# Employment<sup>2</sup> Beading Rm 42(HA301)<sup>2</sup> BACK-UP Gazette a RINSH LERARY

January 1980 Volume 88 No 1 Department of Employment

OF POLINCAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE Long-term unemployment: new evidence The extent of the closed shop Career attitudes of undergraduates

-7FEB1980

TALONA

Inside story: Fishing for new jobs



### Cover picture:

International interest has been aroused by the success of an MSC-sponsored Grimsby scheme to retrain jobless deep-sea fishermen in the skills of multi-purpose fishing. A local seiner, the MFV *Talona*, was hired for the scheme. Full story: page 5.

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# Engineering holds key to manufacturing recovery



*`... no lawyer or* accountant has ever designed a motor car . . . "

# **Teachers and students** should go into industry

The Finniston Committee makes a number

of radical proposals in the field of engineer-

ng education, which are to be discussed in

depth at a conference sponsored by the the

Department of Education and Science in

Pointing to the many joint school/indus-

ry schemes which already exist, the report

ays these should be built upon with the aim

that every school and every company is

To encourage a more informed presen-

ation of engineering as a career at school,

there should be more secondments of

teachers and senior pupils for short periods

to industry and more emphasis on industry

continued on next page

and technology in teacher training.

involved in at least one scheme.

October.

One of the most important recommendations of the Finniston report is the setting up of a new statutory Engineering Authority to deal with the education, qualification and registration of engineers and to influence the policies of employers, Government and others concerned with engineering.

The Authority would play a key part in "correcting the historic neglect in Britain of the engineering dimension and creating a climate in which it can thrive". It would have the task of monitoring the progress of the changes recommended by the committee and of reassessing its proposals in the light of changing circumstances and practical experience.

In order to carry out its role, the **Engineering Authority would draw together** the various common interests at present acting in relative isolation from one another. These include working engineers, em-

JANUARY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



Sir Monty Finniston

### **Finniston Committee reports**

The Report of the Finniston Committee of Inquiry into the Engineering Profession, published this month, just two years after its appointment by the previous Government, offers a frank and unreserved diagnosis of what it sees as one of the major ills afflicting British industrial performance at present, particularly in the manufacturing sector.

Pointing out that Britain is now poorer than many of the countries she outperformed until the 1960s, the report says that "the roots of that relative decline and the seeds of future recovery lie with the performance of her manufacturing industries.'

In the view of the Committee, the example of the most successful companies in the country shows that engineering excellence is essential to continuing competitiveness.

The report concludes that insufficient use has been made of the engineering talents available in this country or in developments where engineering talents would have some benefit, and it says: "The engineering, dimension is understood and well developed in successful manufacturing companies, but there are too few such companies in the UK to produce sufficient wealth to match the social and economic expectations of the nation".

Few engineers have risen to the top in British industry today compared with other professions. Industrial leaders, says the continued on next page

### New Statutory Engineering Authority recommended

ployers, engineering teachers, public agencies and Government.

The Report proposes that the Authority should consist of no more than 15 or 20 members appointed by the Industry Secretary, mainly engineers reflecting the interests concerned. The Committee eventually decided against recommending a special role for the professional engineering institutions on the proposed Authority.

A major function of the Authority would be to encourage employers to adopt new initiatives which changing attitudes towards the use of engineers would demand. In particular it would promote the use of a register of qualified engineers.

Estimated to cost about £10 million a year, the Authority should be able to establish its own identity, while remaining accountable to Government for the exercise of its statutory functions.

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

### Finniston Committee

# School curriculum and parental attitudes keep women out of engineering

Less than half a per cent of the current stock of engineers are women. Girls make up only just over three per cent of all engineering students, although 42 per cent of graduate scientists from universities are women and most of the increase in numbers of sixth form students in the last ten years has been in the number of girls.

### Sex differentiation

The Finniston committee says that the reasons why more women have not entered engineering include sex differentiation in the curriculum reinforced by parental and school attitudes tending to steer girls away from engineering; lack of precedents which mean that girls are less likely to know of other women in engineering; problems of working patterns acting as a deterrent to women who envisage raising a family in mid-career, with employers unwilling to provide expensive training, and the expense of child minders unrelieved by tax concessions for those who decide to stav at work.

Women who break their careers should be given opportunities for part-time work to keep up their expertise and confidence and to ensure a greater possibility of their eventual return to full-time employment. Through the MSC and the Industry Training Boards there should be a scheme for women returning to engineering after a career break to be attached to a company for, say, six months for on-the-job retraining with a nominated tutor.

### Programmes of talks

Proposals which the committee has endorsed include making teachers and careers advisers more aware of the opportunities open to women and more programmes of talks in schools by young engineers. Engineering departments in universities and polytechnics should encourage women on maths and science courses to take an interest in engineering and enable them to transfer to engineering courses after their first year.

### Few engineers at top (continued from page 3)

report, have more often trained in finance and general administration, thus setting the tenor of "the British management culture".

This point was picked up by the Industry Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, speaking on the publication of the report. He said that many commentators and politicians identified the problems of industry with overlapping snobberies which were "anti-enterprise, anti-excellence, anti-business and antiengineering".

Sir Monty Finniston added that no lawyer or accountant had ever designed a motor car.

### Product champion

In many countries round the world, the report points out, innovation in manufacturing companies is more often than not brought about by an engineer acting as a "product champion" to introduce new ideas

# New educational qualifications (continued from page 3)

Under the new Engineering Authority, year more than the local authority award. the committee proposes there should be an integrated package of academic education, structured training and industrial experience, leading to an engineer becoming qualified.

Qualification would be at three levels-Registered Engineer Diplomate (R Eng (Dip)); Registered Engineer (R Eng); and Registered Associate Engineer (R Eng (Assoc)). The new qualifications would be based on two new academic degrees called Master of Engineering and Bachelor of Engineering, as well as on development of the current Higher National and equivalent awards.

The committee recommends that students accepted on to accredited engineering degree courses should get higher grants amounting to at least £250 a

Engineers registered by the committee's proposed authority, should have a statutory right to periodical sabbatical leave in order to update their skills in the light of technological change.

# Regional Development

Contributions of £98.2m from the European Regional Development Fund towards projects in the UK have been announced. This brings total Fund contribution to UK projects since its inception of the Fund in 1975 to over £410m.

# **Microprocessors**

need not spell unemployment

-New technology-

Micro-electronic technology should not cause large scale unemployment, says a new Department of Employment Study Group report\*, Manpower Implications of Microelectronic Technology.

In fact, failure to exploit the new technology would have extremely serious consequences for employment and the economy generally, emphasises the report. Because of widely-publicised predictions that this technology would cause large scale unemployment, the Group tested the assumptions behind these forecasts; it also examined some factors which might slow down successful adaptation to the new technology.

The report concludes that technological change need not lead to increased unemployment in the long run; by raising productivity and reducing unit costs it will create opportunities for economic growth and hence employment.

A special feature on the report will appear in the next issue of Employment Gazette.

• A recent research study of senior managers in industry conducted by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) for the Department of Industry, showed that one in five of the companies surveyed had incorporated a microprocessor in a product and just over half of the firms reported some microprocessor application in the areas of design, process, product and/or quality control.

### Slow reaction

However, 29 per cent had apparently made no use at all, as yet, of the new technology.

The researchers found that four per cent of managers felt they had lost some of their company's market because of slow reaction to the chip; a further eight per cent expected to, and 38 per cent admitted they had reacted too slowly.

Four important features emerged: the possible "benefits" were more heavily endorsed than the drawbacks: less than half the managers expected the size of their workforce to fall; the vision of vastly increased leisure had little support; and managers expected the effects on industry at large to be more pronounced than in their own companies.

A summary of MORI's findings can be found on page 39.

\* HMSO, £3.50.

# **Technical trades for Skillcentre girls** improve opportunities



Building competition cars is 24-yearold Shelagh Harbour's (centre) career goal for the 1980s-and she is on the right road to reach her ambition. Shelagh is one of four women of TOPS courses at the Manpower Services Commission's Hindley Skillcentre.

Shelagh who is on the precision grinding course, and her husband David, have a Ford RS1600 and a 1275 Cooper S

Joanne Gordon (right) is learning welding. "I've been doing CO2 welding in the engineering industry for some years," she explained. "But I couldn't get a good rate for the job so I'm improving my skills and hope to get a better job when I leave, perhaps working on pressure vessels

Electrical installation and maintenance work is the goal of Lynne Vinicombe (left) who has been working in the building industry in the Leeds area as an electrician's mate and, like Joanne, wants to upgrade her skill.

Maxine Brown is also on the electrical course and hopes to get a job in the trade when she leaves the Skillcentre in February.

All the girls passed through the applicants' pre-entry tests to assess their suitability for training, and the threeweek assessment to ensure that they could cope with the course.

jobless deep-sea fishermen in the skills of multi-purpose fishing has proved so suc- on the British scheme. cessful that it is to be extended and other countries have asked for details.

The scheme is based in Grimsby and funded by the Manpower Services Commission's Training Services Division. It has been master-minded by John Simpson, the training officer of the Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, and Murdo McInness, chairman of the Fishermen's Training Scheme Committee.

A local seiner, the MFV Talona, was hired for the scheme and one of the port's most experienced and respected skippers, Tom Christenson, was put in charge of the actual training.

A series of eight courses started in January 1979 and by the end of the year seven had been completed, retraining 37 formerly jobless fishermen in anchor seining, fly seining and pelagic fishing. Most have found employment on the small, multi-purpose boats.

The scheme was the first of its kind in Europe and copies of the syllabus have been sent to France, Italy and the EEC Fisheries Division. Denmark has purpose-

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

# **Freight forwarding** training for certificate planned

The International Freight Forwarding Training Council plans to launch a national training scheme with recognised certificates of competence for all aspects of forwarding (surface and air), following a recent survey.

These certificates will establish professional standards of training and will have the backing of the Institute of Freight Forwarders.

### Survey undertaken

A survey of some 300 freight forwarding companies was undertaken by the Manpower Services Commission's Directorate of Training on behalf of the International Freight Forwarding Training Council, to enable it to devise and implement appropriate training policies. The report recommends the introduction of management training as an integral part of career development, to improve management practices.

The report criticises the lack of adequate training facilities in certain areas of the country including the Midlands, Scotland, Wales and the West country which emphasises the need for a national training strategy, supported by proficient trainers.

# **Experiment to retrain fishermen attracts** international interest

An experimental scheme to re-train built a fishing training vessel and has introduced a re-training programme based

Because of the success, practical benefits and prestige of the course, the Training Services Division is to extend its sponsorship to the end of June 1980.

To keep administration as simple as possible, recruitment was originally restricted to men registered at either Hull or Grimsby, but places will now be offered nationally.

### **Redundancy survey** General managers and production managers are more likely to be made redundant than other executives according to a survey by the Institute of Personnel Management. The most common reason for declaring executives redundant is a change in management structure, and the decision on whom to make redundant is most frequently based on work performance. \* Executive Redundancy, IPM Information Report 30, £15.

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

# New approach to work experience needed in school curriculum, says training director

An appeal to integrate properly organised work experience into the school education of 14- to 19-year-olds has been made by Dr Ron Johnson, Director of Training at the Manpower Services Commission.

Addressing the National Education Conference of the National Union of Teachers, he said: "The knowledge of most young people including young graduates of the world of work, of different jobs and different sectors of employment is generally deplorable.

"I am not convinced that it is good enough to leave this to be covered in the traditional curricula of our schools and it seems to me that a new approach is required."

Emphasising the need to distinguish between the curricula for young people up to 16 and those between 16 and 19. Dr Johnson said that as far as the school leaver was concerned: "Few employers expect specific job skills to be covered in secondary schools."

### **Basic requirements**

Available evidence pointed to eight basic requirements that employers wanted young people to fulfil. They were:

-to read, write and do arithmetic:

- -to have some understanding of the need to produce materials, to manufacture goods and distribute and sell them at a price people could afford;
- -to appreciate the need for punctuality and the need to work consistently, quickly and accurately:
- -to understand the different types of jobs and industries;
- -to be able to communicate, take part in group discussion and use the telephone; -to produce practical solutions to everyday
- problems; -to learn without being formally
- instructed, from experience and from situations arising at work; and -to get on with a range of people at work,
- and recognise the need to share knowledge and skills in achieving results.

Turning to the needs of 16-19 year olds staying at school, he said: "Major reform is widening the choice and scope of studies far beyond traditional academic disciplines.

"I know that many young people will be preparing for university or other courses with prescribed entry qualifications. But we may need to look afresh at the effect of these examinations on the overall study programmes of these young people."

He warned of the pressing problem facing young people who stayed at school without such clear goals.

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Declaring a personal interest in how young people were prepared for their lives at work, Dr Johnson told the conference: "The problems our young people face are not merely concerned with earning a living. The greatest challenge of all is to cope effectively with the changes they will face in every sphere of life.'

# New post will help women training



Mrs Rennie Fritchie, new full-time Training of Women Co-ordinator at the Food Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board. The post is believed to be the first of its kind within a training board. Including those working in distribu-

tion, women make up 40 per cent of the 1.2 million employees in the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.

Mrs Fritchie's appointment illustrates the board's determination to help create better training opportunities for women who want more responsible posts and to help companies to improve their training of female staff

She is responsible for administering a new grant scheme for training women over 30 years of age for managerial and significant supervisory posts. This scheme, introduced by the board last April, has been developed to encourage employers to examine more critically their provision of opportunities for the training of women for such posts.

Twenty grants have been made available for the training period April 6, 1979 to April 5, 1980 to be awarded at the board's discretion

## **Steel closure towns** get Development Area status-

To alleviate the effect of steel closures, the Government has made Corby and Shotton Development and Special Development areas respectively (Employment Gazette, November 1979, p. 1087).

An Order before the House of Commons took effect from December 12, 1979 desig. nating the Corby Employment Office Area as a Development Area and the Shotton Travel-to-Work Area (comprising the Employment Office Areas of Flint, Holywell, Mold and Shotton) as a Special Development Area.

As a Development Area, firms investing in Corby will now be eligible for a full range of regional incentives including regional development grants and regional selective financial assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972. Corby is also now eligible for assistance from the European Regional Development Fund infrastructure and industrial projects.

Firms investing in the Shotton travelto-Work Area are now eligible for the highest rates of regional incentives available in Great Britain. The area will continue to be eligible for assistance from the European Regional Development Fund towards infrastructure and industrial projects and also, as a steel closure area, from the nonquota section of the Fund and from the European Coal and Steel Community.

# Jobcentre found all store's staff

A Jobcentre was officially thanked for its services in recruiting staff at the civic opening of a giant supermarket in Huddersfield recently

During the opening of the new Hillard's Superstore, managing director Peter Hartley made a point of thanking Jobcentre manager Dick Mortimer for the help given by the Huddersfield Jobcentre in recruiting staff for the store.

### Handled applications

The 34,000 sq ft superstore required almost 200 staff and the Jobcentre handled 1,400 applications for the jobs.

Among the tasks the Jobcentre-recruited staff will be doing are operating the electronic checkout tills, manning the 450-car double storey car-park and looking after a new system which enables shoppers to take full trolleys to the car park.

### Homeworkers

# New regulations are proposed to protect homeworkers from dangerous substances

under the Act.

lations.

London W2 4TF.

oposals for new regulations\* to replace tdated sections of the Factories Act, and other legislation dealing with the registration of homeworkers have been published or consultation by the Health and Safety mmission. Comments are asked for by ne 30, 1980.

Under the Commission's proposals, the ew regulations would replace section 133 of the Factories Act, and various orders and regulations which date back to 1911. Section 133 was designed to prevent mework from being undertaken in nhygienic conditions but, say the Commison the infectious diseases associated with such conditions are now largely under control, and views on precautions have also

changed.

### Obligations

Potential risks to homeworkers' health and safety arise nowadays much more from he actual processes used. The new proposals would provide information to enable spectors to ensure that employers carried but obligations already placed on them by the Health and Safety at Work Act with regard to homeworkers, while avoiding the accumulation of unnecessary detail.

The proposals aim to control risk from materials or equipment provided for omeworkers at source. They envisage that firms or individuals putting work out to omeworkers would send information to their local inspector twice a year about the nature of the work and the materials or

### Railways

# Short cuts across lines cause needless deaths

The safety of men at work on the line is currently the most intractable problem faced by railway management, says Lt. Col. Ian McNaughton, Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, in a report\* to the Minister of Transport and the Health and Safety Comnission published recently.

Despite sustained improvement up to 973, the situation during the past five ears has remained static with an average of 30 fatal accidents a year during the movement of rail vehicles.

The number of deaths says Lt. Col. AcNaughton, are unnecessarily increased by those railwaymen who needlessly endanger themselves by taking short cuts across running lines, walking on the line with their backs to oncoming traffic, or similar dangerous practices. Apart from British Rail and London Transport, the Railway Inspectorate also has a general responsibility for the oversight of some 28 minor statutory and 140 nonstatutory passenger-carrying railways and tramways

Their accident record has been satisfactory, but since they are largely steam worked a need has arisen for some guidance on the operation and maintenance of steam locomotive boilers. A guidance note will be published by the Health and Safety Executive soon.

\* Railway Accidents: Report on the Safety Record of the Railways in Great Britain during the year 1978, HMSO, price £3.25 plus postage.

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

equipment used. They would also be expected to keep a record of the names and addresses of their homeworkers.

The Commission also propose that certain potentially dangerous substances should be banned from use in homework, or permitted only under strictly defined conditions. Inspectors would in any case be able to prohibit the individual issue of any substance, if the circumstances warranted it, using the normal means of enforcement

"Homeworkers" would not include selfemployed craftsmen, the document proposes, and would cover only those who do not market their own product. Processes such as duplicating and clerical work would not be included within the scope of the regu-

However, it is made clear that anyone who employs homeworkers even for these processes must comply with the general provisions of the Act. Consequently, any homeworker, whether working on a notifiable process or not, is entitled to help and advice from the enforcing authorities.

It is not intended that routine inspections should be made of domestic premises. Inspectors would assess potential risks from the returns of the type of work put out and the materials and equipment used, and would pursue any question of risk to homeworkers with the supplier of the work.

\* Homeworkers-Draft Regulations, 50p from HSE Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place,

# **Report highlights** research work of HSE

The latest report\* on the research programme of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) concentrates generally on practical developments designed to improve health and safety at work. A summary of the report can be found on p. 40.

During 1978, the period covered by the report, research ranged from the safety of fairground equipment to the potential use of a new infra-red measuring method for determining the concentration of asbestos fibres.

Most of the research and testing took place at the HSE's own laboratories at Buxton, Cricklewood and Sheffield, but 26 per cent of the £10 million expenditure was allocated to extramural contracts. This provides the Executive with essential expertise and facilities which are not immediately available within HSE.

\* HMSO, £2.50.

# **Statutory medical** examination fees go up this month

The fees paid by employers to the Health and Safety Executive's Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) for statutory medical examinations under various Factories Act Regulations have been increased by new regulations which came into operation on January 7, 1980\*.

The fees have not been increased since 1971, and need to be increased in order to carry out the policy of the Health and Safety Commission and of the Government to move towards charges that will recover the full economic cost of the examinations.

They include, for instance, those for examinations to detect increased lead absorption or early signs of lead poisoning, by far the major proportion of all statutory examinations. They will increase from £1.05 to £6.75 for the first person examined and from 35p to £2.25 for every other person examined.

About 22,000 statutory medical examinations are carried out by EMAS every year. A further 90,000 examinations are carried out by EMAS-approved doctors employed by the companies concerned; their fees are agreed between the doctor and the employer concerned.

\* S.I. 1979 No. 1553: The Health and Safety (Fees for Medical Examinations Regulations 1979); HMSO; 20p plus postage.

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

# International conventions: Government publishes White Paper on its intentions

The Government's proposed action over tions and to accept the Recommendations two Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation are the subject of a recent White Paper (Cmnd. 7786, 90p, HMSO).

### **Public service**

The first Convention concerns labour administration, and the second concerns trade union rights in the public service. The Government has welcomed these instruments and intends to ratify both Conven-

# **Financial institutions** should invest more in small firms



Joseph: discussion with leading figures

Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph has said that the Government looks to the financial institutions to increase their investment, by a variety of methods, in the small firms field.

In the course of a general discussion on small firms with leading figures in the financial institutions, Sir Keith said that there was a general consensus that an "equity gap" existed for the smallest firms, in sums from about £100,000 right down to a few thousand pounds.

Sir Keith acknowledged the problems of high risk and the high cost of vetting and monitoring such small investments, but he suggested the institutions and their policy holders, pension fund members etc had a common interest in the revival of the economy, of which a reinvigorated small firms sector was a crucial element.

which supplement them.

Primarily designed for developing countries, the instruments on labour administration lay down the pre-requisites for developing and applying a national labour policy. Emphasis is on decentralisation and on representation at all stages of the views and interests of workers and employers.

From the other Convention and Recommendation, public servants receive rights which have already been secured for other workers by ILO instruments adopted 30 years ago.

### Conditions of employment

They cover protection of the right to organise, and procedures for determining their conditions of employment. They protect public servants against discrimination for taking part in union activities, and their unions against any interference from the public authorities.

Each country can determine how far the terms of the Convention are applied to the most senior public employees, those engaged on highly confidential work, the armed forces and the police.

The Recommendation (but not the Convention) also provides for recognition of unions which goes beyond accepted practice in this country, so acceptance of the Recommendation is therefore subject to a reservation on this point.

# Clerical training ignored in most firms—booklet

Training for clerical work is a "modern Cinderella" in most British firms, says a new Manpower Services Commission booklet. Yet often a firm's clerical staff are expensive to recruit and keep, are often the major contact point with customers, and their inefficiency costs money.

### Available to managers

To focus employers' attention on the latest developments in clerical training, the booklet, Identifying Clerical Training Needs, is being made available, at £1 per copy, to managers throughout the country, particularly to personnel managers of small firms

It is the latest in the "People and Work" series of guides which the MSC launched last November.

The guide emphasises the importance of proper clerical training and management understanding of this need by pointing out: - clerical jobs are continually changing in

# Wool industry should not have tolerated its -problems-

Some problems in the wool textile industry have remained unresolved in a way which the industry should not have tolerated, says a report from the Health and Safety Executive.

### **Reported accidents**

Although the incidence of reported accidents in the industry is just below that for manufacturing industry as a whole, the proportion involving moving machinery is almost double the national industrial average. Other types covered include noise and the use of dvestuffs.

\* Wool Textile: Health and Safety 1971-1977; HMS0; £1 plus postage.

# One day seminars to be held on dust and fume

The Department of Industry's Warren Spring Laboratory is holding a series of one-day seminars on dust and fume control at various sites throughout the country. The next meeting will be held at Bristol on March 13, 1980. Subsequent meetings are planned in Glasgow, Birmingham, London

Further details from: Mr K. W. Payne, Warren Spring Laboratory, PO Box 20, SG1 2BX (tel: 0438 3388 or telex 82250).

Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts

and Newcastle.

response to developing technology:

- many clerical jobs require specialist training and involve responsibility.

It also explains that clerical training is often passed over because: there are other more obvious claims on company resources; it is difficult to identify the specific training needs; and the importance of clerical activities is often underestimated.

### Four other titles

Together with four other titles—Selecting the Younger Trainee; Trainability Testing; Selecting and Training Coloured Workers; Auditing Management Development-the new guide is available from the Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division) Box No PW200, Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PF. Free introductory leaflets are also available containing essential elements of the practical guides.

# The long-term unemployed: some new evidence

# by Maureen Colledge and Richard Bartholomew,

Manpower intelligence and planning division, MSC

OCTOBER 1979 the number of those unemployed for nore than one year (the definition of long-term unemployment used in this study) stood at 337,000. This figure onstituted just over a quarter of all those registered as memployed. Long-term unemployment in 1979 was igher than at any time since the Second World War and in the last decade alone had nearly quadrupled. The gravity of this problem is obvious, yet there is at present a gap in the nformation available on the long-term unemployed, paricularly in regard to their individual characteristics and what MSC programmes currently do for them. The MSC has therefore mounted a research study which provides nformation to fill that existing gap and to indicate where nd in what ways additional help could be most effective.\*

### Purpose and structure of the study

The general aims of the study were to provide infornation on:

- a) the educational, training and employment backgrounds of the long-term unemployed, to indicate their potential for work and training;
- The social, physical and psychological factors affecting their ability to take up work or training; and c) their attitudes towards various MSC programmes.

We have chosen to focus upon the individual characteristics of the long-term unemployed rather than attempting to explain the existence of long-term unemployment. The recent increase in long-term unemployment is the result of he same causal factors which have led to a substantial rise n total unemployment, and long-term unemployment and otal unemployment can be shown to be closely related to one another. A study of the characteristics of individuals an however partly explain why some particular categories f people are more likely to find themselves out of work for engthy periods.

The research commissioned for the study involved:

- (a) a large-scale structured survey of 1,698 long-term unemployed people who were randomly selected for interview from those registered at Jobcentres and Employment Offices; this 'vas carried out by Research Surveys of Great Britair Ltd, and is referred to below as the RSGB survey;
- 50 depth interviews with long-term unemployed people, including ten who were registered with PER: these were carried out by Cragg Ross and Associates, and are referred to below as the CR study.

The RSGB survey provided information about the haracteristics and activities of the long-term unemployed while the CR study gave information about the effects of ong-term unemployment on individuals and about their attitudes towards various MSC schemes. The data from these sources was supplemented by statistical information

JANUARY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Decial rearures from PER computer records about all long-term unemployed professionals and executives registered with them (12,797 people in September 1979) and by information from a recent followup survey of MSC Special Programme participants which included 113 previously longterm unemployed people.

The sample of respondents obtained for the RSGB and CR parts of the study very closely matched available national statistics for the long-term unemployed population in terms of age, sex, duration of unemployment and regional profiles, though there may be other respects in which our sample differed from the overall pattern.

### The long-term unemployed

The general picture of the long-term unemployed which emerged from the RSGB and CR work indicates that a number of inter-related factors including age, level of qualifications and skills, type of occupation and industry, health, regional location and employment history help to explain why some unemployed individuals are more likely than others to find themselves in the predicament of being out of work for long periods. However, the importance of these various factors naturally varies from time to time and place to place.

We know from national statistics that four out of five of the long-term unemployed are men. The sex distribution of those surveyed was very similar to that indicated by

6A quarter of all those interviewed who had gone after jobs thought that they had failed to obtain work because employers regarded them as too old. Many of the older respondents were reconciled never to working again.

national statistics with 79 per cent of the RSGB survey sample being male. Fifty-eight per cent of all those interviewed in this survey were married and over one-third had dependent children. Disproportionately more men than women were married.

The age profile of those interviewed in the RSGB survey was very similar to that found in national statistics for all the long-term unemployed. The long- and short-term unemployed differ considerably in terms of age distribution. Those unemployed for less than one year are heavily concentrated among the under 35-year-olds. In April 1979, 64

\* The full report, A Study of the Long-Term Unemployed, is available from the Manpower Intelligence and Planning Division, Manpower Services Commission, Room 10/6 Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London.

per cent of the unemployed out of work for less than one year were under 35, while 65 per cent of the long-term unemployed were aged 35 or older. The RSGB survey showed the same picture: 65 per cent were aged 35 or over. Age therefore appears to be an important contributory factor in long-term unemployment, and those older workers who were out of work certainly believed it to be so. A quarter of all those interviewed who had gone after jobs thought that they had failed to obtain work because employers regarded them as too old. Many of the older respondents were reconciled never to working again.

Nearly three-quarters of those interviewed in the RSGB survey had formerly been manual workers, the majority having held semi-skilled or unskilled jobs. Only 20 per cent of respondents in this survey claimed to have had craft-type jobs. Women and the older long-term unemployed were more likely to have worked previously in non-manual jobs, whereas the younger long-term unemployed were more likely to have worked in semi-skilled or unskilled manual occupations. Those people in the RSGB survey who had formerly worked in professional and managerial jobs were concentrated in the 60 plus age group.

Information from PER records showed that long-term unemployed male registrants came principally from managerial occupations in both the service and industrial sectors and from teaching. A large number (46 per cent) of the long-term unemployed women registered with PER were teachers, mainly in primary and secondary education. In all occupational groups, with the notable exception of teaching, at least half of the unemployed men were aged 55 or over. Some of these had probably taken early retirement (and may have been occupational pensioners) or could not find another job because of their age. In teaching occupations, however, the age distribution of the long-term unemployed was very different: some 41 per cent of the men and two-thirds of the women were under 35.

Only a minority of the long-term unemployed in the RSGB survey had any formal educational or vocational qualifications. Most had left school at the minimum leaving

6... there comes a point when people can no longer sustain their motivation in the face of continued rejection, heightened awareness of their own shortcomings, disillusionment with job-finding services, belief that all available options have been covered, and a knowledge that jobs are scarce anyway.

age and 77 per cent had no formal qualifications whatsoever. Even among the 16-24 years age group, 73 per cent had no qualifications. Moreover, a small but significant proportion of those interviewed seemed to have literacy or language problems.

In terms of the industry of their last employer, the respondents in the RSGB survey came disproportionately from construction, manufacturing and the basic industries-all sectors which have suffered reductions in employment in recent years and where employment prospects are not good.

The regional pattern of long-term unemployment follows fairly closely the regional distribution of these declining industries. The long-term unemployed are located disproportionately in certain regions. National unemployment statistics for April 1979 show that the percentage of

unemployed who are long-term unemployed ranges from 31 per cent in the North and North-West to 22 per cent in the South East (including London and East Anglia). In terms of the ratio of long-term to short-term unemploy. ment, the regional profile for all PER registrants was simi. lar to that for unemployed people generally.

Respondents in the RSGB survey gave a number of reasons for leaving their last job. Redundancy was the single most important cause, accounting for a quarter of the reasons given, and was particularly significant in the older age groups. Younger people were more likely to have been dismissed for reasons not connected with health or to have left on their own accord through dissatisfaction. Ill health assumed greater importance among those aged 35 and over, accounting for about a quarter of the reasons men. tioned by these older age groups.

Health was clearly a major factor affecting the employa. bility of some of those interviewed. More than a third of the sample in the RSGB survey said that they had some hand. icap or illness which affected their activities, and 13 per cent were registered as disabled. These figures indicate that there are considerably more registered and unregistered disabled people among the long-term unemployed than

### People become locked into a vicious circle: lack of success in job finding reduces their motivation and this subsequently reduces even further their chances of finding work.

there are among the unemployed in general, where in March 1979 four per cent were registered disabled and a further five per cent were unregistered disabled. The significance of health problems increased in the older age groups and amongst those who had previously worked in lower status jobs. The state of a person's health also affected the duration of their unemployment; 47 per cent of the registered disabled in the RSGB survey had been unemployed for over three years as compared with only 22 per cent of those who suffered from no handicap or illness.

Nearly all those interviewed had had some previous experience of work. For many this was their first experience of unemployment while others had only been unemployed once before. More erratic work histories were evident in the case of some semi-skilled workers though this may have been a reflection of the unstable and insecure nature of employment in these occupations rather than the result of "fickleness" on the part of individuals.

### Job-seeking

In both the RSGB survey and the CR study it was apparent from respondents' actions and attitudes that most wanted to be working. The duration of unemployment did however tend to affect adversely people's motivation to find work. The CR study in particular suggested that there comes a point when people can no longer sustain their motivation in the face of continued rejection, heightened awareness of their own shortcomings, disillusionment with job-finding services, belief that all available options have been covered, and a knowledge that jobs are scarce anyway. In short, people become locked into a vicious circle: lack of success in job-finding reduces their motivation and this subsequently reduces even further their chances of finding work.

In spite of this tendency, most respondents in the RSGB survey were still actively seeking jobs and visiting Jobcentres and Employment Offices was for them the most widely-used method of job-seeking. However, the frequency of use of Jobcentres and Employment Offices, declined with increasing length of unemployment and those in the older age groups were less likely than the vounger long-term unemployed to have made recent visits. Nevertheless, the average number of jobs that people had gone after or been sent to was 13, although a minority had not been after any. It seems that people's own initiatives were more important than those of Jobcentres or Employment Offices in finding jobs to go after. Sixty per cent of those who had successfully found jobs by the time they were actually interviewed had obtained them mainly independently-through friends, by approaching employers directly and by applying to jobs advertised in local newspapers.

The attitudes of the long-term unemployed to Jobcentres and Employment Offices were, as might be expected, largely negative. Comparison with the findings of an Employment Service Division survey carried out in 1977 shows that the long-term unemployed people in the RSGB survey were more critical of the Government employment services than were employed and unemployed job-seekers generally. However, in comparison with this earlier survey of

attitudes, the long-term unemployed people in the RSGB survey were more likely to agree that the staff were helpful and sympathetic even if they were dissatisfied with the overall level of service which was provided. It is impossible to say to what extent this degree of criticism was justified. It

Many of these people compared their benefits with the likely pay from jobs which were available and felt that the extra amount was inadequate compensation for the rigours of a job and the expenses incurred by travel and extra food. In fairness ... the pay levels expected from a job rarely seemed to be unrealistically high.

must be remembered that many of the long-term unemployed had characteristics such as poor health, low skill levels and, occasionally, erratic work records which would have made it very difficult to place them with employers. Yet it was understandable for them to take a negative view of an employment service which had apparently failed to remedy their predicament by finding them a job.

This criticism has to be seen in the light of the limits which many of the long-term unemployed in the RSGB survey placed on the sort of job which they would consider. Inadequate pay, travelling distances and heavy work, were given as the main limitations to taking jobs. Flexibility in job requirements did not appear to alter with increasing lengths of unemployment though people located in areas of high general unemployment were more prepared to consider any kind of job opportunity which occurred. Almost a quarter of those interviewed in the CR study regarded pay as a dominant constraint on their job flexibility. Many of these people compared their benefits with the likely pay from jobs which were available and felt that the extra amount was inadequate compensation for the rigours of a job and the expenses incurred by travel and extra food. In fairness to such people, the pay levels expected from a job

rarely seemed to be unrealistically high. Sixty per cent of those in the RSGB survey for instance said that they expected to earn a gross weekly wage of less than £70 per week.

### Personal morale

Previous research has shown that prolonged unemployment affects an individual's psychological and social wellbeing\*. The respondents in both the RSGB survey and the CR study were no exception. Most had become very pessimistic about their chances of finding work. Few of those interviewed in depth in the CR study demonstrated any confidence that they were acceptable, attractive or potentially useful to employers and many were resigned to

f It does bother me. But if you ponder on it, you'd go loony. You can't plan ahead, so you just live day-to-day . . . It's not just the money. Work gives you something to do. I'm just wasting away.

believing the converse. Young would-be entrants to the labour force and those older workers whose working lives had prematurely ended displayed the lowest levels of confidence and self-esteem.

Very few respondents seemed to be able to fill their time in a satisfying way. Boredom, idleness and listless depression were frequent complaints. In the words of one respondent in the CR study: "It does bother me. But if you ponder on it, you'd go loony. You can't plan ahead, so you just live day-to-day ... It's not just the money. Work gives you something to do. I'm just wasting away."

Lengthy unemployment had also affected the respondents' personal and social relationships. In the CR study, several said that budget reductions and over-proximity caused frequent tensions between family members occasionally leading to violence, divorce and family break-ups. Many complained that unemployment diminished their social activities and led to a loss of friends.

Young people were particularly concerned about this tendency. In the words of one young person in the CR study: "When I was at school, I used to have loads or friends. Now a lot of them . . . have got jobs and you tend to lose contact. I've become lonely ... I do get terribly depressed at times. I think I'll end it all, but I haven't got the nerve."

Others noted with a measure of distaste that any social life they did have tended to revolve around other people in similar circumstances and that this formed a separate structure divorced from the mainstream of social activity. Unemployment also led to a loss of social status. Several respondents noted that other people tended to view them as scroungers and ne'er-do-wells.

### **MSC** schemes

Those interviewed in the RSGB survey did not display a high degree of awareness about the existence of the various MSC schemes which are designed to help people get jobs or training. The Training Opportunities Scheme and the Job

\* A useful review of the more important studies in this area can be found in Richard Harrison, The Demoralising Experience of Prolonged Unemployment, Employment Gazette, April 1976. A more recent study is J. M. Hill, The Social and Psychological Impact of Unemployment, Tavistock Institute, April 1977.

Creation Programme were the two schemes about which respondents had most knowledge. As might be expected, nearly half of those under 25 knew about the Youth Opportunities Programme. In spite of the overall lack of awareness just under a quarter of the sample had applied to one or other of the schemes though the rate of successful applications was not high.

While more than one third of respondents in the RSGB survey-mainly younger people-said that there was some sort of training they wanted to do, less than half of them had actually attempted to gain such training. Interest was highest in training for the engineering and construction trades. The CR study revealed that even among those interested in training there was an underlying concern about the acceptability of Government training courses to unions and employers. Some were anxious about the potential lack of a permanent job at the end of the training scheme. Similar

When I was at school, I used to have loads of friends. Now a lot of them . . . have got jobs and you tend to lose contact. I've become lonely . . . I do get terribly depressed at times. I think I'll end it all, but I haven't got the nerve.

fears were expressed about temporary work schemes, although four out of five of those interviewed said that they might be interested in a scheme of this kind.

However, evidence from a study of former long-term unemployed people who had joined the MSC's Special Temporary Employment Programme suggests that such schemes only partially resolve the problems encountered by the long-term unemployed. The group of people included in this small study were fairly atypical of the long-term unemployed as a whole: they were disproportionately younger; were overwhelmingly drawn from the shorter duration long-term unemployed; and possessed a slightly higher level of qualifications than the long-term unemployed generally.

Yet despite this, on leaving their scheme these people

were more than twice as likely as their fellow scheme. leavers, who had formerly been unemployed for less than; year, to find themselves once again without a job. Just over a third of the previously long-term unemployed who had

filt is clear that for many the long duration of unemployment progressively reduces their chances of becoming employed as they gradually and perhaps realistically despair of ever finding work and consequently lose the motivation necessary for continued job-seeking."

left their schemes found themselves in this position. It is possible to conclude from this that the factors which had contributed originally to their long-term unemployment continued to adversely affect their success in job-seeking even after they had been on a scheme. Conversely, how. ever, it must not be forgotten that attendance on such schemes did apparently help nearly two-thirds of the former long-term unemployed participants to find work eventually.

### Conclusions

It is apparent from the overall findings of our study that the long-term unemployed are handicapped by a number of factors some of which such as age and health problems could not easily be resolved. Moreover, it is clear that for many the long duration of unemployment progressively reduces their chances of becoming employed as they gradually and perhaps realistically despair of ever finding work and consequently lose the motivation necessary for continued job-seeking.

The survey indicates that both the Government employment service generally and current MSC Special Programmes can only hope to resolve a part of the problem. Many of the long-term unemployed have personal and individual needs which affect their employability but which are difficult and costly to deal with. Even if it were possible to provide such help, a major reduction in the number of long-term unemployed would require a considerable increase in the level of employment. 

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### Job prospects

# Career attitudes of final year undergraduates

CONCERN about the number of graduates willing to enter manufacturing industry and join small companies, which are likely to provide new opportunities, has generated increased interest in the attitudes to employment of undergraduates. A major source of statistical information is the series of co-operative studies of final-year undergraduates in Great Britain that have been carried out by Market & Opinion Research International MORI)\* since 1970. This article highlights the main results of the latest survey (in March 1979), which for the first time includes women, and reviews the changes in recent years of men undergraduate attitudes. The previous study (for 1976) was described in the October 1977 issue of Employment Gazette. MORI are intending to repeat this study in March 1980 for organisations interested in the recruitment of graduates.

### Summary

There are marked differences between men and women undergraduates in their attitudes to career expectations, their progress in choice of career, and in their use of sources of career information. The main differences are:

- Men expect to earn more than women upon leaving university and, to an increasing extent, during their early and mid career.
- When considering career opportunities, men placed greater emphasis on a high starting salary and the importance of freedom from supervision whereas women were more concerned with the opportunity to work with people and to use their time in a full and constructive way.
- Men plan to stay longer at their first job than do women.
- Women prefer to work in London whilst men tend to prefer work out of London.

Main variables	Sex			Subject	of study		
	Male	Female	AII	Engin- eering and	Science	Social science	Arts
				tech- nology			
Total respondents	66	34	100	15	26	30	29
Sex Male Female	100	100	100 100	21 2	29 21	29 31	21 46
Subject of study Engineering/							
technology	96 72	4 29	100	100	100	_	-
Social science Arts	65 47	35 53	100 100	ette	_	100	100 ,
University							
"Oxbridge"	81	19	100	8	28	25	40
Redbrick/New	63	37	100	17	24	32	27
Career field							
Public service	54	46	100	7	22	42	30
Education	55	45	100	3	34	20	43
industry	74	26	100	23	27	25	25
Tech. Manag.	89	11	100	51	37	8	3
Professions	70	30	100	2	23	59	15

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# HMSO BOOKS

JANUARY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Men are more interested than women in a very large company and in manufacturing industry, but a high proportion of graduates of both sexes wanted to work with a small company.

These differences need to be interpreted with care because of the inter-relation between the variables measured in the survey, especially sex, subject of study, and career intention. The sample profile (table 1) provides an indication of the main inter-relationships of this study as well as summarising the main results.

- The changes in men undergraduate attitudes include: ■ the importance of the University Careers Office as a source of information for evaluating future career opportunities has increased in recent years and this is now the most valuable single source and is heavily used.
- more than a third (36 per cent) of those who had applied for jobs in their final year and been interviewed had received job offers by the time of the survey in March 1979-an increase from 24 per cent in 1971.
- the preference of men to work outside London has weakened in recent years.
- since the early 1970s there has been a decline in the belief that large companies are essential for the nation's growth.
- there is a strong rejection (especially in 1979) of the belief that the ability to contribute to society is precluded by working in industry or business.

### Career expectations

The results

Table 2 shows the most important factors considered to be influencing the undergraduates choice of career. The most important consideration in 1979 remains job satisfaction-in particular, that the work should provide a sufficient intellectual challenge. A high starting salary continues to be regarded as a low priority in career choice. There are some marked differences between the sexes in 1979, with men placing a greater emphasis on the importance of freedom from supervision, a high starting salary, and promotion, and women being more concerned with an opportunity to work with people and making full and constructive use of their time.

Final year students in 1979 expect to be earning a salary of £3,660 per annum in their first job (table 3). Expectations do not vary enormously and over two-thirds of students expected to get an initial income of between £3,000-£4,250 per annum. The corresponding figures for 1976 were £2,200-£3,500 per annum and for 1973 £1,200-£1,800 per annum. Engineers expect to earn about 17 per cent more than those studying arts subjects, and men expect to earn more than women. Later in their career students appear to recognise distinct salary levels

\*Address-29 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9DD.

"What are the most/other important factors Table 2 influencing your choice of career?

Factors	1972	1973	1976	1979	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Sufficient intellectual challenge	64	45	55	48	52
Full and constructive use of your time	52	30	36	30	43
Responsibility	52	30	37	32	33
Opportunity to be creative/ original	50	31	36	32	31
Opportunity to work with people rather than things	45	32	33	25	47
Interesting colleagues	43	22	36	23	24
Opportunity for foreign travel	32	20	28	23	25
Employment security	32	14	20	16	12
Opportunity for rapid promotion	31	15	20	10	10.00
and educational training	31	18		16	20
Favourable locations	31	18	•	17	14
Freedom from supervision	30	20	22	20	14
High starting salary	29	22	20	22	10
Number of graduates used	(0.1.0)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(077)	(0.14)

factors omitted in 1976 Notes: Multiple replies mean that the sums of the percentages given are much larger than 100 (especially marked in 1972) and that caution should be used in making comparisons over time. Only the more important factors are shown.

### Table 3 Salary expectations (1979 survey) "What salary do you expect to be earning . . ."

	Mean expected salary (£)					
	On leaving university	At age 30	At age 45			
All respondents	3,660	7,916	11,568			
Sex Male Female	3,796 3,385	8,473 6,748	12,541 9,477			
Subject Engineering/technology Science Social science Arts	4,079 3,752 3,533 3,484	8,627 7,638 8,440 7,197	12,765 10,975 12,468 10,418			
Career field interest Public service Education Business/industry Professional	n/a n/a n/a n/a	7,127 6,391 8,203 9,287	10,373 8,827 12,234 14,187			

Base: All respondents (1021) Note: All salary answers are assuming present salary levels

associated with different employment sectors, with Education having the lowest salaries, followed by the Public Service, Business and Industry, and with Professional Careers coming out on top.

The survey question Once you begin work, how long do you expect to stay with your first employer? showed that most students appear to be taking their first job seriously as an important step in their career. On average, students expect to stay for four and a half years with their first employers. Men plan to stay longer at their first job than do women, and engineering and science students expect to stay longer than social science and arts students.

The percentages of students who would like to work in London and to work overseas are shown in tables 4 and 5 respectively. Men undergraduates would still prefer to work out of London although this preference has been weakening over the years. Women undergraduates show a preference towards working in the capital. The opportunity to work overseas is regarded as an important factor in career choice, and there is little evidence of this changing over time or between the sexes.

### Progress in choice of career

About two-thirds of students had decided upon their career field by March of their final year, over half (58 per cent) had applied for a job, and of these 81 per cent had had

at least one interview. The percentage of male undergraduates having had interviews by the time of the survey has remained stable (at around 50 per cent) since 1971 (table 6), but the proportion of these offered a job has increased over time. The proportion of women that have had an interview in 1979 is less than that for men but there is little difference between the sexes in the proportions of these receiving job offers. Those who have applied for jobs have, on average, attended four interviews by the time of the survey.

Engineering students are more likely to have both applied for a job and attended an interview than arts students. Although Oxbridge students were no more likely to have applied for a job than other students, those who had done so in 1979 were noticeably more likely to have obtained an interview (88 per cent) than were applicants from other universities (74 per cent for London, 79 per cent for Redbrick/New Universities). The same pattern applies to those actually offered a job.

For the actual interview most students who were seen in 1979 by prospective employers have been favourably impressed by some aspect of the interviewer's technique Students were most concerned that the interviewers should be friendly (46 per cent) and interested (29 per cent). The main criticisms were of interviewers having a poor attitude (22 per cent), being bored (16 per cent), and unprepared (16 per cent).

### Sources of career information

The growth in importance of the University Careers Office as a valuable source of information for evaluating future career opportunities and prospective employers i

### Table 4 "Would you during the early years of your career ...

				rereentuge
Replies	1974	1976	1979	
the second the second second second	Male	Male	Male	Female
Strongly prefer to work IN London? Moderately prefer to work IN London? Don't care Moderately prefer to work OUT OF London? Strongly prefer to work OUT OF London?	13 15 20 24 27	13 16 20 23 27	17 15 22 20 25	26 18 18 14 23
No. of graduates in base	(918)	(982)	(677)	(344)

### Table 5 "How important is the opportunity of being sent overseas for a few years to you?"

Replies	1972	1974	1976	1979	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Very/quite important	50	39	47	48	49
Neither important nor unimportant Quite/very important	23 27	31 30	30 22	23 29	20 30
No. of graduates in base	(913)	(918)	(982)	(677)	(344)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1979	1.151.11
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Percentage having any interviews this academic year with prospective employed	er- ers <b>63</b>	51	50	51	49	50	40
No. of graduates in base	(935)	(914)	(913)	(362)	(918)	(677)	(344)
Percentage of those having interviews who have received offers	29	24	27	30	35	36	33
No. of graduates in base	(589)	(466)	(457)	(185)	(450)	(339)	(136)

Table 7 "Which sources proved of greater value for evaluating organisation career opportunities?"

Source	1972	1973	1979	
	Male	Male	Male	Female
Company literature	38	24	19	18
Fellow students	33	23	26	38
Vacation courses/jobs	30	21	23	26
University Careers Office	28	16	16	13
Employees of the organisation	27	11	11	9
Recent graduates employed by company	23	97	13	4
Printed handouts by Careers Office	22	17	18	23
University teachers/lecturers	22	15	16	16
Career directories	-•		16	18
No. of graduates in base	(913)	(362)	(677)	(344)

\*Sources omitted
 Notes: Multiple replies mean that the sums of the percentages given are much larger than 100 (especially marked in 1972) and that caution should be used in making comparisons over time. Only the more important sources are shown.

illustrated in table 7. Over three-quarters (78 per cent) of students in 1979 had made use of the Careers Office services, and virtually all those who had attended an interview (95 per cent) had done so. Parents/relatives and friends were regarded as the second most important source of value in 1979, with women regarding these as being of more importance than did men. Vacation jobs were ranked third in importance by both sexes in 1979.

### Attitudes to business

A new question was asked in the 1979 survey to find out how interested students would be in working for four types of organisation-a small company, a very large company, a nationalised industry, and manufacturing industry. The results of the response to this question are given in table 8. Nationalised industry (and manufacturing industry to a lesser extent) scored relatively poorly with all types of student but low scores are likely to be associated with the more restricted types of question-for example an individually named company (even though highly regarded and successful) might be expected to have relatively smaller numbers of graduates interested in working for it than in a more general sector. The most sought-after organisation would seem to be a small company-very few

Table 8 Career interest-type of organisation

Percentage interested in working for-	All	Male	Female	Subject	1/		
				Engineering	Science	Social science	Arts
A very large company Very/fairly interested Would consider but not very interested Not at all interested	60 21 18	63 20 16	55 23 21	77 17 5	68 17 15	59 23 18	47 25 27
A small company Very/fairly interested Would consider but not very interested Not at all interested	69 21 9	70 21 9	67 23 10	83 11 5	72 21 6	61 26 13	66 22 11
A nationalised industry Very/fairly interested Would consider but not very interested Not at all interested	38 32 28	39 32 29	38 33 28	45 26 29	42 36 21	38 30 31	32 35 32
Manufacturing industry Very/fairly interested Would consider but not very interested Not at all interested	48 23 28	51 23 25	40 24 34	66 17 17	51 26 22	49 23 27	34 25 40
No. of graduates in base	(1,021)	(677)	(344)	(147)	(267)	(314)	(298)

Table 9 Attitudes to business (students agreeing with the statement)

				P	ercentages
Statement	1971	1972	1973	1979	
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
"Large companies are essential for the nation's growth and expansion" "In many of our largest industries; one	80	72	71	66	68
or two independent companies have too much control in the industry" "Working in industrial or business	64	67	69	67	65
contribution to society"	23	24	22	14	17
No. of graduates in base	(914)	(913)	(362)	(677)	(344)

students were totally against working for this type of establishment, and large numbers were classed as very/fairly interested. Social science and arts students were more against working for either of the named sectors than engineering and science students.

Finally, students were shown several statements about industry and business and asked whether they agreed or disagreed with them. Those statements which were asked in previous years are featured in table 9.

There has been a decline over the years in the belief that large companies are essential for the nation's growth-in 1971 80 per cent of those men asked believed this to be true compared with 66 per cent in 1979 (males only). Similarly there is a strong disbelief, particularly marked in 1979, that working in industry or business prevents any contribution to society. Males and females hold broadly similar beliefs on all the statements shown.

Two other statements on attitudes to business are specific to the 1979 survey. Approximately 60 per cent of students agreed with the statement that as companies grow bigger they become impersonal in their relations with people. Only 29 per cent however agreed that the profits of large companies help to make things better for everybody who buys their products or services. For both of these statements students are noticeably more anti-business than the general public.

### Description of the survey

Between March 5 and 20 1979 MORI conducted a research study among final-year university undergraduates (continued on page 22)

### Union membership

# The extent of closed shop arrangements in British industry by John Gennard, Stephen Dunn and Michael Wright\* Industrial Relations Department, London School of Economics

THE LAST comprehensive survey of the extent of the closed shop was undertaken by McCarthy who published his results in 1964<sup>1</sup>. He reported that about 3.75 million workers were employed in circumstances where union membership was a condition of obtaining and/or maintaining employment. Despite increasing public concern over the closed shop our knowledge of the incidence of the practice remains essentially that published some 15 years ago.

In April 1978 the Industrial Relations Department of the London School of Economics began research to provide data on the extent of contemporary closed shop arrangements in British industry<sup>2</sup>. The statistical information upon which this article is based has been collected over a period of 18 months, and two main methods have been used to calculate the number of workers affected by closed shop arrangements. Firstly, for some industries figures are based on information provided in over 250 personal interviews conducted on both sides of industry. Personal contact was made with senior industrial relations managers in central government, local authorities, the nationalised industries, the water authorities, and over 100 private companies. In addition, interviews were conducted with senior officials of 26 employers' associations, and 90 individual trade unions<sup>3</sup>. Secondly, for some industries the figures are based on information derived from postal surveys of a representative cross section of firms and supplemented by personal interviews conducted on both sides of industry.

### Postal surveys

Postal surveys were undertaken of approximately 1,200 establishments affiliated to the Engineering Employers' Federation<sup>4</sup>, of over 100 separate local authorities in England and Wales, of the six Passenger Transport Executives, and of a number of companies that are highly decentralised in industrial relations matters, and highly diversified in terms of the nature of their output.

In addition to the information collected by these two methods, the research team also had access to data collected by three other academics working either directly or indirectly in the closed shop field5.

From this work programme we have obtained reliable information about the extent of the closed shop among 19 million of the estimated 22 million in employment<sup>6</sup> thus giving a coverage rate of 84 per cent. Although management has been the major source of information, for some industries we have obtained figures from unions which proved consistent with employer estimates. In other industries, figures are based solely on management records since the trade unions were unable to provide any reliable data, but there is nothing to suggest these figures might be disputed by the unions. In other industries, the figures are based solely on trade union sources because either the employers refused to cooperate with our work or were unable to provide the information required.

### Definitional and identification problems

The most widely accepted definition of the closed shon continues to be that coined by McCarthy who considered it to be "a situation in which employees come to realise that a particular job is only to be obtained or retained if they become and remain members of one of a specified number of trade unions"<sup>7</sup>. This definition is necessarily loose for the label "closed shop" has traditionally been attached to a wide range of practices involving union membership as a condition of employment. To conform with established usage, the present study has not tied itself to any tighter a definition, except to make explicit that the term "closed. shop" has also been understood to encompass arrange. ments whereby certain employees within grades for which union membership is compulsory are excused such membership on grounds of, say, religious belief or conscience. In short, 100 per cent union membership is not required for a practice to qualify as a closed shop.

Unfortunately, this kind of broad definition is not accepted universally. On occasions, both employers and trade unionists have defined the closed shop far more narrowly, usually in order that an arrangement with which they were associated might be excluded from the closed shop classification.

McCarthy discusses such difficulties in some detail<sup>8</sup>. Since his survey the problem has been added to by the spread of union membership agreements (UMAs) and their increasingly common exclusion from compulsory union membership of those employees who were outside the union at the time of the agreement's introduction. While such agreements fall within our understanding of the closed shop, a number of employers have been reluctant to refer to them as such because of the considerable pockets of non-membership within the agreement's jurisdiction and the absence of compulsion on existing non members to join the union.

In general, however, the increasing tendency towards written closed shop agreements and UMAs has helped rather than hindered research because almost all stipulate union membership to be a condition of employment and thus, in fulfilling this basic criterion, are easily identified as falling within our definition of the closed shop. Where closed shop arrangements are not the subject of written agreements, where they exist in custom and practice and are regulated with varying degrees of informality and management involvement, identification of the basic criterion may itself become a problem.

Above, it was noted that the closed shop cannot be taken as evidence of 100 per cent membership. Equally, 100 per cent membership cannot be taken as evidence of the closed shop. Often it is far from easy to ascertain whether areas where 100 per cent union membership has been long established are de facto closed shops. Where for example a union is attempting to enforce a closed shop unilaterally on an unwilling management, there may be disagreement between the two sides over the degree of compulsion involved

### Table 1 The extent of the closed shop: coverage

	No. of employees June 1978	No. of workers covered	Percentage covered by	No. known to be in closed	Percentage of workers covered	Minimum percentage of total
	(thou)	(thou)	Survey	(thou)	closed shops	closed shop
Agriculture, forestry	and the second second			in the second second second	A CALL AND A	
and fishing	377	360	96	3	1	1
Mining and guarrying	341	296	87	296	87	87
Food, drink and tobacco	696	500	72	266	53	38
Coal and petroleum						
product	36	30	83	20	67	55
Chemical and alled		and the second				
industries	429	325	76	137	42	32
Metal manufacture	459	370	81	228	62	50
Mechanical engineering	925	786	85	412	52	45
Instrument engineering	147	118	80	16	13	10
Electrical engineering	740	629	85	220	35	30
Shipbuilding and marine						
engineering	175	145	83	99	68	57
Vehicles	764	650	85	369	57	48
Metal goods nes	537	460	86	178	39	33
Textiles	464	330	71	100	30	21
Leather, leather goods					L-rest and	
and fur	40	36	90	6	15	14
Clothing and footwear	365	300	82	83	28	23
Bricks, pottery, glass,						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
cement	263	190	72	88	46	33
Timber and furniture	259	195	75	76	39	29
Paper, printing and				10	1-	<b>L</b> J
publishing	537	445	83	354	79	66
Other manufacturing	328	270	82	137	50	41
Construction	1,219	1 086	80	80	8	41
Gas, water, electricity	340	335	00	272		00
Transport and	010	000	33	213	UI.	OU.
communications	1,426	1,150	81	798	69	56
Distributive trades	2.683	2 200	82	397	18	15
Insurance, banking and	_,000	2,200	UL Carrier State	397	10	IJ
business finance	1 134	920	81	50	E	_
Professional and scienti-	1,104	920	01	52	0	George
fic services	3 575	2 200	00	100	A State of the sta	the state of the s
Miscellaneous services	2 364	2140	97	120	4	3
Public administration	2,304	2,140	07	132	0	b
and defence	1 586	1 300	82	206	17	
All	00,000	1,000	Same and	220	The second second	14
All	22,209	18,766	84	5,181		A CARLES AND A CAR

in ensuring workers belong to the union. But even where management shares some of the administrative burden of monitoring 100 per cent union density, through, for example, the "check off" and the screening of job applicants for willingness to join the union(s), the situation may still not be recognised as a closed shop because of the absence cf a test case to decide whether non-union membership constitutes proper grounds for dismissal.

If job applicants do not refuse to join the union, if employees do not lapse or tear up their union cards, or are not expelled from the union, and if trade union membership has become a deeply ingrained habit, then the issue of whether a closed shop exists in a certain workplace may lie dormant for years. Can a closed shop be said to operate in this instance? That would depend, according to McCarthy's definition, on the extent to which employees realise, when union and perhaps management pressure is exerted upon them, that failure to take up or maintain union membership would in the end result in loss of job. Especially at the macro level on which the present investigation was conducted, qualitative information on such workplace matters was not usually available. Reliance had to be placed on an open acknowledgement by the interviewee that an informal closed shop operated in a certain area. In general, a managerial acceptance of a de facto closed shop was regarded as evidence of its existence, although a managerial denial was not necessarily regarded as sufficient to label a grade or establishment "open". Where possible verification was sought from trade union sources and when the two sides disagreed, the researchers were left to weigh up the evidence and make a judgement.

It is likely, therefore, that included in the present survey are closed shops that were not perceived as such by interviewees. On balance, nevertheless, because of the difficulty in identifying informal workplace practices when collecting information from company or trade union headquarters, the findings presented here are considered to be an underestimate of the closed shop population.

### The general picture

Table 1 shows that on the basis of information collected, closed shop arrangements affect at least 5.2 million of the 22.2 million employees in Great Britain, that is 23 per cent or just under one in four workers. This compares with McCarthy's figure of one worker in six. This 5.2 million must be regarded as a minimum total, not only because of the identification problems underlined in the previous section, but also because in certain industries, notably construction, it proved difficult to obtain reliable quantitative information, although closed shops were known to exist. The figure given for construction in table 1 is based solely on information known to be reliable and in practice is likely to be a substantial underestimate.

Table 1 also shows the absolute and proportionate distribution of employees covered by closed shops on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968). The industries with the highest proportion of workers in closed shop arrangements are mining and quarrying (87 per cent), gas,

<sup>\*</sup> The authors would like to thank Mark Gregory for his assistance in the preparation of this article.

water and electricity (80 per cent), paper, printing and publishing (66 per cent) transport and communications (56 per cent), shipbuilding and marine engineering (57 per cent), coal and petroleum products, which include the oil companies (55 per cent) and metal manufacture which includes the steel industry (50 per cent). The industrial orders containing the smallest proportions of the workforce in closed shops are professional and scientific services which includes manual as well as non manual workers in the education and health services (three per cent), insurance, banking and business finance (five per cent), miscellaneous services which includes television and radio services (six per cent), instrument engineering (10 per cent), leather, leather goods and fur (14 per cent), distributive trades which includes retail distribution (15 per cent) and public administration and defence (14 per cent). This order includes central and local government services.

(However, many central and local government activities are classified into other industrial orders-for example, the Royal Ordnance factories are classified into mechanical engineering, the naval dockyards under shipbuilding and marine engineering, the building and civil engineering establishments of government departments, local authorities and new towns under the construction order, whilst government Skillcentres and local authority education services come under professional and scientific services.)

### **Contemporary distribution**

Comparing the contemporary industrial distribution of the closed-shop population with McCarthy's findings presents some difficulties. McCarthy does not adhere rigidly to the SIC as we have done, but presents his figures by categories which appear to be a mixture of broad industrial orders, minimum list headings and his own divisions. These seem to have been developed on the grounds that they make more sense in industrial relations terms9. For example, local government employment is collected together under one heading rather than being spread out over several SICs. Some care must, therefore, be exercised to ensure that false comparisions are not made. Where McCarthy's industrial breakdown coincides with the SIC, then trends in the distribution of the closed shop population can be indicated. Elsewhere conclusions are necessarilv more tentative.

Of major interest is how far the closed shop population increase has been a result of the intensification of closed shops in those industries where the practice was well established when McCarthy undertook his study and how far it has been a result of a diffusion of the closed shop into industries where the practice was formerly unusual.

As regards McCarthy's five industries within which the closed shop covered 40 per cent or more of the workforce-mining, metal manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and paper, printing and publishing-it must be noted that the total workforce has shrunk by more than 20 per cent since 1962, compared to an average across all sectors of two per cent, so that even for these industries to have maintained their own closed shop population, to say nothing of their share of the overall closed shop population, a proportionate increase of workers covered would have had to have occurred since the early 1960s.

In some cases shrinkage has been such that numbers in closed shops have failed even to remain static. In mining

and quarrying, for example, the proportion in closed shops has stayed constant (87 per cent) but the number involved in such arrangements has been whittled down from 630,000 to 296,000. Within the limits of the data, a similar pattern has emerged in shipbuilding, the drop being from 150,000 to 99,000. In metal manufacture, the proportion appears to have increased by several percentage points but the number covered has fallen by about 30,000. Again, accepting the problems of definition, engineering seems not to have contributed greatly to the increase in employees in closed shops. Indeed, only paper, printing and publishing has shown both an increase in proportionate coverage (48 per cent to 66 per cent) and in numbers involved (295,000 to 354,000). Overall, these five industries now contribute 42 per cent of the total number of employees in closed shops in contrast to 67 per cent fifteen years ago.

On the other hand, a number of industries shown to be largely 'open' by McCarthy have experienced significant increases in closed shop coverage. In food, drink and tobacco the number of workers affected by such arrangements has grown from 35,000 (four per cent) to 266,000 (about 40 per cent); in clothing, and footwear from 40,000 (seven per cent) to 83,000 (23 per cent) despite a shrinkage of employment in this SIC; in public utilities from 30,000 (eight per cent) to 273,000 (80 per cent); and in transport and communications from 390,000 (23 per cent) to 798,000 (56 per cent). In this last case, the increase has occurred despite a reduced contribution from a traditional closed shop occupation, dockworking, from 68,000 to 30,000, because of a notable spread of closed shops on the railways, in air and road passenger transport (190,000 to 392,000) and in the Post Office.

Even in the last four main SIC orders, although clean comparisons cannot be made with McCarthy and although the closed shop density has only increased slightly to about six per cent, the huge growth in employment in these areas-42 per cent since 1962-has meant they have had some impact on the closed shop pattern. Indeed, when transport and communication, distribution and the public utilities are added, a third of the closed shop population i to be found in the service sector, compared to 23 per cent in McCarthy's survey.

### White-collar penetration

To a certain extent, the closed shop has become more widespread through its penetration into white-collar employment, where about 11 per cent of the workforce are now covered by such practices whereas 15 years ago the proportion was 3.5 per cent. Today there are at least 1.1 million non-manuals (22 per cent of the total closed-shop population) in closed shops compared to 300,00010 (eight per cent of the total closed-shop population) in the early 1960s. The practice does however remain predominantly feature of manual employment, where at least 30 per cen (4.1 m) of the workforce are covered. This helps explain why there has been a slight fall in the proportion of members of TUC unions involved in closed shops (45 per cent according to McCarthy and 43 per cent at present). The affiliation to the TUC of a number of major white-collar trade unions since the early 1960s and the growth i white-collar unionism generally, has altered the distribution between blue-and white-collar membership

in favour of less closed-shop-prone non-manual trade unionists.

In becoming more diffused throughout the economy, the closed shop has also become increasingly formal in status, especially where white-collar workers are concerned. McCarthy estimated that about 20 per cent of the closed shop population were covered by practices accorded some kind of formal recognition by management although these were not necessarily written down. Our findings show that over half are now in closed shops regulated by written joint closed shop agreements<sup>11</sup>.

### Pre- and post-entry closed shops

Table 2 shows the industrial distribution of closed shop arrangements in British industry on the basis of two broad categories. A minority of the closed shop population (837,000 or 16 per cent) are in "pre-entry" closed shops. The remaining  $4 \cdot 3$  million (84 per cent) are affected by 'post-entry" arrangements. It is important to distinguish carefully between the two types.

Through a pre-entry shop, a union seeks to control the supply of labour to employers by restricting entry to the union and by insisting at the same time that job applicants hold an appropriate union card before being considered for appointment. "Entry to the job is made contingent on entry to the union"12. The way in which such "entry control" is exercised varies. McCarthy identified four methods<sup>13</sup>.

The labour supply shop-in which the union office or branch is accepted as the sole or main supplier of labour, effectively operating as a labour exchange. Recruitment of manual labour in national newspapers operates on this basis.

The labour pool shop-in which employers recruit from a recognised pool of labour confined to workers accepted into membership by the unions. Here the union office does not perform the functions of a labour exchange. Once an individual has secured entry to the pool, he is free to move from one job to another without reference to the union. Such arrangements are found in dockwork and amongst merchant seamen.

The promotion veto shop-in which seniority of union membership determines the ordering of promotion to higher status jobs, as happens amongst process workers in the sceel industry.

The craft qualification shop-by which, in its purest form, craft unions or sections of unions restrict membership to those who have served an apprenticeship, ensure all apprentices join the union, and limit the numbers trained in this manner by imposition of an "apprenticeship ratio", with the intention of confining access to certain skilled jobs to union members. This kind of arrangement operates among skilled grades in the general printing trade.

According to the present survey, the numbers in the first three types of pre-entry shop have dwindled drastically. Those in labour supply shops have dropped from 141,000 to 74,000, in labour pool shops from 145,000 to 72,000 and in promotion veto shops from 193,000 to 127,000. In each case the explanation lies in declining employment in the industries involved.

