	109·34 119·51 130·01	101·95 114·17 121·30	107·41 118·31 128·47	109·63 127·04 141·81	109·41 119·08 132·73	103·05 114·64 123·74	97·90 106·60 113·78	92·74 105·39 107·12
Hours worked Full-time men	(21 years a	nd over)										
1976 1977	45.9 46.4	42·9 43·0	44·1 44·4	44·0 43·8	42·9 43·3	42·7 43·0	42·3 42·6	43·4 43·7	42·6 42·2	43·2 43·1	43·4 43·1	43·1 42·9
1978 1979	46·2 46·3	43·0 44·4	44·6 44·5	43·7 43·0	43·0 42·5	42·5 42·3	42·9 42·3	43·8 43·7	41·4 41·5	43·1 42·7	43·6 43·1	43·4 43·0
Full-time male		ates*	12.0	41.6	41.5	41.0	41.6	41.0	40.1		10.0	
1980 1981 1982	45·5 44·8 44·9	44·2 42·4 43·2	42·9 43·1 43·1	42·3 41·4	41·5 41·5 41·4	41.9 41.6 41.4	41.6 41.6 41.8	41·8 43·2 43·7	40·1 39·9 39·7	41·1 41·8 41·3	42·2 42·4 42·5	42·5 43·3 42·3
Hourly earnings		.02					4.0	40 /	00 /	41.5	42.5	42.3
Full-time men 1976	145-6	178-9	162-6	167.5	154-1	144-4	150-1	166-1	170-1	150-2	141.0	pence 129-7
1977 1978	156·2 181·6	191·5 222·4	175·2 203·5	181·3 210·4	169·5 193·9	158·0 179·8	162·3 187·3	174·8 202·4	179·1 205·0	163·9 189·5	151·6 174·2	144·3 164·1
1979 Full-time male	215.5	262·6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218-3	218-4	236-2	220.0	202.7	188.0
1980 1981 1982	254·1 282·1 308·0	307·9 356·7 405·1	287·6 321·3 344·5	284·1 314·3 335·8	263·5 288·0 314·0	243·3 274·4 293·0	258·2 284·4 307·3	262·3 294·1 324·5	272·8 298·4 334·3	250·7 274·3 299·6	232·0 251·4 267·7	218·2 243·4 253·2
EMALE						200 0	007.0	02,0	0010	2000	2077	233.2
Weekly earnings Full-time wom		nd over)										£
1976 1977	43.69 47.51	48·46 55·97	44·11 48·64	43·58 47·21	46·77 51·14	42·32 45·49	43·54 47·04	46·08 49·55	50·43 53·68	42·21 45·28	37·93 40·95	32·61 36·90
1978 1979	53·85 62·86	59·54 68·37	54·85 64·44	54·33 63·27	56·79 64·02	52·06 62·12	53·96 62·55	56·59 61·00	60·50 69·52	52·04 60·12	46·02 52·44	42·03 49·62
Full-time fema	ales on adult 74.60	rates* 86·29	77.68	73-64	75.29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69-61	61-06	61.02
1981 1982	83·06 90·76	94·69 120·04	87·62 94·36	79·07 88·12	82·67 90·39	81·21 87·73	81·18 89·32	85·06 94·02	89·97 97·67	77·34 84·27	65·96 71·35	67·16 71·39
Hours worked												
Full-time wom	ien (18 years 37.9	and over)	38.4	37.7	38-0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36-7	36.4
1977 1978 1979	38·1 37·9 38·1	37·7 38·7 38·7	38·2 38·2 38·5	37·3 37·8 38·0	37·8 37·9 37·6	37·7 38·3 38·7	37·8 37·9 37·6	38·1 37·9 39·5	38·0 37·4 37·6	37·0 37·2	36·4 36·7	36·2 36·7
Full-time fema			30.5	36-0	37.6	36.7	37.0	39.5	37.6	37-2	36-4	36.7
1980 1981	37·9 38·1	38·4 39·3	38·9 39·1	38·0 37·1	37·8 38·5	38·3 38·7	37·7 38·1	35·6 38·0	37·7 37·6	36·9 37·8	37·1 37·1	37·4 37·7
1982	38-4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38.4	38.4	37-6	38-2	37-6	37.4	37.6	37.6
Hourly earnings Full-time wome	en (18 years a	nd over)	1110	115.0	100.4	110.0	445.0	100.0	400			pence
1976 1977	115·3 124·7	132·8 148·5	114·9 127·3	115.6 126.6	123·1 135·3	112·6 120·7	115·8 124·4	123·2 130·1	133·4 141·3	112·6 122·4	103·4 112·5	89·6 101·9
1978 1979	142·1 165·0	153·9 176·7	143·6 167·4	143·7 166·5	149·8 170·3	135·9 160·5	142·4 166·4	149·3 154·4	161·8 184·9	139·9 161·6	125·4 144·1	114·5 135·2
Full-time fema	ales on adult 196-8	rates* 224.7	199.7	193.8	199-2	189-1	196-2	201.0	214.1	188-6	164-6	163-2
1981 1982	218·0 236·4	224·7 240·9 290·7	224·1 241·9	213·1 233·1	214·7 235·4	209·8 228·5	213·1 237·6	223·8 246·1	239·3 259·8	204·6 225·3	177·8 189·8	178·1 189·9

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

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Great Britain April of each year	Manufactur	ing Industries							
description of the latest and the la	Weights	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Men Nomen	689 311	191·8 226·7	225·6 276·2	248·0 310·0	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451 · 4 559 · 5	506·2 625·3
Men and women	1,000	197.5	233.9	258 · 1	298 · 1	340.6	418.7	469 - 1	525 · 6

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

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry 5 • 4

SIC 1968 Clothing and fcotwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	All industries covered
53·30 61·61 67·50 80·37	68·82 75·15 87·48 102·32	61·48 67·66 77·85 91·05	73·88 82·09 96·79 114·88	66-27 71-04 83-51 96-89	67·83 73·56 84·77 98·28	66·36 74·96 84·52 99·82	65-80 72-91 81-77 94-06	68·42 72·72 87·78 104·30	71·22 76·96 88·03 103·30	£ 66.97 72.89 83.50 96.94
90·62	114·47	101·16	137·73	108·09	111·64	116·58	113·36	126·12	123·77	113·06
98·67	127·96	111·31	154·22	113·15	123·23	126·08	121·55	142·28	138·19	125·58
06·59	141·91	124·38	162·63	124·08	134·26	138·54	131·53	157·69	150·67	137·06
40·9	45·3	42·8	43·6	43·3	43·5	46·4	44·3	42·8	47·5	44·0
41·3	45·7	43·0	44·5	43·4	43·6	47·2	44·7	42·4	48·0	44·2
41·3	45·4	43·0	44·6	43·3	43·5	47·2	44·9	42·8	48·8	44·2
41·0	45·0	43·2	43·8	43·4	43·2	46·8	44·9	43·4	48·6	44·0
40·1	43·2	41·7	42·5	41·7	41·9	47·9	44·0	42·2	47·1	43·0
41·1	43·6	42·2	41·9	41·8	42·0	46·0	43·8	40·1	46·9	43·0
41·4	44·2	43·0	41·2	41·8	42·0	47·9	43·8	40·0	46·7	42·9
30·3 49·2 63·4 96·0	151·9 164·4 192·7 227·4	143·6 157·3 181·0 210·8	169·4 184·5 217·0 262·3	153·0 163·7 192·9 223·2	155·9 168·7 194·9 227·5	143·0 158·8 179·1 213·3	148·5 163·1 182·1 209·5	159·9 171·5 205·1 240·3	149·9 160·3 180·4 212·6	pence 152·2 164·9 188·9 220·3
226·0	265·0	242·6	324·1	259·2	266·4	243·4	257·6	298·9	262·8	262-9
240·1	293·5	263·8	368·1	270·7	293·4	274·1	277·5	354·8	294·6	292-0
257·5	321·1	289·3	394·7	296·8	319·7	289·2	300·3	394·2	322·6	319-5
33·59 38·08 41·94 50·43	42·22 45·59 52·12 60·06	42·14 46·20 53·62 61·84	45·20 48·87 55·33 67·15	39·49 43·44 49·15 56·08	40·71 44·45 50·08 58·44		36·11 39·14 42·97 48·23	43·43 47·94 58·10 70·29	50·23 53·25 63·79 72·38	£ 40·61 44·31 50·03 58·24
58-62	71-01	74·01	82·15	64·95	68·40	一直基	61·45	81·75	92·14	68·73
64-02	79-13	81·55	92·83	70·58	75·71		66·49	99·07	105·76	76·44
69-58	85-78	90·75	102·44	78·51	83·17		69·33	103·22	114·12	83·96
36·0	36·7	37·3	38·4	37·3	37·2		38·3	36·4	41·6	37·4
36·1	36·8	37·2	38·5	37·5	37·2		37·9	36·0	41·3	37·4
36·1	36·7	37·5	38·1	37·0	37·2		38·5	36·8	43·5	37·4
36·0	36·8	36·7	38·3	37·4	37·2		37·2	37·6	43·3	37·4
36·4	37·3	36·8	38·2	37·3	37·3		38·5	37·0	42·3	37·5
36·5	37·5	37·6	37·4	37·5	37·5		39·1	36·3	42·8	37·7
37·5	38·3	38·2	37·7	38·1	37·8		37·9	35·1	42·6	38·0
93·3 05·5 16·2 40·1	115·0 123·9 142·0 163·2	113·0 124·2 143·0 168·5	117·7 126·9 145·2 175·3	105·9 115·8 132·8 149·9	109·4 119·5 134·6 157·1		94·3 103·3 111·6 129·7	119·3 133·2 157·9 186·9	120·7 128·9 146·6 167·2	pence 108-6 118-5 133-8 155-7
161·0	190·4	201·1	215·1	174·1	183·4	= 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1	159·6	220·9	217·8	183·3
175·4	211·0	216·9	248·2	188·2	201·9		170·1	272·9	247·1	202·8
185·5	224·0	237·6	271·7	206·1	220·0		182·9	294·1	267·9	220·9

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees 5 · 5 Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All industries and service	ces	7 M Car	post of the same	Marian Marian Marian Santa	ines come Radio de la come de la	173	- Walter		- management and a
	Weights	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Men Women	575 425	195·0 224·0	232·6 276·6	253·6 304·5	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1
Men and women	1,000	202.9	244-5	267.3	300.0	336 · 2	420.7	487 · 4	533 · 0

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	TURING INDU	STRIES			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		796
	Weekly earnings (£	:)	Hours excluding	Hourly earnings (those whose by absence		Weekly earnings (£)	Hours excluding	Hourly earnings (those whose by absence	
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	allected b	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	allected L	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over		-	-						-	- /
Manual occupations 1975	54 · 5	56 · 6	45.0	125 · 8	123 · 1	54.0	55 · 7	45.5	122 - 2	119.2
1976 1977	65 · 1 71 · 8	67 · 4 74 · 2	45 · 1 45 · 6	149·2 162·6	146·3 160·0	63 · 3 69 · 5	65 · 1 71 · 5	45·3 45·7	143 · 7 156 · 5	119·2 141·0 154·3 172·8
1978 1979	81 · 8 94 · 5	84·7 97·9	45·8 46·0	184·8 212·8	181 · 8 208 · 7	78 · 4 90 · 1	80·7 93·0	46·0 46·2	175·5 201·2	172·8 197·5
1980 1981 1982	111 · 2 119 · 3 134 · 8	115·2 124·7 138·1	45 · 0 43 · 5 43 · 8	255 · 5 286 · 0 315 · 1	250 · 0 279 · 8 307 · 9	108 · 6 118 · 4 131 · 4	111 · 7 121 · 9 133 · 8	45 · 4 44 · 2 44 · 3	245 · 8 275 · 3 302 · 0	240·5 269·1 294·7
Non-manual occupations 1975	68 · 2	60.7	20.2	172.0	172.2	67 - 9	60.4	38.7	174.0	174.0
1975 1976 1977	80·2 88·2	68·7 80·9 88·9	39·2 39·1 39·2	173 · 2 204 · 3 223 · 4	173 · 3 204 · 4 223 · 8	81 · 0 88 · 4	68 · 4 81 · 6 88 · 9	38·5 38·7	174·3 210·3 227·2	174·6 210·6 227·9
1978	102 - 4	103 · 0	39 · 4	258 · 1	258 · 9	99 - 9	100 · 7	38 · 7	257 · 1	257 · 9
1979 1980	116·8 143·6	117·7 144·8	39·6 39·4	293 · 8 362 · 3	294·7 362·0	112·1 140·4	113·0 141·3	38·8 38·7	288 · 6 360 · 8	289·5 361·3
1981 1982	159·6 180·1	161 · 8 181 · 4	38 · 8	411 · 9 457 · 9	411 · 5 457 · 0	161 · 2 177 · 9	163·1 178·9	38·4 38·2	419·1 462·5	419·7 462·3
All occupations 1975	58 · 1	60 · 2	43 · 4	137 · 7	136 - 5	59 · 2	60 · 8	43 · 0	139 - 9	120.0
1975 1976 1977	69·2 76·1	71 · 4 78 · 5	43 · 4 43 · 4 43 · 8	163 · 2 177 · 7	162·0 177·1	70·0 76·8	71 · 8 78 · 6	43·0 42·7 43·0	166 · 8 181 · 1	139·3 166·6 181·5
1978	87 · 3	90.0	44.0	202 · 9	202 · 2	86 · 9	89 · 1	43 · 1	204 · 3	204.9
1979 1980	100·5 120·3	103·7 124·3	44·2 43·4	233 · 1 284 · 1	231 · 8 281 · 8	98·8 121·5	101 · 4 124 · 5	43·2 42·7	232 · 2 288 · 2	232·4 287·6
1981 1982	131 · 3 148 · 8	137·1 152·6	42·0 42·2	323 · 5 357 · 0	320 · 8 354 · 0	136·5 151·5	140·5 154·5	41 · 7 41 · 7	332·0 365·6	331 · 2 364 · 6
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations			00.5	The second				20.4	77	
1975 1976	30·9 38·5	32·4 40·3	39·5 39·6	81 · 8 102 · 0	81 · 4 101 · 5	30·9 38·1	32·1 39·4	39·4 39·3	81 · 6 100 · 7	81·1 100·2
1977 1978	43·0 49·3	45·0 51·2	39·8 39·9	113·4 128·5	112·7 127·5	42·2 48·0	43·7 49·4	39·4 39·6	111 · 2 125 · 3	110·7 124·4
1979 1980	55 · 4 66 · 4	57·9 69·5	39·9 39·8	145 · 4 174 · 5	144·2 172·8	53 · 4 65 · 9	55·2 68·0	39·6 39·6	139 · 9 172 · 1	138·7 170·4
1981 1982	72·5 79·9	76 · 3 82 · 9	39·6 39·6	192 · 8 209 · 5	191 · 4 207 · 1	72·1 78·3	74 · 5 80 · 1	39·4 39·3	189 · 8 205 · 0	188·2 202·7
Non-manual occupations 1975	35 · 2	35 · 4	37 · 1	95 · 2	95 · 0	39 · 3	39 · 6	36.6	106 · 1	105.9
1976 1977	42 · 8 48 · 1	43 · 1 48 · 4	37·1 37·1	115·9 130·1	115·6 129·8	48·5 53·4	48 · 8 53 · 8	36·5 36·7	132 · 0 143 · 8	131 · 8 143 · 7
1978	54.9	55 · 2	37.2	148.0	147.5	58 · 5	59 · 1	36 · 7	158 · 1	157 - 9
1979 1980 1981	62·3 76·7	62 · 8 77 · 1	37·2 37·3	168·5 205·8	168·0 204·9	65 · 3 82 · 0	66 · 0 82 · 7 96 · 7	36·7 36·7	176 · 8 221 · 2 259 · 7	176·6 220·7 259·2
1982	86·4 97·2	87·3 97·6	37·1 37·2	234·2 260·3	233 · 4 259 · 0	95·6 104·3	104.9	36·5 36·5	283 · 0	259 · 2
All occupations 1975	32 · 4	33 · 6	38.5	87 · 2	86 - 9	36.6	37 · 4	37 · 4	98.5	98-3
1976 1977	40 · 1 44 · 9	41 · 5 46 · 4	38·5 38·7	107·6 120·0	107·2 119·6	45·3 50·0	46·2 51·0	37·3 37·5	122 · 6 134 · 0	122·4 133·9
1978 1979	51 · 3 57 · 9	52 · 8	38·8 38·8	136·1 154·6	135 · 4 153 · 7	55 · 4 61 · 8	56 · 4 63 · 0	37·5 37·5	148·2 166·0	148·0 165·7
1979 1980 1981	70·3 78·1	72 · 8	38·8 38·7 38·4	187 · 3 211 · 6	186 · 1 210 · 6	77·3 89·3	78 · 8 91 · 4	37·5 37·5 37·2	207 · 0 241 · 8	206 · 4 241 · 2
1982	87 · 1	81 · 5 89 · 7	38.5	232 · 1	230 · 4	97.5	99.0	37 · 1	263 · 1	262 - 1
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations										
1975 1976	52 · 1 62 · 5	64 - 7	42·3 42·3	127·2 151·8	125 · 4 150 · 0	52·7 62·7		41 · 3 41 · 1	128·9 154·7	127·7 153·8
1977 1978	68·9 78·8	71 - 3	42 · 7 42 · 8	165 · 8 188 · 7	164·3 187·0	68·7 77·3	70 · 2	41 · 3 41 · 4	168 · 0 188 · 6	167·5 187·9
1979	90 · 4	93 · 7	43 · 0	216.7	214.2	87 · 4	89 - 6	41 - 5	213 - 6	212·4 262·8
1980 1981 1982	118.6	124 · 3	42 · 3 41 · 2 41 · 3	263 · 3 299 · 0 329 · 6	259 · 8 295 · 6 325 · 4	107 · 7 121 · 6 134 · 1	124 - 9	41 · 1 40 · 3 40 · 2	264 · 8 305 · 1 334 · 6	262 · 8 303 · 2 332 · 1
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over	ASSET ASSET	130.0	1	323.0	323.4		130.5	40.2	334.0	002
All occupations 1975	51 - 5	53 - 6	42.3	125 · 8	124 · 1	52.0		41 - 4	127 - 3	126.0
1976 1977	61 · 8 68 · 0	70 · 4	42·5 42·7	150 · 1 163 · 8	148·3 162·3	61 · 8 67 · 8	69 - 3	41 · 1 41 · 3	152·6 165·7	151·6 165·1
1978 1979	77·8 89·1		42 · 8 43 · 0	186·5 213·9	184·7 211·3	76·3 86·2		41 · 4 41 · 5	186·1 210·7	185·3 209·3
1980 1981	106 · 9	110.9	42·3 41·2	259·8 294·7	256·2 291·2	106.3	108 - 7	41 · 1 40 · 3	261 · 1 300 · 4	259·0 298·4
1982	132.0	135.9	41 . 3	324 · 6	320 · 3	132 · 1		40.2	329 · 3	326 · 7

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

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

OIC 1968		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
SIC 1968	No. 1020	Con consider to					Pence per hour
Labour costs	1968 1973 1975 1978 1979 1980 1981	58-25 106-90 161-68 244-54 295-1 361-0 394-34	73·80 143·45 249·36 365·12 431·1 532·7 603·43	60·72 107·32 156·95 222·46 263·9 333·6 357·43	66-55 129-61 217-22 324-00 377-1 495-1 595-10	59·58 109·37 166·76 249·14 298·9 368·6 405·57	Appropriation
Percentage shares of labour costs *	置 群 二年						Per cent
Wages and salaries†	1968 1973 1978 1981	91·3 89·9 84·3 82·1	82·8 82·5 76·2 73·3	87·7 91·1 86·8 85·0	87·1 84·7 78·2 75·8	90·2 89·3 83·9 81·6	2007
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968 1973 1978 1981	7·4 8·4 9·2 10·0	8·6 12·0 9·3 8·7	5·2 6·4 6·8 7·8	10·5 9·8 11·2 11·5	7·3 9·2 9·0 9·7	# 1
Statutory national insurance contributions	1968 1973 1978 1981	4·4 4·9 8·5 9·0	3·8 4·3 6·7 7·0	4·2 4·9 9·1 9·9	3·8 4·5 6·9 7·0	4·3 4·9 8·4 8·9	
Private social welfare payments	1968 1973 1978 1981	3·2 3·5 4·8 5·2	5·7 5·9 9·4 10·1	1·4 1·6 2·3 2·8	6·3 8·0 12·2 13·1	3·2 3·7 5·1 5·6	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1968 1973 1978 1981	1·1 1·6 2·3 3·7	7·7 7·3 7·7 9·6	6·7 2·4 1·9 2·3	2·7 2·9 2·6 4·1	2·3 2·2 2·6 3·9	
Labour costs per unit of output §	100	over a yea	ange ar				1975=100 % chang over a year
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	earlie 112·7 12·7 125·1 11·0 141·0 12·7 162·3 12·7 199·3 22·8 218·6 9·7	85·7 63·3 59·8 55·6 66·8 69·4	111-6 119-4 132-6 156-1 192-7 222-7	105.9 109.6 127.6 149.5 196.1 226.2	110·9 118·9 131·6 148·6 181·1 198·0	earlier 111.3 11.3 120.3 8.1 134.1 11.5 155.6 16.0 188.7 21.3 209.0 10.8 218.4 4.5
	1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4						204·2 16·7 207·6 12·7 211·9 7·6 212·4 6·7
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4			ii maa			216·2 5·9 216·8 4·4 219·3 3·5 221·3 4·2
	1983 Q1	<u> </u>					224.0 3.6
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	110·6 10·6 120·1 8·6 136·2 13·4 155·3 13·4 190·4 22·6 207·6 9·0 219·3 5·6	84·4 62·0 60·0 55·6 66·7 68·2	110·6 116·9 127·8 149·0 183·6 211·0	104·2 106·5 120·6 139·9 183·0 206·6	109·5 115·2 126·2 141·0 171·2 185·3	109·8 9·8 116·9 6·5 129·3 10·6 149·1 15·3 180·8 21·3 198·3 9·7 208·8 5·3
	1981 Q2 Q3 Q4	204·4 10·1 208·5 5·6 211·0 3·2					196·5 11·3 200·8 6·3 201·5 5·9
	1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	214·0 3·6 216·8 6·1 221·2 6·1 225·3 6·8	: 3	90	::		205·2 5·6 207·8 5·8 210·3 4·7 212·1 5·3
	1983 Q1	221.3 3.4	. #				214.6 4.6
	1983 Jan Feb Mar April May	219·4 2·1 221·5 4·0 222·9 4·0 223·4 3·7 219·2 2·1					
	3 mon 1983 Jan Feb Mar April May	ths ending:- 223·3 5·1 221·7 3·9 221·3 3·4 222·6 3·9 221·8 3·3					

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

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

Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).

* Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.

* Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

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

KINGI	ED DOM	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	Timber, furniture etc
SIC 1	968	1	II	III	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
	weekly wage rates										JULY 1972 =
Weigh 1978)	its	210 273	305 247	454 250	294	2,953 271	366 254	29 243	217	236	186
1979	Annual	310 371	276	285 325	265	314	288	280	255 300	242 276	248 279
1980 1981	averages	410	334 372	361	324 367	369 400	330 359	318 349	355 395	321 349	335 363
1982		451	403	388	396	421	379	363	416	373	388
1981	July	411	367 367	362 ** 362 **	377 377	399 399	364 364	342 356	395	351	363
	Aug Sep	411	367 367	366 ** 366 **	377	399	364	356	395 395	351 351	363 363
	Oct	411	367	366 **	377 377	400	365 365	356 356	399 399	353 353	363 363
	Nov Dec	411 411	397 397	376 ** 376 **	377 377	415 415	365 365	356 356	399 399	360 360	363 363
	Jan	445	397	383 **	379	417	369	363	415	360	
	Feb Mar	451 451	399 399	383 ** 383 **	379 379	417 417	369 369	363 363	415 415	363 363	388 388
	April	451	399	384 **	379	418	369	363	415	368	388
	May June	451 451	399 399	384 ** 387 **	390 406	418 418	382 383	363	415	375	388 388
	July	451	399	387 **	406	419		363	415	375	388
	Aug	451	399 399	388 ** 388 **	406	419	383 383	363 * 363 *	415 415	375 375	388 388
	Sep	451			406	420	384	363 *	419	377	388
Serve S	Oct Nov	451 451	399 425	389 ** 401 **	406 406	420 436	385 385	363 * 363 *	419 419	377 384	388 388
	Dec	451	425	401 **	406	436	385	363 *	419	384	388
	Jan Feb	478 483	425 425	406 ** 406 **	407 407	437 437	388 388	363 * 363 *	434 434	384 384	408 408
	Mar	483	425	406 **	407	437	388	363 *	437	390	408
	April May	483 483	427 427	406 ** 406 **	407 410	437 437	388 401	370 * 370 *	437 437	392 392	408 408
	June	483	427	408 **	410	437	401	370 *	437	392	408
Norma 1978 1	I weekly hours	(40.0	00.0	40.0	40.0	40.0					Ho
979	Annual	40·2 40·2	36·0 36·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·1 40·1	40·0 40·0
980	averages	40.2	36·0 36·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 39·9	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0	40·1 39·9	39·5 39·1
982]		40.2	36.0	40.0	39.8	39-1	40.0	40.0	40-0	39-6	39-1
983		40-2	36.0	39-6	38-6	39.0	40.0	40.0	40-0	39-5	39-1
978)	wage rates adjusted for chan	ges in normal we	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	242	JULY 1972 =
979 980	Annual	326 390	276 334	286 327	265 324	314 369	288 330	280	255 300	243 276	248 279
981 982	averages	431 473	372 403	362 389	367 398	402	359	318 349	355 395	321 350	340 372
981	lune	432	367	363 **		430	379	363	416	379	398
	July	432	367	364 **	377 377	399 399	364 364	342 356	395 395	352 352	372 372
1	Aug Sep	432 432	367 367	367 ** 367 **	377 377	400 400	364 365	356 356	395 399	353 355	372 372
(Oct	432	367	367 **	377	400	365	356	399	355	372
	Nov Dec	432 432	397 397	377 ** 377 **	378 378	424 424	365 365	356 356	399 399	362 362	372 372
	Jan	467	397	384 **	380	426	369	363	415	365	397
	Feb Mar	474 474	399 399	384 ** 384 **	380 380	426 426	369 369	363 363	415 415	368 368	397 398
	April	474	399	385 **	381	427	369	363	415	374	398
	May June	474 474	399 399	385 ** 388 **	393 408	427 427	382 383	363 363	415 415	381 381	398 398
	July	474	399	388 **	408	428	383	363 *	415	381	398
F	Aug Sep	474 474	399 399	389 ** 389 **	408 408	428 429	383 384	363 * 363 *	415	381	398
	Oct	474	399	390 **	408	429	385		419	383	398
١	Nov Dec	474 474 474	425 425	402 ** 402 **	408	445	385	363 * 363 *	419 419	383 390	398 398
					408	445	385	363 *	419	391	398
F	lan Feb	502 508	425 425	411 **	420 420	447 447	388 388	363 * 363 *	434 434	391 391	418 418
N	Mar	508	425	411 **	420	447	388	363 *	437	397	418
	April	508	427	411 **	420	447	388	370 *	437		419

^{*} 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 = \$\left(\frac{Existing Index}{0.802} - 74.445\right)\$.

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	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries	All industries and services		UNITED KINGDOM
XVIII	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	III–XIX			SIC 1968
403 232 270 310 351 383	970 290 321 374 417 450	209 261 301 384 458 495	1,034 232 266 318 351 378	802 272 320 380 423 462	756 252 281 329 361 382	576 253 319 386 419 455	5,138 258·8 297·5 348·5 381·7 404·1	10,000 259·3 298·1 351·8 387·7 414·3	Basic weekly wa Weights Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
359 361 363 363 363 363 363 363	404 430 431 431 431 431 431	461 462 462 463 463 463 466	352 356 358 358 358 358 358	432 432 432 432 432 432 432 432	358 361 361 361 361 371 371	420 * 420 * 420 * 420 * 425 * 425 * 425 *	382·0 382·3 383·1 384·1 386·2 394·0 394·0	387-2 390-7 391-2 391-6 393-0 398-7 398-8	June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1981
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	
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	381	472	385	456	403·9	416·8	July	
390	463	497	381	472	385	456	404·3	417·1	Aug	
390	463	498	383	472	385	456	405·2	417·7	Sep	
390	463	498	383	473	385	460	405·3	418·1	Oct	
390	463	498	383	473	392	460	415·8	424·8	Nov	
390	463	503	383	473	392	460	415·8	424·9	Dec	
391	463	512	385	473	392	470	418·6	428·3	Jan	1983
396	463	512	385	473	392	472	419·0	428·5	Feb	
396	463	526	387	474	392	472	419·3	429·3	Mar	
407	465	526	387	499	401	472	420·4	432·8	April	
407	465	526	387	499	401	472	421·4	433·3	May	
407	488	526	387	499	401	472	421·7	435·7	June	
00.0	00.0	20.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	Normal weekly	hours 1978
39·6 39·6 39·6 39·2 38·6	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·7 38·9	39·0 39·0 39·0 38·5 38·0	40·6 40·4 40·4 40·4 40·1	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·7 39·7	40·0 40·0 40·0 40·0 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0 39·9	39·9 39·9 39·8 39·4	39·9 39·8 39·7 39·6	Annual averages	1979 1980 1981 1982
38-1	38.9	38.0	40.0	39-6	39-5	39.5	39-4	39-4	June	1983
232 270 310 355 392	291 321 375 421 462	268 309 393 476 518	232 268 319 352 383	279 327 389 435 475	252 281 329 361 382	261 330 398 433 468	259·0 297·7 348·8 382·9 410·3	260.9 300.2 354.6 391.7 422.6	ed for changes in normal Annual averages	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
363 365 367 367 367 367 367	405 432 433 433 433 443 443	480 480 480 481 487 487 490	353 358 359 359 359 360 360	445 445 445 445 445 445 445	358 361 361 361 361 371 371	434 * 434 * 434 * 434 * 439 * 439 *	382·8 383·2 383·9 384·9 387·0 399·2 399·2	390·8 394·3 395·0 395·2 396·4 405·8 405·9	June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1981
369 375 375	443 443 444	504 504 522	372 372 375	445 446 446	371 371 371 371	460 467 467	402·8 403·5 403·5	411·3 412·2 413·1	Jan Feb Mar	1982
390	445	522	383	477	381	467	406·1	418·5	Apr	
390	445	522	383	486	381	467	407·9	420·2	May	
390	475	522	383	486	381	467	409·3	424·1	June	
399	475	523	386	486	385	467	410·4	425·2	July	
403	475	523	386	486	385	467	410·9	425·9	Aug	
403	475	523	387	486	385	467	411·8	426·1	Sep	
403	475	523	387	487	385	475	411-9	426·5	Oct	
403	476	523	388	487	396	475	422-6	433·8	Nov	
403	476	529	388	487	396	480	422-6	434·3	Dec	
405	476	539	390	487	397	492	426·8	438·7	Jan	1983
409	476	539	390	489	397	493	427·1	439·0	Feb	
409	476	554	392	490	397	493	427·4	439·8	Mar	
421	478	554	392	516	406	493	428·5	443·3	April	
421	478	554	392	516	406	493	429·7	443·9	May	
422	502	554	392	516	406	493	430·3	446·8	June	

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

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

	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9	9) '(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1973 1974	67·8 79·4	65·8 83·8	76·2 88·2	69 83	76 86	69·1 83·9	71·5 85·3	84 92	64 80	65 78	64·5 78·9	71·1 89·7	74 88	71 83	61·8 77·8	78·4 87·1		1975 = 100 85 92
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100·0 116·5 128·5 147·1 169·9	100·0 114·4 127·6 136·6 147·1	100·0 109·0 118·4 125·1 132·4	100 111 121 130 140	100 114 126 135 147	100·0 112·7 124·3 137·1 152·6	100·0 114·1 128·5 145·2 164·1	100 107 114 120 127	100 129 156 193 232	100 117 135 155 179	100·0 120·9 154·6 179·6 213·7	100·0 112·3 121·9 129·1 138·5	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100·0 130·3 169·8 214·2 264·8	100·0 117·9 125·8 136·6 147·2	100·0 101·6 103·3 106·9 109·2	100 108 118 128 139
1980 1981 1982	200·3 226·7 251·9	163·2 179·8 209·6	142-8 151-7 161-0	153 168 179	162 181 202 R	169·8 185·4 204·7	188·8 216·2 249·2	135 142 149	295 376 501	217 252	261·7 323·6 379·1	148·8 157·2 164·8	134 138 148	157 173 191	313-8 375-1 430-8	160·2 177·0 191·0	114·8 120·6 128·2	151 165
Quarterly averages	s 238·1	186-1	155-5	178	190	193-7	224.4	145	399	263	345-6	159.7	142 R	178				176
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	243·9 248·6 255·1 260·0	197·0 203·7 217·7 219·8	159·3 161·6 160·5 162·4	175 177 178 186	196 200 205 208	196·4 203·4 205·8 213·0	233·6 244·3 252·0 252·3	145 149 150 150	436 501 523 545	271 286 293	358-0 371-0 386-1 401-3	161·1 163·5 166·8 166·7	146 146 150 R 150	178 188 198		181·1 185·5 192·7 192·3 193·3	121·4 128·3 127·5 127·9 128·9	170 173 175 177 178
1983 Q1	264.0			181 R			262-6					169-0	152			194.7	120 5	181
Monthly 1982 Nov Dec	259·5 260·0	219·5 220·8	162·2 161·9	186	208 210	211·3 216·5		355 365			406·4 406·4	166·2 167·6	150 R 150			192·4 194·8		178 180
1983 Jan Feb Mar	262:4 264:2 265:5	221.1	160 ⁻⁸ 165-4	181 R	211 211	210.4	262-6				406·8 420·2	167·7. 168·6 170·6	152 152 152			195-6 R 194-7 R 193-7		180 181 181
Apr	269.7																	182
Increases on a Annual averages 1973	a year earlier	13	13	17	9	19	45											Per cent
1974	17 .	27	16	20	13	21	15 19	11 10	16 26	20 20	24 22	23 26	12 19	11 18	19 26	8 11	14	8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	26 17 10 14 15	19 15 11 7 8	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6	14 9 7 5	20 17 10 8	29 30 30 26	15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3	9 8 9 8
1980 1981 1982	18 13 11	11 10 17	8 6 6	9 10 11	10 12 12	11 9 10	15 15 15	6 5 5	27 27 33	21 16	22 24 17	7 6	4 5 3 7	3 10 10	19 20	9 11	2 5 5	9 9
Quarterly averages	13	11	5	11	12	10	15	5	28	13	23	5	4	10	15	8	6	7
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	13 13 10 9	13 14 20 18	8 7 6 4	9 5 7 4	13 12 12 9	10 11 10 10	16 18 17 12	5 6 4	24 37 36 37	14 14 14	20 17 15	6 6 5	7 7 6 R	7 11 11		8 8 9 8	5 6 7 6	8 7 7 6
1983 Q1	8	400 60		3 R			12		3/		16	4	6		200	7	6	5
Monthly 1982 Nov Dec	9	19 15	6		10	10					16	4	4			6	30.4	5
1983 Jan Feb Mar	9 8	14	4 4	3 R	8 8	9	12				16 16 16	4 5	6 4 4			7 5 R 6		5
Apr	9			311								6	4			4		5

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.1

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

All items				All items except		
Index Jan 15,	Percentage cha	ange over	CONTRACT NO	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over
1974 - 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
310.6	0.6	4.5	12.0	311.5	0.4	4.2
					0.6	4.2
				323.4	0.4	4.2
				324.6	0.4	4.2
				325.9		4.6
			7.3	325.9		3.8
			6.8	327.6		2.3
		1.3	6.3	329.2		2.2
	-0.2	0.8	5.4			1.5
	0.1	0.9				1.2
	0.4	1.3				1.2
327.9	0.2					
332.5	1.4					1.4
333-9	0.4					
		2.8	3.7			2·1 2·5
	310.6 322.0 322.9 323.0 323.1 322.9 324.5 326.1 325.5 325.9 327.3	1974 = 100 310.6	1974 = 100 Temple Temple	1974 = 100 1 month 6 months 12 months 310.6 0.6 4.5 12.0 322.0 0.7 4.9 9.5 322.9 0.3 4.6 9.2 323.0 0.0 4.0 8.7 323.1 0.0 4.0 8.7 323.1 0.0 3.0 7.3 324.5 0.5 1.5 6.8 326.1 0.5 1.5 6.8 326.1 0.5 1.3 6.3 325.5 -0.2 0.8 5.4 325.9 0.1 0.9 4.9 327.3 0.4 1.3 5.3 327.3 0.4 1.3 5.3 327.9 0.2 1.5 4.6 332.5 1.4 2.5 4.6 332.5 1.4 2.5 4.6 333.9 0.4 2.4	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c } \hline Index Jan 15, \\ 1974 &= 100 \\ \hline \hline \\ 1 & month \\ \hline \\ 310\cdot 6 \\ 322\cdot 0 \\ 322\cdot 0 \\ 322\cdot 9 \\ 322\cdot 9 \\ 323\cdot 0 \\ 323\cdot 1 \\ 323\cdot 1$	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100 Percentage change over 1 month 6 months 12 months 1310.6 0.6 0.6 4.5 12.0 311.5 0.4 322.0 0.7 4.9 9.5 322.0 0.6 322.9 0.3 4.6 9.2 323.4 0.4 323.1 0.0 4.0 8.7 324.6 0.4 323.1 0.0 4.0 8.7 324.6 0.4 323.1 0.0 4.0 8.0 325.9 0.4 322.9 0.5 1.5 6.8 327.6 0.5 324.5 0.5 1.5 6.8 327.6 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.5 0.5 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.5 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.5 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.5 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.9 328.5 0.9 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.9 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.9 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.9 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.9 325.9 0.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 328.5 0.9 325.9 0.1 0.9

The rise in the index of June was caused mainly by higher prices for fresh vegetables and fruits although the full effect of these were partially offset by lower fares on London Transport buses and underground trains. Price rises were recorded for motor vehicles and beer but women's and children's clothing were cheaper in the summer sales. Food: Most vegetables and fruit increased in price and the effect on the seasonal food index was a rise of about 4 per cent over the month. There were small rises in most other items which caused the food group index to rise by about one per cent. Alcoholic drink: Prices of both canned and draught beers increased over the month. Smaller rises were recorded for wines and spirits. Overall the group index rose by nearly a half of one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: The summer sales were reflected in lower prices for women's and children's clothing. Most other items of clothing showed small price increases. The index for the group however fell by less than a quarter of one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: London Transport fares were reduced which had the effect of a fall over 4 per cent in the fares index. Prices of motor vehicles were higher and therefore, the fall in the group index was restricted to rather less than a half of one per cent.

Services: Small rises in a number of miscellaneous services caused a rise of less than a quarter of one per cent in the index for this group.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Small rises in the prices of most items in this group caused the index to rise by a little over a half of one per cent.

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 14 6 · 2

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percen change (month	over	Inde Jan 1974 = 1		Percenta change (months	over
- 14 The state of		1	12			1	12
All items	334-7	0.2	3.7	V Fuel and light 46	-8	-0.2	5.9
All items excluding food	341.9	0.4	4.2	Coal and smokeless fuels 426 Coal 436			5
Seasonal food	281.5	4.0	-9.6	Coal 43° Smokeless fuels 416			5
Food excluding seasonal	314.0	0.6	3.9	Gas 374			5 11
l Food				Electricity 492			1
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	308·8 320·4	1.0	1.5	Oil and other fuel and light 623			14
Bread Bread	303.4		5 4	VI Durable household goods 251		0.2	3.2
Flour	255.6		-1	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings 260 Radio, television and other household	.9		3
Other cereals	377.4		7	appliances 211	7		
Biscuits	304.9		4	Pottery, glassware and hardware 345			1 8
Meat and bacon	257.7		1	VII Clothing and footwear 213		-0.2	2.0
Beef	316.7		2	Men's outer clothing			2
Lamb Pork	263.2		1	Men's underclothing 302			4
Bacon	221.5		0	Women's outer clothing 158			-1
Ham (cooked)	230·8 226·4		3	Women's underclothing 269			0
Other meat and meat products	235.6		2	Children's clothing 239	.8		4
Fish	255.2		6	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	321.0		2	hats and materials 233 Footwear 224			5
Butter	418-2		1	VIII Transport and vehicles 366		-0.3	2 5.7
Margarine	224.5		3	Motoring and cycling 354		-0.3	6
Lard and other cooking fats	212.0		1	Purchase of motor vehicles 315			7
Milk, cheese and eggs Cheese	311.7		3	Maintenance of motor vehicles 382			8
Eggs	359.2		3	Petrol and oil 431	.5		6
Milk, fresh	150.3		-8	Motor licences 338			6
Milk, canned, dried etc	378·4 406·2		5 12	Motor insurance 312			3
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	339.4		12	Fares 448			-1
lea	365-3		24	Rail transport 459 Road transport 444			-2
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	362.0		9	IN ART IN THE PROPERTY OF THE		00	0
Soft drinks	323.7		6	Books, newspapers and periodicals 470		0.2	6.0
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	421.0		6	Books 469			20
Sugar	419.7		9	Newspapers and periodicals 470			6
Jam, marmalade and syrup	312-1		3	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries 343			7
Sweets and chocolates Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	416.4		6	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc 356			4
Potatoes Potatoes	341.8		-10	Soap and detergents 304	.3		5
Other vegetables	379·2 313·7		-16 -6	Soda and polishes 439	-1		6
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	296.0		-6 -5	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,			
Other foods	323.9		3	photographic and optical goods, plants etc 293 X Services 293		10 100	5
Food for animals	275.3		1	Postage and telephones 342		0.2	3.7
- Alcoholic drink	368-2	0.4	7.9	Postage 457			-1
Beer Spirite with a series	423.3		9	Telephones, telemessages, etc 336			2 -1
Spirits, wines etc Tobacco	295.3		6	Entertainment 278			3
Cigarettes	444-0	0.2	5.9	Entertainment (other than TV) 411			8
Inhana	444.7		6	Other services 411			8
IV Housing	434.8	0.0	6	Domestic help 440			8
Hent	364·0 359·2	0.2	-0.5	Hairdressing 415			7
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	277.0		5 -18	Boot and shoe repairing 407			5
	400 0		-18	Laundering 381	2		8
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenan	400-0		6	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the			

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

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on June 14, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

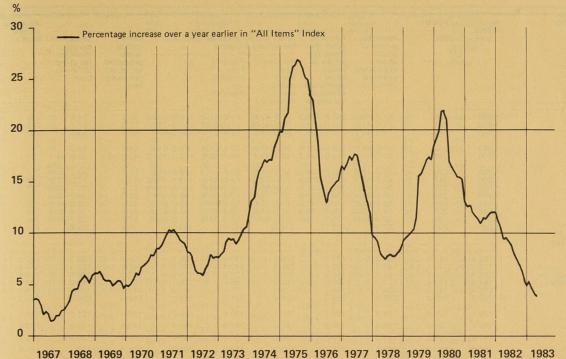
The average prices are subject to sampling error and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page S57 of the February 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

Average prices on June 14, 1983

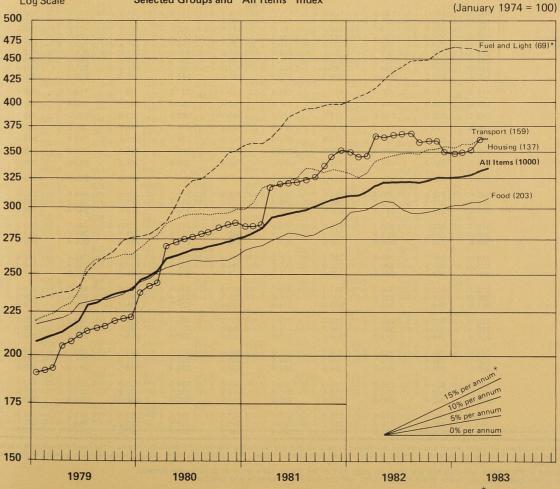
			TENEVE MODEL	Market Committee of the			Pence per lb
Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		р	р	Bread		p	р
Chuck (braising steak)	676	165-6	148-183	White, per 800g wrapped and			
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) †	608 672	280·3 215·8	214-350 195-234	sliced loaf	628	37.5	31- 42
Best beef mince	642	117.8	98–153	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	375 432	43.5	39- 47
Fore ribs (with bone)	531	145.0	116-177	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	528	28·3 29·5	26- 31 29- 31
Brisket (without bone)	629	144-1	118-177	and the state of t	020	200	25- 31
Rump steak † Stewing steak	670 638	286·8 145·5	246-325 122-168	Flour	000		
	030	145.5	122-100	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	606	41.4	34- 52
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone)	473	203-1	165-250	Butter Home-produced, per 500g	570	99.9	00 440
Breast †	462	54.7	39- 78	New Zealand, per 500g	514	96.7	92-112 90-102
Best end of neck	399	131-8	76-201	Danish, per 500g	541	106.1	98-116
Shoulder (with bone)	479	120.0	94-153				
Leg (with bone)	496	186-3	150-214	Margarine Standard quality, per 250g	127	17-4	16- 20
_amb: imported				Lower priced, per 250g	108	15-8	14- 17
Loin (with bone)	390	126-3	102-150		000		
Breast †	390 357	35·1 93·1	26- 48	Lard, per 500g	668	31-2	26- 37
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	415	78.4	58-130 68- 90	Cheese			
Leg (with bone)	429	132.0	120–148	Cheddar type	647	115-2	98-130
Pork: home-killed				Eggs			
Leg (foot off)	587	100-9	82-134	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	440	75.8	70- 82
Belly †	649	74.3	62- 86	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	445	64.7	60- 70
Loin (with bone)	669	120-9	110-148	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	108	55.3	47- 66
Fillet (without bone)	454	154-9	116–230	Milk			
Bacon				Ordinary, per pint		21.0	_
Collar †	332	98-9	78-120	Tea			
Gammon†	383	153-4	126-183	Higher priced, per 125g	261	37-2	34- 40
Middle cut †, smoked Back, smoked	340 299	122-6	102-138	Medium priced, per 125g	1,168	34.8	32- 37
Back, unsmoked	405	144·5 141·2	130–168 122–162	Lower priced, per 125g	676	30.2	29- 34
Streaky, smoked	225	97.4	86-120	Coffee			
				Pure, instant, per 100g	647	104-9	98-116
fam (not shoulder)	524	194-5	148-238		047	104.5	30_110
Sausages				Sugar Granulated, per kg	721	46-4	45- 48
Pork	686	73.6	62- 88	Granulated, per kg	121	40.4	45- 40
Beef	505	66.5	54- 82	Fresh vegetables			
ork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	439	46.4	39- 54	Potatoes, old loose White	040	7.5	
ork random meat, 12 of can	400	40.4	33- 34	Red	348 207	7·5 8·5	6- 9 7- 11
Corned beef, 12 oz can	540	85.0	72- 98	Potatoes, new loose	570	16.2	13- 19
Chicken: roasting				Tomatoes	559	48-4	42- 56
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	447	57.5	50- 64	Cabbage, greens	421	19-3	14- 26 11- 25
Fresh or chilled		37.3	30- 04	Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	312 301	17·0 33·5	20- 45
(4lb), oven ready	409	74.2	66- 82	Brussels sprouts	<u> </u>	- 1	
resh and smoked fish				Carrots	407	29.4	17- 37
Cod fillets	354	124-2	100-148	Onions	530	16-4	13- 20 21- 30
Haddock fillets	351	128-3	102-148	Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	589	26.0	21- 30
Haddock, smoked whole	324	129-4	106-150	Fresh fruit			
Plaice fillets	330	143.0	120-177	Apples, cooking	514	26-2	20- 30
Herrings	250	68.7	54- 84	Apples, dessert	568	31.7	24- 40
Kippers, with bone	366	90.6	78–102	Pears, dessert	495	37.9	31- 43
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	567	107-3	98-120	Oranges	445	28.3	20- 36 34- 41
(104) damidi, mair dize can	001	1010	30-120	Bananas	583	37.4	34- 41