The last variant is however more problematical. Whereas McCarthy placed 167,000 workers in craft qualification shops and another 104,000 in uncategorised preentry arrangements, our residual population, once the first three types have been excluded is 569,000. This significant

TUDIO E THE CALCHE OF L	ne cioscu	anop		
	Pre-entry	Post-entry	All	Percentage of all
	(thou)	(thou)		shops
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	2	3	
Mining and quarrying		296	296	5.7
Food, drink and tobacco	12	254	266	5.1
Coal and petroleum products	1	19	20	0.4
Chemical and allied industries	62	75	137	2.6
Metal manufacture	33	195	228	4.4
Mechanical engineering	79	333	412	7.9
In addition and an all a solar a	•			

### Table 2 The extent of the closed shon

Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine

Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing

Insurance, banking and business

Professional and scientific services

Vehicles

Metal goods nes Textiles

Construction

finance

Gas, water, electricity Transport, communica Distributive trades

52 123 88 206 Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence All 837 4.344

Note: \* Some of these, probably operate as pre-entry.

increase is sufficient to raise the total pre-entry population from McCarthy's 750,000 to 837,000, which is surprising considering that our research has shown no large groups of workers who have succeeded in establishing new pre-entry closed shops since 1964.

5.181 100 0

1.0 2.4 2.5 4.4

The discrepancy may be partly explained by differences in identification. As McCarthy noted, the craft qualification shop does not always operate in the pure form<sup>14</sup>. He acknowledged that a significant portion of the workforce in certain industries, particularly engineering, were normally classified as craftsmen and would have been expected to aspire to pre-entry closed shops based on apprenticeship ratios and membership of the appropriate section of a craft union. He considered however that the degree of dilution, the size of the engineering sector and the impossibility of imposing an apprenticeship ratio, meant that craft qualification shops of the "pure" type found in printing were not likely to be extensively found in engineering.

Our evidence, especially that derived from our survey of the EEF members, suggests that this vulgarised version of the craft qualification shop, which operates in the absence of an apprenticeship ratio, has long been a fairly common feature of skilled employment, not only where skilled craftsmen form a relatively high proportion of an industry's workforce, as in engineering, but also where a handful of maintenance or similar craftsmen are employed in an establishment in which the bulk of the workforce is semi- or unskilled. Although varying in detail, these vulgarised craft qualification shops work broadly as follows.

Certain skilled jobs in a plant are designated as belonging to members of certain unions or of the craft sections of certain unions so that to fill a particular vacancy a job applicant would be expected to show his union card, partly as proof of acceptability to the established workforce and partly as evidence of competence, even though in every case the applicant would not necessarily have completed an apprenticeship to secure that card. In other words, the tendency would be towards a "union qualification" shop, the criterion being that the job applicant by either apprenticeship or some other possibly dilutionary means has managed at some stage in his life to obtain a craft card<sup>15</sup>.

Although the vast majority (well over 80 per cent) of

### Table 3 The extent of the pre-entry closed shop

	Manual (thou)	Non- manual (thou)	AII	Percentage of all pre-entry closed shop workers	Percentage of work- force in pre-entry closed shops
Agriculture forestry and fishing					
Mining and quarrying		_	1	0.1	0.3
Food drink and tobacco	12	_	12	1.4	1.7
Coal and petroleum products	12	_	12	0.1	2.0
Chamicals and allied industries	62	_	62	7 1	14 5
Motol monufacture	02		02	1.1	14.5
Mechanical angineering	33	-	33	3.9	1.2
Mechanical engineering	18	1. 2. 190	19	9.4	8.5
Electrical apgingering	10	and the second	50	0.2	1.4
Shipbuilding and marine	49	4	53	6-3	1.2
engineering	64		64	7.2	36 6
Vehicles	65		65	7.8	8.5
Metal goods nes	11		11	1.3	2.0
Textiles Leather, leather goods and	33	-	33	3.9	7.1
fur	2		2	0.2	5.0
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass	6	-	6	0.7	1.6
etc	5	_	5	0.6	1.9
Timber and furniture	21	-	21	2.5	8.1
Paper, printing and publishing	172	4	176	21.0	32.8
Other manufacturing	28	1	28	3.3	8.5
Construction	15		5	0.6	0.4
Gas, water and electricity	++		1000	an a	and the second
Transport and communications	91		91	10.9	6-4
Distributive trades	20	-	20	2.4	0.7
Insurance, banking and business	·///	1	1	an <u>so</u> ta seta	
Professional and scientific	11				
services	P a	1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1	3	0.4	0.1
Miscellaneous services	Å	36	44	5.3	1.9
Public administration and defence	120	_	20	2.4	1.3
All	792	45	837	100 0	

workers covered by pre-entry shops other than labour supply, labour pool and promotion veto are in skilled grades, this is not always the case. In engineering, for example, we have found pockets of semi- and unskilled workers in preentry shops. Here, clearly, craft qualification is unlikely to be a factor; rather, an even more vulgarised version of the practices described above probably operates. To be acceptable a job applicant has to have been a member of a certain union for a specific period, or where there is a waiting list for jobs in certain high paying establishments, priority may be given to existing union members.

### Pre-entry quantified

McCarthy made no attempt to estimate how far such craft qualification shops of varying degrees of purity existed in engineering, incorporating instead all those covered by pre-entry arrangements in that industry in the uncategorised 104,000 mentioned above, along with other similarly unclear pre-entry practices found in the rest of the economy. The present research has been able to quantify such practices through the EEF survey, which revealed that in engineering alone well in excess of 200,000 engineering workers, mostly craftsmen, on management admission might be found in craft qualification shops and their diluted versions.

At first sight, this suggests a startling increase in preentry arrangements in engineering since 1964. However, the survey also revealed that at least 75 per cent of those in pre-entry shops were covered by practices which pre-dated 1965, which in turn suggests that the McCarthy figure was a considerable underestimate, especially as his 104,000 residual pre-entry population covered all sectors of the economy, not merely engineering. For that reason, we have concluded that the apparent increase in the pre-entry closed shop population since McCarthy's study is due to McCarthy's unwillingness to include a substantial portion of workers in vulgarised Craft qualification shops in his pre-entry total because of a lack of available data<sup>16</sup> and that

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### Table 4 The extent of the post entry closed shop

	Manuals (thou)	Non- manuals (thou)	All (thou)	Percentage of all post entry closed shop workers	Percentage of work- force in post-entry closed shop
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	_	2		0.5
Mining and guarrying	200	96	296	6.8	86 6
Food, drink and tobacco	206	48	254	5.8	36.5
Coal and petroleum products	18	1	19	0.4	52.8
Chemical and allied industries	72	3	75	1.7	17.5
Metal manufacture	148	47	195	4.5	42.5
Mechanical engineering	284	49	333	7.7	36.0
Instrument engineering	10	4	14	0.3	9.5
Electrical engineering	146	21	167	3.8	22.6
Shiphuilding and marine	140	21	107		22.0
engineering	28	7	35	0.8	20.0
Vehicles	282	22	204	7.0	30.9
Metal goods nes	152	15	167	3.8	31.1
Taxtilas	66	1	67	1.5	14.4
Leather leather goods and	00		07	1.5	14.4
fur	4		4	0.1	10.0
Clothing and footwear	76	1	77	1.8	21.1
Bricks pottery glass	10		11	1.0	21.1
comont	70	10	00	1.0	21 6
Timbor and furniture	75	10	03	12	31.0
Paper printing and publishing	100	10	170	1.3	22.1
Other manufacturing inductor	100	40	1/8	4·1 2 E	33.1
Construction	106	3	109	2.0	33 2
Construction	84		84	1.9	0.9
Gas, water, electricity	169	104	2/3	0.3	80-1
Transport and communication	585	122	/0/	10.3	49.0
Insurance, banking and business	5 //	300	3//	8-7	14-1
finance	2	50	52	1.2	4.6
Professional and scientific					
services	123	1. 10	123	2.8	3.4
Miscellaneous Services	20	68	88	2.0	3.7
Public administration and					in the state
defence	149	57	206	4.7	13.0
All	3,275	1,069	4,344	100.0	

in fact the numbers in pre-entry practices have remained either static or more probably have declined.

The dominant single industry, in terms of the pre-entry closed shops is paper, printing and publishing (table 3). Not only does it account for approximately one in five of all pre-entry employees but also one in four of all workers in manufacturing who are subject to such arrangements. Chemicals and allied industries, which include printing ink and printers' rollers manufacture, form the sixth most important SIC in terms of absolute numbers in pre-entry closed shops. Only 45,000 non-manuals (0.4 per cent of the total white-collar workforce) are covered by pre-entry arrangements. Miscellaneous services accounts for 80 per cent of such workers and they are mainly actors, musicians, and film and independent television workers. In printing, paper and publishing the main non-manual groups covered by pre-entry arrangements are press telegraphists and clerical workers in national newspapers while in engineering they are mainly draftsmen and foremen many of whom have been recruited from craft manual grades.

Pre-entry closed shops are predominantly informal. Only 14 per cent of workers covered by pre-entry arrangements work under a written collective agreement between management and union. The vast majority of pre-entry arrangements are long standing, appearing well before 1970, and almost always unwritten.

### Predominant group

The predominant group of closed shop practices, covering 84 per cent of those in closed shops may be defined as post-entry. These do not attempt to control the supply of labour to the firm. An employer is free to recruit a nonunion member provided he or she agrees to join the union immediately upon or shortly after starting work, the intention being to maximise union membership within the establishment because it is seen as beneficial in a variety of ways to the union and/or to management<sup>17</sup>.

Table 4 shows the distribution of the post-entry closed

shop population between manual and non manual workers on the basis of industrial order as well as the proportion of the total workforce in each industry covered by such arrangements. Although the majority of workers in postentry closed shops are manual, there are nevertheless a significant proportion of white collar workers affected by such practices. Non-manuals account for 25 per cent of the total post entry closed shop population and taking the total white collar workforce about one in ten are employed in post-entry closed shops.

Compared to pre-entry closed shops, post-entry shops are much more likely to operate as a result of a negotiated agreement between management and the appropriate union or group of unions over union membership. The written formal post entry closed shop agreement has been the most recent development in compulsory union arrangements in Britain. Two sources of written arrangements can be identified. The first is the formalisation of previous informal arrangements, while the second is the growth of new written arrangements which usually allow certain categories of employees to remain in employment without being members of an appropriate trade union<sup>18</sup>.

The establishment of new closed shops by written agreement is a particular characteristic of white collar arrangements, especially amongst clerical workers in engineering, brewing and food, and shop assistants in retail distribution. Certainly, in comparison with blue collar, a far greater proportion of white collar closed shops are regulated by formal written agreements, at least partly because white collar closed shops tend to be more recent than those covering manuals. Ninety-four per cent of non-manual workers covered by post-entry arrangements work under a formal collective agreement covering union membership while for manuals the corresponding figure is 52 per cent. Taking all employees covered by post entry closed shops, three out of five work under a formal collective agreement covering union membership.

### Highly concentrated

McCarthy's study showed the post-entry closed shop to be highly concentrated in two industries-coal mining and engineering-which accounted for almost two-thirds of the total number<sup>19</sup>. Today the post-entry closed shop has become somewhat more widespread among industries, although this trend is more evident for manual workers than for non-manual. Among non-manuals, four industries account for just under 60 per cent of the total non-manual post-entry closed shop population-distributive trades covering especially the Co-operative societies and two well-known high street supermarket chains account for 28 per cent; transport and communications for 11 per cent including airline pilots, merchant navy officers and whitecollar grades on the railways and in the Post Office; gas, water and electricity, and mining and quarrying, account for 10 and nine per cent respectively.

Among manual workers the five most important industries in terms of percentage coverage account for less than a half of the total manual post entry closed shop population-transport and communications (18 per cent) mining and quarrying (six per cent), and food, drink and tobacco (six per cent). When all workers in post entry closed shops are considered, then seven industrial orders account for three in five of the total. Of the total number of manual workers in post entry shops, nearly one in five are employed in transport and communications particularly in the railways and road passenger transport, while approximately three out of every ten non manuals working in post entry shops are to be found in the distributive trades, particularly in the Co-operative movement.

### Areas of employment with few closed shops

Most employees in "open" areas of employment work in companies or industries where trade union organisation is weak and collective bargaining arrangements are little developed. However, there are also areas where there is a high proportion of employees in trade unions but very few closed shops. Three types of circumstances have been identified where high density unionism is not accompanied by the closed shop.

First, there are cases where there have been demands for the closed shop, but these demands have been successfully resisted by management. This category covers around two million workers including employees in certain grades of the health service, industrial Civil Service, and nonindustrial Civil Service, the wool textile industry, the hosiery and knitwear industry and journalism.

Second, there are areas of high union density with little or no demand for the closed shop. Often the trade unions operating in these areas have adopted formal policies opposing the closed shop at their annual conferences. This category includes two million workers such as higher grade civil servants, teachers in primary, secondary and higher education, post office engineers and management grades in the Post Office and health service.

Third, there are a small number of cases where closed shops used to operate but have now either been withdrawn by the employer or the agreement has been altered to the extent that it no longer constitutes a closed shop. The number of workers involved is around 200,000. The bulk of this figure is drawn from three particular cases.

The largest number of employees in this category are local authority workers mainly in the Midlands where there have been several cases of closed-shop arrangements being rescinded, following a change in the political control of the authority. In the printing industry there have been isolated cases in which established closed shops have been withdrawn. The third example is that of the baking industry where the Bakers Federation withdrew from an industry wide union membership agreement following the 1978 national dispute.

### Summarv

At present, closed shop practices cover at least 5.2 million employees compared to 3.75 million some 15 years ago. These arrangements are now found over a wider spectrum of industries than in the early 1960s.

The older closed-shop industries-coal mining, metal manufacture, engineering, ship-building and printing-accounted for two thirds of the total closed shop population in the early 1960s in contrast to just over twofifths today. The most pronounced growth has occurred in. the food, drink and tobacco, clothing and footwear, gas, water and electricity, and transport and communications sectors. Also significant in its spread has been the penetration of the closed shop into white-collar areas of employment. Today, at least 1.1 million non-manual employees (22 per cent of the closed-shop population) are covered by such arrangements compared to 300,000 (8 per cent of

the closed shop population) in the early 1960s.

The closed shop nevertheless is still more commonly found among manual workers in so far as at least one third of blue collar employees are involved in closed shop practices in contrast to about one in ten of white collar employees. More than 80 per cent of employees in closed shops are covered by the post-entry type under which the individual worker must join an appropriate trade union upon or soon after commencing employment. Only a minority are affected by closed shops of the pre-entry variety, whereby a job applicant must possess the appropriate union card before he or she can be appointed. These kinds of pre-entry practices tend to remain informal whereas post-entry arrangements have tended in recent years to become the subject of formal written agreement between management and the appropriate union or unions.

### Footnotes

- (1) W. E. J. McCarthy, The Closed Shop in Britain, Blackwell, Oxford, 1964.
- (2) This study, which is due to be completed in 1980 is being financed by the Department of Employment. Some preliminary results appeared in the November 1979 issue of Employment Gázette.
- (3) The authors would like to express their thanks to all the individuals and organisations which co-operated so well in this exercise. These individuals and organisations are not responsible for any of the views expressed in this article. They are solely those of the authors.

### Career attitudes of final year undergraduates

### Continued from page 15

in Great Britain for the Department of Employment and several other business and government organisations. The objectives of the study were to assess students' attitudes towards careers, the extent to which they had progressed in their choice of career, and their assessment of the career opportunities offered by specific organisations. This 1979 survey was the seventh in a series carried out by MORI since 1970.

This article has highlighted the main conclusions of this latest survey and provides a comparison of trends between 1979 and earlier years in those areas where the questionnaire has remained essentially unchanged. The 1979 study covered the following topics:

- □ factors important in choosing a career
- $\Box$  salary expectations
- □ intentions of staying with the first employer
- □ attitudes towards working in London and overseas
- $\Box$  progress in the choice of career
- □ job applications, interviews and offers
- □ attitudes to industry

□ the value of different sources of career information

### Method

In all, 1,021 final-year undergraduates were interviewed at 18 universities\* throughout Great Britain using quota sampling. The sample excluded those studying medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, theology and divinity as these people were considered to be career determined and not of

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- (4) The authors would like to express their thanks to the EEF for their kind and generous assistance in this exercise.
- (5) The research team would like to express their thanks in this respect to W. Brown and M. Hart of the Social Science Research Council's Industrial Relations Research Unit at the University of Warwick, and to S. Harrison from the Nuffield Centre for National Health Studies located at the University of Leeds.
- (6) "Employees in Employment at June 1978," Employment Gazette, October 1978.
- (7) Op. cit. p. 3.
- (8) Ibid. p. 7-16.
- (9) Ibid. p. 29.
- (10) Including retail workers in the Co-operative Societies.
- (11) See "The Content of British Closed Shop Agreements"
- Gennard, Dunn and Wright, Employment Gazette, November 1979.
- (12) McCarthy op. cit. p. 17.
- (13) Ibid. pp. 16-20.
- (14) Ibid. p. 19.
- (15) Ibid. p. 48.
- (16) This conclusion does not necessarily affect McCarthy's overall total of workers in closed shops (3.75 million); rather the distribution between pre- and post-entry arrangements. In other words the proportion in pre-entry shops may have been higher than McCarthy reported.
- (17) See "Why bosses love the closed shop", M. Hart; New Society; February 15, 1979.
- (18) Gennard, Dunn and Wright, op. cit. (19) Op. cit, p. 52.

interest within the defined objectives of the study. The results were weighted to the known population by subject, sex and university type to achieve a total weighted sample of 1,014.

### Postscript

The most important consideration for students choosing a career is that it should provide job satisfaction. This is reflected in the weight given to the presence of sufficient intellectual challenge, the full and constructive use of the graduate's time, the opportunity to exercise responsibility, and of working with people rather than things. Less immediate considerations, such as the long-term career opportunities and training which provide a marketable asset, were considered moderately important but it was the nature of the work itself that was the prime consideration.

The material rewards of the career, such as a good pension scheme, the possibility of a company car and, even, a high starting salary were not identified as particularly important considerations in choosing a career. This interview response is, psychologically, to be expected from students in their final year. However, once the career field has been decided upon and the student is choosing a particular employer, such factors (especially salary) might be expected to assume greater importance.

\*Birmingham, Brunel, Cambridge, Cardiff, Durham, Edinburgh, Essex, Lancaster, Leicester, Leeds, London (includes Chelsea College, Imperial College, King<sup>5</sup> College, London School of Economics, Queen Mary College and University College), Loughborough, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Swansea Warwick

# Skill shortage indicators

### October results of the quarterly survey of hard-to-fill skilled vacancies

THE RESULTS OF the DE/MSC quarterly survey of hard--fill vacancies conducted in July were discussed in the ctober issue of Employment Gazette. In this article we ook at the October figures.

The survey is conducted by local Employment Offices and Jobcentres and covers three categories of notified skiled vacancies which have proved particularly difficult to

Category A-those which have been notified for two

- months or more but are still unfilled in firms with at least three such vacancies in the same or different occupations.
- Category B-other vacancies for skilled workers which are thought to be constraining production or impeding plans for expansion (NB: some vacancies reported in Category A may also be constraining production/expansion).
- Category C-unfilled vacancies in a range of ten selected engineering occupations which have been notified for two months or more but which

Table 1 Comparison of results from DE/MSC quarterly survey with quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfiled notified vacancies in 36 skilled engineering occupations

	Oct 1978	Jan 1979	Apr 1979	Jul 1979	Oct 1979
No. of vacancies which satis- fied criteria for reporting as skilled shortages	10,858	9,118	9,244	10,319	10,891
Vacancies reported to be affecting production/expan- sion as % of all vacancies reported*	16	17	15	18-5	19-5
No. of establishments with skil- led vacancies which satis- fied skill shortage criteria*	934	820	667	741	735
Establishments where produc- tion/expansion affected as % of all establishments re- ported*	27	30	30	35	31
National ratio of notified vacancies to registered un- employed in 36 skilled engineering occupations (V(II ratio) 24	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.63	0.61
	0.54	0.53	0.30	0.03	0.01
tions with v/u ratio over 1:1†	6	8	6	8	8

Quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled vacancies by occupation.

- Vacancies for sewing machinists and establishments with such vacancies were excluded from the April and subsequent surveys. For this reason, and to facilitate comparison between quarters the figures from earlier surveys have been revised accordingly.
   Information taken from the quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies relates to September and December 1978, March, June and September 1979.
   The results of research conducted during 1977 showed that probably around a third of all vacancies are notified to the MSC's Employment Service, although this varies according to skill and locality.



do not qualify to be reported in Categories A or B above.

Because the survey is restricted to detailed information on vacancies notified to the MSC it is not a complete count of all shortages. By collecting information only on the categories described, the survey concentrates on vacancies which have proved particularly hard to fill.

### The survey in perspective

Comparison of the October results with other skill shortage indicators (table 1) suggests a similar trend in demand and supply of skilled manpower.

Local office returns for the October survey confirm that recruitment difficulties are concentrated in skilled engineering occupations. They indicate little significant change in unsatisfied demand for skilled labour overall but suggest a slight easing in the proportion of firms experiencing production/expansion constraints attributable to skill shortages.

The September count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies indicated that in 36 selected skilled engineering occupations in the country as a whole the position had remained fairly constant. As in the previous survey, there were less than five registered unemployed people for every three unfilled notified vacancies and in eight of the 36 occupations there was a crude excess of vacancies over the number of unemployed.

The CBI's October survey of industrial trends indicated that the proportion of firms covered by the survey and expecting shortages of skilled labour to constrain output over the next four months had fallen to 20 per cent from 21 per cent in July. Against this the CBI report a marked increase (from 51 per cent to 61 per cent) in the proportion of firms working below a satisfactory full-rate of operation.

### Summary of October results

In the DE/MSC October survey, 10,891 notified vacancies for skilled occupations satisfied the criteria for reporting as skill shortages (table 2). This is an increase of about 5 per cent over vacancies reported in July but is not reflected equally in the returns from all regions.

Vacancies in skilled engineering occupations were reported most frequently as hard to fill (tables 3 and 4) and those presenting the greatest difficulty were:

(a) Machine tool setter operators; maintenance fitters (non-electric); tool makers and tool fitters; electricians (plant and machinery); metal working produc-

Table 2 Distribution	by region o	f skilled vacanc	ies reported as skill	shortages: October 1979
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Region	No. of establishments with skil ed vacancies which satisfy the criteria for reporting as skill shortages		Category (A): no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months and in establishments with 3 or more vacs.	Category (B): other vacancies reported because affecting production or expansion	Category (C): no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more in 10 selected occupations and not included	Total no. of vacancies reported	% of total vacancies reported whic are affecting production/ expansion*
	Manu- facturing	Non- manu- facturing			In category A or B		
Northern	15	4	278	4	79	361	1.5
North West Yorks &	37	7	586	32	269	887	19
Humberside East	21	18	662	- Civi Langard	256	918	36-5
Midlands West	64	13	931	8	425	1,364	5.5
Midlands	48	11	304	15	503	822	23.5
East Anglia	11	3	77		173	250	16
South East	288	22	2,212	44	2,230	4,486	27.5
South West	56	7	548	17	345	910	37
Scotland	43	14	319	15	131	465	12
Wales	44	9	271	35	122	428	47
	627	108	6,188	170	4,533	10,891	19.5
Total (all regions)	735						

\* The number of vacancies reported as skill shortages and which are thought to be constraining production/expansion is expressed here as a percentage of the total number of vacancies (i.e the sum of categories A, B and C) reported in each region.

Table 3 Regional breakdown of vacancies in skilled engineering occupations most frequently reported as skill shortages (category A and B): October 1979

Occupation	North	North West	Yorks and Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	Scot- land	Wales	All regions
Machine tool setter operators	5	171	25	103	49	22	410	134	43	27	989
tric)	2	20	125	83	50	7	226	5	17	13	548
Tool makers, tool fitters Electricians (plant and mac-	4	51	4	18	45	2	225	52	8	72	481
hinery)	3	2	86	58	58	3	93	13	6	18	340
Metal working production fit-											
ters (fine-limits)	5	135	40	9	4		59	35	5	1	292
Sheet metal workers	3	24	48	32		3	105	13	19	7	254
Instrument mechanics	150	7	10	9	4		8	101-0111	44	n <del></del> seand	233
Other centre lathe turners	3	24	1 1 <u>-</u> 1 1 1	26	8	2	76	17	27	7	190
Production fitters and wirers	-	6	2	3	1	4	166	7	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	190
Engineering draughtsmen		2	12			6	145		4	0 <u>000</u> 0044 0	169
Press and machine tool setters Radio, TV and other elec-	-	-	1	13	22	att here	72	2	9 <del>7.7</del> 90	8	118
tronic fitters and mechanics	54	20		1	1	-	26	2	7	2	113

tion fitters (fine-limits); sheet metal workers and instrument mechanics. Shortages of these skills were reported in most regions and although the highest number were reported in the South East critical shortages of some skills are experienced in other areas.

(b) Significant problems were reported in a number of other occupations, including centre lathe turners, engineering draughtsmen and radio, television and other electronic fitters and mechanics. These generally were restricted to particular areas and individual regions.

A total of 735 establishments (627 manufacturing and 108 non-manufacturing) were reported as having significant skill shortages as defined by the survey. These involved 6,188 vacancies outstanding for two months or longer in establishments with three or more such vacancies (Category A); 170 vacancies reported specifically because they were constraining production/expansion (Category B); and a further 4,533 vacancies in 10 selected skilled engineering occupations (Category C).

establishments employing over 100 people and to some three per cent of all establishments employing more than 50. Two hundred and twenty-eight firms, about 31 per cent of those covered by the survey, involving 2,121 vacancies, some  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of all vacancies reported, were thought by ESD local office managers to be experiencing production/expansion constraints attributable to skill shortages. In overall terms, these results indicate little change over the quarter in demand for skilled labour.

A lack of the particular skills required by an employer is the major reason for vacancies remaining unfilled. Reluctance to engage Skillcentre trainees, relative pay, difficulties over housing provision (particularly in the South East) and employers' selective requirements attached to individual vacancies are also frequently identified as contributory factors.

To put these results into perspective, the number of

manufacturing establishments with qualifying shortages of

skilled labour is equivalent to about five per cent of all such

The industrial distribution of establishments with

rable 4 Analysis of vacancies in engineering occupations most

Occupation	Category A: no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more and in establish- ments with 3 or more vacancies	Category B: other vacancies reported because affecting production expansion	Category C: no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more and not included in Category A or B	Total vacancies reported	Regions in which unfilled vacancies have been most frequently reported as skill shortages
Machine tool setter operators	951	38	1,231	2,220	South East, North West, South West, East Midlands
Maintenance fitters (non-electric)	546	2	971	1,519	Yorks and Humberside, South East
Toolmakers, toolfitters	474	7	440	921	South East, Wales, South West, North West, West Midlands
Electricians (Plant and Machinery)	337	3	410	970	South East, Yorks and Humberside, East Midlands, West Midlands
Metal working production fitters	and Identified its	an enaintity			North West South Fast
(fine-limits)* Sheet metal workers	290 239	15	527	781	South East, Yorks and Humberside
Instrument mechanics	231	2	63	296	North, Scotland
Other centre lathe turners	180	10	278	468	South East
Production fitters and wirers	189	1	205	395	South East
Engineering draughtsmen Press and machine tool setters*	167 118	2	258 —	118	South East
fitters and mechanics	113	- and the second	150	263	North

\* These occupations are not included in the 10 selected occupations on which local offices are required to take a statistical count of vacancies in Category C.

reportable hard-to-fill skilled vacancies covered by the surveys indicates, as in previous quarters, that these are concentrated in mechanical and electrical engineering, vehicles, metal goods (not elsewhere specified) and construction.

Information collected on occupations on the Professional and Executive Register (PER) indicates that in October shortages continued to affect several categories of engineer, computer personnel and accountants.

### MSC action on hard-to-fill skilled vacancies

Reports from local employment offices and jobcentres on hard-to-fill skilled vacancies show that the MSC, through its employment and training services, is helping in various ways to ease employers' recruitment difficulties. Extensive efforts are made to draw jobseekers' attention to the unfilled vacancies being reported as skill shortages. Many vacancies are widely circulated beyond the immediate travel to work area and in several cases they are further

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frequently	v reported as	skilled	shortages:	October	1979
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publicised on local radio, on television, in the local and national press. Some local offices provide special interview facilities and arrange special recruitment campaigns in conjunction with employers. The training services help by, for example, setting up additional training facilities within a firm, providing training sponsored by employers in Skillcentres and encouraging the recruitment of Skillcentre trainees. In some cases the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service is called in to provide advice on manpower planning and utilisation and other relevant issues.

The MSC's Regional Manpower Services directors and their boards follow up and where appropriate initiate further remedial action on hard to fill skilled vacancies reported as skill shortages. Special teams may visit firms identified as having problems to discuss in detail with employers their skilled manpower requirements and to investigate the scope for additional MSC action; or the MSC's regional training officer may visit firms to discuss whether their needs for skilled people are amenable to a training solution.

# Finniston

# What is an engineer?

ONE OF the problems underlying the status of the engineering profession, pinpointed by the Finniston Committee's report, is the way the term "engineer" has come to be used indiscriminately to describe both the professionals (the true engineer) and the mechanics in the industry (the manual workers).

The committee commissioned a survey to find out what people understood by the word "engineer" and what it conjured up in their minds in terms of a worthwhile career.

Space was bought in the NOP Omnibus Survey. The sampling frame was the Electoral Register from which a two-stage stratified random sample was drawn. Field work was carried out during the period June 22-July 5 1978; 1,667 interviews took place with identified adults aged 18 or over. An additional 406 respondents were also questioned; these having been identified as having one or more children aged 11-19. There is no reason to suppose that the sample interviewed was not representative of the general public.

Respondents were asked to rate a number of jobs, including "engineer", no attempt having been made to define the meaning of the word "engineer". The results are summarised in table 1.

Table 1 Answers to the question: "How do you rate . . . as a career for a young persons nowadays?"

	Very good career	Good career	Neither good nor poor career	Poor career	Very poor career	Don't know
Hairdrossor	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	
Policeman/woman	17	54	13	15	1	1
Secretary	19	61	13	6	100 M	1
Teacher	24	51	11	12	1	i
Welder	12	54	21	11	1	1
Accountant	57	37	4	2	-	1
Doctor	69	26	2	2		1
Draughtsman/woman	39	50	8	3	-	1
"Engineer"	38	53	6	3	20.000	1
Estate agent	30	46	16	7	- 10 10	1

Doctors were most highly rated as career prospects, followed by accountants, with "engineers" and draughtsmen/women tying for third place-these four jobs being rated much more highly than the other careers. Respondents in households that included an engineer tended to mark "engineering" as a career slightly less highly than did other respondents. Respondents classified by NOP as belonging to D/E social classes marked "engineering" more highly than did those classified as belonging to higher social classes. "Engineering" as a career was more highly thought of by women than by men. With the exception of welder, all the jobs shown in the above table (including "engineer") were thought of as less good prospects by young people aged 18-24, than they were by people in older age groups.

Having attempted to illustrate to the respondent, the sort of person who would be called a professional engineer, further questions were asked which elicited the answers shown in table 2.

Professional engineering as a career was much more highly rated as a career for men than as a career for women: and, this response was almost identical from male and

Table 2 Answer to the question "How would you rate professional engineering as a career for a young person?"

	For a man	For a woman
Very good career Good career Neither good por poor career	per cent 60 33 4	per cent 25 31 16
Poor career	i	20
Very poor career Don't know	2	5 3

from female respondents. Those in social classes A/B rated professional engineering as a career for men less highly than did those in other social classes, but more highly as a career for women. Professional engineering as a career for men was less highly rated by the young than by those in older age groups; but as a career for women the reverse was true, perhaps reflecting past prejudices about women as engineers. Those respondents living in households that included an engineer rated professional engineering less highly than did those who had no engineer in their household, and, interestingly, there was no difference between the rating given if the engineer in the household was a manual worker and the rating given if that engineer was a professional engineer, that is no indication that professional engineering was looked upon by those with a manual engineer in the household, as being prestigious.

### **Respondents' views**

Attempts were made to establish why the respondents viewed professional engineering as a good or bad career with the following results:

- (a) Most of those who thought professional engineering was a good career for a man, mentioned good prospects, good salaries and the availability of good jobs. Long training and the acquisition of particular skills were also mentioned.
- (b) No particular reasons for their views were adduced from the one per cent of respondents who thought professional engineering was a poor career for men.
- (c) Fifty-six per cent of respondents thought professional engineering would be a good career for women, and they specified very much the same reasons as those shown in (a) above relating to men. Many respondents spontaneously commented "female professional engineers would be just as capable as male". Even of those who thought professional engineering would be a good career for women, many expressed reservations about women being accepted.
- Twenty-five per cent of the respondents thought pro-(d)fessional engineering would be a poor career choice for a woman, over half of this 25 per cent justifying their view with such comments as "engineering is a man's career", "women would not be suited", and over a quarter arguing that "women would not be strong enough". These prejudices were particularly marked among female respondents and amongst those of lower social class.

Table 3 Type of work mentioned in response to the question: "What kind of things do you think an 'Engineer' might actually do?"

Type of work	Proportion mentioning
Manual level/making things/working with machinery Professional level/design/planning/research Vague answer/don't know	per cent 68 13 19

to prompting is given, most people identify an "engineer" as someone doing a manual job. About a fifth of the respondents expressed ignorance when replying to this

In order to assess the extent to which the sample of the eneral public who were interviewed could correctly identify the sort of work that might be done by an "engineer" (that is, someone the respondent identified as an engineer without any definition being given of the term) further uestioning took place, giving the results shown in table 3. Attempts were made to find out whether members of the eneral public could tell the difference between what an engineer" would do and what a professional "engineer" rould do, without having been prompted as to what a professional engineer does. The results follow:

- When asked about the difference in the work they do between an "engineer" and a professional "engineer", of the 68 per cent of the respondents who associated the word "engineer" with someone doing a manual level job, (see table 3) 14 per cent thought there was no difference; 38 per cent mentioned "higher" manual jobs, for example "foreman" or "someone with more qualifications"; and 27 per cent mentioned jobs that could properly be classified as professional.
- Of the 13 per cent of our respondents who, when asked 'What kind of things do you think an 'engineer' would do?" associated the word "engineer" with someone doing a professional type job; 92 per cent thought there was no difference, confirming that their idea of an "engineer" was someone who did the sort of work they properly classed as professional, and seven per cent incorrectly mentioned manual type jobs as being the likely work of the professional.
- The 19 per cent who, in response to the question "What kind of things do you think an 'engineer' would do?" said they did not know, produced some pretty wild responses when pushed to specify the difference between an "engineer" and a professional "engineer"-as would be expected.

While it would appear that the majority of the public dentify the word "engineer" with someone who does a nanual level job, nevertheless about half the respondents recognised that a professional "engineer" either did work that could properly be classified as professional, or that required higher qualifications than an "engineer" or that carried some form of managerial responsibility.

Having been told about examples of various types of professional engineering work, respondents were asked to pecify the exams and/or qualifications they thought were needed by the professional engineer to do the work described. The results follow:

(a) A minority of people thought that a degree was a necessary qualification for a professional engineer.

- (b) A quarter and a third of those questioned thought that an apprenticeship was a necessary qualification for an electrical and for a mechanical engineer respectively.
- (c) Eleven per cent of respondents answered "Don't know"
- (d) Even if HNC/HND were accepted as an adequate qualification for a professional engineer, at least 38 per cent of our respondents thought a lower qualification was all that was needed.

These results bear out other evidence of the ignorance of most people about the qualifications needed by professional engineers. It is arguable that the population in general would be equally ignorant of the qualifications needed by other professionals, for example accountants or lawyers.

Examination of the detailed answers given to this question shows that:

- (i) More women than men express a complete ignorance of the qualifications needed to become a professional engineer.
- Those classified in the D/E social classes are more (ii) ignorant of the qualifications needed than are those in higher social classes.
- Even those respondents living where there is an (iii) engineer in the house, appear to be no more knowledgeable about the qualifications needed, by a professional engineer, than are others.
- A markedly higher proportion of men aged 25 and (iv) over think an HNC/HND is the required qualification of the professional engineer, than do women and younger men-maybe because this qualification in engineering is almost exclusively held by males, and by those over 24.

Respondents were invited to answer a question relating to pay, status and opportunities, and table 4 summarises the results.

From table 4 it will be noted that:

- (a) In general, favourable opinions about professional engineers are supported.
- (b) It is only on pay relative to responsibility that agreement and disagreement about match; pay relative to qualification is in general considered to be fairly good. (Continued on p. 30)

techogology, technol	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Dis- agree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Professional engineers are well paid considering the	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
qualifications they need to have Professional engineering is a career where brains and	18	26	19	10	8	20
hard work will get you to the top Professional engineers do a	44	24	11	7	4	9
lot to help the economy of this country Professional engineers are well paid considering the	38	30	14	4	2	12
responsibility they have to take There are always plenty of	12	19	24	13	11	21
good job opportunities for professional engineers Professional engineers are	26	24	13	16	10	12
hardly ever made redundant	22	21	24	11	5	18

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### Industrial relations Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1979\*

THE NUMBER OF stoppages of work<sup>†</sup> beginning in 1979 in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment, was 2,045 compared with 2,471 in 1978. In addition 45 stoppages which began in 1978 continued into 1979 compared with 27 remaining in 1977 and continuing into 1978. The provisional total of 2,045 stoppages beginning in 1979 was lower than the annual average of 2,701 over the previous ten years. Stoppages of work in 1979 resulted in the loss of about 29,116,000 working days during the year at establishments where the disputes occurred, compared with 9,405,000 working days lost during 1978 through stoppages in that year, and an annual average of 10,608,000 over the previous ten years.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1979 was about 4,454,100 including 375,000 workers who were indirectly involved (that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the dispute). The corresponding total for 1978 was 1,041,500 including some 275,800 who were indirectly involved.

The 15 major stoppages which are briefly reported in this article, accounted for over 23 million of the total working days lost in 1979.

### Industrial analysis

The provisional totals of 1.6 million workers and nearly 18 million working days lost shown against the engineering

### Table 1 Stoppages

industries in Table 1 include large proportions (perhaps of about 20 per cent) in respect of engineering workers em. ployed in other industries (for example motor vehicle and aerospace equipment). These will be allocated to their appropriate industries in the revised table to be published in the full annual article in the middle of this year.

The provisional figures for 1979 show a decrease in the number of stoppages of 426, or 17 per cent compared with 1978. The number of workers involved in stoppages in 1979 either directly or indirectly increased by 3,410,500. nearly fourfold the figure for 1978. Similarly the number of working days lost increased by nearly 20 million over 1978.

\* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. Final figures for 1979 ar scheduled to appear in the June or July 1980 issue of Employment Gazette.

† The Statistics relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers of lasting less than one day are excluded except any in which the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirect involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistic exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particula those near the margins of the definitions, for example short disputes lasting only day or so. Any under-recording would of course particularly bear on those industrie most affected by this type of stoppage; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost.

Industry group	1979	30050		1978			
	Stoppages beginning	Stoppages i progress	n	Stoppages beginning	Stoppages in progress		
SIC 1968	in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Agriculture forestry fishing	(a) <u>-</u>	<u></u> _/		1	±		
Coal mining	295	52 600	112 000	338	103 500	195 000	
All other mining and guarrying	11	1,200	15,000	13	1,500	6,000	
Food, drink and tobacco	90	62 500	795,000	123	64 600	693,000	
Coal and petroleum products	5	2,500	46.000	4	1,100	8,000	
Chemicals and allied industries	49	16.700 -	118,000	52	13,100	127,000	
Metal manufacture	135	41.000.	397,000	150	47,700	360,000	
Engineering	348	1.641.200	17.863.000	411	144,400	1,193,000	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	39_	23.400	200,000	44	30,100	160.000	
Motor vehicles	152	199,500	1.555.000	194	234,300	3,495,000	
Aerospace equipment	28	26,500	139.000	37	20,700	284.000	
All other vehicles	15	5,900	23,000	16	18,300	267.000	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	120	26,400	249,000	133	28,200	225.000	
Textiles	41	12,600	71,000	68	15,300	131.000	
Clothing and footwear	26	7,200	38,000	36	8,300	47.000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	45	19,500	79,000	57	17,000	130.000	
Timber, furniture, etc	21	3,100	19,000	30	5,000	20.000	
Paper, printing and publishing	44	22,300	700,000	85	25,000	301,000	
All other manufacturing industries	61-	38,700 -	153,000 -	78	25,300	234,000	
Construction	167	45,200	356,000	185	39,000	416,000	
Gas, electricity and water	19 -	9,200 *	33,200.	16	5,500	65,000	
Port and inland water transport	67	17,900	94,000	74	23,100	97,000	
Other transport and communication	97	202,600	1,257,000	136	74,400	264,000	
Distributive trades	45	7,900	64,000	61,	8,400	63,000	
Administrative, financial and professional services	105	1,951,400	4,103,000	118	78,900	542,000	
Miscellaneous services	33	17,000	639,000	34	8,700	80,000	
All	§2,045	4,454,100	29,116,000	§2,471	1,041,500	9,405,000	

Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
 Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total of all industries taken together.

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# Major stoppages of work during 1979

the following stoppages resulted in a loss of 100,000 or pre working days each. The provisional estimated number of days lost, rounded to the nearest thousand, is shown in rackets.

### Food, drink and tobacco

From early September employees of a whisky distilling ompany progressively withdrew their labour from bottling nd blending plants, distilleries and a warehouse in various parts of Scotland. The dispute which involved over 6,000 vorkers followed a breakdown in their annual wage regotiations. Talks held under the auspices of ACAS led to acceptance of an improved offer and a resumption of work from October 18. (176,000)

Production was brought to a halt at tobacco factories in Belfast and Ballymena on April 23 when 3,500 process vorkers withdrew their labour in support of their demand for pay parity with craftsmen. The company's offer to discuss selective re-gradings was rejected. Work was resumed on June 11 following a majority vote in favour of accepting in improved pay offer. (119,000)

### Engineering

A national engineering pay dispute involving an estimated 1.5 million workers began with one day stoppages on 6, 13 and 20 August and continued with a series of two day stoppages during September. On October 4 the dispute ended by agreement on a settlement which provided new national minimum pay rates, phased increases in holiday entitlement and a 39 hour working week to be introduced in November 1981. (16,000,000)

### Electrical engineering

A seven week stoppage by about 3,800 employees of an East Kilbride company manufacturing record decks ended on February 23 when the workers accepted an improved pay offer. (114,000)

The rejection of a wage offer led to a twelve week stoppage of work at factories in Edinburgh and Dalkeith which manufacture radar navigation equipment. The 2,500 manual workers decided by a majority vote to accept an improved pay offer and work was resumed on November 5. 150,000)

### Shipbuilding and marine engineering

Dissatisfaction over their pay and conditions agreement led to a stoppage of work by North Sea offshore construction workers which began on January 5 and by the end of the month involved over 4,000 men. The main demand was for changed working patterns to allow extra shore leave. On the assurance that negotiations on their claim would proceed a return to work started at the end of February. 144,000)

### Vehicles

At a Coventry car plant 2,000 assembly workers withdrew their labour on July 2 in protest against the company's refusal to improve a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent pay offer. They were joined week later by workers from the component packaging depot and on the following day by a further 3,500 men from

### Table 2 Stoppages in the years 1969–1979

Year	Number of stoppages	Workers	* involved in es (thousan	n d)	Aggregate working days lost in stoppages (thousand)					
	in year	Beginning in year		In	Beginni	In				
		Directly	Indirectly	in year	year		in year			
1969 3,116 1970 3,906	3,116 3,906	1,426 1,460	228† 333	1,665† 1,801	(a) 6,799 10,854	(b) 6,925 10,908	6,846 10,980			
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,282	863† 1,448† 1,103 1,161 570	308† 274† 410 461 219	1,178† 1,734† 1,528 1,626 809	13,497 23,816 7,089 14,694 5,861	13,589 23,923 7,145 14,845 5,914	13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012			
1976 1977 1978 1979	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,045	444† 785 725† 4.057	222† 370 276† 373	668† 1,166 1,041† 4,454	3,230 9,864 8,890 28,615	3,509 10,378 9,391 ‡	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,116			

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages began. (b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages

began and also in the following year.
\*Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in

stoppages in progress. †Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the

stoppage began. #As some stoppages were still in progress at the end of the year this figure is not yet

the engine plant. A return to work began on October 8 by the assembly workers, and ten days later by the engine builders on agreed terms. (300,000)

About 8,000 workers at a Merseyside car plant staged a one day stoppage on August 29 in protest against some clauses linked to the company's annual pay offer. Although both the engineering and production workers had called off the strike on October 29 and November 1 respectively, a return to work did not take place as 250 machine setters remained in dispute over a grading issue. Their dispute was settled on November 13 and the following week car production at the plant was resumed. (440,000)

Production at a Midlands car plant was brought to a standstill on November 19 after a union convenor had been dismissed and three officials were disciplined for allegedly attempting to disrupt the company's recovery programme. Stoppages in protest against the company's action took place at several plants, mainly in the Midlands, and at the height of the dispute involved about 46,000 workers. A return to normal working commenced towards the end of November, when the AUEW executive committee decided to carry out an inquiry into the dismissal. (190,000)

### Paper, printing and publishing

During October a resumption of work began at a national newspaper company following an eleven month stoppage involving about 3,000 employees. The dispute was over issues which included the introduction of new technology, manning levels, negotiation of new dispute procedures and restructuring of wages. (592,000)

### **Transport and communication**

A national strike by an estimated 65,000 lorry drivers began from January 2 after rejection of a pay offer. This action caused major distribution difficulties, due to widespread picketing of factories and ports, resulting in a large number of workers, estimated at 250,000, not connected with road haulage to be laid off. These figures are excluded from the statistics. An estimated 20,000 employees engaged in the road haulage industry, but not drivers, were also laid off and these are included in the statistics. Towards the end of January area negotiations between the Road Haulage Association, the Transport and General Workers Union and the United Road Transport Union reached a settlement and work was resumed over the period end January, early February. (950,000)

### Public administration and defence

Widespread disruption was caused by the national stoppage on January 22 staged by about 1.3 million local government and university manual workers and health service ancillary staff in support of their pay claim. This was followed by a campaign of co-ordinated, nationwide industrial action which included selective strikes in certain areas, bans on overtime and other forms of restrictive practices which particularly affected health, education, water, road maintenance and other services. Acceptance of an improved pay offer coupled with the promise of a comparability study led to a return to normal working at the beginning of March by local authority workers and at the end of the month by the hospital staff. (3,000,000)

About 155,000 members of the two largest nonindustrial unions in the civil service took part in a national stoppage on February 23 in support of their demand for implementation of the findings of the pay research unit. Their action was followed by a series of selective stoppages

involving about 2,000 staff and a further one day national stoppage on April 2 by 280,000 civil servants. Following acceptance of an improved offer and agreement over other issues the selective industrial action was called off on April 30. (508,000)

A one day national stoppage by 75,000 members of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants took place on June 22 in support of their pay claim and was followed by a series of selective stoppages. Over 51,000 industrial civil servants at government establishments, including naval dockyards and ordnance factories, were laid off as a result of the selective strike action. Normal working was resumed at the beginning of August when the issue was referred to the civil service arbitration tribunal. (180,000)

### **Miscellaneous services**

The breakdown of negotiations over pay resulted in a national dispute involving about 12,000 electricians, technicians and studio staff which put all Independent Television stations, except Channel, off the air for eleven weeks. The network resumed broadcasting on October 24 following acceptance, by representatives of the three unions concerned, of new pay agreements which included negotiations on the introduction of new technology. (600,000)

What is an engineer? (continued from page 27)

(It is important to bear in mind the mental image respondents may have had implanted in their minds about the likely responsibilities of the professional engineer's job, from the "prompt" statements made by the interviewer.)

Looking at the answers to the questions about pay, status and opportunities in more detail we find:

- (i) A marked social class difference on the question of salary (but not on other questions). Those in classes A/B consider the professional engineer is neither well paid in relation to qualifications nor to responsibility; those in other classes (the majority) thought he was.
- If there was an engineer living in the household the (ii) responses about the adequacy of pay relative to qualifications and relative to responsibility were less favourable than were those from other people-as might be expected.
- (iii) Women tend to have a rosier picture of the pay of professional engineers than do men, and the young slightly more so than the old.

Table 5 Responses to the question "Do you think it would be a good idea for any of your children to try for a career as a professional engineer?"

Reply	per cent
Yes No Don't know	53 37 10
No The second second second second	100

All those respondents who had one or more children aged between 11 and 19 were asked "Do you think it would be a good idea for any of your children to try for a career as a professional engineer?" The results in table 5 show that a small majority of respondents thought it a good idea for one or more of their children to try for a career as a professional engineer (and this question was asked towards the end of the interview after they had been told the sort of jobs a professional engineer might do). There is no indication that parents with children at the decision-taking age have views that differ markedly from those of the general populus.

Employees in Employment

# Quarterly estimates—September 1979

Table 1 Great Britain	24.6	28.85		N. N.		and a second	aters .	n bha shoos	a transmission	THOUSAND
and the state of the same for the state	Order or MLH	[Septembe	er 1978]		[June 197	9]		Septembe	er 1979]	Constanting of the second
eic 1968	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
All industries and services *	100 10 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	13,126	9,185	22,311	13,054	9,313	22,367	13,106	9,308	22,414
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	296-3	94 - 4	390.7	269.5	87.7	357-2	290.7	92-8	383 - 5
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,820 · 7	2,287 2	9,108 1	6,753 1	2,267 8	9,021 · 0	6,772.7	2,270.8	9,043 4
of which, manufacturing industries	III-XIX	5,084 8	2,101.7	7,186 6	4,998 4	2,081 . 0	7,079 5	5,002 · 2	2,083 4	7,085 6
Service industries *	XXII-XXVII	6,009.0	6,803 .7	12,812.8	6,031 · 3	6,957 4	12,988.7	6,042 8	6,944 6	12,987.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	001	<b>296·3</b> 276·7	<b>94 · 4</b> 92 · 5	<b>390</b> .7 369.2	<b>269 · 5</b> 249 · 9	87·7 85·8	357·2 335·7	290·7 271·1	92·8 90·9	383-5 362-0
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	<b>II</b> 101	<b>320 · 2</b> 276 · 6	14·4 9·9	<b>334 · 7</b> 286 · 6	<b>319</b> .6 276.0	<b>14·4</b> 9·9	<b>334</b> ·1 286·0	<b>318 3</b> 274 8	14·5 9·9	<b>332 · 8</b> 284 · 7
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	III 211 212 213 214 215	<b>419 3</b> 15 7 65 7 16 5 53 5 41 7	<b>281 · 2</b> 4 · 9 37 · 1 26 · 8 49 · 0 15 · 3	<b>700 · 5</b> 20 · 6 102 · 7 43 · 2 102 · 5 57 · 0	411 0 15 8 62 9 16 2 51 7 42 1	<b>277 · 6</b> 4 · 9 37 · 4 26 · 6 49 · 6 16 · 0	688 6 20 7 100 3 42 8 101 3 58 1	<b>415</b> · 5 15 · 9 64 · 1 16 · 4 52 · 4 41 · 8	<b>280 · 2</b> 4 · 9 37 · 7 27 · 1 49 · 8 15 · 5	695 · 7 20 · 8 101 · 8 43 · 5 102 · 3 57 · 3
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats	216 217 218 219 221	8.7 33.6 28.4 21.5 5.7	2·9 40·3 32·2 4·8 1·6	11 · 6 73 · 9 60 · 6 26 · 3 7 · 3	8·3 33·3 26·7 21·1 5·9	2 · 8 38 · 9 30 · 3 4 · 7 1 · 6	11 · 1 72 · 2 57 · 0 25 · 8 7 · 5	8 · 4 33 · 8 27 · 8 21 · 3 5 · 8	2 · 8 40 · 4 31 · 2 4 · 7 1 · 6	11.2 74.2 59.0 26.0 7.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	229 231 232 239 240	19·8 56·4 16·7 20·6 14·8	14 · 4 13 · 0 9 · 2 13 · 9 16 · 0	34 · 2 69 · 4 25 · 9 34 · 5 30 · 7	19·4 55·5 16·7 20·9 14·5	13·4 12·7 9·9 13·9 15·0	32 · 8 68 · 1 26 · 6 34 · 9 29 · 4	19·3 56·0 16·8 21·1 14·6	13.0 12.8 9.4 14.2 15.1	32·3 68·8 26·2 35·3 29·7
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	IV 261 262 263	<b>32</b> · <b>7</b> 10·1 16·5 6·1	<b>4</b> · <b>0</b> 0 · 4 2 · 0 1 · 5	<b>36</b> .7 10.5 18.6 7.6	<b>32</b> · <b>5</b> 10 · 0 16 · 3 6 · 1	<b>4</b> · <b>1</b> 0 · 4 2 · 0 1 · 6	<b>36</b> ·5 10·5 18·3 7·7	<b>32 6</b> 10 2 16 2 6 1	<b>4</b> · <b>0</b> 0 · 4 1 · 9 1 · 7	<b>36.6</b> 10.7 18.2 7.8
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	V 271 272 273 274 275	<b>309</b> · <b>7</b> 114 · 6 42 · 0 9 · 0 19 · 8 10 · 5	<b>124 6</b> 22 4 33 0 15 3 7 4 6 7	<b>434 · 3</b> 137 · 0 75 · 0 24 · 4 27 · 2 17 · 1	<b>308</b> · <b>9</b> 115 · 0 41 · 5 9 · 0 19 · 5 10 · 5	<b>122 · 8</b> 22 · 4 32 · 6 15 · 1 7 · 1 6 · 8	<b>431 · 7</b> 137 · 4 74 · 1 24 · 1 26 · 6 17 · 3	<b>310</b> · 1 115 · 6 41 · 6 9 · 1 19 · 7 10 · 7	<b>123 · 6</b> 22 · 7 32 · 8 15 · 5 7 · 2 6 · 8	<b>433 · 7</b> 138 · 3 74 · 4 24 · 6 26 · 9 17 · 5
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	43·0 18·7 9·6 42·5	8·4 3·5 1·6 26·3	51 · 4 22 · 2 11 · 2 68 · 8	43·2 18·2 9·7 42·3	8·3 3·3 1·7 25·5	51 · 5 21 · 5 11 · 4 67 · 8	43·2 18·2 9·6 42·4	8·3 3·3 1·7 25·4	51 · 5 21 · 5 11 · 3 67 · 7
Metal maufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323	<b>405</b> .0 200.6 41.7 68.5 42.6 34.0 17.6	52 · 7 19 · 3 6 · 6 6 · 8 7 · 4 8 · 4 4 · 3	<b>457 · 6</b> 219 · 9 48 · 3 75 · 2 49 · 9 42 · 4 21 · 9	<b>392</b> · <b>5</b> 193 · 3 40 · 0 66 · 4 42 · 0 33 · 9 16 · 9	51.5 18.7 6.3 7.2 7.1 8.3 3.9	<b>444 0</b> 211 9 46 3 73 7 49 1 42 2 20 8	<b>391 · 3</b> 192 · 5 39 · 7 66 · 2 42 · 3 33 · 8 16 · 8	51.2 18.7 6.3 7.2 7.0 8.3 3.7	<b>442 5</b> 211 2 46 0 73 4 49 3 42 1 20 5
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and smail arms Other mechanical engineering nes	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349	<b>783 7</b> 24 · 5 56 · 1 70 · 1 26 · 0 19 · 4 38 · 7 53 · 0 15 · 8 181 · 2 140 · 6 17 · 2 140 · 8	<b>144 · 3</b> 4 · 0 9 · 3 14 · 6 4 · 1 3 · 4 8 · 6 6 · 5 35 · 8 17 · 0 4 · 3 32 · 1	<b>928 0</b> 28:5 65:4 84:8 30:1 22:9 43:1 61:7 22:4 217:1 157:7 21:5 172:9	<b>761 · 3</b> 24 · 1 54 · 8 68 · 7 23 · 2 18 · 8 37 · 9 51 · 2 16 · 0 176 · 9 136 · 9 15 · 9 137 · 0	<b>140 3</b> 3 9 9 1 14 2 3 5 3 4 4 3 8 1 6 6 3 5 4 16 6 4 2 31 0	<b>901 · 6</b> 28 · 0 63 · 9 26 · 6 22 · 2 42 · 2 59 · 4 22 · 6 212 · 3 153 · 5 20 · 1 167 · 9	<b>761</b> • 1 23 • 9 54 • 8 68 • 0 22 • 8 18 • 8 38 • 1 50 • 7 16 • 0 178 • 3 137 • 3 15 • 7 136 • 7	<b>139.5</b> 4.0 8.9 14.1 3.3 3.3 4.2 8.3 6.6 35.5 16.5 4.2 30.6	<b>900</b> · <b>7</b> 28 · 0 63 · 8 82 · 1 26 · 1 22 · 1 42 · 3 59 · 0 22 · 6 213 · 8 153 · 8 19 · 9 167 · 3
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	VIII 351 352 353 354	<b>95 · 7</b> 8 · 7 5 · 4 15 · 5 66 · 1	<b>52</b> · <b>5</b> 2 · 9 6 · 5 10 · 8 32 · 3	<b>148 · 2</b> 11 · 6 11 · 9 26 · 3 98 · 4	<b>95 · 1</b> 8 · 5 5 · 3 15 · 4 66 · 0	52 · 8 2 · 7 6 · 5 10 · 9 32 · 7	148 0 11 2 11 8 26 3 98 7	<b>95 · 4</b> 8 · 3 5 · 0 15 · 4 66 · 7	<b>52</b> · 7 2 · 5 6 · 2 10 · 9 33 · 0	<b>148 1</b> 10 9 11 3 26 3 99 7
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	IX 361 362 363 364	<b>469 2</b> 101 5 31 2 40 1 64 2	<b>275</b> 9 32 9 12 2 25 0 64 8	<b>745</b> 1 134 3 43 4 65 1 129 0	<b>463 · 0</b> 99 · 9 30 · 9 38 · 7 63 · 5	<b>271 · 3</b> 32 · 6 12 · 0 25 · 1 64 · 8	<b>734</b> 4 132 5 42 9 63 9 128 3	<b>464 7</b> 99 4 30 8 39 2 63 6	<b>271 · 2</b> 32 · 5 12 · 0 25 · 4 64 · 5	<b>735 9</b> 131 9 42 8 64 5 128 1
equipment	365	23.9	25.9	49.7	22 · 4	22.9	45.4	22.4	22.3	44.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	366 367 368 369	34 · 0 68 · 5 41 · 8 64 · 1	12·5 27·2 21·4 54·0	46.6 95.7 63.2 118.1	34 · 6 68 · 8 40 · 5 63 · 7	13 · 1 26 · 6 21 · 1 53 · 1	47.6 95.5 61.6 116.7	35 · 5 70 · 5 40 · 0 63 · 3	13·1 27·1 21·3 53·0	48.6 97.6 61.3 116.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	161·1	13-3	174-4	153-2	13-1	166-3	151-4	13.0	164-4

### For commentary on employment and other statistics see page 45.

Table 1         Great Britain (continued)	The Samera		Lank Contract	Sector Sector		1-11-11-11-				THOUSAND
	Order or MLH	[Septembe	er 1978]	Good as	[June 197	9]	1999	Septembe	er 1979]	A11
SIC 1968	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Vehicles	XI	673 · 6	<b>93</b> · 1	<b>766 · 8</b>	<b>667 · 2</b>	<b>93</b> .0	<b>760</b> • <b>2</b>	669 8	94.3	<b>764 2</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	30 · 7	2 · 5	33 · 2	31 · 4	2.5	33 • 9	31 6	2.5	34 1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	423 · 4	57 · 5	480 · 9	413 · 1	57.0	470 • 2	412 7	57.7	470 4
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10 · 5	3 · 5	14 · 0	9 · 9	3.1	13 • 0	9 7	3.0	12 7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	167 · 3	27 · 4	194 · 7	170 · 9	28.2	199 • 2	173 3	28.9	202 2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	17 · 1	1 · 0	18 · 2	17 · 1	1.0	18 • 2	17 5	1.0	18 5
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24 · 7	1 · 2	25 · 9	24 · 6	1.2	25 • 9	25 1	1.2	26 3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	388-5	<b>150 · 1</b>	<b>538</b> .6	381.0	<b>146 · 2</b>	<b>527 · 2</b>	<b>381 · 0</b>	145.5	<b>526</b> .5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	49-2	12 · 3	61.5	48.4	12 · 2	60 · 6	48 · 0	12.2	60.2
Hand tools and implements	391	13-1	5 · 9	19.0	12.5	5 · 8	18 · 4	12 · 5	5.6	18.1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	8-0	4 · 9	12.8	7.4	4 · 5	11 · 9	7 · 0	4.4	11.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	23-9	9 · 8	33.8	23.6	9 · 4	33 · 0	23 · 4	9.3	32.8
Wire and wire manufactures	394	28-1	7 · 8	36.0	27.7	7 · 7	35 · 4	27 · 3	7.7	35.0
Cans and metal boxes	395	18·2	13·2	31 · 4	17·4	12·2	29.6	17·7	12·2	29.9
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14·2	8·0	22 · 2	13·8	7·5	21.3	13·8	7·4	21.2
Metal industries nes	399	233·9	88·1	321 · 9	230·2	86·8	316.9	231·3	86·6	317.9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax	XIII 411	<b>251</b> ·7 26·3	<b>208 · 9</b> 4 · 3	<b>460 · 6</b> 30 · 6	<b>246</b> ·7 26·3	<b>205.7</b> 4.2	<b>452 · 4</b> 30 · 5	<b>242·7</b> 25·5	<b>203</b> ·7 4·3	<b>446</b> • <b>4</b> 29•8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other chevitie, induction	413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 420	$ \begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	14.8 34.3 2.8 2.7 76.7 2.8 11.1 7.0 13.4 13.3	36 9 78 3 8 2 5 2 114 2 5 4 32 3 12 9 21 4 45 3	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	14 · 8 33 · 1 2 · 8 2 · 6 75 · 7 2 · 5 11 · 1 7 · 0 13 · 7 13 · 0	36.8 75.6 8.3 5.2 112.9 5.2 32.0 12.7 21.8 44.6 24.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	14.8 32.4 2.8 2.6 75.0 2.5 10.8 6.8 13.8 13.1	36.5 74.4 8.2 5.2 112.5 5.1 31.3 12.3 22.0 44.3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather (goods Fur	429 XIV 431 432 433	<b>22</b> ·0 13·9 6·0 2·1	<b>17·5</b> 4·0 11·8 1·7	<b>39</b> .6 17.9 17.8 3.9	<b>21</b> · <b>7</b> 13·6 6·0 2·1	<b>17·2</b> 4·1 11·4 1·7	<b>38</b> · <b>9</b> 17·7 17·4 3·8	<b>21·3</b> 13·5 5·7 2·1	<b>16</b> · <b>8</b> 4·0 11·2 1·7	23.1 38.1 17.5 16.8 3.8
Clothing and footwear	XV	87 · 4	<b>275</b> .6	<b>362</b> · <b>9</b>	87 · 7	<b>279</b> .7	<b>367</b> · <b>5</b>	86.8	<b>279</b> • <b>9</b>	366.6
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3 · 7	14.2	17 · 9	3 · 7	13.8	17 · 5	3.6	13•8	17.4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	14 · 9	54.1	69 · 0	14 · 9	55.9	70 · 8	14.6	55•8	70.4
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	10 · 5	28.8	39 · 3	10 · 2	29.1	39 · 2	10.2	29•3	39.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5 · 6	31.2	36 · 9	6 · 0	32.1	38 · 1	5.9	32•4	38.2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	13 · 1	77.6	90 · 7	13 · 7	79.1	92 · 8	13.2	78•7	91.8
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1 · 4	3·5	4·9	1 · 4	3·3	4·7	1 · 4	3·3	4·7
Dress industries nes	449	5 · 7	24·0	29·7	5 · 7	24·1	29·8	5 · 7	24·3	30·0
Footwear	450	32 · 5	42·2	74·6	32 · 2	42·3	74·5	32 · 1	42·4	74·5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	<b>201 · 2</b>	62 · 4	<b>263</b> · 6	<b>198</b> .9	60 · 5	<b>259</b> · <b>4</b>	<b>199 · 9</b>	60.1	259.9
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	35 · 8	4 · 4	40 · 2	35.4	4 · 3	39 · 7	35 · 9	4.3	40.2
Pottery	462	31 · 3	29 · 9	61 · 2	30.6	28 · 2	58 · 8	30 · 3	27.8	58.1
Glass	463	53 · 1	15 · 5	68 · 7	52.6	15 · 5	68 · 1	52 · 7	15.3	68.0
Cement	464	12 · 4	1 · 2	13 · 5	12.4	1 · 2	13 · 6	12 · 6	1.2	13.9
Abrasives and building materials, etc nes	469	68 · 7	11 · 4	80 · 1	67.9	11 · 3	79 · 2	68 · 4	11.3	79.7
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	<b>208</b> · <b>7</b>	<b>49</b> • <b>4</b>	<b>258</b> · 1	<b>210</b> · <b>5</b>	<b>49</b> . <b>9</b>	<b>260</b> · <b>4</b>	<b>210</b> · <b>8</b>	<b>50</b> · <b>2</b>	<b>261</b> .0
Timber	471	76 · 2	11•8	88 · 0	76 · 8	11.9	88 · 7	76 · 8	11 · 8	88.6
Furniture and upholstery	472	72 · 4	16•7	89 · 0	72 · 6	16.9	89 · 5	72 · 7	16 · 9	89.7
Bedding, etc	473	9 · 5	9•2	18 · 8	10 · 0	9.4	19 · 4	10 · 3	9 · 5	19.8
Shop and office fitting	474	24 · 0	4•1	28 · 0	23 · 8	4.2	28 · 0	24 · 2	4 · 3	28.5
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11 · 9	3•4	15 · 3	12 · 1	3.3	15 · 4	11 · 7	3 · 3	15.1
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14 · 7	4•1	18 · 9	15 · 3	4.1	19 · 4	15 · 0	4 · 3	19.4
<b>aper, printing and publishing</b> Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated	<b>X VIII</b> 481	<b>365</b> • <b>1</b> 52 • 2	<b>176 0</b> 10 3	<b>541 · 1</b> 62 · 5	<b>362</b> · <b>7</b> 51 · 0	<b>176 · 6</b> 10 · 0	<b>539·3</b> 60·9	<b>362</b> ⋅ <b>6</b> 49 ⋅ 9	178-8 9-8	<b>541</b> • <b>4</b> 59 • 8
materials	482	50 · 9	28.8	79 · 7	51·3	28.7	80.0	51.3	28.5	79.8
Manufactured stationery	483	20 · 0	16.2	36 · 2	20·4	16.1	36.4	20.5	16.3	36.8
Manufactures of paper and board nes	484	14 · 9	9.6	24 · 6	14·7	9.1	23.8	14.5	9.2	23.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	59 · 0	17.9	76 · 9	59·1	18.1	77.1	59.3	18.4	77.7
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	41 · 3	20.6	61 · 9	41·3	20.9	62.2	41.6	21.4	63.0
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	126 · 6	72.5	199 · 2	125·0	73.7	198.7	125.4	75.2	200.6
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports	<b>XIX</b> 491 492 493	<b>210 · 3</b> 84 · 8 11 · 1 4 · 2	<b>120 · 2</b> 24 · 3 2 · 6 5 · 1	<b>330 · 5</b> 109 · 1 13 · 7 9 · 3	<b>204 · 5</b> 79 · 3 10 · 5 4 · 1	118 6 23 5 2 5 5 0	<b>323 · 1</b> 102 · 8 13 · 1 9 · 1	<b>205 · 1</b> 78 · 7 10 · 4 4 · 1	118 8 23 6 2 5 5 0	<b>323 · 9</b> 102 · 2 13 · 0 9 · 2
equipment	494	17 · 8	25·3	43 · 1	17.6	24.6	42.1	17·4	24.6	42.0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4 · 1	4·5	8 · 6	4.1	4.6	8.7	4·1	4.6	8.7
Plastics products nes	496	76 · 1	46·4	122 · 4	75.9	46.3	122.2	77·2	46.5	123.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	12 · 2	12·0	24 · 2	13.0	12.1	25.0	13·1	12.0	25.1
construction	500	1,140.0	101.9	1,241 9	1,158.5	101.9	1,260 4	1,173.7	101-9	1,275.6
<b>as, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>275 · 7</b>	<b>69 · 2</b>	<b>344 · 9</b>	<b>276 6</b>	<b>70 · 5</b>	<b>347 2</b>	<b>278 · 5</b>	<b>71 · 0</b>	<b>349</b> · <b>4</b>
Gas	601	76 · 8	26 · 9	103 · 7	77 3	27 · 6	104 9	78 · 6	27 · 8	106·4
Electricity	602	143 · 5	34 · 0	177 · 5	142 6	33 · 7	176 3	143 · 2	33 · 8	177·0
Water supply	603	55 · 4	8 · 3	63 · 7	56 7	9 · 2	66 0	56 · 7	9 · 3	66·0
ransport and communication	<b>XXII</b>	<b>1,176.5</b>	<b>261 · 4</b>	<b>1,438</b> • <b>0</b>	<b>1,175 · 7</b>	<b>269</b> · <b>4</b>	<b>1,445</b> · <b>2</b>	<b>1,182 · 2</b>	<b>273</b> .5	<b>1,455</b> .6
Railways	701	195.2	15 · 0	210 • 2	192 · 4	15·0	207 · 4	192 · 4	15.0	207.4
Road passenger transport	702	176.0	32 · 7	208 • 7	175 · 0	32·4	207 · 4	175 · 7	32.2	207.9
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	170.9	20 · 4	191 • 3	171 · 2	21·4	192 · 6	171 · 6	21.4	193.0
Other road haulage	704	19.3	3 · 1	22 • 4	19 · 6	2·9	22 · 6	19 · 6	3.2	22.7
Sea transport Port and inland water transport } †	705 706	135.0	12.1	147.1	133 · 2	12.4	145.7	132.5	12.4	144.9
Air transport	707	61 · 8	25 · 3	87 · 1	63.7	26.0	89.6	64.8	26·4	91·1
Postal services and telecommunications	708	314 · 6	97 · 2	411 · 9	317.3	100.9	418.2	322.6	104·0	426·5
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	103 · 7	55 · 6	159 · 3	103.3	58.4	161.7	103.0	58·9	162·0

Order or MLH of SIC [September 1978] Male Female SIC 1968 Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution **1,187 · 5** 155 · 1 21 · 8 170 · 9 208 · 2 414 · 1 1,515·2 70·9 5·3 **XXIII** 810 811 812 5·3 119·8 376·7 866·0 820 821 Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery 831 832 83·5 133·9 31 · 7 44 · 7 **556** · **4** 151 · 1 148 · 0 49 · 1 41 · 5 18 · 4 **597** · **8** 124 · 6 185 · 4 54 · 9 39 · 7 14 · 7 nsurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV 860 861 862 863 864 Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research 865 866 96·5 51·8 145·6 32·9 Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere Professional and scientific services xxv 1,125.0 2,425 1 Accountancy services † Educational services Legal services † Medical and dental services 8,71 872 873 874 875 561.8 1,225.9 297.1 991.9 Research and development services Other professional and scientific services † 876 879 77 · 8 188 · 3 28 · 8 178 · 5 **XXVI** 881 882 883 884 990.9 1,384.0 Miscellaneous services\* 59 · 1 61 · 5 35 · 2 103 · 8 59 · 1 46·3 45·6 58·3 174·8 110·2 Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars 885 77 · 4 39 · 9 19 · 7 7 · 5 15 · 6 176 · 9 67 · 3 48 · 3 86 · 9 37 · 7 886 887 888 889 Public houses Clubs Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Laundries 892 Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling 893 5.6 20.1 358.6 105.2 894 stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services 895 899 145.0 404.7 **972 · 7** 351 · 4 621 · 3 620.2 Public administration ‡ XXVII National government service Local government service 279·3 340·9 901 906

Table 1 Great Britain (continued)

Excludes private domestic service. It The figures for "sea transport" and "port and inland water transport" are combined and those for "accountancy services", "legal services", "religious organisations" are included in "other transport and scientific services", "religious organisations" are included in "other transport only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government service which are not activities elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in *Employment* Gazette.