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

Index of retail prices C3



Log Scale Selected Groups and "All Items" Index



UNIT	ED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*				de const		(1189) · ·		All items except	All items
			All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United	ly manufactu Kingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	except items of food the
				which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations
Weigh	hts 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248	41·7-43·2 39·6-41·1 41·3-42·5	206·8-208·3 209·6-211·4 205·5-206·7	39-9-41-1	63·8-64·3 61·7-62·3 58·9-59·2	104·8-106·3 101·6-103·4 96·9-98·1		54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956·8–958· 958·6–960· 957·5–958·
	1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2–205·5 193·9–198·3		57·1–57·6 66·0–66·6	96·3–97·6 106·4–108·2	48·7 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2-952· 961·9-966·
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203	39·2–42·0 44·2–46·7 30·4–33·5 33·4–36·0 30·4–33·2 28·1–30·8 32·4–34·3 [27·3]	186·0-188·8 200·3-202·8 199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6 180·9-183·6 176·2-178·9 171·7-173·6 [175·7]	38·0-39·0 38·5-39·7 37·7-38·9 34·5-35·9 34·3-35·3	56·9-57·3 62·0-62·2 63·3-63·9 60·9-61·5 59·1-59·7 56·8-57·2 52·8-53·3 [57·0]	92·8-94·2 100·0-101·2 101·8-103·6 98·6-100·4 93·6-95·6 91·1-92·5 87·0-88·2 [93·3]	50·7 53·0 51·4 52·5 48·0 48·4 47·7 46·8	42·1-43·9 47·0-48·7 46·1-48·0 44·7-46·2 38·8-40·6 36·2-38·2 36·7-38·4 [35·6]	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797	958·0-960 953·3-955 966·5-969 964·0-966 966·8-969 969·2-971 965·7-967 [972·7]
Jan 1	16, 1962 = 100						<u> </u>	1 No.				
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Annual averages	131·8 140·2 153·4 164·3 179·4 208·2	131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	136·2 142·5 155·4 171·0 224·1 262·0	130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	126·0 136·2 150·7 163·9 178·0 220·0	133·0 143·4 156·2 165·6 171·1 221·2	130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	136·8 145·6 167·3 181·5 213·6 212·5	123·8 133·3 149·8 167·2 198·0 238·4	132·2 140·3 152·8 162·7 174·5 201·2	131·7 140·2 153·5 164·1 177·7 206·1
1969	Jan 14	129-1	126-1	124-6	126.7	121.7	129-6	126-7	133-4	121-1	130-2	129-3
970 971	Jan 20 Jan 19	135·5 147·0	134·7 147·0	136·8 145·2	134·5 147·8	130·6 146·2	137·6 151·6	135·1 149·7	140·6 153·4	128·2 139·3	135·8 147·0	135·5 147·1
972	Jan 18	159-0	163-9	158-5	165-4	158-8	163-2	161-8	176-1	163-1	157-4	159-1
973	Jan 16 Jan 15	171·3 191·8	180·4 216·7	187·1 254·4	179·5 209·8	170·8 196·9	168·8 191·9	170·0 193·7	205·0 224·5	176·0 227·0	168·4 184·0	170·8 189·4
	5, 1974 = 100	10.0	2.07	2011	200 0		bas year	and and and	224.5	227.0	184.0	109-4
974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982	Annual averages	108.5 134.8 157.1 182.0 197.1 223.5 263.7 295.0 320.4	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3	103.0 129.8 177.7 197.0 180.1 211.1 224.5 244.7 276.9	106·9 134·3 156·8 189·1 208·4 231·7 262·0 283·9 303·5	111.7 140.7 161.4 192.4 210.8 232.9 271.0 296.7 315.8	115.9 156.8 171.6 208.2 231.1 255.9 293.6 317.1 331.9	114·2 150·2 167·4 201·8 222·9 246·7 284·5 308·9 325·4	94-7 116-9 147-7 175-0 197-8 224-6 249-8 274-8 299-6	105-0 120-9 142-9 175-6 187-6 205-7 226-3 241-3 258-3	109·3 135·2 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 265·9 299·8 326·2	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0
	Jan 14	119-9	118-3	106-6	121-1	128-9	143-3	137-5	98-1	113-3	120-4	120.5
976 977	Jan 13 Jan 18	147·9 172·4	148·3 183·2	158·6 214·8	146·6 177·1	151·2 178·7	162·4 189·7	157·8 185·2	137·3 169·6	132·4 165·7	147·9 169·3	147·6 170·9
978	Jan 17	189-5	196-1	173.9	200-4	202.8	222-4	214.5	186-7	183-9	187.6	190-2
979	Jan 16	207-2	217.5	207-6	219-5	220-3	240.8	232-5	212-8	197-1	204-3	207-3
980 981	Jan 15 Jan 13	245·3 277·3	244·8 266·7	223·6 225·8	248·9 274·7	256·4 286·7	277·7 308·2	269·1 299·6	236·5 264·2	218·3 232·0	245·5 280·3	246·2 279·3
	June 16	295.8	280.0	257-2	284-2	296-3	317-1	308-7	275-6	239-8	300-2	297-3
	July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	297·1 299·3 301·0	279·6 277·3 279·6	250·3 233·2 241·3	285·1 285·9 287·0	297·5 298·6 298·9	318·6 320·0 320·9	310·1 311·4 312·1	276·0 275·4 276·0	240·6 241·8 244·3	302·0 305·3 306·9	298·9 301·8 303·3
	Oct 13 Nov 17 Dec 15	303·7 306·9 308·8	282·7 285·5 288·5	250·3 256·8 266·8	291-1	300·9 301·6 303·1	321·5 322·1 322·0	313-2 313-8 314-3	277·8 281·1 285·6	248·1 251·6 252·4	309·5 312·9 314·4	305·7 308·9 310·4
982	Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	310·6 310·7 313·4	296·1 297·2 299·8	287·6 285·7 296·5	299-2	306·2 309·0 311·6	323·4 324·9 325·8	316·4 318·5 320·0	296·1 297·6 298·1	255·4 256·6 256·8	314·6 314·4 317·2	311·5 311·6 314·1
	Apr 20 May 18 June 15	319·7 322·0 322·9	302·6 305·6 304·1	308·9 322·8 311·5	301.9	313·0 314·2 314·8	327·5 329·5 330·6	321·6 323·3 324·2	298·5 299·0 298·7	257·1 256·6 256·8	324·5 326·6 328·2	320·2 322·0 323·4
	July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	323·0 . 323·1 322·9	299·5 295·5 295·9	281·0 249·5 244·3	304.7	315·2 316·7 318·9	331·9 335·5 337·6	325·1 327·9 330·0	298-6 298-9 299-1	258·0 259·2 260·7	329·4 330·7 330·3	324·6 325·9 325·9
	Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	324·5 326·1 325·5	296·5 298·8 300·1	244·1 243·1 248·2	309.3	321·2 324·5 324·6	338·0 338·6 339·4	331·1 332·9 333·4	299·1 305·3 306·5	260·7 261·0 261·2	332·2 333·7 332·5	327-6 329-2 328-4
	Jan 11 Feb 15 Mar 15	325·9 327·3 000·0	301·8 302·1 302·4	256·8 258·2 260·6	310-4	325·6 325·6 326·6	341·0 342·9 342·9	334·8 335·9 336·3	305-8 303-8 302-2	260·8 261·2 261·8	332·6 334·2 335·0	328·5 329·8 330·4
	Apr 12 C May 17 June 14	332·5 333·9 334·7	304·6 305·6 308·8	270·8 270·8 281·5	312-2	327·7 328·6 329·1	343-8 345-3 346-6	337·3 338·5 339·5	302·3 303·2 306·8	262·3 263·7 264·9	340·3 341·7 341·9	334·8 336·7

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 those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

* The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of Employment Gazette.

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

							Gene	eral in	idex of	retail	prices 0.4
Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971 Weights
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975
90 91 96 93 93 104 99	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78	46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69	75 63 64 64 69 65 64	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63	47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39	1976 1977 1978 1978 1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 Jan 16, 1962 = 100
140·1 149·8 172·0 185·2 191·9 215·6	136·2 143·9 152·7 159·0 164·2 182·1	135·5 136·3 138·5 139·5 141·2 164·8	147·0 158·1 172·6 190·7 213·1 238·2	137·8 145·7 160·9 173·4 178·3 208·8	118·3 126·0 135·4 140·5 148·7 170·8	117·7 123·8 132·2 141·8 155·1 182·3	123·9 132·1 147·2 155·9 165·0 194·3	132·2 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6 202·7	142·5 153·8 169·6 180·5 202·4 227·2	135·0 145·5 165·0 180·3 211·0 248·3	Annual 1970 Averages 1972 1972 1973 1974
139·9	134·7	135·1	143·7	138·4	116·1	115·1	122·2	130·2	140·2	130·5	Jan 14 1969
146·4	143·0	135·8	150·6	145·3	122·2	120·5	125·4	136·4	147·6	139·4	Jan 20 1970
160·9	151·3	138·6	164·2	152·6	132·3	128·4	141·2	151·2	160·8	153·1	Jan 19 1971
179·9	154·1	138·4	178-8	168·2	138·1	136·7	151·8	166·2	174·7	172·9	Jan 18 1972
190·2	163·3	141·6	203-8	178·3	144·2	146·8	159·4	169·8	189·6	190·2	Jan 16 1973
198·9	166·0	142·2	225-1	188·6	158·3	166·6	175·0	182·2	212·8	229·5	Jan 15 1974
108·4	109-7	115-9	105·8	110·7	107-9	109·4	111·0	111·2	106.8	108·2	Jan 15, 1974 = 100 1974 1975 1976 Annual 1977 averages 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982
147·5	135-2	147-7	125·5	147·4	131-2	125·7	143·9	138·6	135.5	132·4	
185·4	159-3	171-3	143·2	182·4	144-2	139·4	166·0	161·3	159.5	157·3	
208·1	183-4	209-7	161·8	211·3	166-8	157·4	190·3	188·3	173.3	185·7	
227·3	196-0	226-2	173·4	227·5	182-1	171·0	207·2	206·7	192.0	207·8	
246·7	217-1	247-6	208·9	250·5	201-9	187·2	243·1	236·4	213.9	239·9	
307·9	261-8	290-1	269·5	313·2	226-3	205·4	288·7	276·9	262.7	290·0	
368·0	306-1	358-2	318·2	380·0	237-2	208·3	322·6	300·7	300.8	318·0	
417·6	341-4	413-3	358·3	433·3	243-8	210·5	343·5	325·8	331.6	341·7	
119-9 172-8 198-7	118·2 149·0 173·7	124·0 162·6 193·2	110·3 134·8 154·1	124·9 168·7 198·8	118-3 140-8 157-0	118·6 131·5 148·5	130·3 157·0 178·9	125·2 152·3 176·2	115·8 154·0 166·8	118·7 146·2	Jan 14 1975 Jan 13 1976
20·1 34·5 74·7	188-9 198-9 241-4 277-7	222·8 231·5 269·7 296·6	164·3 190·3 237·4 285·0	219·9 233·1 277·1 355·7	175·2 187·3 216·1 231·0	163·6 176·1 197·1 207·5	198·7 218·5 268·4 299·5	198·6 216·4 258·8 293·4	186·6 202·0 246·9 289·2	172·3 199·5 218·7 267·8 307·5	Jan 18 1977 Jan 17 1978 Jan 16 1979 Jan 15 1980 Jan 13 1981
772·0	306·5	362·2	321·7	384·2	236·4	207·1	322·6	297·7	298·5	317·4	June 16 July 16 Aug 18
774·9	311·0	362·2	322·6	389·2	236·8	206·9	325·7	299·8	299·4	319·7	
777·3	311·0	375·7	324·0	393·0	238·3	208·4	334·5	301·3	301·3	320·4	
77-2 73-8 81-6 83-6	313·9 318·5 319·3 319·3	384·9 389·7 389·7 389·7	325·5 334·5 345·6	393·2 396·4 398·5	240·6 240·3 240·9	209·4 210·7 210·0	333·8 331·1 332·9	303·8 306·6 308·1	303·0 304·3 314·2	322·6 325·0 326·3	Sep 15 Oct 13 Nov 17
87·0 90·6 93·4	321·8 324·4 332·1	392·1 393·8 399·1	351·0 350·0 344·5 345·6	398·6 401·9 406·5 410·2	240·4 239·5 241·1 242·8	209·3 207·1 209·3 209·6	332·3 330·5 326·0 330·0	309·3 312·5 314·4 317·8	321·9 325·6 327·3 328·0	328·1 329·7 331·9 334·2	Dec 15 Jan 12 1982 Feb 16 Mar 16
12·5	338·8	404·4	364·9	416·2	243·4	210·2	341·1	322·1	331·4	336·4	Apr 20
17·0	342·3	414·9	364·2	426·1	243·9	210·2	343·9	323·8	330·2	339·1	May 18
23·2	341·3	419·2	365·8	436·0	243·5	209·6	346·7	326·0	330·5	340·3	June 15
25·9	344·1	419·5	366·8	441·2	242·4	209·2	348·2	327·7	332·1	342·6	July 13
28·6	345·7	419·9	368·1	445·4	244·1	210·0	349·3	327·6	333·3	344·5	Aug 17
28·8	348·8	420·0	359·0	445·5	245·0	212·4	348·2	330·8	334·7	347·0	Sep 14
30·4 35·4 38·5 41·4	352·0 351·7 348·8	425·8 424·8 426·5	360·4 360·9 348·8	449·0 458·1 462·9	245·3 246·8 247·7	212·2 212·8 213·2	350·9 352·8 354·6	333·7 335·9 336·8	335·0 335·2 335·9	349·8 351·6 352·8	Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14
41·4	353·7	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	353·9	337·4	337·6	353·7	Jan 11 1983
39·8	356·0	430·9	349·0	464·8	247·9	213·6	355·9	338·5	337·3	355·3	Feb 15
40·3	357·0	432·9	349·7	465·6	249·3	213·8	356·5	339·5	337·8	356·5	Mar 15
41.8	363·9	440·3	363·5	465·5	249·7	214·5	363·6	342·0	341·1	358·9	Apr 12
	366·7	443·2	363·4	462·6	250·8	214·2	367·4	345·1	342·0	361·4	May 17
	368·2	444·0	364·0	461·8	251·2	213·7	366·3	345·7	342·7	363·5	June 14

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- alised industries
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13	20 18 25 23 7 11 13 9	2 18 26 17 9 5 21 15	0 24 31 19 15 4 17 10 32	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20 23	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28 13	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5	10 30 20 14 11 10 23 12 10	7 25 22 16 13 9 20	12 16 33 8 12 8 22 17	21 19 23 18 16 10 22 15	5 20 44 15 11 7 17 27
May 18 June 15	9	10	12 11	15 16	14 14	14 13	3	1	7 7	8	11 11	7	14 14
July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	9 8 7	7 7 6	11 11 11	16 12 9	14 14 10	13 13 13	2 2 2	1 1 1	7 4 4	9 9	11 11 11	7 8 8	14 14 14 14
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	7 6 5	5 5 4	11 10 9	9 9 9	8 4 -1	13 15 16	2 2 3	1 1 2	6 6 7	9 9	10 7 4	8 8 8	15 14 14
1983 Jan 11 Feb 15 Mar 15	5 5 5	2 2 1	10 10 8	9 9	-1 1 1	16 14 14	3 3 3	2 2 2	7 9 8	8 8 7	4 3 3	7 7 7	15 13 12
Apr 12 May 17 June 14	4 4 4	1 0 2	7 7 8	9 7 6	0 0 -1	12 9 6	3 3 3	2 2 2	7 7 6	6 7 6	3 4 4	7 0 7	7 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-per	son pension	ner househo	olds	Two-per	son pension	ner househo	olds	General index of retail prices				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1974	199-4	207.5	214-1	225.3	199-5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	JAN 208-0	16, 1962 = 100 218·1	
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	101·1 121·3 152·3 179·0 197·5 214·9 250·7 283·2 314·2 331·1	105·2 134·3 158·3 186·9 202·5 220·6 262·1 292·1 322·4 334·3	108·6 139·2 161·4 191·1 205·1 231·9 268·9 297·2 323·0	114·2 145·0 171·3 194·2 207·1 239·8 275·0 304·5 327·4	101·1 121·0 151·5 178·9 195·8 213·4 248·9 280·3 311·8 327·5	105·8 134·0 157·3 186·3 200·9 219·3 260·5 290·3 319·4 331·5	108·7 139·1 160·5 189·4 203·6 233·1 266·4 295·6 319·8	114·1 144·4 170·2 192·3 205·9 238·5 271·8 303·0 324·1	101·5 123·5 151·4 176·8 194·6 211·3 249·6 279·3 305·9 323·2	107·5 134·5 156·6 184·2 199·3 217·7 261·6 289·8 314·7 328·7	JAN 1 110-7 140-7 160-4 187-6 202-4 233-1 267-1 295-0 316-3	15, 1974 = 100 116·1 145·7 168·0 190·8 205·3 239·8 271·8 300·5 320·2	

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENS	IONER HOU	SEHOLDS			er and the second	0.000	A GARAGE			
1974	107-3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109-9	108-5	109-5	100.0	444.5		N 15, 1974 = 100
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	109·0 144·0	114·5 147·7	106-7	108.8
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	134-4	133·1 159·5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6		155-1	188.6
1978	203-1	199-6	197-9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168-3	228.0	201-1	168-7	209-8
1979	226.8	222-4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186.6			185-3	243.9
1980	264-2	248-1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206.1	262·0 322·5	250.6	206-0	288-3
1981	294.3	269-2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	298·4 333·6	248-8	313-6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248-2	211.6	398-8	370.8	276·6 305·5	336-3
INDEX FOR TWO-PI					430.0	240.2	211.0	290.0	370.8	305.5	330.3
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 3	197-4	171.2	188-6
1978	201-6	196.9	199-8	226.6	226.0	186-1	172.7	2-1.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247-8	252.8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314-5	358-1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284-1	313.6
1982	318-8	287.8	350.7	413-1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314-1	336-3
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PR	ICES									
1974	108-9	106-1	109.7	115-9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111-2	106-8	108-2
1975	136-1	133-3	135-2	147.7	147.4	131-2	125.7	143.9	138-6	135.5	132-4
1976	159-1	159.9	159-3	171.3	182-4	144-2	139-4	166-0	161.3	159.5	157-3
1977	184.9	190-3	183-4	209.7	211.3	166-8	157-4	190.3	188-3	173.3	185-7
1978	200.4	203.8	196-0	226.2	227.5	182-1	171.0	207-2	206.7	192.0	207-8
1979	225.5	228.3	217-1	247.6	250-5	201.9	187-2	243-1	236-4	213.9	239-9
1980	262-5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313-2	226-3	205-4	288-7	276.9	262.7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306-1	358-2	380.0	237-2	208-3	322-6	300.7	300.8	318-0
1982	314-3	299-3	341-4	413-3	433-3	243.8	210-5	343.5	325-8	331.6	341.7

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

Sources: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

OECD-Consumer Prices Press Notice.

		Section International Property	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN					COCKETAL CARDES	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN				NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Maria Street or other Designation of the last		Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owne	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	
g·s <i>L</i> ·s	9·8 6·8	 8·€ 9·₱	7·8	12.9 7.11	7·6 1·6	2·7 	2.0	1.91	2.6	22.1	3.0	0·6 1·6	7.7 7.7	+·9 9·9	9·₹ 0·8	3·0		0.4 7.€ 7.€	1qA ysM nut
8.8 7.8 7.8	8·8 8·8 8·8	₩ 6·₽ ₩ 6·₽	0.01 2.8 5.8	13.7 13.4 12.8	1.01 9.9 2.9	3.8 3.4 7.2	2.0	16.2 1.81 1.81	3.21	18.7 21.2 23.1	3.5 7.5 3.9	9·6 3·2 9·0	1.6 7.8 8.7	8.8 4.7 2.7	\$\psi \cdot 8 \\ \7 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ align*	1.4 1.4 3.5	A 4:11	9·† 6·†	Vidanow 1983 Jan Feb Mar
9.9	9.8	₩ 6.4	8.8	13.2	 ۷·6	8.8		1.91	12.5	21.0		€.6	4.8	9·Z	7·8	6.8	A 4.11	8·£	1983 Q1 Q2
0.6 4.7 5.8 6.9	8·8 8·8 8·4	2·9 6·9 6·9	0.6 6.8 6.8	14.2 15.1 14.6 13.7	8-11 8-11 8-11 8-11	9·† 8·9 9·9 6·9	3.0 2.4 2.6 2.3	0.71 6.81 7.81 6.81	18.9 21.0 17.0 12.3	20.4 22.2 21.7 19.7	8.9 4.8 5.9	0.41 8.61 9.6	6.6 9.6 9.11	3.11 3.11 5.01 7.9	3.6 2.6 1.6 8.9	0.9 2.8 2.4	8.01 8.01 12.3 9.01	1.11 4.6 0.8 5.0	Guarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
8.7 8.7	5.81 4.01 1.9	9·9 9·9	13.7 12.1 8.6	5.51 6.41	9.01 3.61 2.11	6·9 2·9	8.0 4.9 7.2	21.2 19.5 16.6	18.2 20.4 17.1	24.9 24.5 20.9	€·9 6·9 9·9	13.6 4.61 8.11	12.3 11.7 10.1	10.1 12.5 10.8	7·8 9·7 9·9	8·9 \$·9	2.01 7.6 1.11	0.81 6.11 6.8	1980 1981 1982
6.8 6.8 0.8 8.6	1.6 8.3 7.7 8.11	7·1 6·1 7·1 8·2	8.6 10.3 11.4 10.0 2.7	16.9 17.7 24.5 19.8 15.7	8·t 1·6 1·6 2·11	2.01 8.8 4.9 1.4	8.11 6.6 8.8 8.8	15.0 16.8 18.4 12.1 14.8	20.9 18.0 13.6 7.6 13.3	13.3 12.1 12.6 19.0	6.0 4.5 3.7 2.7 7.4	8.11 9.6 4.6 1.6 8.01	9·6 0·01 1·11 0·6 9·6	8.01 8.7 0.8 1.6	8.51 2.6 8.4 7.7 8.4	\$\cdot \cdot	1.31 3.51 5.31 6.7 1.9	24.2 16.5 15.8 8.3 13.4	9261 9261 8761 8761
8.51	0.11	8.6	6·6 2·9	4.11 7.81	\$·7 \$.9	9·6 0·8	11.7	8.01 1.61	4.11 0.71	15.5	0·Z	5.5 7.81	8.81 8.31	8.01	7.0	9·6 9·2	5·6 1·31	9.2 16.1	Annual averages 1973 1797
ter cent	1																lier	year ear	Increases on a
196.2 R 198.0	183.3 184.3	159.5	 519 519	8.688 93688	503 503	154.3 R	9·191 9·191	337.2 340.2	2.762	8.988 38.98	139.2	224.6 R	212.5	9.961 1.861	\$.891 \$.891	8.841		246.7 247.7 248.3	rgA ysM nuL
193.6 194.0 194.8	8.181 9.181 0.281	7.83.1 128.8 1.93.1 R	213 212 213	329.8 331.6 333.9	199 200 202	153.2 153.5 153.7	5.841 0.641	326.3 330.7 333.7	⊅.68Z	9.878 4.838 5.848	138.9 0.951 9.851	218·1 219·6 21·122	210.9 211.3 210.8	1.861 1.861	6.791 6.781	8.841 1.641 4.641	A 6.812	241.8 242.8 243.2	Vinnow 1983 Jan Feb Mat
1.461	6.181	₩ 128.9 F		331.8			0.641	330.2	\$ 589.4 2.762	6.698	6.881	8.612	211.0	†·96↓	167.2	0.641	215-3 R	242.6	1983 Q1 Q2
83.81 7.781 4.001 8.261	5.871 178.3 181.6 182.0	122.9 125.9 128.9	500 501 199 199	293.0 303.8 312.7 319.9	183 192 196 196	148.6 150.9 153.4	4.641 1.841 1.841	292.9 305.0 319.4	257.3 272.2 278.0 282.4	297.4 318.2 323.1 4.146	0.461 8.361 137.4 138.3	201.1 207.4 210.2 214.2	194.6 199.2 204.3 209.4	182.5 195.1 195.3	8.621 4.731 4.431 4.431	143.4 145.4 146.5 147.2	193.2 197.8 204.7 210.6	231.1 238.5 239.6 241.4	Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
158.2 174.8 188.4	6.671 0.691	112.2 119.5 126.2	185 185 165	234.5 268.8 307.4	150 170 189	133.8 142.8 151.2	137.2 143.9 147.8	215.7 257.8 300.5	193.2 232.7 272.5	212.5 264.6 320.0	122.3 129.5 136.4	186.5 186.5 186.5	164·1 183·3 201·9	152-1 171-0 189-5	136.1 146.5 136.1	129.3 138.1 145.7	165.4 181.4 201.6	195.6 7.78.9 7.782	1861 1881 1882
100.0 108.7 118.3 127.7 140.2	100.0 105.8 112.6 121.2 134.9	0.001 7.101 0.801 7.401 0.701	100 110 123 145 145	100.0 117.7 146.5 175.4 100.0	136 119 109 109	126.6 120.5 120.5 108.8	100.0 109.3 118.1 122.6 127.0	0.001 138.3 138.3 156.1	0.001 1.8.0 134.1 6.63.5	100.00 113.3 127.1 143.0 170.2	0.001 6.401 6.111 8.1113	0.001 6.601 8.061 8.441	100.00 109.0 121.1 133.2 146.1	100.00 107.5 116.1 108.1	100.00 109.2 125.1 127.6	100.0 107.3 113.2 117.3 121.6	113.5 127.5 137.6 150.1	0.001 135.0 135.0 135.0 8.831	6761 6761 7761 8761
8.68	82.5 91.6	7·88	16	8.58	06	7.08 7.09	6.17 4.68	8.17	7.58 7.58	5·69 2·88	2·88 4·49	7.87 3.68	2.67 5.19	\$.18 €.09	7.87 7.88	84·2 92·2	6.98	\$.08 \$.08	Annual averages 1973 1974
(1) (1)	Seates States	Switzer- land	uəpəms	Spain	Могиау	Nether- lands	neget	Italy	Republic A	бгеесе	(FR)	France	Denmark	Spanso	muigled	Austria	AilerteuA	United King- mob	TANK TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: consumer prices indices