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JANUARY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 32

olgravi	[June 197	9]	- Darie Harrison	[September 1979]			
All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
<b>2,702</b> · <b>7</b>	<b>1,189 2</b>	<b>1,537</b> · <b>0</b>	<b>2,726</b> · <b>2</b>	<b>1,191</b> · <b>2</b>	<b>1,547</b> • <b>0</b>	<b>2,738 · 2</b>	
226 · 0	153 0	68 · 6	221 · 6	153 · 9	69 • 5	223 · 5	
27 · 2	21 7	5 · 4	27 · 0	21 · 4	5 • 5	26 · 9	
290 · 6	172 6	119 · 2	291 · 8	173 · 4	120 • 1	293 · 5	
585 · 0	208 3	382 · 7	591 · 0	207 · 2	385 • 9	593 · 1	
1,280 · 1	414 2	884 · 3	1,298 · 5	414 · 8	889 • 2	1,304 · 0	
115·2	84·4	31 · 5	115·9	85·2	31 · 4	116·6	
178·6	135·0	45 · 4	180·4	135·1	45 · 4	180·5	
1,154 · 1	<b>558 · 8</b>	607 · 8	<b>1,166 4</b>	<b>567</b> · <b>3</b>	622 · 9	<b>1,190 · 0</b>	
275 · 6	152 · 7	124 · 6	277 3	152 · 7	126 · 5	279 · 2	
333 · 4	146 · 0	183 · 6	329 6	150 · 0	194 · 8	344 · 9	
104 · 0	48 · 6	55 · 3	103 9	49 · 0	55 · 9	104 · 8	
81 · 2	43 · 2	43 · 4	86 5	43 · 2	42 · 6	85 · 7	
33 · 1	19 · 3	16 · 7	35 9	19 · 3	17 · 1	36 · 3	
242 · 1	99·4	151·7	251 · 1	103 · 4	153·4	256 · 8	
84 · 7	49·6	32·5	82 · 1	49 · 7	32·6	82 · 3	
3,550 2	1,136.7	2,487.5	3,624 3	1,122.0	2,450 9	3,573 . 0	
1,787.7	578.3	1,274.0	1,852 · 4	562.3	1,234.0	1,796 · 4	
1,289 · 1	294.0	1,005.5	1,299.5	293 · 4	1,007 · 5	1,300 · 9	
106·6	77 · 0	28·4	105 · 4	76 · 8	28·7	105 · 5	
366·8	187 · 4	179·6	367 · 0	1 89 · 5	180·7	370 · 2	
<b>2,375 · 0</b>	<b>998</b> · <b>7</b>	<b>1,429 · 7</b>	<b>2,428 · 5</b>	<b>1,008 9</b>	<b>1,429 · 1</b>	<b>2,437</b> • <b>9</b>	
105 · 4	60 · 8	47 · 5	108 · 3	62 5	48 · 1	110 • 6	
107 · 2	57 · 5	49 · 2	106 · 7	58 9	48 · 7	107 • 5	
93 · 6	34 · 0	61 · 0	94 · 9	35 0	59 · 0	94 • 0	
278 · 6	108 · 4	180 · 7	289 · 0	107 9	180 · 0	287 • 9	
169 · 4	61 · 2	117 · 1	178 · 4	62 1	115 · 6	177 • 7	
254·3	78.9	181·7	260 · 5	79 · 1	182·3	261 4	
107·1	41.0	71·6	112 · 6	41 · 7	69·5	111 2	
68·0	20.1	49·3	69 · 4	19 · 2	49·9	69 1	
94·4	7.9	87·8	95 · 7	8 · 0	86·9	94 9	
53·3	15.7	37·0	52 · 6	15 · 4	36·6	52 0	
25.6	5.3	21.9	27.2	5.2	21.4	26.5	
463 · 8	357 · 1	108·6	465 · 6	363·3	108·9	472·2	
4 · 7	2 · 9	1·8	4 · 7	2·9	1·8	4·7	
549 · 7	148 · 1	414·7	562 · 7	147·7	420·3	568·1	
<b>1,592 8</b>	<b>972 2</b>	<b>626 · 0</b>	<b>1,598 · 1</b>	<b>971 2</b>	<b>621 · 2</b>	<b>1,592 · 3</b>	
630 6	347 · 5	278 · 7	626 · 1	344 5	273 · 0	617 · 4	
962 2	624 · 7	347 · 3	972 · 0	626 7	348 · 2	974 · 9	

Table 2 Regions								THOUSANDS
atologinationer (1846) oligi oligi Biotological Aria	All industries and services*	Male	Female	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum and chemical products	Metal manufacture
South East and East Anglia [Sept 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	8,024 8,076 7,989 8,044 8,068	4,669 4,667 4,624 4,643 4,666	3,355 3,409 3,365 3,401 3,402	127 · 0 118 · 6 112 · 9 114 · 4 124 · 3	14·3 14·3 14·3 14·4 14·4	204 · 1 204 · 2 197 · 3 198 · 4 200 · 5	147 · 6 147 · 5 146 · 0 146 · 4 146 · 8	33 · 3 33 · 3 32 · 5 32 · 3 31 · 8
South West [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	1,550 1,540 1,532 1,572 1,576	910 903 899 910 915	639 637 633 661 660	48 · 4 47 · 1 46 · 0 45 · 8 50 · 2	11 · 2 11 · 2 11 · 2 11 · 2 11 · 2 11 · 2	58 · 5 57 · 7 57 · 3 58 · 5 58 · 8	16·9 17·0 16·9 17·0 17·3	8 · 1 8 · 3 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 1
West Midlands [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	2,219 2,230 2,197 2,200 2,203	1,337 1,334 1,320 1,318 1,321	882 896 877 882 883	32 · 6 30 · 3 29 · 2 29 · 5 31 · 7	25 · 0 24 · 9 25 · 1 25 · 0 24 · 9	55 · 8 55 · 7 54 · 6 56 · 2 56 · 4	21 · 5 21 · 4 21 · 6 21 · 8 22 · 1	117.6 115.3 114.1 112.7 111.6
East Midlands [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	1,517 1,525 1,512 1,524 1,530	907 905 899 904 909	610 619 613 620 622	37 · 7 35 · 5 32 · 4 32 · 7 35 · 4	71 · 8 71 · 1 71 · 3 71 · 8 71 · 7	50 · 3 50 · 4 48 · 5 49 · 6 50 · 7	29·1 29·0 28·8 29·0 29·7	38 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 0 37 · 1 37 · 4
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b> [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	1,994 2,002 1,982 2,001 2,004	1,199 1,197 1,187 1,186 1,202	795 805 795 805 802	35 · 2 34 · 2 32 · 1 32 · 4 34 · 6	79 · 9 79 · 6 79 · 9 80 · 5 80 · 6	85 · 7 83 · 9 81 · 8 83 · 8 83 · 8 85 · 4	39 · 6 39 · 6 39 · 5 39 · 9 40 · 5	89 · 6 89 · 3 88 · 1 87 · 8 87 · 9
lorth West [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	2,650 2,667 2,638 2,646 2,646	1,530 1,531 1,516 1,514 1,516	1,119 1,137 1,122 1,132 1,130	18·4 17·6 16·3 <u>16</u> ·4 17·8	14 · 1 14 · 0 14 · 0 13 · 9 13 · 7	103 · 6 101 · 8 99 · 1 100 · 7 101 · 2	105 · 3 105 · 0 104 · 0 103 · 9 103 · 9	19·5 19·6 19·4 19·5 19·7
lorth [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	1,264 1,275 1,258 1,274 1,274	762 765 755 761 764	503 510 503 513 513	16·9 16·6 15·8 15·6 16·5	47 · 7 47 · 3 47 · 2 47 · 1 46 · 5	31 · 5 30 · 8 30 · 3 31 · 3 31 · 9	56 · 2 56 · 0 56 · 2 56 · 7 56 · 9	44 · 5 45 · 3 45 · 0 42 · 8 42 · 6
<b>Vales</b> [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	1,006 1,004 994 1,013 1,016	609 605 601 610 614	397 399 392 403 402	25 · 4 25 · 1 23 · 1 22 · 2 24 · 1	38·2 37·9 37·8 37·6 37·2	19·4 19·4 19·9 19·9 19·9	22 · 7 22 · 1 22 · 0 22 · 3 22 · 5	70 · 6 70 · 0 69 · 7 69 · 1 69 · 0
<b>cotland</b> [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	2,088 2,081 2,059 2,093 2,094	1,203 1,199 1,185 1,199 1,199 1,198	885 882 874 894 895	49 · 0 47 · 9 48 · 1 48 · 1 49 · 0	32 · 4 32 · 4 32 · 6 32 · 6 32 · 5	91 · 7 90 · 4 89 · 0 90 · 1 90 · 9	32 · 1 32 · 2 31 · 6 31 · 2 30 · 7	36 · 1 35 · 8 34 · 5 34 · 5 34 · 5
reat Britain [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]	22,311 22,400 22,162 22,367 22,414	13,126 13,106 12,987 13,054 13,106	9,185 9,294 9,175 9,313 9,308	390 · 7 373 · 0 356 · 0 357 · 2 383 · 5	334 · 7 332 · 7 333 · 5 334 · 1 332 · 8	700 · 5 694 · 3 677 · 2 688 · 6 695 · 7	471 · 0 469 · 7 466 · 6 468 · 2 470 · 3	457 · 6 454 · 0 448 · 4 444 · 0 442 · 5

See notes to table 1

Figures for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing have been estimated for the English regions and Wales for December 1978 and for the English regions for June 1979.

### New Earnings Survey, 1979

Essential reading for all concerned with earnings, hours of work etc., in Great Britain. Published in six separate parts, price £6.50 each. To HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Please find enclosed £40.02, a subscription, including postage for all six parts of New Earnings Survey.

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# **Employment Gazette—**

Table 2 Regions (continued)

South East and East Anglia

1978] 1978] 1979] 1979] 1979] [Sep [Dec [Mar [June [Sep

South West [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

West Midlands [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

East Midlands

East Midlands [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

[Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

Iorth West [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

lorth [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

Wales [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

[Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

Great Britain [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979]

cotland

orkshire and Humberside

Textiles leather and clothi

92·0 93·6 92·6 93·0 91·9

Engineering and allied

1,047 · 6 1,044 · 7 1,036 · 8 1,030 · 2 1,031 · 6

 $218.7 \\ 217.5 \\ 216.3 \\ 215.4 \\ 216.7$ 

114·8 114·7 114·5 115·4 116·1

3,301 · 1 3,288 · 7 3,256 · 5 3,237 · 7 3,239 · 7

Other

ina

 $\begin{array}{c} 94 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \\ 93 \cdot 5 \\ 94 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ 

110.5110.9110.3110.3110.3110.5

1,393·3 1,397·3 1,383·1 1,382·2 1,386·2

Construc-

90.590.689.391.993.0

132·0 132·0 130·2 133·8 135·4

 $167.5 \\ 167.6 \\ 165.3 \\ 170.0 \\ 172.1$ 

1,241 ·9 1,243 ·1 1,226 ·1 1,260 ·4 1,275 ·6

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Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscel- laneous services*	Public administra- tion and defence‡
117·2	654 · 6	1,059.0	2,942 · 2	$\begin{array}{c} 625 \cdot 9 \\ 626 \cdot 3 \\ 625 \cdot 0 \\ 626 \cdot 3 \\ 622 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
117·5	651 · 8	1,101.5	2,963 · 6	
117·5	650 · 3	1,062.6	2,952 · 7	
117·9	657 · 2	1,072.6	2,980 · 9	
118·8	665 · 5	1,078.6	2,974 · 8	
29 · 9	83·3	210 · 2	525 · 5	112 · 2
30 · 3	82·2	215 · 4	513 · 0	111 · 4
30 · 4	82·9	209 · 6	513 · 1	111 · 1
30 · 4	84·2	213 · 1	544 · 2	113 · 0
30 · 7	84·4	214 · 7	540 · 2	112 · 5
29·9	95·3	231 · 4	576 · 8	123·3
29·9	95·5	238 · 2	589 · 1	123·5
29·8	95·0	229 · 5	581 · 0	124·1
29·7	96·1	228 · 9	585 · 3	124·6
30·2	96·8	228 · 3	586 · 6	124·8
25 · 2	71 · 2	167.5	368 · 9	98 · 1
25 · 5	70 · 8	171.9	376 · 8	98 · 0
25 · 5	71 · 2	170.0	377 · 5	97 · 4
25 · 6	71 · 6	172.7	378 · 8	98 · 5
25 · 7	71 · 7	174.3	376 · 6	98 · 6
33 · 5 33 · 7 33 · 7 33 · 7 33 · 7 33 · 7	109 · 8 108 · 6 109 · 0 111 · 3 112 · 5	224 · 4 229 · 5 222 · 2 224 · 3 225 · 3	564 · 8 575 · 7 573 · 5 582 · 7 579 · 0	122 · 6 121 · 4 121 · 3 122 · 3 121 · 4
40 · 1	168 · 8	322 · 1	782 · 5	174.8
40 · 3	168 · 6	332 · 5	794 · 8	173.5
40 · 3	167 · 5	322 · 7	791 · 7	173.7
40 · 3	169 · 1	322 · 7	797 · 5	175.2
40 · 7	169 · 1	321 · 2	795 · 7	174.8
20·0	65 · 3	147.5	344 · 2	94 · 7
20·1	65 · 1	155.9	348 · 8	93 · 6
20·2	64 · 1	149.8	343 · 8	94 · 5
20·4	65 · 5	153.3	351 · 7	95 · 4
20·7	65 · 8	154.9	350 · 7	94 · 8
19·5	56 · 9	102·2	303 · 7	86.6
19·6	56 · 9	103·7	303 · 3	85.7
19·5	56 · 6	99·7	301 · 4	85.6
19·3	57 · 3	103·2	312 · 9	86.3
19·3	57 · 2	102·5	313 · 5	85.8
29.6	132 · 6	238 · 5	670 · 5	154.6
29.2	132 · 6	243 · 7	662 · 6	152.9
29.2	132 · 1	233 · 8	661 · 3	153.6
29.7	132 · 9	235 · 5	685 · 1	156.5
29.6	132 · 5	238 · 2	683 · 7	157.3
344 · 9	1,437 · 8	2,702 · 7	7.079.3	1,592·9
346 · 1	1,432 · 2	2,792 · 2	7,127.8	1,586·2
346 · 3	1,428 · 8	2,699 · 9	7,096.0	1,586·2
347 · 2	1,445 · 2	2,726 · 2	7,219.1	1,598·1
349 · 4	1,455 · 6	2,738 · 2	7,200.9	1,592·3

# **Questions in** Parliament



### Engineering apprentices

Mr Harold Walker (Doncaster) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many persons had entered into engineering apprenticeships in each of the last ten years; how many of these had done so with the aid of Government grants and awards; and what numbers he expected to be taking up apprenticeships this year and next year.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that reliable information can only be given in respect of craft and technician apprentices recruited by firms in scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board and who follow courses of off-the-job first year training as approved by that Board. The figures are as follows:

	Total	Additional recruitment assisted by government grants and awards (included in total)
1969/1970	26.552	_
1970/1971	26.589	-
1971/1972	21,942	2.489
1972/1973	16.788	1.528
1973/1974	16,920	_
1974/1975	23,496	
1975/1976	25.243	3.436
1976/1977	24,249	3.619
1977/1978	24,643	3.030
1978/1979	24,248 (estimated)	1,595 (estimated)

The intake for the current year 1979/1980 is not yet complete but it is expected to be of the order of 24,000, of which some 1,800 will have been recruited with the aid of Government financed premium grants and training awards.

A decision on the desirable intake in 1980/81 will not be taken by the Engineering Industry Training Board until the Spring 1980.

(December 18)

### Youth grants

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would publish a table showing the various grants available per week, classified by the age of the recipient, for young people receiving unemployment benefit, grants under the Youth Opportunities Scheme, grants under the Training Opportunities Scheme, and any other grants payable by his Department, classified as to whether the recipient lives at home within two miles from his place of work, and away from home, respectively; and how this compared with the national rate of pay in the engineering industry.

report December 18, 1979), gave the following information:

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between December 12 and December 21 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

### **Department of Employment Ministers**

Rt. Hon. James Prior M.P., Secretary of State

Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State

Jim Lester M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Patrick Mayhew M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

The following table gives information on unemployment benefit, grants and allowances payable by my Department weekly, compared with national minimum rates of pay in the engineering industry for young people aged under 19. The figures given are for single young people with no dependants. The grants do not vary with distance travelled but in the case of YOP and Employment Rehabilitation Allowances, travel expenses over £4 a week are reimbursed. In addition, travel expenses over £2.35 per weeks are reimbursed for those receiving Employment Rehabilitation Allowances who are disabled, and there is help with fares and home visits for young people in employment receiving help under the Employment Transfer Scheme. Youngsters under 19 are not eligible for the Training Opportunities Scheme.

Payment	£ per week
Unemployment benefit	- 18 (1867A)
Flat rate and assuming full	10.50
Youth Opportunities Programme (includ	18.20
ing employment rehabilitation courses)	
Flat rate allowance (travel expenses over	
£4 per week, or over £2.35 per week if	
disabled, paid by MSC)	23.50
Abated allowance if living in lodgings with	
lodgings expenses (including mid-day	
meal) paid	15.65
Employment transfer scheme	
For applicants without dependants	
-disturbance allowance	14.0 (for first
	Three months,
	nine months)
For applicants with continuing liabilities	nine months)
in their homes areas	up to 17.00 (for
Plus help with fares, house buying and	up to two
selling and household removal. Also, up	years)
to four assisted home visits a year for	
those under 18	
Minimum rates of pay in the engineering ndustry	
Apprentices-aged 16	32.85
aged 17	43.80
aged 18	54.75
Junior unskilled workers-aged 16	26.25
aged 17	36.75
add 10	10 00

The Manpower Services Commission is Mr Lester, pursuant to his reply (Official reviewing the scope and structure of allowances for all their various programmes. (December 21)

### **TUC payments**

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley Orpington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would list the payments made by his Department to the Trades Union Congress for the current and each of the last five years, giving the purpose of each payment; and if he had any plans to increase the payments in future.

Mr Mayhew: The only relevant payments are those made in connection with trade union education and training. Since 1976/77 my Department and the Department of Education and Science have made a joint and equal contribution towards the training provided by the TUC and its affiliates for lay officials. The amounts paid to the TUC by both departments have been as follows

1976/77	£400,000	
1977/78	£640,844	
1978/79	£1,000,000	
1979/80	£1 455 000	(acti

455,000 (estimate provision)

The TUC has sought a modest increase in real terms for 1980/81 and this request is under consideration by the Government. (December 21)

### **Productivity and earnings**

\*The Baroness Hornsby-Smith asked Her Majesty's Government what had been the average annual rate of growth in productivity over the past five years; and how this compared with the average growth of earnings over the same period.

Lord Gowrie: Between the second quarter of 1974 and the second quarter of 1979 the estimated annual rate of increase of output per person employed was 1.6 per cent. The average annual rate of increase in earnings was 16.2 per cent.

(December 17)\*

### **Redundancy Fund**

Mr Jim. Graigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) sked the Secretary of State for Employment hat was the current state of the Redundancy und

Mr Lester: Taking into account interest investment just notified of £2.9m the and was in surplus of approximately 132m as at December 12, 1979. (December 13)

yield. Mr Mayhew: gave the following information: The following table lists the investments held in The Redundancy Fund Investment Account at November 30, 1979

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) also sked the Secretary of State for Employment

Title and rate of interest		Maturity date	Nominal £(thou)	international comparisons of earni statistics are not meaningful unless acco			
Treasury stock Exchequer stock Exchequer stock Exchequer stock Treasury stock Treasury stock Exchequer stock Exchequer stock Exchequer stock Treasury stock	$\begin{array}{c} 9\frac{1}{2}\% \\ 13\% \\ 9\frac{3}{4}\% \\ 8\frac{1}\% \\ 12\frac{3}{4}\% \\ 8\frac{1}\% \\ 14\% \\ 9\frac{1}{4}\% \\ 8\frac{1}\% \\ 8\frac{1}\% \\ 8\frac{1}\% \\ 8\frac{1}\% \\ 8\frac{1}\% \\ 8\frac{1}\% \\ 12\% \end{array}$	1980 1980 1981 1981 1981 1980-82 1982 1982 1983 1983	$\begin{array}{c} 15,600\\ 15,000\\ 12,400\\ 15,000\\ 2,600\\ 9,300\\ 4,920\\ 15,000\\ 9,200\\ 6,900\\ \end{array}$	is taken of (i) di social benefits, (i purchasing power by market exchar case of weekly ea the average numl Average gross we female manual wo 1978	fferences in i) difference r which are nge rates, an trnings, the ber of hours ekly earning rkers in indus	taxation an es in intern not reflecte nd (iii) in th differences worked. s of male an stry—Octob	al al ad ne in
Freasury stock Exchequer stock Freasury stock	9¼% 10% 12%	1983 1983 1984	10,150 9,900 5,100	and guine contraction of a	National currency	£ sterling	10 1
Local authority Loans Ways and means at Cash balance	$\frac{16\frac{1}{4}-17\frac{1}{2}\%}{15\frac{9}{16}\%}$	Within one year — —	3,815 1,330 4	Belgium France Germany (FR) Irish Republic*	7,294 BFR 724 FF 503 DM 73 £	125 85 136 73	
a) Purchase price o	f stock	nove promise pushing New sector and the sector of the	136,219 £(thou) 132,000	Luxembourg Netherlands United Kingdom	8,402 LFR 532 HFL 74 £	144 132 74	
b) One year's incom shown above	ne on the nominal s	stockholdings at the rates of in	14,093	* Relates to Manufactur Sources: Eurostat: Hou Information S Inquiries—Fo	ing industry only- rly Earnings, Ho heet October 19 urth Quarter, 197	—September 19 urs of Work, Ra 79; Irish Indust 78	pic ria
Vays and means at Cash balance a) Purchase price o b) One year's incom shown above	1576% f stock he on the nominal s	stockholdings at the rates of in	1,330 4 136,219 £(thou) 132,000 iterest 14,093 (December 14)	Germany (FR) Irish Republic* Luxembourg Netherlands United Kingdom * Relates to Manufactur Sources: Eurostat: Hoo Information S Inquiries—For	503 DM 73 £ 8,402 LFR 532 HFL 74 £ ing industry only rly Earnings, Ho heet October 19 urth Quarter, 197	136 73 144 132 74 —September 1 urs of Work, Ra 79; Irish Indusi 78	- Cat

### Pneumoconiosis

Dr John Cunningham (Whitehaven) sked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would set out a comparison of the compensation available to coal miners or their dependants who had contracted pneumoconiosis with that available to beneficiaries under the Pneumoconiosis etc (Workers' Compensation) Act 1979 if he would illustrate the levels of payment for comparable age and amount of disability.

Mr Mayhew: Some sample comparisons between amounts payable under the National Coal Board's pneumoconiosis compensation scheme to or in respect of sufferers first certified as suffering from the disease prior to October 1, 1974, and those payable under the Act are given in the folowing tables. It should, of course, be remembered that the value of money has fallen by 50 per cent since 1974.

No meaningful comparison can be made between payments under the Act, and those under the NCB scheme in respect of sufferers first certified as suffering from pneumoconiosis after October 1, 1974, because in these cases the NCB Scheme includes provision for weekly payments related to the current level of earnings in the coal industry. (December 17)

## Sufferers

ercentage assessment t the relevant date (a)	Age	NCB Scheme 1974 £	Pneumoconiosis etc (Workers' Compensation Act 1979) £
10	42	3 000	7 200
10	57	1.000	2,400
10	72	350	825
20	47	4,250	8,500
20	62	1,250	2,500
40	52	7,000	11,250
40	67	1,200	1,925
00	57	8,000	12,800
00	72	2,350	3,750

	Depen	dants	of c	lecea
--	-------	-------	------	-------

	in nas	narian Address State	NCB Scheme 1974		Pneumoconiosis Compensation)	etc (Workers' Act 1979
rcentage sessment sufferer at te (a)	Age t relevant	Age of sufferer at at death	If sufferer died as a result of the disease (£)	If sufferer did not die as a result of the disease (£)	If sufferer died as a result of the disease (£)	If sufferer did not die as a result of the disease (£)
2	42	57	2,450	2,000	5,875	4,800
ň	42	62	3 400	3,000	6,800	6,000
Ď	47	72	4 000	3,700	8.125	7,400
õ	52	62	5.200	4.450	8.300	7,100
Ó	52	72	6.350	6.050	10,400	9,675
0	57	67	5,550	5,250	9,125	8,400
0	57	77	6.300	6.000	10.325	9,600

## Questions in Parliament



if he would list the investments made with monies from the Redundancy Fund, giving details of rates of interest, maturity dates and

### **EEC earnings**

Mr Tom Benyon (Abingdon): asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the average weekly earnings in the EEC member states in their national currencies and in the £ sterling at the latest date for which comparable figures were available.

Mr Lester: The following table gives the latest available information. Corresponding figures for Italy and Denmark are not available.

Owing to differences in national definitions and methods of compilation, the figires are not fully comparable. Moreover

### sed sufferers (b)

### Questions in Parliament

### Maternity leave

Mrs Renée Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many women at present exercised their right to return to work after maternity leave; and how he estimates the provisions in the Employment Bill will affect this number.

Mrs Short also asked how many women were exercising their right to return to work after maternity leave worked for firms employing less than six people; and how he estimated the provisions in the Employment Bill would affect this number.

Mr Mayhew: My Department does have figures for the number of women who have received maternity pay and in respect of whom rebate has been paid to the employer by my Department. The qualification period of two years for maternity pay is the same as for the right to return, and the figures may be used as a guide to the number of women who are entitled to exercise their right to return. The figures are as follows

April 1977-March 1979 - 67.366 April 1978-March 1979 —107,953 April 1979-September 1979 - 55.139

No figures are available of the number of women who do exercise their right to return to work after maternity leave, although we believe that it is a small proportion of those who are entitled to.

The maternity provisions in the Employment Bill are intended to reduce the uncertainty felt by the employer as to whether or not the employee will return, and to give him room for manoeuvre in being able to offer her suitable alternative employment; employers with less than six employees are to be exempted from the obligation to re-instate, where it is not reasonably practicable for them to offer either the original job or a suitable alternative. This should encourage employers to employ more women.

(December 18)

### Sheltered employment

Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the per capita cost per annum for persons in sheltered employment.

Mr Jim Lester: pursuant to his reply (Official Report, December 11, 1979) gave the following reply:

In the financial year 1977/78, the latest year for which full information is available, the cost per severely disabled person in all forms of sheltered employment was £2,460. (December 12)

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### **Overseas comparisons**

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would publish in the Official Report a table showing for the principal industrial countries the amount by which the percentage increase in hourly earnings in manufacturing in 1978, and in the latest quarter for which figures were available, exceeded the corresponding increase in unit costs in manufacturing; and if he would give these figures for 1975 also.

Mr Lester: The available information j given in the following table. Caution required in interpreting international comparisons of this type owing to differences in coverage and methods of compilation between countries, the most important of which are indicated in the footnotes.

(December 19)

	Percentage increase on a year earlier for manufacturing industries in:								
	(a) Hourly earnings'			(b) Wag unit of	ges and sa output	alaries per	Difference: (a) minus (b)		
	1975	1978	Q2 1979	1975	1978	Q2 1979 <sup>2</sup>	1975	1978	Q2 1979
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	26	15	15²	29	13	10	-3	2	5
rance <sup>4</sup>	17	13	13						
iermany (F.R.) <sup>5</sup>	9	5	6	7	3	-1	2	2	7
aly <sup>4</sup>	27	16	17				-	-	
lapan <sup>6</sup> , 7	12	7	72	21	-2	-2	-9	ġ	à
Inited States*	9	9	9	12	6	7	-3	3	2

Source: OECD-"Main Economic Indicators".

Not available. 1 Average gross hourly earnings of male and female manual workers unless otherwise stated. 2 Seasonally adjusted. 3 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).

Earnings are hourly wage rates. Labour cost figures (b) include mining.

- Monthly earnings.
   Labour cost figures (b) relate to the whole economy
   Earnings figures relate to production workers only.

### Labour costs -

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would publish in the Official Report a table showing for the United Kingdom for each year since 1967 and for the latest quarter: (a) weekly earnings in manufacturing and the whole economy as a percentage of their levels

in 1967 and the increase on the preceding year and (b) unit labour costs in manufactur ing and the whole economy as a percentage of their levels in 1967 and the increase on the preceding year.

Mr Lester: The following table gives the available information:

	Labour costs per unit of output—United Kingdon				Average earnings—Great Britain <sup>2, 3</sup>			
Manufacturing <sup>1</sup>		ring <sup>1</sup>	Whole ec	onomy	Manufacturing		All industries and services covered	
	Index 1967=100	% increase on a year earlier	Index 1967=100	% increase on a year earlier	Index 1967=100	% increase on a year earlier	Index 1967=100	% increase on a year earlier
968	100.0	0.0	102.4	2.4	108.2	8.2	107.8	7.8
969	106.7	6.7	106.4	3.9	117.0	8.1	116.3	7.8
970	120.5	12.9	116.9	9.9	131.0	12.7	130.4	12.1
971	132.4	9.9	127.4	9.0	146.6	11.2	145.1	11.3
972	138.5	4.6	138.7	8.9	165.54	12.8	162.94	12.0
973	146.5	5.7	148.5	7.1	196.9	12.0	195.0	12.5
974	182.1	24.3	192.2	23.1	210 05	17.2	100.9	17.0
975	238.3	30.9	227 4	20.6	275 0	26.1	210.9	17.0
976	272.6	14.4	262.0	10.7	221 4	16.5	270.9	20.5
977	305.9	12.2	200 7	0.9	321.4	10.0	320.0	15.0
978	346.0	13.4	200 /	11.6	304.0	14.6	352.0	10.2
979 (1)	340.3	10 4	322.1	11.03	400 3	14.0	403 0	14.4
02	not ovoilo	blo	340.9	10.43	440.4	14.7	435.7	14.7
03	not availa	Die	329.93	13.4	405.0	15.4	459 5	14.7
43)			noi	yet available	469·6°	13·9°	471.2	14.8

 Based on census of production.
 From the monthly index of average earnings. Until 1976 (2) From the monthly index of average earnings. Until 1976 the industries and services covered by the earnings enquiry were all manufacturing industries, agriculture, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water, transport (except sea transport) and some miscellaneous services and these are the industries to which the figures in the table relate. In 1976, the enquiry was extended to cover the whole economy. Indices (1976 = 100) and percentage increases for the whole economy (not seasonally adjusted) have been as follows:

	Index	% increase on a year earlier
1977	109.1	9.1
1978	123.2	13.0
1979 Q1	132.2	13.9
Q2	139.0	13.4
Q3	145.46	15.76

(3) Seasonally adjusted.
(4) As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. This figure is an average of the 11 months excluding February.
(5) These figures and the increases based on them reflect the effects of temporary reductions in earnings while threeday working and other restrictions were in operation in January and February.
(6) The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.

ffects of the national dispute in the engineering industries

Table 1 Implementation of microprocessors

the chip a research study among senior anagers in British industry comioned by the Microprocessor pplications Project of the epartment of Industry was cently conducted by Market and

inion Research International

ORI). A summary of the find-

ngs (copyright: MORI 1979) is

MORI interviewed 754 senior

xecutives, by telephone, between

ly 9 and October 5, 1979. The

mple of companies, which was

lected from lists drawn up by the

Dol covered the spectrum of indus-

try sectors (and some service com-

nies), but comprised a high pro-

rtion (37 per cent) of engineering

anisations. Just over a third of

e sample (35 per cent) comprised

Level of implementation

npanies among the Times 1,000.

One in five managers say their

mpany has incorporated a micro-

rocessor in a product, and just

ver half report some microproces-

application in the areas of

sign, process, product and/or

uality control. The extent to which

e new technology has been

plemented varies according to

It also needs to be kept in mind

that "implementation" in this

instance is not like converting to

North Sea Gas-either you have or

you haven't. For example, there

might be hundreds of potential

applications for microprocessors

enterprise's activities but only one

or two may have been implemented

Although it is clear that the

greatest level of implementation

relates to computer-based applica-

ons, only 19 per cent cite solely

mputer-based aspects. A further

9 per cent have apparently made

o use at all, as yet, of the new tech-

ology (50 per cent among those

The MORI researchers asked

mpanies whether they felt they

had lost any of their market because

of slow reaction to the new technol-

ogy. Four per cent thought they had

(half to foreign competition) and a

further eight per cent expected to (a

employing fewer than 250 people).

oughout the various aspects of an

he specific application.

to date (see table 1).

ven below

Management and

Data processing/computers Admin/finance Production process Quality control Purchasing/procurement Design Products themselves Despatch/delivery Marketing Other

Table 2 Impact of the technology Possible consequence

A good thing overall Create demand for new kinds of skills

Reduce the number of boring routi iobs

Improve product quality Make the company more prospero Increase volume of production Create new commercial opportuni ties

Reduce number of employees Trades unions will resist it Reduce the length of the working week

Increase number of employees

slowly to the new microelectronics technology. It is interesting that this last figure hardly differs (40 per cent) for those companies who have, as yet, undertaken no implementation.

### Impact of the technology

The potential effect of the new technology on our society and lifestyle is undoubtedly the aspect of all this which has received the most attention in the media and in debate throughout the nation. The MORI survey sheds some light on the collective views of British management

A whole series of possible consequences was suggested to them, and they were asked, for each one, whether they felt it would apply, first in their own company and second in British industry in general (see table 2).

Several features emerge from these findings. First, the possible "benefits" are more heavily endorsed than the drawbacks. Thus, 83 per cent consider it will be a good

### admitted they had reacted too

quarter to foreign competition), although a total of 38 per cent

(December 18)

**Employment topics** 

Already implemented	Plans to implement in next 18 months
per cent	per cent
57	20
47	24
33	29
27	21
23	25
20	16
19	15
17	19
15	15
3	2.4 16 10 10 10

	For their own company	For British industry in general
	per cent 83	per cent 87
no	77	87
us	70 69 67 61	82 82 74 77
	57 46 36	84 57 69
	22 12	56 15

thing, on balance, for their company, 77 per cent foresee it creating demand for new kinds of skills (the scarce resource, see below) and close to 70 per cent believe it will help eliminate "mindless" jobs, increase the quality of the products and make the organisation more prosperous

Second, there is substantial-if minority-support for the view that size of workforce will fall (46 per cent) and the unions will react hostilely. Third, the oft-quoted scenario of vastly increased leisure has little support: only 22 per cent believe the technology will lead to a shorter working week. Fourth, and perhaps most important of all, managers expect the effects of industry at large-good and bad-to be more pronounced than in their own company

For example, 84 per cent believe new commercial opportunities will arise throughout industry but only 57 per cent believe it will happen to them; similarly, nearly twice as many (69 per cent) foresee union resistance elsewhere as see it inside their own company (36 per cent). This suggests very strongly that the potential impact of microelectronics is currently being overestimated by management. Neither the benefits nor the problems are likely to be as dramatic as such people expect.

### Sources of information

Articles in the press constitute by far the most often-cited source of information about the new microelectronic technology, with 71 per cent of executives mentioning it. Second were seminars and courses (43 per cent), followed by colleagues (17 per cent), cases studies from other companies (15 per cent) and TV/radio (13 per cent).

The importance of seminars is underlined by the facts that:

- over half (51 per cent) say they would be prepared to pay for appropriate in-company seminars; and
- a third spontaneously expressed the view that the Government has a role to play in organising lectures, seminars and courses in this field.

### Scarce resources

The survey demonstrates clearly the expertise, rather than finance, is perceived as being the scarcest resource in the implementation of micro-electronics. While only 11 per cent of companies consider finding the finance a major drawback to implementation, and 44 per cent say it is no drawback at all, nearly half the sample (48 per cent) have no engineers with specific microelectronics expertise (70 per cent in companies with less than 250 employees). Slightly more companies expect to buy-in the necessary expertise (34 per cent) than retrain their own people (30 per cent).

The Government is seen to have a role to play both in training and funding. Three-quarters believe it should help in training companies and company employees, half feel the Government should provide grants for feasibility studies, and 40 per cent feel it should provide grants for the actual implementation

> What do readers think? For details of proposed readership survey see page 60 in this issue.

### Special exemption orders, November 1979

17, by making special exemption exemption granted were\*:

The Factories Act 1961 and orders in respect of employment in related legislation restrict the hours particular factories. Orders are which women and young people valid for a maximum of one year, (aged under 18) may work in fac- although exemptions may be contories. Section 117 of the Factories tinued by further orders granted in Act 1961 enables the Health and response to renewed applications. Safety Executive, subject to certain The number of women and young conditions to grant exemptions people covered by special exempfrom these restrictions for women tion orders currently on November and for young people aged 16 and 31, 1979, according to the type of

Type of exemption	Females (18 years	Young peop and 17	All		
	and over)	males	females	-	
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡	25,256	1,175	1,717	28,148	-
Long spells Night shifts	11,048	413 2.411	1,403	12,864 66,817	
Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work	14,533	194 296	345 272	15,072 6,309	
Sunday work Miscellaneous	58,495 5,931	1,424 381	2,355 207	62,274 6,519	
Total	227,483	10,147	9,696	247,326	3

The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders.
 t "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Fac-toriae Act for daily hours on overtime.

tories Act for daily hours or overtime. ‡ Includes 19,489 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on

Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

### Health and Safety

Health and Safety Research 1978, failures. In appropriate cases RLSD published last month by HMSO suggests to the various inspectorate price £2.50 (see page 7), covered wavs of preventing such incidents the following projects.

### Incident investigation

Every year a large part of the hazards research division's work is devoted to assisting HSE inspectorates in has been carried out in an attempt the investigation of fires, explosions to quantify ignition hazards which and mechanical failures, the report might by caused by petrochemical says. Five incidents involving port- plant structures acting as unintenable liquid petroleum gas contain- tional receiving antennae for radioers were investigated during the frequency transmissions. year. Another incident investigated concerned a man who was killed Mining when a fuel storage tank containing Research to prevent accidents in welded.

safety gear, designed to stop the tive action is taken. cage safely in an emergency, also A thorough analysis of 715 trans-

happening again. Radio-frequency ignition A substantial programme of work

a shallow layer of steam-heated the mining industry again played a heavy fuel oil exploded while the very important part in the research top of the tank was being externally programme. Prominent among the studies is work on transport acci-During 1978 the division investi- dents. A detailed survey has been gated 40 cases of equipment failure made of minor injuries associated in a variety of industries. An acci- with transport and handling at six dent at a construction site resulted collieries in the North Derbyshire in the deaths of four men who were area. The results were analysed and travelling in a passenger-carrying studied with a view to preventing hoist when the suspension rope similar accidents and identifying snapped and the cage plunged to the localities or situations where serious shaft bottom. The cage-mounted injuries could occur unless preven-

failed. Both rope and safety gear port and handling accidents showed were corroded and the rope was that a third could be classified in estimated to have lost 85 per cent of terms of system or mechanical malits original strength. Work on the functions. In the course of the sursafety of fairground equipment vey the injured men and colliery involved the investigation of two safety staff were asked to suggest

ways of preventing similar acci- wearer's average exposure to airdents. In general the views of men borne contaminants, whereas the and safety staff were in agreement; other, a paper-tape sampler, pro almost half of the suggestions about vides a record of the variation in the accidents attributed to system or wearer's exposure during the work mechanical malfunctions related to ing shift the need for better maintenance or Asbestos research has continued better design of the equipment.

to reduce the number of under- have included sampling counting ground haulage accidents is being methods, the potential use of ar undertaken in co-operation with the infra-red method for the determined National Coal Board, says the nation of asbestos, evaluating report. This involves the develop- asbestos in the non-occupational ment and production of new asym- environment and an extramural metric rail sections designed to be study of the protection given against gripped by brake shoes, to accept asbestos by respirator filters. both flanged wheels and rubber tyres and to provide means for trapping vehicles against derailment. A Occupational medicine shorter-term project has involved the evaluation of five new track- in mortality and morbidity studies mounted devices developed by made by the Employment Medical manufacturers for stopping run- Advisory Service (EMAS) on away vehicles.

### Machine guarding

Work undertaken has been concerned with specifications for photoelectric devices and guarding systems for machines used in industry. Also reported is a pilot study of the speed of human hand movement. This work will help to decide the positioning of trip systems on machines where there is a danger of the operator trapping his hand. Extramural research has included improving the design of shuttle guards of power looms and developing an instrument which uses an optical technique to measure the stopping times of moving machinery

### Agriculture

illustrate work done to ensure been found, the report says. A safety and health in agriculture. recent extramural project has been One project was concerned with concerned to identify the noisiest tractor-trailer braking performance parts of the machine and to make a and investigated the relative merits preliminary study on the feasibility of the independent and coupled of noise reduction. operation of tractor and trailer brakes both in the field and on the that may be caused by the proroad. The extent to which workers longed use of vibrating tools indiexamined in the second project.

### Workplace pollution

The report includes accounts of research on instruments to measure Nuclear installations workplace concentrations of The Nuclear Installations Inspecflammable gases, flammable mists, torate's programme of extramural and toxic gases, and on new work is aimed at providing support methods of determining low con- for the inspectorate's safety assesscentrations of acrylonitrile and ments of reactor systems and fuelisocyanates.

two improved samplers, both worn are purely radiological to the inveson the lapel of a coat: one, a passive tigation of specific features of large sampler, gives a measure of the engineered systems.

to play an important part in the A long-term engineering project year's programme. Areas covered

The report summarises progress workers in a number of industries one of the studies concerned blad der cancer in the rubber and cable making industry.

Extramural studies being carried out for EMAS include work to establish techniques of quantitative and qualitative analyses of the microbiological environment in various occupations where there is excessive exposure to micro-organisms The division's laboratories have been active both in expanding their analytical service for EMAS and in developing new methods for measuring toxic substances in biological fluids and their biochemical effects. During the year 40,500 analyses were made.

### Health physics

Drop-forge hammers are among the noisiest machines used in industry and, as yet, no satisfactory Two items of extramural research method of reducing the noise has

A study into injuries or disease might be exposed to pesticide dust cated that there is some justification when operating transplanters was for considering different vibration standards for different tools. Ways in which more serious vibration exposure could be prevented were also examined.

processing plants. The programme There are accounts of work on ranges from studies of factors that

# Short-time worked by operatives: manufacturing industries (revised figures)

e engineering industries for Sepmber 1979 were omitted from the able on page 1155 of the November Employment Gazette cause on many returns operatives

Figures of short-time working in on strike were incorrectly reported as being on short-time. As a result of enquiries, corrected figures for these industries have been obtained. There have been some consequential minor amendments

### Week ended September 8, 1979

SHORT-TIME GREAT BRITAIN Stood off for Working part of whole week a week Opera-tives (Thou) Hours lost (Thou) Opera-tives (Thou) (Thou) A Average operative working part of the week SIC1968 1 · 8 0 · 7 1 · 1 7·1 10·8 5·8 0.3 ood, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) 1.8 0.1 1.8 Tobacco (240) Coal and petroleum products Chemical and allied industries General chemical (271) 0.1 2.2 0·2 0·2 1.9 **10·4** 10·4 0.2 14.9 12.5 0.1 1.2 Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323) 12·2 12·5 1.1 13.5 0.2 7.5 4.1 50.4 12.3 Mechanical engineering 13.0 0.3 4.0 Instrument engineering 27.5 10.4 74·8 4·7 7·2 10·4 Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361) 0.7 hipbuilding and marine 4.8 20.2 0.2 engineering 11·5 10·3 264.7 7·1 6·7 ehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) 6.6 erospace equipment manufac ing and repairing (383) Metal goods not elsewhere 12.0 10.5 0.1 4.6 1.1 specified 88.2 10.7 0.5 21.9 8.2 extiles ion of man-made fibres (411) (411) pinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fribres (412-413) 27 · 6 20 · 7 5·0 2·9 2.3 0.1 en and worsted (414) losiery and other knitted goods (417) 7.6 13.8 9.8 1.8 0.2 Leather, leather goods and fur **36 4** 23 0 13 4 Clothing and footwear 9.2 Footwear (450) 0.2 13·7 5·5 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, 1.2 10.1 8.6 19.1 11.9 15.0 1.6 0.4 imber, furniture, etc 1.6 0.3 2.7 9.5 Paper, printing and publishing aper and paper manufactures (481-484) 14·6 7·4 1.3 0.1 Printing and publishing (485-489) Other manufacturing industries 0.2 7·8 21.7 **13.0** 19.6 Rubber (491) 42.0 424 3 10.1 All manufacturing industries 9.1 364 1 Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands 54 2 15 2 150 6 28 4 28 1 39 9 29 4 28 1 50 6  $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$ 12 8 20 7 9 8 11 7 7 4 9 3 8 4 11 1 11 1 2.1 East Midlands Cast Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland 28 5 39 6 12.9 2.2

Notes: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries

240.9

6.0

to the figures for some other industries. The tables below give revised summaries for industries and regions. Overtime figures were not affected

pera-	Per-	Hours lo	st
toto on roto on ro	centage of all opera tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
<b>0</b> · <b>3</b> 0 · 1 0 · 2	0 1 0 3	3.6 0.7 2.9	<b>12·2</b> 10·7 12·5
0·2 0·2	0·1 0·2	4·1 2·1	<b>17·5</b> 11·3
<b>1 · 2</b> 0 · 1 1 · 1	<b>0 4</b> 0 1 1 1	<b>15</b> ⋅ <b>0</b> 1 ⋅ 4 13 ⋅ 5 0 ⋅ 1	<b>12</b> · <b>5</b> 12 · 2 12 · 5 40 · 0
4.3	0.7	57 9	13.5
0.3	0-3	4.0	13.0
11·1 0·5	<b>2 4</b> 0 5	<b>102 · 3</b> 4 · 7	<b>9</b> • <b>2</b> 10 • 4
0.2	0.2	4.8	20.2
<b>13·7</b> 13·3	2.5 3.6	<b>346 · 1</b> 334 · 3	<b>25·2</b> 25·0
-	-	-	-
1.3	0 3	16.7	13.2
8.8	2.4	110.1	12.5
19 <u>00</u> - 200	-	-	-
2·4 2·0	3 6 3 3	32 · 6 23 · 6	13·4 11·5
2.1	2.2	23 6	11.4
10-01	and <del>-</del> result	a la e <del>n</del>	- ,
4·4 1·9 2·4	1 4 0 8 3 9	<b>45 · 6</b> 32 · 1 13 · 4	<b>10</b> .5 16.8 5.5
1.2	0.6	10.1	8.6
2.0	1.0	34 2	17.2
0.3	0 1	4.4	13.3
0·1 0·2	0·1 0·1	2·5 1·9	21 · 7 8 · 8
<b>1</b> · <b>9</b> 0 · 4	0·8 0·6	<b>29 5</b> 8 6	<b>15·9</b> 20·1
51 · 1	1.0	788 4	15.4
4 3 2 6 16 4 3 7 3 2 4 6 2 3 2 2	03 09 23 08 06 06 07 07	66 9 36 0 160 4 40 1 56 6 79 5 29 4 28 1	15.4 14.0 9.8 11.0 17.4 17.3 12.9 12.8 24.6

### Discrimination

The Manpower Services Commission has stated recently that it has no conclusive evidence of discrimination against disabled people looking for work. Clearly the evidence of the unemployed statistics for disabled people shows that they are at some disadvantage in the labour market, while research for the MSC's "Fit for Work" Campaign has thrown up some misunderstanding and lack of awareness of what disabled people are capable of on the part of some employers and employees.

Nevertheless a number of people who replied to the MSC's discussion document early last year on the question of the Quota Scheme indicated that they thought in general terms that discrimination of this kind did exist. No detailed evidence has been given to back up these views, although 40 examples of alleged discrimination against expsychiatric patients were published last year by the National Association for Mental Health (MIND).

### Evidence

Evidence of across-the-board discrimination-not just in employment-is currently being assembled by the Committee on Restrictions against Disabled People (CORAD)---the independent advisory body set up earlier this year by the DHSS as a successor to the Silver Jubilee Committee on Improving Access for Disabled People. CORAD has been invited by the MSC to submit to them any evidence it may obtain on employment discrimination so that it can be considered within the context of the Quota Scheme review

### **Higher rate**

Generally, registered disabled people suffer a higher unemployment rate than the overall rate. In October it was 12.2 per cent compared with 5.5 per cent. Many can expect to be unemployed for longer, too. Some 60 per cent of jobless registered disabled people in July this year had been unemployed for over a year, compared with a general figure of 25 per cent. Evidence of other disadvantages for disabled people came to light in Judith Buckle's survey in 1969, Work and Housing of Impaired Persons in Great Britain (and there is no reason to suppose that matters have improved since then). They included difficulties in making full use of skills and qualifications; narrower choices of job; lower earnings and poorer prospects.

JANUARY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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### Maternity leave in the European Community

Must have been 11 weeks 29 weeks

6 weeks

No explicit

rights

6 weeks

Qualifying period Ante Natal Leave Post Natal Qualifying conditions for right to

Employment outlined to Parlia- in the EEC countries. ment the latest available infor- Because account must be taken

maternity leave

employed by the employer for at least 104 weeks immediately before the beginning of 11th week before expected week of confinement if she

works 16 hours or

more a week or for at least 5 years if she works less than 16 hours a week but not less than 8 hours.

Country

UK

Belgium

Denmark

France

None

None

None

In answer to a question from Dr mation on the provisions relating to Oonagh McDonald, MP for Thur- maternity leave, including the right rock, the Secretary of State for to return to work and maternity pay

of differences in wage levels, standards of living, taxation treatment and other social conditions, such as benefits available in the social security systems as a whole simple

Qualifying conditions for

reinstatement

employer 7 days before date of in-

tended return.

6 weeks after confinement (still to be con-

10 weeks after If woman extend le

courts).

As for right to Up to 29 weeks Reinstate

Cash benefits

 Maternity pay—as for Maternity leave Maternity grant
 Maternity Pay For first six weeks absence 90% of sured before April 6 1975 or Con-tributions paid in any one tax year amounting to at least 25 times the minimum weekly contribution for that year
 Maternity Pay For first six weeks absence 90% of weekly wage less allowance (£15·75
 As for right to must inform em-ployer 21 days
 Up to 29 weeks atter confine-ment.

 Maternity Grant
 None

 1st
 child—£311.75

 2nd
 child—£215.02

 Subsequent
 child-ren—£115.66.

Maternity allowance Manual worker—1 week full pay from employer. Maternity allowance for weeks (c) 79.5% of

weeks © 79.5% of earnings. Non-manual worker --1 month full pay-Maternity allowance for 10 weeks © 79.5% of earnings.

8 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth-90% of

verage weekly earnings. Non-manual workers-minimum of 50% of normal salary from em-ployer for up to 5 months.

For 16 weeks of None

£64.96 £64.96

respectively after each examination.

Manual workers- None

that year. and (b) Contributions paid or credited in the appropriate tax year amount-ing to 25 times the minimum weekly contribution for that year. Women who are entitled to maternity allowance automatically qualify for maternity grant. Maternity allowance payable if contri-but on conditions but on conditions but on conditions but on conditions

Maternity glaun. Maternity glaun. (a) At least 26 paid contributions if insured before 6 April 1975 or Contributions must have been paid in any tax year amounting to at least 25 times the minimum weekly contribution for that year. Maternity glaun. payable if contri-bution conditions satisfied and earn-ings related sup-plement payable in third week and thereafter if entitle-ment satisfied.

(b) Contributions must have been paid or credited in the appro-priate tax year amounting to at least 50 times the minimum weekly contribution for that year.

Employed earners' contributions must have been paid in relevant tax year amounting to more than 50 times the minimum weekly contribution for that

Maternity grant Insured with family allowance fund.

(All employed women). Annual earn-ings of at least 8,260 Kroner (£795 · 76) or earnings at this rate in 6 of the last 12 months and in the last 4 works

surance contributions paid or credited before the expected date of confine-

after birth and at 9 months and 24

12 months and in the last 4 weeks average weekly

Maternity allowance For 16 weeks of 200 hours of employment in the 3 maternity leave months or the calendar quarter before 90% of normal the beginning of the 9th month preced-earnings. Ing the expected date of confinement or the beginning of the maternity al-lowance period. Ten months of in-

All women. Pregnancy must be 3 instal.—£43.97 declared by the end of 3rd month and £87.95 3 medical examinations must be carried £65.96 out (before the end of 3rd month of pregnancy, during the 6th month and the first part of the 8th month)

Post-natal allowance All women. Three medical examin-ations of the child—in the first week £64.96

Maternity allowance 6 months' contributions.

Maternity allowance

before absence.

Maternity allowance

Pre-natal allowance

months after birth

Earnings-related supplement

year.

8 weeks

No explicit

10 weeks

rights

to employee

comparisons between benefit in different coun hazardous. The compara below should therefore with caution.

nparisons be lefit in differe ardous. The d ow should the h caution. Reinstatement period	tween levels of nt countries were comparative table erefore be treated Alternative re- engagement conditions Reinstatement period may be extended by lour weeks by em- oloyer or (if sick) by employee.	Germany	None	6 weeks	8 weeks	Maternity allowance 12 weeks' insurance between th and the 4th month preceding finement.	the 10th and 10 con- of the 10th and 10	For period of leave average net pay over 13 weeks prior p maternity leave	Must advise em- ployer at least 4 weeks before leave begins of her in-	8 weeks after confinement.	
Are should the h caution. Reinstatement period Up to 29 weeks after confine- nent.	Alternative re- engagement conditions Reinstatement period may be extended by four weeks by em- poloyer or (if sick) by employee.	Ireland	None	No explicit		Maternity grant		,	tention to continue working.		
Reinstatement period	Alternative re- engagement conditions Reinstatement period may be extended by four weeks by em- oloyer or (if sick) by employee.	Ireland	None	No evolicit	California Maria	All insured women.	f	226.92	working.		anning and
Up to 29 weeks after confine- nent.	Reinstatement period may be extended by four weeks by em- oloyer or (if sick) by employee.			rights	No explicit rights	Maternity grant The grant is paid on either the m own insurance or her husba both are insured two grants m navable	nother's L and's; if 1 may be (	faternity grant ump sum - £8 Friplets - £100* Quads - £150*	None	6 weeks after confinement.	
ter contine- ent. ployer or (if sick) by employee.					At least 26 contributions paid into insurance; and At least 26 contributions paid dited in the contribution year p ing the benefit year in which th finement takes place or in sequent complete contribution before the date of confinemen	d entry M or cre- f preced- the con- r a sub- on year nt.	Maternity allowance E14-35 pw + pay elated supplement or 12 weeks. Fotal benefits may not exceed full pay.				
	neclasiva monte in a second monte in a second mo					Maternity allowance 26 contributions paid since en insurance; and At least 26 cc tions paid or credited in the la plete contribution year preced benefit year in which the allow due to begin, or in a subseque plete contribution year, if any, the allowance is due to begin.					
						Pay-related supplement Claimant must have entitlen flat-rate maternity allowand earnings of more than £14 a v	ment to ce and week.				
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weeks after						been resident during the who before birth of the child; 6 med aminations are necessary. For 2nd instalment; one pare have been resident during th year before the birth of the ch medical examination of the necessary. For 3rd instalment; 6 medical ations of the child until 2 year Maternity allowance Insurance for 6 months in t	ole year dical ex- ant must whole hild, one mother examin- rs old. the year	2nd instal.—£176-2 3rd instal.—£176-2 Maternity allowancu For period of leave —social security benefit amounting to average earning over 3 months prior to confinement.	1 1 9 S		
weeks after		Netherland	s None	6 weeks	6 weeks	Maternity allowance All insured women. No entitle benefit if pregnancy started be beginning of insurance or if ment takes place within the siz	ement to efore the confine- ix months	Normal pay.	None	6 weeks after confinement.	Leave following co finement may be e tended if it is "medi- cally necessary".
ontinement still to be con- ested in the ourts).		Sterling am The U.K. m	ounts shown are conv aternity allowance inc ed people	ersions using e reased to £18	exchange rates 50 per week fr	after this. as at 29.12.78. rom 12 November 1979.			7.4 Autor of damp and 1685 (18.5) Autor of the first and the first and the first of the first and the first of the first and the first of the first of the first and the first of the first of the first of the first of the first and the first of the firs		Antereste Proprietation Proprietation (1995) 1995) 1995
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f	ollowing end of naternity leave.	1979						perband di MB (1-0)	PERSONAL PROPERTY OF	Male Fe	emale All
maternity I		Section	1	Male	Femal	e All	Regist disable Unreg	ered ed people istered*	Section 1 Section 2 Section 1	1,897 145 1,777	418 2,315 64 209 621 2,398
	and Michigans	Registere Unregiste	ed ered	43,555 54,442	7,266 15,058	50,821 3 69,500	All pla	acings	A defined in court	3,819 1	103 4,922
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Registered	43,555	7,266	50,821
Unregistered	54,442	15,058	69,500
Section 2	Male	Female	Ali
Registered	6,673	1,503	8,176
Unregistered	2,805	902	3,707

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The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

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AS21 First aid in agriculture

antimony oxide MS(A)6 Vinyl chloride and you

\* EMAS leaflet

**Guidance** Notes

Enquiries to HMSO

\* Free of charge

MS(A)1 Lead and you



in manufacturing fell by about 1 per cent.

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

whole.\*

Prices Index.

background

General economic

This commentary, which is to be a

regular feature of Employment

Gazette, analyses recent trends

n the main labour statistics

series, set against a background

of trends in the economy as a

In recent months, there have

been signs in various indicators

that a downturn in the economy,

widely predicted in economic

forecasts, may be developing.

Unemployment now looks to be

rising. Consumer spending

appears to have levelled out but

there are still strong inflationary

pressures. The year-on-year

increase in the index of average

earnings continues to move up

slowly, as does that of the Retail

There are indications that the

moderate economic growth which

the United Kingdom has experi-

enced since 1975 has ceased.

The underlying level of total out-

put (gross domestic product),

excluding North Sea oil output,

has been fairly stable since mid-

1978. Consumers' expenditure

seems to be levelling off after two

years of relatively rapid growth.

An upward trend in unemploy-

The CSO's composite leading

indicators have fallen in recent

months (chart 1). Economic fore-

casts, both private and official, point to a recession in 1980,

though there is disagreement

about its likely extent and timing

The main factors expected to con-

tribute to the recession are

thought to be depressed world

trade coupled with a lack of UK competitiveness and the short

term effects of tighter monetary

and fiscal policies, with an

associated fall in investment and

It appears that the underlying

level of Gross Domestic Product

(GDP), excluding North Sea oil,

has been fairly flat since mid-

1978. There has also been little

change in output per head.

Recent trends in GDP are some-

what obscured by a divergence in

the estimates on the expenditure

basis and those on the output and

income bases. This is thought to

be owing predominantly to dif-

ficulties in measuring expendi-

Data available at mid-January 1980.

stockbuilding.

nent seems to be emerging.

ture. GDP on the preliminary out-

put estimate fell by 2 per cent

between the second and third

quarters of 1979, reflecting some.

losses caused by the disputes in

the engineering industry in the

third guarter and the high level of

indices of indicator group

1973

trial production, excluding North

Sea oil, and of manufacturing

production, appear to have

changed little since the spring of

1978. Output per person em-

ploved may have increased a

little, as employment in both the

index of production industries and

**Output indices** 

1974

1972

Chart 2

116

114

112

110

108

106

104

102

100

98

1974

1975

activity in the second.

Cyclical indicators

Chart 1

Industrial production picked up in October 1979 after the national engineering dispute. The all industries index rose by 2 per cent between September and October with manufacturing output rising



4.5 per cent. The fall in the third quarter of some 2.5 per cent reflected the effects of the disputes in the engineering industry and the fact that output was particularly high in the second quarter, recovering from the losses earlier in the year.

Consumers' expenditure

appears to have fallen back somewhat in the third quarter. after allowing for special factors, following two years of relatively rapid growth. After rising strongly in the first half of 1979, it is estimated provisionally to have dropped in the third quarter to a level four per cent below that of the abnormally high second quarter figure, though it was still 1 . 25 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The rise in consumers' expenditure in the first half of 1979 reflected to some extent increases in real personal disposable income, which was more than 1.5 per cent higher than in the second half of 1978, following a rise of nearly 5 per cent between the first and second halves of 1978. The level of retail sales in the period September and November 1979 was roughly 2 per cent lower than in the previous three months, which included the buoyant period before the increase in VAT.

Revised figures show that investment by manufacturing in the six months to September was about 3 per cent lower than in the previous six months. Investment in distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the same period was 8 per cent higher than in the previous six months. Investment in this sector includes expenditure on assets leased to the manufacturing sector



Chart 3



Private investment in these two sectors taken together was 3 per cent higher in the six months to September than in the previous six months. Stockbuilding in the first three quarters of 1979 continued at a rate similar to that of the second half of 1978.

On the overseas side, the underlying position indicates that the UK was in deficit but at a much smaller scale than early in 1979. Exports of goods (excluding erratic items) in November recovered from the effects of the engineering dispute and were 10 per cent higher than in October. However, in the three months to November exports were 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months, though exports of fuel rose by 15 per cent.

Imports of goods (excluding erratic items) in the three months to November were at the same level as in the previous three months. Principally as a result of the recovery in exports, the visible trade deficit fell to £56 million from a level of £339 million in October

In the three months to November there was a deficit of £542 million compared with £495 million in the previous three months. With invisibles projected to be in surplus by £162 million in the three months to November 1979, the current account was in deficit by £380 million compared with £335 million in the previous three months.

Government supply expenditure was running at a rate 17 per cent higher over the nine months to the end of December than for the same period of 1978. This compares with a Budget forecast of 15 per cent for 1979/80 as a whole. Central Government borrowing from April to December was £10.1 billion. For the financial year as a whole the Central Government Borrowing Require- cent to 19.2 per cent. However,

ment will be somewhat below this because of large revenue receipts which normally occur in the first quarter, as well as substantial inflows from the special sales of assets.

In the five months since mid-June, money supply on the broad definition, Sterling M3, has grown at an annual rate of 12.9 per cent and so remains above the top end of the target range of 7-11 per cent (annual rate) for the 16 months to mid-October 1980

Sterling M3 grew by £350 million (0.6 per cent) in the banking month of November. This increase was made up of almost £1,200 million in domestic credit, offset mainly by a net outflow abroad of over £800 million which may have been associated with the removal of exchange controls.