JULY 1983 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average w	veekly expendit	ure per hous	ehold	N. P. Street	Average	weekly expendit	ure per perso	n	
KINGDOM	At current	prices		At constant	prices	At currer	nt prices		At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	3	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	54-58 61-70 71-84 80-26 94-17 110-60 125-41	18·3 13·0 16·4 11·7 17·3 17·4		100 96·1 97·3 100·4 104·3 104·9 105·5	-3·1 0·4 3·2 3·8 0·6 0·6	19·41 22·45 26·00 29·54 34·85 40·81 45·96	19·2 15·7 15·8 13·6 18·0 17·1 12·6	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	100 99·2 99·1 104·0 108·6 108·7 108·7	-0.8 -0.1 5.0 4.4 0.2 0.0
Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 1981 Q4 1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3	113-81 118-05 119-39 125-13 125-70 131-53 125-04 135-43 137-56	16-1 12-5 15-9 16-3 10-4 11-4 4-7 8-2 9-4	113·0 114·3 123·4 125·9 124·9 127·6 129·1 136·7	105-6 103-9 108-9 106-6 103-7 102-8 102-0 105-6 105-1	0·8 -1·3 2·4 2·7 -1·8 -1·1 -6·3 -0·9 1·3	41.98 43.34 43.35 45.40 46.55 48.61 46.06 48.78 50.95	17-6 11-7 13-3 15-1 10-9 12-2 6-2 7-4 9-5	41.7 41.8 44.8 45.9 46.2 47.1 47.5 49.3 50.5	109-7 107-0 111-2 109-2 107-9 106-6 105-6 107-5 109-2	1.9 -2.0 0.1 1.8 -1.6 -0.4 -5.0 -1.5

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

£ per week per household

UNITED	All	Commodi	ty or service									1
KINGDOM	items	Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous*
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	54·58 61·70 71·84 80·26 94·17 110·60 125·41	7·16 9·21 10·31 11·87 13·72 16·56 19·76	2·99 3·53 4·38 4·76 5·25 6·15 7·46	13·52 15·36 17·74 19·31 21·83 25·15 27·20	2·81 3·11 3·51 3·92 4·56 5·34 6·06	1.95 2.29 2.60 2.72 2.85 3.32 3.74	4·75 4·99 5·78 6·78 7·79 8·99 9·23	4·03 4·06 4·99 5·66 7·05 7·70 9·40	4·14 4·49 5·33 5·99 7·28 8·75 9·45	7·54 8·14 9·71 10·90 13·13 16·15 18·70	5·39 6·19 6·93 7·66 9·74 11·96 13·84	0·31 0·32 0·56 0·69 0·97 0·53 0·58
Quarterly averages 1980 Q3 Q4 1981 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q2 Q3 Q2 Q3	113·81 118·05 119·39 125·13 125·70 131·53 125·04 135·43 137·56	17.63 17.03 18.29 20.02 20.27 20.46 20.45 22.30 23.83	5·74 6·38 8·02 8·13 6·49 7·19 8·92 9·41 7·39	25·30 26·16 26·39 27·06 26·77 28·60 27·41 29·03 28·12	5.56 6.23 5.38 5.79 6.10 6.96 5.29 6.08 6.27	3·33 3·26 3·32 3·66 3·87 4·11 3·78 3·67 3·96	8·78 11·06 8·05 8·89 9·02 11·01 7·98 9·51 9·21	7·60 9·09 8·53 8·60 8·78 11·72 9·00 8·08 9·94	8·35 11·57 8·66 8·69 8·79 11·74 8·78 9·33 10·08	16·58 16·09 17·86 19·51 20·81 16·54 18·72 20·30 21·19	14·49 10·59 14·33 14·20 14·33 12·49 14·26 17·31 17·04	0·47 0·60 0·55 0·61 0·47 0·70 0·45 0·41 0·53
Standard error†: per cent 1982 Q3	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.4	3.2	3-3	3.6	7.4	2.9	3.7	5.4	15-0
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier 1979 1980 1981 1982 Q2 Q3	17·3 17·4 13·4 8·2 9·4	15·6 20·7 19·3 11·4 17·6	10·3 17·1 21·3 15·7 13·9	13·1 15·2 8·2 7·3 5·0	16·3 17·1 13·4 5·0 2·8	4·8 16·5 12·7 0·3 2·3	14·9 15·4 2·7 7·0 2·1	24·6 9·2 22·0 -6·0 13·2	21·5 20·2 8·0 7·6 14·7	20·5 23·0 15·8 4·0	27·2 22·8 15·7 21·9 18·9	40·6 -45·4 9·4 -32·8 -12·8
Percentage of total expenditure 1979 1980 1981	100 100 100	14·6 15·0 15·8	5·6 5·6 5·9	23·2 22·7 21·7	4·8 4·8 4·8	3·0 3·0 3·0	8·3 8·1 7·4	7·5 7·0 7·5	7·7 7·9 7·5	13·9 14·6 14·9	10·4 10·8 11·0	1·0 0·5 0·5

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 eries. 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.

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Total in civil employment plus HM forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

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. SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4, ie excluding construction.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the Jnited 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 he 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 or example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of toppages, 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 toppages 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:

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

provisional

break in series

revised

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition

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.

Ulthough 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 of the procession, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

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.

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.

EC European Community

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest	Table number or page	Earnings and hours	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number
Working population: GB and UK	M (O)	1.1.00		Average earnings			or page
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, 1981	M (Q)	July 83: Feb 83:	1.1	Whole economy (new series) index			
Employees in employment		1 60 03.	43	Main industrial sectors	M	July 83:	5-1
Industry: GB				Industry Underlying trend	М	July 83:	5.3
All industries: by MLH	Q	July 83:	1.4	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)		May 83:	210
: time series, by order group	M	July 83:	1.2	Latest key results	A	Oct 82:	444
Manufacturing: by MLH	М	July 83:	1.3	Time series	M	July 83:	5.6
Occupation				Average weekly and hourly earnings			
Administrative, technical and		N 00		and hours worked (manual workers)			
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	A	Nov 82: May 83:	1.10	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Occupations in engineering	ď	Oct 82:	421	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	July 83:	E 4
		001 02.	721	Detailed results	A	Feb 83:	5·4 66
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,				Manufacturing			00
quarterly	Q	July 83:	1.5	Indices of hours	M (A)	July 83:	5.6
Self employed, 1981: by region		Feb 83:	55	International comparisons of wages		1.1.00	
: by industry		June 83:	257	per head Aerospace	M A	July 83: Aug 82:	5.9
Census of Employment				Agriculture	A	Apr 83	354 204
Key results, Sep 1981 on SIC 1968		Dec 82:	504	Coal mining	A	Feb 83:	78
GB regions by industry MLH, Sep 1981 on SIC 1968		Eab 92:	61	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	July 83	5.5
UK by industry MLH		Feb 83: Mar 81:	61 141	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)			
Census supplement		IVIAI OI.	141	wage rates and hours (index)	M	July 83:	5.8
GB and regions by industry				Normal weekly hours	A	April 83:	147
Sep 1981 on SIC 1980		May 83	Supp. 1-20	Holiday entitlements	A	April 83:	147
International comparisons	M (Q)	July 83:	1.9	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Apprentices and trainees by industry:			E CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Latest figures: industry	М	July 83:	1-11
Manufacturing industries	A	June 83:	1-14	Region: summary	Q	May 83:	1.13
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	^	hulu 00.	4.45	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	July 83	1.12
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	July 83: Apr 83:	1·15 149			2-03/219899	n otto
Exemption orders from restrictions to		Apr 03.	149	Output per head			
hours worked: women and young				Output per head: quarterly and			
persons		Oct 82:	450	annual indices	M (Q)	July 83:	1.8
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	May 83:	1-6	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Trade union membership	Α	Jan 83:	26	Manufacturing index, time series	M	July 83:	5.7
Work permits issued		Mar 82:	108	Quarterly and annual indices	М	July 83:	5.7
Unomployment and vessesies				Labour costs Survey results 1981	Trionnial	May 92	100
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployment				Per unit of output	Triennial M	May 83: July 83:	188 5·7
Summary: UK	М	July 83:	2.1			ouly oo.	
GB	M	July 83:	2.2	Retail prices			
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)			General index (RPI)			
Broad category: UK	M (Q)	July 83:	2·5 2·1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	July 83:	6-2
Broad category: GB	M	July 83: July 83	2.2	percentage changes	М	July 83:	6.2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	June 83:	2.6	Recent movements and the index			
Region: summary	Q	June 83:	2.6	excluding seasonal foods	М	July 83:	6.1
Age time series quarterly UK	M (Q)	July 83:	2.7	Main components: time series and weights	M	July 83:	6.4
(six-monthly prior to July 1978)				Changes on a year earlier: time	IVI	July 05.	0.4
: estimated rates	Q	Jan 83:	2.15	series	M	July 83:	6.5
Duration: time series, quarterly UK	M (Q)	July 83:	2.8	Annual summary	A	Mar 83:	107
Region and area				Revision of weights	A	Mar 83:	115
Time series summary: by region	М	July 83:	2.3	Pensioner household Indices			
: assisted areas, counties, local areas		lulu 00		All items excluding housing;	M (O)	L. L. 00	
Occupation	М	July 83: Nov 82:	2.4	quarterly Group indices: annual averages	M (Q) M (A)	July 83:	6·6 6·7
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 83:	2·12 D 2·6	Revision of weights	A A	July 83: May 83:	195
	•	oune oo.	2.0	Food prices	M	July 83:	6.3
Industry Latest figures: GB, UK		1.1.00	0.400	London weighting: cost indices		June 82:	267
Number unemployed and		Jul 82:	2·10 D	International comparisons	M	July 83:	6.8
percentage rates: GB		Jul 82:	2-9 D				
		00.02.	230	Household spending			
Occupation: Broad category; time series				All expenditure: per household	Q	July 83:	7.1
quarterly		Nov 82:	0110	: per person	Q	July 83:	7-1
Flows GB, time series	М	July 83:	2·11 D	Composition of expenditure			
Adult students: by region	M	July 83:	2·19 2·13	: quarterly summary	Q	July 83:	7.2
Minority group workers: by region		Sep 82:	2·17 D	: in detail	A	June 83:	7.3
Disabled workers: GB		June 83:	271	Household characteristics	A	June 83:	7-3
International comparisons	M	July 83:	2.18	to decide the second of	ST. 2 5 8 8 8 8		
		AND SERVICE		Industrial disputes:stoppages of v			
emporarily stopped: UK				Summary: latest figures : time_series	M (Q)	July 83:	4.1
Latest figures: by region	М	July 83:	2.14	Latest year and annual series	M A	July 83: July 82:	289
acancies (remaining unfilled) Region '				Industry	^	July 02.	
Time series: seasonally adjusted	М	July 92	0.1	Monthly			
: unadjusted	M	July 83: July 83:	3·1 3·2	Broad sector: time series	M (Q)	July 83:	4.1
Industry: UK	Q	June 83:	3.3	Annual		A CONTRACTOR OF	DES REPORTS
Occupation: by broad sector		333 33.		Detailed	A	July 82:	289
and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	July 83:	3.4	Prominent stoppages	A	July 82:	291
Region summary	Q	May 83:	3.6	Main causes of stoppage	N (6)	1.1. 00	4.4
Flows: GB, time series	M	July 83:	2.19	Cumulative	M (Q)	July 83:	4·1 290
kill shortage indicators		Jan 81:	34	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A	July 82:	200
				Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	July 83:	301
				Aggregate days lost	Â	July 83:	301
ledundancies				Number of workers involved	A	July 83:	302
Due to occur: latest month	M	July 83:	314	Days lost per 1,000 employees in			
Advance notifications	Q	July 83:	314		٨	Luly 00.	304
Payments	Ö	Apr 83:	174	recent years by industry International comparisons	A	July 83: 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

Stoppages caused by industrial disputes in 1982

Provisional figures for stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1982 have already been published in Employment Gazette. The present article gives more detailed tabulations of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

There were 5.3 million working days lost through stoppages of work caused by industrial disputes in 1982 in the United Kingdom, compared with 4.3 million in 1981 and an annual average of 12.0 million for the ten years 1972-81. The number of stoppages of work beginning in 1982 which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and were included in official statistics was 1,528 compared with the 1981 figure of 1,338.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of the stoppages, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, are given in table 1, together with the corresponding figures for 1981. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given in table 9). In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages 'in progress". These latter figures include stoppages which continued from the previous year.

Stoppages included in the statistics

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment relate to stoppages of work known to the Department which are the result of industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment*.

The figures therefore exclude, for example, a stoppage on January 26 in Sheffield by an estimated 25,000 workers, mainly in the metals, engineering and transport industries and some local authority employees, in protest against the Government's economic policies and their effect on local government; a stoppage on March 10 by an estimated 33,000 London bus and underground employees in protest at the enforced fares rise following the Law Lords' ruling that the Greater London Council's cheap fares policy was illegal; and absences from work on June 10, in support of the Trades Union Congress's "Union Day" in opposition to the Government's Employment Bill.

Stoppages, workers involved and working days

and their manners and made and	1982	1981
Stoppages beginning in year in progress in year	1,528 1,538	1,338 1,344
Workers involved in stoppages beginning in year of which directly involved indirectly involved	2,101,200* 1,974,300 126,900	1,498,900 1,325,500 173,400
in progress in year of which directly involved indirectly involved	2,102,900* 1,975,800 127,100	1,512,500 1,336,100 176,400
Working days lost through stoppages beginning in year in progress in year	5,258,000† 5,313,000	4,188,000† 4,266,000

Excludes 1,500 workers who became involved for the first time in 1983 in stoppages which began in 1982 and 1981 and continued into the following ears resulted in the loss of 18,000 and 56,000 working days in 1983 and 1982, espectively.

Table 2 Stoppages by industry

Industry group		Stoppages i 1982	in progress in
	Stoppages beginning in 1982	Workers involved* (000s)	Working days lost* (000s)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3	0.2	
Coal mining All other mining and quarrying	403	225·4 0·1	374
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery,	chic .	nonation	POD THE TROPPED
biscuits	6	8.6	47
All other food industries Drink	35 16	15·4 5·8	81 34
Tobacco	3	1.7	3
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics,	4	2.1	3
fertilisers, etc	13	3.1	6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	2	1.0	1
Paints, soap and other chemical			
industries Iron (including castings) and stee	13	3.5	23
(including tubes)	29	77.6	94
All other metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	16 126	4·7 130·3	20 215
Instrument engineering	12	31.6	74
Electrical engineering	64	132-3	197
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	31	81-3	116
Motor vehicles	143	186-4	551
Aerospace equipment All other vehicles	12	11·6 18·9	49 57
Metal goods not elsewhere	a trade of scheduling		
specified Cotton flax and man-made fibres	40	9.7	86
preparation and weaving	7	1.9	10
Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	9	0·7 1·2	10
All other textile industries	21	3.4	21
Clothing other than footwear	14	3.6	21
Footwear Bricks, fireclay and refractory good	ods 7	0.7	4
Pottery Glass	3	12·3 2·9	3 14
	ough highs	2.3	ignists 1
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specifi		1.6	17
Furniture, bedding, upholstery Timber, other manufactures of we	8 ood	2.3	3
and cork	5	4·3 3·0	25 -
Paper and board, cartons, etc Printing, publishing, etc	25	30.1	67
Other manufacturing industries	30	10.9	62
Construction	45	10·5 52·5	44 51
Gas, electricity, water Railways	14	153.5	1,197
Road passenger transport	45	60.0	68
Road haulage contracting Sea transport	13 7	10·7 6·9	15 27
Port and inland water transport	60	32.5	106
Other transport and communication Distributive trades	on 33 35	217·6 5·6	261 21
Insurance, banking, finance and			
business services	4	4.9	4
Professional and scientific servic Miscellaneous services (enter-	es 61	281.4	910
tainment, sport, catering, etc) Public administration and	40	3.3	25
defence	63	233-2	291
All industries and services	1,528†	2,102-9	5,313

* The figures have been rounded up to the nearest 100 workers and 1.000 working daws." the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with the total shown.\(^1\) + Some stoppages involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for industries taken together.

Table 3 Stoppages by cause and broad industry group (SIC 1968)

	Pay		ye fall the	Duration and	Redund-	Trade union	Working	Manning	Dismissal		Stoppage
	All	Of which		pattern of	ancy questions	matters	condi- tions and	and work allocation	and other discip-	causes	involving sym-
- 1021 11 29		Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	worked			super- vision		linary measures		pathetic action included i previous columns*
Stoppages beginning in 1982 Mining and quarrying	133	101	2	00					Series In		
Metal manufacture	20	131	2	29	3	12	80	131	16	404	1
Engineering			5	2	13	2	1	3	3	43	2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	126 13	121		6	24	/	13	14	10	199	3
Motor vehicles	43	12	1	3	1	4	4	3	3	30	1
Aerospace equipment		41	2	13	6	6	14	35	26	143	1
All other vehicles	9	9	1 354 15 13 14		1	2		10 - 10 to 1	-	12	1
	4	4	_		5	-		_		9	1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	27	25	2	en The Other	5	1	A THE RESERVE	2	5	39	1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39	39		-	3	6	_	3	4	55	
All other manufacturing industries	100	99	1	8	17	17	9	18	18	187	3
Construction	26	22	4	3	3	2	4	1	6	45	2
Transport and communication	64	55	9	15	14	8	7	38	21	167	3
All other non-manufacturing industries and											,
services	66	63	3	14	28	25	23	23	31	209	2
All industries and services	654†	625†	29	93	122†	91†	154†	271	143	1,528	-
of which "sympathetic action"*	2	Land 1	1	1	2	3	1	1	and the state of	10	10
Workers+8 directly involved in stances	h = =!==!== !	- 4000 (11)									10
Workers‡§ directly involved in stoppages										1	
Mining and quarrying Metal manufacture	185.9	185.9	0.1	6.0	4.6	2.2	7.6	10.8	1.6	218.7	145-8
	19.0	19.0		0.5	59.6	0.9		0.1	0.6	80.8	13.1
Engineering	257.5	254.0	3.5	1.8	16.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	5.9	289.5	224.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles	69.0	68-8	0.2	3-1		3.7	3.1	0.6	1.5	80.9	65.0
	96.6	96.2	0.4	2.4	17-4	1.8	2.1	6.5	5.0	131.8	45.0
Aerospace equipment	10.8	10.8		-	0.1	0.6	LEAST REPORT			11.6	5.0
All other vehicles	5.6	5.6			9.9				-	15.5	3.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6.5	5.9	0.6	10 SE	1.0			0.1	0.4	8.0	2.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	8.2	8.2	-	-	0.4	0.5	-	0.1	1.3	10.5	_
All other manufacturing industries	81.2	81.1	0.1	3.2	6.0	3.4	0.8	3.0	2.7	100.5	57.3
Construction	6.0	5.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.4		0.5	10.2	4.4
Transport and communication	242.0	239.7	2.5	21.1	160-9	2.5	0.8	7.4	2.0	436-9	147.8
All other non-manufacturing industries and										400 3	147.0
services	470.8	470.6	0.2	2.2	36-6	7.0	7.0	36.4	19.5	579-5	273-2
All industries and services	1,459.4	1,451.5	8.0	41.3	313-5	25.7	25.0	68-4	41.1	1,974-4	213.2
of which "sympathetic action"*	949-3	948.0	1.3	1.6	6.8	0.2	0.4	28.6		986-8	986-8
Working days+8 loot by all wasters in the				MAT TO STATE OF							0000
Working days‡§ lost by all workers involv Mining and quarrying	ea in stopp	ages beginnir	ig in 1982 (th		THE RESERVE						
Metal manufacture	315	315	A STORY	13	6	2 2	11	25	2	374	223
	31	31	To work the	2	78	2	Book to the second	The state of	1	113	8
Engineering	330	318	12	4	50	27	9	27	36	484	101
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	76	76	Tour of lease	6		27	6	7	1	124	33
Motor vehicles	132	131	_	29	253	6	21	76	34	551	31
Aerospace equipment	46	46	- Total (1)		1	1	-			49	2
All other vehicles	8	8	_		49	-				57	2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	55	52	3		22	-		1 10000	7	84	1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	42	42			3	16		1	3	66	
All other manufacturing industries	260	260		13	37	13	8	29	10	369	41
Construction	22	13	9	2	6	1	8	1	3	43	3
Transport and communication	1,178	1,170	8	200	239	5	2	23	6	1,653	97
All other non-manufacturing industries and									richte authorities	distribution of	
services	1,003	1,003		15	95	25	11	108	52	1,309	172
All industries and services	3,498	3,464	34	286	839	125	76	296	155	5,276	
of which "sympathetic action"*	674	672	2	5	3		2	29	WORLD WITH STREET	-,	

Sympathetic action stoppages, namely those in support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments are classified to the cause of the primary stoppage. Seven stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with totals shown. Includes workers involved for the first time in 1983 and days lost in 1983 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

Information about stoppages is supplied by the Department's local unemployment benefit office managers, and in addition, information is available from other sources: for example, from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of some larger stoppages, from the organisations involved. There is no differentiation as far as the figures are concerned between "strikes" and "lock-outs". Small stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded

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. This under-recording would of course bear most heavily on any industries particularly affected by this type of stoppage; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than on working days lost. This can be seen in table 5 where recorded stoppages lasting not more than one day accounted for 37 per cent of all stoppages yet only eight per cent of all the working days lost.

Workers involved and working days lost

The figures include workers directly involved, and also those indirectly involved at the establishments where the disputes occurred (that is, workers not themselves parties to the disputes) where they are unable to work as a result. The total numbers of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers directly and indirectly involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers will have been involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the year's total.

Excluded from the figures is any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.

Further tabulations

Table 2 distinguishes 1982 stoppages data by industry group. The railways industry group showed the largest number of working days lost (1,197,000) followed by the professional and scientific services, including the National Health Service (910,000), motor vehicles (551,000) and

Table 4 Prominent stoppages

Industry and locality	Date whe stoppage		Number o involved	fworkers	Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	paytown	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	With the same	Directly	Indirectly	
Coal mining Doncaster	12.1.82	22.1.82	1,100	eli <u>lin</u> a n	8,400	Face and surface	Columbia	Over manning and deployment
Doncaster	15.3.82	23.3.82	755		5,300	workers Face and surface	Value of States	Over manning levels
Morpeth	22.4.82	7.5.82	1,270	1,000	23,000	workers Mineworkers, craftsmen and supervisory	Mineworkers	Fall in bonus earnings due to machinery breakdowns
Barnsley	9.7.82	16.7.82	1,835	anexion or	9,000	grades Mineworkers	- 008	Non-payment of wages to certain workers who took part in a previous dispute
ood, drink and								
Kilmarnock	7.1.82	15.1.82	50	790	5,100	Supervisors, loaders and fork- lift drivers	Production workers	Over cold working conditions
Halesworth/ Gt Witchingham/	15.2.82	26.3.82	1,055	bo	20,300	Process workers	_ 590,1	For improved pay offer
Kings Lynn Barnsley/	23.3.82	23.4.82	1,575		36,100	Production workers	-	For improved pay offer
Wakefield Various areas in Northern Ireland	26.3.82	20.4.82	515		9,300	Meat processing operatives and clerical workers	200.6	For improved pay offer
Bristol/ Southport	16.4.82	26.5.82	600	-	16,500	Production workers	- 916	For improved pay offer
Hartlepool/Malton	25.6.82	23.7.82	560	20	11,800	Production, maintenance, distribution and clerical workers	1 - 45	Against proposed redundancies
Chemicals and								
allied ndustries Dagenham	5.2.82	28.2.82	460		7,400	Production workers	007,00	For improved pay offer
Metal manufacture Kidderminster	22.1.82	5.2.82	565	at at the second	6,200	Forge workers	000 F 1000 F	For improved pay offer
Glasgow/ Motherwell	8.3.82	11.3.82	2,965	1,035	10,000	and electricians Crane drivers, loaders, packers, fitters and	Craftsmen, cleaners and	Against introduction of new pay and productivity scheme
Kirkby	30.4.82	14.5.82	800	400	10,900	clerical staff Production workers	Electricians, fitters, joiners, supervisors	Over suspension of employee for refusing to wor with outside contractors in dispute over proposed redundancies
Verieus arana in	22 10 92	00.10.00	F0 000		71 (25)		and office staff	
Various areas in Great Britain Sheffield	22.10.82 30.10.82	22.10.82	50,000 2,370	30	50,000	Production and clerical workers Melting shop, maintenance	Rolled ring operators and	Against feared redundancy and closure of plants Against compulsory redundancies
						and production workers	furnacemen	GRANTS OF SERVED STATE STATE CONTROL OF SERVED CONTROL
echanical								
ngineering Cardiff	27.1.82	16.2.82	320	80	5,100	Machine	Toolmakers	Over delays in pay negotiations
Eccles Coventry	17.2.82 18.2.82	23.2.82 23.3.82	2,000 700	650	7,500 10,300	operators Production workers Production workers and clerical	and fitters — Inspectors and maintenance	Over dismissal of deputy convenor Series of stoppages in support of improved pay offer
North Shields	29.3.82	4.6.82	20	100	5,600	staff Labourers	workers Piece workers	For pay increase
Lincoln Shipley	7.4.82 4.5.82	23.4.82 27.5.82	1,200 350	Quit	9,600 6,000	Fitters Engineering workers and	= 070.1	Over transfer to different department Against compulsory redundancies
Gateshead	18.10.82	29.11.82	405	295	18,600	Platers, welders and	Fitters,	Inter-union demarcation dispute over use of
strument ngineering Stretford						caulkers	electricians and labourers	new equipment
Siletion	1.3.82	8.4.82	700	workers, -	19,800	Management, clerical staff, turners, millers,	- 081	For improved pay offer
						fitters, toolmakers and electric-		
Dundee	23.8.82	8.9.82	590	_	7,100	Toolmakers, assemblers	_	Over compulsory redundancies
Dundee ectrical	9.11.82	19.11.82	3,500	ats kers	28,000	and turners Watch, camera and computer assemblers	_ 678	Over the suspension of workers following restrictive practices in protest against introduction of new working procedures
gineering								
Spennymoor	14.1.82	18.1.82	3,500	=	10,500	Production, process and maintenance	-	For improved pay offer
A PER DE L'ANDRE DE L'						workers, fitters and		
Bathgate.	25.1.82	19.3.82	260	45	12,000	labourers Assembly	Assembly	Over proposed plant closure
Liverpool	26.1.82	16.2.82	400	_	6,300	workers Engineering	workers —	Over proposed compulsory redundancies
Cambuslang	19.4.82	4.5.82	25	860	5,100	workers Electricians	Production	Over shift payments and manning levels
Newcastle-upon- Tyne	27.5.82	10.6.82	600		5,900	Technical	workers	For improved pay offer
London	9.6.82	13.8.82	250			staff		the state of the s

Table 4 Prominent stoppages (continued)

ndustry and ocality	Date when stoppages		Number o involved	fworkers	Number of working days	Type of worker involved	s for vacations tests (proj _{ect}	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	lost	Directly	Indirectly	methor's overest
Electrical engineering (con		05.0.00	1 600		7,100	Production and		Over sick leave self-certification
Ilford	17.6.82	25.6.82	1,600	6 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 1	9,700	engineering Production and	AND SALES	Over inclusion of productivity conditions
Preston	17.6.82	2.7.82	810	100 m 100 m	9,700	maintenance		in pay awards
Walsall/	21.7.82	26.8.82	2,000	M 1010	8,000	workers Operators,	_	One day stoppages in support of demand for
Brownhills/ Wolverhampton						assembly and warehouse		improved pay offer
Abercynon	16.8.82	3.9.82	860	- 210	12,000	workers Production workers	_ 3000	Over the inclusion of productivity conditions
Salford	23.9.82	8.10.82	70	350	5,000	Machine	Machine	in the pay award Over local manning arrangements
						operators	operators	
Shipbuilding and narine engineering								
Port Glasgow	14.1.82	3.2.82	1,665	1 -0 /10	24,800	Boiler scalers and	- 200,7	Over loss of payment due to a previous stoppage of work
						ship repair workers		THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF TH
Pallion	3.3.82	12.3.82	2,800	ROLL -	21,000	Ship yard workers	-	Over disciplinary action against shop stewards for delayed resumption of work after a meeting
Birkenhead	18.6.82	21.6.82	3,000	- 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	6,000	Shipyard	- 11	Over reduction in time allowed for meal breaks
North Shields	28.9.82	18.10.82	470	al alexandra	6,600	workers Shipyard	- coa 2	Over guaranteed earnings agreement
Pallion	21.12.82	14.1.83	70	1,400	7,700	workers Crane drivers	Shipwrights	Over operational changes resulting in loss of
								maintenance allowances
Motor vehicles Dagenham/	5.1.82	8.1.82	11,510	2010	46,500	Body, assembly,	_	For improved pay offer
Halewood/Swansea						axle and transmission		
Bathqate/Chorley/	21.1.82	19.2.82	11,700		247,900	workers Truck and	Supervisory	Against proposed redundancies
Leyland	21.1.02	13.2.02	11,700		247,000	tractor operatives	and clerical staff	- And
Kirkby	11.2.82	18.2.82	1,800	4.000	10,200	Production workers	30000	For improved pay offer Over dismissal of worker for absenteeism and ba
Halewood	26.2.82	1.3.82	40	4,000	6,100	Paint shop sealers	Body paint and trim shop	timekeeping
Coventry	8.3.82	26.3.82	190	1,400	21,800	Paint	workers Production	Against proposed reduction in rest periods
Halewood	19.4.82	23.4.82	270	6,300	32,800	sprayers Body	workers Production,	Over demarcation
						production workers	paint, trim, and final	
							assembly workers	
Halewood	23.6.82	24.6.82	50	5,200	6,300	Paint shop workers	Assembly and production	Over suspension of worker for failure to meet wo standards
a distractions	4 44 00	10.11.00	115	2.100	14 100		workers Production	Over management response in dispute over alleg
Cowley	1.11.82	12.11.82	445	2,100	14,100	Assembly workers	workers	bad workmanship
Luton/Dunstable/ Ellesmere Port	8.11.82	8.11.82	13,280		12,200	Production workers		For improved pay offer
Halewood	22.11.82	26.11.82	420	5,450	24,000	Body shop workers	Metal stamping,	Over proposed reduction in manning levels
							body, paint and trim	
Aerospace							shop workers	
equipment Broughton/Clwyd	17.3.82	26.3.82	1,940	1 _ 8	15,500	Fitters,	_	For pay parity with workers at the company's
						assemblers and machinists		other plants
Shipley/Yeadon	31.8.82	4.10.82	1,010	- 80	23,100	Engineering workers	- 056	For an improved pay offer
Other vehicles								
Coventry	22.3.82	16.4.82	3,100	800	46,000	Production workers	Management and clerical	Against compulsory redundancies
							staff	
Metal goods not								
elsewhere specified								
Prescot	8.4.82	24.5.82	760	10 m ()	18,000	Process workers, fitters, and	Greek of	For improved pay offer
Ayr	30.4.82	30.6.82	440	120	19,900	toolmakers Assembly and	Supervisory,	Over compulsory redundancies which included
	00.4.02	55.5.52	140			production workers	clerical and canteen staff	union official
Covtilee						ADDITION OF SALAD		
Textiles Kinross	12.4.82	7.5.82	380		7,200	Mill operatives	- 15C m	For improved pay offer For improved pay offer
Glasgow	14.5.82	25.6.82	210	EXENSE ESS	6,000	Clippers, seamers,	Interference	, or improved pay oner
the same beauty grade	V Nysteria	00.10			0.000	machinists and packers		For union recognition and reinstatement of
Smethwick	8.10.82	23.12.82	200		8,900	Sewing machinists	sage short	For union recognition and reinstatement of three workers dismissed for union activity
Clothing and								
ootwear Runcorn	8.2.82	16.7.82	50		5,600	Sewing	NE ROBERT IS	Over claim for union recognition
Bolsover	12.10.82	2.11.82	400		6,100	machinists Sewing	_	Over piecework rates
50130VG1	12.10.02	2.11.02	400		3,100	machinists		18 £ 64 18, 1.85
Bricks, pottery,								
glass, cement etc Gateshead	14.6.82	25.7.82	380	_	11,300	Production workers	TANK ME	For improved pay offer
Paper, printing								
and publishing Edinburgh	8.1.82	25.2.82	150	50	7,000	Printing	Printing	Over operating procedures for new
	THE PARTY NAMED IN STREET		THE WALLS	ONE TRANSPORT	All the same of th	operatives	operatives	machinery

Table 4 Prominent stoppages (continued)

Industry and locality	Date when stoppages Began Ended		Number of workers involved Directly Indirectly		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
						Directly	Indirectly	NebnS pageB
aper, printing and publis Barrow-in-Furness	hing (contd) 16.2.82	7.3.82	150	900	11,100	Craftsmen and ancillary workers	Paper makers, finishers and ancillary	Over work practices and manning levels
Canterbury/Dover	29.4.82	19.5.82	460	40	6,200	Paper processing	workers Clerical staff	For pay increase and extra benefits
New Malden/ Saltash/Crawley	1.12.82	17.12.82	1,030	erf 0.0 h	10,700	workers Print workers, warehousemen, drivers and	10 4 505 000 	Over proposed redundancies
London EC	20.12.83	31.12.82	90	1,200	9,300	clerical workers Electricians	Printers, journalists and produc- tion workers	For extra money for operating new machinery
her manufactur-								
g industries Burnley onstruction	2.5.82	13.5.82	760		5,500	Production workers	1000 SAG	Over introduction of new shift system
Retford	1.4.82	7.5.82	310	-	7,400	Platers, welders, erectors, fitters and handymen		For payment in excess of working agreement
s, electricity d water _iverpool/Chester	2.2.82	13.2.82	1,200	of sto	7,600	Electricians, joiners, fitters, drivers, meter-	omi) teso h	Over implementation of shorter working week
	nicaine s					readers and labourers		
England/Wales/ Northern Ireland	18.10.82	18.10.82	30,000	Arow 1	30,000	Manual workers	vees which	National stoppage in support of claim for pay parity with gas and electricity workers
ort and inland ater transport	AUT DIE	86 - 315V	V.S.C. I					
Tilbury Various ports in England and	22.3.82 21.4.82	5.4.82 21.4.82	2,900 8,680	220	27,000 8,680	Stevedores Dockers	Dock workers	For improved pay offer National stoppage over proposed changes in the National Dock Labour Board and fear of job losses
Scotland Liverpool	18.11.82	26.11.82	1,300	919. <u>9</u> 200	7,900	Dockers	al of days	Over manning levels
other								
nmunication arious ports in	4.1.82	9.2.82	570	1,500	12,400	Officers and	Ratings	Protest over proposed withdrawal of Newhaven/
reat Britain larwich and arious ports in Ireat Britain	1.7.82	3.8.82	2,500	130	11,600	ratings Seamen	Clerical staff	Dieppe ferry service Stoppage at one port over proposal to cut wage rates, followed by action at other ports
Brighton	10.1.82	9.2.82	485	W0-101	10,700	Bus drivers	chaste pr	Loss of overtime due to introduction of
Il areas in ireat Britain	13.1.82	18.2.82	19,000	40,000	814,300	Footplatemen	Various other railway grades	new rosters National stoppages on selection dates over terms of agreement involving flexible rostering
Heathrow	9.2.82	1.4.82	2,710	arr of al	75,900	Baggage handlers and other airport	—	Introduction of revised work schedules resulting in reduced overtime earnings
ondon	18.6.82	29.6.82	10,000	TO SECT 5	75,000	staff Underground	ton same	Over the introduction of new timetables and cuts
ll areas in Great Britain	28.6.82	29.6.82	56,300	1. 14.61	108,300	and bus crews Guards, signalmen and	At per cer	in services National stoppage following breakdown in pay negotiations
ll areas in	1792	10 7 00	10.000		100.000	other conciliatory grades		200 50 00 000
Great Britain Various areas in	4.7.82 20.10.82	18.7.82	19,000	ASSE OF STREET	193,600	Footplatemen		Over the introduction of flexible rostering
Inited Kingdom	20.10.82	20.10.82	139,000	luzen za.	139,000	Telephone engineers, management and clerical staff	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	National stoppage in protest against privatisation and the anticipated effect on job prospects
ofessional and lentific rvices								
Jarking/Dagenham Ill areas in Jnited Kingdom	16.2.82 14.4.82	16.4.82 15.12.82	900 180,000	2 U-17 M200 2 70 4 718 9,885	30,600 781,000	Teachers Ancillary, nursing, ambulance and other NHS		Over proposed redundancies National stoppage for improved pay offer
Devon/Kent	10.5.82	14.6.82	820	sergenta.	6,000	staff School meals staff	mays and	Against changes in conditions of service involving withdrawal of wages paid as retainer
dinburgh/Dundee/ blasgow/ bunfermline	6.8.82	6.8.82	5,000) 51 QCQ	5,000	Porters, storemen, catering and domestic staff	a to apdimu	during school holidays Against a government newspaper advertisement regarding NHS pay claim
olic ministration								
defence ondon Vest Bromwich	11.2.82 15.3.82	12.3.82 22.3.82	2,500 1,000	_	21,700 6,000	Council workers Carpenters,	OR CHARLES	Over suspension of employee
Manchester	17.3.82	17.3.82	15,000	Alexion 202 tel	15,000	electricians and plumbers Council workers,	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	Against dismissal of shop steward for alleged time sheet irregularities
-ondon	19.4.82	2.6.82	6,000		17,200	teachers and clerical workers	Transfer to an	Against cuts in services and possible redundancies
		2.0.02	3,000	900, 2 tech. 500 3 tehel.	17,200	Refuse collectors, manual workers and switchboard	10 82 0	Against proposed use of private contractors for refuse collection
iverpool	14.6.82	14.6.82	10,000		10,000	operators		According to the second
Birmingham	15.9.82	14.1.83	2.000	200		Council workers	Ca Guerra	Against proposed privatisation and possible redundancies
Oxford	28.9.82	14.1.83	100	ADVICE NEW PROPERTY.	48,400 7,100	Clerical staff Clerical staff	THE THEFT	For additional staff to cope with increased work load Over staffing levels

Table 4 Prominent stoppages (continued)

Industry and locality	Date when stoppages Began Ended		Number of workers involved		Number of working days	Type of worker involved		Cause or object	
			Directly	Indirectly	lost	Directly	Indirectly	Bears Ender	
Public administration and	defence (co	ntd)						A tring April suggested polyane s	
South Shields	4.10.82	10.11.82	1,800	26 — 5m 66 68 — 5m	13,400	Administrative, supervisory and clerical staff	- 081	Over introduction of new technology leading to suspension of five employees	
Birmingham	21.10.82	10.11.82	9,500	40 -	13,600	Manual and clerical staff	- 034	Dismissal of three social workers for non- co-operation in efficiency study exercise	
Rhondda	24.11.82	7.12.82	260	500	6,900	Clerical staff	Tradesmen, labourers and refuse collectors	Dismissal of employees for refusing to accept instructions	
Various areas in Great Britain	3.12.82	3.12.82	28,600		28,600	Executive and clerical staff	T 564 CH063 Sounda 1535	National stoppage in support of colleagues in Birmingham on strike over staffing levels	
Miscellaneous									
services London	10.11.82	15.12.82	200	_	5,200	Electricians	_	Inter-union demarcation dispute	
Various industries and services									
All areas in United Kingdom	19.5.82	19.10.82	948,000	- Jines	672,000	Various occupations	- oto	Various whole-day and part-day stoppages in support of National Health Service workers' parclaim	

coal mining (374,000). Thirteen per cent (more than one in eight) of all working days lost in 1982 resulted from stoppages by workers in sympathy with the national strike by National Health Service employees which lasted from April to December. These sympathy stoppages were spread throughout many industries, particularly affecting coal mining, engineering and public administration but also considerably increasing the total of days lost in other smaller groups.

This table does not allow for the different numbers of employees in employment in the industry groups shown, which are however taken into account in the table of incidence rates 1979-82 (table 10).

Table 5 Stoppages by duration in working days

Duratio Over	Not more than	Stopp- ages begin- ning in 1982	Per cent of all stopp- ages	Workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of all workers	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of all working days lost
_	1	566	37.0	446,200	21.2	403,000	7.7
1	2	218	14.3	131,900	6.3	215,000	4.1
2	3	135	8.8	41,400	2.0	91,000	1.7
3	4	90	5.9	35,800	1.7	128,000	2.4
4	5	68	4.5	36,600	1.7	141,000	2.7
5	10	209	13.7	90,000	4.3	507,000	9.6
10	15	109	7.1	65,100	3.1	552,000	10.4
15	20	41	2.7	76,200	3.6	923,000	17.5
20	30	46	3.0	35,300	1.7	539,000	10-2
30	50	29	1:9	11,700	0.6	226,000	4.3
50		17	1.1	1,132,500	53.8	1,551,000	29.4
	pages	1,528	100.0	2,102,700†	100-0	5,276,000†	100-0

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with the totals shown.
† Includes workers involved for the first time in 1983 and days lost in 1983 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

Table 6 Stoppages by aggregate number of working days lost

King to Kassakian sol termino Gaphenian Permater	Stopp- ages begin- ning in 1982	Per cent of all stopp- ages	Workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of all workers	Aggregate number of working days lost in these stoppages	Per cent of all working days lost
Under 250 days	765	50-1	53,200	2.5	66,000	1.2
250 and under 500	192	12.6	48,200	2.3	68,000	1.3
500 and under 1.000	175	11.5	70,400	3.3	122.000	2.3
1.000 and under 5.000	295	19.3	202,500	9.6	652,000	12.4
5,000 and under 25,000 25,000 and under	81	5.3	161,100	7.7	857,000	16-3
50.000	10	0.6	91,600	4.4	354.000	6.7
50,000 days and over All stoppages	10	0·6 100·0	1,475,700 2,102,700	70·2 100·0	3,157,000 5,276,000	59·8 100·0

* See footnotes to table 5.

Cause of stoppages

Disputes data for 1982 are set out in table 3, for 13 broad industry groups, according to the principal causes of stoppages of work.

Disputes over pay were again the main cause of stoppages, accounting for 43 per cent of recorded stoppages beginning in 1982 and 66 per cent of working days lost. These proportions compare with 47 per cent of stoppages and 62 per cent of days lost in 1981. Stoppages over redundancy questions accounted for eight per cent of all stoppages and 16 per cent of days lost in 1982, compared with 11 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in

Prominent stoppages

Table 4 gives the main details of those stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1982 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 101 such stoppages in 1982 compared with 105 in 1981 and 100 in 1980. There were three large stoppages in the railway industry which accounted in aggregate for 1.1 million days lost, while the strike by National Health Service employees, together with supporting sympathy stoppages, resulted in a loss of nearly 1.5 million days.

Although the number of prominent stoppages was only seven per cent of the total recorded stoppages in the year they accounted for 83 per cent of all the working days lost.

Table 7 Stoppages by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

Concerns Opening Op	Stopp- ages begin- ning in 1982	Per cent of all stopp- ages	Workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of all workers	Working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of all working days
Under 25 workers	322	21.1	5.200	0.3	22,000	0.4
25 and under 50	199	13.0	7,100	0.3	47,000	0.9
50 and under 100	240	15.7	16,800	0.8	79,000	1.5
100 and under 250	299	19.6	47,400	2.3	236,000	4.5
250 and under 500	189	12.4	66,400	3.2	312,000	5.9
500 and under 1,000	140	9.2	95.100	4.5	426,000	8.1
1,000 and under 2,500	89	5.8	132,100	6.3	511,000	9.7
2.500 and under 5.000	23	1.5	74,800	3.5	303,000	5.7
5.000 and under 10,000		0.8	76,400	3.6	117,000	2.2
10,000 workers and						
over	15	0.9	1.581.400	75.2	3,223,000	61.1
All stoppages	1,528	100.0	2,102,700	100.0	5,276,000	100.0

* See footnotes to table 5.