Sterling remains strong, particularly against the dollar. The effective exchange rate, underpinned by high interest rates and North Sea oil, has been edging up since Christmas to the highest levels since September 1979.

### Average earnings

The underlying year-on-year increase in average earnings has edged up in recent months; in November 1979 it was around 18 per cent, compared with increases of about 17 per cent in October and 15 to 16 per cent in September. This upward trend reflects both new settlements in recent months at higher (although still varied) levels compared with a year ago, and also the effects of supplementary payments to public sector employees under comparability awards agreed in earlier settlements.

The whole economy index rose markedly between October and November and the year-on-year increase moved from 17.0 per

the November figure was inflated by several purely temporary factors; these include arrears of earnings paid in November but accrued in earlier months (which could have added up to 1 per cent to the year-on-year increase) and erratically high overtime earnings in engineering, probably to make good some production lost during the national dispute (which is estimated to account for a further 0.2 per cent).

In addition, some pay groups are known to have received annual pay increases by November 1979 but not by November 1978. This change in the timing of settlements, the effect of which is likely to unwind during the coming months, is about this figure in the next few thought to have increased the year-on-year change in November by around 0.25 per cent

The index for production industries and certain services (older ing seasonal food, was 9.6 per series) increased somewhat less cent, compared with the 10.7 per than the whole economy index in cent recorded last month. This the year to November, by 18.3 increase includes the once-for-all per cent, or 17 per cent if allow- effects of the June Budget.

### Chart 4



ance is made for the special temporary factors. In the last few months earnings in sectors not covered by this index (mainly public sector service industries) have tended to increase faster than elsewhere, having shown relatively low increases throughout 1978 and the first part of 1979 Recent increases in earnings have not been matched by increases in output per head, Between the third quarters of 1978 and 1979 wages and salaries per unit of output rose by 16.5 per cent. Although this figure may be slightly inflated by the effects of the national engineering dispute, which depressed production more than earnings, the underlying increase in unit wage costs in Britain remains faster than for most major foreign competitors.

### **Retail prices**

The year-on-year increase in the retail prices index remained fairly level in the fourth quarter; in December it was 17.2 per cent. compared with 17.4 per cent in November and 17.2 per cent in October. These rates were higher than in the third quarter, and some further increase must be expected. Figures for the fourth quarter are consistent with the Budget forecast.

The increase in the tax and price index (TPI) over a year earlier, at 14.9 per cent, was 2.3 per cent less than that in the RPI; the difference is likely to remain at months. The TPI in December was 119.8 (January 1978 = 100).

Over six months the change in the index of retail prices, exclud-



1980.

Recent monthly movements in the RPI, excluding seasonal food, have averaged a little under 1 per ent

In December, the monthly crease in the RPI was 0.7 per cent. This was mainly caused by ncreases in the prices of food, particularly bread and eggs; by ncreases in television licence fees: in average charges for elec-

tricity; and by price increases over a wide range of goods and ser-/ices

The Government's Industry Act forecast (published on November 22) shows a decrease in the year-on-year rate of increase of retail prices to about 14 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1980, assuming that monetary growth is held within the new target range. Although the expected recession in industrial countries may limit further rises in commodity prices, the higher import prices that were experienced last year will affect retail prices in the early part of

The growth of domestic costs depends on the outcome of pay negotiations. The forecast allows for a progressive reduction in the level of settlements in response to the Government's fiscal and monetary policies. In the shorter term, the increase in mortgage interest rates will add nearly 1 per cent to the RPI in January.

The prices of home sales of manufactured products (wholesale price index, WPI) in December were 15.5 per cent higher than a year earlier, the same as recorded in the previous month (This index does not reflect changes in VAT: just over half of the retail goods and services covered by the RPI are represented in it and its movements tend to be reflected in the RPI after some delay).

Food manufacturers' prices were 11.75 per cent higher than a year earlier; for industries other than food, drink and tobacco the





increase was 17.75 per cent.

Among the indicators of inputs likely to influence retail prices, labour costs per unit of output for the whole economy rose sharply in the third quarter 1979 and were 17.9 per cent higher than a year earlier, markedly above the increase of 13.9 per cent recorded for the second quarter. The increase in unit labour costs resulted mainly from an increase in the rate of growth of earnings and a decrease in GDP.

The prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry (WPI) for December were 26 per cent higher than a year earlier compared with 26.25 per cent in November. Materials and fuels account for about onehalf of the costs of manufacturing industry

The year-on-year increase shown by retail prices in the United Kingdom is currently higher than most of our major competitors; a rising trend is however apparent in many of these countries

Chart 7

ancies at employment offices (which account for about onethird of all vacancies in the economy) have dropped by about 7,000 a month, seasonally adjusted

The rise in unemployment has tended to be reduced by the special employment and training measures which have had an increasing effect in recent months. At the end of November about 380,000 people were being assisted under the schemes about 120,000 more than at the beginning of 1979.

The actual effect on the unemployment register however is less than this; for example, some people do not sign the register when they become unemployed and some schemes need to support more than one person to prevent someone being made redundant.

Unemployment, excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted, rose by 11,000 in December to 1,234,000 (5 · 2 per cent of all employees). Over the



### Unemployment and vacancies

Latest movements in the seasonally adjusted figures indicate fairly clearly that the expected upturn in the unemployment trend is now under way. Unemployment in Great Britain fell gradually from late 1977 until September 1979 (apart from a setback early last year caused by the particularly bad weather and the road haulage dispute), but in the summer months the rate of decline slowed down and unemployment has been rising since October.

Apart from a dip early in 1979, notified vacancies had been increasing steadily for about two years; but they started to decline in June. Since then notified vacpast year unemployment has fallen by 27,000.

The improvement is more than accounted for by a fall of 41,000 in the number of men on the register. This was partly offset by a rise of 13,000 for women. Unemployment among married women has risen over the last year; in contrast the figures for other women have fallen.

School leavers registered as unemployed totalled 36,000 in December. This represents a fall of 10,000 over the previous month and is 4,000 lower than at the corresponding time in 1978.

Of the total unemployed (1,292,000), 197,000 had been on the register for four weeks or less at the time of the December

count Of the remainder, it is estimated that 973,000 had been unemployed for more than four weeks and were aged under 60; this is much as a year ago.

on January 2.

vear

The engineering workers'

months, as well as the engineer-

Employment in total remained

unchanged during the third guar-

ter of 1979. It is too early to say

whether this indicates a change in

the upward trend seen in the last

three years. Male employment

declined in line with previous

trends but female employment

increased by much less than pre-

Manufacturing employment

continued to fall and non-

manufacturing employment to

rise, with the largest increases

occurring in private sector ser-

The latest (seasonally

adjusted) figures of employees in

employment in the whole

economy show virtually no

change between June and Sep-

ing dispute in the autumn.

Employment

viously

vices

There are regional variations in the trend in unemployment. In the south of the country there has been a distinct improvement over the last two years. For example, in the South East the unemployment rate fell from 4.4 per cent to 3.5 per cent over the two years to December 1979. In Scotland and the north any improvements have been less clear cut.

Seasonally adjusted, the number of vacancies notified to employment offices fell in December for the sixth successive month, and vacancies were about 16,000 lower than in December 1978

Unemployment, on national definitions, has decreased over the last year in West Germany It has risen in France though there are signs that it may be turning down. In the United States, after a more or less steady decline in recent years, the figures appear to have levelled off

### Industrial stoppages

There were no major industrial stoppages in December which is normally a quiet month. Numbers of stoppages, workers involved and working days lost all fell to low levels.

These lower figures continued the much reduced levels that followed the settlement of the engineering workers' strike on October 4. The current steel

Chart 8



### Chart 9 workers' stoppage commenced



tember 1979. The September figure was however about 100,000 higher than that a year earlier. In fact, in the three years to June 1979, employment increased by some 300.000.

The absence of any further increase between June and September may mean that total employment is now levelling off: however figures for at least one further quarter will be needed before any clear picture will emerae

Male employment continued the trends over the previous three years, with a fall of 6,000 in the third quarter, while female emplovment increased at a much slower rate than in the past-by 5.000 in the third quarter compared with an average of 30,000 a quarter in the previous three vears.

Since the second half of 1977. the increases in employment have been broadly matched by falls in the level of unemployment so that the working population has remained steady around 25.8 million. A fall in the male working population of over 200,000 was offset by an equivalent increase among females.

The decrease among males which continued in the third quarter of 1979 was not expected since in the last two years the population of working age has grown considerably (by 150,000). A larger than expected increase in the proportion of men retiring early is one probable explanation. The female working population also fell in the third quarter of 1979, but only slightly; it is too early to say whether this represents a change of trend.

The steady decline in manufacturing employment since the middle of 1977 is continuing. It fell by about 130,000 in the 12 months to November 1979, but

the latest figures may have been depressed to some extent because of a fall in recruitment while the industrial dispute in the engineering industries was taking place. Employment in construction has been increasing in recent months and the latest figures are the highest since the beginning of 1976

Overtime working in manufacturing in November recovered from the low levels during the engineering dispute to a similar level to the last three months of 1978

Nearly one million hours were lost in the week ended November 10 because of short-time working. This is considerably below the figure a month earlier but only slightly below the levels in the first two months of 1979 which were affected by bad weather as well as industrial disputes. It may be that some firms had not returned to normal working following the engineering settlement.

Employment in the service sector has now grown by nearly 400,000 during the past three years. Between September 1978 and September 1979 there was an increase of some 170,000 with about 80 per cent of this occurring in female employment.

Employment increased during the year in all service industries with the exception of public administration. The main increases were in distributive trades (36,000), insurance, banking, finance and business services (36,000) and miscellaneous services (63,000).

Many OECD countries have had some growth in employment in the last three or four years. In recent years, all the major OECD countries have experienced a slow decline in the proportion of total employment in production industries.

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# Employees in employment: by industry

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-November 1979, for the two preceding months and for November 1978.

The term employees in employment includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' payrolls and persons able to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers

	29191	in the		1 to 18		14 6-34			6		a alate	т	HOUSAND
GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH	[Novem	ber 1978]	4.56	[Septen	nber 1979	]	[Octobe	er 1979]		[Novem	ber 1979]	19 Mar
SIC 1968	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	<u>All</u>	Male	Female	<u>All</u>	Male	Female	A!I
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,809·6	2,291 · 8	9,101 · 6	6,772·7	2,270.7	9,043 · 4	6,751 . 5	2,263 . 8	9,015-3	6,734 . 7	2,261 · 4	8,996 1
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	5,072 · 1	2,105.8	7,177 .9	5,002 2	2,083 · 4	7,085 6	4,978 . 3	2,076 7	7,055 0	4,966 2	2,074 · 3	7,040 · 4
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	<b>II</b> 101	<b>319 · 4</b> 275 · 8	14·4 9·9	<b>333 · 9</b> 285 · 8	318·3 274·8	14·5 9·9	<b>332 · 8</b> 284 · 7	<b>318 · 9</b> 275 · 3	<b>14 · 4</b> 9 · 9	<b>333 · 3</b> 285 · 2	<b>319·3</b> 275·7	14·4 9·9	<b>333 7</b> 285 6
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drinks industries Tobacco	III           211           212           213           214           215           216           217           218           219           221           229           231           239           240	<b>416</b> · <b>3</b> 15 · 7 64 · 9 9 · 4 33 · 6 27 · 8 21 · 6 5 · 7 19 · 8 56 · 0 16 · 5 20 · 7 14 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{281} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	<b>697 6</b> 20 · 5 102 · 1 43 · 0 102 · 0 55 · 7 12 · 5 74 · 2 59 · 9 26 · 4 7 · 2 33 · 9 69 · 0 26 · 0 34 · 5 30 · 8	<b>415</b> 5 15 9 64 1 16 4 52 4 41 8 8 4 33 8 27 8 21 5 8 19 3 56 0 016 8 21 1 14 6	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{280} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{77} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{77} $	<b>695</b> 7 20 · 8 101 · 8 43 · 5 102 · 3 57 · 3 11 · 2 74 · 2 59 · 0 26 · 0 7 · 4 32 · 3 68 · 8 26 · 2 35 · 3 29 · 7	<b>414 · 3</b> 15 · 8 63 · 7 16 · 2 52 · 3 40 · 8 10 · 3 33 · 6 27 · 3 21 · 2 5 · 8 19 · 3 55 · 6 16 · 7 21 · 1 14 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{281} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 5 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 37 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 50 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	<b>695</b> · 3 20 · 7 101 · 3 43 · 4 102 · 6 55 · 7 13 · 5 74 · 1 59 · 0 26 · 0 7 · 4 32 · 7 68 · 3 25 · 9 35 · 2 29 · 4	<b>412</b> · 7 15 · 5 63 · 6 16 · 0 52 · 0 40 · 6 10 · 3 33 · 6 27 · 3 21 · 2 21 · 2 5 · 9 19 · 1 55 · 0 16 · 7 21 · 4 14 · 4	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{282} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{14} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{3} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{1} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{13} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{12} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{9} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{14} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{14} \cdot \textbf{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{694} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 73 \cdot 7 \\ 59 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 67 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	IV 261 262 263	<b>32 · 6</b> 10 · 1 16 · 4 6 · 1	<b>4</b> · <b>0</b> 0 · 4 2 · 0 1 · 5	<b>36</b> .6 10.6 18.5 7.6	32.6 10.2 16.2 6.1	<b>4</b> · <b>0</b> 0 · 4 1 · 9 1 · 7	<b>36 · 6</b> 10 · 7 18 · 2 7 · 8	<b>32 · 4</b> 10 · 1 16 · 2 6 · 1	4.0 0.5 1.9 1.6	<b>36·4</b> 10·5 18·2 7·7	<b>32·3</b> 10·1 16·2 6·0	4.0 0.5 1.9 1.6	<b>36·3</b> 10·6 18·1 7·6
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	V 271 272 273 274 275	<b>309 · 0</b> 115 · 0 41 · 4 8 · 9 19 · 7 10 · 6	<b>123</b> · <b>8</b> 22 · 3 32 · 8 15 · 0 7 · 5 6 · 6	<b>432 · 9</b> 137 · 3 74 · 2 23 · 9 27 · 2 17 · 2	<b>310 · 1</b> 115 · 6 41 · 6 9 · 1 19 · 7 10 · 7	<b>123</b> .6 22.7 32.8 15.5 7.2 6.8	<b>433 · 7</b> 138 · 3 74 · 4 24 · 6 26 · 9 17 · 5	<b>309</b> .6 115.7 41.2 9.1 19.6 10.7	<b>122 · 6</b> 22 · 4 32 · 5 15 · 3 7 · 3 6 · 8	<b>432 · 3</b> 138 · 1 73 · 6 24 · 4 26 · 9 17 · 5	<b>309 · 3</b> 115 · 8 41 · 2 9 · 1 19 · 7 10 · 6	<b>122</b> · <b>5</b> 22 · 6 32 · 4 15 · 2 7 · 3 6 · 9	<b>431 · 8</b> 138 · 4 73 · 6 24 · 2 27 · 0 17 · 5
synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	43 ·0 18 ·6 9 ·7 42 ·3	8 · 2 3 · 5 1 · 6 26 · 2	51 · 3 22 · 2 11 · 3 68 · 4	43 · 2 18 · 2 9 · 6 42 · 4	8·3 3·3 1·7 25·4	51 ·5 21 ·5 11 ·3 67 ·7	43 · 1 18 · 2 9 · 6 42 · 5	8 · 2 3 · 2 1 · 7 25 · 3	51 · 3 21 · 4 11 · 3 67 · 8	43 · 1 18 · 1 9 · 7 42 · 1	8·2 3·2 1·7 25·0	51 · 3 21 · 3 11 · 4 67 · 0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323	<b>401 · 7</b> 199 · 1 41 · 5 67 · 3 42 · 3 34 · 0 17 · 5	<b>52 · 6</b> 19 · 3 6 · 4 6 · 9 7 · 3 8 · 5 4 · 1	<b>454 3</b> 218 3 48 0 74 2 49 6 42 6 21 6	<b>391 3</b> 192 5 39 7 66 2 42 3 33 8 16 8	<b>51 · 2</b> 18 · 7 6 · 3 7 · 2 7 · 0 8 · 3 3 · 7	<b>442</b> • <b>5</b> 211 • 2 46 • 0 73 • 4 49 • 3 42 • 1 20 • 5	<b>387</b> · <b>7</b> 190 · 3 39 · 5 65 · 7 41 · 9 33 · 8 16 · 5	<b>50</b> .6 18.5 6.3 7.1 6.8 8.2 3.7	<b>438</b> 4 208 8 45 8 72 8 48 8 42 0 20 2	<b>386 · 2</b> 189 · 1 39 · 4 65 · 5 42 · 1 33 · 7 16 · 3	<b>50</b> ·8 18·3 6·2 7·2 6·9 8·2 3·9	<b>436</b> • <b>9</b> 207 • 4 45 • 6 72 • 8 49 • 0 41 • 9 20 • 2
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349	<b>779</b> • <b>0</b> 24 • 2 55 • 3 69 • 8 25 • 8 19 • 5 38 • 7 53 • 0 15 • 9 180 • 2 180 • 3 17 • 0 140 • 3	<b>143 · 8</b> 3 · 9 9 · 2 14 · 5 4 · 1 3 · 5 4 · 4 8 · 6 6 · 6 35 · 8 16 · 9 4 · 3 32 · 1	<b>922</b> 8 28 1 64 5 84 3 29 9 23 0 43 1 61 6 22 5 216 0 156 2 21 3 172 3	<b>761</b> • 1 23 • 9 54 • 8 68 • 0 22 • 8 18 • 8 38 • 1 50 • 7 16 • 0 178 • 3 137 • 3 15 • 7 136 • 7	<b>139 5</b> 4 0 8 9 14 1 3 3 4 2 8 3 6 6 35 5 16 5 4 2 30 6	<b>900</b> · 7 28 · 0 63 · 8 82 · 1 26 · 1 22 · 1 42 · 3 59 · 0 22 · 6 213 · 8 153 · 8 19 · 9 167 · 3	<b>756 5</b> 23 6 54 9 67 8 22 6 18 5 37 8 50 6 15 9 177 9 177 9 177 9 175 6 136 3	<b>138</b> 5 4 1 8 8 13 9 3 3 3 3 4 2 8 2 6 5 35 4 16 5 4 1 30 3	<b>895 0</b> 27 7 63 7 81 7 25 9 21 8 42 0 58 7 22 4 212 6 152 2 19 7 166 6	<b>754</b> 7 23 · 6 55 · 1 67 · 7 22 · 5 18 · 3 37 · 6 50 · 7 15 · 9 176 · 8 135 · 5 15 · 4 135 · 8	<b>138</b> • <b>4</b> 4 • 0 8 • 8 13 • 8 3 • 3 3 • 2 4 • 2 8 • 1 6 • 5 35 • 5 16 • 4 4 • 1 30 • 4	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{893} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{81} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{25} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{58} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{212} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{151} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{166} \cdot \textbf{2} \end{array}$
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	VIII 351 352 353 354	<b>95 · 8</b> 8 · 7 5 · 3 15 · 8 66 · 0	52.9 2.8 6.6 10.9 32.6	148.7 11.6 11.9 26.6 98.6	<b>95 · 4</b> 8 · 3 5 · 0 15 · 4 66 · 7	52 · 7 2 · 5 6 · 2 10 · 9 33 · 0	148.1 10.9 11.3 26.3 99.7	<b>94 · 6</b> 8 · 1 5 · 0 15 · 1 66 · 5	52.5 2.5 6.0 10.9 33.1	<b>147 · 0</b> 10 · 6 10 · 9 26 · 0 99 · 6	<b>94 · 5</b> 8 · 0 5 · 0 15 · 1 66 · 4	52 · 4 2 · 5 5 · 9 10 · 9 33 · 0	<b>147</b> .0 10.6 10.9 26.0 99.4
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	IX 361 362 363 364	<b>469 9</b> 101 3 31 2 40 0 64 2	<b>277 · 4</b> 32 · 9 12 · 1 25 · 3 66 · 1	<b>747 4</b> 134 2 43 4 65 3 130 2	<b>464</b> · <b>7</b> 99 · 4 30 · 8 39 · 2 63 · 6	<b>271 · 2</b> 32 · 5 12 · 0 25 · 4 64 · 5	<b>735 · 9</b> 131 · 9 42 · 8 64 · 5 128 · 1	<b>463</b> • <b>4</b> 98 • 6 30 • 6 39 • 1 63 • 3	<b>271 · 2</b> 32 · 5 12 · 0 25 · 2 64 · 2	<b>734 6</b> 131 1 42 6 64 3 127 5	<b>464 0</b> 97 · 8 30 · 4 39 · 2 63 · 3	<b>271 · 0</b> 32 · 3 11 · 8 25 · 4 64 · 1	<b>735 · 0</b> 130 · 1 42 · 2 64 · 6 127 · 5
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	365 366 367 368 369	24 · 0 34 · 2 68 · 9 41 · 8 64 · 4	26 · 0 12 · 5 26 · 8 21 · 7 54 · 0	50.0 46.7 95.6 63.5 118.3	22 · 4 35 · 5 70 · 5 40 · 0 63 · 3	22 · 3 13 · 1 27 · 1 21 · 3 53 · 0	44 · 7 48 · 6 97 · 6 61 · 3 116 · 3	22 · 5 36 · 0 70 · 6 39 · 4 63 · 2	23 · 0 13 · 1 27 · 1 21 · 4 52 · 8	45 · 5 49 · 0 97 · 7 60 · 9 116 · 1	22 · 5 36 · 2 71 · 2 40 · 3 63 · 1	$23 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 52 \cdot 5$	45 · 5 49 · 3 98 · 3 62 · 0 115 · 6

### are included and counted as full units.

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1976. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

	Order	Novem	bar 1978	1	Septer	nher 1979	1	Octobe	er 1979]	18 - 16 EM	Novem	ber 1979]	
GREAT BRITAIN	or MLH	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
210 1300			12.2	172.6	151.4	12.0	164.4	149.8	12.9	152-6	148.6	12.9	161.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	160.3	13.3	764-6	8.033	94-3	764-2	667.9	94.7	762.5	666-8	94.7	761.5
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	XI 380 381 382 383 384 385	30 · 8 419 · 4 10 · 5 168 · 6 17 · 2 24 · 7	2·5 57·4 3·5 27·7 1·0 1·2	33·3 476·8 14·0 196·3 18·2 25·9	31 ·6 412 ·7 9 ·7 173 ·3 17 ·5 25 ·1	2.5 57.7 3.0 28.9 1.0 1.2	34 · 1 470 · 4 12 · 7 202 · 2 18 · 5 26 · 3	31 · 4 409 · 9 9 · 5 174 · 5 17 · 6 25 · 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 5 \\ 57 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	33 · 9 467 · 8 12 · 5 203 · 5 18 · 6 26 · 3	31.5 408.6 9.4 174.6 17.6 25.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 2.5 \\ 57.9 \\ 2.9 \\ 29.1 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.3 \end{array} $	33.9 466.5 12.4 203.6 18.7 26.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries n.e.s.	XII 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	<b>386 · 9</b> 49 · 5 13 · 1 7 · 8 24 · 0 28 · 1 17 · 7 14 · 0 232 · 7	<b>150</b> · <b>5</b> 12 · 5 6 · 0 4 · 8 9 · 8 7 · 8 13 · 0 8 · 0 88 · 5	<b>537</b> • <b>4</b> 62 • 0 19 • 1 12 • 6 33 • 8 35 • 9 30 • 7 22 • 0 321 • 2	<b>381 0</b> 48 0 12 5 7 0 23 4 27 3 17 7 13 8 231 3	<b>145 · 5</b> 12 · 2 5 · 6 4 · 4 9 · 3 7 · 7 12 · 2 7 · 4 86 · 6	<b>526</b> 5 60 2 18 1 11 5 32 8 35 0 29 9 21 2 317 9	<b>379 5</b> 47 <b>9</b> 12 <b>3</b> 6 <b>9</b> 23 <b>3</b> 27 <b>3</b> 17 <b>6</b> 13 <b>8</b> 230 <b>4</b>	<b>144 · 8</b> 12 · 0 5 · 4 4 · 4 9 · 4 7 · 6 12 · 2 7 · 3 86 · 4	<b>524 · 3</b> 59 · 9 17 · 8 11 · 2 32 · 8 34 · 9 29 · 8 21 · 1 316 · 8	380 · 2 48 · 1 12 · 3 6 · 7 23 · 5 27 · 0 17 · 7 13 · 7 231 · 2	<b>145 · 5</b> 12 · 0 5 · 5 4 · 5 9 · 4 7 · 5 12 · 2 7 · 4 87 · 2	<b>525</b> .7 60.1 17.8 11.2 32.9 34.5 29.8 21.1 318.4
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax	<b>XIII</b> 411	<b>251 · 3</b> 26 · 2	<b>208 · 4</b> 4 · 2	<b>459 · 7</b> 30 · 5	<b>242 · 7</b> 25 · 5	<b>203</b> ·7 4·3	<b>446 · 4</b> 29 · 8	<b>240</b> .0 25.3	<b>202 · 2</b> 4 · 1	<b>442 · 2</b> 29 · 5	237·6 25·0	<b>200 · 2</b> 4 · 0	<b>437.9</b> 29.0
systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	412 413 414 415 416 417 418 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	26 2 22 0 43 2 5 4 2 5 37 4 2 6 6 21 2 5 9 8 2 32 4 18 1	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 76 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46.1\\ 36.8\\ 77.4\\ 8.3\\ 5.2\\ 113.5\\ 5.4\\ 32.9\\ 21.5\\ 45.9\\ 23.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$18.9 \\ 14.8 \\ 32.4 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.6 \\ 75.5 \\ 2.5 \\ 10.8 \\ 6.8 \\ 13.8 \\ 13.1 \\ 5.5 \\ 15.5 \\ 10.8 \\ 13.8 \\ 13.1 \\ 5.5 \\ 10.8 \\ 13.8 \\ 13.1 \\ 5.5 \\ 10.8 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 41.6\\ 36.5\\ 74.4\\ 8.2\\ 5.2\\ 112.5\\ 5.1\\ 31.3\\ 12.3\\ 22.0\\ 44.3\\ 23.1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.1 \\ 14.8 \\ 31.8 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.6 \\ 74.9 \\ 2.4 \\ 10.7 \\ 6.8 \\ 13.8 \\ 12.9 \\ 5.5 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 4 \\ 72 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 405 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 8 \\       14 \cdot 7 \\       31 \cdot 5 \\       2 \cdot 8 \\       2 \cdot 6 \\       74 \cdot 5 \\       2 \cdot 4 \\       10 \cdot 7 \\       6 \cdot 7 \\       13 \cdot 5 \\       12 \cdot 8 \\       5 \cdot 4 \\     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 72 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	<b>XIV</b> 431 432 433	22 · 4 13 · 8 6 · 4 2 · 1	<b>17 · 9</b> 4 · 0 12 · 2 1 · 7	<b>40·3</b> 17·8 18·6 3·8	<b>21 · 3</b> 13 · 5 5 · 7 2 · 1	16·8 4·0 11·2 1·7	38·1 17·5 16·8 3·8	<b>21 · 2</b> 13 · 5 5 · 7 2 · 0	<b>16 · 8</b> 4 · 1 10 · 9 1 · 7	38.0 17.7 16.6 3.8	<b>21 · 2</b> 13 · 5 5 · 7 2 · 0	<b>16</b> ·7 4·1 10·9 1·7	38.0 17.6 16.7 3.7
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries n.e.s. Footwear	<b>XV</b> 441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	87 · 4 3 · 7 14 · 8 10 · 3 5 · 9 13 · 3 1 · 4 5 · 7 32 · 3	<b>276 9</b> 14 2 53 8 28 9 31 4 78 6 3 5 24 0 42 5	<b>364 3</b> 17 9 68 6 39 2 37 3 91 9 4 9 29 7 74 8	<b>86</b> 8 3 · 6 14 · 6 10 · 2 5 · 9 13 · 2 1 · 4 5 · 7 32 · 1	<b>279</b> · <b>9</b> 13 · 8 55 · 8 29 · 3 32 · 4 78 · 7 3 · 3 24 · 3 42 · 4	<b>366 · 6</b> 17 · 4 70 · 4 39 · 5 38 · 2 91 · 8 4 · 7 30 · 0 74 · 5	<b>86</b> .7 3.7 14.3 10.3 5.9 13.6 1.4 5.6 32.0	<b>278 0</b> 13.7 55.0 29.2 32.5 78.3 3.2 23.7 42.4	<b>364 7</b> 17 3 69 4 39 4 38 4 91 8 4 6 29 3 74 4	<b>86 0</b> 3 6 14 1 10 0 5 9 13 5 1 4 5 6 31 8	<b>277 · 7</b> 13 · 7 55 · 1 28 · 8 32 · 7 78 · 7 3 · 2 23 · 5 42 · 1	<b>363 6</b> 17 3 69 2 38 8 38 6 92 2 4 6 29 1 73 9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials etc, n.e.s.	<b>XVI</b> 461 462 463 464 469	<b>201</b> · <b>1</b> 35 · 8 31 · 4 52 · 8 12 · 4 68 · 8	62 · 2 4 · 4 29 · 7 15 · 6 1 · 2 11 · 4	<b>263 · 3</b> 40 · 1 61 · 0 68 · 4 13 · 6 80 · 2	<b>199 · 9</b> 35 · 9 30 · 3 52 · 7 12 · 6 68 · 4	60 · 1 4 · 3 27 · 8 15 · 3 1 · 2 11 · 3	<b>259</b> 9 40 2 58 1 68 0 13 9 79 7	<b>198 · 4</b> 35 · 2 29 · 6 52 · 6 12 · 6 68 · 3	<b>59</b> · <b>7</b> 4 · 4 27 · 6 15 · 2 1 · 2 11 · 3	<b>258</b> 0 39 6 57 2 67 8 13 8 79 7	<b>197 · 0</b> 35 · 1 29 · 5 52 · 1 12 · 6 67 · 7	<b>59 0</b> 4 4 27 3 15 0 1 3 11 1	<b>256</b> • 0 39 • 4 56 • 8 67 • 1 13 • 9 78 • 7
fimber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous work and cork manufactures	<b>XVII</b> 471 472 473 474 475 479	<b>212</b> ·2 77·3 73·3 10·0 24·2 11·8 15·5	<b>50</b> · <b>5</b> 11 · 8 17 · 3 9 · 6 4 · 1 3 · 5 4 · 2	<b>262</b> · 7 89 · 1 90 · 6 19 · 6 28 · 4 15 · 3 19 · 7	<b>210</b> · <b>8</b> 76 · 8 72 · 7 10 · 3 24 · 2 11 · 7 15 · 0	<b>50</b> · <b>2</b> 11 · 8 16 · 9 9 · 5 4 · 3 3 · 3 4 · 3	<b>261</b> • 0 88 • 6 89 • 7 19 • 8 28 • 5 15 • 1 19 • 4	<b>209</b> .7 76.6 72.7 10.1 24.1 11.3 14.8	<b>49</b> · <b>9</b> 11·8 17·0 9·3 4·3 3·3 4·2	<b>259</b> 6 88 4 89 7 19 4 28 4 14 7 19 0	<b>208</b> · 9 76 · 4 72 · 9 10 · 0 24 · 1 11 · 2 14 · 3	<b>49</b> • <b>9</b> 11•6 17•3 9•3 4•2 3•3 4•2	<b>258</b> 8 88 0 90 2 19 3 28 3 14 5 18 5
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated	<b>XVIII</b> 481	<b>364 · 3</b> 51 · 7	<b>176·7</b> 10·1	<b>541 · 0</b> 61 · 8	<b>362 · 6</b> 49 · 9	<b>178 · 8</b> 9 · 8	541 · 4 59 · 8	<b>363 · 1</b> 49 · 8	<b>178 · 2</b> 9 · 7	<b>541 · 3</b> 59 · 5	<b>363</b> ⋅ <b>1</b> 50 ⋅ 0	<b>178 · 4</b> 9 · 7	<b>541 · 4</b> 59 · 7
materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s. Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	482 483 484 485 486	$51 \cdot 1 20 \cdot 1 14 \cdot 8 58 \cdot 8 41 \cdot 4$	28.8 16.1 9.5 18.0 20.9	79 · 9 36 · 1 24 · 2 76 · 7 62 · 3	51 · 3 20 · 5 14 · 5 59 · 3 41 · 6	28.5 16.3 9.2 18.4 21.4	79 · 8 36 · 8 23 · 7 77 · 7 63 · 0	51 · 5 20 · 5 14 · 4 59 · 4 41 · 4	28 · 4 16 · 2 9 · 1 18 · 6 21 · 4	79 · 9 36 · 7 23 · 5 78 · 0 62 · 8	51 · 2 20 · 5 14 · 3 59 · 5 41 · 3	28 · 3 16 · 2 9 · 1 18 · 7 21 · 4	79.5 36.7 23.4 78.2 62.8
etc	489	126.5	73.4	199-9	125.4	75.2	200.6	126 . 1	74.7	200 . 9	126.3	74.9	201.2
Other manufacturing industries           Rubber           Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc           Brushes and brooms           Torus cames children's carriages and sports	<b>XIX</b> 491 492 493	<b>210</b> · <b>7</b> 84·6 10·9 4·3	<b>120 · 2</b> 24 · 1 2 · 6 5 · 2	<b>330</b> • 9 108 • 7 13 • 6 9 • 5	<b>205</b> · 1 78 · 7 10 · 4 4 · 1	118.8 23.6 2.5 5.0	<b>323 9</b> 102 2 13 0 9 2	<b>203</b> • <b>6</b> 78 • 2 10 • 4 4 • 1	119·1 23·3 2·5 4·8	<b>322 7</b> 101 · 5 12 · 9 8 · 9	<b>203</b> • <b>1</b> 78 • 2 10 • 3 4 • 1	118·1 23·2 2·5 4·8	<b>321-2</b> 101-4 12-8 8-9
equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products n.e.s. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	494 495 496 499	18.0 4.2 76.3 12.3	25 · 4 4 · 3 46 · 3 12 · 3	43.5 8.5 122.6 24.5	17 · 4 4 · 1 77 · 2 13 · 1	24.6 4.6 46.5 12.0	42 · 0 8 · 7 123 · 7 25 · 1	17 · 4 4 · 0 76 · 6 12 · 9	25 · 3 4 · 6 46 · 6 12 · 0	42 · 7 8 · 6 123 · 2 24 · 8	17·2 4·1 76·6 12·6	24 · 8 4 · 5 46 · 8 11 · 6	42.0 8.5 123.4 24.2
Construction	500	1,141.7	101.9	1,243.6	1,173.7	101 9	1,275.6	1,175-9	101 9	1,277 8	1,170 9	101 . 9	1,272 8
as, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water	<b>XXI</b> 601 602 603	276 · 4 77 · 3 143 · 5 55 · 6	69.7 27.3 33.9 8.5	<b>346 · 2</b> 104 · 6 177 · 5 64 · 1	278.5 78.6 143.2 56.7	71.0 27.8 33.8 9.3	<b>349 · 4</b> 106 · 4 177 · 0 66 · 0	278 · 4 78 · 5 143 · 2 56 · 7	<b>70 · 8</b> 27 · 8 33 · 7 9 · 3	<b>349 2</b> 106 4 176 8 66 0	278·3 78·5 143·1 56·7	<b>70 · 8</b> 27 · 9 33 · 6 9 · 3	<b>349</b> .1 106.4 176.7 66.0

# Overtime and short-time worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

In the week ended November 10, 1979 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,844,200, or about 36.7 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.6 hours on average. In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was

 $64,700 \text{ or } 1\cdot 3 \text{ per cent of all operatives, each losing } 14\cdot 7 \text{ hours on}$ average.

The estimates are based on returns from a sample of employers.

### Week ended November 10, 1979

CREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIN	AE	AND D		SHORT-TIME								
Uncal State	Opera- tives	Per- centage	Hours ove worked	ertime	Stood whole	off for week	Working	part of a	week	Stood o or part o	off for whol of week	e	un Fleri
	(Thou)	of all opera-	(Thou)	Average	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st 🗸	Opera-	Per-	Hours lo	ost
SIC-1968		tives		per opera- tive working overtime	(Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Fred drink and tobacco	205.3	38.4	2 009.0	9.8	_	1.0	0.3	2.1	6.3	0.4	0.1	3.1	8.6
Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	155.6 44.9 4.7	36·8 50·3 21·7	1,547 · 7 427 · 7 33 · 6	9·9 9·5 7·1	=	0·1 0·8 —	0·1 0·2	1·5 0·7	10·1 3·5 —	0·1 0·2	0.2	1 · 6 1 · 5 —	10·8 7·1
Coal and petroleum products	9.7	38-8	106.8	11.0	-	100	and the second	-	-	-	-		wo tow
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	<b>92 · 4</b> 32 · 7	36 1 40 2	<b>926 · 9</b> 357 · 0	<b>10</b> .0 10.9	0·1 _	<b>4</b> ⋅ <b>4</b> 0⋅2	<b>0</b> · <b>1</b> 0 · 1	<b>0</b> .6 0.6	<b>9</b> · <b>7</b> 9 · 7	<b>0</b> · <b>2</b> 0 · 1	0-1 0-1	<b>4</b> ⋅ <b>9</b> 0⋅8	<b>29·3</b> 12·1
Metal manufacture	132.9	40.8	1,240.2	9.3	0.1	2.3	3.3	32·7	10·0 8·0	3.3	1.0	35·1 6·7	10-6 8-0
Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	47 · 5 48 · 1 37 · 3	52 1 45 5	453 5 451 · 2 353 · 2	9·4 9·5	0.1	2.3	1.8 0.6	17·7 8·3	9·8 13·6	1 · 8 0 · 7	2·0 0·8	17·7 10·6	9·8 15·9
Mechanical engineering	283-8	48 8	2,340 8	8.2	0.1	4.5	5.0	47.2	9.5	5.1	0.9	51.7	10.2
Instrument engineering	31.5	35-6	220.6	7.0	-	-	0.5	5.1	10.5	0.5	0.6	5.1	10.5
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	<b>154</b> .6 31.6	33·5 37·4	<b>1,229 · 3</b> 251 · 3	<b>8</b> .0 8.0	3·3 —	131-4	6.0 0.3	<b>70</b> .9 2.2	<b>11 ⋅ 8</b> 8 ⋅ 7	<b>9</b> .3 0.3	2 0 0 3	<b>202 · 3</b> 2 · 2	<b>21 · 8</b> 8 · 7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	59-2	49 4	620·1	10.5	-		0.3	4.1	14.1	0.3	0.2	4.1	14.1
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	<b>217 · 5</b> 134 · 1	<b>39 9</b> 37 3	1,632 · 5 927 · 8	7·5 6·9	1·9 1·8	<b>75 · 1</b> 73 · 4	<b>9</b> .7 9.6	<b>138·4</b> 137·6	<b>14·2</b> 14·3	<b>11 · 6</b> 11 · 5	2 1 3 2	<b>213 · 5</b> 211 · 0	<b>18·4</b> 18·4
repairing (383)	47 . 8	42.4	368.1	7.7	-	0.2	0.1	.0.5	7.9	0 · 1	0.1	0.7	9.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	162.7	40 9	1,314 1	8.1	0.2	8.2	2.0	20.6	10.1	2.2	0.6	28.8	12.9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen	<b>89</b> ∙0 7∙8	25 3 36 0	<b>746 · 2</b> 75 · 6	<b>8</b> · <b>4</b> 9·6	1·0 —	38·8 	13·2 —	157.7	11·9 —	14.2	4.0	196·4 	13·8 —
and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	15·9 19·0 11·5	24·1 31·4 12·6	131·4 187·0 69·8	8·3 9·8 6·1	0·1 0·4 0·2	6·0 14·1 7·9	2·1 4·0 2·5	31 · 2 46 · 8 25 · 3	14·9 11·8 10·3	2·2 4·3 2·7	3·4 7·1 2·9	37·2 60·9 33·3	16.6 14.2 12.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.5	22.4	53-5	8.2	-	_	0.4	1.5	4.1	0.4	1.3	1.5	4.1
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449)	24·9 18·4	8·0 7·4	130·7 99·8	5·2 5·4	<b>0</b> · <b>1</b> 0 · 1	4·3 4·2	7·8 2·0	63·2 26·0 37·2	8·1 13·3 6·3	7·9 2·1	2.6 0.8 9.5	67·5 30·2 37·3	8·5 14·7 6·3
Bricks nottery glass cament atc	76.3	38.8	736-3	9.7	0.3	12.4	2.6	31.9	12.4	2.9	1.5	44.3	15.4
Timber, furniture, etc	77.0	38.8	590.9	7.7	_	0.8	2.5	33.7	13.6	2.5	1.3	34-5	13.8
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	141·0 54·7	38 8 36 3	<b>1,269 · 0</b> 520 · 1	9.0 9.5	<b>0</b> · <b>1</b> 0 · 1	3·3 3·1	0·6 0·5	3·9 3·7	7·1 7·0	<b>0</b> .6 0.6	0·2 0·4	7·2 6·8	11·4 11·1
Other manufacturing industries	86·3	40·5 32·8	694·3	8·7 8·7	0.3	13·6	3.0	37·5	10·5 12·6	3.3	1.4	51·1	15·4
All manufacturing industries	1 844.2	36.7	15 961.2	8.6	7.5	200.0	57.2	651.2	11.4	64.7	1.3	951.1	14.7
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlande	545-1 121-0	41·0 40·8	4,796·8 1,014·1	8·8 8·4	0.9	37·5 0·5	7·1 2·8	101 · 8 15 · 5	14.3	8·1 2·8	0.6	139·3 16·0	17·3 5·7
East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	234-9 151-1 194-5 252-9 106-7 68-5 169-6	34 5 36 8 35 4 32 9 29 2 37 5	1,254 4 1,726 7 2,185 6 987 7 587 7 1,502 2	8 3 8 9 8 6 9 3 8 6 8 9	0.4 0.1 1.6 3.5 	17:0 5:6 63:8 139:5 1:8 1:6 32:6	4 7 7 3 5 5 1 8 2 6 8 8	40 0 93 3 76 3 20 2 32 0 95 4	8 5 12 8 13 8 11 1 12 4 10 8	4 9 8 9 9 0 1 9 2 6 9 6	1 1 1 7 1 3 0 6 1 1 2 1	45.6 157.1 215.8 22.0 33.6 127.9	9 4 17 7 23 9 11 8 12 8 13 3

Notes: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.

They are analysed by industry and by region in the table below. All figures relate to operatives, that is they exclude administrative, technical and clerical workers. Hours of overtime refer to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. The information about short-time relates to that arranged by the employer and does not include that lost because of sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives stood off by an employer for a whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 40 hours each.

### Unemployed: area statistics

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain employment office areas and counties, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. The composition of the assisted areas changed from July 18, 1979. A full description of the assisted areas is given on pages 883-889 of the September 1979 issue of Employment Gazette. The unemployment rates take account of the review of travel-to-work areas announced on pages 815 to 816 of the July 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office e at December 6, 1979 (continued)

Sample !!	Male	Female	All unemploye	Percentage d rate
West	The Contraction			State Gilling
*Accrington	761	454	1,215	4.1
*Ashton-under-Lyne	2,912	1,286	4,198	10.5
*Birkenhead	2.541	1.093	3,634	5.4
*Blackbool	5,233	2,579	7,812	7.3
*Bolton	4,542	1,983	6,525	5.9
*Burnley	1,146	64/	1,793	4.5
*Bury	2.030	1.146	3.176	5.9
Chester *Crowe	1,326	935	2,261	3.6
*Lancaster	2,093	1,077	3,170	6.8
•Leigh	1,642	16 026	2,569	12.2
*Liverpool	28,568	9.255	37.823	5.4
*Manchester	709	403	1,112	4.3
*Northwich	1,196	801	1,997	5.0
*Oldham	2,746	1,164	3,910	5.1
*Preston	2,201	976	3.177	6.1
Southport	1,997	1,038	3,035	9.2
St. Helens	3,328	1,865	5,193	8.0
*Warrington	2,733	1,720	4,453	0.6
*Widnes	3,026	2,234	6.062	8.6
wigan	0,020	_,		The solow
orth *Alnwick	536	339	875	8.2
Carlisle	1,711	1,018	2,729	5.4
*Central Durham	3,362	1,702	5,064	10.9
*Consett	2,307	1,119	3,420	10.3
Durham	3.519	1,833	5,352	6.6
*Furness	1,339	1,058	2,397	5.3
Hartlepool	3,941	1,447	5,388	12.0
*Morpeth	3,566	1,585	20,404	7.5
*Peterlee	1.627	964	2,591	9.8
*South Tyne	13,568	5,599	19,167	10.8
Teesside	14,648	6,431	21,079	9.3
*Wearside *Whitehaven	11,585	4,943	2,080	7.1
*Workington	1,353	1,061	2,414	7.9
Wales	les a la la se			10.7
*Bargoed	1,866	993	2,859	7.3
*Ebbw Vale	2 371	1 259	3,630	11.9
*Llanelli	1,626	1,188	2,814	7.7
*Neath	1,232	884	2,116	8.1
*Newport	4,128	2,146	6,274	7.0
*Pontypridd	3,380	1,992	5,372	8.0
*Port Talbot	3,307	1,988	5,295	6.6
*Shotton	1,770	1,400	3,170	6.5
*Swansea *Wrexham	5,167	2,944	8,111 4,476	10.9
Contined	2,010	.,	.,	
*Aberdeen	3,435	1,520	4,955	3.9
*Ayr	2,868	1,578	4,446	9.8
*Bathgate	2,601	2,101	4,702	9.8
*Dumfries	1,947	942	2 286	6.7
Dundee	5,228	3,137	8,365	8.6
*Dunfermline	2,275	1,569	3,844	7.7
*Edinburgh *Ealkirk	11,786	5,151	16,937	6.8
*Glasgow	37 296	15 306	52 602	8.9
*Greenock	3,587	1,928	5,515	10.8
*Irvine	3,606	1,926	5,532	13.8
*Kilmarnock	2,177	1,227	3,404	9.4
*North Lanarkshire	3,183	6 594	16 459	11.3
*Paisley	4,605	2.551	7.156	7.7
*Perth *Stirling	1,295	707	2,002	5.3
Northern Incl.	1,920	1,286	3,206	0.0
Armagh	1 012	452	1 464	11.5
*Ballymena	3,253	1,838	5,091	10-8
*Belfast	18,636	9,007	27,643	9.0
Coleraine	2,345	962	3,307	12.8
	956	416	1,372	22.6
*Craigavon	2,643	1,354	3,997	12.3
*Craigavon *Downpatrick	1 350	A.1A		
*Craigavon *Downpatrick Dungannon	1,350 1,530	671	2,201	20-3
*Craigavon *Downpatrick Dungannon Enniskillen	1,350 1,530 1,635	671 725	2,201 2,360	20-3 14-5
*Craigavon *Downpatrick Dungannon Enniskillen *Londonderry Newry	1,350 1,530 1,635 4,544	671 725 1,688	2,201 2,360 6,232	20-3 14-5 14-9
*Craigavon *Downpatrick Dungannon Enniskillen *Londonderry Newry Omagh	1,350 1,530 1,635 4,544 2,845 1,071	671 725 1,688 984 613	2,201 2,360 6,232 3,829 1,684	20-3 14-5 14-9 20-5 13-1

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) except for Northern DA (Northern Region) for which the provisional mid-1979 estimates have been used. The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1 PJ. \* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office

	Male	Female	All unemploye	Percentage ed rate		Male	Female	All unemploy	Percenta ed rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS		4		anit receit	•Hastings •Hertford •High Wycombe	1,906 428 1,330	621 193 496	2,527 621 1,826	5·8 1·6 2·0
South Western DA	17,791	8.996	26.787	9.3	*Hitchin *Luton	1,078 3,815	1,976	5,791	3.0
Falmouth and Redruth SDA	3.337	1.027	4.364	13-1	*Newport (IoW)	1,585	677 921	2,262 2,880	2·8 7·1
full and Grimsby DA	13,995	5.091	19 086	7.4	*Oxford *Portsmouth	4,471 6,880	2,307 3,088	6,778 9,968	3·8 5·0
Rotherham and Mexborough D	4 958	2 617	7 575	8.3	*Ramsgate *Reading	1,942 3,105	729 1,249	2,671 4,354	7·7 2·6
Whithy and Scarborough DA	2 017	2,017	2 020	0.0	*Slough *Southampton	1,647 5,750	687 2,357	2,334 8,107	2·0 3·7
Wigen DA	2,017	2 442	2,020	5.2	*Southend-on-Sea *St. Albans	7,977	2,930 399	10,907	5·6 1·8
Mareaveida SDA	50.020	2,442	0,002	0.0	Stevenage *Tunbridge Wells	901 1.597	478 544	1,379 2,141	3.6
Northorn DA	01 160	20,010	85,899	11-3	*Watford *Worthing	1,952	793 486	2,745 2.091	2.2
North Fast CD4	55,000	30,550	117,713	8.5	Fast Anglia				Trans States
Worth East SDA	55,829	23,282	79,111	9.2	Cambridge Great Varmouth	1,487	702	2,189	2.6
west Cumberland SDA	2,587	1,907	4,494	7.5	*Ipswich	2,812	1,124	3,936	3.6
velsh DA	49,805	25,985	75,790	8-1	*Norwich	3,760	1,367	5,127	4.1
North West Wales SDA	3,825	1,780	5,605	10.6	Peterborougn	2,127	1,178	3,305	4.9
South Wales SDA	13,169	7,815	20,984	9.0	Bath	1,743	682	2,425	5.2
Wrexham SDA	2,979	1,497	4,476	10.9	*Bournemouth *Bristol	4,776 12,073	1,889 4,636	6,665 16,709	4·8 5·2
Scottish DA	114,337	60,958	175,295	8.4	*Cheltenham *Chippenham	1,697 708	752 391	2,449 1,099	3·4 4·0
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	5,725	3,587	9,312	8.7	*Exeter Gloucester	2,354 1,947	979 1,068	3,333 3,015	4·6 4·5
Girvan SDA	316	203	519	12.3	*Plymouth *Salisbury	6,494 1,010	3,567 593	10,061	8·2 4·2
Glenrothes SDA	667	648	1,315	7.0	Swindon Taunton	2,687	1,489	4,176	5.3
Leven and Methil SDA	913	450	1,363 ∫	1.0	*Torbay *Trowbridge	4,203	1,953	6,156	8.9
Livingston SDA	970	958	1,928	9.8	*Yeovil	873	600	1,473	3.6
West Central Scotland SDA	67,935	33,830	101,765	9.6	West Midlands	20.114	12 105	12 210	6.0
II Development Areas	346,975	170,060	517,035	8.7	Burton-Upon-Trent	808	371	1,179	3.2
f which, Special					*Dudley/Sandwell	9,293	4,143	13,322	4.6
Development areas	217,541	103,594	321,135	10.0	*Kidderminster	1,381	767	2,148	5.4
orthern Ireland	43,449	19,969	63,418	11.0	*Oakengates	3,095	1,821	4,916	8.6
ITERMEDIATE AREAS					Rugby	961 890	605 698	1,566	4·7 5·1
South Western	4,805	2,272	7,077	8.8	*Stafford	1,100 1,219	456 642	1,556 1,861	3.7
Oswestry	526	234	760	5 7	*Stoke-on-Trent *Walsall	6,339 7,110	2,481 3,491	8,820 10,601	4·4 6·0
High Peak	809	348	1,157	2.9	*Wolverhampton *Worcester	6,767 2,228	3,325 911	10,092 3,139	6-9 4-4
North Lincolnshire	2,413	1,059	3,472	8.9	East Midlands				all and see
North Midlands	7,043	2,340	9,383	5.1	*Chesterfield *Coalville	3,154 1,256	1,187 362	4,341 1,618	5·3 3·5
Yorks and Humberside	60,062	28,286	88,348	5.2	Corby *Derby	1,325 3,801	763 1,512	2,088 5,313	6·7 3·6
North West	74,340	33,000	107,340	5.3	Kettering *Leicester	729 8,165	354 3.626	1,083 11,791	3·6 5·1
North Wales	1,036	525	1,561	7.7	Lincoln Loughborough	2,617	1,431	4,048	6·4 3·2
South East Wales	5,107	2,719	7,826	7.1	Mansfield *Northampton	2,727	907	3,634	6·0 3·0
Aberdeen	3,435	1,520	4,955	3.9	*Nottingham *Sutton-in-Ashfield	12,568	3,902	16,470	4.9
Il intermediate areas	159,576	72,303	231.879	5.4	Yorkshire and Humberside	1,134	230	1,404	
ocal areas (by region)	le et	1 0 1 0 0 0 0			*Barnsley *Bradford	3,643	1,661	5,304	6.6
outh East Aldershot	1 445	673	2 1 1 8	2.5	*Castleford *Dewsbury	2,564	1,237	3,801	6.1
Aylesbury Basingstoke	625	271	896	2.1	*Doncaster Grimsby	4,997	3,124	8,121	7.3
Bedford Braintree	1,636	909	2,545	3.1	*Halifax	2,072	844 861	4,510 2,933	3.7
Brighton	5,222	1,695	6,917	5.1	Huddersfield	828 2,587	352 1,597	1,180 4,184	3.4 4.6
Chatham	4,653	2,390	7,043	5·0 6·0	Keighley	10,329 945	4,247 528	14,576 1,473	8 0 4 9
Chichester	1,398 1,511	571 605	1,969 2,116	2·9 4·4	*Leeds *Mexborough	12,115	5,198	17,313	5·1 9·8
Crawley	1,551 2,401	755 973	2,306	4·0 2·1	Rotherham *Scunthorpe	3,099	1,515	4,614	7.6
Eastbourne Guildford	1,237	388	1,625	3.9	*Sheffield	9,649	4,029	13,678	4.7
Harlow	1 480	459	2 291	3.1	York	2,574	1,239	3,813	5.2

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November 30, 1972 web	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
tCounties (by region) South East Bedfordshire Berkshire Buckinghamshire East Sussex Essex Greater London (GLC area) Hampshire Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Kent Oxfordshire Surrey West Sussex	5,286 5,405 3,644 8,236 15,531 97,529 15,746 7,012 1,959 17,880 5,574 4,989	2,827 2,168 1,741 2,695 6,279 33,364 6,856 2,853 921 7,592 2,695 1,693 1,867	8,113 7,573 5,385 10,931 21,810 130,893 22,602 9,865 2,880 25,472 7,993 7,267 6,856	3 9 2 4 3 0 5 0 4 5 3 4 3 9 2 3 7 1 5 0 3 9 2 1 2 8
East Anglia Cambridgeshire Norfolk Suffolk	5,630 9,606 6,276	2,789 3,804 2,579	8,419 13,410 8,855	3·8 5·2 3·9
South West Avon Cornwall Devon Dorset Gloucestershire Somerset Willshire	15,626 9,770 16,374 6,525 5,534 4,194 5,450	6,280 4,729 8,061 2,793 2,799 2,102 3,179	21,906 14,499 24,435 9,318 8,333 6,296 8,629	5:4 10:9 7:4 4:9 4:1 4:2 4:5
West Midlands West Midlands Metropolitan Hereford and Worcester Salop Staffordshire ‡Warwickshire	56,184 7,161 5,421 12,569 4,631	24,945 3,485 2,810 6,029 3,018	81,129 10,646 8,231 18,598 7,649	5·9 4·8 6·3 4·0
East Midlands Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire	11,658 11,037 7,889 5,253 16,741	4,204 5,037 4,101 2,395 5,454	15,862 16,074 11,990 7,648 22,195	4 · 1 4 · 5 6 · 1 3 · 7 5 · 0
Yorkshire and Humberside South Yorkshire Metropolitan West Yorkshire Metropolitan Humberside North Yorkshire	23,695 32,963 17,598 6,776	11,672 14,585 7,101 3,447	35,367 47,548 24,699 10,223	6 0 5 2 7 0 4 4
North West Greater Manchester Metropolita Merseyside Metropolitan Cheshire Lancashire	an 46,818 57,833 12,461 20,137	18,289 24,963 8,192 10,608	65,107 82,796 20,653 30,745	5·4 11·3 5·8 5·7
North Cleveland Cumbria Durham Northumberland Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	18,589 6,625 12,963 5,127 37,859	7,878 4,612 6,629 2,413 15,018	26,467 11,237 19,592 7,540 52,877	9·8 5·8 8·0 7·7 9·5
Wales Clwyd Dyfed Gwent Gwynedd Mid-Glamorgan Powys South Glamorgan West Glamorgan	7,485 5,521 9,544 4,983 10,223 947 9,416 7,829	4,266 3,146 5,190 2,375 5,558 478 3,285 4,931	11,751 8,667 14,734 7,358 15,781 1,425 12,701 12,760	9·0 7·9 9·4 8·5 5·1 7·3 7·2
Scotland Borders Central Dumfries and Galloway Fite Grampian Highlands Lothians Orkneys Shetlands Strathclyde Tayside Western Isles	977 4,482 2,717 6,023 5,540 4,732 14,593 282 130 669,472 7,966 858	410 3,278 1,852 4,001 2,928 2,570 7,378 34,735 4,897 240	1,387 7,760 4,569 10,024 8,468 7,302 21,971 393 208 104,207 12,863 1,098	3 6 6 8 8 5 4 7 6 4 7 9 8 6 5 6 2 9 9 7 5 7 5 13 4

† The number unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment office areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas. Rates calculated from June 1978 onwards take account of the review of travel-to-work areas—see pages 815, 816 and 836 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

### Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on November 30, 1979 was 203,014; 26,480 lower than on November 2, 1979.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on November 30, 1979 was 218,500; 14,600 lower than that for November 2, 1979 and 23,400 lower than on September 7, 1979.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on November 30, 1979 was 21,281; 3,206 lower than on November 2, 1979.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on November 30, 1979. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole

### **Temporarily stopped**

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on December 6, 1979 was 4,953.

These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are regarded as still having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

### **Unemployed on December 6, 1979**

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on December 6, 1979, was 1,256,328, 9,573 more than on November 8, 1979. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,233,700 (5.2 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 11,200 between the November and December counts, and by an average of 9,900 per month between September and December.

By region

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Unemployed (excluding	school leav	vers)								142 F				The second se
Actual	263,505	128,630	30,207	91,666	122,308	72,462	114,334	192,490	113,056	81,876	174,424	1,256,328	59,934	1,316,262
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	258,700	127,300	29,600	87,000	122,100	72,500	111,900	189,200	111,000	78,900	170,500	1,233,700	60,800	1,294,500
Percentage rates†	3.4	3.4	4.0	5-2	5-3	4.5	5-3	6-6	8.0	7.2	7.5	5-2	10-6	5-3
School leavers (included	t in unempl	oved)												
Male	2 064	1,235	235	800	1 658	552	1 244	2 466	0.000	1 251	2 200	17 100	0.110	10.000
Female	2,071	1,028	242	950	2,287	755	2,159	3,345	2,390 2,267	1,950	2,518	18,544	1,366	19,280
Unemployed														
All	267,640	130,893	30,684	93.416	126 253	73 769	117 837	199 301	117 713	85 177	190 250	1 202 040	60 410	1 055 450
Male	194,089	97,529	21,512	63,473	85,966	52.578	81.032	137 249	81 163	55 948	117 772	890 782	03,418	1,355,450
Female	73,551	33,364	9,172	29,943	40,287	21,191	36.805	62.052	36.550	29,229	62 478	401 258	19 969	421 227
Married females‡	27,635	10,833	4,075	12,146	18,079	9,529	15,870	26,691	18,517	14,375	34,018	180,935	10,549	191,484
Percentage rates†														
All	3.5	3.4	4.2	5.6	5.4	4.6	5.6	7.0	8.5	7.8	7.9	5.5	11.0	5.6
Male	4.4	4.3	4.9	6.5	6.1	5.5	6.4	8.3	9.6	8.4	8.9	6.4	13.1	6.5
Female	2.3	2.2	3.1	4.4	4.4	3.3	4.4	5-2	6.6	6.8	6.5	4.1	8.2	4.2
ength of time on registe	r													
up to 4 weeks	50,956	23,842	5,460	14,440	16.961	11 470	18 734	25 697	15 957	12 023	25 721	107 /10	9 1 10	205 968
over 4 weeks	216,684	107,051	25,224	78,976	109,292	62,299	99,103	173,604	101,756	73,154	154,529	1,094,621	54,969	1,149,590
Adult students (excluded	from unem	(hevolo												
Male	33	14	CONTRACTOR	7	26	01	0	15	120	E		207	1.11	210
Female	26	17	_	6	6	49	4	17	90	5		307	3	202

Included in South East Region.
 Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the provisional estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1979.
 Included in females.

JANUARY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on November 30, 1979 by region

	the state of the second se	Numbe
Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East Greater London	93,963 48.058	12,573 7,333
East Anglia	7,187	711
South West	13,617	1,011
West Midlands	12,545	1,527
East Midlands	12,336	1,369
Yorkshire and Humberside	12,167	1,105
North West	15,727	1,287
North	8,384	374
Wales	7,906	420
Scotland	19,182	904
Great Britain	203,014	21,281

Note: Industrial analyses of the figures are made in respect of February, May, August and

Vacancies notified to employment offices include some that are suitable for young persons and those notified to careers offices include some that are suitable for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.

Region	Male	Female	All
South East	368	80	448
Greater London	183	56	239
East Anglia	94	6	100
South West	517	15	532
West Midlands	431	167	598
East Midlands	120	99	219
Yorkshire and Humberside	345	128	473
North West	438	197	635
North	328	25	353
Wales	126	37	163
Scotland	1,305	127	1,432
Great Britain	4 072	881	4 953

Between November and December the number unemployed fell by 244. This change included a fall of 9,817 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on December 6, 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 15.3 per cent. The corresponding proportion for November was 15.7 per cent

### Index of average earnings: whole economy (new) series Manual and non-manual employees (combined): monthly

New monthly series of indices of average earnings of employees in Great Britain have been introduced, based on average earnings in January 1976 = 100, as described in an explanatory article in the April 1976 issue of Employment Gazette. The latest available values of the principal new index, covering virtually the whole economy, are given in the table, together with corresponding indices for the various industry groups (Order groups of the Standard Industrial Classification).

There are three sets of industry groups:

Type A: those for which the indices published in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling:

Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976: Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.

These new figures will be subject to seasonal movements, but it will not be possible to estimate their normal pattern for some years. Consequently, it should not be assumed that month-to-month movements in the new principal index provide a better general indication of the underlying trend in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted (older series) index given in tables 127 and 129 relating mainly to the production industries. The complete series from January 1976 of the whole economy index is also given in table 129.

Table 127 continues to give indices for type A and C industry groups on an unchanged basis (January 1970 = 100 and coverage as in 1970): it also includes, in both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted forms, indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries covered by the monthly survey before its extension in 1976.

Туре	To Aster Street	SIC Order	LATEST I (Jan 1976	FIGURES 5 = 100)	PERCEN	TAGE CHAN	GEOVER 12 M	IONTHS ENDI	NG	Chaben inv
			Oct 1979	[Nov] 1979	Dec 1978	Dec Mar 1978 1979	June 1979	Sept 1979	Oct 1979	[Nov] 1979
B	WHOLE ECONOMY	I to XXVII	158-1	162 2	13.3	14.9	13.4	14.4†	17.0	19 2
C A	Agriculture and forestry* Mining and quarrying		167·8 171·0	172-5	12·7 29·2	8·7 16·4	11.5 15.5	17·3 17·2	10·5 15·3	15.9
C A A A A A A C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	III to XIX III IV V VI VII	<b>161 8</b> 163 1 158 7 169 3 158 3 163 4	<b>166 9</b> 171 6 166 8 170 2 165 2 168 0	<b>14 · 9</b> 16 · 7 18 · 1 11 · 9 14 · 9 15 · 6	<b>17 · 1</b> 16 · 8 11 · 3 17 · 4 10 · 7 16 · 4	<b>17·4</b> 17·3 17·1 16·0 17·1 18·4	11.7† 19.3 15.5 27.0 9.5† 3.2†	<b>16 · 3</b> 19 · 0 16 · 8 25 · 4 13 · 3 17 · 0	<b>18</b> .7 20.2 20.8 22.8 19.4 16.9
A A C A A	Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	VIII IX X XI XI	169 0 160 1 150 0 150 5 166 1	171 · 7 168 · 7 157 · 1 154 · 3 171 · 4	15.5 14.4 12.9 13.4 12.8	19.6 16.6 24.9 20.3 17.3	16·3 14·2 15·0 19·5 18·1	12·7† 9·3† 11·2† -1·5† 8·0†	19·5 15·7 -11·7 13·5 18·3	18·3 20·6 6·9 16·5 19·1
A A A A A A	Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	XIII XIV XV XVI XVI	156 2 151 9 161 8 160 6 157 2	159-3 154-5 166-9 169-6 158-8	14.0 10.8 14.8 16.9 15.4	18.0 14.8 14.1 16.0 16.6	14·0 15·9 14·6 18·6 17·1	14·4 12·1 17·5 17·3 15·9	13·3 13·9 17·9 17·5 15·3	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \cdot 2 \\       16 \cdot 2 \\       18 \cdot 8 \\       22 \cdot 3 \\       15 \cdot 4     \end{array} $
CA	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	XVIII XIX	173·7 160·6	175 1 165 2	17·3 16·1	19·0 15·7	20·1 18·8	19·1 18·4	20·9 18·1	22·3 17·7
C A C B B	Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance	XX XXI XXII XXIII XXIV	160 6 171 8 157 0 162 8 152 7	162 8 173 1 168 6 169 8 156 8	$   \begin{array}{r}     13 \cdot 2 \\     17 \cdot 0 \\     11 \cdot 5 \\     13 \cdot 4 \\     10 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	15·9 20·5 17·7 15·5 14·8	16·1 -3·9 14·8 16·1 10·5	13.7 12.1 18.5 17.4 13.6	15·7 23·9 21·8 19·1 18·2	16 · 1 24 · 2 27 · 3 21 · 1 19 · 8
B C B	Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration	XXV XXVI XXVII	147 5 158 9 156 7	148 5 163 7 155 7	9·9 15·2 11·2	7·8 17·1 11·9	0·9 20·2 13·0	14·3 17·6 20·4	12·7 18·0 22·6	15·9 21·0 22·2

Note: Some relatively small industries are not covered; for example, fishing in Order I, sea transport in Order XXII and business services in Order XXIV. England and Wales only

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

### Wages and salaries per unit of output: monthly index

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of Employment Gazette.