Table 8 Stoppages by region and broad industry group (SIC 1968)

Industry	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Workers* involved in 1982 in all stoppages	s in progres	s	419 48	Maria e de la la	R.E.	F 3 4 85						S TOPING THE
Mining and QUATTYING	2.5	* 1 <u></u>	10 m 22 m 1	14.3	44-6	81.1	6.0	17.6	33.0	23.7	H-90 67-500	225.5
Metal manufacture	0.2	on-thiw	A Series	3.6	9.7	27.6	2.1	13.9	14.5	10.7	_	82.3
	76.5	4.5	19.4	29.6	13.5	19.1	47.6	26.1	11.6	44.2	2.2	294.2
objective and marine engineering	8-1	r i c ile	I E-VITE	50 - O		_	9.0	37.0		24.2	3.0	81.3
V-tor VehicleS	68-4	0.8	0.6	8.9	0.7	1.6	89.3	1.3	6.4	6.8	1.4	186-4
A orosnace equipment	2.3		1.2	0.2	-	1.0	1.8	- 820	2.1	-	3.0	11.6
	AND DESCRIPTION	-	2.0	10.7	lo-ton At	0.4	2.0	2.0	Dark Name	1.8	_	18.9
	0.1	10.00	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.3	2.0	2.0	ser ionless	9.7
	0.2	O Kertaland	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.1	3.5	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	10.7
all other manufacturing industries	29.4	4.7	4.1	20.1	4.7	9.4	14.3	6.8	5.6	7.2	3.1	109-4
aatruction	1.6	0.1	-	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.1	10.5
	181.7	11.8	24.5	29.0	22.0	41.4	68.9	22.6	22.2	50.6	6.6	481.3
all other non-manufacturing industries and	1000	10,201								Special mone		
annices	136-9	11.9	29.4	59.4	35.1	45.5	92.5	39-3	35.4	68.9	26.9	581-2
All industries and services	510-6	33.7	81.8	179-1	133-1	228-1	340-8	169-6	134.7	244-8	46.4	2,102.9†
Working days* lost in 1982 in all stoppage	s in progre											
Working days lost in 1902 in an stoppage	5 III progres		W. C. L. S. A. L. S.	21	66	159	10	36	35	43		374
Mining and quarrying Metal manufacture	1	11 -10 97 10	10 1 1 C V/ 1	11	11	31	13	14	14	18		113
Metalinandadare	79	12	13	48	22	30	100	75	24	84		486
Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	VALUE OF THE	WEST	40			11	50		49	2	116
Motor vehicles	73		4	36	3	4	348	2	14	62	3	551
Aerospace equipment	1		1	2	_	23	3		17	- 02	1	49
All other vehicles			In the state of	50		2	_		1	4	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	57
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	RUN ELEZACIO	5	14		5	31	2	1	28	State Park	86
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1144 00			15	7	1	14	3	The state of the s	24	1	66
All other manufacturing industries	73	35	24	23	12	62	38	40	33	37	19	396
Construction	2	1.1201	and the	2	15	2	4	9	3	5	1	44
Transport and communication	709	41	78	79	85	158	194	99	79	148	6	1,675
All other non-manufacturing industries and												.,070
services	271	20	45	170	97	97	224	117	65	133	63	1.301
All industries and services	1,220	109	170	471	319	575	989	447	283	634	97	5,313
Days lost per 1,000 employees												
All industries and services	174	163	113	243	222	322	414	407	314	328	216	252

The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree precisely with the totals shown. Excludes 1,500 workers who became involved for the first time in 1983 in stoppages which continued into that year.

Duration, working days lost and workers involved

Distributions of all reported stoppages beginning in 982 are shown in tables 5, 6 and 7, grouped in terms of the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The totals for workers involved and for days lost take account of those stoppages which continued into 1983. The numbers of working days lost cannot readily be

Table 9 Stoppages in years 1962–82

Year	Stopp- ages beginning	Workers* in stoppa	involved ges (000s)	SUCSUE		Working days lost in stoppages (000s)			
	in year	Beginning	g in year	In pro-	Beginni	In pro-			
		Directly	Indirectly	gress in year	(a)	(b)	gress in year		
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,778	5,798		
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731	1,997	1,755		
1964	2,524	700†	172	883†	2,011	2,030	2,277		
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906	2,932	2,925		
1966	1,937	414†	116	544†	2,372	2,395	2,398		
1967	2,116	551†	180	734†	2,765	2,783	2,787		
1968	2,378	2,073†	182	2,258†	4,672	4,719	4,690		
1969	3,116	1,426	228†	1,665†	6,799	6,925	6,846		
1970	3,906	1,460	333	1,801	10,854	10,908	10,980		
1971	2,228	863†	308†	1,178†	13,497	13,589	13,551		
1972	2,497	1,448†	274†	1,734†	23,816	23,923	23,909		
1973	2,873	1,103	410	1,528	7,089	7,145	7,197		
1974	2,922	1,161	461	1,626	14,694	14,845	14,750		
1975	2,282	570	219	809	5,861	5,914	6,012		
1976	2,016	444†	222†	668†	3,230	3,509	3,284		
1977	2,703	785	370	1,166	9,864	10,378	10,142		
1978	2,471	725†	276†	1,041†	8,890	9,391	9,405		
1979	2,080	4,121	463	4,608	28,974	29,051	29,474		
1980	1,330	702†	128†	834†	11,887	11,965	11,964		
1981	1,338	1,326	173	1,513	4,188	4,244	4,266		
1982	1,528	1,974†	127†	2,103†	5,258	5,276	5,313		

The figures in this column include days lost only in the year in which the stoppages

Jan.

The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages an and also in the following year.

Yorkers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in rear's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into other are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved stoppages in progress. oppages in progress. Jures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the

derived from the other grouped figures in the tables. Apart from the imprecision of grouped data, the totals shown for aggregate working days lost are in general less than the totals obtained by multiplying the numbers of days each stoppage lasted by the number of workers involved, since some would not have been idle throughout the whole duration of the dispute.

Sixty-six per cent of the stoppages lasted not more than four days and 50 per cent involved fewer than 100 workers. Stoppages in which under 500 days were lost accounted for 63 per cent of the total but contributed only three per cent of the days lost. Only one per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 50,000 or more working days but in aggregate these accounted for 60 per cent of all the days lost.

Regional figures

The industrial structure in each region is an important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages. Table 8 provides a breakdown by standard region of the number of workers involved and of the aggregate number of working days lost by broad industry group. An additional feature this year is the inclusion of the incidence rate (days lost per 1,000 employees) in "all industries and services" for each region. It should be noted, however, that the statistics in this table entail a greater degree of estimation than in the national figures owing to the need to allocate the figures for large national stoppages to particular regions and industries using incomplete information.

Review 1962-82

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1962 are given in table 9. The number of working days lost from stoppages in progress in 1982 was

Table 10 Incidence rates 1982

Industry Group	Working days lost per 1,000 employee						
Sic 1968	1979	1980	1981	1982			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining All other mining and quarrying Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	393 243 4,167 413	17 532 225 495 46	858 26 122 74	1,440 2 379			
All other food industries Drink Tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers, etc	1,534 2,098 3,199 1,217 278	180 540 — 357	331 428 18 16 478	240 301 95 114 31			
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Paints, soap and other chemical industries Iron (including castings) and steel	187 582	29 1,098	7 402	12 238			
(including tubes) All other metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	1,596 3,748 7,956	30,276 678 541	172 194 275	458 218 296			
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment	3,279 7,213 1,732 6,700 7,421	66 129 1,233 1,027 252	101 299 1,556 2,158 1,073	566 303 790 1,795 271			
All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,583 1,766	56 262	6 123	780 199			
Cotton flax and man-made fibres— preparation and weaving Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	276 125 67	82 35 153	19 11 29	62 193 118			
All other textile industries Clothing other than footwear Footwear Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	134 67 255 41 46	71 27 3 95 90	131 81 3 601 23	189 95 — 126 61			
Glass	920	122	466	248			
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified Furniture, bedding, upholstery	422 47	84 139	282 111	205 30			
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork Paper and board, cartons, etc	127 350	27 126	111 53	37 157			
Printing, publishing, etc Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity, water Railways	1,836 566 647 109 492	723 57 220 53 72	121 189 75 57 26	197 227 42 149 6,217			
Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport	311 4,292	184 65 302	288 56 1,423	359 75 479			
Port and inland water transport Other transport and communication	1,414 257	2,216 25	2,215 83	1,986 379			
Distributive trades nsurance, banking, finance and business	26	12	27	8			
services Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services (entertainment,	377	11 48	10 24	3 242			
sport, catering, etc) Public administration and defence All industries and services	251 1,461 1,276	14 50 523	8 684 197	10 188 252			

* Based on the latest estimates of employees in employment as published in Employment

5.3 million, higher than the 1981 figure of 4.3 million but well under half of the annual average of 12.0 million for

the ten years 1972-81. It can be seen that the number of working days lost varies considerably between one year and the next.

Three large national rail stoppages and the strike by National Health Service employees from April to December, together with related sympathy stoppages, accounted for nearly a half of the days lost in 1982. It is estimated that about 3.4 million of the days lost in the year were in the public sector and 1.9 million in the private sector Between 1975 and 1979, the incidence of days lost through strikes was higher in the private than in the public sector In the most recent three years this position has been reversed.

The number of stoppages recorded as beginning in 1982 (1,528) was higher than the 1981 figure of 1,338, but is still relatively low when compared with the average of 2,251 for the previous decade. However such comparisons must be regarded with caution, as the number of stoppages recorded is rather less well founded than the number of working days lost (the bulk of which result from large disputes). The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1982 (2.1 million) was higher than the average of 1.6 million for the period 1972-81.

Incidence rates

The direct comparison of industrial stoppages experienced by different industry groups, as shown by table 2. does not allow for the considerable variation in numbers employed in the different industries. More useful comparisons for some purposes are given in terms of incidence rates that allow for industry size by showing the numbers of days lost per annum per 1,000 employees in each industry. Incidence rates are shown in table 10 for the years 1979-82. Comparisons between industries may still be affected by other factors, such as variation in the numbers of days lost owing to differences in the proportions of workers directly and indirectly affected.

International comparisons

International comparisons of stoppages for a number of countries for the years 1972 to 1981, showing working days lost per 1,000 employees, were published in the March 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 105–106). ■

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Democracy in trade unions

An outline of the legislative proposals on democracy in trade unions to be put before Parliament in the autumn is presented. These conclusions arise following consultations on the Green Paper published in January-a summarised version appeared in Employment Gazette, 1983, January, pp. 11-12.

- (1) The Government intend to introduce legislation in the current Session of Parliament to provide for greater democracy in trade unions in three important areas:
- elections for the governing bodies of trade unions
- ballots before strikes
- the political activities of trade unions
- (2) The Government have drawn up their proposals after extensive consultations on the basis of the Green Paper on Democracy in trade unions (Cmnd 8778) which was published in January 1983. More than 150 organisations and individuals submitted comments on the Green Paper. These consultations showed very wide support for legislation to safeguard the democratic rights of trade union members.

Trade union elections

- (3) The Government propose to introduce legislation which will require elections to the governing bodies of trade unions (that is their executives) to be conducted in accordance with a number of basic principles, including the following:
- □ voting must be secret
- □ voting must be by the marking of a ballot paper
- □ every trade union member must have an equal and unrestricted opportunity to vote
- ach trade union member must be able to vote directly for members of the governing body

These principles will not make unreasonable or impracicable demands on trade unions. They will not require the use of postal ballots in all circumstances and balloting at the workplace could satisfy the tests. However, balloting at meetings held at inconvenient times or places would not do so. The principles will apply to the election of presidents and general secretaries only if they have a vote or casting vote on the governing body of their union, but not to elections below the level of the governing body. They will, however, exclude such practices as voting by a show of hands and the use of the block vote. They will not permit the election of governing bodies by the membership of any intermediate body, for example delegates to a national conference or members of, for instance, a regional committee. Trade unions would remain able either to have separate constituencies, for example on a geographical or occupational basis, for seats on the governing body or to provide for all members to have a vote in respect of all seats. It will be a requirement that the members of governing bodies should be elected or re-elected at least once every five years.

- (4) The statutory principles governing elections will come into effect one year after the legislation receives Royal Assent so as to allow the trade unions time to make the necessary adjustments to their rules and electoral arrangements. This will mean that trade unions will be under a statutory duty to observe the statutory principles in the first elections due to be held after this part of the legislation comes into effect.
- (5) The Government propose that these principles should take the form of a statutory duty owed by each trade union to each of its members. Enforcement of this statutory duty will therefore be a matter for the members of each union, acting either singly or in groups, by means of an application to the ordinary courts. The Government propose that the first step should be an application for a declaration that a trade union has failed to perform its statutory duty because a particular election has not been carried out in accordance with the principles set down in the legislation. Following such a declaration the union would be allowed six months within which to ensure that it complied with its statutory duty to its members. If at the end of the six month period it had not done so the member or members who had sought the declaration could seek enforcement of the order to compel the union to perform its statutory duty. Defiance of such an order could lead to contempt proceedings. Except for the addition of a six month declaratory stage, the enforcement procedure is virtually identical with that which is already used by union members seeking to ensure that elections are carried out in accordance with union rules.
- (6) The availability, under the Employment Act 1980, of finance for postal ballots for trade union elections will continue.

Strike ballots

- (7) The consultations on the Green Paper have confirmed that there is widespread concern about the way in which strike decisions are taken, particularly in the case of national strikes and strikes in essential services. Clear support was expressed for legislation on strike ballots provided that the practical difficulties identified in the Green Paper could be overcome.
- (8) The Government have therefore decided to bring forward legislation on the following lines. In the case of industrial action which is 'authorised or endorsed' by a trade union (in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the Employment Act 1982—see annex) immunity in tort will be conditional on the support of the union members concerned being tested in a secret ballot. In other words when a trade union calls or endorses a strike it will either have to ballot those of its members who are being called on strike* to retain immunity† or, on the other hand, accept that calling or endorsing a strike without a ballot forfeits immunity. Without immunity the trade union would be at risk of being sued for an injunction and its funds would be at risk of an action for damages. The Government believe that this approach is the best means of providing unions with a powerful and direct inducement to hold ballots before calling strikes and that it is therefore the most effective means of extending union members' democratic rights in this area. while at the same time reducing the likelihood of irresponsible industrial action.
- (9) Again, the legislation will not impose unreasonable or impractical obligations on trade unions. It will not require trade unions to hold ballots before unofficial or spontaneous strikes which it has not endorsed and which may be shortlived and involve only small numbers of strikers. Nor will it inhibit trade union officials from attempting to bring unofficial action to an end; on the contrary, only if the action is made "official" will any question of loss of immunity arise. The legislation will not make immunity conditional on the result of the ballot. The Government do not believe that any trade union would persist with a strike call if it had been shown not to have the support of a majority of those directly involved. However, a ballot will ensure immunity only if all those who are being called on to take the industrial action have had an equal and unrestricted right to vote in a secret ballot on the specific question whether they wish to strike or take other action in breach of their contracts of employment.
- (10) It is intended that the provisions relating to strike ballots should come into force shortly after Royal Assent.

The political activities of trade unions

- (11) In the Green Paper the Government made clear its commitment to the principles of the Trade Union Act
- (i) that trade unions should, if they so choose, be able to pursue their members' interests through political

- organisations and to give financial support to such organisations;
- (ii) that no trade union member should be obliged to support financially any political organisation if he does not want to, and that he should not suffer so far as his union membership is concerned by refraining from giving such support.

The responses to the Green Paper have confirmed the Government's view that these principles are no longer adequately safeguarded.

- (12) Under the 1913 Act unions are required to hold an affirmative ballot of their members only in order to authorise the setting up of a political fund. There is no statutory requirement ever to hold a further ballot on the issue (unless a union amalgamates with another which has no political fund). The Government believe it to be indefensible that political funds should be operated on the basis of decisions taken up to 70 years ago. They propose to provide that the continued operation of a political fund must be submitted to the test of an affirmative ballot of the whole membership of a union (in accordance with the procedure laid down in the 1913 Act) every ten years. The Government believe that this step is necessary to safeguard the right of successive generations of trade union members to determine whether or not their union has a political fund and engages in political activities.
- (13) It is also intended that the definition of 'political objects' in Section 3(3) (see annex) of the Trade Union Act 1913 should be brought up to date so as to cover expenditure on television, radio and other forms of publicity, on elections to the European Parliament and the printing of political literature.
- (14) In respect of the second principle referred to in paragraph 11, the consultations on the Green Paper have confirmed that there is a widespread disquiet about the way in which the right of individual members not to pay the political levy operates in practice through the system of 'contracting out'. The Secretary of State for Employment is therefore inviting the TUC to discuss the steps the trade unions themselves can take to ensure that their members are freely and effectively able to decide for themselves whether or not they pay the political levy.

Conclusion

(15) The Government intend to introduce a Bill to give effect to these proposals when Parliament reassembles in the autumn. They would welcome comments on the proposals by the end of September. Any comments should be sent to the Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London swith 9NF.

Annex

Trade union liability

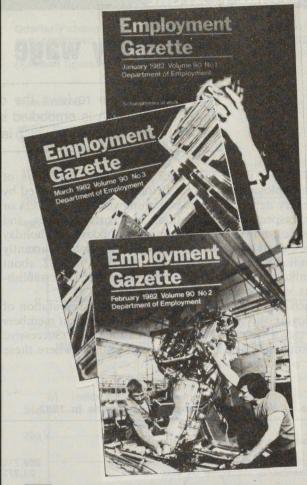
(paragraph 8 of paper)

- (1) Section 15 of the Employment Act 1982 lays down when a trade union is to be held liable for the unlawful acts of its officials and members.
- (2) The union will be held liable for any unlawful act authorised or endorsed by:
- its executive committee;
- its general secretary or president;
- any other person given power under the union's own rules to call industrial action.
- (3) In addition the union will be held liable for any unlawful act authorised or endorsed by:
- any official employed by the union;
- any committee to which one of these officials regularly reports; except where
- the official or committee who authorised or endorsed the act was forbidden to do so by the union's own rules: or
- the authorisation or endorsement is disowned by the executive committee, the general secretary or the president. This "repudiation" must be delivered in writing and as quickly as is practicable. It will not be regarded as repudiation if the executive committee, general secretary or president subsequently behave in a manner which is inconsistent with having disowned the unlawful action.

"Political objects" of trade unions (paragraph 13 of paper)

- (4) Section 3(3) of the Trade Union Act 1913 reads: (3) The political objects to which this section applies
- are the expenditure of money: (a) on the payment of any expenses incurred either
 - directly or indirectly by a candidate or prospective candidate for election to Parliament or to any public office, before, during, or after the election in connection with his candidature or election; or
 - (b) on the holding of any meeting or the distribution of any literature or documents in support of any such candidate or prospective candidate; or
 - (c) on the maintenance of any person who is a member of Parliament or who holds a public office; or
 - (d) in connection with the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for Parliament or any public office; or
 - (e) on the holding of political meetings of any kind, or on the distribution of political literature or political documents of any kind, unless the main purpose of the meetings or of the distribution of the literature or documents is the furtherance of statutory objects within the meaning of this Act.

The expression "public office" in this section means the office of member of any county, county borough, district, or parish council, or board of guardians, or of any public body who have power to raise money, either directly or indirectly, by means of a rate.



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^{*} Here and elsewhere in this paragraph, by 'strike' is meant any industrial action

[†] Assuming that it is not unlawful on other grounds (for example that it is not

Statutory wage regulation in 1982

This annual article reviews the operation of statutory wage regulation during 1982, which is embodied in successive Wages Councils Acts. (It does not cover agriculture, which is subject to the Agricultural Wages Acts.)

Wages rates and other terms and conditions of employment in Great Britain are normally fixed by voluntary agreement between employers and workers or their respective organisations. In certain trades and industries, however, minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay are fixed by wages councils under legislation currently embodied in the Wages Councils Act 1979. In 1982, about 2³/₄ million workers employed in some 389,710 establishments were covered by these councils.

Each wages council comprises equal representation of employers and workers, with three independent members who can if necessary exercise a casting vote. Successive governments have abolished wages councils where these were no longer necessary.

Establishments	
Establishments on register at January 1982 Establishments inspected by visit	389,710 23,272
Branches of multiple firms not visited where, following visit to head office and a sample of branches, pay and conditions were regarded as satisfactory in the organisation as a whole Establishments covered by formal pay agreements which were reviewed and found satisfactory (mainly large multiples)	7,611 3,729
Establishments not visited where the reply to a postal questionnaire showed the current pay and conditions were satisfactory Establishments where arrears of wages (including holiday pay) were paid following inspection	4,906 8,679
Marie browning and Fall there with see bains	
Workers	
Workers employed in establishments on register (estimated) Workers whose wages were directly examined (124,883) or assumed to be satisfactory following	2,800,000
examinations of a sample of workers in the establishment (40,235)	165,118
Workers at branches of multiple firms not visited where, following a visit to the head office and a sample of branches, pay and conditions were regarded as satisfactory in the organisation as a whole Workers at establishments covered by formal pay agreements which were reviewed and found satisfactory (mainly large multiples)	72,557 65,423
Workers in establishments not visited where the reply	
to a postal questionnaire showed that current pay and conditions were satisfactory	24,529
Workers for whom arrears of pay (including holiday pay) were assessed as due	20,406

Councils in 1982

Two orders came into operation in 1982 which made minor, and unopposed, changes to the fields of operation of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) and the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council. The orders came into operation on April 26, 1982 and July 26, 1982 respectively.

A report by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service on the Aerated Waters Wages Councils was published on May 27, 1982. This followed a reference to the Service in 1981 by the Secretary of State of objections to his notice of intention to merge the two separate Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland to form the Aerated Waters Wages Council (Great Britain). The report concluded that objections received by the Secretary of State to the draft order did not justify substantial modifications to the order. The Aerated Waters Wages Councils (Abolition and Establishment) Order 1982 was subsequently made on November 8, 1982 to come into operation on February 14, 1983.

Statutory wages orders in 1982

During 1982, 34 wages orders embodying wages council proposals were made; of these 31 were effective during the year. Nineteen of the orders provided for both increases in minimum remuneration and changes in holiday entitlement; seven provided for increases only in minimum remuneration; and eight related to changes in holiday entitlement.

Permits

Wages councils can issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1982, 14 new permits were issued, 31 existing permits were renewed and 27 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

At the end of 1982 the Wages Inspectorate employed 119 inspectors on outdoor work and 97 other staff on administrative and support work in 15 divisions. The work of the inspectorate in 1982 is summarised in table 1.

The arrears paid to workers following inspection totalled £1,861,783. In addition, arrears of £425,110 were assessed as due to 1,844 workers but were not collected either because the workers concerned stated that they did not want payment of all or part of the amount due or because the Inspectorate decided that it was not practicable to pursue payment. Where underpayments were

able 2 Complaints from workers in 1982

1,667
10,100
10,118
1,649

ound, every effort was made to secure future compliance ith the statutory minimum rates and to inform workers their legal entitlement.

All complaints received from workers or their representatives in 1982 were investigated or were in the process of investigation at the end of the year. The numbers of omplaints dealt with during the year are shown in table 2. Recause of the introduction of a change in the method of keeping statistics the number of complaints shown as received in 1982 is some 18 per cent higher than in 1981. In practice, the level of complaint work in 1982 was much ne same as in 1981.

In 1982 staff in the divisional offices of the Inspectorate dealt with 273,625 requests for information and midance from employers, workers and various orgaisations. The majority were inquiries by telephone.

Special attention to homeworkers continued to be given in 1982. The wages and, where appropriate, the holiday allowances of 1,358 homeworkers covered by wages councils were inspected. Of these, 113 were found to be receiving below the statutory minimum rates and arrears totalling £10,221 were collected on their behalf.

Civil proceedings for recovery of arrears were taken against seven employers in 1982 and judgement was given in all cases for the Inspectorate. Criminal proceedings were taken against seven employers for offences under the Wages Councils Act 1979 and all were ound guilty. Fines totalling £1,425 were imposed.

Inspectors investigated 62 complaints alleging offences under the Truck Acts 1831-1940. All were resolved satisfactorily and there were no prosecutions. n addition, the Inspectorate dealt with 721 inquiries.

Compliance with wages orders

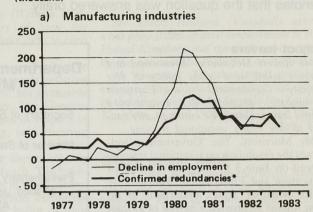
Of the 327,627 workers whose pay was checked by all espection methods in 1982, 6.2 per cent were found to e underpaid. Although this figure cannot be taken as epresentative of all workers in wages council trades, it provides a useful guide to the extent to which employers overall comply with the regulations.

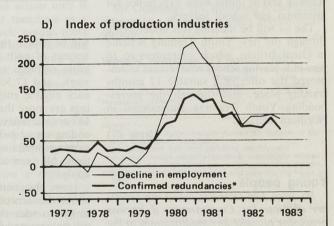
Redundancy statistics

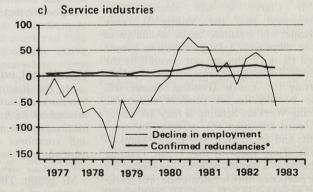
The chart opposite replaces chart 3 that appeared in the special feature 'Statistics of redundancies and recent trends' (Employment Gazette, June 1983 p. 248). Some errors to the original's presentation of employment decline have been rectified, and account taken of the allowance for underestimation in the employment series, as reported on pp. 242-244 of June 1983 Employment Gazette. Quarterly redundancy totals are shown in place of the monthly statistics given in the earlier chart.

Quarterly changes in employment (seasonally adjusted), and confirmed redundancies, by industry sector GB; (Revised figures)

Redundancies or decline in employment (thousand)







* Figures for confirmed redundancies (ES 955) for February 1981 and later are not fully comparable with those for January 1981 and earlier because of improvements in the method of data collection designed to secure a better coverage of redundancies actually taking place.

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between June 23 and July 11 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

School leavers

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked what is the policy of Her Majesty's Government on the European Commission proposal that unemployed school leavers should be automatically entitled to one year's vocational training.

Mr Morrison: The Government welcomes the resolution on vocational training agreed on June 3 by the joint Council of Education and Employment Ministers by which Member States undertake to do their utmost to provide a period of at least six months and, if possible, one year's basic training and/or initial work experience for minimum age school leavers.

The UK will be meeting this undertaking through the new Youth Training Scheme in Great Britain, which guarantees to 16 year-olds leaving school who remain unemployed the offer of a suitable 12 months training place, and through the corresponding Youth Training Programme in Northern Ireland.

Young people

Mr John Lee (Pendle) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was proposing to make any modifications to the young workers scheme following the start of the youth training scheme.

Mr Clark: It has already been announced that the Young Workers at present. Scheme will continue to be available to assist employers taking on young people aged 16 or 17 who are not covered by the Youth Training Scheme. Young people leaving the Youth Training Scheme will also be eligible for support under the Young Workers Scheme if they are under 18, earn less than the specified earnings limits and are in their first year of employment. Time spent in the Youth Training Scheme as a trainee will be disregarded for the purposes of this calculation; for those participating in the YTS as employees. however, the time must count towards the first year of employment.

I have decided to increase the earnings limit of the Young Workers Scheme with effect from August 1 1983. Claims covering periods of employment including August 1

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Norman Tebbit

Minister of State: Peter Morrison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of state: John Selwyn Gummer Alan Clark

will be paid at the rate of £15 per week in respect of each eligible employee whose gross earnings are not more than £42 a week, and £7.50 per week in respect of each eligible employee whose gross earnings are more than £42 but not more than £47 a week. For claims which cover periods ending on or before July 31, the current earnings limits of less than £40 and less than £45 respectively will continue to

I am also amending the current rules about the acceptance of applications for support under the Scheme. Applications will be accepted from August 1, 1983 only if they are submitted within 13 weeks of the first date on which all the conditions of the Scheme are met, rather than six months as

Vocational education

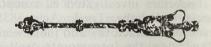
Mr Tim Brinton (Gravesham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what assessment he had made of responses by local education authorities to the technical and vocational education initiative; and national computer file to which Jobcentre what plans he had for extending the initia- staff will have ready access. The develop-

encouraged by the enthusiasm and commitment shown by the 66 local education authorities which submitted proposals, and I am confident that the 14 schemes selected for support will be under way by Septem- prospect of offsetting savings to the tax-

Detailed examination of these schemes

has shown that they will not require as much support from the Manpower Services Commission as was originally expected. and I understand that it may be possible for the Commission to find from within its existing resources up to another £14m in 1984-85 and £20m in subsequent years to apply to an extension of the Inititative from September 1984.

My colleagues and I would welcome an extension on this basis and I am therefore asking the Commission, if they are willing to move forward in this way, to let me have proposals for extending the Initiative from September 1984 by increasing the number of five-year projects. My rt hon Friends the Secretaries of State for Education and Science, for Wales and for Scotland are consulting the local authority associations.



Job vacancies

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton) asked what progress was being made in the development of a national computerised job availability scheme.

Mr Morrison: The Employment Service intends to introduce at the end of this year a computer system which will make information about jobs in other parts of the country more readily available to Jobcentre staff and their clients. It will allow selected job vacancy information to be sent from any Jobcentre, via existing vacancy circulation computer systems, to a single ment of further computerised systems to Mr Tebbit: The Government have been handle job vacancies in the employment service is under consideration, but expenditure on such developments will be authorised only if they prove more cost-effective than present arrangements and offer the payers.

OUESTIONS IN

Employee participation

Mr Christopher Murphy (Welwyn, Hatasked the Secretary of State for inployment, if he would make a statement Government policy on encouraging emvee participation in companies.

Mr Gummer: The Government is firmly nmitted to the principle of managenents informing and consulting employees pout matters which affect them. It beeyes, however, that successful employee volvement is best introduced voluntarily nd we have consistently urged employers o develop procedures which suit their articular circumstances.

Section 1 of the Employment Act 1982, which provides that companies with more han 250 employees should report annually on their employee involvement activities. will help to encourage the spread of good practice. I hope that companies will take ull advantage of the opportunity to review and publicise their policies in this area. I will be looking in detail at the way in which companies comply with this new legislative equirement.

(June 27)

Employment measures

Mr Jim Lester (Broxtowe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will take further action to publicise the pecial employment measures.

Mr Tebbit: My Department has produced a leaflet. PL 723, Jobs, training and early retirement, which outlines the Govnemployed. I hope that unemployed peole and all concerned about helping them will read this leaflet, which can be obtained rom Jobcentres and Unemployment Benefit Offices.

Wage deductions

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Mossley lill) asked the Secretary of State for Emsyment, if he would take steps to prohibit practice of employers deducting till screpancies from employees' wages; and he would make a statement.

Mr Gummer: The Truck Acts 1831-1940 rovide such protections to manual workrs, and to shop assistants in respect of ines imposed by employers. We are curently reviewing the working of the Truck Acts and related legislation in the light of esponses made to our consultative docunent on updating the law relating to the bayment of wages. We note and share the oncern that is felt over cases where rbitrary deductions make inroads into pay

packets and will give due weight to this in reliable estimates for other regions. preparing proposals which will be put to the House in due course.

Trade unions

Mr Christopher Murphy (Welwyn, Hatfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would take steps to curb trade union power.

Mr Gummer: A strong and effective trade union movement, properly securing the interests of its members, has a valuable part to play in our society. The Government's steps to curb abuses in respect of the closed shop, picketing, indiscriminate secondary action and industrial action outside the context of a trade dispute all help towards a responsible approach. The forthcoming Bill on democracy in trade unions will provide that trade union executives must be elected by secret ballot of their members; that trade unions will have immunity to call industrial action only if they have consulted their members in a secret ballot: and that trade unions must also consult their members by secret ballot if they wish to retain a political fund and continue to engage in political activities.

Labour force

Mr K Harvey Proctor (Billericay) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish in the Official Report a table showing: (a) the estimated levels of ethnic minority unemployment on a region by mment's schemes of this kind to help the region basis, (b) the estimated working population on the same basis; and (c) if he will express (a) as a percentage of (b) in each case at the latest convenient date for which figures were available.

Mr Clark: The latest available information which provides the required comparison is from the 1981 Labour Force Survey.

Estimates for the second quarter of 1981 of the numbers of economically active persons identified as of non-white ethnic origin and of these the numbers and proportions out of employment are given

The sample numbers in the 1981 Labour Force Survey are too small to produce

a Vogodoria mixes Bugg later i	Economic- ally active	Out of employment	Out of employment as a proportion of economically active
	000s	000s	(Per cent)
North West	66	14	21
South East	511	68	13
East Midlands	75	14	18
West Midlands Yorkshire and	149	35	24
Humberside	58	14	23

Information on the ethnic origin of those within the working population is not avail-

(July 11)

Mr Stuart Holland (Vauxhall) asked what proportion of total employment in the United Kingdom was currently represented by the nationalised industries and services.

Mr Gummer: On the latest available estimates the nationalised industries' share of the employed labour force in the United Kingdom at mid-1982 was 6.3 per cent. (July 11)

Single parent wage

Mr Gerald Bermingham (St Helens South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would obtain and publish statistics indicating the average wage of a

Mr Gummer: The following is the latest information from the Family Expenditure

Weekly averages (£) during 1981*

	Wages and salaries†	Total income;
Household consisting of one adult with children	42.7††	106-1

(June 28)

Notes:
*The amounts shown include income attributable to chil-

the amounts shown include income attributable to children and absent parents.

†Covering both full- and part-time employment.

‡Including social security benefits, investment income, imputed rent from owner occupation, and other income.

†Excluding those without wages and salaries, the figure is 79.0.0

(July 11)

Retail prices

Mr Hal Miller (Bromsgrove): asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he is satisfied that the index of retail food prices adequately reflects the purchasing habits of: (a) the population in general and (b) pensioners.

Mr Clark: I am quite satisfied that the General Index of Retail Prices, and the food component thereof, accurately reflects the prices paid by the great majority of UK households. Prices actually charged in shops throughout the country are obtained each month and the relative importance, or weight, assigned to each in calculating the index is based on expenditure patterns reported by households in the continuous Family Expenditure Survey. Separate price indices are compiled for one and for two person pensioner households of limited means, where income is mainly derived from state benefits.

(June 30)

OUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

MSC cash limits

Mr Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) asked whether any changes would be made to the cash limits of the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr Clark: Subject to Parliamentary approval of the necessary Supplementary Estimates, the total grant-in-aid of the Manpower Services Commission will be increased by £24,510m from £1,442,196m to £1,446,706m. This is a net increase which includes an additional £25m for extending nationwide the Enterprise Allowance Scheme from August 1 to March 31 1984, as announced by my rt hon and learned Friend the then Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget statement on March 15. This is offset by the reduction of

£490,000 in the residual winding up costs of age of 62, to disabled men from the age of industrial training boards as a result of 60 and to women aged 59; from April 1984 recent and more accurate estimates of to March 31, 1985 the age limit for men

There is a further offsetting saving of £261,000 in Class IV Vote 16 (Manpower men from the age of 60. Services Commission) in respect of the 1981-82 final claim on the National Insurance Fund for the cost of dealing with the present full-time schemes, will be open for long term unemployed provided for in the applications on August 8, 1983 and allow-

The cash limits to be amended are detailed below.

These increases will be met from the Contingency Reserve, and will not add to planning total of public expenditure.

(July 11)

		Present cash limit*	Increase	Revised cash limit
Class IV, Vote 16	Manpower Services	The state of the s	o castal strategical	n isas gradar i lika or gradani
Class XV, Vote 4	commission MSC	£1,210,905,000	£19,886,000	£1,230,791,000
Class XVI, Vote 4	Scotland MSC Wales	£ 137,189,000 £ 70,860,000	£ 2,888,000 £ 1,475,000	£ 140,077,000 £ 72,335,000

* As announced on May 12 (Official Report Vol 42 col 416): original cash limits revised to take account of reduction in National Insurance Surcharge.

Price increase

Mr Stuart Holland (Vauxhall) asked what had been the annual rate of price increase of: (a) nationalised industries and (b) private sector companies, excluding food, since 1979.

Mr Clark: Over the four years from May 1979 to May 1983 the retail prices index for goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries increased at an average annual rate of 16.7 per cent. Corresponding information relating solely to private sector companies is not available. The comparable annual average rate for the retail prices of all items of goods and services excluding food is 12.5 per

Job release

den) asked the Secretary of State for Employ- and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations ment, whether he had any plans to extend 1980 which came into effect on January 1, the job release scheme to all men over the 1981. Figures reported thereunder cannot age of 60 years.

age limits for the Job Release Scheme Mines and Quarries Act 1954. The effect of already announced for the period until the 1980 regulations has been to increase March 31, 1985.

The existing full-time Scheme will be reportable open until March 31, 1984 to men from the

will be raised from 62 to 64; women will continue to be eligible at 59 and disabled

A part-time Job Release Scheme, open to the same age groups covered by the ances will be paid from October 3. This scheme will continue until March 31, 1985 (July 5)

Health and safety

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how (June 23) many: (a) fatalities and (b) serious accidents occurred in the mining industry in 1980, 1981, 1982, and to the nearest available date in 1983.

Mr Gummer: The number of fatalities and serious accidents reported for the mining industry in 1980, 1981, 1982 and up to week ending June 25, 1983 were as

	Fatal injuries	Reportable serious bodily injuries	Reportable major injuries
1980	46	524	THE THE
1981	37 39		838
1982		-	882
1983 (to June	(21)		(411)

Reportable major injuries are those Mr Michael Hirst (Stathkelvin and Bears- arising under the Notification of Accidents be compared with serious bodily injuries Mr Clark: I have no plans to change the reported on the previous basis under the the number of accidents that are statutorily

(July 11)

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Any company which has not en approached but would like

Unregistered unemployment

The table presenting estimates of registered unemployment pubed in the article "The unemved-survey estimates for 1981

compared with the monthly count" (Employment Gazette, 1983, June, pp. 265-67) contained a misprint. The correct table is given below:

Employment topics

Table 1 Estimates* of unregistered unemployment:

Great Britain	Thousand			
Year	Male	Female	All	
1971 1975 1977 1979	80 80 80 80 130	230 320 340 220 270	310 400 420 300 400	

omposite estimates derived from a variety of sources each of which is subject to error a article for estimate of those in the monthly count not actively seeking work.

Approval scheme

The Health and Safety Executive ase) has written to suppliers of erile, non-adhesive first-aid ressings to invite their inclusion in proposed list of approved sources supply of such dressings. This is scheme to protect the public, luding persons at work, against e use of contaminated dressings.

The scheme will be run by HSF ith support from the Department Health and Social Security ours). It follows last year's report Dr Whitehead, director of the Public Health Laboratory Service. contamination of sterile first-aid sings and implements. Dr Whitehead's recommendation that SE should make information vailable to employers about tisfactory sources of supply.

The proposed list will identify anufacturers whose processes onform to the Guide to good inufacturing practice for sterile edical devices and surgical proicts 1981, and thus enable purchasers to choose dressings which e manufactured properly. Comnies which do not manufacture ings but supply them packed with their own name will also eligible for inclusion, at least fially, provided the manufacturhas been inspected.

In due course, the list of proved sources will be published HSE with the recommendation at sterile non-adhesive first-aid sings, the majority of which are sed in the workplace, should be rchased only from such sources.

further information on the scheme should write to: Health and Safety Executive, MD A4, Room 14/13, 25 Chapel Street, London NW1 5DT.

Guide to gooa manufacturing practice for sterile medical devices and surgical products 1981; available from HMSO, price £2.80 plus postage.

Mining safety

☐ Speakers from 17 nations will address the 20th International Conference of Safety in Mines Research Institutes in the City Hall. Sheffield, from October 3 to 8. This biennial conference which

started in Buxton in 1931 is to be sponsored by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), for the first time. Dr Archie Johnston, director of its Research and Laboratory Services Division (RLSD) and head of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment (SMRE), is chairman of the organising committee, and the conference co-ordinator is Dr Brian Maguire, deputy director of the RLSD's Safety Engineering Laboratory

The impressive list of speakers for the week-long conference includes experts in mine safety from the USA, USSR, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Japan, China, Australia, Canada. Belgium Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and the host nation.

They will cover practically every aspect of mining safety. Subjects to be discussed by the delegates include rescue; electrical safety; fire detection, development and control; underground haulage and

transport safety: accident prevention; ventilation; explosives; gas and coal-dust explosions, rock outbursts; methane formation, ignition and control; and monitoring nit environment

Papers for presentation will be translated into four languages-English, French, German and Russian-and there will be simultaneous interpretations during the

Advice service

☐ Many managers are becoming increasingly worried about how the new Youth Training Scheme will actually work in practice and what action they can take to make it effective within their own organisation.

The Youth Employment Unit of The Industrial Society has set up an information service to help all companies who need advice on Youth Training Schemes

Services offered by Industrial Society include conferences and workshops for all those involved in implementing the Youth Training Scheme including managing agents, scheme managers, off-the-job trainers and supervisors. In addition the Society offers a full consultation and information service to organisations and can tailor courses to particular

The Society is very keen that organisations should carry out their own "off-the-job" training which is an important element of the Scheme. The "YTS Action Pack" helps make the off-the-job element trainee-centred—based on learning by doing-cost-effective and workrelated

Full details of the service are available from: Gail Harris, Youth Training Unit, The Industrial Society, 48 Bryanston Square,

New Earnings Survey new video begins by establishing

☐ As announced in the February 1983 issue of Employment Gazette (page 75), the results of this survey will be published in a series of six booklets from October 1983. Each booklet will be published earlier than in previous years. The first two will apear a week earlier than in 1982 and the remainder will follow at three-weekly intervals, so that the complete series will be available by early February, instead of mid-March as in previous years. The contents of the booklets will be similar to those of the 1982

For the first time the results of the survey will be presented in terms of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and there will be additional tables showing the 1982 results in terms of the newly adopted SIC, to help link up with earlier results.

Planned publication dates are as follows: Part A (streamlined analyses and key analyses by agreement), October 13; Part B (report, summary analyses and other analyses by agreement), November 3; Part C (industry analyses), November 24; Part D (analyses by occupation), December 15: Part E (analyses by region and age group), January 19. 1984; and Part F (analyses of hours of work, earnings of part-time women employees, and additional analyses of earnings of employees on adult rates), February 2, 1984.

An article containing results of the survey will appear in the October issue of Employment Gazette.

Open Tech

A new information video that explains and illustrates the Open Tech Programme has been released. Open Tech, launched last year, helps workers to update their skills and retrain by studying at a time, place and pace that suits them or their employers, using a variety of means, for postal tuition to 'drop-in' learning centres. This initiative is aimed primarily at adults at technician and supervisor level

The video is available on free loan from the Manpower Services Commission as part of a major drive to market this ambitious training initiative among people involved in education and training. including employers and trade

Called Open For Training, the the need for a more flexible approach to training and examines the barriers conventional courses present to many adults wishing to return to learning.

The use of open learning systems to overcome these barriers is shown and it is against this background that the Open Tech Programme is set.

Copies of the film are available on free loan from the MSC. Contact Sue Thompson on Sheffield (0742)

Redundancies: confirmed as due to occur Disabled jobseekers

respectively. After allowing for on average during 1982. further reports and revisions, the

☐ The numbers of redundancies final totals are likely to be around confirmed by the Manpower Ser- 26,000 in both months. This brings vices Commission as due to occur the projected monthly average in in recent months are given in the the second quarter to around table below. Provisional numbers 27,000, compared with 29,000 in reported by July 1 for May and the previous quarter and 33,000 June 1983 are 23,800 and 17,900 confirmed redundancies per month

Redundancies confirmed as due to occur*: Great Britain

	All	Jan to April		1982	1983
1977 1978 1979	158,400 172,600 186,800	51,600 61,500 52,100	Jan Feb Mar	26,800 30,000 38,600	30,000 27,400 29,400
1980 1981	493,800 532,000	121,300 199,300	Apr May	37,200 30,300	28,800 26,000 (Projection)
1982	398,000	132,700	Jun	29,300	26,000 (Projection
1983	en e	115,500	Jul Aug Sep	35,400 29,800 29,000	(i rojection)
			Oct Nov Dec	36,400 32,600 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 Caratter.

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	and one suitor che
Jan	70,968
Feb	55,853
Mar	57,585
Apr	41,060
May	42,429
June	40,422

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A full description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on page 260 in the June 1981 issue of Employment Gazette.

Redundancy Fund

☐ During the period January 1. 1983 to March 31, 1983 (inclusive) 178,861 employees (including Government Staff) received Statutory redundancy payments amounting to £238.1 million. Of this amount £129.9 million (nett of rebate) was paid by employers and the balance of £108.2 million was paid from the 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 (11,600), mechanical engineering (21,300), construction (16,200), transport and communication (10,900), distributive Redundancy Fund. The Fund is trades (16,300) and miscellaneous services (10,600).

☐ Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. The tables below relate receipt of unemployment benefit to both registered disabled people, and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At relate only to those disabled people April 18, 1983, the latest date for who have chosen to register for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 433,177.

On October 18, 1982, the compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the was removed for people aged 18 years and over. The figures below employment at MSC Jobcentres including those seeking a change of ioh

Returns of disabled jobseekers (June 1983)

Disabled people*

Registered for employment at June 3, 1983 Employment registrations taken from	185,506
May 7, to June 3, 1983	7,330
Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service May 7, 1983 to June 3, 1983	2,810

^{*} 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 (quarterly

Britain	THE PARTY OF THE P	Mariana American	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF	
The second second	Suitable fo employmen		Unlikely to employment under shell contions	it except
nort statistic (Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled
1982 Mar June Sep	69·1 68·1 68·6	112·6 115·2 119·8	7·5 7·4 7·5	4·4 4·3 4·4
Dec†	76.4	132-2	8.1	5.2
unemployed 1983 Mar† of whom	68·1 74·7	115·2 125·5	7·2 8·0	4·3 5·0
unemployed	65.9	107.8	7.1	4.1

* Those eligible to register under the Disabled Persons [Employment] Acts 1944, and 1958; this is those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind which would otherwise be suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Registration is voluntary. † 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 an after October 1982.

Safety lights

Great

☐ Changes in regulations concering the use of mains-powered electric lighting in certain types of mines came into effect earlier this month.

The Health and Safety Commission said that the previous regulations placed severe restrictions on the use of mains lighting, particularly in areas where potentially dangerous concentrations of flammable gas are liable to occur.

In recent years changes in working methods and mine layouts, as well as significant improvements in ventilating and design, construction and operation of lighting equipment, have reduced the risk

of ignition. Effective illumination is also, of course, a safety benefit.

The amendment regulations reflect the changed situation. They will obviate the need for individual mines to apply for separate regulations to install mains lighting at or within 10 metres of a working face and will revoke the 89 sets of such regulations already issued.

The Health and Safety Commission sought the views of the major interested organisations before recommending that the amendment regulations be made.

Coal and Other Mines (Safety Lamps and lighting) (Amendment) Regulations 1983 (SI 1983 No. 710), HMSO or booksellers, price 75p plus postage. ISBN 010 367 146.

Structure matters

Most managers now recognise hat leadership structure is a major actor in the success of many ajor companies. To help all orgations make their structure more fective, The Industrial Society nas published Structure of work oups by Alex Smith.