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

Mani	litacti	Iring	indu	trio
IVICIII				

Manufa	cturing ind	ustries										1975 = 100
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1970	49.2	49.8	50 . 1	50.6	51 · 2	51.7	52 · 4	53.0	53.3	53.7	54.2	54.7
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	55 · 3 58 · 1 59 · 3 · 67 · 9 90 · 2	56 · 2 • 59 · 6 69 · 0 91 · 4	56 · 6 59 · 1 60 · 5 69 · 7 93 · 7	56 · 5 59 · 0 61 · 0 71 · 7 96 · 5	56 · 1 59 · 0 61 · 5 73 · 1 98 · 1	56.5 59.3 61.9 75.7 100.2	56 · 9 59 · 7 62 · 2 77 · 3 102 · 1	57 · 4 60 · 1 63 · 2 79 · 7 103 · 8	57 · 7 60 · 0 63 · 9 82 · 2 104 · 7	57 · 9 59 · 9 65 · 0 85 · 0 105 · 0	57 · 8 59 · 5 66 · 2 87 · 7 106 · 6	57 ·9 59 ·2 67 ·2 89 ·1 108 ·1
1976 1977 1978 1979	109 · 5 119 · 3 134 · 7 154 · 4	110·1 120·1 136·6 155·2	110 · 5 121 · 7 137 · 8 151 · 2	110 · 6 122 · 7 138 · 8 143 · 4	111 · 7 124 · 7 139 · 9 153 · 9	113 · 0 125 · 1 140 · 9 156 · 2	115 · 1 126 · 2 141 · 2 159 · 3	115·9 126·1 141·4 162·9	116.6 127.5 144.5 165.5	116.6 129.9 146.7	117.6 131.6 148.4	118·4 133·4 153·4

• In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coalmining dispute, no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of Employment Gazette, page 100.

### Basic rates of wages and normal hours of work: manual workers

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, where these 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 basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to full-time manual workers only.

### Indices

At December 31, 1979, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

End-month	July 31, 1	972 = 100		Percentag over prev 12 months	je increase ious s
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1979					
July	298-4	99.3	300-6	12.7	12.8
Aug	299.9	99.3	302.0	12.6	12.8
Sep	300-5	99.3	302-6	12.8	12.9
Oct	302.7	99.3	304 9	11.8	11.9
Nov	317.3	99.3	319.6	16.3	16.4
Dec	318 0	99.3	320 3	15.6	15.7

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 131.
 2. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of the Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, September 1972 and May 1978.

### Principal changes reported in December

Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are:

Agriculture-Scotland: Increases of varying amounts according to occupation and ength of working week (December 17)

Electrical cable making—Great Britain: Increases of varying amounts in timework rates and minimum earnings levels, according to grade (October 1).

Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade—Great Britain: Increases of varying amounts according to occupation (November 12).

Health services (Ancillary workers)-Great Britain: Consolidation of the remaining 24.80 a week supplement. The £1 a week supplement is discontinued, to be recovered by weekly deductions. Varying increases in standard weekly rates, according to grade (Beginning of pay week in which August 1 fell)

Hairdressing undertakings (Wages Council)-Great Britain: Increases in statutory neration of varving amounts accord

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work.

The changes in monetary amounts represent the increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-time or overtime

Estimates of the changes reported in December indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 545,000 workers were increased by a total of £3,435,000 but as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in December with operative effect from earlier months (410,000 workers and £2,345,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total

increase of £3.435,000 about £2,410,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £910,000 from statutory wages orders and £115,000 from direct negotiations between employer's associations and trade unions.

### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to December 1979, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected. those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Industry Group	Basic weekly wages or min entitlements	rates of iimum	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and guarrying	290 250	2,095	5	5	
Food, drink and tobacco	255	1.865			
Coal and petroleum products	5	45		19 <u></u> 15 \.\\	
Chemicals and allied industrie Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	s 110	1,095			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	2,505	24,215	açır. Rəkrine met i dö	-	
Textiles	440	1 010			
Leather leather goods and fur	25	140			
Clothing and footwear	475	2 625			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,		2,020			
etc.	115	785		-	
Timber, furniture, etc.	130	905	- marking have	-	
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing indus-	300	2,605	an <del>a -</del> de la contra da f	-	
tries	60	380			
Construction	1,040	7,080			
Gas, electricity and water	145	1,720		- 2	
Distributive trades	625	6,085	in shared marks	The second second	
Public administration and pro	1,095	7,585			
fessional services	1 410	6 600	20	190	
Miscellaneous services	975	10,205			
All industries and services —Jan-Dec 1979	10,250	79,665	35	185	
All industries and services —Jan-Dec 1978	10,430	73,830	127	317	

10010 (0)		THEODAIN							
Month	Basic w minimu	Basic weekly rates of wages or Normal weekly in the second							
	Approxi workers increase	mate number of affected by: es decreases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly				
			2	reductions	nours				
1978 Dec	640	_	3,520	125	315				
1979									
Jan	1,950	-	14,295	-	-				
Mar	390	_	4,160 2,255	5	5				
April	1,100		5.600	30	180				
May	560		3,195	_	_				
June R	1,250	-	8,440	10- A. A.	-				
July R	930	_	6,060	_	_				
Aug R	1,205	50	4,960	—	- 91				
Sep H	200		1,490	1 T. (1.12)	-				
Oct R	805		4,265		- 411				
Nov R	2,740	-	23,855						

THOUSAND

Table (b)

# Retail prices, December 11, 1979

The index of prices for all items on December 11, 1979 was  $_{39.4}$  (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 7 per cent on November 1979 ( $237 \cdot 7$ ) and  $17 \cdot 2$  per cent on December 1978 (204.2). The index for December 1979 was ublished on January 18, 1980.

### Table 1 Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods:

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods		
	Sicilaran Se	Percentage cha	ange over	all the sea	245-8	Percentage change over		
	Index Jan 15, 1974  = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	
1978 June July Aug	197 · 2 198 · 1 199 · 4	0 · 8 0 · 5 0 · 7	4·7 4·5 4·6	7 · 4 7 · 8 8 · 0	197 · 2 198 · 7 200 · 4	0 · 6 0 · 8 0 · 9	4·3 4·5 4·7	
Sep Oct Nov	200 · 2 201 · 1 202 · 5	0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 7	4 · 4 3 · 3 3 · 5	7 · 8 7 · 8 8 · 1	201 · 4 202 · 4 203 · 8	0 · 5 0 · 5 0 · 7	4·7 3·8 3·9	
Dec	204 · 2	0.8	3.5	8 · 4	205·1	0.6	4.0	
1979 Jan Feb Mar	207 · 2 208 · 9 210 · 6	1 · 5 0 · 8 0 · 8	4 · 6 4 · 8 5 · 2	9·3 9·6 9·8	207 · 3 209 · 1 210 · 6	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 7	4·3 4·3 4·6	
April May June	214 · 2 215 · 9 219 · 6	1 · 7 0 · 8 1 · 7	6 · 5 6 · 6 7 · 5	10·1 10·3 11·4	214 · 0 215 · 9 219 · 4	1 · 6 0 · 9 1 · 6	$5 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 0$	
July Aug Sep	229 1 230 9 233 2	4·3 0·8 1·0	10.6 10.5 10.7	15 · 6 15 · 8 16 · 5	230 1 232 1 234 6	4 · 9 0 · 9 1 · 1	11 · 0 11 · 0 11 · 4	
Oct Nov Dec	235-6 237-7 239-4	1.0 0.9 0.7	10·0 10·1 9·0	17·2 17·4 17·2	237 0 238 9 240 5	1 · 0 0 · 8 0 · 7	10·7 10·7 9·6	

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather more than one per cent to 239 · 9, compared with 237 · 0 n November, due mainly to increases in the prices of bread, eggs, pork, ham, bacon and some fruits and vegetables, particularly tomatoes. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by 2 · 8 per cent to 212 · 9, compared with 207 · 1 in

uel and light: Increases in average charges for electricity caused the group index to rise y rather less than one per cent to 275.8, compared with 273.5 in November.

Durable household goods: The group index rose by rather more than one half of one per eases in the prices of furniture, floor coverings, domestic appliances, ina and glassware.

Table 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

dones and telegrame 226 0	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 = 100)	Percentage cha	ange over
and telegrama	December 11, 1979	1 month	12 months
All items	239·4	0·7	17·2
All items excluding food	239·3	0·5	18·2
Food	239 9	1 · 2	14.0
Seasonal food	212 9	2 · 8	16.3
Other food	245 1	1 · 0	13.6
Alcoholic drink	233 7	0 · 4	17.8
Tobacco	267 5	0 · 0	15.8
Housing	222 1	0·5	19·8
Fuel and light	275 8	0·8	18·5
Durable household goods	216.1	0·7	14·8
Clothing and footwear	196 5	0·3	11·5
Transport and vehicles	263 2	0·0	22·0
Miscellaneous goods	256-3	0 · 9	19·4
Services	231-7	2 · 4	16·4
Meals out	263-6	0 · 8	22·2

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of food, particularly bread and eggs; to increases in television licence fees; to increases in average charges for electricity; and to other price increases over a wide range of goods and services.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in petrol prices and some provincial bus fares were offset by an easing in prices for second-hand cars.

Miscellaneous goods: The group index rose by about one per cent. There were increases in the prices of soda and of some periodicals, toiletries, detergents, abrasive powders, plants and paper goods.

Services: The group index rose by about 21 per cent due mainly to the increases in television licence fees.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the prices of canteen and restaurant meals caused the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent.

Retail prices index, December 11, 1979 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections:

		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months	10 Marca 10		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
1	Food	239 9	14	VI	Durable household goods	216 1	15
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and	047.9	15		Furniture, floor coverings and soft	220.5	
	cakes	24/ 0	15		furnishings	220.0	17
	Bread	240 0	16		Radio, television and other nousenoir	d 102.8	A service and the service of the ser
	Cthor coreals	213.0	18		appliances	193.0	10
	Differ cerears Risquite	256.1	12		Pottery, glassware and hardware	202.1	21
	Meet and bacon	205-1	12	VII	Clothing and footwear	190.5	11
	Reef	234 8	16		Men's outer clothing	214.1	15
	Lamh	196-1	1		Men's underclothing	253 5	15
	Pork	198 8	11		Women's outer clothing	159.7	10
	Bacon	188 8	11		Women's underclothing	235-3	10
	Ham (cooked)	185-8	15		Children's clothing	203-1	13
	Other meat and meat products	195-2	14		Other clothing, including hose,	100	0
	Fish	212.5	8		haberdashery, hats and materials	204.6	- 18
	Butter, margarine, lard and other	and second by	a provide the state of the		Footwear	207.3	18
	cooking fats	270.2	9		roottrout		10
	Butter	335-1	13	VIII	Transport and vehicles	263 2	22
	Margarine	204.5	3		Motoring and cycling	259.7	23
	Lard and other cooking fats	189.2	5		Purchase of motor vehicles	254.7	13
	Milk. cheese and eggs	234.0	14		Maintenance of motor vehicles	279.6	24
	Cheese	274.3	19		Petrol and oil	283.5	48
	Eggs	141.5	20		Motor licences	199.0	0
	Milk, fresh	270.3	11		Motor insurance	228.5	16
	Milk, canned, dried, etc	285-3	17		Fares	283.3	14
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	275.7	9		Rail transport	283-1	12
	Теа	275.3	3		Road transport	283 8	16
	Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	338.7	5				And the second s
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	327.9	19	IX	Miscellaneous goods	256 3	19
	Sugar	300-3	12		Books, newspapers and periodicals	277.7	14
	Jam, marmalade and syrup	258 3	9		Books	278.0	16
	Sweets and chocolates	328 6	22		Newspapers and periodicals	277.6	14
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	256 0	23		Medicines, surgical, etc goods and	Col Sectement	ALC: NO DECEMBER OF
	Potatoes	317.9	46		toiletries	236-4	25
	Other vegetables	217.0	10		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches,		and the second second
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	216.7	10		etc	280.0	20
	Other foods	247.0	13		Soap and detergents	252.8	18
	Food for animals	225.8	12		Soda and polishes	325 8	23
a fair	and share and the state of the state of the	All Shares			Stationery, travel and sports goods,	191100 2019	Reality of the second
11	Alcoholic drink	233 7	18		toys, photographic and optical		
	Beer	255 4	20		goods, plants, etc	244.1	20
	Spirits, wines, etc	203.8	15				
			A State of the second	v	Constant	024.7	16
III	Tobacco	267 5	16	~	Services	231.1	10
	Cigarettes	267.5	16		Postage, telephones and telegrams	294.3	15
	lobacco	267-1	13		Tolophonon and tolograms	204 0	15
					Fotortoinmont	106.3	17
IV	Housing	222 1	20		Entertainment (other then TV)	190.5	20
	Rent	185.0	11		Other convices	200 0	20
	Owner-occupiers mortgage interest	000 0	05		Demostic holp	201.0	17
	payments	209.0	35		Hoirdrossing	293.6	22
	Hates and water charges	241.0	10		Post and shoe repairing	203 0	27
	Materials and charges for repairs and	267.3	10		Laundering	259.8	22
	maintenance	201.3	10	VI		203 0	LL
V	Fuel and light (including oil)	275 8	18	XI	Meals bought and consumed outside		00
	Coal and smokeless fuels	300.4	22	ALL BREY	the nome	263 0	22
	Coal	304.5	22		All Home	000 4	17
	Smokeless fuels	285.0	21		Ali items	239.4	17
	Gas	190.3	8				All the second second
	Electricity	314.2	19				

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on December 11, 1979 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 230 reas 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

olumn of the following table which shows the ranges

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)† Back ribs (with bone)† Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak†	758 734 785 487 591 737 786	114.7 205.4 161.5 110.7 105.9 101.8 219.2	100 -126 165 -255 148 -180 88 -140 88 -130 84 -126 184 -255
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breasti Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	686 653 533 661 695	130 · 1 39 · 1 92 · 2 82 · 8 122 · 1	110 -160 30 - 58 56 -126 68 -120 108 -150
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	444 430 388 454 453	101 · 7 31 · 4 78 · 7 68 · 7 106 · 4	88 -116 24 - 40 54 - 98 56 - 80 98 -114
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly†	702 721	93·6 65·9	80 -120 56 - 78
Pork sausages	777	110·6 57·9	98 -140 48 - 66
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3lb) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4lb oven ready	533 497	49·9 64·3	42 - 60 42 - 56 55 - 70
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets Herrings Kippers, with bone	406 380 319 382 285 407	109·3 115·7 111·5 120·8 64·9 84·6	95 -122 95 -130 90 -130 100 -146 54 - 78 72 - 96
Bread White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf Brown, per 400g loaf	722 415 511 599	32 · 0 34 · 3 22 · 0 23 · 2	29 - 35 31 - 38 20 - 24 22 - 25
Flour Self-raising, per 1½ kg	699	36.6	30 - 45

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.

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 new stratification scheme described in the article "Technical improvements in the retail prices index" on page 148 of 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 179 of the February 1979 issue of Employment Gazette.

and the second first statute		Pe	ence per pound
ltem	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables			
White	525	6·7	6 - 8
Potatoes, new loose	_	- 5	
Tomatoes	734	41.7	36 - 50
Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	493	9.6	7 - 15 6 - 15
Cauliflower	387	18.7	11 - 28
Brussels sprouts Carrots	685 732	13.6	10 - 18
Onions	749	12.1	9 - 16
Mushrooms, per 1 lb	702	22.1	20 - 25
Fresh fruit	aughersaute		
Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	708	15.9	12 - 20
Pears, dessert	673	18.1	14 - 25
Oranges	626	22.0	16 - 28
Dananas	/31	24.6	22 - 28
Bacon		anthe sector	np addition of
Gammont	422	85·2 126·1	70 -100 104 -146
Middle cut, smoked†	396	99.8	88 -116
Back, smoked	304	116.2	104 -136
Streaky, smoked	269	80.2	69 - 96
Ham (not shoulder)	655	157 · 1	126 -192
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	536	35.6	27 - 41
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	674	88.8	79 - 99
Milk, ordinary, per pint	-	15.0	•
Butter			
Home-produced, per 500g	623	81.5	73 - 90
Danish, per 500g	577	75·4 88·0	70 - 80 83 - 92
readers use most	neriva tuca	bait a	
Margarine Standard quality, per 250g	155	15.0	14 17]
Lower priced, per 250g	127	15.8	14 - 172 $13\frac{1}{2} - 16\frac{1}{2}$
Lard per 500g‡	762	27.9	24 - 33
Cheese, cheddar type	785	88.8	80 - 98
Eggs	Tod live'r		
Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	491	69·7	64 - 74
Size 6 (45–50g), per dozen	188	55.6	$\frac{58 - 69}{46 - 63}$
Sugar, granulated, per kg	807	33.3	31½- 35
Pure coffee instant, per 100g	732	98.2	90 -110
Tea			
Higher priced, per 1 lb	210	26.1	24 - 30
Medium priced, per ‡lb Lower priced, per ‡lb	1,259 803	23·0 19·8	21 - 25 19 - 23

### Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions, for example short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any underrecording would of course particularly bear on those industries most affected by this type of stoppage; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than on working days lost.

More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1978 on pages 661 to 670 of the July 1979 issue of Employment Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in December\* which came to the notice of the department, was 43. In addition, 30 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 33,800 consisting of 19,500 involved in stoppages which began in December and 14,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 300 workers involved for the first time in December in stoppages which began in earlier months.

Of the 19,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in December 18,700 were directly involved and 800 indirectly involved

# What do readers think?

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in	Dec 1979	Beginning in the trmonths of 1979StoppagesWor dire invo1,1703,453159132	the twelve 979
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and	Parters Selon	adom, are	TO A DOVING	-
earnings levels extra-wage and	19	8,300	1,170	3,736,400
fringe benefits	2	6,500	45	14 900
Duration and pattern of				14,500
hours worked	3	300	31	7 400
Redundancy questions	1	100	59	46 200
Trade union matters	4	700	132	70,000
Working conditions and			and of the set	10,000
supervision	5	2,300	153	24 500
Manning and work				-7,000
allocation	4	200	258	41 100
Dismissal and other				41,100
disciplinary méasures	5	400	197	116 500
Miscellaneous	_	-	_	
All causes	43	18,700	†2,045	4,057,000

### Duration of stoppages ending in December 1979

Duration of stop days	opage in working	Stop- pages	Workers directly	Working days lost by all
Over	Not more than		Involved	involved
	1	11	14,800	14.000
1	2	7	1,700	2.000
2	3	4	200	1.000
3	6	12	1.100	6,000
6	12	5	700	9.000
12	-	15	8,700	80,000
All stoppages		54	27,000	113,000

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normal upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 98 of *Employment Gazette*. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the table the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown. † Includes five stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

The aggregate of 115,000 working days lost in December includes 78,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Statistics for 1979

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work for 1979, with comparative figures for 1978 is given in the article on pages 28 and 35 of Employment Gazette.

During January and February 1980 'Employment Gazette', the Department of Employment's regular monthly journal of record, will be carrying out a survey of its readers to ensure that the magazine is continuing to meet their needs and interests.

The survey will establish readers' attitudes to the different sections of the Gazette;

- find out what readers use most;
- what they would like to see expanded or reduced;
- and what new topics they would like to see covered which it might be possible to introduce.

Contact will be made with certain subscribers by telephone during January by the British Market Research Bureau Ltd who have been appointed to carry out the survey by the Department of Employment. Each of these subscribers will be asked who the readers of that copy are and who else refers to it.

Following this telephone contact in January, some of the identified users of the Gazette will receive a questionnaire in the post to complete and return to the research company.

In particular, the many public and academic librarians who subscribe to the publication are asked to cooperate in identifying their 'Employment Gazette' users and to encourage them to take part in the survey if they are approached.

**Statistical series** 

Tables 101-134 in this section of the Gazette give the principal tatistics compiled regularly by the Department in the form of time series, including the latest available figures together with omparable figures for preceding dates and years.

They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working opulation, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies, ours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes. ome of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of the terms used are at the end of this section.

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the Inited Kingdom, and regional statistics to the standard Regions or Statistical Purposes (see Employment Gazette, June 1974, age 533) which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions.

Working population. The changing size and composition of the vorking population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 01, and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemlovment figures are in subsequent tables.

Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relates only to employees. Monthly estimates re given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of ndustrial Production, and quarterly estimates are now given for other groups (table 103). Quarterly estimates for all industries and services, agriculture, Index of Production industries and service industries are separately analysed by region in table 102.

Unemployment. Tables 104-113 give analyses of the unemployed at the monthly counts. People are included in the counts if hey are registered for employment at a local employment or careers office, have no job, and are both capable of and available for work on the count date. The counts include both claimants to inemployment benefit and people not claiming benefit, but they exclude non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Adult students seeking temporary employment during a vacation, and severely disabled people who are considered unlikely o obtain work other than under special conditions, are also excluded. The number unemployed is expressed as a percentage of total employees (employed and unemployed) to indicate the incidence of unemployment.

Separate figures are given in the tables for young people under the age of 18 seeking their first employment, who are described as school leavers. The numbers unemployed excluding school leavers are adjusted for seasonal variations. Detailed analysis of the unemployed by region, industry, occupation, age, duration and by entitlement to benefit, are summarised as time series. Also included, is a table of unemployment, total and seasonally adjusted, for selected countries: there are, however, varying methods in the compilation of these statistics.

Temporarily stopped workers who register to claim benefit but have jobs to which they expect to return are not included in the nemployment count, but are counted separately.

Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics shown for the United Kingdom and analysed by regions in table 118 relate to vacancies notified by employers to local employment and careers office, and which, at the date of the count remain unfilled. They are not a measure of total vacancies. Because of possible duplication the figures for employment offices and careers offices should not be added together. Seasonally adjusted figures at employment offices are given in table 119.

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121, the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following groups.

Earnings and wage rates. Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industry groups covered by the regular (October) enquiries are given in tables 122 and 123; averages for full-time men and women are given by industry group in table 122. Average earnings of all non-manual workers in Great Britain in all industries, and in all manufacturing industries, are shown in table 124 in index form. Table 125 is a comparative table of annual percentage changes in hourly earnings and hourly wage rates of full-time manual workers. New Earnings Survey (April) estimates of average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of various categories of employees in Great Britain are given in table 126. Table 127 shows, by industry group and in index form, average earnings of all employees in Great Britain, derived from a monthly survey; the indices for all manufacturing and all industries covered are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. These seasonally adjusted series are also given in table 129 together with a new (unadjusted) series for the whole economy. Average earnings of full-time manual men in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical indistries are given by occupation in table 128, in index form. Indices of basic weekly and hourly wage rates and normal hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom are given by industry group and for all manufacturing and all industries in table 131.

Retail prices. Table 132 gives the all-items and broad item group figure for the official General Index of Retail Prices. Quarterly all-items (excluding housing) indices for pensioner households are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b).

Industrial stoppages. Details of the number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, the number of workers involved and days lost are in table 133.

Output per head and labour costs. Table 134 provides annual and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production and manufacturing sectors, and for selected industries where output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of output are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the largest component-wages and salaries. Annual indices of labour costs per unit of output (including all items for which regular data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries. A full description is given in the Gazette, October 1968, pages 810-803.

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used: not available nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown) [] provisional break in series \_\_\_\_ R revised estimated e not elsewhere specified n.e.s. SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc., by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

**Working population** 

TABLE 1	01	and the second second				. Shappe	gen : Annene		THOUSAND	Standard region
Quarter		Employee	s in employme	nt	Self-em-	HM	Employed	Unem-	Working	
		Male	Female	All employees	persons (with or without employees)	Torcea	force	excluding adult students	population	010 1968
A. UNITE	D KINGDOM	·	<u> </u>			19100 /0	una losence	n tranco		SIC 1900
Unadju	sted for seasonal variation	and the second								South East and East Anglia
1975	June Sep	13,536 13,548	9,174 9,172	22,710 22,720	1,886 1,886*	336 340	24,932 24,946	866 1,145	25,798 26,091	1978 [Mar] [June]
1976	Mar	13,456	9,198	22,655	1,886*	339 337	24,880 24,639	1,201	26,081 25,924	[Sep] [Dec]
	June [Sep]	13,392 13,449	9,152 9,172	22,543 22,621	1,886* 1,886*	336 338	24,765 24,845	1,332	26,097 26,301	1979 [Mar] [June]
1077	[Dec]	13,419	9,251	22,670	1,886*	334	24,890	1,371 e	26,261	[Sep]
15//	[June] [Sep]	13,379	9,286	22,502 22,665 22,726	1,886*	327	24,718 24,878	1,383	26,101 26,328	1978 [Mar]
1070	[Dec]	13,378	9,334	22,712	1,886*	324	24,940	1,481	26,403	[Sep]
1978	[Mar] [June]	13,301 13,361	9,257 9,363	22,558 22,724	1,886* 1,886*	321 318	24,765 24,928	1,461 ° 1,446	26,226 26,374	1979 [Mar]
	[Dec]	13,416 13,397	9,404 9,516	22,820 22,912	1,886* 1,886*	320 317	25,026 25,115	1,518 1,364	26,544 26,479	[Sep]
1979	[Mar] [June]	13,275 13,342	9,397 9,538	22,672 22,881	1,886* 1,886*	315 314	24,873 25,081	1,402 1,344	26,275 26,425	West Midlands 1978 [Mar]
Adjusta	(Sep)	13,395	9,533	22,928	1,886*	319	25,133	1,395	26,528	[June] [Sep]
1975	June	13,549	9,164	22,713	1,886	336	24,935		25.847	1979 [Mar]
	Sep Dec	13,494 13,432	9,164 9,165	22,658 22,597	1,886* 1,886*	340 339	24,884 24,822		25,975 26,034	[Sep]
1976	Mar June	13,413 13,403	9,127 9,139	22,540	1,886*	337 336	24,763		26,055	East Midlands
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,392 13,397	9,165 9,206	22,557 22,603	1,886* 1,886*	338 334	24,781 24,823		26,170	[June] [Sep]
1977	[Mar] [June]	13,392	9,248	22,640	1,886*	330	24,856		26,255	[Dec] 1979 [Mar]
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,379 13,357	9,285 9,284	22,664	1,886* 1.886*	328 324	24,878		26,353 26,410 26,359	[June] [Sep]
1978	[Mar]	13,372	9,328	22,700	1,886*	321	24,907		26,391	Yorkshire and
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,361	9,399	22,715	1,886*	318 320 217	24,919		26,391 26,403	1978 [Mar]
1979	[Mar]	13,347	9,468	22,815	1,886*	315	25,016		26,437	[Sep] [Dec]
	[Sep]	13,347 13,341	9,524 9,528	22,871 22,869	1,886* 1,886*	314 319	25,071 25,074		26,439 26,387	1979 [Mar] [June]
B. GREAT	BRITAIN								and the second second	[Sep]
Unadjus 1975	ted for seasonal variation	12 240	9.072	00.010	1.005	000	01.071		and shalles	1978 [Mar]
10/0	Sep	13,253	8,971 8,971	22,213	1,825*	336	24,374 24,389	828 1,097	25,202 25,486	[Sep]
1976	Mar	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825*	337	24,322 24,082	1,152	25,474 25.317	1979 [Mar]
	[Sep]	13,097 13,156	8,951 8,970	22,048 22,126	1,825* 1,825*	336 338	24,209 24,289	1,278 1,395	25,487 25,684	[Sep]
1977	[Mar]	13,128	9,048 8,977	22,176 22.008	1,825* 1.825*	334 330	24,335 24 163	1,316 e	25,651	North 1978 [Mar]
	[June] [Sep]	13,091 13,145	9,081 9,082	22,172 22,227	1,825* 1,825*	327 328	24,324 24,380	1,390	25,714	[June] [Sep]
1978	[Dec] [Mar]	13,086	9,120	22,206	1,825*	324	24,355	1,420	25,775	[Dec] 1979 [Mar]
	[June] [Sep]	13,072 13,126	9,149	22,221	1,825*	318	24,364	1,381	25,745	[June] [Sep]
1070	[Dec]	13,106	9,294	22,400	1,825*	317	24,430	1,303	25,845	Wales
1373	[June] [Sen]	13,054	9,175 9,313	22,162	1,825*	315 314	24,302 24,506	1,340 1,281	25,642 25,787	[June]
Adjusted	for seasonal variation	13,100	9,308	22,414	1,825*	319	24,558	1,325	25,883	[Jec] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]
1975	June	13,253	8,963	22,216	1,825	336	24,377		25,249	[June]
	Dec	13,199 13,137	8,963 8,965	22,162 22,102	1,825* 1,825*	340 339	24,327 24,266		25,373 25,429	Scotland
1976	Mar June	13,118 13,108	8,926 8,938	22,044 22,046	1,825* 1.825*	337 336	24,206		25,445	1978 [Mar] [June]
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,099 13,107	8,963 9,004	22,062 22,111	1,825* 1,825*	338 334	24,225 24,270		25,559	[Sep] [Dec]
1977	[Mar] [June]	13,101	9,043	22,144	1,825*	330	24,299		25,642	1979 [Mar] [June]
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,089 13.066	9,076	22,165	1,825*	328	24,317		25,737 25,789	[Sep]
1978	[Mar]	13,082	9,114	22,196	1,825*	321	24,342		25,762	1978 [Mar]
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,072	9,134	22,211	1,825*	318 320	24,354 24,397		25,760 25,768	[Sep]
1979	[Mar]	13,058	9,245	22,329	1,825*	317	24,471 24,443		25,803 25,806	1979 [Mar]
	[Sep]	13,058 13,052	9,298 9,303	22,356 22,355	1,825* 1,825*	314 319	24,495		25,799	[Sep]

tland [June] [Sep] [Dec] [Mar] [June] [Sep] 9 33 9 36 9 29 9 29 9 29 9 29 9 36 9 34 868 877 885 882 874 894 895 2,058 2,079 2,088 2,081 2,059 2,093 2,094 1,190 1,202 1,203 1,199 1,185 1,199 1,198 t Britain [Mar] [June] [Sep] [Dec] [Mar] [June] [Sep]  $\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 00 \\ 100 \cdot 00 \end{array}$ 22,056 22,221 22,311 22,400 22,162 22,367 22,414 13,012 13,072 13,126 13,106 12,987 13,054 13,106 9,044 9,149 9,185 9,294 9,175 9,313 9,308 357 377 391 373 356 357 384

TABLE 102

Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain

 $\begin{array}{c} 36 \cdot 00 \\ 35 \cdot 93 \\ 35 \cdot 96 \\ 36 \cdot 05 \\ 36 \cdot 05 \\ 35 \cdot 96 \\ 35 \cdot 96 \\ 36 \cdot 00 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 81 \\ 6 \cdot 95 \\ 6 \cdot 95 \\ 6 \cdot 88 \\ 6 \cdot 91 \\ 7 \cdot 03 \\ 7 \cdot 03 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 68 \\ 5 \cdot 67 \\ 5 \cdot 67 \\ 5 \cdot 69 \\ 5 \cdot 68 \\ 5 \cdot 70 \\ 5 \cdot 70 \\ 5 \cdot 70 \end{array}$ 

From June 1979 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
 From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.
 Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data becomes available.

Regional indices of employment are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

### **EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment**

Numbers of	employee	s in employm	ent (Thousand	)			Regional in (J	dices of emp une 1974 = 1	oloyment∥ ∣00)
All Industrie All employees	Male	vices Female	Agricul- – ture, forestry and fishing	Index of Produc- tion industries II-XXI	of which manufac- turing+ industries III–XIX	Service§ industries XXII– XXVII	Index of Produc- tion industries II-XXI	Manufac- turing industries III—XIX	Service industries XXII– XXVII
7,940 7,985 8,024 8,076 7,989 8,044 8,068	4,621 4,642 4,669 4,667 4,624 4,643 4,666	3,319 3,344 3,355 3,409 3,365 3,401 3,402	113 122 127 119 113 114 124	2,602 2,603 2,615 2,614 2,586 2,592 2,603	2,076 2,074 2,082 2,081 2,058 2,053 2,058	5,226 5,260 5,282 5,343 5,291 5,337 5,341	93 · 8 93 · 9 94 · 3 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 5 93 · 9	93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 5 93 · 5 93 · 5 92 · 4 92 · 2 92 · 4	101 · 9 102 · 6 103 · 0 104 · 2 103 · 2 104 · 1 104 · 2
1,502 1,544 1,550 1,540 1,532 1,572 1,576	890 907 910 903 899 910 915	612 637 639 637 633 661 660	45 49 48 47 46 46 50	564 566 570 571 570 571 573	434 435 439 439 439 438 438 439	893 929 931 922 917 955 952	96 · 3 96 · 7 97 · 4 97 · 6 97 · 3 97 · 6 97 · 9	96 · 9 97 · 2 97 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 9 97 · 7 97 · 7	101 · 2 105 · 3 105 · 5 104 · 4 103 · 8 108 · 1 107 · 8
2,208 2,213 2,219 2,230 2,197 2,200 2,203	1,336 1,334 1,337 1,334 1,320 1,318 1,321	873 879 882 896 877 882 883	30 31 33 30 29 30 32	1,162 1,160 1,159 1,153 1,138 1,136 1,135	1,003 1,001 1,000 994 979 975 972	1,017 1,022 1,027 1,046 1,030 1,035 1,037	93 · 5 93 · 3 92 · 8 91 · 6 91 · 4 91 · 3	92 · 8 92 · 6 92 · 5 91 · 9 90 · 6 90 · 2 89 · 9	104 · 8 105 · 2 105 · 8 107 · 8 106 · 1 106 · 6 106 · 8
1,503 1,511 1,517 1,525 1,512 1,524 1,530	900 903 907 905 899 904 909	604 608 610 619 613 620 622	32 35 38 36 32 33 35	768 770 774 771 764 769 774	596 597 600 598 592 594 598	703 706 706 718 716 722 721	97 · 5 97 · 7 98 · 2 97 · 9 96 · 9 97 · 6 98 · 2	96 · 7 96 · 8 97 · 4 97 · 0 96 · 0 96 · 4 97 · 0	107 · 2 107 · 6 107 · 6 109 · 4 109 · 2 110 · 0 110 · 0
1,973 1,989 1,994 2,002 1,982 2,001 2,004	1,190 1,193 1,199 1,197 1,187 1,196 1,202	783 796 795 805 795 805 805 802	32 34 35 34 32 32 35	936 933 937 933 924 928 931	714 711 716 712 704 704 706	1,006 1,022 1,022 1,035 1,026 1,041 1,038	94 · 3 94 · 1 94 · 5 94 · 1 93 · 2 93 · 6 93 · 9	93 · 4 93 · 0 93 · 6 93 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 3	104 · 3 106 · 0 105 · 9 107 · 4 106 · 4 107 · 9 107 · 7
2,631 2,633 2,650 2,667 2,638 2,646 2,646	1,524 1,519 1,530 1,531 1,516 1,514 1,516	1,108 1,114 1,119 1,137 1,122 1,132 1,130	17 17 18 18 16 16 16 18	1,188 1,179 1,183 1,180 1,166 1,165 1,167	1,004 995 997 994 981 977 977	1,427 1,436 1,448 1,469 1,456 1,465 1,461	92 · 2 91 · 5 91 · 8 91 · 6 90 · 4 90 · 4 90 · 5	92 · 1 91 · 2 91 · 4 91 · 2 90 · 0 89 · 6 89 · 6	102 · 3 103 · 0 103 · 9 105 · 4 104 · 4 105 · 0 104 · 8
1,253 1,261 1,264 1,275 1,258 1,274 1,277	760 762 765 755 761 764	493 499 503 510 503 513 513	16 17 17 17 16 16 16	595 595 596 595 590 592 594	435 434 434 434 430 430 431	642 649 652 663 652 666 666	93 · 7 93 · 7 93 · 8 93 · 7 92 · 9 93 · 3 93 · 6	93 · 0 92 · 9 93 · 0 92 · 8 92 · 1 92 · 0 92 · 3	108 2 109 5 109 9 111 9 110 0 112 3 112 4
986 1,006 1,006 1,004 994 1,013 1,016	603 611 609 605 601 610 614	383 395 397 399 392 403 402	24 24 25 25 23 22 24	430 430 431 429 427 431 433	305 304 306 304 303 306 307	532 552 549 550 543 560 559	92 · 5 92 · 5 92 · 8 92 · 3 92 · 0 92 · 9 93 · 2	90 · 8 90 · 7 91 · 1 90 · 5 90 · 3 91 · 1 91 · 5	106 4 110 4 109 9 109 9 108 6 111 9 111 8
2,058 2,079 2,088 2,081 2,059 2,093 2,094	1,190 1,202 1,203 1,199 1,185 1,199 1,198	868 877 885 882 874 894 895	49 48 49 48 48 48 48 49	837 839 843 841 830 835 833	610 611 614 612 603 602 599	1,172 1,192 1,197 1,192 1,181 1,210 1,212	92 · 1 92 · 4 92 · 8 92 · 6 91 · 4 91 · 9 91 · 7	90 · 2 90 · 3 90 · 7 90 · 5 89 · 2 89 · 1 88 · 6	104 2 105 9 106 4 105 9 105 0 107 6 107 7
22,056 22,221 22,311 22,400 22,162 22,367 22,414	13,012 13,072 13,126 13,106 12,987 13,054 13,106	9,044 9,149 9,185 9,294 9,175 9,313 9,308	357 377 391 373 356 357 384	9,081 9,076 9,108 9,089 8,995 9,021 9,043	7,176 7,161 7,187 7,167 7,089 7,079 7,086	12,619 12,768 12,813 12,938 12,811 12,989 12,987	93 · 8 93 · 8 94 · 1 93 · 9 92 · 9 93 · 2 93 · 4	93 · 1 92 · 9 93 · 3 93 · 0 92 · 0 91 · 9 92 · 0	103 3 104 5 104 9 105 9 104 9 106 3 106 3

1. From June 1978 the figures for Wales include about 6,000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area which were previously included in the North West

# **Employees in employment: by industry**

TABLE 10	3								alleration			enverse en el pos						тно	USAND	TABL	E 103 (co	ntinued)							
GREAT BRITAIN			Index tion in II-XXI	of Produ dustries	c-	Manuf Indust III-XIX	iacturing tries												line .	-									
		All industries and services*	All employees	Seasonaily adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100)	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100)	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	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing Industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
1975 Ma	ır	22,135	9,437	9,478	92 · 4	7,503	7,533	92·0	370	350	710	40	436	510	966	157	797	175	771	558	503	42	389	281	263	572	333	1,241	343
Ap Ma Jur	ril y ne	22,213	9,394 9,352 9,300	9,438 9,394 9,332	92 · 0 91 · 6 91 · 0	7,447 7,389 7,334	7,483 7,427 7,369	91.4 90.7 90.0	388	351 350 350	705 702 701	40 40 39	433 430 428	507 505 501	955 949	154 154	777 768	174 174	768 757 748	554 547 542	500 498 494	41 42 41	388 386 383	278 275 270	262 260 259	565 565 559	328 325 323	1,253 1,270 1,273	343 343 343
Jul Au Se	y g p	22,224	9,294 9,280 9,251	9,288 9,256 9,218	90·5 90·2 89·8	7,318 7,304 7,280	7,319 7,288 7,253	89 · 4 89 · 0 88 · 6	391	349 349 349	716 717 707	40 40 39	430 430 428	498 495 493	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 757	173 174 174	741 741 742	540 537 535	492 491 486	42 42 42	381 380 378	269 269 266	258 259 260	558 556 555	323 322 321	1,283 1,281 1,276	344 345 347
Oc No De	t v c	22,158	9,233 9,217 9,193	9,189 9,166 9,153	89 · 6 89 · 3 89 · 2	7,253 7,239 7,214	7,218 7,193 7,177	88 · 1 87 · 8 87 · 6	361	348 348 347	707 709 705	39 39 39	425 423 423	489 487 485	938 936 932	152 151 151	756 753 748	177 177 176	737 736 738	533 532 530	483 482 480	42 42 41	377 377 375	265 264 263	260 262 262	552 548 546	322 324 322	1,285 1,283 1,286	347 347 347
1976 Ja Fel		21 920	9,118 9,094 9.070	9,134 9,119 9,108	89 · 0 88 · 9 88 · 8	7,150 7,122 7,104	7,157 7,140 7,130	87 · 4 87 · 2 87 · 1	358	348 347 346	692 685 683	39 39 39	419 419 419	480 477 475	926 924 921	150 149 148	740 736 734	176 176 176	735 733 732	526 524	478 477 478	41 41 40	370 367 365	260 258 257	260 261 260	542 539 537	319 318 318	1,274 1,279 1,274	346 347 346
Api Ma	ril Y	21,520	9,042 9,040	9,084 9,078	88·5 88·5	7,089	7,122 7,118	87·0 86·9	000	346 346	684 685	38 38 27	420 420	472 471	921 918 919	148 148 148	732 729 730	176 176 175	731 729 732	521 518 519	478 478	40 40 40	361 361	258 258	259 258	535 534	319 321	1,261 1,268	345 344
Jur [Ju [Au	ie ly] ig]	22,048	9,056 9,098 9,110	9,082 9,084 9,081	88 · 5 88 · 5	7,099 7,142 7,156	7,127 7,135 7,136	87 · 1 87 · 1	362	345 345	709 712	38 37	423 425	470 472	919 919	148 149	732 732	176 175	735 738	519 524 526	480 481 482	40 40 40	364 364 364	258 260 262	259 261 262	536 536	321 326 327	1,269 1,267 1,265	343 343 343
[Se [Oc	ep] ct] ov]	22,126	9,119 9,145 9,153	9,094 9,107 9,109	88 · 6 88 · 8 88 · 8	7,172 7,198 7,209	7,152 7,167 7,169	87 · 3 87 · 5 87 · 5	390	345 345 344	704 707 707	38 37 38	425 426 427	475 476 476	925 925 925	149 149	735 739 741	177 177 176	745 748 751	526 529 529	482 482 485	40 40 40	365 369 369	262 262 263	261 265 265	536 536 537	328 331 332	1,259 1,260 1,257	343 342 342
[De	ec]	22,176	9,146	9,110	88·8 88·9	7,207	7,175	87·6 87·7	376	344 344	705 696	37 37	426 425	477	923 919	149 148	742	176	754	530	486	40 41	369 366	262 260	264 262	536 533	331 329	1,253	342 342
[Fe [Ma	b] ar]	22,008	9,089 9,089	9,115 9,125	88 · 8 88 · 9	7,180 7,181 7,185	7,198 7,207	87 · 9 88 · 0 88 · 1	358	344 345 346	693 692	37 37 37	426 426	476 476 477	921 922 924	149 148 149	738 738 739	176 175 175	758 758 757	529 532	483 484	41 41	368 369	260 259	262 261	533 533	331 332	1,224 1,222	341 341
[Ma [Ju	ay] ne]	22,172	9,100 9,119	9,139 9,145	89 · 1 89 · 1	7,189 7,205	7,226 7,232	88 · 2 88 · 3	381	346 347	694 702	37 37 37	427 427	476 476	923 923	149 149	737 737 742	176 175	757 759 761	534 534	484 483 484	41 41 41	372 371 372	261 262	258 258	534 536	332 332	1,225	340 340
[Jul [Au [Se	y] g] p]	22,227	9,156 9,160 9,157	9,141 9,132 9,131	89 · 0 89 · 0	7,240 7,241 7,242	7,221 7,221 7,221	88 2 88 2	389	343 341	716 706	37 37 37	429 430 431	478 479	928 933	150 150	742 742 742	175 177	761 767	538 536 540	484 482 479	40 40 40	371 368 369	265 265 263	257 258 259	539 539 539	334 334 332	1,231 1,235 1,232	340 341 342
[Oc [No [De	t] v] c]	22,206	9,150 9,151 9,140	9,112 9,108 9,104	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 7	7,241 7,241 7,232	7,210 7,202 7,200	88 · 0 88 · 0 88 · 0	368	341 341 341	704 704 702	37 37 37	430 430 431	477 477 476	934 933 934	150 150 149	743 744 744	177 177 176	770 772	538 539 540	476 475 475	41 41 41	370 370 368	264 264 264	260 261 260	538 537 538	334 332 329	1,227 1,228 1,227	341 340 339
1978 [Ja [Fe [Ma	n] b] ır]	22,056	9,098 9,093 9,081	9,114 9,119 9,117	88 · 8 88 · 9 88 · 9	7,191 7,187 7,176	7,201 7,204 7,202	88 · 0 88 · 0 87 · 9	357	341 341 342	694 689 689	37 37 37	428 428 429	473 472 470	932 929 928	149 149 148	741 742 741	175 175 175	769 770 769	539 539 536	470 470 468	40 40 40	365 365 365	262 262 261	259 259 259	535 536 536	326 325 325	1,227 1,226 1,224	339 340 339
[Ap [Ma [Ju	ril] y] ne]	22,221	9,066 9,061 9,076	9,110 9,103 9,104	88 · 8 88 · 7 88 · 7	7,162 7,151 7,161	7,196 7,191 7,190	87 · 9 87 · 8 87 · 8	377	342 342 341	689 689 696	37 37 36	429 428 429	467 462 459	927 926 925	147 147 147	740 739 740	174 175 175	765 765 764	536 536 537	465 463 464	41 40 40	364 364 365	261 262 263	258 257 259	536 536 537	326 325 328	1,223 1,228 1,233	339 340 340
[Jul [Au [Se	y] g] p]	22,311	9,114 9,112 9,108	9,101 9,090 9,083	88 · 7 88 · 6 88 · 5	7,194 7,191 7,187	7,187 7,176 7,166	87 · 8 87 · 6 87 · 5	391	340 336 335	708 709 701	37 37 37	432 434 434	458 458 458	925 924 928	148 148 148	742 744 745	174 174 174	765 764 767	540 538 539	465 463 461	40 40 40	366 365 363	264 264 264	260 259 258	539 541 541	332 332 331	1,238 1,240 1,242	343 344 345
[Oc [No [De	t] v] c]	22,400	9,102 9,102 9,089	9,064 9,060 9,053	88 · 3 88 · 3 88 · 2	7,178 7,178 7,167	7,147 7,140 7,135	87 · 3 87 · 2 87 · 1	373	335 334 333	700 698 694	37 37 37	433 433 433	455 454 . 454	924 923 922	148 149 149	747 747 745	174 174 173	767 765 763	537 537 537	460 460 459	40 40 40	363 364 364	263 263 263	260 263 263	541 541 542	332 331 329	1,244 1,244 1,243	346 346
1979 [Ja [Fe [Ma	n] b] r]	22 162	9,043 9,003 8,995	9,059 9,029 9.031	88 · 3 88 · 0 88 · 0	7,119 7,100 7,089	7,129 7,118 7,115	87 · 0 86 · 9 86 · 9	356	334 334 334	682 676 677	36 36 36	430 430 430	452 449 448	918 915 912	149 149 148	742 741 739	172 171 169	761 759 758	533 531 530	456 456	40 40 20	362 364	262 260	261 261	540 539	325 325	1,245	347 346
[Ap [Ma	ril] IV]	00.067	8,989 9,002	9,034 9,046	88 · 0 88 · 2 88 · 2	7,077	7,112 7,116	86 · 8 86 · 9 86 · 8	357	334 333	679 682	36 36 37	431 431 432	446 446 444	909 906 902	148 148 148	736 735 734	168 168 166	760 760 760	526 528	453 453	39 39	364 364	260 260 259	260 260	538 538	325 324 323	1,220 1,232 1,246	346 347 347
[Jul [Au	g]	22,307	9,065 9,060	9,050 9,054 9,041	88 · 2 88 · 1	7,111 7,105	7,105	86 · 8 86 · 6	001	334 332	700 704	37 37	433 435	445 443	902 901	149 149	737 737 736	166 165	762 761 764	529 528	452 454 450	39 39 39	367 369 367	259 261 261	260 261 260	539 542 542	323 327 326	1,260 1,271 1,274	347 348 349
[Se [Oc [No	p] t] v]	22,414	9,043 9,015 8,996	9,018 8,978 8,961	87 · 9 87 · 5 87 · 3	7,086 7,055 7,040	7,065 7,025 7,009	85 · 8 85 · 6	384	333 333 334	695 695	37 36 36	434 432 432	443 438 437	895 893	148 147 147	735 735	163 161	763 762	527 524 526	446 442 438	38 38 38	367 365 364	260 258 256	261 260 259	541 541 541	324 323 321	1,276 1,278 1,273	349 349 349

\* Excludes private domestic service. † These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government services which are not activities identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Compre-hensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of ser-vice, are published quarterly in the Employment Gazette.

### EMPLOYMENT

**Employees in employment: by industry** 

THOUSAND

GREAT

Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence†			
1,500	2,699	1,081	3,433	2,027	1,587	Mar		1975
1,495	2,709	1,088	3,465	2,157	1,608	Apri May June	-	
1,492	2,703	1,091	3,495	2,188	1,613	July Aug Sept		
1,472	2,757	1,078	3,551	2,153	1,594	Oct Nov Dec		
1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583	Jan Feb Mar		1976
1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581	April May June		
1,445	2,675	1,105	3,513	2,279	1,601	[July] [Aug] [Sept]		
1,435	2,724	1,110	3,573	2,226	1,586	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]		
1,428	2,661	1,104	3,576	2,214	1,578	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]		1977
1,428	2,682	1,110	3,551	2,318	1,583	[April] [May] [June]		
1,433	2,682	1,134	3,510	2,337	1,586	[July] [Aug] [Sept]		
1,423	2,728	1,135	3,577	2,264	1,572	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]		
1,414	2,657	1,136	3,589	2,249	1,572	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]		1978
1,426	2,683	1,134	3,575	2,364	1,586	[April] [May] [June]		
1,432	2,703	1,154	3,550	2,375	1,593	[July] [Aug] [Sept]		
1,432	2,792	1,162	3,623	2,343	1,586	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]		
1,429	2,700	1,160	3,630	2,307	1,586	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]		1979
1,445	2,726	1,166	3,624	2,429	1,598	[April] [May] [June]		
1,456	2,738	1,190	3,573	2,438	1,592	[July] [Aug] [Sep]		
ntrio opic 5 zie Genti		a an e a a ngan				[Oct] [Nov]		

Summary

TABLE 104

UNIT		L	NEMP	LOYED		the selection		UNEM	PLOYED EXC	LUDING	CHOOL LEA	VERS			Adult
KING	adom	P	ercen-	Numbe	r Male	Female	School	Actua	Seasona	illy adjuste	ed‡		-		- students registered
		r	ate*				included in un- employed		Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employment (not included in previous columns)
1975	Jan 20e Feb 10 Mar 10	3 3 3	-3 -4 -4	771 · 8 791 · 8 802 · 6	635 · 1 650 · 2 657 · 7	136·7 141·6 144·9	9·1 9·3 6·7	762 · 7 782 · 4 795 · 9	703 · 1 733 · 8 768 · 8	3 · 0 3 · 1 3 · 3	30·7 35·0	··· ···	581 · 2 605 · 2 630 · 2	121 · 9 128 · 6 138 · 6	4.6 0.1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3 3 3	6 6 7	845 · 0 850 · 3 866 · 1	690·2 693·9 706·6	154·9 156·4 159·4	21 · 8 15 · 8 19 · 9	823 · 2 834 · 5 846 · 1	812·1 858·5 905·0	3 · 4 3 · 6 3 · 8	43·3 46·4 46·5	36·3 41·6 45·4	663 · 7 698 · 2 733 · 2	148 · 4 160 · 3 171 · 8	94·8 3·8
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	4 4 4	2 9 9	990 · 1 1,151 · 0 1,145 · 5	784 · 5 885 · 2 883:3	205 · 6 265 · 8 262 · 2	62 · 1 165 · 6 124 · 2 1	927 · 9 985 · 4 ,021 · 3	960 · 5 993 · 2 1,030 · 1	4 · 1 4 · 2 4 · 4	55·5 32·7 36·9	49 · 5 44 · 9 41 · 7	775 · 5 798 · 8 826 · 0	185.0 194.4 204.1	97·8 99·3 103·8
	Oct 9† Nov 13 Dec 11	4 5 5	9 0 1	1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8	888 · 8 909 · 0 940 · 5	258·5 259·9 260·3	69·6 1 43·8 1 35·0 1	,077 · 6 ,125 · 1 ,165 · 8	1,088·7 1,129·4 1,166·5	4 · 6 4 · 8 4 · 9	58.6 40.7 37.1	42 · 7 45 · 4 45 · 5	865 · 9 895 · 4 923 · 1	222 · 8 234 · 0 243 · 4	18·1  10·7
1976	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11	5 5 5	5 5 4	1,303 · 2 1,304 · 4 1,284 · 9	1,017·4e 1,014·6 997·7	285 · 8e 289 · 8 287 · 2	40·7 1 30·1 1 23·4 1	,262 · 6 ,274 · 3 ,261 · 5	1,196·6 1,227·9 1,243·6	5·0 5·1 5·2	30·1 31·3 15·7	36 · 0 32 · 8 25 · 7	942 · 3e 959 · 9 967 · 2	254·3e 268·0 276·4	127·1 
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5 5 5	4 3 6	1,281 · 1 1,271 · 8 1,331 · 8	994·2 982·9 1,009·4	287 · 0 288 · 9 322 · 4	22.7 1 37.8 1 122.9 1	,258 · 4 ,234 · 1 ,208 · 9	1,258·3 1,270·9 1,278·6	5·3 5·3 5·4	14·7 12·6 7·7	20.6 14.3 11.7	975 · 7 982 · 0 984 · 3	282 · 6 288 · 9 294 · 4	179·3 0·3 6·0
	July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	6 6 6	1 3 1	1,463 · 5 1,502 · 0 1,455 · 7	1,071 · 2 1,093 · 2 1,059 · 8	392·2 408·8 395·9	208·5 1 203·4 1 149·8 1	,255 · 0 ,298 · 6 ,305 · 9	1,281 · 5 1,292 · 5 1,297 · 7	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 4	2·9 11·0 5·2	7·7 7·2 6·4	981 · 4 983 · 8 983 · 7	300 · 1 308 · 8 314 · 0	108·8 122·7 131·8
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9e	5 · 5 ·	8	1,377·1 1,371·0	1,010·0 	367·1	82·7 1 51·0 1	,294 · 4 ,320 · 0	1,296·9 1,317·5	5·4 5·5	-0·8 	-5·1	980 · 3	316·6 	9·1 
1977	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	6 5 5	0 9 1 7 1	1,448 · 2 1,421 · 8 1,383 · 5	1,074·1 1,055·5 1,028·5	374 · 1 366 · 3 355 · 0	51.0 1 41.8 1 33.3 1	,397·2 ,380·0 ,350·1	1,330 · 1 1,333 · 5 1,336 · 3	5.5 5.5 5.5	12.6 3.4 2.8	 6·3	994·2 995·1 994·8	335-9 338-4 341-6	10·3 
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5 · 5 · 6 ·	8 1 6 1 0 1	,392 · 3 ,341 · 7 ,450 · 1	1,032·4 994·3 1,050·8	359 · 9 347 · 4 399 · 2	53.6 1 45.1 1 149.0 1	,338 · 7 ,296 · 6 ,301 · 1	1,344 · 0 1,339 · 7 1,376 · 5	5 · 6 5 · 6 5 · 7	7 · 7 -4 · 3 36 · 8	4.6 2.1 13.4	999 · 4 992 · 8 1,015 · 9	344 · 6 346 · 9 360 · 6	92·8 0·9 6·7
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 7	7 1 8 1 7 1	,622 · 4 ,635 · 8 ,609 · 1	1,132·7 1,143·5 1,124·3	489 · 6 492 · 3 484 · 8	253·4 1 231·4 1 175·6 1	369 · 0 404 · 4 433 · 5	1,395 · 1 1,396 · 8 1,417 · 5	5 · 8 5 · 8 5 · 9	18·6 1·7 20·7	17·0 19·0 13·7	1,023·3 1,024·0 1,035·3	371 · 8 372 · 8 382 · 2	133·4 130·3 145·2
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 1 2 1 1 1	,518·3 ,499·1 ,480·8	1,070 · 8 1,063 · 2 1,060 · 7	447.6 435.9 420.1	98.6 1 73.5 1 58.4 1	419·7 425·6 422·4	1,421 ·9 1,423 ·6 1,421 ·0	5·9 5·9 5·9	4·4 1·7 -2·6	8·9 8·9 1·2	1,036·4 1,035·7 1,032·6	385 · 5 387 · 9 388 · 4	13·4 3·0
978	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	6 · 4 6 · 1 6 · 1	4 1 2 1 0 1	,548 · 5 ,508 · 7 ,461 · 0	1,114·8 1,089·6 1,058·4	433 · 8 419 · 1 402 · 6	61 · 1 1, 49 · 7 1, 40 · 2 1,	487 · 4 459 · 0 420 · 7	1,421 · 7 1,413 · 9 1,411 · 4	5 · 9 5 · 8 5 · 8	0·7 -7·8 -2·5	$-0.1 \\ -3.2 \\ -3.2$	1,031·5 1,026·3 1,023·9	390 · 1 387 · 7 387 · 5	16·3 0·6 0·2
	April 13 May 11 June 8	6 · ( 5 · 7 6 · (	) 1 7 1 ) 1	,451 · 8 ,386 · 8 ,446 · 1	1,045 · 4 1,001 · 1 1,022 · 9	406 · 4 385 · 7 423 · 1	60.8 1, 48.2 1, 145.6 1,	391 · 0 338 · 6 300 · 5	1,403·0 1,384·8 1,378·1	5 · 8 5 · 7 5 · 7	-8·4 -18·2 -6·7	-6·2 -9·7 -11·1	1,012·8 999·9 990·3	390 · 2 384 · 9 387 · 7	53·0 1·2 6·8
	July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	6 · 6 6 · 7 6 · 3	i 1 1 1 1	,585 · 8 ,608 · 3 ,517 · 7	1,087·3 1,099·0 1,041·1	498·5 509·3 476·6	243·3 1, 222·1 1, 139·2 1,	342 · 5 386 · 2 378 · 5	1,370 · 2 1,373 · 4 1,360 · 2	5·7 5·7 5·6	-7·9 3·2 -13·2	-10·9 -3·8 -6·0	983·5 981·3 970·5	386 · 7 392 · 1 389 · 7	117·5 127·0 140·7
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5 · 9 5 · 8 5 · 6	1 1	,429 · 5 ,392 · 0 ,364 · 3	989 · 7 970 · 4 962 · 5	439 · 8 421 · 6 401 · 8	82·0 1, 57·1 1, 43·2 1,	347 · 5 334 · 9 321 · 1	1,349 · 9 1,331 · 7 1,319 · 6	5.6 5.5 5.5	-10·3 -18·2 -12·1	-6.8 -13.9 -13.5	962 · 1 949 · 3 941 · 1	387 · 8 382 · 4 378 · 5	21·3 1·1
979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	6 · 0 6 · 0 5 · 8	1 1	,455 · 3 ,451 · 9 ,402 · 3	1,034 · 8 1,039 · 5 1,005 · 5	420 · 5 412 · 4 396 · 8	47·4 1, 39·4 1, 31·2 1,	407 · 8 412 · 5 371 · 1	1,342 · 1 1,366 · 5 1,361 · 5	5.5 5.6 5.6	22·5 24·4 -5·0	-2.6 11.6 14.0	957 · 2 979 · 5 974 · 5	384 · 9 386 · 9 387 · 0	33·4 0·4
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 5 5 · 4 5 · 5	1 1 1	340 · 6 299 · 3 343 · 9	959 · 2 922 · 1 930 · 2	381 · 4 377 · 2 413 · 7	25·8 1, 39·3 1, 143·8 1,	314·8 260·0 200·1	1,327 · 4 1,306 · 4 1,278 · 7	5.5 5.4 5.3	-34·1 -21·0 -27·7	-4·9 -20·0 -27·6	944 · 9 924 · 3 897 · 5	382 · 5 382 · 1 381 · 2	56·3 0·4 9·8
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6 · 0 6 · 0 5 · 8	1, 1, 1,	464 · 0 455 · 5 394 · 5	980·5 974·9 936·1	483 · 5 480 · 6 458 · 4	215·4 1, 183·5 1, 114·3 1,	248 · 6 272 · 0 280 · 2	1,278·7 1,264·7 1,263·9	5·3 5·2 5·2	-14·0 -0·8	-16·2 -13·9 -4·9	891 · 8 880 · 0 878 · 1	386 · 8 384 · 7 385 · 7	121 · 5 114 · 7 127 · 1
(	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5·6 5·6 5·6	1, 1, 1,	367 · 6 355 · 2 355 · 5	925 · 8 924 · 4 934 · 2	441 · 9 430 · 8 421 · 2	69·4 1,2 49·7 1,3 39·2 1,3	298·3 305·5 316·3	1,282·0 1,282·1 1,294·5	5·3 5·3 5·3	18·1 0·1 12·4	1.1 5.8 10.2	891 · 4 893 · 4 901 · 4	390.6 388.7 393.1	22·1

†‡§ see footnotes to table 104

TABLE 105

Jan 20e Feb 10 Mar 10

April 14 May 12 June 9

July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8

Oct 9† Nov 13 Dec 11

Jan 8e Feb 12 Mar 11

April 8 May 13 June 10

July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9

Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9e

Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10

April 14 May 12 June 9

July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8

Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8

8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9

April 13 May 11 June 8

July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14

Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7

Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8

April 5 May 10 June 14

July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6

UNEMPLOYED

3·2 3·3 3·3

3·5 3·5 3·6

5.4 5.4 5.3

5·3 5·2 5·5

5.7

5.6

5.7 5.5 5.9

5.9 5.6 5.9

5.9 5.9 5.7

5.9 5.9 5.6

5.5 5.5 5.5

Percen- Number Male tage rate\*

738·0 757·1 768·4

808·2 813·1 828·5

944 · 4 1,102 · 0 1,096 · 9

1,098·6 1,120·1 1,152·5

1,251 · 8 1,253 · 4 1,234 · 6

1,231 · 2 1,220 · 4 1,277 · 9

1,402 · 5 1,440 · 0 1,395 · 1

1,320.9

1.316.0

1,390·2 1,365·2 1,328·1

1.335.6 1,285.7

1,553·5 1,567·0 1,541·8

1,456 · 6 1,438 · 0 1,419 · 7

1,484 · 7 1,445 · 9 1,399 · 0

1,387·5 1,324·9 1,381·4

1,512·5 1,534·4 1,446·7

1,364 · 9 1,330 · 8 1,303 · 2

1,391 · 2 1,387 · 6 1,339 · 8

1,279 · 8 1,238 · 5 1,281 · 1

1,392·0 1,383·9 1,325·0

1,302 · 8 1,292 · 3 1,292 · 0

School leavers included

in un-employed

8.0 8.4 5.8

19·9 14·3 18·4

55·3 158·2 117·9

38·0 28·0 21·7

199·4 194·5 142·3

78.0

48.0

48.2 39·4 31·3

50·4 42·0 142·7

241 · 6 220 · 4 166 · 2

92.6 68.6 54.3

56 · 7 44 · 7 139 · 2

231 · 7 210 · 9 130 · 7

76·4 52·9 39·8

44·4 36·7 28·9

23 · 9 36 · 2 137 · 1

204·2 173·1 106·0

64.0 45.5 35.7

1,238 · 8 1,246 · 8 1,256 · 3

Female

128.0 132.5 135.6

144 · 9 146 · 2 148 · 9

191·3 250·5 247·0

243·5 245·2 245·9

270 · 5e 274 · 6 272 · 1

272 · 1 273 · 3 305 · 5

371 · 8 387 · 7 375 · 5

356·2 349·1 338·6

343 · 1 331 · 1 381 · 0

466 · 2 469 · 1 462 · 3

427 · 9 416 · 5 401 · 2

414·5 400·7 384·6

387·6 367·4 403·3

418·9 402·0 382·9

401 · 3 393 · 7 378 · 6

363 · 6 359 · 0 393 · 9

458 · 3 455 · 7 434 · 6

420 · 1 410 · 3 401 · 3

972.2 348.8

610·0 624·6 632·8

663·3 666·9 679·6

855·1 875·0 906·6

981 · 3e 978 · 8 962 · 5

959 · 1 947 · 1 972 · 4

1,030·7 1,052·3 1,019·6

1,034·0 1,016·0 989·5

992·5 954·6 1,009·4

1,087·3 1,097·9 1,079·6

1,028·7 1,021·5 1,018·5

1,070 · 2 1,045 · 2 1,014 · 4

999 · 9 957 · 4 978 · 1

1,038 · 8 1,050 · 1 993 · 7

946 · 0 928 · 8 920 · 3

989 · 9 993 · 9 961 · 2

916·2 879·5 887·2

933 · 7 928 · 2 890 · 4

882 · 7 882 · 0 890 · 8

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total humbers unemployed as percentages of the humbers that are been calculated by expressing the total humbers unemployed as percentages of the humbers that are been calculated by expressing the total humbers unemployed as percentages of the humbers to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued.
 The seasonally adjusted series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payments of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this as described on p 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

### Summary

TL	10	11	2	۸	N	r

UNEMPLO	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEAV	ERS			Adult
Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted	t‡	ge conterespo	integrat	Conversation .	registered for vacation
ared,	Number	Percen- tage rate <sup>•</sup>	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employment (not included in previous columns)
730·0 748·7 762·6	672·3 701·2 735·7	2 · 9 3 · 0 3 · 2	28·9 34·5	8 Ans	558·5 581·4 606·3	113·8 119·8 129·4	4·0 
788·3	777 · 0	3 · 4	41 · 3	34 · 9	638 · 1	138·9	91 · 5
798·8	821 · 6	3 · 5	44 · 6	40 · 1	671 · 5	150·1	
810·1	867 · 4	3 · 8	45 · 8	43 · 9	706 · 1	161·3	2 · 8
889 · 1	921 · 9	4 · 0	54·5	48 · 3	747 · 7	174 · 2	92 · 0
943 · 8	952 · 3	4 · 1	30·4	43 · 6	769 · 3	183 · 0	93 · 5
979 · 0	988 · 2	4 · 3	35·9	40 · 3	795 · 8	192 · 4	97 · 4
1,033·3	1,043·6	4·5	55·4	40 · 6	833 · 6	$210.0 \\ 221.0 \\ 230.2$	15.6
1,079·7	1,083·8	4·7	40·2	43 · 8	862 · 8		
1,120·4	1,120·8	4·9	37·0	44 · 2	890 · 6		10.5
1,213·8 1,225·4 1,212·9	1,149·5 1,180·0 1,194·9	4·9 5·1 5·1	28·7 30·5 14·9	35·3 32·1 24·7	909·1e 926·3 933·2	240 · 4e 253 · 7 261 · 7	120·6 
1,209·9	1,209·5	5 · 2	14.6	20.0	941 · 6	267 · 9	172·3
1,185·3	1,220·8	5 · 2	11.3	13.6	947 · 2	273 · 6	0·3
1,159·7	1,227·6	5 · 3	6.8	10.9	948 · 9	278 · 7	4·6
1,203·1	1,230 · 1	5·3	2·5	6·9	945 · 7	284 · 4	102·0
1,245·4	1,240 · 7	5·3	10·6	6·6	947 · 9	292 · 8	116·5
1,252·8	1,245 · 5	5·3	4·8	6·0	947 · 5	298 · 0	125·0
1,243.0	1,244.5	5.3	-1.0	4.8	943 · 9	300.6	8.0
1,268.0	1,264 .9	5.4		ii.ob			
1,342 · 0 1,325 · 8 1,296 · 8	1,276·7 1,280·2 1,282·8	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 4	11 · 8 3 · 5 2 · 6	 6·0	957 · 0 957 · 9 957 · 2	319·7 322·3 325·6	9·5 — —
1,285·3	1,290·2	5 · 5	7·4	4·5	961 · 7	328·5	91 · 0
1,243·7	1,285·4	5 · 5	-4·8	1·7	954 · 5	330·9	0 · 9
1,247·7	1,321·2	5 · 6	35·8	12·8	977 · 0	334·2	5 · 4
1,311 · 9	1,338·8	5 · 7	17.6	16·2	984 · 1	354·7	127 · 1
1,346 · 6	1,340·5	5 · 7	1.7	18·4	984 · 7	355·8	124 · 6
1,375 · 7	1,360·9	5 · 8	20.4	13·2	995 · 9	365·0	138 · 4
1,364 · 0	1,365 · 3	5 · 8	4·4	8·8	996 · 6	368 · 7	11.6
1,369 · 4	1,366 · 7	5 · 8	1·4	8·7	995 · 8	370 · 9	<u>-</u>
1,365 · 4	1,363 · 2	5 · 8	-3·5	0·8	991 · 9	371 · 3	3.0
1,427 · 3	1,363·3	5 · 8	0·1	-0.7	990 · 5	372 · 8	16·0
1,399 · 2	1,355·0	5 · 7	-8·3	-3.9	984 · 6	370 · 4	0·6
1,361 · 3	1,351·8	5 · 7	-3·2	-3.8	981 · 7	370 · 1	0·1
1,330 · 8	1,342·3	5 · 7	-9·5	-7·0	969 · 9	372 · 4	52.6
1,280 · 2	1,325·0	5 · 6	-17·3	-10·0	957 · 9	367 · 1	0.9
1,242 · 2	1,317·9	5 · 6	-7·1	-11·3	948 · 2	369 · 7	4.7
1,280 · 8	1,309 · 4	5·5	-8·5	-11·0	941 · 4	368 · 0	110.6
1,323 · 6	1,312 · 3	5·6	2·9	-4·2	939 · 0	373 · 3	120.1
1,316 · 0	1,299 · 2	5·5	-13·1	-6·2	928 · 2	371 · 0	133.6
1,288·5	1,290 · 0	5 · 5	-9·2	-6·5	920·5	369 · 5	18·5
1,277·9	1,274 · 0	5 · 4	-16·0	-12·8	909·2	364 · 8	
1,263·4	1,261 · 0	5 · 3	-13·0	-12·7	900·0	361 · 0	1·1
1,346 · 9 1,350 · 9 1,310 · 9	1,282 · 8 1,305 · 7 1,301 · 0	5 · 4 5 · 5 5 · 5	21 · 8 22 · 9 -4 · 7	-2·4 10·6 13·3	915·5 936·6 931·9	367·3 369·1 369·1	32·1 0·4
1,255·9	1,268·0	5 · 4	-33·0	-4·9	903·2	364 · 8	55.6
1,202·3	1,247·2	5 · 3	-20·8	-19·5	883·1	364 · 1	0.3
1,144·0	1,220·8	5 · 2	-26·4	-26·7	857·6	363 · 2	7.0
1,187·8	1,219·0	5 · 2	-1.8	-16.3	851 · 5	367 · 5	115·7
1,210·8	1,205·2	5 · 1	-13.8	-14.0	839 · 7	365 · 5	109·3
1,219·0	1,204·1	5 · 1	-1.1	-5.6	837 · 6	366 · 5	121·7
1,238·8 1,246·8	1,221.6	5 · 2 5 · 2	17·5 0·9	0.9 5.8	850·5 852·7 850·2	371 · 1 369 · 8 374 · 4	20·9 0·5