Structure is defined as the rranging of work groups in such a way as to provide for the most ffective achievement of the orgasation's objectives. Structure of ork groups has sections on diffeent types of structure-pyramid, natrix or salary-grades—and why tructure matters. There are also ractical chapters on how to set up an effective structure, organise eams in complicated situations and how to deal with the problem of ccountability.

Illustrated with straightforward liagrams, Structure of work oups is the latest addition to The dustrial Society's Notes for Managers series. The book will help organisations achieve a better tructure and remove the barriers more effective performance by hose at work.

Copies are available. price £1.50 from: he Publications Officer. The Industrial ociety, 3 Carlton House Terrace, Lonon SW1Y 5DG

No radiation risk

☐ The health of people working with visual display units (VDUs) is at no increased risk from radiation, says a guidance note published by the Health and Safety Executive. Other possible health risks associated with VDU operation are, for most people, also of an extremely low order, the guidance note says. Nevertheless, close attention should be given to some aspects of VDU use if discomfort such as evestrain and backache is to be avoided

The guidance note is based on an earlier research report published by the Executive and gives advice and makes recommendations on the introduction and use of

It states that there is no elevated risk from radiation emanating from VDUs when emissions are compared with national and international standards. The likelihood of a VDU precipitating a first attack of photoensitive epilepsy is said to be extremely remote. It says that very few VDU operators have complained of facial rash, but adds that it is not clear whether VDUs cause facial dermatitis. The risk associated with these possible health

effects are extremely low, the guidance note says.

However, operators have reported symptoms of fatigue relating to vision, posture and to mental processes. These are all the result of various indirect consequences of work involving VDU operation.

The booklet provides general guidance on the needs and requirements of the user, in the introduction and operation of VDUs. Attention to human factors, it says, can considerably improve both the acceptability of the system and also its overall effectiveness.

Some general guidance is given on planning and organisational aspects resulting from the decision to introduce VDUs and the guidance note emphasises that various human factors must be considered at an early stage in planning. Some brief recommendations concerned with job design, training and rest pauses are also provided.

The section concerned with equipment selection emphasises the need for a VDU image that is both clear and stable. On the subject of work station design, the guidance suggests that individual workplaces should be tailored to suit the operator and to meet the demands of the task. These can be most satisfactorily achieved by adjustable seating, detachable keyboards and the provision of document holders. Careful attention should also be given to the design of lighting and room decor. Adequate but not excessive illumination should be provided and freedom from harsh contrast caused by excessive illumination and by glare should be ensured.

Finally, brief guidelines are given on other aspects of good environmental design and room lavout.

Visual Display Units. Health and Safety Executive. HM Stationery Office, price

Research Paper 10. "Human factor aspects of visual display unit operation' HM Stationery Office

Manpower prize

☐ The Manpower Society is offering a prize of £250 to the author of the best paper submitted for its 1983 annual award. This competition is open to all but only unpublished papers of less than 3,500 words are eligible. The closing date is August 31. Applicants are invited to consider a problem and its solution on any aspect of manpower planning but with special reference to new technologies and/ or employment initiatives. The paper may cover national or global aspects or, alternatively, just deal particular factories. Orders are were covered by 3,560 orders.

Correction

A figure given in the table on p. 244 is incorrect ("Employment and the working population", June 1983, pp. 242-244). The correct figure for "Working population: series including an allowance" should read 26,112 for September 1982.

with one particular firm or organisation. Applicants papers may take any form or structure provided it contains a clear exposition of the problem, a discussion and proposals for action. Three typewritten copies on A4 paper will be required and length must not exceed 3,500 words which should include a summary of not more than 200 words

Originality, insight, practicality, lucidity and presentation are the criteria for the award. The Manpower Society will wish to publish the winning entry and reserves the right to do so in whatever form it thinks fit. The author will be invited to present the paper to some appropriate audience.

Entries should be submitted by August 31 to Mr A R Fidgett, Secretary of the Manpower Society, c/o EITD, 54 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts WD1

Trainer training

☐ The fourth Annual List of Registered Providers of Trainer Training, which was recently published by the Manpower Services Commission, contains information about 31 organisations belonging to a voluntary registration scheme.

"This scheme brings together a variety of bodies who are all interested in maintaining and improving the standards of trainer training," said Mr Tom Clendon, chief training adviser, MSC. "They have all given undertakings to apply the scheme's code of practice to their programmes, to involve users in their planning, and to participate in workshops on staff development.'

The list includes consultancy organisations, colleges of further and higher education, universities,

polytechnics, industrial training boards and an employer association's management training centre. An interesting feature of this year's list is the separate section covering large organisations who train their own trainers but have joined because they want to meet the aims and standards of the scheme.

Copies of the list are available free from: The Voluntary Registration Scheme, Chief Training Advisers' Branch (CTA2), Manpower Services ssion, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1

Voluntary projects

☐ A detailed explanation of the Youth Training Scheme, the Voluntary Projects Programme, Community Programme, and other MSC initiatives are contained in the latest issue of "Newscheck", the new magazine published by the Careers and Occupational Centre

The July issue contains a step-bystep explanation of the new Youth Training Scheme, including the important difference between "Mode A" and "Mode B" schemes the implications of YTS, by Edward Fennell, a former careers officer who now writes on training issues: how the Community Programme Scheme works; the Voluntary Projects Programme; items of interest to disabled people and those who work with them-plus editorial comment, letters, reviews, courses and training advice, and plenty

If you have an interest in young people, their education, training, and work, then you'll find Newscheck essential reading

Free copies are available from COIC. MSC, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO.

Special exemption orders

☐ The factories Act 1961 and re- valid for a maximum of one year, lated legislation restricts the hours tories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain Executive has granted or renewed conditions to grant exemptions special exemption orders relating from these restrictions for women to the employment of 46,323 and for young people aged 16 and women and 3,604 young persons. 17, by making special exemption At the end of the period 150,876 orders in respect of employment in women and 15,337 young persons

although exemption may be conwhich women and young people tinued by further orders granted in (aged under 18) may work in fac- response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended June 30, 1983 the Health and Safety

Baling machines

☐ Mr Jim Whitaker. chief agricultural inspector, has issued an urgent reminder to farmers to check the guarding on hay and harvesting machinery and to follow proper safety practices. This follows two recent fatal accidents involving Massey Ferguson 20-8

In 1980 Massey Ferguson issued to their dealers a safety service bulletin covering the design and fitting of additional guards and the provision of a warning for this model of baler. Instructions were also issued to the Agricultural Inspectors to draw farmers attention to the need for the additional guards when these balers were seen during inspections, and are now again reminded of the importance of these guards.

Mr Whitaker said: Accident prevention requires a positive commitment by all concerned and every farmer should follow a simple four point safety plan.

- Have a carefully planned safe system of work understood by all concerned
- Make sure that all guards are in place.
- · Make sure that machinery is stopped with the power off before any attempt is made to cope with blockages or breakdowns.
- Stop the tractor engine, apply brakes, disengage the drive to any machinery every time that on-site maintenance occurs."

Industrial relations

☐ The Industrial Society has launched a three-part video training package to promote productive industrial relations on the shop-floor and in the office. Titled The Balanced Approach, it is designed as an induction for newly elected stewards or newly appointed supervisors who have had little formal training and gives practical guidance in their respective areas of industrial relations

Justice at Work covers the role of the shop steward and includes sections on representation. communication consultation negotiation and union organisa-Getting Things Done Through People outlines the responsibilities of supervisors in the area of industrial relations and how they affect achieving the task, developing individuals and building team. The Balanced Approach is the final part of the partment of Health and Social package and shows the importance of joint training for supervisors and interested bodies. Its purpose is to

more productive industrial relations can result if each appreciates the other's role.

Each video is approximately 20 minutes long, contains training breaks and comes complete with Trainer's Manual for the in-company trainer, and a full set of handouts and action notes.

The packages are priced at £217 each or £550 for the set of three and are available on all video formats from: Publications Department, The Industrial Society, Peter Runge House, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London, SWIY 5DG.

Learning

A new initiative aimed at helping people at all levels of work to become "everyday learners" was launched recently with the publication of a free fold-out leaflet called Learn how to Learn

It comes from the Training of Trainers Advisory Group (TTAG), a national advice body supported by the Manpower Services Commission. The group believe that employees, from the manager downwards, have a responsibility to help others to learn as they work.

"Much valuable learning takes place on-the-job, rather than in a classroom, and people need to be helped to learn from that experience," said Mr Mike Langham, at the MSC's Trainer Development Section, who are planning a wide distribution of the new folder for

This initiative is part of a wider TTAG objective to stimulate debate about the need to move away from classical tutor-led study and encourage people to pursue their own learning objectives

The MSC's Trainer Development Section is also managing a number of projects that support the view that people should be helped to take wider responsibility for their own continuing education.

Copies of the folder are available from MSC (CTA2), Moorfoot, Sheffield.

New quide

☐ A revised edition of the Guide to Good Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Practice has been published by HMSO*. It was compiled by the Medicines Inspectorate of the De-Security in consultation with other

by manufacturers of medicines to ensure that their products will consistently meet the required stan-

It is particularly concerned with those aspects of quality, safety and efficacy which may be affected by manufacturing processes. The quality of manufactured medicines cannot be assured by the testing of end-product samples alone. Scrupulous control must be exercised throughout the entire production cycle, from the ordering, receipt testing of raw materials, through the various stages of bulk manufacture, in-process control, packaging, storage and distribu-

This involves consideration of such aspects as the manufacturing environment, production and test equipment, training of personnel, manufacturing formulas and procedures. All these matters, and others, are covered in the Guide, but it is a guide and not a legal document. It is acknowledged that there may well be methods and approaches other than those described which are equally capable achieving the desired ends.

The new edition has been in preparation for some 18 months and there has been extensive consultation. The opportunity to comment on a draft was offered to all interested official, industrial, professional, hospital and academic bodies, and many took the opportunity to do so.

Guide to Good Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Practice. HMSO £3.95 net.

Alcohol abuse

☐The Institute of Alcohol Studies has issued what it calls an "industpack" to help industry and rial commerce tackle alcohol abuse at work. This consists of five booklets: Guidelines for managements and trade unions; Guidelines for supervisors; Guidelines for occupational health and welfare services: Guidelines on alcohol education at work; Alcohol problems in employment.

"Considerable progress," says the Alcohol problems in employment report, "is being made in Britain in utilising the workplace as a focus of intervention into drinking problems. Just because of this progress it is perhaps time to consider whether or not the conventional alcohol policy is always the most appropriate method of intervention.

The report finds that those more likely to have a hangover at work

shop stewards, particularly how outline steps which should be taken these days are workers in the 18-25 age group, both men and women

> The industrial pack, price £4.50, is available from the Institute of Alcohol Studies, 12 Caxton Street, London SW1

Young and jobless

☐ A new leaflet on the Government's special measures for the young and unemployed, which are helping 607,000 people at a cost of £1.8bn in 1983-84, has been produced by the Department of Employment

This is the first time a leaflet has been produced listing all the special employment and training measures which are currently reducing the number of unemployment benefit claimants by 355,000. A brief account is given of each scheme and details of where further information can be obtained. Guidance is also given on schemes for those approaching retirement age.

The leaflet, entitled Jobs, training and early retirement, is available from Jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices. These offices can also supply detailed leaflets on particular employment and training schemes.

Jobseekers' aid

☐ For young people, finding a job during a period of high unemployment can be a daunting task. Many youngsters fall by the wayside and give up. The Institute of Careers Officers hopes to help many young job hunters with advice in a new booklet How to look for a job.

The illustrated booklet tells young people how to make the most of their efforts and stand the best chance of getting a job. The booklet covers writing application letters, the correct way to telephone for a job, where to look for adverts, and how to fill in application forms. Tips on interviews are covered too. There is also a twopage progress list for young people to fill in themselves as an aid to hunting for jobs methodically.

A copy of the publication is available to individuals for £1 (post free) cash with order. Multiple copies for education thorities to purchase in bulk or for individual schools or parent teachers associations to purchase for their pupils are available at 55p per copy in packs of Postage and handling is charged at £1.50 per pack. Large orders have bigger discounts. Copies are available from: The Institute of Careers Officers, Old Board Chambers, 37A High Street. Stourbridge, West Midlands DY8 1TA, Tel: Stourbridge (03843) 76464.

Work research

Over the last three years orgaations seeking the advice of the epartment's Work Research Unit we frequently done so because ev were contemplating introducnew technology, mostly on a all, almost experimental basis. 1982 this trend was strengthened cause companies were beginning install new technology, starting work with it and again seeking dvice, says the Tripartite Steering roup on Job Satisfaction in its 982 Annual Report published re-

The number of visits made by nit staff to enterprises increased om 275 in 1981 to 420. While ost companies were concentratin 1981 on combating the shortrm effects of recession, 1982 has een more companies putting more sources into longer-term future evelonment

There has been a growing awareess, helped by the impact of desigating 1982 as Information Techology year, that office jobs can be s much affected by new technology as those in manufacturing.

Just under half of all visits were manufacturers, 15 per cent conerning new technology just instaled or planned. Interest arose not only from manufacturing industry out also from public administraion local government and the service sector generally, including nance. Just under a third of all sits were to these sectors, about ner cent being about new techology and over 10 per cent on work structure and the processes of hange. During the year there was in increase of 65 per cent in the umber of enquiries which reached new level of 2,100.

Unfortunately some organisaons have continued to respond egatively to the pressures of recesion, failing to communicate even with their middle managers and upervisors and certainly not comunicating with other workers. In defending the jobs and working conditions of their members in the ace of economic strain, trades nions' attitudes are governed by he extent to which workers are ikely to share in the benefits of oposed changes in work orga-

However, experience in 1982 onfirmed the view that companies

opies of the 1982 annual report of the partite Steering Group on Job Satison may be obtained from: The ork Research Unit, Department of nployment. Steel House, 11 Tothill eet, London swih 9NF. (Tel: 01-

were most likely to be successful if they informed their middle managers, supervisors, union representatives and workers about the introduction of change, including new technology and sought joint solutions to the problems.

Skill training

☐ A report that looks at the way people lose-and relearn-their skills has been published by the Manpower Services Commission.

The study, conducted for the MSC by Prof John Annett, of Warwick University, draws on various research projects to explain, in simple terms, the facts about skill loss.

There is no simple rule about how rapidly a particular skill will deteriorate but once a task has been learned it is re-learned at a much faster rate. "It is possible for a skill to be thought virtually entirely forgotten after a long period without practice and yet be relearned in a fraction of the time it took to learn originally", says the

Some things are retained better than others. Tasks that involve manual skills, hand-eye co-ordination and bodily movement suffer less from lack of practice than tasks depending mainly on knowledge. How do you increase skill retention? Numerous researchers have shown that the best way is to provide thorough original training; but the report goes further, suggesting good and bad learning tech-

"Long procedures are better learned and remembered if they can be divided into coherent sequences and the reason for each stage thoroughly understood by the learner", says the report.

'Learning factual material, such as formulae and procedures, purely by rote is not to be recommended since apparent mastery in a test immediately after learning may be only temporary. Watching someone else perform is not the best way to acquire a skill but it can be an effective way of rehearsing a skill that has already been learned."

Trainees who wish to maintain their skills can help themselves by systematic rehearsal, and research has shown that imaginary rehearsal can also be surprisingly helpful. In one study of flying training some trainee pilots were encouraged to engage in 'mental practice', going over training exercises in their mind's eye after they had completed actual flights, and this was found to be effective in consolidating the learning.

The study has a lot of positive messages about the encouraging degree to which people maintain their skills even though they have not been practised for considerable periods, and adds that someone who has been unemployed, for example, for a year or more might easily and quickly regain his former competence.

Copies of the report, "Skill Loss," from Wendy Morrel, W645, MSC. Moorfoot, Sheffield.

Career guides

☐ Five new booklets that give the inside story on jobs ranging from garage work to child-care have been released by the Manpower Services Commission.

The 16-page guides are part of the 'Working in . . .' series, produced to help job seekers and anyone involved in careers advice to learn about various occupations by talking to people actually in

The booklets, produced by the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC) of the MSC, are Working in Garages, Science, . . . Insurance . Languages and . . . Children.

"These booklets will be of interest to everyone involved in career decisions, be they schoolleavers, further education students. job-seeking adults, careers specialists or parents," says COIC

"Each booklet takes a particular occupational field and looks through the eyes of those employed in them, at the pleasures and pains of everyday working life.'

Single copies of these publications can be obtained by sending cheques or Postal Orders value £1.20 payable to Manpower Services Conmission. Dept C.W. COIC c/o Papworth Industries. Papworth Everard, Cambridge CB3 8RG

Enquiries about discounts, bulk orders and so on should be sent to COIC Sales Dept., Room W101, Moorfoot, Sheffield

Licence fees

☐ An increase in the licence fees for storing petroleum spirit is proposed in a consultative document published by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC)

Fees are intended to cover the full economic costs involved in the isssue, renewal and transfer of licences and directly related site inspections; they do not include increase of six per cent now being postage.

proposed takes account of the increased costs to the authorities since the levels were last fixed in

Under these proposals the new scale of fees (with previous scale in brackets) will be £17 (£16) per annum for up to 2,500 litres, £26 (£24) for amounts between 2.500 litres and 50,000 litres and f51 (£48) for more than 50,000 litres and £51 (£48). The fee for transferring a licence will be £4 (£3).

It is proposed that the revised charges will come into operation on October 1, 1983. Comments on the consultative document should be sent to Miss A Houghton, Health and Safety Executive, Hazardous Substances Division, Branch B, 25 Chapel Street, London NEI 5DT

Fees for Petroleum Spirit Licences: Draft Regulations, price 50p, is obtainable from the Directorate of Information and Advisory Services (IAS 5), Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2

Safety policies

☐ Guidelines recommending that health services adopt a three part safety policy were published recently by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC).

Produced by the Health Services Advisory Committee the guidelines provide a framework for use by health authorities when preparing their written safety policies and thus help them to comply with their duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

The size and complex organisation of the health services mean that a single document is unlikely to be suitable say the guidelines which recommend a three-part safety policy along the following lines: general policy of the employing authority; details of implementing this in each specialist group, and details for implementing this in each geographic-

A breakdown of the essential contents for each of the three parts is given in the guidelines which also stress the importance of ensuring that each part inter-relates to produce a unified policy for the authority as a whole

Monitoring is essential to ensure the policy is effective and advice is given on how this can be done. An appendix gives details of the health, safety and welfare matters which should be covered by the statement.

Safety policies in the health services. enforcement costs. The average Available from HMSO, price £2.40 plus

CASE STUDY

A vehicle for work

by P. Guiry and K. Smallbone*

British Levland is Oxfordshire's largest employer but has been reducing its workforce considerably during recent years. It is said that the car industry in Oxford attracts workers away from other employers. These sometimes including key skilled workers from small firms. At a time of high unemployment in all age groups and with Austin Rover Group in a period of revival, following some

years of losses in market share, what sort of people apply to work for ARG at Cowley in 1982? The rate of unemployment in Oxfordshire at the time of the study stood at 8.6 per cent compared with the Great Britain figure of 12.3 per cent.

*Mr Guiry was the secretary of the District Manpower Committee and Mr Smallbone is at MSC Training Division's Regional Manpower Intelli-

With a view to recruiting over a period of several months at the Cowley car assembly plant the local Jobcentres were asked to supply a large number of applications, within certain specific limitations, for

(continued) >



Austin Rover's vehicle electrical test system in operation to maintain Maestro quality.

→ CASE STUDY

people interested in production line assembly work: company training would be provided. The company asked for people in the 18 to 45 age range who are fit and active and who are prepared to do shiftwork.

The District Manpower Committee under the chairmanship of Mr Derek Robinson* asked MSC Employment Service to undertake a study of those who applied. A large sample of 400 applicants was taken at random from among about 1,000 applications on the company's form during the middle part of 1982, and was analysed by:

• the industry in which applicants were currently working or had last worked

In 1982 the MSC's Employment Service Division (ESD) was involved in a recruitment campaign for production workers for Austin Rover Group (ARG) at Cowley, Oxford. The District Manpower Committee† asked ESD to undertake a study of what sort of people applied to join the firm. This study does not reveal information about any individual and is compiled from information taken for statistical purposes. No interviews were carried out for the purpose of the study nor were applicants taken for the sample asked to provide any additional information or to fill in additional forms. The survey was of applicants and does not necessarily represent the same mix of people actually appointed.

- the occupation in which applicants were employed or had last been employed
- * Mr Robinson is senior research officer at Oxford University Institute of Economics and Statistics. † The District Manpower Committee (replaced in April 1983 by the Area Manpower Board) was set up with members from employers, trade unions, local authorities and other local interests, to advise the MSC on matters relating to the services it

provides in the county.

- age (a very small number of applicants were outside the company's prescribed age limits)
- home area

(continued)



Two operators fit a Maestro front screen using the special glass-to-metal bonding system.

→ CASE STUDY

- current employment status: employed or unemployed at time of application
- skill defined as apprenticeship.

Classification by industry

An analysis of the applicants in the sample by the industry in which they were working or, if unemployed, in which they had last worked, showed that 47 per cent of applicants had previously worked in the manufacturing sector, 27 per cent in the service sector, and 24 per cent in construction. It was interesting to compare this with the industrial breakdown of the total registered as unemployed in Oxford Employment Office area at the time. This showed that 24 per cent of the total unemployed had last worked in the manufacturing sector, 59 per cent in the service sector, and 15 per cent in construction.

Previous work

Among applicants from the manufacturing sector, the largest single group (nearly ten per cent of the total sample) had previously worked in the motor vehicle industry, that is their last job had been at Cowley or with a company involved in supplying components. As a comparison some 15 per cent of the total unemployed had last worked in the motor vehicle industry. The leading individual service industry providing applicants was retailing (14 per cent compared to eight per cent of the total unemployed in Oxford).

Apart from the individual industries mentioned earlier applicants came from a very wide range of industries and services. Other industries and services supplying significant numbers of applicants were printing and bookbinding, educational services, catering and motor repairers/garages. Only two applicants in the sample had not previously worked.

Classification by occupation

An analysis of applicants in the sample by the occupation in which they were employed or, if unemployed, in which they had last worked showed that 86 per cent of applicants had last worked in manual occupations and 14 per cent in non-manual occupations.

Construction trades supplied the largest group of applicants from a specific occupational group (13 per cent of total sample), while sales (distribution), transport, pipe/sheet metal working, installation/maintenance, painting/finishing occupations, and civil engineering/materials handling being prominent among a wide cross-section of other previous occupations in the sample.

Classification by age

Over three-fifths of all applicants in the sample aged under 30 and a quarter of all applicants were aged under 21. Thirty-six per cent of applicants were in the 30 to 45 age group.

The concentration among younger people seemed a little surprising. However the high proportion of applicants among the under thirties compared to the over thirties was partly a reflection of their respective shares of total unemployment in the Oxford Employment Office area at the time. Those aged under 30 accounted for 47 per cent of the unemployed, while the age group 30 to 45 represented 24 per cent.

Classification by home area

As many as 40 per cent of applicants lived within two miles of the car plant, that is in East Oxford and the immediate locality. Nearly 30 per cent of applicants had addresses in Cowley or in the large housing estate nearby and were therefore within reasonable walking or cycling distance of the factory. Another 20 per cent of applicants lived within the rest of the City area and immediately adjoining areas.

Only 35 per cent of applicants lived beyond the Oxford City area

and just one per cent beyond the county boundary.

Classification by sex

Only four per cent of the total sample were female applicants.

Classification by employment status

Seventy-six per cent of applicants in the sample were unemployed at the time of making the application and 24 per cent were employed and included some in temporary work or in jobs threatened by redundancy.

Classification by skill

Less than two per cent of applicants were skilled and had served a recognised apprenticeship.

DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. A list of publications expected in the next 6 months is listed below.

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

Forthcoming titles

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.

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.

September 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.

October 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

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