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### UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106

	- Habe	UNEMPL	OYED		11 A.		UNEMPI	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS		Constant and the street	Adult
		Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted	1†	e harring			registered
	Land all and and a	rate*				included in un- employed	1	Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employment (not included in previous columns)
sour	TH EAST‡													
1978	Dec 7	3 · 7	284.2	210.1	74.2	4 · 4	279.9	281 · 1	3 · 7	-5.6	-6.0	209 · 3	71.8	0.3
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	4 · 0 4 · 0 3 · 8	305 · 4 302 · 6 292 · 4	227 · 6 226 · 4 218 · 9	77 · 8 76 · 2 73 · 5	4·2 3·6 2·8	301 · 2 299 · 0 289 · 6	284 · 2 287 · 5 287 · 0	3 · 7 3 · 8 3 · 8	$3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ -0 \cdot 5$	$\begin{array}{c} -3\cdot 2\\ 0\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 0\end{array}$	212·1 215·4 214·4	72·0 71·1 72·6	9·5 —
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3 · 7 3 · 5 3 · 5	277 · 9 267 · 4 265 · 9	208 · 2 199 · 4 194 · 5	69 · 7 67 · 9 71 · 4	2·4 4·7 18·7	275 · 5 262 · 7 247 · 1	276.6 273.5 266.3	3.6 3.6 3.5	-10.4 -3.1 -7.2	$\begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 5 \\ -4 \cdot 7 \\ -6 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	205 · 6 202 · 8 195 · 4	71 · 0 70 · 6 71 · 0	$\frac{14 \cdot 2}{0 \cdot 5}$
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	3 · 8 3 · 8 3 · 7	290 · 0 292 · 4 280 · 9	204 · 9 206 · 1 198 · 5	85 · 1 86 · 3 82 · 4	32·0 27·2 15·8	258·0 265·2 265·1	266 · 6 262 · 1 257 · 7	3 · 5 3 · 4 3 · 4	0.3-4.5-4.4	$-3 \cdot 3$ $-3 \cdot 8$ $-2 \cdot 9$	193 · 8 190 · 1 187 · 3	72 · 8 72 · 0 70 · 4	23·5 22·2 24·7
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	3 · 6 3 · 5 3 · 5	274 · 6 269 · 5 267 · 6	195.6 193.6 194.1	79 · 0 75 · 9 73 · 6	8·5 5·5 4·1	266 · 0 264 · 0 263 · 5	260 · 1 258 · 0 258 · 7	3 · 4 3 · 4 3 · 4	2·4 -2·1 0·7	$\begin{array}{c} -2\cdot 2\\ -1\cdot 4\\ 0\cdot 3\end{array}$	189 · 8 189 · 0 189 · 3	70 · 3 69 · 0 69 · 4	$\frac{4 \cdot 9}{0 \cdot 1}$
EAST	ANGLIA													
978	Dec 7	4 · 5	32.9	23 · 9	9.0	0.6	32.3	32 · 3	4 · 4	-0.5	-0.3	23.7	8.6	0.2
979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	4 · 9 5 · 0 4 · 8	36 · 2 36 · 4 35 · 5	26 · 6 27 · 0 26 · 3	9·7 9·3 9·2	0·5 0·5 0·4	35·7 35·9 35·1	33 · 6 33 · 5 33 · 5	4 · 6 4 · 6 4 · 6	1·3 -0·1 	0·3 0·2 0·4	24·5 24·6 24·6	9·1 8·9 8·9	1·2 
	April 5 May 10 June 14	4 · 6 4 · 3 4 · 2	33 · 6 31 · 3 30 · 8	24 · 8 23 · 0 21 · 9	8·7 8·3 9·0	0·3 0·7 2·8	33 · 2 30 · 6 28 · 0	32·2 31·0 29·9	4 · 4 4 · 2 4 · 1	$   \begin{array}{r}     -1 \cdot 3 \\     -1 \cdot 2 \\     -1 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	-0.5 -0.8 -1.2	23 · 6 22 · 7 21 · 5	8.6 8.3 8.4	$\frac{2 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 1}$
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	4 · 3 4 · 3 4 · 1	31 · 9 31 · 6 30 · 3	21 · 8 21 · 7 20 · 7	10·1 9·9 9·6	3·8 3·0 1·8	28.0 28.5 28.5	29·7 29·4 29·3	4 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 0	$-0.2 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.1$	$-0.8 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2$	21 · 3 21 · 1 20 · 9	8 · 4 8 · 4 8 · 4	2·3 2·4 2·9
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	4 · 1 4 · 2 4 · 2	30·3 30·5 30·7	20 · 9 21 · 2 21 · 5	9·5 9·4 9·2	1 · 1 0 · 6 0 · 5	29 · 2 29 · 9 30 · 2	29 · 4 29 · 7 29 · 6	4 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 0	0 · 1 0 · 3 -0 · 1	-0·1 0·1 0·1	21 · 1 21 · 1 21 · 0	8·4 8·6 8·6	0·2 —
OUT	H WEST													
978	Dec 7	6·1	100 · 1	70.3	29 · 9	2.2	97 · 9	94 · 8	5 · 8	-1.6	-1.6	67 · 4	27 · 4	0 · 1
979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	6 · 4 6 · 3 6 · 0	106·3 105·2 99·9	75 · 0 74 · 6 70 · 6	31 · 3 30 · 6 29 · 3	2·1 1·7 1·4	104·2 103·5 98·5	96·3 96·7 94·0	5 · 8 5 · 8 5 · 7	1 · 5 0 · 4 −2 · 7	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ 0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{array} $		27 · 9 27 · 7 27 · 5	2·2 
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 7 5 · 4 5 · 4	95·3 89·1 88·8	67 · 4 63 · 1 62 · 4	27 · 8 26 · 0 26 · 4	1 · 2 2 · 0 9 · 2	94 · 1 87 · 1 79 · 6	92 · 7 90 · 9 88 · 2	5 · 6 5 · 5 5 · 3	$   \begin{array}{r}     -1 \cdot 3 \\     -1 \cdot 8 \\     -2 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$-1 \cdot 2$ -1 \cdot 9 -1 \cdot 9	65 · 5 63 · 9 62 · 2	$27 \cdot 2$ $27 \cdot 0$ $26 \cdot 0$	4.6  0.2
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	5 · 7 5 · 7 5 · 5	94·7 94·6 90·9	64 · 5 64 · 3 61 · 8	30 · 2 30 · 3 29 · 1	12·7 10·4 5·7	82 · 0 84 · 2 85 · 3	88 · 6 88 · 6 88 · 2	5 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 4 \\ -0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$-1 \cdot 4$ $-0 \cdot 8$	62 · 0 61 · 8 61 · 4	26 · 6 26 · 9 26 · 8	7 · 8 7 · 6 8 · 6
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5 6 5 7 5 6	92 · 6 93 · 8 93 · 4	62 · 7 63 · 7 63 · 5	29 · 9 30 · 1 29 · 9	3·2 2·3 1·8	89 · 4 91 · 5 91 · 7	87 · 8 87 · 0 87 · 0	5 · 3 5 · 2 5 · 2	-0.4 -0.8	$   \begin{array}{r}     -0 \cdot 3 \\     -0 \cdot 5 \\     -0 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	61 · 1 60 · 7 59 · 8	26 · 6 26 · 3 27 · 2	1·3 — —
EST	MIDLANDS													121701
978	Dec 7	5 · 2	120.4	83 · 7	36.7	4 · 1	116.3	117.9	5.0	-0.4	-0.4	83 · 1	34 · 8	0 · 1
979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 3	126·0 126·0 122·9	88 · 2 89 · 2 87 · 4	37 · 8 36 · 7 35 · 5	3·7 2·9 2·2	122·3 123·1 120·6	119·1 121·6 121·6	5 1 5 2 5 2	1 · 2 2 · 5	1 · 1 1 · 2 ,	83 · 9 86 · 4 86 · 3	35·3 35·2 35·3	2·2 
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 1 5 · 1 5 · 2	119·3 117·7 121·5	84 · 6 82 · 8 84 · 1	34 · 7 34 · 9 37 · 5	1·9 3·6 10·8	117·4 114·1 110·7	119.6 118.7 116.9	5 · 2 5 · 1 5 · 0	$   \begin{array}{r}     -2 \cdot 0 \\     -0 \cdot 9 \\     -1 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	$0 \cdot 2 -1 \cdot 0 -1 \cdot 6$	84 · 6 83 · 5 82 · 1	35 · 0 35 · 2 34 · 8	$\frac{4 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 4}$
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6 · 2 6 · 1 5 · 8	143 · 1 141 · 0 135 · 2	94 · 3 92 · 8 89 · 0	48 · 8 48 · 2 46 · 3	26·0 21·7 13·1	117·1 119·3 122·1	117·1 115·0 116·6	5 · 0 5 · 0 5 · 0	0·2 -2·1 1·6	$   \begin{array}{r}     -0 \cdot 8 \\     -1 \cdot 2 \\     -0 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	81 · 5 79 · 3 80 · 2	35 · 6 35 · 7 36 · 3	12·3 12·0 12·8
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5 · 6 5 · 5 5 · 4	130·0 127·6 126·3	87 · 1 86 · 1 86 · 0	42 · 9 41 · 5 40 · 3	7 · 5 5 · 3 3 · 9	122 · 5 122 · 3 122 · 3	119·6 120·7 122·1	5 · 2 5 · 2 5 · 3	3·0 1·1 1·4	0 · 8 1 · 9 1 · 8	82 · 9 83 · 6 84 · 1	36·7 37·1 38·0	2·9 —

\* † ‡ § See footnotes at end of table.

# UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106 (continued)						1 March					Salah C. C.	20.08676.6	THOUSAND
TADLE	UNEMPL	OYED	school 1	omman.com	a (aavoun)	UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS	anna a		Adult students
	Contraction of the local division of the loc	AT RAME AL	- The	ellesis diren	School	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted	<b>1</b> †	NINNY		1	registered for vacation
	Percen- tage rate*	Number	Male	Female	included in un- employed	0 	Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employment (not included in previous columns)
EAST MIDLANDS	4.7	74 · 1	53 · 4	20.7	1.3	72.8	73 · 8	4.6	-0.3	-0.3	53 · 5	20.3	34LAN
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	4 · 9 4 · 9 4 · 8	78·5 78·8 77·2	57 · 2 57 · 9 57 · 1	21 · 3 20 · 9 20 · 1	1 · 2 1 · 0 0 · 9	77 · 3 77 · 8 76 · 3	73 · 8 75 · 2 75 · 2	4 · 6 4 · 7 4 · 7	1 · 4	-0.4 0.4 0.5	$53 \cdot 7$ $55 \cdot 0$ $55 \cdot 4$	20·1 20·2 19·9	2·6 
April 5 May 10 June 14	4 · 5 4 · 4 4 · 7	72 · 1 70 · 9 74 · 5	52·9 51·5 52·6	19·3 19·4 21·9	0·7 1·5 8·6	71 · 5 69 · 4 65 · 9	71 · 8 71 · 9 70 · 3	4 · 5 4 · 5 4 · 4	-3·4 0·1 -1·6	-0.7 -1.1 -1.6	$52 \cdot 3$ 51 $\cdot 9$ 50 $\cdot 5$	19·5 20·0 19·8	3·9 0·1
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	4 · 9 4 · 9 4 · 6	79 · 0 78 · 4 74 · 1	53 · 9 53 · 6 50 · 9	25 · 1 24 · 8 23 · 3	11 · 4 9 · 0 4 · 8	67 · 6 69 · 4 69 · 3	68 · 4 67 · 6 67 · 4	4 3 4 2 4 2	-1.9 -0.8 -0.2	$   \begin{array}{r}     -1 \cdot 1 \\     -1 \cdot 4 \\     -1 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	49 · 1 48 · 3 47 · 8	19·3 19·3 19·6	7·3 7·2 7·9
Oct 11\$ Nov 8 Dec 6	4 · 6 4 · 6 4 · 6	73 · 8 72 · 8 73 · 8	51 · 4 51 · 4 52 · 6	22 · 3 21 · 5 21 · 2	2·7 1·7 1·3	71 · 1 71 · 1 72 · 5	71 · 0 71 · 3 72 · 5	4 4 4 5 4 5	3.6 0.3 1.2	0·9 1·2 1·7	$51 \cdot 1$ $51 \cdot 3$ $52 \cdot 0$	20 · 0 20 · 1 20 · 4	1 · 5 0 · 1
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE													
1978 Dec 7	5.6	118.0	83 · 8	34.2	3.8	114.1	113.4	5.4	-1.4	-1.3	81.5	31.9	-
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	5 · 9 5 · 9 5 · 8	125·5 125·4 122·6	89 · 9 90 · 8 88 · 7	35 · 6 34 · 6 34 · 0	3.6 2.8 2.3	121 · 9 122 · 5 120 · 3	115·8 117·8 118·9	5 5 5 6 5 6	2·4 2·0 1·1	0 · 1 1 · 0 1 · 8	83·3 85·5 86·2	32 · 5 32 · 3 32 · 8	2·1 
April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 5 5 · 3 5 · 5	115.7 112.9 117.0	83 · 5 80 · 4 80 · 3	32 · 2 32 · 6 36 · 6	1 · 9 3 · 9 14 · 4	113·8 109·1 102·5	114·9 113·3 109·1	5 · 4 5 · 3 5 · 2	$\begin{array}{c} -4 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \\ -4 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$-0.3 \\ -1.5 \\ -3.3$	82 · 9 80 · 8 77 · 1	32 · 1 32 · 5 32 · 0	4·7  0·8
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6 · 1 6 · 1 5 · 8	129·4 128·5 122·6	85 · 2 84 · 1 81 · 1	44 · 1 44 · 3 41 · 4	22.6 19.0 12.2	106·7 109·5 110·4	110·7 109·4 108·2	5 2 5 2 5 1	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 6 \\       -1 \cdot 3 \\       -1 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$-1 \cdot 4$ -1 \cdot 3 -0 \cdot 3	77 · 3 76 · 0 75 · 4	33 · 4 33 · 5 32 · 8	13·7 12·2 13·2
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5-6 5-5 5-6	119·1 117·1 117·8	79 · 9 79 · 5 81 · 0	39 · 1 37 · 7 36 · 8	6·8 4·6 3·5	112·3 112·6 114·3	110·1 110·7 111·9	5·2 5·2 5·3	1 · 9 0 · 6 1 · 2	-0·2 0·4 1·2	76 · 7 77 · 1 77 · 9	33·4 33·6 34·0	1 · 6 
NORTH WEST	6.9	197.7	139.1	58.6	8.8	188.8	188·1	6.6	-3.8	-3.2	134 · 4	53.7	0.1
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	7 · 3 7 · 3 7 · 0	208 · 8 208 · 5 200 · 2	147 · 8 148 · 2 142 · 4	61 · 0 60 · 3 57 · 7	8·2 6·8 5·4	200 · 6 201 · 7 194 · 8	192.6 196.1 194.7	6 · 8 6 · 9 6 · 8	4 · 5 3 · 5 -1 · 4	-0.9 $1.4$ $2.2$	137·4 140·2 138·9	55 · 2 55 · 9 55 · 8	4·5 
April 5 May 10 June 14	6 · 8 6 · 7 7 · 0	192·9 191·1 200·7	137·5 135·5 138·4	55 · 5 55 · 6 62 · 3	4·4 7·0 24·7	188·5 184·0 176·0	189·4 189·8 185·3	6 · 7 6 · 7 6 · 5	$-5 \cdot 3$ 0 \cdot 4 $-4 \cdot 5$	$-1 \cdot 1$ $-2 \cdot 1$ $-3 \cdot 1$	134 · 9 134 · 6 130 · 0	54·5 55·3 55·4	$5 \cdot 6$ - $0 \cdot 6$
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	7 · 6 7 · 6 7 · 3	217·6 215·8 207·0	146·2 144·4 139·1	71 · 4 71 · 3 67 · 9	33·3 28·5 18·7	184·3 187·3 188·2	186.0 186.3 185.0	6.5 6.5 6.5	0.7 0.3	$-1 \cdot 1$ -1 \cdot 2 -0 \cdot 1	129·9 129·2 128·6	56·1 57·1 56·4	18·8 17·9 18·8
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	7·1 7·0 7·0	201 · 0 199 · 2 199 · 3	136 · 1 135 · 8 137 · 2	64 · 9 63 · 4 62 · 1	11.6 8.5 6.8	189·4 190·6 192·5	188 · 0 187 · 5 189 · 2	6-6 6-6 6-6	3·0 -0·5 1·7	0·7 0·4 1·4	130·2 130·3 131·9	57·7 57·3 57·3	4·2 
NORTH 1978 Dec 7	8.4	116.3	81 · 7	34 · 5	4.7	111.6	110.5	8·0	0.3	-0.2	78.7	31 · 8	0.3
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	8 7 8 7 8 5	121 · 6 121 · 3 117 · 8	86 · 4 86 · 8 84 · 5	35 · 3 34 · 5 33 · 2	4·2 3·3 2·7	117·5 118·0 115·1	112·3 114·2 114·2	8 · 1 8 · 2 8 · 2	1 · 8 2 · 1 -0 · 2	0·5 1·4 1·2	80 · 0 82 · 0 81 · 9	32 · 2 32 · 5 32 · 2	2·0 
April 5 May 10 June 14	8·1 7·9 8·5	113·2 109·6 119·1	80·9 77·3 81·4	32·3 32·3 37·6	2·3 3·9 16·5	110·9 105·8 102·6	111.6 109.4 107.3	8·0 7·9 7·7	-2.6 -2.2 -2.1	-0.2 -1.7 -2.3	79 · 6 77 · 1 75 · 4	32 · 0 32 · 2 31 · 9	2·6 0·2
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	9 · 2 9 · 0 8 · 6	127 · 8 125 · 0 120 · 3	84 · 6 83 · 2 79 · 9	43 · 1 41 · 8 40 · 4	22·3 19·4 12·1	105·5 105·6 108·2	107 · 8 106 · 4 107 · 4	7 · 7 7 · 6 7 · 7	$0.5 \\ -1.4 \\ 1.0$	-1·3 -1·0	74·7 73·6 74·1	33·1 32·8 33·3	8·0 6·9 8·4
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	8 4 8 4 8 5	117·2 117·0 117·7	79 · 0 79 · 8 81 · 2	38 · 2 37 · 2 36 · 6	7·5 5·7 4·7	109·7 111·2 113·1	108·8 109·4 111·0	7·8 7·9 8·0	1 · 4 0 · 6 1 · 6	0·3 1·0 1·2	75 · 4 76 · 1 77 · 5	33 · 4 33 · 4 33 · 5	$\frac{1\cdot 1}{0\cdot 2}$

### UNEMPLOYMENT By region

			UNEMPL	OYED	1 TOOPTA	Com cor Ico	WALL DAY	UNEMPI	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	CHOOL LEA	VERS	Kinto -	S. INSTRUMENT	Adult
			Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted	d†				registered
			tage rate*				included in un- employed	+	Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employme (not included in previou columns)
NALE	IS														COLORADO YO
978	Dec 7		8 · 0	87 · 9	60.3	27.6	4.0	83 · 9	82.0	7 · 5	-1.0	-0.8	57 · 1	24 · 8	1-10 m
979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		8 · 5 8 · 4 8 · 1	92·5 91·9 88·5	64 · 4 64 · 3 62 · 1	28 · 1 27 · 5 26 · 4	3.6 2.9 2.4	88 · 9 88 · 9 86 · 0	84·3 85·9 85·1	7 · 7 7 · 9 7 · 8	2·3 1·6 -0·8	0 · 1 1 · 0 1 · 0	59 · 1 60 · 4 60 · 1	25·2 25·5 25·1	1·3 — —
	April 5 May 10 June 14		7 · 7 7 · 6 7 · 3	84 · 2 83 · 0 80 · 0	58 · 7 56 · 7 54 · 1	25 · 5 26 · 3 25 · 9	2·1 3·9 5·7	82 · 1 79 · 1 74 · 3	82 · 0 81 · 4 79 · 1	7 · 5 7 · 4 7 · 2	$-3 \cdot 1$ -0 \cdot 6 -2 \cdot 3	-0.8 -1.5 -2.0	57 · 4 55 · 9 54 · 1	24·7 25·5 25·0	4.6  0.2
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		8 · 4 8 · 3 7 · 9	91·3 90·6 86·5	58·9 58·5 55·7	32 · 4 32 · 2 30 · 8	15·4 14·3 8·9	75 · 9 76 · 4 77 · 6	79 · 1 77 · 8 78 · 0	7 · 2 7 · 1 7 · 1	-1·3 0·2	$-1 \cdot 0$ -1 \cdot 2 -0 \cdot 4	53 · 4 52 · 3 52 · 3	25 · 6 25 · 4 25 · 7	9·5 8·9 10·0
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6		7 · 9 7 · 8 7 · 8	85 · 8 85 · 2 85 · 2	55 · 4 55 · 4 55 · 9	30 · 4 29 · 8 29 · 2	5·7 4·2 3·3	80 · 1 81 · 0 81 · 9	78 · 4 78 · 6 78 · 9	7 · 2 7 · 2 7 · 2	0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 3	$-0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3$	$52 \cdot 4$ $52 \cdot 5$ $52 \cdot 5$	26 · 0 26 · 1 26 · 4	1 ·0 —
сот	LAND														
978	Dec 7		7 · 6	171.7	114.2	57 · 5	6.0	165.7	164.5	7.3	-1.9	-1.2	109.9	54.7	-
979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		8 · 4 8 · 4 8 · 0	190·3 191·7 183·0	126·9 128·7 123·3	63 · 4 63 · 0 59 · 7	13.0 11.3 8.3	177·3 180·4 174·7	166 · 1 172 · 9 170 · 9	7 · 3 7 · 6 7 · 5	1 · 6 6 · 8 -2 · 0	-0·8 2·2 2·1	110·9 116·2 115·3	55·2 56·7 55·5	4 · 4 0 · 4
	April 5 May 10 June 14		7 · 7 7 · 3 8 · 0	175.6 165.4 182.8	117·7 109·7 117·5	57·9 55·7 65·3	6·7 4·9 25·5	168·9 160·5 157·2	169·1 165·9 164·5	7 · 4 7 · 3 7 · 2	-1·8 -3·2 -1·4	$1 \cdot 0$ -2 \cdot 3 -2 \cdot 1	113·3 110·1 108·2	55 · 8 55 · 8 56 · 3	$9 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0$
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		8 · 2 8 · 2 7 · 8	187·4 186·0 177·2	119·4 119·3 113·7	68 · 0 66 · 7 63 · 5	24·7 20·7 12·9	162·7 165·3 164·4	166 · 7 165 · 7 167 · 7	7 · 4 7 · 3 7 · 4	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$-0.8 \\ -0.1 \\ 1.1$	108·5 108·1 109·5	58 · 2 57 · 6 58 · 2	12·5 11·9 14·4
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6		7 · 8 7 · 9 7 · 9	178.5 179.5 180.3	114.6 115.6 117.8	63 · 9 63 · 9 62 · 5	9·5 7·1 5·8	169 · 0 172 · 5 174 · 4	169·7 170·0 170·5	7 · 5 7 · 5 7 · 5	2.0 0.3 0.5	1 · 0 1 · 4 0 · 9	110·7 111·0 111·9	59 · 0 58 · 9 58 · 7	2·3 
IORT	HERN IREL	LAND												-	
978	Dec 7		10.8	61 · 1	42 · 2	18.9	3 · 4	57 · 7	58.6	10.3	0.9	-0.8	41 · 1	17.5	5 <del>5 -</del> 87 1
979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		11 1 11 1 10 8	64 · 1 64 · 2 62 · 4	44 · 9 45 · 5 44 · 3	19·2 18·7 18·2	3·1 2·7 2·3	61 · 0 61 · 6 60 · 2	59·3 60·8 60·5	10·3 10·6 10·5	$0.7 \\ 1.5 \\ -0.3$	$\begin{array}{c} -0\cdot 2\\ 1\cdot 0\\ 0\cdot 6\end{array}$	41 · 7 42 · 9 42 · 6	17.6 17.8 17.9	1 · 3 
	April 5 May 10 June 14		10·5 10·6 10·9	60 · 8 60 · 8 62 · 8	43 · 0 42 · 6 43 · 0	17·8 18·2 19·8	1 · 9 3 · 1 6 · 7	58·9 57·7 56·1	59·4 59·2 57·9	10·3 10·3 10·1	$-1 \cdot 1$ -0 \cdot 2 -1 \cdot 3	-0.5 $-0.9$	41 · 7 41 · 2 39 · 9	17·7 18·0 18·0	0·7 0·1 2·7
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		12 · 5 12 · 4 12 · 1	72 · 0 71 · 6 69 · 6	46 · 8 46 · 7 45 · 8	25 · 2 24 · 9 23 · 8	11·2 10·4 8·3	60 · 8 61 · 2 61 · 3	59 · 7 59 · 5 59 · 8	10 · 4 10 · 3 10 · 4	$\begin{array}{c}1\cdot8\\-0\cdot2\\0\cdot3\end{array}$	0·1 0·1 0·6	40 · 3 40 · 3 40 · 5	19·3 19·2 19·2	5 · 8 5 · 4 5 · 5
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6		11 · 2 10 · 9 11 · 0	64 · 8 62 · 9 63 · 4	43 · 0 42 · 4 43 · 4	21 · 8 20 · 5 20 · 0	5·3 4·2 3·5	59·5 58·7 59·9	60 · 4 59 · 5 60 · 8	10·5 10·3 10·6	$\begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ -0.9 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$	0·2 	40 · 9 40 · 7 42 · 1	19·3 18·9 18·7	1 · 1 

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Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of provisional estimates of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed)at the appropriate mid-year.
 The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 Includes Greater London.
 From October 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this, as described on page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

ADLL TO	GREAT BR	ITAIN*	un Linning	Shere Wat str	Green and States	UNITED KI	NGDOM*			REATON
Recorded	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	All unemployed	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	All unem- ployed
974 Nov 11	154	9	372	92 	627 	160	9	397	94	660 
975 Jan 20 Feb 10 Mar 10	174 162	10 9	485 509	96 97	738 765 777	180 168	10 9	512 535	98 99	773 800 811
April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
Aug 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
Sep 8	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
Oct 9	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
Nov 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
Dec 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
976 Jan 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
Feb 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
Mar 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
Aug 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
Sep 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	240	10 	946	125 	1,321 1,316	248 	10	992 	127 	1,377 1,371
977 Jan 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
Feb 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
Mar 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622
Aug 11	257	12	1,178	120	1,567	265	12	1,237	122	1,636
Sep 8	232	10	1,175	125	1,542	241	10	1,231	127	1,609
Oct 13	243	10	1,079	125	1,457	251	10	1,130	127	1,518
Nov 10	220	10	1,083	125	1,438	227	10	1,135	127	1,499
Dec 8	192	9	1,092	126	1,420	200	9	1,144	128	1,481
1978 Jan 12	190	9	1,156	130	1,485	197	9	1,241	132	1,549
Feb 9	194	9	1,114	129	1,446	201	9	1,167	131	1,509
Mar 9	180	9	1,082	128	1,399	187	9	1,135	130	1,461
April 13	211	9	1,041	127	1,387	220	9	1,094	129	1,452
May 11	176	9	1,015	125	1,325	182	9	1,069	127	1,387
June 8	267	9	983	123	1,381	277	9	1,035	125	1,446
July 6	357	9	1,024	122	1,512	374	9	1,078	125	1,586
Aug 10	241	9	1,160	124	1,534	251	9	1,222	127	1,608
Sep 14	211	9	1,102	125	1,447	220	9	1,161	128	1,518
Oct 12	225	10	1,006	124	1,365	233	10	1,060	127	1,430
Nov 9	195	8	1,004	124	1,331	202	8	1,056	126	1,392
Dec 7	183	8	988	124	1,303	191	8	1,040	126	1,364
1979 Jan 11	193	8	1,063	127	1,391	200	8	1,117	130	1,455
Feb 8	192	8	1,061	127	1,388	199	8	1,115	130	1,452
Mar 8	168	8	1,038	126	1,340	175	8	1,090	129	1,402
April 5	159	7	989	125	1,280	165	7	1,042	127	1,341
May 10	152	8	957	121	1,239	159	8	1,008	124	1,300
June 14	258	8	898	117	1,281	269	8	947	120	1,344
July 12	327	8	941	117	1,392	343	8	994	119	1,464
Aug 9	225	7	1,034	118	1,384	234	7	1,094	121	1,455
Sep 13	204	8	994	119	1,325	213	8	1,053	121	1,395
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	222 195	9 8	953 968	118 121	1,303 1,292	231 204	9 8 8	1,007 1,020 1,026	120 123 124	1,368 1,355 1,355

The distributions by age are all estimated up to and including September 1978, apart from the January and July figures for Great Britain. From October 1978 for Great Britain and January 1979 for the United Kingdom, age and duration analysis are compiled in January, April, July and October; figures for other months are estimates. T From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit (see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*).

### UNEMPLOYMENT

### **Duration and age**

THOUSAND

### UNEMPLOYMENT By industry\*: excluding school leavers

# Numbers registered at employment offices: by occupation

TABLE 108					10000000000	the second second		1. 1. 1. A 10 10 10 10 10				54.PLE 109							and the second solid strike
GREAT BRITAIN	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous services	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	All unem- ployed	GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non- manual occupa- tions†	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production.	General labourers	Other manual occupations§	All occupations
SIC 1968	1			_ <u>xx</u>	XXI	<u>××II</u>	XXIII		XXVII			a deresta reve	130 6 130	6 68 6	31 <u>R-761</u>	repairing, etc‡	5.232	146-A 70-3	and
	Number (	thousand)										MALES	1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	74.000	23.640	141 193	361,428	230,633	887,883
1975 Nov	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7	1976 June Sep	56,787 65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
1976 Feb May Aug Nov	24 · 4 22 · 0 21 · 9	17·5 17·1 17·1	357 · 1 353 · 6 350 · 2	221 · 7 206 · 6 193 · 8	8.7 8.6 9.3	64·4 60·3 58·8	128-8 125-8 131-0	192.8 202.8	56.6 56.9	141 · 8 199 · 5	1,225·4 1,185·3 1,245·4	Dec 1977 Mar June Sep	64,069 70,053 81,801	80,607 76,662 86,430	26,592 25,969 27,352 27,352	153,581 143,324 142,279 145,715	379,340 368,032 390,725 391,649	247,363 227,579 233,194 241,241	951,552 911,619 961,781 965,610
1977 Feb May	26·7 23·7	17·0 16·6	342·3 330·6	227·4 204·1	9·6 9·2	64 · 1 59 · 7	141·0 131·7	234·9 211·6	70·0 68·7	192.6 187.8	1,325·8 1,243·7	Dec	77,250	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190 881 743
Aug Nov	23·1 25·9	21 · 1 22 · 2	342·3 337·4	196.0 203.1	9·4 9·2	58·2 61·9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240 7	1,346.6 1,369.4	1978 Mar June Sep	65,545 75,100	75,141 80,501	24,999 25,147 24,557	127,391 120,936 119,473	370,703 379,214 372,326	217,964 214,152 215,673	895,050 877,970
1978 Feb May	28·8 24·1	22·7 22·1	344 · 8 333 · 7	221 · 8 186 · 5	8·9 8·6	64·2 58·4	145·9 132·7	249·8 219·0	80·2 76·2	232·0 218·9	1,399·2 1,280·2	Dec	70,827	75,114	25,615	136,214	387,000	231,800	925,885
Aug Nov	22·3 23·5	24·1 24·5	337·2 318·2	168.3	8·5 8·3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9	June Sep	63,054 71,260	68,594 72,886	21,997 22,326	106,436 101,221	344,910 350,700	189,320	807,175
1979 Feb May	27·2 21·8	24·7 23·3	331 · 4 314 · 0	205·0 160·0	8·7 7·7	61·0 54·3	137·9 122·8	241 · 8 209 · 1	79·8 72·3	233·4 216·8	1,350.9	111	Percentage of nur	mber unemployed	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
Aug Nov§	19·6 21·3	24.1	310·9 317·9	139.2	7.3	50·8 55·0	122.0	239.5	74.7	229.4	1,246.8	1976 June Sep	0·4 7·1	9 1 	2.7	15·0 	40·8 	25·3 	100·0 
	Percentag	je rate†										1977 Mar	6.7	8.5	2.8	16·1 15·7	39 · 9 40 · 4	26 0 25 0	100 · 0 100 · 0
1975 Nov	5 · 1	4 · 7	4 · 2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3 · 8	2.8	3.2		4.7	June Sep	8·5 8·0	9 · 0 8 · 5	2 · 8 2 · 9	14·8 15·1	40 · 6 40 · 6	24 · 2 25 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0
1976 Feb May Aug Nov	6 · 1 5 · 5 5 · 4 	4 8 4 7 4 7	4 · 8 4 · 8 4 · 7	15 · 1 14 · 1 13 · 2 	2·5 2·4 2·6	4 · 3 4 · 0 3 · 9	4 · 6 4 · 5 4 · 7	2 9 2 7 2 9	3.5 3.5 3.7	··· ···	5·3 5·1 5·3	1978 Mar June Sep	7 · 4 7 · 4 8 · 4	8 · 2 8 · 5 9 · 0	2 · 9 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8	15.6 14.4 13.5 13.6	40 5 42 0 42 4 42 4	25 · 4 24 · 7 23 · 9 24 · 6	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1977 Feb May	6 · 6 5 · 9 5 · 7	4 · 7 4 · 6 5 · 8	4.5 4.4 4.5	15·9 14·3 13·7	2 8 2 6 2 7	4·3 4·0 3·9	5.0 4.7 4.9	3·3 2·9 3·1	4 · 2 4 · 2 4 · 5		5.6 5.3 5.7	Dec 1979 Mar	8·1 7·6	8·1	2.8	14·7 13·4	41 · 8 43 · 4	25 · 0 23 · 8	100·0 100·0
Nov	6.4	6.1	4.5	14.2	2.6	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.8		5.8	June Sep	8.8	9.0	2.8	12.5	43 · 4	23 · 4	100.0
1978 Feb May Aug Nov	7 · 2 6 · 0 5 · 6 5 · 9	6 · 2 6 · 1 6 · 6 6 · 7	4 6 4 5 4 5 4 2	15 6 13 1 11 9 11 7	2 · 6 2 · 5 2 · 4 2 · 4	4 · 3 3 · 9 3 · 7 3 · 8	5 2 4 7 4 7 4 5	3 4 3 0 3 0 3 3	4 · 8 4 · 6 4 · 6 4 · 7	·· 、 ·· ··	5 · 9 5 · 4 5 · 6 5 · 4	FEMALE 1976 June Sep Dec	16,216 24,011	77,624 97,455	31,488 36,021	7,765 8,168	53,526 60,539	52,596 59,024	239,215 285,218
1979 Feb May Aug	7 · 2 5 · 8 5 · 2	6 · 9 6 · 5 6 · 8	4 · 5 4 · 2 4 · 2	14 · 4 11 · 3 9 · 8	2 · 5 2 · 2 2 · 1	4 · 1 3 · 6 3 · 4	4 · 8 4 · 3 4 · 3	3 3 2 8 2 8	4 8 4 3 4 2	 	5 · 7 5 · 1 5 · 1	1977 Mar June	23,899 25,353	100,401 97,480	42,366 40,631	8,391 8,300	62,173 62,554 70,473	66,520 63,546 70 124	303,750 297,864 350,394
Nov§	5.6	6 · 9	4 · 3	10.7	2 · 1	3 · 7	4 · 4	3 · 2	4 · 5		5.3	Sep Dec	38,619 35,328	116,712 110,914	44,984 46,951	9,462 9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
	Number, s	easonally ad	justed (thous	and)‡				100.0	54.0	101.0	1 000 0	1978 Mar June	31,840 27,931	107,358 98,487	48,963 45,497	9,558 9,682 9,876	71,037 69,095 75,161	74,163 69,100 74,049	342,919 320,092 357,186
1975 Nov	20·6 22·1	16·8	327·1	190·2 204·8	7·7 8·6	57·1 60·8	110.5	182.8	51·6 55·2	124.0	1,083.8	Sep Dec	38,928 34,860	112,235 103,623	46,937 47,392	9,037	72,011	74,302	341,225
May Aug Nov	22 · 8 23 · 6	17·9 16·8	355 · 4 348 · 1	208 · 4 203 · 8	8·8 9·3	61 · 1 61 · 5	128·2 131·8	204 · 8 212 · 1	58·3 61·9	155 1 171 8	1,220·8 1,240·7	1979 Mar June Sep	33,487 29,272 38,485	104,306 96,515 112,564	49,969 43,975 47,071	9,289 9,043 9,243	73,063 68,592 73,379	75,694 68,639 73,642	345,808 316,036 354,384
1977 Feb May	24·2 24·6	16·8 17·5	334·7 333·0	209 · 1 206 · 3	9·5 9·4	60·4 60·6	134·5 134·6	223 · 1 224 · 6	68·3 70·6	199·6 204·2	1,280·2 1,285·4	1976 Jupo	Percentage of nu	umber unemployed	13.2	3 2	22 · 4	22 . 0	100.0
Aug Nov	24 · 8 25 · 9	20·7 21·8	339·7 344·9	206 · 8 208 · 7	9·4 9·2	60·9 61·9	138·3 140·9	233·0 241·4	74·5 77·2	232 · 4 234 · 8	1,340·5 1,366·7	Sep Dec	8.4	34 2	12.6	2.9	21 · 2	20·7 	100·0 
1978 Feb May	26·2 25·0	22·6 23·0	337·5 336·4	202 · 8 1 88 · 9	8·8 8·8	60·5 59·4	139·2 135·9	237·8 232·6	78·4 78·3	241·2 236·7	1,355.0 1,325.0	1977 Mar	7·9 8·5	33 · 1 32 · 7	13·9 13·6	2 · 8 2 · 8	20·5 21·0	21 9 21 3	100 0 100 0
Aug Nov	24 · 0 23 · 4	23·7 24·1	334·4 325·4	179·5 171·5	8·4 8·3	57·7 56·2	133·4 128·6	228·2 225·3	77·4 76·2	245·6 235·0	1,312.3	Sep Dec	11.0 10.2	33 · 3 32 · 0	12 · 8 13 · 5	2·7 2·7	20 · 1 20 · 1	20 · 0 21 · 5	100.0
1979 Feb May	24·6 22·8	24·6 24·2	324·2 316·9	185·7 162·5	8·6 7·9	57·3 55·3	131·1 126·2	229·7 223·1	78.0 74.4	241 · 9 233 · 9	1,305.7	1978 Mar June	9·3 8·7	31 · 3 30 · 8	14 · 3 14 · 2	2 · 8 3 · 0	20·7 21·7	21 6 21 6	100·0 100·0
Aug Nov§	21·3 21·2	23.7	307.9	150.6	7.2	53.6	122.5	219.4	73.4	228.1	1,205.2	Sep Dec	10 · 9 10 · 2	31 · 4 30 · 4	13 · 1 13 · 9	2 · 8 2 · 6	21 · 0 21 · 1	20.7 21.8	100.0
* Classified by industr † The denominator us	ry in which last employe ed in calculating the per	ed. centage rate is	the appropriat	e mid-year es	timate of total	employees (er	nployed or u	nemployed). The	e latest availa	able, the provis	ional estimale	1979 Mar June Sep	9·7 9·3 10·9	30 · 2 30 · 5 31 · 8	14 · 4 13 · 9 13 · 3	2 · 7 2 · 9 2 · 6	21 · 1 21 · 7 20 · 7	21 9 21 7 20 8	100 0 100 0 100 0

for mid-1979 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1979 onwards.

‡ The series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

‡ From November 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The all unemployed seasonally adjusted figure has been amended to take account of this

\* CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors. † CODOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc. ‡ Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII. § This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

By age

TAB	LE 110						and a state of the second second second	and the second states of the second	a san energia a series con chere's	THOUSAND
GRE	AT BRITAIN	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
MAL	E	The second second								No. Contraction
1976	Jan	57·5	73·0	166 · 8	221 · 4	145·2	127 · 1	58·8	131 · 6	981 · 3
	July	146·6	70·3	155 · 2	206 · 9	137·2	123 · 3	58·6	132 · 5	1,030 · 7
1977	Jan	62·9	72·5	170 · 4	236 · 9	152·5	134·1	66 · 1	138·6	1,034·0
	July	166 <b>-</b> 2	76·8	161 · 3	219 · 8	142·5	126·6	66 · 5	127·5	1,087·3
1978	Jan	67 · 0	75·4	175.0	247 · 3	158.0	137 · 0	73.0	137·6	1,070 · 2
	July	159 · 3	75·9	145.2	203 · 3	132.1	123 · 4	69.5	129·9	1,038 · 8
	Oct	71 · 1	70·7	145.4	201 · 1	129.5	123 · 2	72.2	132·9	946 · 0
1979	Jan	55·3	71 · 9	158·1	223·3	142·2	129·2	75·8	134·0	989 · 9
	April	38·2	64 · 3	144·5	206·0	133·4	124·4	75·2	130·3	916 · 2
	July	140·0	67 · 3	130·2	175·2	115·6	111·5	71·2	122·8	933 · 7
	Oct*	62.0	66.6	139.0	182 1	118.6	114.8	73.8	125.7	882.7
1976	Jan July	Percentage 5 · 9 14 · 2	of number unem 7∶4 6·8	ployed 17 · 0 15 · 1	22 · 6 20 · 1	14 ⋅ 8 13 ⋅ 3	13 · 0 12 · 0	6 · 0 5 · 7	13 · 4 12 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0
1977	Jan	6 · 1	7 · 0	16·5	22 · 9	14·7	13·0	6 · 4	13 · 4	100 · 0
	July	15 · 3	7 · 1	14·8	20 · 2	13·1	11·6	6 · 1	11 · 7	100 · 0
1978	Jan	6·3	7 · 0	16 · 4	23 · 1	14 · 8	12 · 8	6 · 8	12 · 9	100 · 0
	July	15·3	7 · 3	14 · 0	19 · 6	12 · 7	11 · 9	6 · 7	12 · 5	100 · 0
	Oct	7·5	7 · 5	15 · 4	21 · 3	13 · 7	13 · 0	7 · 6	14 · 0	100 · 0
1979	Jan	5 · 6	7 · 3	16 · 0	22 · 6	14 · 4	13 · 1	7 · 7	13 · 5	100 · 0
	April	4 · 2	7 · 0	15 · 8	22 · 5	14 · 6	13 · 6	8 · 2	14 · 2	100 · 0
	July	15 · 0	7 · 2	13 · 9	18 · 8	12 · 4	11 · 9	7 · 6	13 · 2	100 · 0
	Oct*	7 · 0	7.5	15.7	20 · 6	13 · 4	13.0	8 - 4	14-2	100.0
FEM	ALE									
1976	Jan	48.6	45·5	62·2	43 · 9	24·0	29·5	15·8	1 · 1	270 · 5
	July	121.8	51·6	69·7	49 · 9	27·8	32·7	17·0	1 · 3	371 · 8
1977	Jan	59·5	57·4	84·5	62 · 3	32 · 8	38·5	19·9	1 · 4	356·2
	July	146·5	66·7	91·0	66 · 4	34 · 8	39·5	19·8	1 · 4	466·2
1978	Jan	67·9	64·6	101 · 4	76 · 1	37 · 6	42 · 8	22 · 7	1 · 4	414.5
	July	137·0	68·7	93 · 2	72 · 6	35 · 5	42 · 1	23 · 2	1 · 3	473.7
	Oct	70·8	64·7	99 · 9	78 · 3	36 · 4	43 · 0	24 · 4	1 · 4	418.9
1979	Jan	52·5	60 · 7	100·9	81 · 1	36 · 8	42 · 7	25·3	1 · 3	401 · 3
	April	35·1	53 · 1	93·7	78 · 2	35 · 6	41 · 5	25·1	1 · 2	363 · 6
	July	118·7	63 · 9	95·3	78 · 8	35 · 5	40 · 1	24·7	1 · 3	458 · 3
	Oct*	61 · 8	61.7	103 · 1	86 · 3	37 · 8	41 · 8	26.2	1 · 4	420.1
1976	Jan July	Percentage of 18·0 32·8	of number unem 16∙8 13∙9	ployed 23∍0 18∍7	16 · 2 13 · 4	8 · 9 7 · 5	10·9 8·8	5 · 8 4 · 6	0 · 4 0 · 3	100 · 0 100 · 0
1977	Jan	16·7	16·1	23 · 7	17 · 5	9 · 2	10 · 8	5 · 6	0 · 4	100 · 0
	July	31·4	14·3	19 · 5	14 · 2	7 · 5	8 · 5	4 · 3	0 · 3	100 · 0
1978	Jan	16 · 4	15 · 6	24 · 5	18 · 4	9 · 1	10 · 3	5 · 5	0·3	100 0
	July	28 · 9	14 · 5	19 · 7	15 · 3	7 · 5	8 · 9	4 · 9	0·3	100 0
	Oct	16 · 9	15 · 4	23 · 8	18 · 7	8 · 7	10 · 3	5 · 8	0·3	100 0
1979	Jan	13 · 1	15 · 1	25 · 1	20 2	9 · 2	10 · 6	6 · 3	0 · 3	100 · 0
	April	9 · 7	14 · 6	25 · 8	21 5	9 · 8	11 · 4	6 · 9	0 · 3	100 · 0
	July	25 · 9	13 · 9	20 · 8	17 2	7 · 7	8 · 7	5 · 4	0 · 3	100 · 0
	Oct*	14.7	14.7	24 5	20.5	9.0	10.0	6-2	0 · 3	100·0

\* From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette).

GREAT BRITAIN	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE	388 89	Pisia Calif	150.4		240.4	256.7	211.0	1 001 0
1976 April July Oct	120·1 213·4 136·4	90·5 142·9 113·4	152·4 206·7 166·9	151 · 1 142 · 7 151 · 5	249 · 4 223 · 6 262 · 8	256 7 243 · 5 225 · 3	229·8 264·6	1,402 · 5 1,320 · 9
1977 Jan	125·7	81 · 0	179·7	183 0	279 · 9	256 · 8	284 · 3	1,390·2
April	126·6	96 · 8	151·7	151 7	249 · 7	262 · 8	296 · 3	1,335·6
July	189·5	199 · 8	230·3	150 6	233 · 7	242 · 6	307 · 1	1,553·5
Oct	135·2	117 · 3	177·2	172 8	297 · 0	232 · 8	324 · 3	1,456·6
1978 Jan	116·4	82 · 1	177 · 8	190.5	307 · 2	276 · 8	333 · 9	1,484 · 7
April	115·3	104 · 6	149 · 0	148.1	253 · 8	284 · 4	332 · 3	1,387 · 5
July	214·9	151 · 3	214 · 1	133.8	226 · 9	243 · 0	328 · 4	1,512 · 5
Oct	126·7	108 · 7	161 · 9	153.2	260 · 9	220 · 4	333 · 1	1,364 · 9
1979 Jan	121 · 7	79 · 8	173·1	169·6	265 · 8	246 · 5	334 · 8	1,391 · 2
April	82 · 8	83 · 1	137·8	145·0	233 · 4	250 · 9	346 · 8	1,279 · 8
July	164 · 3	170 · 4	204·3	112·0	188 · 9	211 · 6	340 · 5	1,392 · 0
Oct*	121 · 8 Percentage of r	109·7	164·7	145.1	230 · 4	194-2	337.0	1,302 · 8
1976 April	9 · 8	7 · 4	12 · 4	12 · 3	20 · 3	20 9	17 · 1	100 · 0
July	15 · 2	10 · 2	14 · 7	10 · 2	15 · 9	17 4	16 · 4	100 · 0
Oct	10 · 3	8 · 6	12 · 6	11 · 5	19 · 9	17 1	20 · 0	100 · 0
1977 Jan	9 · 0	5 · 8	12 · 9	13 · 2	20 · 1	18·5	20 · 5	100 · 0
April	9 · 5	7 · 2	11 · 4	11 · 4	18 · 7	19·7	22 · 2	100 · 0
July	12 · 2	12 · 9	14 · 8	9 · 7	15 · 0	15·6	19 · 8	100 · 0
Oct	9 · 3	8 · 1	12 · 2	11 · 9	20 · 4	16·0	22 · 3	100 · 0
1978 Jan	7 8	5·5	12 · 0	12 · 8	20 · 7	18 6	22 · 5	100 · 0
April	8 3	7·5	10 · 7	10 · 7	18 · 3	20 5	23 · 9	100 · 0
July	14 2	10·0	14 · 2	8 · 8	15 · 0	16 1	21 · 7	100 · 0
Oct	9 3	8·0	11 · 9	11 · 2	19 · 1	16 1	24 · 4	100 · 0
1979 Jan	8 · 7	5·7	12 · 4	12 · 2	19·1	17 · 7	24 · 1	100 · 0
April	6 · 5	6·5	10 · 8	11 · 3	18·2	19 · 6	27 · 1	100 · 0
July	11 · 8	12·2	14 · 7	8 · 0	13·6	15 · 2	24 · 5	100 · 0
Oct*	9 · 3	8 · 4	12.6	11.1	17 · 7	14.9	25 - 9	100 · 0
1976 April	89÷0	66 · 8	111 · 9	111 · 3	190 · 2	203 · 6	186 · 2	959 · 1
July	135÷0	94 · 8	142 · 1	102 · 7	165 · 2	189 · 1	201 · 8	1,030 · 7
Oct	95÷5	77 · 8	114 · 7	105 · 2	181 · 5	169 · 7	227 · 8	972 · 2
1977 Jan	87 · 4	57.6	131 · 4	130·7	197 · 6	186·9	242 · 4	1,034 · 0
April	88 · 6	70.3	108 · 0	106·9	179 · 4	189·8	249 · 5	992 · 5
July	119 · 3	122.1	148 · 1	105·5	162 · 8	175·0	254 · 5	1,087 · 3
Oct	92 · 0	78.5	116 · 9	116·6	194 · 1	165·7	264 · 9	1,028 · 7
1978 Jan	78 · 4	57·0	126·9	133·3	210·9	191 · 1	272·5	1,070 · 2
April	79 · 3	69·4	102·8	101·7	177·7	198 · 5	270·4	999 · 9
July	130 · 6	93·9	136·9	90·8	152·0	170 · 4	264·2	1,038 · 8
Oct	84 · 3	71·2	104·9	100·2	167·9	150 · 9	266·7	946 · 0
1979 Jan	83 · 8	54·7	122·1	115·5	178 · 1	166 · 9	268 8	989·9
April	57 · 1	56·7	93·1	97·2	162 · 7	172 · 5	276 9	916·2
July	97 · 8	102·1	126·2	73·0	122 · 3	143 · 5	268 8	933·7
Oct*	79.2	70.0	104.2	93 · 2	143.0	128.1	265.0	882 · 7
1976 April	31 · 1	23 · 7	40 · 5	39 · 8	59·2	53 · 1	24 · 8	272 · 1
July	78 · 4	48 · 0	64 · 6	40 · 0	58·3	54 · 4	28 · 0	371 · 8
Oct	40 · 9	35 · 5	52 · 3	46 · 3	81·3	55 · 6	36 · 8	348 · 8
1977 Jan	38 · 2	23 · 4	48·3	52·3	82·3	69·9	41 · 9	356 · 2
April	38 · 0	26 · 4	43·7	44·8	70·3	73·0	46 · 7	343 · 1
July	70 · 1	77 · 7	82·2	45·1	70·8	67·6	52 · 6	466 · 2
Oct	43 · 2	38 · 8	60·2	56·2	102·9	67·1	59 · 4	427 · 9
1978 Jan	38 · 0	25 · 1	50·9	57 · 2	96 · 2	85·7	61 · 4	414·5
April	36 · 0	35 · 2	46·2	46 · 3	76 · 1	85·9	61 · 9	387·6
July	84 · 3	57 · 4	77·2	43 · 0	74 · 9	72·7	64 · 2	473·7
Oct	42 · 4	37 · 5	57·0	52 · 9	93 · 1	69·5	66 · 4	418·9
1979 Jan	37·8	25 · 1	51 · 0	54 · 1	87 · 8	79 · 6	66 · 0	401 · 3
April	25·6	26 · 4	44 · 7	47 · 7	70 · 8	78 · 4	69 · 9	363 · 6
July	66·6	68 · 3	78 · 0	39 · 0	66 · 7	68 · 0	71 · 7	458 · 3
Oct*	42.6	39.7	60.5	51 . 9	87.3	66·1	72.0	420.1

From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette).

### UNEMPLOYMENT

### **By duration**

THOUSAND

### By entitlement to benefit

Notes

GREA	AT BRITAIN	Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	All unemployed
1974	May Nov	172 209	58 67	186 201	119 144	535 621
1975	Feb May Nov	271 303 421	91 96 124	236 252 373	159 162 202	757 813 1,120
1976	Feb May Nov	483 454	152 143	416 420	202 203	1,253 1,220
1977	Feb May Nov	469 427 470	144 136 129	535 511 574	217 211 265	1,365 1,286 1,438
1978	Feb May Nov	480 426 419	138 117 94	561 528 537	267 254 280	1,446 1,325 1,331

The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some relired, people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).

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### Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

Spain\* Sweden¶ Switzer-Japan¶ Canada¶ United Norway\* Austra-Ger-Italy Nether-Austria\* Greece' United Kingdom\*† Bel-Den-France<sup>\*</sup> Irelandt States mark§ lands' land lia gium‡ many' Incl Excl school school leavers leavers NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED Annual averages 122 269 521 690 5.076 740 10.7 150 80 0.2 615\*\* 600\*\* 105 50 498 583 48 997 135 41 27 1974 19.6 257 67 10.2 1.000 7,830 177 124 840 1,074 75 84 1,107 195 55 55 35 28 1975 978 929 19.9 376 66 20. 282 1.080 727 7.288 1976 1.359\* 1,270 229 126 933 1,060 1.182 211 1,100 1,030 204 51 59 28 16.1 540 75 12.0 345 850 6 856 164 1,073 82 1 380 1977 1,484 1,378 264 993 75 1.529 206 31 20.0 817 94 10.5 406 911 6,047 1978 1.475 1,376 282 190 1.167 Quarterly averages 396 1.240 933 5.823 786 86 9.3 930 76 1,475 186 47 23 15.3 1978 02 1,428 1,343 274 182 1,047 837 106 7.9 388 1,203 881 6,055 20 18.0 1.369 173 1,179 904 71 1,488 209 37 67 03 1.571 271 36 25.6 903 84 11.2 410 1.163 829 5,605 Q4 1.395 1.335 293 190 1.334 945 69 1,569 212 969 6.360 1.088 73 1.691 222 87 48 32.0 947 100 14.5 475 1,277 1,337 1,436 299 203 1979 Q 1,397 22 18 22.2 1,015 85 10.3 1,153 859 5 683 1,258 152 805 1,590 193 46 Q 1,328 284 399 761 6,013 137 780 1,540 214 34 20.2 1.071 92 8.1 288 1.328 Q3 1 438 5,798 Q4 1,359 1,307 307 1,474 809 Monthly 6,104 1,160 793 18.5 1,053 86 8.6 410 1,257 804 1.572 211 34 20 1979 July 1,464 1,249 289 131 1,516 218 33 20 22.2 1,065 102 8·1 7·7 397 1,180 772 6 137 799 1,455 1,272 288 143 Aug 1.080 5,798 137 1,424 737 1,590 213 36 18 20.0 1.095 89 390 287 Sep 1.395 1.280 743 5,781 50 23 19.9 1.107 78 7.8 384 1,110 139 1,480 762 1,635 207 1.298 296 Oct 1.368 397 771 5,776 21.2 1.110 76 8.4 1.355 1.306 309 1,473 799 [1,646] 209 62 39 Nov 5,836 1,355 315 1,469 867 Dec 1,316 Percentage rate 6.8 5.6 2.0 1.8 0.3 6.1 3.8 10.1++ [7.7] 5.0 2.2 2.6 1.1 8.5 5.6 11.6 5.3 7.8 latest month NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Quarterly averages 18.4 781 97 1,251 922 6,028 184 1,000 76 202 58 28 1.389 285 1,139 1978 Q2 6.027 59 20·8 23·8 1,288 921 30 852 107 206 Q 1,368 284 186 1,234 995 74 209 60 35 907 85 1 251 900 5,908 72 Q4 1.334 281 188 1.224 952 88 1,118 882 5,878 27.9 937 1,285 211 60 34 287 172 920 68 e 1979 Q 1,357 1,162 855 5,880 157 875 210 57 55 27 25.3 1.015 96 1,304 Q2 296 93 1,220 802 5,994 23.0 1 090 302 149 1,388 871 211 28 e Q3 6,103 1.286 295 1.352 816 e 04 Monthly 1,273 802 5.848 23.9 1,074 99 212 55 30 881 1,279 300 151 1,404 1979 July 809 6,149 1,250 1,406 875 210 55 54 30 23.4 1,082 97 1,265 303 149 Aug 1.138 794 5,985 27 e 83 1.355 856 210 21.8 1,115 Sep 1,264 302 147 6,182 1,212 843 20.9 1.118 e 76 1.282 298 145 1,340 832 208 56 31 e Oct 78 827 6.039 55 e 39 e 20.7 e 1.110 e 1,345 823 e 209 e 1,282 294 e Nov 6.087 293 e 1,370 793 e 1.295 Dec Percentage rate 7.3 5.9 1.9 2.1 1.9 e 2.6 e 1.1e 8.5 e 9.5 ett 5.0 e 10.8 e 5.5 7.3 3.4 e latest month 5.3

TABLE 113

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 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of Employment Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

 (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
 (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
 2 Source: SOEC Statistical Telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attache reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees

From October 1979 the unadjusted figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this as described in the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette (page 1151).

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

Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. 1

The annual averages are averages of 11 months.

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

as percentages of the total labour force.



### UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

# Flows at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

TABLE IN	UNEMP	LOYMENT		e of a selectropy of both select					Constant Designation of the second	VACANO	IES	
Average of 3 months	Joining	register (infl	ow)	Leaving	register (ou	tflow)	Excess	of inflow ove	r outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	and State		outflow
1975 June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
Aug 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
Sep 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
Oct 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
Nov 13 Dec 11	260 254 246	119 116 112	379 371 357	235 226 215	109 106 99	344 332 314	25 29 31	10 11 12	35 39 43	155 148 146	161 154 147	-6 -5 -1
Feb 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
Mar 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22.	156	149	7
April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	-3
June 10	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	-8
July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	-3
Aug 12	248	128	376	248	118	367		9	9	180	176	4
Sep 9	244	129	373	245	119	364		10	9	186	180	6
Oct 14	242	129	371	246	124	370		5	1	188	185	3
Nov 11 Dec 13 1977 Jan 13	0 0720 0 0 0720 0 0 0720 0 0 0720 0	··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			··· ···				::::	··· ···	··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14	 231	 122	 354	236	 122	 358	 -5	<u></u>	 -5	· · ·	··· ··· ··	 
May 12 June 9 July 14	236 238 248	126 127 141	362 365 389	242 232 242	126 124 131	369 356 373	-6 6 6	-1 3 10	-7 9 16	196 192 192	197 198 196	6 4
Aug 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
Sep 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
Oct 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
Nov 10 Dec 8 1978 Jan 12	248 245 229	145 143 129	393 388 358	243 244 229	141 143 129	384 387 357	4 1 1	4 	9 1 1	196 198 195	196 193 185	
Feb 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
Mar 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	-11	-2	-13	209	192	17
April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	-12	-5	-17	213	203	10
May 11	229	135	363	239	139	379	-11	-5	-16	218	215	$\frac{3}{-2}$
June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	-9	-3	-11	221	221	
July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	-7	4	-3	229	231	
Aug 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	-7	6	-1	232	231	1
Sep 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	-7	5	-1	233	231	2
Oct 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	-8	—	-8	238	232	7
Nov 9	238	155	393	245	156	401	-7	-2	-8	237	233	4
Dec 7	239	151	390	244	155	399	-5	-4	-9	235	232	3
1979 Jan 11	226	134	361	226	136	363	-	-2	-2	219	215	3
Feb 8 Mar 8 April 5	224 220 222	130 128 134	354 349 355	217 219 232	130 128 139	347 347 371	7 1 -11	_ 	7 2 -16	210 210 227	206 202 220	5 8 7
May 10	215	131	345	235	137	372	-20	-6	-26	233	227	6
June 14	219	137	356	237	142	379	-19	-4	-23	238	236	2
July 12	229	151	381	240	145	385	-11	7	-4	235	240	-6
Aug 9	236	157	393	247	150	397	-11	7	-4	241	248	-7
Sep 13	235	158	393	240	150	391	-5	8	+3	236	245	-9
Oct 11†	236	159	395	237	157	393		2	2	235	241	-6
Nov 8	240	163	403	233	160	393	7	32	10	228	235	-7
Dec 6	245	163	408	235	161	395	11		13	225	235	-10

The flow statistics are described in the Gazette, September 1976, pp. 976-987. While the coverage of the flow statistics is somewhat different from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.
 Flow figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier (5 days in the period before October 1975).
 The October monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 Employment Gazette).

### VACANCIES

### Notified vacancies remaining unfilled: by region

### Notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: by region, seasonally adjusted\*

TABLE 118		erine render andress	-Marity Jacob				terre lenter in read				ant organisation theo California		THOUSAND	Contraction and						
	South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	TABLE 119	Cauth	East	South	West	Faet	Vork
00-	Notified	to employm	ent office	es							41.7712				East	Anglia	West	Midlands	Midlands	shire
1977 Sep 2	64.0	5.5	9.2	10.6	10.3	12.6	12.8	9.6	6.2	18.1	159.0	2 · 1	161.0	- second we	nest stations		angen ander en entre		3 - 	side
Oct 7 Nov 4 Dec 2	70 · 6 69 · 2 65 · 3	5·0 4·8 4·8	8·9 8·2 8·1	10·9 10·1 10·4	11·3 10·6 10·2	13·0 12·4 11·6	13·3 12·6 12·6	9·3 8·8 7·9	6·4 5·8 5·9	18·3 15·4 15·7	166·9 157·9 152·6	2·1 2·0 1·8	169·1 159·9 154·4	1974 Dec 4		-62990	17·6	16.3	15.0	18.0
1978 Jan 6 Feb 3	66 · 2 73 · 2 77 · 9	4·7 4·8	8·5 9·7	11 · 4 11 · 5	10·4 11·6	12·1 12·4	13·2 14·1	8·8 9·1	6·3 6·5	15·7 17·1	157·2 170·2	1.8 1.9	158·9 172·1	Feb 5 Mar 5	86·9 81·6	5.7 6.0	13·7 13·3	12·2 10·4	11·1 10·3	15.4
April 7 May 5	85 · 1 93 · 3	6·1 6·7	12·8 14·2	12·3 12·5	12·8 13·4	15·6 15·1	15·9 16·7	10·5 10·6	8·8 8·7	22·3 22·9	202·3 214·0	1 · 8 1 · 9	204·1 215·9	April 9 May 7 June 4	66 · 8 60 · 6	4·7 4·3	10·7 10·0	8·1 7·3	8·7 8·4	11·6 10·6
June 2 June 30	99·4 96·5	6·8 6·8	16·2 14·8	13·2 12·7	13·7 13·4	16·0 15·8	17·3 15·8	11·1 10 <sup>`·</sup> 3	9·2 9·0	23·0 21·9	225·9 216·9	1·9 1·7	227·9 218·6	July 9 Aug 6 Sep 3	53·7 52·7 52·2	4·0 4·4 3·9	8 9 9 2 8 6	6.6 6.7 6.1	7 · 4 7 · 3 7 · 3	9·8 9·3 8·8
Aug 4 Sep 8	93·1 104·4	6·6 7·4	14·5 14·6	12·8 14·2	13·3 14·5	15·2 16·3	16·9 18·0	10·7 11·0	8·2 8·9	21 · 0 21 · 8	212·3 231·2	1 · 6 1 · 6	213 9 232 8	Oct 3	47·3	3.6	8·3 7·6	5.5	6·7	8·1 7·6
Oct 6 Nov 3 Dec 1	110·2 105·8 101·1	7·5 7·1 6·6	14·9 14·2 13·4	14.6 14.3 13.6	16·4 16·4 15·6	15·9 15·6 15·1	18·7 18·2 17·3	11.0 10.5 10.0	8·9 8·0 7·8	21 ·9 20 ·1 18 ·9	239·9 230·2 219·4	1.5 1.4 1.2	241 · 4 231 · 6 220 · 5	Nov 7 Dec 5	43·0 42·3	3.5	7·9 8·4	5·3	6·3	8.0
1979 Jan 5 Feb 2	98·4 100·7	6·2 6·1	13·0 13·4	13·6 12·9	15·4 14·6	14·9 14·2	16·9 16·8	9·6 9·6	7·3 7·9	18·1 18·6	213·6 214·8	1.1	214·7 216·0	1976 Jan 2 Feb 6 Mar 5	44.0 45.8	3·4 3·6	8·5 8·0	5·5 5·9	6·5 6·8	8·2 8·3
Mar 2 Mar 30	104·8	6·4	14·5	13·6 15·5	14·6 16·4	15·1 16·6	18·3 20·8	10·4 10·9	8·8 9·8	19·7 21·7	226 · 1 248 · 6	1·2 1·5	227·3 250·1	April 2 May 7 June 4	45 · 7 44 · 0 43 · 7	3.6 3.5 3.3	7·9 8·1 7·0	6·2 6·2 6·1	6 · 8 6 · 6 6 · 6	8·8 9·2 8·7
June 8	118.5	9.6	21.3	16.2	16.8	18·2 18·7	21 · 8 22 · 5	11.5	11.6 11.9	23·9 24·3	266 · 4 275 · 4	1.6 1.5	267·9 277·0	July 2 Aug 6	45·6 49·6	3·4 3·5	7·7 8·2	6·4 6·9	7·0 7·8	9·8 10·4
Aug 3 Sep 7	108·0 111·5	9.3 8.9 8.9	18·7 17·4 18·1	15·2 15·5 15·4	15.6 15.2 15.4	17·4 16·9 16·6	20.8 20.6 21.3	11 · 8 11 · 0 10 · 7	10·9 10·2 9·9	22.6 22.6 23.7	258 · 9 246 · 3 251 · 5	1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 4	260·3 247·6 252·9	Sep 3 Oct 8	50·6 50·7	3·4 3·7	8·4 7·9	7·4 7·4	8·1 7·8	10.6
Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30	111·7 105·1 94·0	8.6 8.2 7.2	17·2 15·1 13·6	14.5 13.9 12.5	15·3 14·8 12·3	16·1 14·7 12·2	20·0 18·3	10·1 9·3	9.6 8.7 7.0	22·4 21·4	245·4 229·5	1·3 1·2	246·7 230·7	Nov 5 Dec 3						
	Notified t	o careers o	ffices	12 5	12 0	12 2	13.7	0.4	7.9	19.2	203.0	1.1	204.1	1977 Jan 7 Feb 4 Mar 4	60·0 61·8	4·0 3·9	9·1 9·3	9·1 9·5	9·9 10·1	11·9 12·1
1977 Sep 2	8.9	0.7	1.0	3.5	1 · 4	1.5	1 · 2	1.0	0.6	1.2	21 · 1	0.6	21.6	April 6 May 6	62 · 6 65 · 1	4·1 4·0	8·9 8·6	9·3 9·5	10·7 10·6	11.8
Oct 7 Nov 4 Dec 2	9·1 9·4 8·9	0.6 0.5 0.5	0·8 0·7 0·6	2·3 2·0 1·7	1·3 1·3 1·1	1 · 4 1 · 2 1 · 1	1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 0	0·8 0·6 0·5	0·4 0·4 0·3	0.9 0.8 0.9	18·8 18·0 16·7	0·5 0·4 0·3	19·3 18·4 17·1	June 1	63 · 8 62 · 8	4·3 4·8	8·5 8·4	9·2 9·3	10·2 10·5	12.
1978 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 3	9·0 10·0 12·6	0.5 0.5	0.7 0.9	1.6 1.7	1·1 1·3	1.2	1.1	0·5 0·6	0·3 0·4	0·8 0·8	16·9 18·9	0·4 0·4	17·2 19·2	Aug 5 Sep 2	63 · 5 60 · 1	4·8 4·8	8·5 8·2	9·8 9·8	10·4 10·0	12.4
April 7 May 5	13·2 15·7	0·9 1·1	1.4	2·2 2·4 4·4	1.9	2.0 2.1	1.6	0.6	0·4 0·4	1·2 0·9	24·1 25·4	0·3 0·3	24·4 25·8	Oct 7 Nov 4 Dec 2	64·5 68·3 70·6	4.6 5.0 5.3	8·9 9·4 10·0	10·3 10·1 10·8	10.5 10.3 10.8	12·1 12·1 12·1
June 2 June 30	15·6 14·9	0·9 0·8	1.6 1.5	4·2 3·4	1.8 1.6	2.5	1·4	0.5	0.5	1.2	30·6	0.3	30.9	1978 Jan 6 Feb 3	74·6 78·8	5·5 5·6	11.3 11.5	11.8 11.8 12.0	11 · 2 12 · 3 12 · 3	13.6
Aug 4 Sep 8	14·1 16·2	0·9 1·1	1 · 4 1 · 6	3·0 2·8	1.6 1.9	1·9 1·9	1 · 3 1 · 7	0·7 0·8	0·5 0·7	1 · 2 1 · 3	26.7 30.0	0·3 0·5	27·0 30·5	April 7 May 5	85·1 89·7	6·2	11.8	12.4	12·5 13·0	15.
Oct 6 Nov 3 Dec 1	16·2 15·7 16·0	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9	1 · 6 1 · 5 1 · 4	2·8 2·3 2·0	1·9 1·6 1·5	1·7 1·6 1·5	1·7 1·6 1·6	0·7 0·6 0·5	0·5 0·5 0·4	1·3 1·1 1·0	29·3 27·4 26·8	0·4 0·3 0·3	29·7 27·7 27·0	June 2	93·5 93·1	6·3	13.7	13.2	13.4	14.
1979 Jan 5 Feb 2	14·9 13·0	0·8 0·8	1·3 1·2	2·0 2·1	1 · 4 1 · 4	1·5 1·4	1·5 1·6	0·5 0·5	0·4 0·4	1.0 0.9	25·2 23·2	0·2 0·3	25·4 23·4	Aug 4 Sep 8	93·2 100·8	6·2 6·8	13·7 13·6	12·8 13·4	13·3 14·2	15· 15·
Mar 2 Mar 30	15·0 17·8	1.1	1·4 1·9	2·6 3·1	1·6 2·3	2·1 2·9	1·9 2·2	0·5 0·6	0·4 0·7	1·0 1·1	27·5 34·0	0·3 0·3	27·7 34·2	Oct 6 Nov 3 Dec 1	104·4 105·0 106·6	7·1 7·3 7·1	15.0 15.5 15.3	14·0 14·4 14·1	15.6 16.2 16.3	15· 15· 16·
June 8	19.7	1.7 1.6	2·2 1·8	4·7 4·6	2·7 2·3	4·3 2·9	2.6 1.8	0·7 0·6	0 · 8 0 · 8	1.6 1.6	41 · 0 37 · 2	0·3 0·2	41 · 3 37 · 5	1979 Jan 5 Feb 2	106·8 106·1	7·1 6·8	15·7 15·2	14·0 13·2	16·2 15·2	16.
Aug 3 Sep 7	18·3 16·3 17·0	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 3	1 · 7 1 · 7 1 · 8	3.6 3.4 2.6	2·1 2·2 2·2	2.6 1.9 2.0	1 · 8 1 · 8 1 · 8	0·5 0·5 0·7	0·7 0·7 0·7	1·3 1·2 1·1	34·0 31·0 31·2	0·3 0·3 0·3	34·2 31·3 31·5	Mar 2 Mar 30	108·6 111·5	6·7 7·9	14·9 16·5	13·7 15·5	15·0 16·2	15·1
Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 20	16·3 14·0	1·2 0·9	1.5 1.3	2·2 1·9	1 · 8 1 · 6	1.6 1.3	1·7 1·5	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.6	1 · 0 0 · 9	28·4 24·5	0·3 0·2	28·7 24·7	May 4 June 8	114·8 116·4	8·2 9·2	17·8 18·9	16·1 16·1	16·3 16·1	17· 17·
Votes: The figures	represent only the	numbers of	(acapoico	notified to one		1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	21.3	0.2	21.5	July 6 Aug 3 Sep 7	113·4 108·1 108·1	8·7 8·5 8·3	17·5 16·6 17·2	15·5 15·5 14·6	15·5 15·3 15·1	16· 16· 16·
a survey car offices could series should	d include some that	une 1977 that at are suitable	t vacancie e for youn	es notified to en g persons. Sin	nployment off nilarly vacanci	ices are about ies notified to d	one-third c	of all vacance ices could in	cies in the counclude some	intry as a who for adults. Be	ne day of th ole. Vacan ecause of p	e count. It is cies notified possible dupl	to employment ication the two	Oct 5 Nov 2	106·0 104·4	8·2 8·4	17·2 16·4	13·9 13·9	14·5 14·6	15· 15·

a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. • Including Greater London.

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons. • The series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### VACANCIES

						т	HOUSANDS
York- shire and Humber side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
18.0	20.5	11.7	8.0	21.7		3.7	
15·4 14·5	16·0 14·9	11·1 11·1	6·4 6·7	18·0 19·1	195·1 188·0	3.6 3.9 3.6	199·0 191·6
13·5	14·4	10·7	6·2	18·8	174 · 1	3·3	177·4
11·6	13·5	10·4	5·6	18·2	158 · 4	3·0	161·4
10·6	12·7	10·2	5·2	17·7	147 · 2	3·1	150·3
9 · 8	11 · 8	9 · 1	4 · 8	16·5	132·8	2·7	135·5
9 · 3	11 · 7	9 · 4	4 · 9	16·1	132·5	2·7	135·2
8 · 8	11 · 4	9 · 0	4 · 7	15·8	128·1	2·5	130·6
8·1	10·3	7 · 9	4 · 5	14·8	116.8	2·4	119·2
7·6	10·8	7 · 8	4 · 4	14·8	111.8	2·4	114·2
8·0	10·3	7 · 9	4 · 5	14·7	110.8	2·3	113·1
7·4	9·9	7 · 1	4 · 6	14·2	108·9	2·3	111·2
8·2	10·2	7 · 2	4 · 6	14·3	111·2	2·2	113·4
8·3	10·5	7 · 1	4 · 7	14·4	115·2	2·1	117·3
8·8	10·2	7 · 4	$4 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 6$	13·9	115·5	2·2	117·7
9·2	10·0	7 · 0		14·3	113·7	2·3	116·0
8·7	9·6	7 · 3		14·4	111·3	2·1	113·4
9·8	10·3	8·2	5 · 1	14·5	118·2	2·1	120·3
10·4	10·7	8·0	5 · 5	14·8	125·8	1·9	127·7
10·6	11·3	8·0	5 · 8	14·6	128·3	2·2	130·5
10·7 	11 ·2 	8·2	5·5 	13·7 	127·2 	1.9 1.9 1.9	129·1 
11.9	12.8	9.2	6·1	14.7	145.7	2·1 1·8	147.5
11.8	12·5	8·8	6·0	15·9	150 · 5	1 · 8	152·3
12.7	12·6	9·2	6·0	15·6	154 · 2	1 · 7	155·9
12.7	12·4	8·6	6·3	16·5	152 · 7	1 · 9	154·6
12·5	13·1	8·8	6·2	16·7	153·2	2·0	155.2
12·4	12·4	8·7	6·1	16·8	153·5	2·1	155.6
12·0	11·9	8·9	5·8	16·9	148·5	1·9	150.4
12·5	12·7	9·1	6 · 4	17·5	157·0	2·0	159·0
12·6	12·7	9·4	6 · 4	15·8	160·7	2·0	162·7
12·6	13·4	9·3	6 · 8	17·4	167·1	2·0	169·1
13.6	14·9	10·1	7·0	18·4	178·2	2 · 0	180·2
13.5	15·3	9·6	7·1	18·9	183·4	1 · 9	185·3
13.5	15·4	9·9	8·5	20·1	190·4	1 · 9	192·3
15·1	15·8	10·1	8·2	21 · 0	198.0	1 · 8	199·8
14·0	15·9	10·1	8·1	21 · 4	203.8	1 · 8	205·6
14·9	16·1	10·5	8·5	21 · 4	211.6	1 · 8	213·4
15·1	15·3	9·8	8·5	21 · 6	209 · 4	1 · 7	211 · 1
15·2	16·5	10·2	8·2	20 · 9	210 · 2	1 · 6	211 · 8
15·7	17·2	10·3	8·6	20 · 6	221 · 3	1 · 5	222 · 8
15·5	18·1	10·8	8·9	21 · 3	230 · 4	1 · 4	231 · 8
15·8	18·4	11·1	8·7	20 · 5	233 · 5	1 · 4	234 · 9
16·2	18·1	11·4	8·7	20 · 8	234 · 6	1 · 3	235 · 9
16·4	18.6	10·9	8·1	20·9	234 · 4	1 · 3	235·7
15·3	17.9	10·1	8·5	20·4	227 · 8	1 · 1	228·9
15·6	18.7	10·2	9·0	19·7	231 · 9	1 · 2	233·1
16·1	20·6	10·4	9·2	20·3	243 · 8	1 · 5	245·3
17·1	21·0	10·9	10·9	22·4	255 · 8	1 · 5	257·3
17·7	21·3	11·5	11·2	22·7	261 · 0	1 · 4	262·4
16·7	20·3	11·4	10·4	22·3	251 · 6	1 · 4	253·0
16·8	20·3	10·5	10·2	22·4	244 · 2	1 · 4	245·6
16·0	20·5	10·1	9·6	22·5	241 · 9	1 · 2	243·1
15·8	19·4	9·9	9·6	21·7	236·2	1·2	237·4
15·0	18·5	9·9	9·4	21·9	233·1	1·2	234·3

### **OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME**

### **Operatives in manufacturing industries**

### TABLE 120

GREAT		Sec. 1	Station of	1999 A.S.C	Kardt	Parks	anter marin	- North		Ward Back	Yoshidi C	and the	triace in	_	GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX C	F WEEKLY HO	OURS WORK	ED BY ALL	OPERATIVES
BRITAIN	OVERT	TIME	Hours of	f overtime v	worked	SHORT-	TIME ff for whole	Working	part of w	eek	Stood o	ff for whole				All man industri	afacturing	Engin- eering, shipbuildir	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing
					2.Color	week*	alara da la		Hours lo	ost	or part v	veek				1	Seasonally	electrical goods, metal	·9,	
			Average per							Average			Hours lo	Averas		Actual	adjusted	goods	101.6	108.3
	Opera-	Percent- age of all	opera- tive working		Seasonall	y Opera-	Hours	Opera-		opera- tive working	Opera-	Percent- age of all		per Opera- tive on	1958 1959 1960	100 · 9 103 · 9		96·3 99·4	104 · 9 107 · 9	108 · 6 110 · 1
Week ended	tives (Thou)	opera- tives	over- time	Actual (millions)	adjusted (millions)	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	part of the week	tives (Thou)	opera- tives	(Thou)	short- time	1961 1962	102 · 9 100 · 0 98 · 4		101 · 9 100 · 0 97 · 6	102 · 9 100 · 0 99 · 1	104 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 2
1975 April 19 May 17	1,683 1,610	31·0 29·8	8·1 8·3	13·71 13·34	13·85 12·95	11 17	444 681	228 221	2,250 2,291	9·9 10·3	239 238	4.4	2,695 2,973	11·3 12·5	1963 1964 1965	100·7 99·8		101 · 7 101 · 9	99 · 1 96 · 2	98 · 8 95 · 6
July 19 Aug 16	1,509 1,388	28·2 26·0	8.8 8.4	13·21 11·60	12·94 12·99 12·72	21 17	846 683	194 111 107	1,865 1,158 1,089	10·4 10·2	132 124	2.5	2,434 2,005 1,772	11.7 15.1 14.3	1966 1967 1968	97 · 3 92 · 4 91 · 5 92 · 4		96 8 94 6 96 1	91·5 86·1 87·0 88·3	84 · 4 83 · 3 83 · 6
Oct 18 Nov 15	1,558 1,614 1,664	30·5 31·8	8·4 8·3 8·3	13·38 13·74	12.87 12.70 12.89	6 20	489 229 810	146 156	1,174 1,553 1,526	9·9 10·7 9·8	131 151 176	2·5 2·9 3·4	1,665 1,781 2,336	12.7 11.8 13.3	1970 1971	90-2 84-4 81-3		94·3 87·2 82·7	86 · 7 82 · 1 79 · 8	78-3 74-0 71-7
Dec 13 1976 Jan 10	1,689	32·2 27·5	8·5 7·8	14·26 11·13	13·24 12·44	24 13	934 499	127 139	1,218	9·6 9·6	150 151	2.9	2,152	14·4 12·2	1972 1973 1974 1975	83 · 2 81 · 0 75 · 4		85 · 8 84 · 7 80 · 2	82 · 6 79 · 3 75 · 1	71 2 66 1 60 9
Mar 13	1,610	31 · 4 31 · 6	8.3	13.53	13·72 13·50	4	174 163	127	1,282	9.6 10.1 9.5	131	2.6	1,456	10-7 11-1	1976 1977	73 8 75 1		76.5 77.8	74.5 77.1	58-9 59-6 58-1
May 15 June 12	1,672 1,623	32 · 7 31 · 7	8·4 8·3	14·03 13·46	13.66 13.69	2 6	94 256	100 76	914 712	9·2 9·5	102 82	2.0 1.6	1,007 968	9·9 11·8	1978 Week ended	74.9	73.0	78.4	75.0	60.0
[July 10] [Aug 14] [Sep 11]	1,649 1,507 1,695	32 · 0 29 · 2 32 · 7	8·6 8·5 8·6	14·11 12·86 14·58	13 · 84 14 · 10 14 · 48	2 6 3	83 227 103	51 42 52	481 391 486	9·5 9·3 9·4	53 48 54	1.0 0.9 1.0	563 618 589	10.7 13.0 10.9	1975 Nov 13 Dec 13	75 · 1 73 · 6	73 · 2 72 · 9	78 · 8 76 · 5	74·4 74·2	60·1 60·0
[Oct 16] [Nov 13]	1,836 1,858	35 · 1 35 · 4 36 · 3	8.6 8.5	15·77 15·88	15·11 15·16	33	125 133	43 30	375 313	8·8 10·6	46 33	0.9 0.6	501 446	10·9 13·6	Feb 16 Mar 13	73 · 8 73 · 2	73 · 1 72 · 6	77 · 0 76 · 1	75 · 1 74 · 7	59·8 58·8
1977 [Jan 15] [Feb 12]	1,720 1,840	33 · 0 35 · 2	8·3 8·6	14·23 15·85	15.53 16.06	8	332 189	33 36	282 434	8·6 12·0	43 41 41	0.8	614 623	15·0 15·3	April 10 May 15 June 12	73 · 8 74 · 6 75 · 2	72 · 8 73 · 3 73 · 7	76-9 77-6 77-6	75 5 76 1	59·2 59·7 60·6
[Mar 12] [April 23]	1,846 1,816	35·3 34·7	8·6 8·5	15·84 15·52	15·84 15·56	8 13	333 532	43 33	421 278	10·0 8·5	51 46	1.0 0.9	754 809	14·9 17·7	July 10* Aug 14* Sep 11*	71 · 6 62 · 7 76 · 5	74.0 74.3 74.4	74·3 64·2 78·9	66 · 9 65 · 5 77 · 2	55.6 47.8 60.9
[May 14] [June 18]	1,917 1,785	36.6 34.0	8.6 8.7	16·50 15·44	16·13 15·78	9 6	358 239	36 33	347 354	9·6 10·7	45 39	0·9 0·7	706 592	15.6 15.2	Oct 16* Nov 13*	77 · 0 77 · 0	74·9 75·1	79·3 79·5	78 · 4 78 · 2	61 · 3 61 · 4
[Aug 13] [Sep 10]	1,625 1,777	30 · 8 33 · 7	9.0 8.7	14.58 15.41	15.88 15.92 15.35	24 22	936 869	30 26 41	238 457	9·2 11·1	35 50 63	0.9 1.2	513 1,174 1,326	14.7 23.8 21.1	Dec 11* 1977 Jan 15*	77 · 0 76 · 0	74-9 75-2	79·7 78·3	77 · 4 78 · 1	61 · 6 61 · 3
[Oct 15] [Nov 12] [Dec 10]	1,878 1,846 1,885	35 · 8 35 · 2 36 · 0	8·7 8·7 8·7	16·25 15·98 16·43	15.61 15.36 15.33	13 34 4	498 1,344 145	36 49 27	339 641 272	9.6 13.2 10.0	48 82 31	0·9 1·6 0·6	837 1,985 417	17.5 24.2 13.5	Feb 12* Mar 12*	76-4 76-4	75.4	79.4 79.5	77 · 8	61·5
1978 [Jan 14] [Feb 11]	1,748 1,823	33 · 6 35 · 0	8·4 8·6	14·70 15·67	15·99 15·80	4	176 170	43 41	573 522	13·5 12·9	47 45	0·9 0·9	749 692	16·0 15·4	May 14* June 18*	76 · 7 76 · 7	75 · 4 75 · 2	79.8 79.0	79 · 2 79 · 2	61 · 6 61 · 6
[Mar 11] [April 15] [May 13]	1,857 1,850 1,872	35·7 35·7 36·2	8·7 8·5	16.18 16.07 15.97	16·04 16·12 15·61	4	145 123	36 36 33	396 379 333	11·0 10·5 10·2	40 39 35	0.8 0.7	542 502	13·7 12·8 12·3	July 16* Aug 13* Sep 10*	72 · 8 63 · 0 76 · 7	75 · 2 74 · 8 74 · 7	75 · 8 64 · 4 79 · 0	69·5 67·5 79·1	55 · 8 47 · 8 60 · 5
[June 10] [July 8]	1,778 1,812	34 · 3 34 · 8	8·5 8·8	15·10 15·97	15·50 15·67	3 12	128 497	33 22	318 201	9·6 9·3	36 34	0.7 0.7	446 699	12·3 20·6	Oct 15* Nov 12* Dec 10*	77 · 0 76 · 5 77 · 1	74.9 74.6 75.0	79.9 79.5 77.9	80 · 2 77 · 6 81 · 9	60·4 60·8 60·7
[Aug 12] [Sep 16]	1,568 1,793	30 · 1 34 · 4	8·8 8·7	13·75 15·64	15.15 15.61	3 9	126 358	21 22	216 195	10·1 9·1	25 31	0.5 0.6	342 553	13·9 18·1	1978 Jan 14* Feb 11*	76·0 75·8	75-2 74-9	79.0 78.9	79·9 79·9	59·8 59·8
[Oct 14] [Nov 11] [Dec 9]	1,824 1,841 1,882	35 5 35 8 36 7	8·7 8·6 8·7	15·90 15·86 16·35	15·22 15·26 15·23	4 7 4	173 264 138	28 35 35	278 441 434	10·1 12·6 12·5	32 42 38	0.6 0.8 0.7	450 704 572	14·1 17·0 15·0	Mar 11* April 15*	75·6 74·7	74-9 74-7	78-6 78-7	80·3 80·7	59·7 59·7
979 [Jan 13] [Feb 10] [Mar 10]	1,631 1,740 1,851	32 · 0 34 · 2 36 · 5	8·2 8·5 8·7	13·39 14·85 16·03	14.68 14.93 15.81	10 18	379 706 225	62 45 33	745 470 367	12·1 10·5 11·0	71 62 39	1.4 1.2 0.8	1,124 1,176 592	15·8 18·9 15·2	May 13* June 10*	75 · 7 75 · 5	74-4 74-0	78-4 78-1	81.0 79.4	59·4 59·8
[April 7] [May 5]	1,888 1,863	37 · 2 36 · 8	8·7 8·4	16·33 15·67	16·38 15·32	6 4	236 160	26 28	257 258	9·8 9·3	32 32	0.6 0.6	493 418	15·3 13·2	Aug 12* Sep 16*	62 · 0 75 · 7	73.9 73.7 73.7	63 · 4 78 · 2	67 · 6 79 · 4	47 · 2 59 · 2
[June 9] [July 7]	1,838	36·3 35·9	8·6 8·9	15·75 16·18	16·17 15·88	2	74 169	29 35	266 437	9·0 12·6	31 39	0.8	339 606	10·9 15·6	Oct 14* Nov 11* Dec 9*	75 · 5 75 · 3 75 · 3	73 · 5 73 · 5 73 · 3	78 · 0 78 · 0 77 · 9	79.5 78.9 79.2	59-2 59-1 59-2
[Sep 4]	1,413	27.8	9·0 8·6	12.69	12.68	.9 23	364	42	1/8 424 713	8·4 10·1	24 51 86	1.0 1.7	299 788	12·4 15·4	1979 Jan 13* Feb 10*	73 · 6 73 · 7	72 · 7 72 · 8	76-2 76-5	78-3 78-2	58-3 58-4
[Nov 10]†	1,844	36 . 7	8.6	15.86	15.26	8	300	57	651	11.4	65	1.3	951	14.7	April 7*	74-2 74-3	73.5 73.3	76.3	79·4 79·9	58.4

Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
 See page 51 for detailed analysis.

Oct 13\* Nov 10\* 73 · 3 73 · 8 75 · 2 75 · 8 76 · 3 79 · 5 57·3 56·9 71 · 3 72 · 0

July 7\* Aug 4\* Sep 8\*

\* The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1976 when the results of the June 1977 Census of Employment become available. Both indexes are subject to revision <sup>om</sup> November 1978 to take account of the October 1979 enquiry into the hours of manual workers.

Food, drink, tobacc

80·9 80·6

TABLE 121

### **HOURS OF WORK**

### Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

igna Abbigge - 10	INDEX OF	AVERAGE WE	EKLY HOL	JRS WORKED	PER OPERA	TIVE*
Food, drink, obacco	All manuf industries	acturing s	Engin- eering shipbuild electrical	Vehicles ling,	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods			
100 · 1	102 · 5		102 · 4	103 · 2	103 0	102 · 5
99 · 1	103 · 3		102 · 8	104 · 9	104 5	102 · 0
100 · 1	102 · 4		101 · 7	101 · 7	104 8	101 · 7
100 · 1	101 · 0		101 · 3	100 6	101 · 1	100 · 4
100 · 0	100 · 0		100 · 0	100 0	100 · 0	100 · 0
98 · 4	99 · 9		99 · 6	100 2	100 · 5	99 · 9
97 · 3	100 · 7		100 · 7	100 8	101 · 4	99 · 9
96 · 6	99 · 4		98 · 8	98 4	100 · 3	99 · 0
95 · 2	97 · 8		97 · 4	95 · 7	98 · 5	98 · 1
92 · 8	97 · 1		96 · 6	95 · 7	97 · 3	98 · 0
90 · 4	97 · 9		96 · 8	96 · 9	98 · 3	98 · 3
90 · 8	98 · 0		97 · 3	97 · 4	97 · 7	98 · 4
89 · 3	97 · 0		96 · 1	95 · 4	96 · 9	97 · 5
85 · 9	95 · 1		93 · 4	93 · 2	96 · 3	96 · 6
84 · 5	94 · 7		92 · 6	92 · 8	95 · 6	96 · 7
85 · 4	96 · 5		94 · 9	95 · 1	96 · 7	97 · 6
87 · 2	93 · 8		92 · 4	91 · 8	94 · 8	96 · 8
82 · 0	92 · 8		91 · 3	92 · 5	93 · 7	95 · 4
79 · 8	93 · 1		91 · 1	93 · 7	93 · 8	95 · 1
80 · 3	94 · 0		92 · 2	93 · 3	94 · 2	95 · 8
79 · 7	93 · 7		92 · 0	92 · 3	94 · 0	95 · 6
80·9	92 · 5	92 · 3	90 · 8	93 · 4	93 · 1	95 · 5
80·6	93 · 1	92 · 9	91 · 5	94 · 3	93 · 5	95 · 7
78 · 4	91 · 4	92 · 4	89 · 2	92 · 8	92 · 7	94 · 0
77 · 2	91 · 7	92 · 5	89 · 8	93 · 1	92 · 9	93 · 6
77 · 0	92 · 1	92 · 6	90 · 1	93 · 5	92 · 9	94 · 1
78 · 3	92 · 7	92 · 8	91 · 7	93 · 5	93 · 6	95 · 0
79 · 3	93 · 0	92 · 8	91 · 1	94 · 0	93 · 9	94 · 9
80 · 4	92 · 9	92 · 9	90 · 6	93 · 9	93 · 9	95 · 1
81 · 6	93 · 7	93 · 0	91 · 3	95 · 7	94 · 3	96 · 1
74 · 4	94 · 1	93 · 2	91 · 6	93 · 6	94 · 4	96 · 5
83 · 0	93 · 4	93 · 3	91 · 2	93 · 6	93 · 8	95 · 5
82 · 8	93 · 8	93 · 6	91 · 7	94 · 6	94 · 2	95 · 3
82 · 8	93 · 9	93 · 7	92 · 1	93 · 7	94 · 4	95 · 3
82 · 4	94 · 2	93 · 8	92 · 5	92 · 8	94 · 7	96 · 0
80·3	93 · 2	94 · 2	91 · 4	93 · 0	94 · 1	94 · 6
79·8	93 · 8	94 · 6	92 · 4	92 · 1	94 · 6	95 · 0
79·9	93 · 8	94 · 3	92 · 3	92 · 6	94 · 5	94 · 9
80·1	93 · 8	94 · 0	92 · 0	93 · 1	94 · 4	95 · 3
80·3	94 · 2	94 · 1	92 · 7	94 · 0	94 · 4	95 · 6
81·6	93 · 9	94 · 0	91 · 8	93 · 5	94 · 2	96 · 1
81 · 5	94 · 6	93 · 9	92 · 9	95 · 4	94 · 3	96 · 4
73 · 7	95 · 0	94 · 2	93 · 1	92 · 8	94 · 5	97 · 4
81 · 6	93 · 6	93 · 6	91 · 7	92 · 8	93 · 6	95 · 6
81 · 1	94 0	93 · 9	92 · 1	93 · 5	93 · 9	96 · 0
81 · 7	93 8	93 · 7	92 · 0	92 · 9	94 · 0	96 · 2
81 · 8	94 2	93 · 7	92 · 4	93 · 9	94 · 0	96 · 9
79·7	93 · 1	94 · 0	91 · 6	91 · 4	93·5	95 1
79·0	93 · 2	93 · 9	91 · 7	91 · 7	93·4	95 1
79·3	93 · 8	94 · 2	92 · 2	92 · 9	94·0	95 7
79·3	93 · 8	94 · 0	92 · 2	93 · 2	94 0	95·5
79·9	93 · 9	93 · 8	92 · 0	93 · 7	94 0	95·6
81·1	93 · 5	93 · 6	91 · 6	91 · 9	94 1	96·0
80 · 4	94 · 4	93 · 7	92 · 4	94 · 6	94 · 4	95 8
73 · 2	94 · 3	93 · 5	92 · 2	91 · 2	94 · 6	96 6
81 · 7	93 · 7	93 · 7	91 · 9	92 · 1	94 · 1	95 7
81 · 6	93 · 7	93 · 8	92 · 0	91 · 7	94 · 1	95.5
80 · 5	93 · 6	93 · 5	92 · 1	91 · 4	94 · 0	94.9
80 · 6	93 · 9	93 · 5	92 · 3	92 · 1	94 · 2	95.6
77 · 2	92 · 2	93 · 1	90 · 6	91 0	93 · 1	93 · 3
77 · 9	93 · 0	93 · 7	91 · 5	91 8	93 · 5	94 · 8
78 · 6	93 · 7	94 · 0	91 · 9	93 1	93 · 9	95 · 2
79 · 4	94 · 0	94 · 2	92 · 2	93 6	94 · 2	95 · 8
80 · 0	93 · 8	93 · 7	91 · 6	93 8	94 · 1	95 · 7
81 · 1	93 · 9	94 · 0	91 · 8	92 8	94 · 2	95 · 9
79 · 8	94 · 5	93 9	92 · 2	95 · 8	94 · 4	95 · 7
73 · 6	93 · 5	92 7	90 · 7	90 · 8	94 · 1	96 · 7
82 · 0	92 · 4	92 5	89 · 4	89 · 2	93 · 7	95 · 7
81 · 6	93 · 2	93 · 0	91 · 3	91 · 0	93 3	95 · 4
81 · 7	93 · 7	93 · 7	92 · 2	92 · 5	93 3	95 · 7

### **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 122

UNITED KINGDOM Oct	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	s Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Weekly ear 1975 1976 1977 1978	rnings (£) 60 · 29 66 · 81 72 · 46 83 · 91	69 · 74 76 · 75 82 · 36 95 · 65	63 · 10 71 · 72 77 · 80 90 · 78	62 · 50 73 · 72 79 · 40 91 · 93	58.86 66.11 73.38 83.39	53·35 61·64 67·93 76·41	56·79 63·48 69·13 80·35	67 · 53 72 · 09 76 · 37 88 · 64	62 · 52 72 · 48 75 · 59 84 · 88	56·12 64·90 70·65 81·69	53.65 61.19 65.32 75.96	50 · 76 55 · 89 61 · 91 71 · 20	48 · 16 53 · 30 61 · 61 67 · 50
Hours worl 1975 1976 1977 1978	ked 46 · 2 45 · 9 46 · 4 46 · 2	42 · 6 42 · 9 43 · 0 43 · 0	42 · 7 44 · 1 44 · 4 44 · 6	41 · 9 44 · 0 43 · 8 43 · 7	42.6 42.9 43.3 43.0	42·0 42·7 43·0 42·5	42·2 42·3 42·6 42·9	43·9 43·4 43·7 43·8	41 · 4 42 · 6 42 · 2 41 · 4	42·1 43·2 43·1 43·1	42·4 43·4 43·1 43·6	43·7 43·1 42·9 43·4	40 · 5 40 · 9 41 · 3 41 · 3
Hourly ear 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (pen 130 · 5 145 · 6 156 · 2 181 · 6	ice) 163 · 7 178 · 9 191 · 5 222 · 4	147 · 8 162 · 6 175 · 2 203 · 5	149 · 2 167 · 5 181 · 3 210 · 4	138·2 154·1 169·5 193·9	127 · 0 144 · 4 158 · 0 179 · 8	134.6 150.1 162.3 187.3	153·8 166·1 174·8 202·4	151 · 0 170 · 1 179 · 1 205 · 0	133·3 150·2 163·9 189·5	126.5 141.0 151.6 174.2	116 · 2 129 · 7 144 · 3 164 · 1	118·9 130·3 149·2 163·4
Oct		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*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
Weekly ear 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (£)	61 · 07 68 · 82 75 · 15 87 · 48	55 · 83 61 · 48 67 · 66 77 · 85	65 · 17 73 · 88 82 · 09 96 · 79	58.06 66.27 71.04 83.51	59·74 67·83 73·56 84·77	59 · 82 66 · 36 74 · 96 84 · 52	60 · 38 65 · 80 72 · 91 81 · 77	60 · 45 68 · 42 72 · 72 87 · 78	63 · 81 71 · 22 76 · 96 88 · 03	50 · 71 57 · 36 63 · 31 72 · 39	49 · 88 53 · 97 59 · 04 67 · 15	59 · 58 66 · 97 72 · 89 83 · 50
<b>Hours worl</b> 1975 1976 1977 1978	ked	44·5 45·3 45·7 45·4	43·1 42·8 43·0 43·0	42 · 4 43 · 6 44 · 5 44 · 6	42·5 43·3 43·4 43·3	42·7 43·5 43·6 43·5	47 · 2 46 · 4 47 · 2 47 · 2	45 · 2 44 · 3 44 · 7 44 · 9	42·3 42·8 42·4 42·8	47 · 3 47 · 5 48 · 0 48 · 8	43·2 43·0 43·3 43·5	43 · 2 42 · 7 42 · 9 43 · 2	43.6 44.0 44.2 44.2
Hourly earr 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (pen	ce) 137 · 2 151 · 9 164 · 4 192 · 7	129·5 143·6 157·3 181·0	153 · 7 169 · 4 184 · 5 217 · 0	136.6 153.0 163.7 192.9	139·9 155·9 168·7 194·9	126 · 7 143 · 0 158 · 8 179 · 1	133.6 148.5 163.1 182.1	142·9 159·9 171·5 205·1	134·9 149·9 160·3 180·4	117·4 133·4 146·2 166·4	115·5 126·4 137·6 155·4	136.7 152.2 164.9 188.9
SIC 1968	17. 1	12	Received to be				141	0-00	A St. St.	FULL	TIME WOME	N (18 YEAR	S AND OVER
Oct	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	s Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Weekly ear 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (£) 37 · 28 43 · 69 47 · 51 53 · 85	42 · 91 48 · 46 55 · 97 59 · 54	37 · 40 44 · 11 48 · 64 54 · 85	35 · 41 43 · 58 47 · 21 54 · 33	38·94 46·77 51·14 56·79	35 · 48 42 · 32 45 · 49 52 · 06	36 · 38 43 · 54 47 · 04 53 · 96	39 · 19 46 · 08 49 · 55 56 · 59	42 · 33 50 · 43 53 · 68 60 · 50	34·40 42·21 45·28 52·04	31 · 76 37 · 93 40 · 95 46 · 02	28 · 13 32 · 61 36 · 90 42 · 03	28 · 70 33 · 59 38 · 08 41 · 94
Hours work 1975 1976 1977 1978	<b>ked</b> 37 · 7 37 · 9 38 · 1 37 · 9	38 · 6 36 · 5 37 · 7 38 · 7	37 · 9 38 · 4 38 · 2 38 · 2	36 · 7 37 · 7 37 · 3 37 · 8	37 · 5 38 · 0 37 · 8 37 · 9	37 · 4 37 · 6 37 · 7 38 · 3	37 · 1 37 · 6 37 · 8 37 · 9	37 · 0 37 · 4 38 · 1 37 · 9	37 · 5 37 · 8 38 · 0 37 · 4	36 · 8 37 · 5 37 · 0 37 · 2	36 · 1 36 · 7 36 · 4 36 · 7	36 · 5 36 · 4 36 · 2 36 · 7	35 · 5 36 · 0 36 · 1 36 · 1
Hourly earr 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (pen 98 · 9 115 · 3 124 · 7 142 · 1	ce) 111 · 2 132 · 8 148 · 5 153 · 9	98·7 114·9 127·3 143·6	96 · 5 115 · 6 126 · 6 143 · 7	103·8 123·1 135·3 149·8	94·9 112·6 120·7 135·9	98·1 115·8 124·4 142·4	105·9 123·2 130·1 149·3	112·9 133·4 141·3 161·8	93·5 112·6 122·4 139·9	88.0 103.4 112.5 125.4	77 · 1 89 · 6 101 · 9 114 · 5	80 ·9 93 ·3 105 ·5 116 ·2
Dct		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*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
Weekly ear 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (£)	35 · 20 42 · 22 45 · 59 52 · 12	36 · 77 42 · 14 46 · 20 53 · 62	38 · 51 45 · 20 48 · 87 55 · 33	32 · 94 39 · 49 43 · 44 49 · 15	34·23 40·71 44·45 50·08	Ξ	30 · 45 36 · 11 39 · 14 42 · 97	38 · 76 43 · 43 47 · 94 58 · 10	44 · 07 50 · 23 53 · 25 63 · 79	26 · 59 31 · 69 35 · 16 40 · 11	38 · 64 43 · 62 46 · 41 52 · 98	34 · 19 40 · 61 44 · 31 50 · 03
Hours work 1975 1976 1977 1978	ked	35 · 9 36 · 7 36 · 8 36 · 7	37 · 0 ·37 · 3 ·37 · 2 ·37 · 5	37 · 9 38 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 1	37 · 3 37 · 3 37 · 5 37 · 0	36 · 8 37 · 2 37 · 2 37 · 2	Ξ	37 · 5 38 · 3 37 · 9 38 · 5	35 · 4 36 · 4 36 · 0 36 · 8	41 · 5 41 · 6 41 · 3 43 · 5	38 · 3 37 · 8 38 · 3 38 · 4	40 · 3 39 · 9 39 · 4 40 · 3	37 · 0 37 · 4 37 · 4 37 · 4
Hourly earr 1975 1976 1977	nings (pen	ce) 98·1 115·0 123·9	99·4 113·0 124·2	101 · 6 117 · 7 126 · 9	88·3 105·9 115·8	93.0 109.4 119.5		81 · 2 94 · 3 103 · 3	109·5 119·3 133·2	106 · 2 120 · 7 128 · 9	69 · 4 83 · 8 91 · 8	95·9 109·3 117·8	92·4 108·6 118·5

	Oct 1976			Oct 1977			Oct 1978		5 ani 11.104
UNITED RANGE	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings
SIC 1968	<u>£</u>	(astron)	pence	£	1257	pence	£	Animal Martin	pence
All manufacturing industries Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	67 · 83 40 · 71 22 · 06 37 · 75 26 · 87	43 · 5 37 · 2 21 · 6 40 · 0 37 · 6	155 · 9 109 · 4 102 · 1 94 · 4 71 · 5	73 · 56 44 · 45 23 · 90 41 · 16 29 · 90	43.6 37.2 21.5 40.0 37.6	168·7 119·5 111·2 102·9 79·5	84 · 77 50 · 08 27 · 13 47 · 96 33 · 33	43 · 5 37 · 2 21 · 6 40 · 0 37 · 6	194.9 134.6 125.6 119.9 88.6
All industries covered † Full-lime men (21 years and over) Full-lime women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-lime boys (under 21 years)	66 · 97 40 · 61 21 · 50 37 · 94 26 · 70	44 · 0 37 · 4 21 · 2 40 · 5 37 · 5	152 · 2 108 · 6 101 · 4 93 · 7 71 · 2	72 · 89 44 · 31 23 · 14 41 · 30 29 · 74	44 · 2 37 · 4 21 · 0 40 · 5 37 · 6	164 · 9 118 · 5 110 · 2 102 · 0 79 · 1	83 · 50 50 · 03 26 · 20 46 · 98 33 · 18	44 · 2 37 · 4 21 · 1 40 · 6 37 · 6	188.9 133.8 124.2 115.7 88.2

• Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers. † The industries covered are manufacturing; mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

BEAT	MANUFACTU	RING INDUSTRIES	178 EN 279 CO	ALL INDUST	RIES AND SERVICES	ACR NO.
RITAIN	FULL-TIME A	DULTS: MEN (21 year	s and over) WOMEN (18 ye	ears and over)		TER.
voril	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
971 972 973 974 975	110 · 7 122 · 3 135 · 9 152 · 1 191 · 8	112 · 5 124 · 9 139 · 9 165 · 2 226 · 7	111 · 0 122 · 7 136 · 5 154 · 3 197 · 5	111 · 5 124 · 1 137 · 3 155 · 3 195 · 0	112 · 2 125 · 8 139 · 8 161 · 8 224 · 0	111 · 7 124 · 5 138 · 0 157 · 0 202 · 9
976 977 978 979	225 · 6 248 · 0 287 · 3 328 · 5	276 · 2 310 · 0 353 · 4 402 · 4	233 · 9 258 · 1 298 · 1 340 · 6	232 · 6 253 · 6 287 · 2 322 · 4	276 · 6 304 · 5 334 · 5 373 · 5	244 · 5 267 · 3 300 · 0 336 · 2
Weights	689	311	1,000	575	425	1,000

tes: These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issue of the Gazette. They relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

### Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates TABLE 125

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
963 April	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.4
Oct	5.3	4.1	3.6	2.3	1.3
964 April	9.1	7.4	6.5	4.9	1.6
Oct	8.3	8.2	8.1	5.7	2.4
965 April	7.5	8.4	8.0	7.2	2.2
UCT April	8.5	10.1	9.5	8.0	1.7
Oct	1.4	9.0	6.5	5.6	0.9
1967 April	4.2	2.8	3.0	2.7	0.3
Oct	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	-0.3
968 April	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.6	-0.9
Oct	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.7	0.3
969 April	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.4	1.5
Oct	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.5 -	2.5
970 Oct	13.5	15.3	16.0	12.4	3.6
971 Oct	11.1	12.9	13.7	11.6	2.1
9/2 Oct	15.7	15.0	14.6	18.1	-3.51
973 Oct	15.1	14.1	13.6	12.1	1.3
974 Uct	20.0	21.4	21.9	20.0	2.1
1976 Oct	23.4	26.9	20.0	16.5	-4.08
1977 Oct	13.2	9.4	8.2	4.611	3.611
1978 Oct	12.9	13.8	13.8	19.811	-6.011

The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

<sup>108</sup> The fable covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
<sup>108</sup> The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
<sup>11</sup> Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
<sup>12</sup> Multiplying this difference by 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
<sup>13</sup> Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
<sup>14</sup> Oblividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
<sup>14</sup> The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.
<sup>15</sup> The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings he date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.
<sup>15</sup> The reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement of pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.
<sup>16</sup> These figures have been affected by nationally negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

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### **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

# Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

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

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

TABLE 126

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES	President Mar	See See	ALL INDUS	TRIES AND	SERVICES		AN AL
	Weekly earnings (£	:)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	(pence)	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose p by absence	bay was	14.42		excluding affected b	those whose p y absence	ay was
	including those whose pay was affected by	excluding those whose pay was affected by	the letter	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by	excluding those whose pay was affected by	a states to	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL -TIME MEN 21 years and over		absence		-		- absence	absence			
Manual occupations 1972 1973 1974 1975	33.6 38.6 43.6 54.5	34·5 39·9 45·1 56·6	45.6 46.4 46.2 45.0	75 · 8 86 · 0 97 · 4 125 · 8	83·7 95·2 123·1	32 · 1 37 · 0 42 · 3 54 · 0	32 · 8 38 · 1 43 · 6 55 · 7	46.0 46.7 46.5 45.5	71 · 3 81 · 7 93 · 5 122 · 2	69·1 79·2 91·1
1976 1977 1978 1979	65 · 1 71 · 8 81 · 8 94 · 5	67 · 4 74 · 2 84 · 7 97 · 9	45 · 1 45 · 6 45 · 8 46 · 0	149·2 162·6 184·8 212·8	146·3 160·0 181·8 208·7	63·3 69·5 78·4 90·1	65 · 1 71 · 5 80 · 7 93 · 0	45·3 45·7 46·0 46·2	143 · 7 156 · 5 175 · 5 201 · 2	141.0 154.3 172.8 197.5
Non-manual occupations	42.7	42.0	28.0	111.0		10.1	40.5	00.7	110 7	
1973 1974 1975	43 7 48 · 4 54 · 1 68 · 2	43 6 48 · 7 54 · 5 68 · 7	39 · 2 39 · 1 39 · 2	122 · 4 137 · 7 173 · 2	122·4 137·8 173·3	43 · 4 47 · 8 54 · 1 67 · 9	43 · 5 48 · 1 54 · 4 68 · 4	38.7 38.8 38.8 38.7	121.6 137.9 174.3	121.7 138.1 174.6
1976 1977 1978 1979	80.2 88.2 102.4 116.8	80·9 88·9 103·0 117·7	39·1 39·2 39·4 39·6	204·3 223·4 258·1 293·8	204 · 4 223 · 8 258 · 9 294 · 7	81 · 0 88 · 4 99 · 9 112 · 1	81 · 6 88 · 9 100 · 7 113 · 0	38·5 38·7 38·7 38·8	210 · 3 227 · 2 257 · 1 288 · 6	210.6 227.9 257.9 289.5
All occupations 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7		36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3
1973 1974 1975 1975	41 · 1 46 · 3 58 · 1	42·3 47·7 60·2	44·5 44·3 43·4	94.5 106.9 137.7	93·5 106·1 136·5	40·9 46·5 59·2	41 · 9 47 · 7 60 · 8	43.8 43.7 43.0	94·3 107·6 139·9	93.7 107.2 139.3
1970 1977 1978 1979	76 · 1 87 · 3	78·5 90·0	43·8 44·0	177·7 202·9	177·1 202·2	70.0 76.8 86.9	71.8 78.6 89.1	42·7 43·0 43·1	181 · 1 204 · 3	166-6 181-5 204-9
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over	100.2	103.7	44.2	233.1	231.8	98.8	101.4	43.2	232.2	232.4
Manual occupations 1972 1973	17·0 19·6	17.7	40·0 40·0	44.4	50.7	16.6	17.1	39.9	43·0	42.6
1974 1975	23 · 1 30 · 9	24·1 32·4	39·9 39·5	60·6 81·8	60 · 1 81 · 4	22 · 8 30 · 9	23 · 6 32 · 1	39·8 39·4	59·3 81·6	58·7 81·1
1976 1977 1978 1979	38·5 43·0 49·3 55·4	40·3 45·0 51·2 57·9	39.6 39.8 39.9 39.9	102·0 113·4 128·5 145·4	101 · 5 112 · 7 127 · 5 144 · 2	38 · 1 42 · 2 48 · 0 53 · 4	39 · 4 43 · 7 49 · 4 55 · 2	39·3 39·4 39·6 39·6	100·7 111·2 125·3 139·9	100·2 110·7 124·4 138·7
Non-manual occupations 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3		22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8
1973 1974 1975	21.8 25.6 35.2	21 · 8 25 · 8 35 · 4	37·3 37·3 37·1	58·5 69·0 95·2	58·3 68·8 95·0	24.5 28.3 39.3	24·7 28·6 39·6	36·8 36·8 36·6	66 · 2 76 · 9 106 · 1	66 · 1 76 · 7 105 · 9
1976 1977 1978 1979	42.8 48.1 54.9 62.3	43·1 48·4 55·2 62·8	37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 2	115-9 130-1 148-0 168-5	115.6 129.8 147.5 168.0	48·5 53·4 58·5 65·3	48.8 53.8 59.1 66.0	36·5 36·7 36·7	132.0 143.8 158.1 176.8	131.8 143.7 157.9 176.6
All occupations	17.9	19.4	20.0	47.0	100 0	20.1	00.5	07.0	54.0	50.0
1973 1974 1975	20·3 23·9 32·4	21 · 0 24 · 8 33 · 6	39.0 38.9 38.5	53 · 9 63 · 8 87 · 2	53·5 63·4 86·9	22 · 6 26 · 3 36 · 6	23 · 1 26 · 9 37 · 4	37 · 8 37 · 8 37 · 8 37 · 4	60 · 5 70 · 8 98 · 5	60·3 70·6 98·3
1976 1977 1978 1979	40 · 1 44 · 9 51 · 3 57 · 9	41 · 5 46 · 4 52 · 8 60 · 0	38.5 38.7 38.8 38.8	107 · 6 120 · 0 136 · 1 154 · 6	107·2 119·6 135·4 153·7	45·3 50·0 55·4 61·8	46 · 2 51 · 0 56 · 4 63 · 0	37·3 37·5 37·5 37·5	122.6 134.0 148.2 166.0	122·4 133·9 148·0 165·7
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations										
1972 1973 1974 1975	31 · 7 36 · 0 40 · 8 52 · 1	32·7 37·3 42·3 54·2	42 · 6 43 · 1 43 · 0 42 · 3	76 · 4 85 · 7 97 · 6 127 · 2	84 · 1 96 · 1 125 · 4	31 · 4 35 · 5 40 · 6 52 · 7	32 · 0 36 · 4 41 · 7 54 · 0	41 · 8 42 · 1 42 · 0 41 · 3	75.8 85.2 97.8 128.9	75.0 84.1 96.8 127.7
1976 1977 1978 1979	62 · 5 68 · 9 78 · 8 90 · 4	64·7 71·3 81·5 93·7	42·3 42·7 42·8 43·0	151 · 8 165 · 8 188 · 7 216 · 7	150.0 164.3 187.0 214.2	62 · 7 68 · 7 77 · 3 87 · 4	64 · 2 70 · 2 79 · 1 89 · 6	41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5	154.7 168.0 188.6 213.6	153.8 167.5 187.9 212.4
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over						134 22			2.00	
All occupations 1973 1974 1975	35 · 6 40 · 3 51 · 5	36·8 41·8 53·6	43·1 43·0 42·3	84.6 96.4 125.8	83·1 95·0 124·1	35 · 0 40 · 1 52 · 0	35·9 41·1 53·4	42 · 1 42 · 0 41 · 4	84 · 1 96 · 6 127 · 3	82·9 95·5 126·0
1976 1977 1978 1979	61 · 8 68 · 0 77 · 8 89 · 1	64·0 70·4 80·5 92·5	42.5 42.7 42.8 43.0	150·1 163·8 186·5 213·9	148·3 162·3 184·7 211·3	61 · 8 67 · 8 76 · 3 86 · 2	63 · 4 69 · 3 78 · 1 88 · 4	41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5	152.6 165.7 186.1 210.7	151-6 165-1 185-3 209-3

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1; but previously at the time of the survey.

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# Earnings, wage rates, retail prices



\* See footnote at end of table 134

Average 1970 = 100

1

### EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series) Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series) Manual and non-manual employees (combined) able 127 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN	Food,	Coal and petro-	Chemi- cals and	Matal	Mech-	Instru-	Elec-	Ship- building and marine		Metal goods not else-		Leather,	Clothing	Bricks, pottery, glass	Timber, furni-	Paper, printing and	Other manu- facturing	Agricul- ture*	Mining and quarry-	Con- struc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity	Trans- port and com-	Miscel- laneous services‡	All manufa industries	Cocceret	All industri services c	vies and overed	GREAT BRITAIN	
SIC 1968	and tobacco	pro- ducts	indus- tries	manu- facture	engin- eering	engin- eering	engin- eering	engin- eering	Vehicles	where	Textiles	goods and fur	foot- wear	cement etc	etc	publish- ing	indus- tries	1	ing		and water	tion†		adjusted	adjusted	adjusted	adjusted	SIC 1968	
<b>JAN 1970 = 100</b> 1973		452.0			156 6	152 5	150 5	149.4	155.5	154.2	150.3	160.2	157.1	150.7		156 - 1	158 9	167 . 4	153 1	169-4	160-2	159 2	158 - 4	JAN 1970	= <b>100</b> 157 · 3	159.1	157.8	1973 Oct	
Oct Nov Dec	165 8 170 3	148 7 152 8	161 1 162 3	154 · 9 157 · 5 155 · 2	158 · 9 159 · 5	155 · 7 160 · 2	161 · 1 161 · 6	154 · 7 145 · 2	157 · 8 157 · 0	158 · 4 155 · 5	161 · 6 157 · 4	161 · 8 157 · 9	159 · 2 159 · 4	162 · 7 163 · 0	165 0 166 6 163 5	160 · 2 155 · 8	163 · 3 163 · 1	172 · 5 167 · 5	139 · 1 139 · 8	169-9 168-4	160-2 156-8	160 · 7 155 · 9	158·7 157·9	160.6 159.8	158.6 161.4	159.7	158-8 160-9	NOV Dec 1974	
1974 Jantt Febtt Mar	166 · 3 165 · 3 169 · 0	150-6 151-0 160-2	159-2 169-5 162-3	145 · 2 153 · 6 159 · 5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154 · 6 157 · 9 166 · 6	155 · 4 157 · 3 162 · 9	142 8 148 2 158 5	144 6 144 4 160 3	145 · 6 149 · 0 163 · 3	142 · 9 146 · 0 168 · 6	159 6 164 4 176 1	141 · 0 145 · 8 170 · 4	155 · 3 157 · 5 166 · 2	157 · 7 160 · 8 173 · 0	153 · 9 155 · 3 162 · 9	151 · 7 154 · 6 172 · 3	170-5 184-0 194-0	139 · 2 § 191 · 3	163 · 3 166 · 8 174 · 2	160 · 2 163 · 8 177 · 1	157 · 2 157 · 4 161 · 8	162 · 7 163 · 1 172 · 2	151 ·7 154 ·8 165 ·0	152.0 155.1 165.2	156.9 167.6	156 · 8 166 · 6	Feb†† Mar	
April May	170 · 2 176 · 0	163 · 0 164 · 2	161 · 9 165 · 6	159·3 163·7	158 · 5 167 · 2 170 · 1	159·9 166·9	162 · 2 168 · 8 178 · 5	159 0 159 2 176 3	155 · 6 164 · 9 174 · 7	157 · 7 165 · 0 175 · 6	166 · 6 175 · 5 185 · 1	172 · 8 180 · 0 184 · 5	167 · 7 169 · 6 175 · 9	167 · 2 171 · 4 178 · 6	172 · 3 172 · 9	162 3 165 6 169 6	168 · 7 172 · 4 181 · 8	202 · 3 206 · 8 203 · 3	189 · 1 187 · 3 195 · 3	174 · 3 175 · 6 189 · 3	170 · 7 176 · 6 186 · 0	162 · 6 168 · 8 171 · 7	172 · 3 170 · 6 183 · 4	162 ·7 168 ·6 177 ·9	163 · 1 173 · 9 176 · 7	166 · 1 171 · 0 180 · 0	165 ·2 174 ·9 177 ·5	April May June	
July Aug	186 · 2 188 · 6	184 · 0 197 · 1	185 · 2 188 · 1	181 · 2 180 · 5	180·5 181·8	176 · 9 176 · 9	183 · 1 182 · 6	176 · 8 170 · 5	174 · 0 178 · 7	180·0 177·4	188 · 4 187 · 5 197 · 2	199 · 2 190 · 1 196 · 1	176 · 6 175 · 6 184 · 0	180 · 1 181 · 8	185 · 2 183 · 9	175 · 9 174 · 9 183 · 7	184 4 183 7 188 4	213 9 230 4 229 0	198 · 3 199 · 0 204 · 1	192 · 3 188 · 3 196 · 8	185 2 196 0 204 4	177 · 9 184 · 6 186 · 5	188 5 185 4 190 7	181 ·5 182 ·1 186 ·9	180.0 184.1 187.8	183 · 6 184 · 9 189 · 9	181 ·0 185 ·7 188 ·8	July Aug Sep	
Sep Oct Nov	193 · 6 197 · 4 209 · 2	200 · 2 203 · 4	199 · 2 209 · 2	184 · 8 195 · 0	190 · 4 198 · 3	188 · 6 197 · 2	190-8 192-5 199-1	175.7 187.1	183 · 5 204 · 5	187 · 9 196 · 4	191·5 197·6	197 · 6 207 · 0 206 · 2	190 · 4 194 · 4 197 · 0	192 · 1 199 · 4	192·9 198·1 204·2	186 · 0 190 · 8 191 · 1	190 · 4 198 · 6 201 · 9	217 3 215 9 218 9	208 · 2 214 · 5 215 · 9	200 · 9 203 · 3 205 · 7	202 · 0 206 · 8 221 · 3	189 · 4 205 · 4 234 · 2	193·5 198·8 194·2	190 · 6 200 · 2 202 · 4	190.8 198.0 203.8	193.0 201.7 206.6	191 ·9 199 ·2 207 ·7	Oct Nov Dec	
Dec 1975 Jan	218 · 6 214 · 8 214 · 5	206 · 1 212 · 1 209 · 1	211 · 3 205 · 5 213 · 2	200 · 8 203 · 6 214 · 4	198·5 203·7 205·3	199-3 201-2 204-4	204·3 204·0 208·4	19,1 · 8 197 · 8 202 · 8	196 · 9 200 · 2	201 · 0 203 · 8	200 · 7 203 · 7	200-3 214-5 209-1	197-0 198-1 202-3	203 · 0 204 · 9 207 · 0	202 · 4 212 · 4 220 · 3	194 · 0 193 · 6	203 · 7 212 · 2	225 · 7 232 · 5	215 5 218 2	204 · 7 217 · 4	216 · 3 219 · 3	214 · 1 214 · 6	209 · 6 208 · 9	203 · 6 207 · 3	203 ·8 207 ·7	205·7 210·2 214·2	205.6 210.1 212.7	1975 Jan Feb	
Mar April	233 · 0 220 · 8	219·3 213·0	207 · 6 210 · 8	220 0 212 9	208 · 8 215 · 4	209 · 2 210 · 5	212·2 217·5	211 · 3 221 · 4 219 · 7	199·3 200·7	209 · 4 209 · 1 210 · 7	203 · 7 208 · 5 218 · 5	215 8 215 1 216 9	204 · 7 210 · 5 210 · 5	206 0 210 8 213 2	223 · 4 223 · 6	199 · 4 199 · 9 202 · 7	207 6 213 4 217 3	236 · 1 249 · 1 259 · 2	253 0 261 6 256 9	219-1 225-6 223-2	214 · 7 219 · 5 227 · 8	215·7 219·2 225·0	220·6 223·7 220·5	212.2 214.9	212.9 217.4	217·1 219·6	216·2 220·8	April May	
May June July	233 · 1 237 · 2	215·6 223·2 240·9	215·4 217·5 251·4	222 · 5 225 · 6	215·5 220·5 230·1	215-2 224-2 231-5	226 · 8 237 · 8	232 · 2 217 · 3	207 · 5 213 · 5	218 6 227 8	225 · 7 233 · 2	219 6 227 7	215·3 219·7	220 · 1 224 · 9	231 · 8 241 · 7	210 · 4 216 · 3 215 · 6	221 · 1 227 · 7 226 · 7	257 · 7 259 · 4 280 · 1	262 · 3 260 · 2 258 · 7	231 · 7 241 · 6 235 · 9	249 · 9 287 · 0 262 · 9	223 · 8 227 · 8 232 · 7	237 · 4 242 · 7 238 · 6	221 ·2 229 ·5 228 ·5	220 · 0 227 · 5 230 · 8	226.0 234.3 232.8	223 · 4 230 · 9 233 · 4	June July Aug	
Aug Sep Oct	241 · 0 245 · 0 248 · 1	242 · 9 245 · 1 247 · 2	249 · 7 245 · 5 246 · 6	225 8 229 6 236 3	226 · 7 230 · 2 234 · 7	228 · 7 232 · 9 236 · 1	236 9 241 1 244 7	200 · 1 236 · 1 238 · 5	219 9 217 0 223 0	224 · 9 228 · 2 232 · 8	230 1 233 4 238 8	225 · 9 232 · 1 236 · 6	213 0 220 5 228 6	224 6 231 7 236 5	234 · 8 241 · 8 247 · 0	221 · 6 224 · 5	232 · 1 237 · 1	290 · 1 275 · 4	261 · 4 263 · 5 265 · 6	244 · 9 248 · 9 248 · 9	257 · 4 256 · 6 255 · 5	256 · 1 241 · 6 244 · 6	240 · 5 244 · 3 244 · 4	232.5 236.9 242.2	233 ·7 237 ·4 239 ·1	239.0 240.9 244.6	237 ·6 239 ·8 241 ·1	Sep Oct Nov	
Nov Dec 1976	254 · 7 263 · 5	250 · 6 252 · 8	255 · 9 264 · 2	241 · 3 235 · 0	239 8 241 2	238 · 4 248 · 3	248 · 4 255 · 4	244 · 4 239 · 7	227 · 3 230 · 3	239 · 7 240 · 8	242 · 9 242 · 5	238 · 5 237 · 9	232 · 0 236 · 8	242 · 2 246 · 6	249 · 8 248 · 6	230 - 7 227 - 6	243·5 249·7	259·5 273·4	267·3	252 · 8 245 · 8	258 · 6 261 · 0	245 · 6 253 · 3	244 · 0 256 · 5	244 · 4 245 · 9	245·2 246·1	246.6 248.2	247·2 248·1	Dec 1976 Jan	
Jan Feb Mar	257 · 0 255 · 6 277 · 0	251 · 1 251 · 4 260 · 8	256 0 256 0 258 8	241 · 2 249 · 1 249 · 9	243 · 6 242 · 9 247 · 9	244 · 2 245 · 3 252 · 9	251 4 253 0 259 8	244 · 8 249 · 6 251 · 3	237 · 7 236 · 7	243 · 7 243 · 8 249 · 9	251 · 6 256 · 3	240·1 241·4 242·2	238 · 7 245 · 6	247 · 1 250 · 4	259 · 3 258 · 3	232 · 7 237 · 3	257 5 259 9 258 3	288.0 301.9 307.7	268 · 3 288 · 0 286 · 1	248 · 3 254 · 3 251 · 0	261 · 9 270 · 2 274 · 4	250 · 9 252 · 2 253 · 5	259·3 271·0 266·0	247 ·6 252 ·7 253 ·3	248·3 252·3 253·4	250 · 1 255 · 7 255 · 9	250 · 1 253 · 7 254 · 5	Feb Mar April	
April May June	265 8 274 6 273 5	262 · 3 265 · 4 265 · 7	260 · 8 266 · 3 275 · 6	257 · 7 264 · 1 259 · 5	250 0 257 7 258 3	250 · 7 254 · 7 258 · 0	262 · 4 268 · 9 271 · 0	248 · 3 255 · 0 255 · 7	237 · 2 249 · 7 249 · 9	251 8 258 5 260 6	252 6 268 2 268 8	240 · 2 245 · 4 245 · 9	246 1 252 2 250 6	253 9 259 5 264 1	259 · 6 262 · 8	249 0 251 2	261 · 6 267 · 4	298 · 1 312 · 1	281 · 0 282 · 4	255 · 5 261 · 8	278 · 0 280 · 9 200 · 7	258 9 259 1 261 2	268 · 2 267 · 1 273 · 2	261 ·0 262 ·4 264 ·5	258.5 261.0 262.4	262.0 263.9 267.0	258 · 7 261 · 1 263 · 1	May June	
July Aug Sep	275 · 7 277 · 6 276 · 3	271 4 265 6 267 4	274 7 273 7 274 8	271 · 3 260 · 7 263 · 5	261 5 259 1 260 6	260 9 260 7 263 8	271 · 3 270 · 5 273 · 0	246 · 8 254 · 3 258 · 7	253 0 248 7 250 3	263 · 0 260 · 5 263 · 2	269 · 5 269 · 1 269 · 9	257 · 7 253 · 6 257 · 6	252 · 6 249 · 6 253 · 6	261 · 3 259 · 8 264 · 7	269 · 3 264 · 6 270 · 1	250 · 2 250 · 2 254 · 5	268 · 9 268 · 0 270 · 3	325-3 333-5 307-4	282 · 8 287 · 3	264 · 7 264 · 7 271 · 8	288 · 0 287 · 2	260 8 263 6	284 · 5 281 · 3	262 · 5 264 · 7	265 ·9 267 ·1	266 · 0 268 · 3	267 · 1 267 · 4	Aug Sep	
Oct Nov Dec	276 · 3 286 · 0 291 · 2	269 9 276 0 278 3	276 · 5 288 · 6 286 · 0	271 · 0 273 · 5 273 · 2	264 · 8 269 · 5 271 · 7	265 · 7 272 · 2 271 · 8	274 · 9 279 · 8 282 · 0	258 1 266 3 265 7	256 2 256 1 256 8	269 · 5 276 · 2 275 · 2	275 0 278 4 279 1	258 2 263 1 269 0	260 5 266 9 269 7	265 8 270 7 275 6	272 · 9 276 · 0 282 · 4	255 · 4 259 · 5 256 · 9	275 8 279 2 278 9	300 · 9 302 · 0 308 · 8	290 · 1 292 · 8 295 · 7	272-3 278-1 280-2	286 · 0 286 · 5	265 · 3 281 · 3 265 · 5	282 · 5 284 · 8	273.3 274.5	270 ·7 274 ·2	276.2 275.5	272 ·8 275 ·3	Nov Dec 1977	
1977 Jan Feb	286 · 4 285 · 5	277 - 4 277 - 2	282 · 6 283 · 9	277 · 9 282 · 7	272 · 5 274 · 4 277 · 8	275 · 4 277 · 9	280 · 8 282 · 2 289 · 7	273 · 5 270 · 6 265 · 8	259 6 253 2 256 7	276 · 7 278 · 4 283 · 2	283 · 2 284 · 8 286 · 6	279 · 2 272 · 1 276 · 5	270 · 8 276 · 6 276 · 8	269 4 272 2 275 8	281 · 3 284 · 5 286 · 5	260 · 9 260 · 6 266 · 6	282 · 2 286 · 8 288 · 4	298 · 5 312 · 2 322 · 6	297 · 4 297 · 0 317 · 3	274 · 0 278 · 3 290 · 4	291 · 7 295 · 2 299 · 6	274 · 9 270 · 8 272 · 9	294 · 7 295 · 8 312 · 4	276 · 1 276 · 8 281 · 6	276 · 5 278 · 0 281 · 2	278 · 1 278 · 8 285 · 3	278 · 3 279 · 2 283 · 1	Jan Feb Mar	
April May	291 · 0 301 · 9	282 · 9 289 · 9	286 · 5 291 · 8	279 · 7 288 · 6	280·5 285·9	279·3 283·2	288·5 290·5	271 · 1 281 · 0	260 · 3 270 · 3	282 · 9 285 · 7	287 · 6 293 · 4 201 · 5	278 · 9 278 · 3 278 · 3	277 · 8 278 · 8 279 · 3	280·0 285·1 289.5	281 · 7 283 · 4 282 · 1	271 · 5 275 · 6 275 · 6	288 · 2 291 · 0 288 · 0	329 8 323 3 326 7	304 0 300 1 302 1	283 3 291 1 293 0	297 6 299 9 305 1	275 · 0 278 · 4 281 · 8	305 4 301 5 305 0	281 · 3 287 · 1 285 · 6	281 · 3 284 · 1 284 · 1	284 ·0 288 ·9 288 ·9	282 · 4 284 · 9 285 · 9	April May June	
June July Aug	297 · 9 298 · 4 293 · 4	288 9 296 2 291 0	290-3 293-2 290-6	283 5 303 8 281 9	283 · 9 283 · 1	285·2 286·3	289 · 2 291 · 6	277 · 0 269 · 8	266 8 265 5	291 6 285 5	292·5 291·0	283 · 7 281 · 7	280·5 278·7	282·4 280·4	289 · 3 290 · 2 295 · 7	273 · 9 269 · 9 275 · 9	291 · 0 284 · 9 294 · 2	340 · 5 339 · 1 368 · 5	306 · 1 305 · 7 308 · 2	293·7 288·7 300·1	305 · 3 301 · 1 300 · 7	282 · 4 281 · 5 285 · 2	304 4 304 1 314 3	288 · 1 283 · 9 288 · 0	285.8 287.8 291.0	290 · 8 287 · 3 292 · 4	286.6 288.8 291.8	July Aug Sep	
Sep Oct Nov	301 · 7 309 · 7 326 · 0	286 · 4 286 · 6 294 · 1	295 · 7 304 · 2 328 · 2	289 · 2 292 · 9 290 · 3	287 · 3 294 · 1 301 · 9	287 · 0 296 · 3 304 · 0	291 · 7 296 · 2 315 · 8	272 · 7 265 · 8 290 · 2	260 5 267 4 280 6	295 6 300 7 307 5	294 · 0 299 · 0 303 · 2	283 · 5 296 · 1 297 · 5	288 2 296 3 302 8	293 · 0 298 · 2	301 · 9 306 · 7	281 · 6 287 · 2	294 · 2 305 · 1	347 · 1 326 · 1	312 0 313 0 219 4	302 · 4 305 · 5 307 · 7	306 · 7 311 · 6 305 · 5	285 · 2 293 · 6 288 · 3	313 8 311 2 308 4	293 · 7 304 · 2 305 · 6	294 · 6 301 · 7 304 · 5	296.6 304.5 304.8	295.6 301.2 304.1	Oct Nov Dec	
Dec 1978 Jan	322 · 6	302 · 7 311 · 6	330 · 6 320 · 1	298 · 0 299 · 5	307 · 8 307 · 6	312 · 1 312 · 0	307 · 8 311 · 9	279 · 1 292 · 8 297 · 7	287 · 0 287 · 9 201 · 6	308 · 9 312 · 7 313 · 7	307 · 4 311 · 8 315 · 0	296 · 4 308 · 9 303 · 3	300 8 308 2 306 5	306-8 306-3 305-9	312 · 1 321 · 0	288 3 294 7	307 · 6 317 · 1	318 · 4 343 · 6	318 · 1 347 · 2	300 · 4 303 · 8	306 · 5 309 · 9	293 · 9 301 · 4	329 · 8 327 · 5	307 · 5 310 · 3	308 · 0 311 · 9	306 · 5 311 · 0	306 · 7 311 · 5	1978 Jan Feb	
⊢eo Mar April	322 · 5 330 · 5 337 · 1	333.8	325 · 8 323 · 7	321 · 0 340 · 6	315 · 4 325 · 1	318 · 1 331 · 9	322 · 6 328 · 4	306 · 1 348 · 0	289 · 7 299 · 6	316 2 326 3	312 · 4 321 · 9	304 · 6 308 · 4	310 6 317 6	307·1 319·5	317 · 6 325 · 6 327 · 8	300 · 9 311 · 8 321 · 5	316 · 2 323 · 9 325 · 3	365 4 368 2 363 3	382 · 9 376 · 4 369 · 7	308 · 7 313 · 9 315 · 3	308 · 0 325 · 7 405 · 0	307 · 0 311 · 9 313 · 4	338 5 344 6 342 9	315·3 325·4 328·7	314.9 325.2 325.1	317·3 325·9 330·9	314 · 6 324 · 1 326 · 2	Mar April May	
May June July	344 · 2 347 · 1 348 · 0	327 · 4 328 · 0 344 · 4	328 · 8 344 · 8 342 · 5	337 · 8 334 · 4 350 · 2	327 3 329 9 334 0	336 3 333 5 347 0	334 6 340 0 337 3	321 · 2 324 · 8 327 · 1	305 9 309 2 307 1	328 1 331 5 334 6	338-9 338-8 338-7	308 1 312 2 325 2	310-3 317-7 322-5	328 8 326 2	331 · 8 341 · 0	321 · 4 323 · 4	332 · 5 328 · 8	372 · 9 364 · 0	380 · 7 385 · 5	327 · 3 333 · 8	406 · 3 366 · 3	325 · 3 328 · 1	351 · 2 355 · 6	332 · 4 334 · 6 328 · 6	330 · 6 332 · 1 333 · 5	336.6 338.0 332.8	333 ·0 333 ·2 334 ·7	June July	
Aug Sep Oct	345 4 349 6 352 3	339 8 339 9 341 0	339 8 348 5 345 6	313 · 7 333 · 1 337 · 1	333 · 9 334 · 7 339 · 8	336 · 5 339 · 2 345 · 1	332 · 7 337 · 1 347 · 9	311 · 7 327 · 0 415 · 2	301 · 8 301 · 2 310 · 2	328 · 7 335 · 4 342 · 1	338 · 4 340 · 5 345 · 1	324 · 1 330 · 4 330 · 8	319 7 324 2 329 3	325 9 330 5 338 8	344 · 0 347 · 2	329 · 1 333 · 3	334 · 2 339 · 6	407 · 5 417 · 8	387 · 5 397 · 6	342 · 1 343 · 6	362 8 361 8	328 1 329 4	355 9 357 8	334 · 3 342 · 2	338 · 0 343 · 3	339.6 345.6	339·2 344·5 -	Sep Oct	
Nov Dec 1979	366 · 9 376 · 5	346 · 9 357 · 7	354 · 9 370 · 0	333 · 7 342 · 4	350 · 7 356 · 4	354 · 5 360 · 5	351 6 352 1	346 · 7 317 · 7	309 · 7 325 · 3	350 · 5 348 · 5	349 · 4 350 · 3	329 · 8 328 · 4	337 · 1 345 · 4	343 6 358 5	350-2 354-5 353-1	332 · 5 334 · 1	350 · 3 348 · 8	381 · 4 368 · 9	398 · 9 411 · 3	346 · 9 348 · 4	363 · 5 357 · 6	331.0 324.7	355 · U 369 · 1	345.5 351.2	343 · 2 349 · 7	347.9 351.2 344.4	344 · 5 350 · 1 344 · 7	Dec 1979	
Jan Feb Mar	361 · 4 372 · 7 386 · 2	359 · 0 377 · 5 371 · 4	349 5 356 8 382 4	324 · 0 347 · 0 355 · 4	350 · 0 356 · 0 367 · 6	357 4 371 7 380 6	351 · 7 358 · 5 376 · 0	329 · 7 330 · 0 387 · 9	323 0 340 1 348 4	346 · 4 356 · 3 371 · 0	347 · 5 350 · 8 368 · 6	338 0 350 4 349 7	345 6 350 1 354 3	340 5 348 7 356 3	363 · 2 370 · 4	342 · 0 358 · 2	355 · 2 365 · 8	382 · 6 397 · 1	412·3 445·9	336 · 9 357 · 7	367 · 2 371 · 2	338 5 374 9	387 0 405 4	355 · 4 369 · 7	357·3 369·0	354 ·9 372 ·6	355 6 369 3	Feb Mar	
April May June	382 · 0 401 · 4 407 · 0	375 · 8 376 · 6 384 · 0	375 · 3 372 · 0 400 · 0	372 · 8 399 · 4 391 · 7	371 · 1 377 · 6 391 · 5	379 · 7 385 · 6 387 · 9	369 8 379 9 388 4	352 · 2 372 · 8 371 · 2	338 9 352 8 369 5	370 · 9 377 · 3 391 · 4	362 4 377 3 386 2	365 4 352 8 361 7	362 7 365 2 364 2	369 4 379 3 389 9	370 · 5 388 · 4	358 7 376 2 387 0	368 5 378 8 394 9	407 6 395 2 416 2	446 3 435 1 439 6	357-7 359-6 379-7	373 7 390 6	358 5 371 8 383 1	403 · 4 405 · 3 415 · 9	379.7 390.5	375 · 3 388 · 2	378.6 390.8	373 ·2 386 ·6 -	May June	
July Aug Sep	408 · 4 402 · 8 417 · 0	404 · 7 399 · 1 392 · 6	401 · 6 404 · 2 442 · 6	402 · 3 364 · 5 364 · 9	392 · 9 361 · 2 344 · 7	396 · 2 385 · 5 382 · 3	385 · 3 363 · 7 368 · 6	369 · 0 342 · 0 362 · 0	357 · 0 325 · 0 296 · 7	388 · 3 366 · 7 362 · 4	383 · 8 386 · 4 389 · 7	365 2 363 6 370 5	369 · 9 364 · 4 381 · 0	385 · 8 393 · 1 387 · 8	391 · 9 382 · 7 398 · 7	386 7 384 6 391 7	391 · 6 384 · 8 395 · 9	434 · 4 449 · 8 476 · 7	446 · 7 445 · 6 454 · 2	387 · 9 378 · 7 388 · 6	393 · 3 448 · 0 406 · 9	392 · 1 388 · 7 398 · 2	430 · 7 410 · 1 412 · 9	389 · 6 372 · 6 373 · 3	386 · 8 378 · 3 377 · 6	393 · 4 382 · 4 384 · 4	387 · 8 384 · 8 384 · 1	July Aug Sep	
Oct [Nov]	419-3 441-1	398 4 418 9	433 · 3 435 · 6	381 · 8 398 · 4	399 · 6 410 · 5	412 · 5 419 · 2	402 · 4 424 · 0	367 · 0 377 · 9	352 · 1 360 · 9	404 · 5 417 · 5	391 1 398 9	376 · 7 383 · 1	388 · 3 400 · 6	397 · 9 420 · 0	400 - 3 404 - 3	400 · 9 405 · 9	400 9 412 5	460 · 7 **	458 · 3 462 · 3	397 · 0 401 · 5	448 · 3 451 · 6	394 · 5 400 · 2	416 · 3 424 · 1	397 · 9 410 · 2	399 · 2 407 · 7	402 · 6 411 · 4	401 · 3 407 · 6	Oct [Nov]	

\* Enclose a transport and postal services. \* Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. \* Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. \* Generatives in coalimining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for February 1974. The figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered". \* Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered". \* Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered". \* The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation. The figures cathormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries. The symbol (||) should have appeared against the August and September figures for manufacturing and all industries in the November issue of *Employment Gazette*.

ofe (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of *Employment Gazette*. The information collected is the gross remuneration uding overtime payments bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula: monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. Triving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. ofe (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to December 1978. <sup>ote</sup> (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 6 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

EARNINGS

### EARNINGS

Indices of earnings by occupation: manual men in certain manufacturing industries

### aual and non-manual employees (combined)

GREAT	Averag	e weekly ea	arnings inc	luding ove	rtime prem	ium	Averag	e hourly ea	rnings exc	luding ove	rtime prem	ium
Industry group SIC 1968	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*			a all the	e Capetor -			and the state of the state	atten Salt	Cardia	e e constata la	U	
Timeworkers						-						pence
Skilled	446.7	473.0	501 6	530-5	591-4	100.37	493-4	506-5	553 6	591-3	650-6	213.9
Semi-skilled	492.3	506-8	550-1	603 8	645-2	89.91	499.0	512.4	553.7	608 8	672.0	180.6
Labourers	4/0.0	502 4	540 1	001·U	110·1	95.27	530.7	576.7	004·2	621 5	602.0	171.8
All limeworkers	4/1/1	303.4	340.1	300.3	037.5	90.09	517.5	333.3	000.0	031.3	033.0	200.4
Skilled	430-8	450-4	481.2	498-3	548-2	100.71	449.0	464.9	496-7	534.5	586-6	225.1
Semi-skilled	469-1	484.7	502.1	532 5	577.8	87.40	494-1	507-2	539 7	573 5	639 0	185.3
Labourers	423.7	457.4	509-4	533 4	592.9	93.12	479-3	497-4	527.7	576-9	663 6	190.5
All payment-by-results workers	438 6	458.6	486-3	507·8	556.0	96.24	458.7	474.3	504 4	542.2	598-1	210.6
All skilled workers	429.5	451-4	479.0	501.2	554.9	100.53	450-3	464.7	498-4	534-3	585.9	219.0
All semi-skilled workers	480 8	496-6	526 5	569 1	612 6	88.81	486-3	500·7	534-8	579 1	641.6	182.6
All labourers	447.1	490-3	543 3	588 7	644 9	94.19	509 5	536 9	588 1	635 5	680 3	180.8
All workers covered	442.9	465-2	494.4	523·7	574.5	96.48	464 9	481-2	515-4	555-0	609.7	205.0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
limeworkers												
General workers	449.3	468-2	503·7	522 6	567.0	96.12	503·7	534 1	565-1	605-1	644 0	213.9
Craftsmen	433 5	461.0	489-3	519.7	554.9	104.43	467.7	500-1	525.9	562 6	605-6	228.0
All timeworkers	446.0	467.6	501-1	523.4	565-1	98.23	496-7	528-1	557.7	597.2	637.4	217.5
ayment-by-results workers	410 6	449 7	460.2	477 1	592.0	100 50	424.4	444 7	479 6	500.0	570.0	
Craftsmon	412.0	440 /	467.9	505.1	551.8	110.28	416.3	431.7	462.9	487.2	545.9	219.0
All payment-by-results workers	413.7	442.0	466 5	480 4	574 0	104.89	418.7	438-3	467.5	502.2	563-1	221.9
ll general workers	439-1	459.2	492.2	509-5	561-6	97.14	473.2	501-0	529.9	568.2	609-1	214.7
Il craftsmen	423.2	449.5	478.0	508-4	544.7	105.07	443.0	472.9	497.8	531.7	574.7	228.6
II workers covered	435-5	457.6	489-4	510 4	558 3	99.11	465 7	494-6	522.4	559 6	601-0	218.1
						June						June
NGINEERING‡						1979 £						1979 Dence
imeworkers			404.7		407.0		440.0		470.0			
Skilled	3/3 4		424 /		497.0	96.85	410 0		4/2.3		571.7	213.4
Labourers	407.9		461.1		536.3	75.00	456.2		520.3		601.1	195.1
All timeworkers	390.0		440.4		512 6	91.66	431.8		493 8		568-5	201.9
avment-by-results workers			110 1		0.2.0	51 00	40.0		400 0			201.0
Skilled	367.6		416 1		484.7	97.28	401.0		457.9		531-2	226.8
Semi-skilled	356-2		400-1		458-4	85.27	338 6		443 6		503.3	200.5
Labourers	385 9		445 6		514 8	76.55	435 6		498.9		583.9	172.5
All payment-by-results workers	363.0		409.3		473.0	90.66	396-5		452.2		519-3	211.9
II skilled workers	370.0		420.0		490-6	97.01	402.7		461-8		535-7	218.3
II semi-skilled workers	376.5		421.3		484 9	87.20	412.0		468 4		532.0	197.3
Il labourers	402 8		458 0		531.7	75.45	451.9		516 4		598 4	166.3
II workers covered	376-4		424 8		493 1	91.27	412.3		471.0		541.7	205.6

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968: • 370-1. † 271-273; 276-278. ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

<b>New Earnings</b>	Survey,	1979	
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EAT	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average§
W SERIES	: unadjusted	: Jan 1976 =	100	inter interior interior entro interior entro	iber Nil)1-								
tole econo	omy 100-0	100.6	102 . 2	103-3	105.5	106 - 7	107.8	107.8	108-3	108.5	110·6 120·1	111·3 121·7	106 · 0 115 · 6
76 77 78	110 · 9 121 · 5 135 · 7	111 0 122 7 141 1	113 · 3 125 · 0 143 · 7	113 · 1 127 · 2 144 · 3	114 9 129 4 146 9	115-4 133-1 150-9	133 6 155 6	131 · 7 153 · 3∥	134 · 2 153 · 6∥	135 · 2 158 · 1	136 1 [162 2]	138.0	130.6
DER SERI	ES: SEASON	ALLY ADJUS	STED: Jan 1	1970 =100									
industrie	s and service 79-4	79.8	80·2	80.4	80·6 87.6	81 · 2 87 · 5	82 · 4 88 · 2	82 · 2 89 · 1	83 · 1 89 · 6	83·7 90·0	84·6 91·1	84 · 2 91 · 9	81 · 8 88 · 2
58 59 70	85 4 92 2 100 0	91.7 101.8	92 · 7 103 · 0	94 · 0 103 · 8	93 · 4 104 · 9	95 · 0 106 · 3	95-3 106-9	95 · 7 108 · 9	96.7 109.3	97.5 110.6	98·2 112·0	99 6 113 1	95 · 2 106 · 7
71 72	114-2 124-4	114.6 	115-8 128-3 145-9	116-0 129-4 148-3	117.6 130.5 149.5	117 8 132 1 152 8	119 4 132 8 153 4	120 · 7 134 · 1 154 · 2	121 · 1 137 · 8 155 · 8	122 · 0 140 · 2 157 · 8	122 2 141 7 158 8	123 · 3 142 · 5 160 · 9	118 · 7 134 · 0* 152 · 1
73 74	154.0†	156.8†	166 6	165-2	174.9	177 - 5	181·0 230·9	185 · 7 233 · 4	188 · 8 237 · 6	191·9 239·8	199 · 2 241 · 1	207 · 7 247 · 2	179-1† 226-6
75 76 77	248 1 278 3 306 7	250 1 279 2 311 5	253 7 283 1 314 6	254 5 282 4 324 1	258 · 7 284 · 9 326 · 2	261 1 285 9 333 0	263 1 286 6 333 2	267 1 288 8 334 7	267 4 291 8 339 2	269 8 295 6 344 5	272 8 301 2 344 5	275 · 3 304 · 1 350 · 1	261 8 288 5 330 2
78 79	344 · 7	355 6	369-3	368 1	373 - 2	386 · 6	387 · 8	384 · 8∥	384 · 1∥	401·3∥	[407-6]		
67	78 · 3 84 · 8	79-0 85-5	79 · 4 85 · 9	79 · 5 85 · 6	80 · 0 87 · 1	80·3 87·4	81 · 5 88 · 0	81.6 88.5	82 · 6 89 · 1	83 · 3 89 · 3	84 · 0 90 · 4	83 · 9 91 · 7 99 · 6	81 · 1 87 · 8 94 · 9
69 70	91 · 8 100 · 0	91.5 101.3	92 · 5 103 · 0	93 · 7 103 · 8	93 1 104 7	94 · 4 106 · 5	94 · 8 107 · 5	95.5 109.5	96.5 109.7	111.2	112.7	113·7	107·0
71 172 173	114 4 125 4 142 1	115-0 * 143-7	115-7 128-2 145-5	116 2 130 1 147 7	118 1 131 2 148 9	118 0 132 9 152 0	133 9 152 3	135 1 153 3	138-2 155-3 187-8	139 · 7 157 · 3 190 · 8	140 · 7 158 · 6 198 · 0	141 · 0 161 · 4 203 · 8	134 · 2* 151 · 5 177 · 5†
74	152-0† 203-8	155 · 1† 207 · 7	165 · 2 210 · 7	163-1 212-9	173·9 217·4	220·0	227 · 5	230 - 8	233.7	237 4	239 · 1 270 · 7	245 · 2 274 · 2	223 · 8 260 · 7
76 77 78	246 1 276 5 308 0	248-3 278-0 311-9	252 3 281 2 314 9 260 0	253 4 281 3 325 2 368 0	284 1 325 1 375 3	284 1 330 6 388 2	285 8 332 1 386 8	287 8 333 5 378 3	291 · 0 338 · 0 377 · 6	294 6 343 3 399 2	301 · 7 343 · 2 [407 · 7]	304 · 5 349 · 7	287 · 6 329 · 6
79 ERCENTA	GE INCREASE	S OVER PR	EVIOUS 12	MONTHS	010 0	000 2							
W SERIE	S: unadjusted	1											
77	10·9 9·5	10·3 10·5	10·8 10·4	9·4 12·4	9·0 12·6	8·2 15·4	8·5 14·2	7·3 13·9	7·7 15·1	8·7 14·7	8·6 13·3	9·4 13·3	9·1 13·0
79	11.7	15.0	14.9	13.5	13.5	13.4	16.5	16∙4∥	14 · 4∥	17.0	[19·2]		
I industrie	es and service	es covered											
967 968 969	3·1 7·6 7·9	3·0 7·9 6·5	2·3 7·5 7·5	2·1 7·3 9·1	1 · 7 8 · 7 6 · 6	2·2 7·8 8·5	3.6 7.1 8.0	3·3 8·3 7·4	4·3 7·8 7·9	5·1 7·5 8·4	6.6 7.7 7.9	5.5 9.0 8.4	3.6 7.8 7.8
970 971	8·5 14·2	11 · 0 12 · 5	11·2 12·4	10·4 11·8	12·4 12·1	11·9 10·8	12·2	13·8 10·8	13·0 10·9	13·4 10·3	9·2	8.9	11.3
72 73 974	9·0 15·0 7·7†	• • 8·6†	10·8 13·7 14·2	11 · 5 14 · 6 11 · 3	11 · 0 14 · 5 17 · 1	12·2 15·6 16·2	11·3 15·5 18·0	11 · 1 15 · 0 20 · 4	13·8 13·0 21·2	12.5 21.6	12·1 25·4	12·9 29·1	13·5 17·8
975 976	27 e 20 · 7	28 e 19·0	27·7 19·3	30·9 17·7	26·2 17·1	25·9 16·8	27.6 14.0	25·7 14·5	25·9 12·5	25·0 12·5	21 · 1 13 · 1	19·0 11·4 10·5	26·5 15·6 10·2
77 78 979	12·1 10·2 12·4	11 · 6 11 · 6 14 · 1	11.6 11.2 17.4	11 · 0 14 · 8 13 · 6	10·1 14·5 14·4	9·5 16·5 16·1	16·3 16·4	15·9 15·0∥	16·2 13·2∥	16·5 16·5	14·4 [18·3]	15.1	14.4
ll manufac	turing indust	tries		1.2	1.5	1.0	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.8	3.6
68 69 70	8·3 8·2	2·3 8·3 7·1	8·2 7·7	7·6 9·4	8·8 6·9	9·0 8·0 12·8	7·9 7·8 13·4	8·4 7·9 14·6	7·9 8·3 13·6	7 · 1 9 · 0 14 · 3	7.6 8.5 14.9	9·3 8·6 14·1	8·2 8·1 12·7
71 72	14.4	13.5	12·3 10·8	11 · 9 11 · 9	12·8 11·1	10·8 12·7	10·9 12·2	10·2 12·0	10·7 13·8	9·9 14·3	8·7 14·8	8·8 14·0	11 · 2 12 · 8
173 174	13·3 7·0†	7.91	13·4 13·5	13·6 10·4	13·5 16·8	14·4 16·2	13·7 18·2	13·5 20·1	12·3 21·0	12.6 21.3	12·7 24·8	14·4 26·3	12·9 17·2
75 76 977	25 e 20 · 8 12 · 4	26½ e 19·6 12·0	27.6 19.8 11.5	30.6 19.0 11.0	25·0 18·9 9·9	24.5 18.6 8.9	26·4 15·3 8·9	25·4 15·2 8·3	24·4 14·3 8·9	24 · 4 13 · 4 9 · 4	20 · 8 13 · 2 11 · 5	20·3 11·8 11·1	26·1 16·5 10·3
978 979	11·4 12·2	12·2 14·6	12·0 17·2	15·6 13·2	14·4 15·5	16·3 17·4	16·2 16·5	15·9 13·4∥	16·2 11·7∥	16·5 16·3	13·8 [18·8]	14.8	14.6

Figures are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that the final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures. The seasonal adjustments (older series) are based on data up to December 1978. \* As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data or eleven months—that is excl. February. The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation. In this column, the percentage increases given in the lower part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table. The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.

EARNINGS

### **WAGE RATES AND HOURS**

indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours; manual workers

TABLE 131						YR. L.	re.k.	98	JULY	31, 1972 = 10	TABLE 131	(continued)	Constant	Contraction (Contraction)	<u>.</u>	Susta Vill		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	- Second	The state of the	JULY 31, 1972 = 100
UNITED KINGDOM	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	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
SIC 1968	1	11	Ш	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXV		XIX		SIC 1968
Basic weekly rates of wages Weights: up to June 1978‡ from. July 1978	210	305	{ 436   454	283 294	2,840 2,953	352 366	28 29	209 217	227 236	179 186	387	197	} 970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly rates of wages Weights: up to June 1978‡ from July 1978
1976   1977   Annual   1978 (averages )	232 247 273	211 225 247	209 228 250	199 218 240	214 218 271	211 232 254	200 220 243	213 232 255	203 218 242	199 213 248	198 209 232	183 207	247 268 290 321	199 214 261 301	199 213 232 266	217 243 272 319	214 230 252 277	212 233 253 319	209.0 218.9 258.8 297.1	213 · 2 227 · 3 259 · 3 297 · 3	Annual 1976 averages 1978 1979
1979 ] [ 1977 Nov Dec	310 247 250	274 226 226	285 238 238	265 227 227	314 218 218	287 237 237	280 224 224	235 235	273 229 229	279 215 215	270 213 213	213 213	273 273	215 216	215 215	252 258	237 249	238 243	222 · 0 222 · 0	231 · 2 232 · 9	Nov 1977 Dec
1978 Jan Feb Mar	271 273 273	226 249 249	240 240 242	228 227 227	220 220 220	241 241 241	234 234 234	249 249 255	230 230 235	247 247 247	213 218 218	214 214 214	275 275 275	233 233 250	221 221 223	259 260 260	249 249 249	245 248 248	225 6 226 0 226 6	236 6 237 9 238 7	Jan 1978 Feb Mar
April May June	273 273 273	249 249 249	244 244 251	227 234 247	282 282 282	242 258 259	234 234 234	255 255 255	239 242 243	248 248 248	232 232 232	216 216 220	275 275 301	267 267 267	234 234 234	261 266 266	249 249 249	248 248 252	262 U 263 8 265 7	258-5 259-9 263-5	April May June
July Aug Sep	273 273 273	249 249 249	251 253 253	247 247 247 247	282 286 286	259 259 260	252 252 252	255 255 259	243 243 246	248 248 250	234 236 236		301 301 301	268 268 268	236 236 236	277 277 277	251 251 251	252 252 252	268 6 269 1 276 6	266 · 2 266 · 5 270 · 8	Aug Sep Oct
Oct Nov Dec	273 273 273	249 249 249	256 265 265	247 247 247	298 298 298	260 260 261	252 252 252	259 259 259	246 256 257	250 250 250	243 243 243		301 301 301 202	268 268 273 275	236 236 236 255	277 288 300 301	251 258 269 269	261 264 302	277 9 278 0 283 7	273 · 0 275 · 1 283 · 1	Nov Dec
1979 Jan Feb Mar	308 310 310	249 275 275	269 269 272	249 250 250	304 304 304	265 265 265	270 270 270	281 281 291	258 258 264	276 277 277	243 247 247	-	302 302 302	275 290 299	255 259 266	303 303 304	274 274 274	311 311 311	284 7 285 1   288 6	285 · 2 286 · 5∥ 289 · 2	Feb Mar April
April May June	310 310 310	276 276 276	273 273 288	250 252 275	305 305 305	267 295 297	270 270 270	300 303 303	273 273 275	280 280 280	275 275		302 333 333	299 299 306	266 266 272	311 312 325	274 274 277	311 321 321	291 · 2 294 · 0 294 · 3	291 · 2 296 · 2 298 · 4	May June July
July Aug Sep Oct	310 310 310 310 310	276 276 276 276	288 293 294 295	275 275 276 276	305 307 307 308	298 298 300 300	290 290 290	303 307 307	275 280 280	280 280 280 280	282 282 282		334 334 334	306 307 317	272 272 272 272	325 325 338	281 281 281	321 321 334	296 · 3 297 · 3 297 · 8	299.9 300.5 302.7	Aug Sep Oct
Nov Dec	310 316	276 276	295 307	275 275	357** 357	300 300	290 290	307 307	280 280	280 280	282 282		334 334	317 317	272	341 341	282	334 334	325.5	317-34	Dec
Normal weekly hours* 1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages	42 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2	36.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	40.0 99.6 99.6 99.6 99.6	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	40 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	40 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	40 · 1 99 · 8 99 · 8 99 · 8 99 · 8 99 · 8	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	39 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	39·3 100·0 100·0 —	40·0 99·7 99·7 99·7 99·7	40 · 0 97 · 4 97 · 4 97 · 4 97 · 4	40.6 100.0 100.0 100.0 96.6	40·9 97·7 97·7 97·7 97·7	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	41-3 96-9 96-9 96-9 96-9	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 3	Annual 4976 averages 1976 1977 1978 1979
1979 Dec	95·2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99 · 8	100.0	100 - 0	-†	99·7	97 - 4	99.6	97 · 7	100.0	96 - 9	100.0	99-3	Dec 1979
Basic hourly rates of wages		044	010	100	214	211	200	212	203	100	198	183	248	204	199	222	214	218	209 - 1	214.5	Basic hourly rates of wages
1976   1977   Annual 1978   averages 1979	243 259 286 326	211 225 247 274	229 251 286	218 240 265	214 218 271 314	232 254 287	220 243 280	232 255 299	218 243 273	213 248 279	209 232 270	207	268 291 321	219 268 309	213 232 268	249 279 327	230 252 277	240 261 330	219·0 259·0 297·2	228 6 260 8 299 5	Annual   1977   averages   1978   1979
1977 Nov Dec	259 262	226 226	238 238	227 227	218 218	237 237	224 224	235 235	229 229	215 215	213 213 213	213 213 214	274 274	220 222 240	215 215 221	258 <b>*</b> 265	237 249 249	246 250 253	222 · 1 222 · 1 225 · 8	232 5 234 3 238 1	Nov 1977 Dec
1978 Jan Feb Mar	285 286 286	226 249 249	241 241 243	228 227 227 227	220 220 220 282	241 241 241 242	234 234 234 234	249 249 255 255	230 230 236 240	247 247 247 248	218 218 232	214 214 216	276 276 276	240 257 274	221 223 234	267 267 267	249 249 249	256 256 256	226 · 1 226 · 7 262 · 2	239 3 240 2 260 1	Feb Mar April
April May June	286 286 286	249 249 249 249	245 252 252	234 247 247	282 282 282	258 259 259	234 234 252	255 255 255	242 243 243	248 248 248	232 232 234	216 220	276 301 301	274 274 275	234 234 236	272 272 284	249 249 251	256 261 261	264 · 0 265 · 8 266 · 1	261 4 265 1 266 4	May June July
Aug Sep Oct	286 286 286	249 249 249	254 254 257	247 247 247	286 286 298	259 260 260	252 252 252	255 259 259	243 246 246	248 250 250	236 243 243	-	301 301 301 302	275 275 275 275	236 236 236	284 284 284 295	251 251 251 258	261 269 269	269 · 2 276 · 8 278 · 0	268 · 1 272 · 4 274 · 6	Sep Oct Nov
Nov Dec 1979 Jan	286 286 323	249 249 249	266 266 270	247 247 249	298 298 304	260 261 265	252 252 270	259 259 281 281	250 257 259 259	250 250 276 277	243 243 247		302 303 303	280 283 283	237 256 256	307 308 310	269 269 274	273 312 321	278 · 1 283 · 8 284 · 9	276 8 284 8 287 3	Dec Jan 1979 Feb
Feb Mar April	325 325 325 325	275 275 276 276	273 274 274	250 250 250 252	304 304∥ 305 305	265 267 295	270 270 270 270	291 300 303	265 274 274	277 280 280	247 270 275	_ _	303 303 303	298 307 307	260 267 267	310 311 319	274 274 274	321 321 321	285 · 3∥ 288 · 7 291 · 3	288 5 291 3 293 3	Mar April May
June July Aug	325 325 325 325	276 276 276	289 289 294	275 275 275 275	305 305 307	297 298 298	270 290 290	303 303 303	275 275 275	280 280 280	215 277 282 282		334 334 335	307 314 314	267 273 273	319 333 333	274 277 281	331 331 331	294 · 1 294 · 4 296 · 5	298-4 300-6 302-0	June July Aug
Sep Oct - Nov	325 325 325 325	276 276 276	295 296 296	276 276 275	307 308 357**	300 300 300	290 290 290	307 307 307	281 281 281	280 280 280	282 282 282	- - -t	335 335 335 335	315 325 325 325	274 274 274 274	333 346 349 349	281 281 282 282	331 345 345 345	297 5 298 0 325 6** 326 7	302 · 6 304 · 9 319 · 6 ** 320 · 3	Sep Oct Nov Dec
Dec	332	276	308	275	357	300	290	307	281	200	-	-			T PHE	11. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1 a 1.00	1 1 1 P 1	2.000	A ANT AND AND	

Notes: (1) The indices are based on minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours laid down in *national* collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers i representative industries and services. *Minimum entitlements* mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may's together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order.
 (2) The indices relate to the end of the month. Figures published in previous issues of *Employment Gazette* have been revised, where necessary, to take account of change integration of change integrations.

erent

As explained in the May 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette* (page 584), this series has been discontinued. The weights within the manufacturing sector were changed from July 1978 when the index for "Other manufacturing industries" was discontinued: The weights are used in compiling the general basic weekly wage rates indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries and services. Those used for the corresponding indices of hourly rates and hours are slightly different

(2) The indices relate to the end of the month. Figures publication in provide reported subsequently.
 (3) Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the February 1957, September 1957. April 1958, February 1959, and September 1972 issues of *Employment Gazette*.
 \* Average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

### **WAGE RATES AND HOURS** Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers

A Publication of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. As explained in articles in the May 1977 (page 463) and May 1978 (page 584) issues of *Employment Gazette*, movements in these indices up to March 1979 were influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. •\* The figures for November 1979 include the effects of the delayed national agreement for engineering workers.

# **RETAIL PRICES** General \* index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD†								All items	All items	TABLE 1	32 (continued)	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable	Clothing	Transport	Miscel-	Services	Meals	UNITED	KINGDOM
	TEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United	ly manufactu Kingdom	ured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	items of food the	Goods and services	drink			and light	household goods	footwear	and vehicles	goods		and consumed		
			which show significant	those the prices of which	Primarily from	Primarily from	All	produced for direct	for direct consump-		prices of which show	mainly produced by	d									outside the home		
			variations	significant seasonal variations	produced raw materials	raw materials		tion	tion		significant seasonal variations	ised industrie	es‡											
JAN 16, 1962 = 100	Piptoria 2018	oodige S	and and the		bee		1- 1.405 / T	20 60S	Lag have	1	-	-				-		1	-				JAN 16, 1	962 = 100
Weights 1968 1969 1970	1,000 1,000 1.000	263 254 255	46 · 4-48 · 0 44 · 0-45 · 5 46 · 0-47 · 5	215.0-216. 208.5-210. 207.5-209.	6 39.6-40.7 0 38.8-39.9 0 38.5-39.5	64 · 4-64 · 9 64 · 3-64 · 7 64 · 6-65 · 1	9 104·0–105· 7 103·1–104· 1 103·1–104·	6 53·4 6 51·4 6 48·7	57.6 54.0 55.7	737 746 745	952 · 0-953 954 · 5-956 952 · 5-954	95 93 92	63 64 66	66 68 64	121 118 119	62 61 61	59 60 60	89 86 86	120 124 126	60 66 65	56 57 55	41 42 43	196 196 197	8 Weights 9 0
1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248 253	41 · 7-43 · 2 39 · 6-41 · 1 41 · 3-42 · 5 47 · 5-48 · 8	2 206 · 8-208 · 1 209 · 6-211 · 5 205 · 5-206 · 3 204 · 2-205 ·	3 41 · 0-42 · 0 4 39 · 9-41 · 1 7 38 · 0-38 · 9 5 39 · 2-40 · 0	63 · 8-64 · 3 61 · 7-62 · 3 58 · 9-59 · 2 57 · 1-57 · 6	3 104 · 8-106 · 3 101 · 6-103 · 2 96 · 9-98 · 1 5 96 · 3-97 · 6	3 47·5 4 50·3 53·3 48·7	54 · 5 57 · 7 55 · 3 59 · 2	750 749 752 747	956 · 8-958 958 · 6-960 957 · 5-958 951 · 2-952	91 92 89	65 66 73 70	59 53 49 43	119 121 126 124	60 60 58 52	61 58 58 64	87 89 89 91	136 139 135 135	65 65 65 63	54 52 53 54	44 46 46 51	197 197 197 197 197	1 2 3 74
1968 1969 1970 Annual 1971 averages 1972 1973 J 1974	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 125 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 8 \\ 140 \cdot 2 \\ 153 \cdot 4 \\ 164 \cdot 3 \\ 179 \cdot 4 \\ 208 \cdot 2 \end{array}\right.$	123 2 131 0 140 1 155 6 169 4 194 9 230 0	121 · 7 136 · 2 142 · 5 155 · 4 171 · 0 224 · 1 262 · 0	123 · 8 130 · 1 139 · 9 156 · 0 169 · 5 189 · 7 224 · 2	118 · 9 126 · 0 136 · 2 150 · 7 163 · 9 178 · 0 220 · 0	126 1 133 0 143 4 156 2 165 6 171 1 221 2	123 · 5 130 · 5 140 · 8 154 · 3 165 · 2 174 · 2 221 · 1	130 · 2 136 · 8 145 · 6 167 · 3 181 · 5 213 · 6 212 · 5	119 0 123 8 133 3 149 8 167 2 198 0 238 4	125 · 7 132 · 2 140 · 3 152 · 8 162 · 7 174 · 5 201 · 2	125 · 2 131 · 7 140 · 2 153 · 5 164 · 1 177 · 7 206 · 1	80 135 · 0 140 · 1 149 · 8 172 · 0 185 · 2 191 · 9	127 · 1 136 · 2 143 · 9 152 · 7 159 · 0 164 · 2 182 · 1	125 5 135 5 136 3 138 5 139 5 141 2 164 8	141 · 3 147 · 0 158 · 1 172 · 6 190 · 7 213 · 1 238 · 2	133 · 8 137 · 8 145 · 7 160 · 9 173 · 4 178 · 3 208 · 8	113 · 2 118 · 3 126 · 0 135 · 4 140 · 5 148 · 7 170 · 8	113 · 4 117 · 7 123 · 8 132 · 2 141 · 8 155 · 1 182 · 3	119 1 123 9 132 1 147 2 155 9 165 0 194 3	124 5 132 2 142 8 159 1 168 0 172 6 202 7	132 · 4 142 · 5 153 · 8 169 · 6 180 · 5 202 · 4 227 · 2	126         9           135         0           145         5           165         0           180         3           211         0           248         3	- Annual averages	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 197
1968 Jan 16	121 - 6	121 - 1	121 · 0	121 . 3	115.9	120 - 9	119-2	128 . 2	119.3	121 . 9	121.7	215·0	125 0	120.8	138.6	132 - 6	110.2	111.9	113 . 9	116.3	128.0	121 · 4	Jan 16	196
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	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
1970 Jan 20	135 - 5	134 · 7	136.8	134 . 5	130 · 6	137.6	135 1	140.6	128 . 2	135 . 8	135 . 5	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
1971 Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145·2	147.8	146-2	151.6	149.7	153 4	139-3	147.0	147.1	160-9	151 · 3	138.6	164 - 2	152 - 6	132 - 3	128 . 4	141.2	151 . 2	160.8	153.1	Jan 19	197
1972 Jan 16	171.3	180.4	187-1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205-0	176.0	168-4	170.8	179-9	154-1	138-4	178.8	168-2	138-1	136.7	151.8	160.8	1/4-7	1/2.9	Jan 18	197
1974 Jan 15	191 . 8	216.7	254 4	209 8	196 - 9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189-4	190-2	163-3	141.0	203.8	178.5	158-3	166-6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229.5	Jan 15	197
<b>JAN 15, 1974</b> = <b>100</b> Weights 1974 1975	1,000	253 232	47 · 5-48 · 8 33 · 7-38 · 1	3 204·2–205· 193·9–198·	5 39·2-40·0 3 40·4-41·6	57·1-57·6	6 96·3–97·6 106·4–108·	48·7 2 42·3-45·3	59·2 42·9-46·	747 1 768	951 · 2-952 961 · 9-966	<b>19</b> 8-9 80	70	43	124	52	64 70	91	135	63 71	54 52	51 48	<b>JAN 15, 1</b> 197 197	974 = 10 74 Weight
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	) 186·0–188·	8 35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42 · 1-43 ·	9 772	958 0-960	. 77	82	46	108	56	70	84	149	74	57	40	197	76
1977 1978 1979	1,000 1,000 1,000	247 233 232	44 · 2-46 · 7 30 · 4-33 · 5 [34 · 4]	7 200·3–202· 5 119·5–202· [197·6]	8 38·0–39·0 6 38·5–39·7 [38·7]	62.0-62.2 63.3-63.9 [61.3]	2 100·0–101· 101·8–103· [100·0]	2 53·0 6 51·4 52·5	47 · 0-48 · 46 · 1-48 · [45 · 1]	7 753 0 767 768	953 · 3-955 966 · 5-969 [965 · 6]	89 93 89	83 85 77	46 48 44	112 113 120	58 60 59	63 64 64	82 80 82	139 140 143	71 70 69	54 56 59	45 51 51	197 197 197	77 78 79
1974 1975 Annual 1976 averages 1977 1978	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 5\\ 134\cdot 8\\ 157\cdot 1\\ 182\cdot 0\\ 197\cdot 1 \end{array} \right.$	106 1 133 3 159 9 190 3 203 8	103 · 0 129 · 8 177 · 7 197 · 0 180 · 1	106 9 134 3 156 8 189 1 208 4	111 · 7 140 · 7 161 · 4 192 · 4 210 · 8	115 9 156 8 171 6 208 2 231 1	114 · 2 150 · 2 167 · 4 201 · 8 222 · 9	94 · 7 116 · 9 147 · 7 175 · 0 197 · 8	105 · 0 120 · 9 142 · 9 175 · 6 187 · 6	109 · 3 135 · 2 156 · 4 179 · 7 195 · 2	108 8 135 1 156 5 181 5 197 8	108 · 4 147 · 5 185 · 4 208 · 1 227 · 3	109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0	115·9 147·7 171·3 209·7 226·2	105 8 125 5 143 2 161 8 173 4	110 · 7 147 · 4 182 · 4 211 · 3 227 · 5	107 9 131 2 144 2 166 8 182 1	109 4 125 7 139 4 157 4 171 0	111 0 143 9 166 0 190 3 207 2	111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7	106 8 135 5 159 5 173 3 192 0	108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8	Annual averages	{ 197 197 197 197 197 197
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121 · 1	128.9	143.3	137 · 5	98·1	113 · 3	120 · 4	120.5	119-9	118.2	124.0	110.3	124 . 9	118.3	118-6	130.3	125 - 2	115 - 8	118.7	Jan 14	197
1976 Jan 13	147 - 9	148.3	158-6	146.6	151 2	162-4	157 · 8	137 · 3	132 - 4	147 . 9	147.6	172 - 8	149.0	162.6	134 · 8	168.7	140.8	131 - 5	157.0	152.3	154 · 0	146 - 2	Jan 13	197
1977 Jan 18 Feb 15 Mar 15 April 19 May 17 June 14 July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13 Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	172-4 174-1 175-8 180-3 181-7 183-6 183-8 184-7 185-7 186-5 187-4 188-4	183 2 184 5 186 5 189 6 189 9 193 7 192 0 191 9 192 5 192 3 192 9 194 8	214 · 8 216 · 8 215 · 7 223 · 9 213 · 7 219 · 4 194 · 1 182 · 2 176 · 9 168 · 1 166 · 9 171 · 1	177 · 1 178 · 5 181 · 0 183 · 2 185 · 4 189 · 0 191 · 8 193 · 8 195 · 6 196 · 9 197 · 5 198 · 9	178.7 179.8 185.1 189.7 191.8 192.2 196.3 196.9 198.3 199.0 200.3 201.1	189 · 7 192 · 7 197 · 8 200 · 6 205 · 0 206 · 8 210 · 2 214 · 9 216 · 9 216 · 9 219 · 0 220 · 5 224 · 1	185 · 2 187 · 5 192 · 7 196 · 2 200 · 8 204 · 5 207 · 6 209 · 4 212 · 3 214 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 169 \cdot 6 \\ 169 \cdot 1 \\ 168 \cdot 9 \\ 168 \cdot 9 \\ 169 \cdot 9 \\ 177 \cdot 5 \\ 178 \cdot 4 \\ 178 \cdot 8 \\ 179 \cdot 7 \\ 179 \cdot 7 \\ 179 \cdot 9 \\ 179 \cdot 5 \\ 179 \cdot 5 \\ 179 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	165.7 167.3 167.9 169.7 170.9 174.5 177.5 179.3 182.1 184.0 184.2 184.5	169 · 3 171 · 1 172 · 6 177 · 6 179 · 3 180 · 8 181 · 5 182 · 7 183 · 8 184 · 9 185 · 9 186 · 6	170 · 9 172 · 5 174 · 3 178 · 7 180 · 5 182 · 4 183 · 5 184 · 9 186 · 2 187 · 3 188 · 2 188 · 2 189 · 0	198 · 7 198 · 7 119 · 3 203 · 1 208 · 0 211 · 4 211 · 6 211 · 4 209 · 6 213 · 3 215 · 4 217 · 2	$173 \cdot 7 \\ 176 \cdot 4 \\ 179 \cdot 3 \\ 181 \cdot 2 \\ 183 \cdot 9 \\ 184 \cdot 0 \\ 184 \cdot 6 \\ 185 \cdot 7 \\ 187 \cdot 4 \\ 188 \cdot 3 \\ 188 $	193 · 2 194 · 3 193 · 7 206 · 5 216 · 1 216 · 1 217 · 6 218 · 2 218 · 2 218 · 2 218 · 2	$154 \cdot 1 \\ 154 \cdot 6 \\ 155 \cdot 7 \\ 166 \cdot 3 \\ 164 \cdot 3 \\ 163 \cdot 3 \\ 163 \cdot 3 \\ 163 \cdot 8 \\ 163 $	198 · 8 198 · 0 198 · 7 202 · 9 210 · 4 214 · 5 216 · 6 217 · 3 217 · 5 220 · 8 220 · 3 220 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 157 \cdot 0 \\ 160 \cdot 1 \\ 162 \cdot 0 \\ 163 \cdot 7 \\ 165 \cdot 2 \\ 166 \cdot 0 \\ 166 \cdot 8 \\ 169 \cdot 1 \\ 170 \cdot 7 \\ 172 \cdot 2 \\ 173 \cdot 8 \\ 174 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 148 \cdot 5 \\ 151 \cdot 1 \\ 153 \cdot 4 \\ 153 \cdot 8 \\ 154 \cdot 6 \\ 155 \cdot 7 \\ 157 \cdot 4 \\ 160 \cdot 4 \\ 161 \cdot 8 \\ 163 \cdot 3 \\ 164 \cdot 4 \\ 164 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$178 \cdot 9 \\ 181 \cdot 3 \\ 182 \cdot 4 \\ 189 \cdot 1 \\ 192 \cdot 2 \\ 193 \cdot 2 \\ 193 \cdot 8 \\ 192 \cdot 9 \\ 193 \cdot 7 \\ 194 \cdot 3 \\ 195 \cdot 6 \\ 196 \cdot 4 \\ 196 $	176 · 2 178 · 5 180 · 9 185 · 9 187 · 2 187 · 8 189 · 9 190 · 9 192 · 5 195 · 6 196 · 9 197 · 5	166 · 8 167 · 7 168 · 1 170 · 0 171 · 9 173 · 3 172 · 9 174 · 4 173 · 3 176 · 9 180 · 6 184 · 0	172 · 3 173 · 8 176 · 5 178 · 8 182 · 0 186 · 4 188 · 7 194 · 7 195 · 9 197 · 4 198 · 0	Jan 18 Feb 15 Mar 15 April 19 May 17 June 14 July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13 Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	197
1978 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14 April 18 May 17 June 13 July 18 Aug 15 Sep 12 Oct 17	189 5 190 6 191 8 194 6 195 7 197 2 198 1 199 4 200 2 201 1	196 1 197 3 198 4 201 6 203 2 206 7 206 1 206 2 206 3 205 6	173 · 9 174 · 5 179 · 0 186 · 3 187 · 5 200 · 8 185 · 5 177 · 9 173 · 1 168 · 2	200 · 4 201 · 7 202 · 2 206 · 3 207 · 9 210 · 0 211 · 7 212 · 6 212 · 7	202 8 205 1 206 1 209 3 209 7 210 4 211 9 212 5 212 9 215 0	222 4 223 9 224 4 228 0 229 5 230 3 232 1 235 0 236 5 236 0	214 · 5 216 · 3 217 · 0 220 · 4 221 · 5 222 · 3 224 · 0 225 · 9 227 · 0 227 · 5	186 7 188 1 189 9 192 5 195 6 198 2 200 3 201 2 202 1 202 1	183 · 9 184 · 2 182 · 7 183 · 1 184 · 3 186 · 4 189 · 2 191 · 0 191 · 9 191 · 3	187 6 188 8 189 9 192 7 193 6 194 5 195 9 197 6 198 6 198 6	190 · 2 191 · 4 192 · 4 195 · 0 196 · 1 197 · 2 198 · 7 200 · 4 201 · 4 201 · 4	220 - 1 221 - 3 221 - 9 224 - 1 226 - 0 227 - 9 230 - 0 230 - 2 230 - 4 230 - 2	188-9 191-0- 194-8 196-6 196-6 196-6 196-6 197-5 197-5 197-5	222 · 8 222 · 8 222 · 8 224 · 2 224 · 2 224 · 2 224 · 2 224 · 2 227 · 0 229 · 2	164 3 162 1 162 3 170 6 171 0 172 1 174 1 177 8 178 6	219 · 9 221 · 1 222 · 0 223 · 6 226 · 4 228 · 9 230 · 6 230 · 6 230 · 6	175 2 177 1 178 8 180 1 181 0 181 7 181 8 183 9 184 9	163 · 6 167 · 1 167 · 9 169 · 1 169 · 8 170 · 3 170 · 9 172 · 5 174 · 0	198.7 201.1 201.8 203.3 204.8 206.3 207.9 209.6 210.8	198 · 6 199 · 8 200 · 5 203 · 4 204 · 7 205 · 2 207 · 9 209 · 0 210 · 3	186.6 187.7 188.8 190.1 190.7 191.2 191.8 192.4 194.2	199.5 200.6 201.7 203.9 205.4 206.7 208.9 211.1 211.4	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14 April 18 May 16 June 13 July 18 Aug 15 Sep 12	197
Nov 14 Dec 12	202 · 5 204 · 2	207 · 9 210 · 5	171 · 4 183 · 0	214.7 215.8	216·4 217·2	236 · 8 238 · 0	228 · 6 229 · 6	207 · 9 209 · 0	191 · 1 191 · 9	201 · 1 202 · 4	203 · 8 205 · 1	232 · 7 232 · 3	198-4 198-4 198-4	231 · 1 231 · 1 231 · 1 231 · 1	180-5 181-4 185-4	230 · 3 233 · 7 232 · 8	185-9 187-0 188-2	175-3 175-6 176-3	211-8 214-3 215-7	212-6 213-7 214-6	195-2 196-0 199-0	213-2 215-1 215-7	Nov 14 Dec 12	
Feb 13 Mar 13	208 · 9 210 · 6	218·7 220·2	208 · 2 215 · 3	220 · 8 221 · 3	220 · 1 222 · 6	241 6 242 2	233 7 234 2	213 0 212 9	199 · 7 200 · 7	206 · 2 207 · 9	209·1 210·6	234 - 5 235 - 4 236 - 1	198-9 200-1 203-9	231 5 231 5 231 5	190-3 191-4 192-7	233 1 234 4 235 3	187-3 190-3 191-8	176-1 178-6 180-1	218-5 221-7 223-8	216 4 218 7 220 2	202 · 0 202 · 9 203 · 9	218 7 220 1 221 7	Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13	197
April 10 May 15	214 · 2 215 · 9	221 · 6 224 · 0	221 · 6 222 · 1	221 · 9 224 · 6	223 · 8 225 · 0	243·3 248·0	235 · 4 238 · 7	213-0 215-4	200 · 6 202 · 7	212.1 213.7	214·0 215·9	237-9	206.7	231.9	205 0	237.2	193.3	180.8	227.6	225.6	205 4	225 4	April 10 May 15	
June 12 July 17	219-6	230 0	229.3	230 3	225.9	252.7	241 8	228.6	204 7	216.7	219-4	239 8	209.2	231.9	206.9	238 0 241 3	194 6	181 - 6 183 - 7	230 2 236 6	228.7	200 4 207 6	231.0	June 12	
Aug 14 Sep 18	230 · 9 233 · 2	231 8 232 6	201 · 0 199 · 1	237.9 239.2	239 · 8 241 · 1	263 6 265 2	254 0 255 4	232 3 233 2	208 1 209 2	230 6 233 4	232 · 1 234 · 6	249 · 1 255 · 2	224 4 226 2 228 5	256 7 256 7	214 0 215 4 216 7	251 · 6 257 · 2	206 · 7 208 · 5	191 · 8 192 · 4	254·2 257·7	243 6 245 6 249 0	217·0 218·3 221.7	246 1 248 4 255 7	July 17 Aug 14 Seo 18	
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	235 · 6 237 · 7 239 · 4	234 · 8 237 · 0 239 · 9	200 · 5 207 · 1 212 · 9	241 · 4 242 · 7 245 · 1	245 5 246 0 248 1	268 · 0 270 · 3 274 · 1	258-9 260-5 263-6	233 · 6 233 · 7 234 · 7	211 · 2 213 · 3 215 · 7	235 9 238 0 239 3	237 0 238 9 240 5	258 · 0 263 · 9 265 · 7	231 · 1 232 · 7 233 · 7	267 · 5 267 · 5 267 · 5	219·5 221·1 222·1	265·5 273·5 275·8	212·7 214·7 216·1	195 · 0 196 · 0 196 · 5	261 · 0 263 · 2 263 · 2	252 · 4 253 · 9 256 · 3	223 · 8 226 · 2 231 · 7	259 4 261 4 263 6	Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	

See article on page 236 of March 1979 Employment Gazette.
 The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of Employment Gazette.
 These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.

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### **RETAIL PRICES** General\* index of retail prices

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

TABLE 132 (continued)	)		1		in said	nonna-17				and the second	and see -	and the second	NUMPERSON OF	Pero
UNITED KINGDOM	A	ll ems	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold <sup>*</sup> goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produce by nation- alised industri
1971 Jan 19 1972 Jan 18 1973 Jan 16 1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1977 Jan 18	8 8 12 20 23 17 10	3 3 3 2 2 0 3 3 7 7	9 11 10 20 18 25 23 7	6 2 6 2 18 26 17 9	2 0 2 0 24 31 19 15	9 9 14 10 10 22 14 7	5 10 6 25 35 18 11	8 4 10 18 19 12 12	7 6 7 13 19 11 13 10	13 8 5 10 30 20 14 11	11 10 2 7 25 22 16 13	9 9 9 12 16 33 8 12	10 13 10 21 19 23 18 16	10 12 6 5 20 44 15 11
April 18 May 16 June 13	8	3	6 7 7	8 7 7	9 9 4	3 4 5	10 8 7	10 10 9	10 10 9	8 7 7	9 9 9	12 11 10	14 13 12	10 9 8
July 18	8	3	7	7	4	7	6	9	9	7	9	11	12	9
Aug 15	8		7	6	4	8	6	9	8	9	9	10	12	9
Sep 12	8		7	5	5	8	6	8	8	9	9	12	9	10
Oct 17	8	3	7	5	6	11	4	8	7	9	9	10	9	8
Nov 14	8		8	5	6	11	6	8	7	10	9	9	9	8
Dec 12	8		8	5	6	13	6	8	7	10	9	8	9	7
1979 Jan 16	9		11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
Feb 13	10		11	5	4	18	6	7	7	10	9	8	10	6
Mar 13	10		11	5	4	19	6	7	7	11	10	8	10	6
April 10	10		10	5	3	20	6	7	7	12	11	8	11	6
May 15	10		10	6	3	21	5	8	7	12	11	8	11	6
June 12	11		11	7	3	23	5	8	8	15	11	9	12	5
July 17	16		12	14	14	23	9	14	12	22	17	13	18	7
Aug 14	16		12	15	13	21	12	13	12	23	18	13	18	8
Sep 18	16		13	16	16	21	14	14	11	23	18	14	21	11
Oct 16	17		14	16	16	22	15	14	11	23	19	15	22	12
Nov 13	17		14	17	16	22	17	15	12	23	19	15	22	13
Dec 11	17		14	18	16	20	18	15	11	22	19	16	22	14

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

TABLE 132(a)				412	12 10	Ext.	1. 128	91. 99. (OS	-17		ARE THE THE	14 Mar 1	15 10 10 1		
				1.21			Ent culo					Street St.			
UNITED KINGDOM		One-pers	on pensio	ner house	holds	Two-per	son pensione	r household	s	Gen	eral index of i	etail prices			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	51.0		BIT YOUR	12 04	1.471	6-06-1	1 011	Araci -	1 8 951	_	V	JA	N 16, 1962 =		
1968 1969 1970		122 · 9 129 · 4 136 · 9	124 · 0 130 · 8 139 · 3	124 · 3 130 · 6 140 · 3	126 8 133 6 144 1	122 · 7 129 · 6 137 · 0	124 · 3 131 · 3 139 · 4	124 6 131 4 140 6	126 7 133 8 144 0	120 128 134	2 123·2 1 130·0 5 137·3	123 · 8 130 · 2 139 · 0	125 3 131 8 141 7		
1971 1972 1973 1974		148 · 5 162 · 5 175 · 3 199 · 4	153 · 4 164 · 4 180 · 8 207 · 5	156 · 5 167 · 0 182 · 5 214 · 1	159 · 3 171 · 0 190 · 3 225 · 3	148 · 4 161 · 8 175 · 2 199 · 5	153 · 4 163 · 7 181 · 1 208 · 8	156 · 2 166 · 7 183 · 0 214 · 5	158 6 170 3 190 6 225 2	146 157 168 190	0 150·9 4 159·5 7 173·8 7 201·9	153 · 1 162 · 4 176 · 6 208 · 0	154 9 165 5 182 6 218 1		
1974 1975		101 · 1 121 · 3	105 · 2 134 · 3	108-6 139-2	114-2 145-0	101 · 1 121 · 0	105 · 8 134 · 0	108 · 7 139 · 1	114 · 1 144 · 4	101 - 123 -	5 107·5 5 134·5	JAI 110 · 7 140 · 7	N 15, 1974 = 116·1 145·7		
1976 1977 1978 1979		152 · 3 179 · 0 197 · 5 214 · 9	158 3 186 9 202 5 220 6	161 · 4 191 · 1 205 · 1 231 · 9	171 3 194 2 207 1 239 8	151 · 5 178 · 9 195 · 8 213 · 4	157·3 186·3 200·9 219·3	160 · 5 189 · 4 203 · 6 233 · 1	170 · 2 192 · 3 205 · 9 238 · 5	151 176 194 211	4 156.6 8 184.2 6 199.3 3 217.7	160 4 187 6 202 4 233 1	168-0 190-8 205-3 239-8		
TABLE 132(b) Group indices: ann	ual averag	es			N ROY I		1.300			100.0			life and		
UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excludi housing	s Food ng )	AI dr	coholic ink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Trar and vehi	nsport icles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought an consumed outside the home		
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PE	SIONER H	OUSEHOL	DS		1. 2-11-11		1 1 1 1 2 1	P 105			Anni 1			
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	107 3 135 0 160 8 187 8 203 1	104 0 129 5 156 3 187 5 199 6	11 13 16 18 19	0 · 0 5 · 8 0 · 2 5 · 2 7 · 9	115 · 9 147 · 8 171 · 5 209 · 8 226 · 3	109 9 145 5 179 9 205 2 224 8	108 · 5 131 · 0 145 · 2 169 · 0 184 · 8	109 · 5 124 · 9 137 · 7 155 · 4 168 · 3	109 144 178 204 228	0 0 0 6 0	114 · 5 147 · 7 171 · 6 201 · 1 221 · 3	JAN 106 · 7 134 · 4 155 · 1 168 · 7 185 · 3	N 15, 1974 = 108 · 8 133 · 1 159 · 5 188 · 6 209 · 8		
INDEX FOR TWO-PE	ERSON PE	NSIONER H	OUSEHOL	DS											
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	107 4 134 6 159 9 186 7 201 6	104 · 0 128 · 9 155 · 8 184 · 8 196 · 9	11 13 16 18 19	0 · 0 5 · 7 0 · 5 6 · 3 9 · 8	116 0 148 1 171 9 210 2 226 6	110 0 146 0 180 7 207 7 226 0	108 2 132 6 146 3 170 3 186 1	109 · 7 126 · 4 139 · 7 158 · 5 172 · 7	111 145 171 194 211	0 4 4 9 7	113 · 3 144 · 6 168 · 2 197 · 4 217 · 8	106 7 135 4 157 1 171 2 188 5	108 8 133 1 159 5 188 6 209 8		
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL	RICES													
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	108 9 136 1 159 1 184 9 200 4	106 · 1 133 · 3 159 · 9 190 · 3 203 · 8	10 13 15 18 18	9 · 7 5 · 2 9 · 3 3 · 4 5 · 0	115 9 147 7 171 3 209 7 226 2	110 7 147 4 182 4 211 3 227 5	107 9 131 2 144 2 166 8 182 1	109 4 125 7 139 4 157 4 171 0	111 143 166 190 207	0 9 0 3 2	111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7	106 8 135 5 159 5 173 3 192 0	108 2 132 4 157 3 185 7 207 8		

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### **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***

### **Stoppages of work**

UNITED KINGDOM		STOPPAG	GES	n a stranged	Verannoe	NUMBER	OF WORKER	RS GES‡ (Thou)	WORKING	G DAYS LOS	T IN ALL STO	PPAGES IN	_	TABLE 133 (continued)							
		Beginning	g in period		In	Beginning	g in period‡	In	All indust	tries and ser	vices	Mining an	nd quarrying	Wetals, engineering,	Textiles, o	lothing and	Constructi	on			
		Number	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentag of col (1)	in period le	Number	of which known official	in period	Number	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Number	of which known official	shipbuilding and venecies of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	1		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	_ (12)	Number (14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)			
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965		2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354	60 78 49 70 97	2 2 3 2 2 4 2 8 4 1	2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365	771 4,420 590 872∥ 868	80 3,809 80 161 94	779 4,423 593 883 876	3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925	861 4,109 527 690 607	28 · 3 70 · 9 30 · 0 30 · 3 20 · 8	740 308 326 309 413	- - 42 -	1464         624           4,559         3,652           854         189           1,338         501	22 37 25 34 52	14 21 4 	285 222 356 125 135	44 61 279 			
1966 1967 1968 1969 1970		1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906	60 108 91 98 162	3 1 5 1 3 8 3 1 4 1	1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943	530 731 2,255 1,654 1,793	50 36 1,565 283 296	544 734 2,258 1,665 1,801	2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980	1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320	48 · 9 14 · 1 46 · 9 23 · 6 30 · 2	118 108 57 1,041 1,092		1,763         400           871         163           1,422         205           3,363         2,010           3,739         1,229	12 31 40 140	4 10 6 7	145 201 233 278	6 17 31 12			
1971 1972 1973 1974 1974		2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,282	161 160 132 125 139	7 · 2 6 · 4 4 · 6 4 · 3 6 · 1	2,263 2,530 2,902 2,946 2,332	1,171 1,722 1,513 1,622 789	376 635 396 467 80	1,178 1,734 1,528 1,626 809	13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012	10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040 1,148	74 · 2 76 · 2 27 · 9 47 · 7 19 · 1	65 10,800 91 5,628 56	10,726 5,567	4,540 587 6,035 3,552 6,636 2,654 4,799 923 6,62	384 71 274 193 255	58 10 129 82 23	242 255 4,188 176 252	21 3,842 15 22			
1976 1977 1978 1979		2,016 2,703 2,471 2,045	69 79 89 †	3 · 4 2 · 9 3 · 6	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,090	666   1,155 1,001   4,432	46 205 120	668   1,166 1,041   4,454	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,116	472 2,512 3,996 †	14 · 4 24 · 8 42 · 5	78 97 201 127	-4 2 †	3,932         814           1,977         209           6,133         962           5,985         2,735	350 65 264 179	70 4 19 27	247 570 297 416	69 185 18 15			
1976	Jan Feb Mar April May	166 154 203 157 156	11 7 6 7 9	6 · 6 4 · 5 3 · 0 4 · 5 5 · 8	184 197 252 219 213	77 58 68 48 39		80 69 74 68 49	324 240 304 298 200	13 80 19 15 22	4 · 0 33 · 3 6 · 3 5 · 0 11 · 0	4 4 4 3 11	9	20,426 T 247 127 218 161	9 2 4 12	602/03 110 de 25 8-35 2-10	31 39 37 65	8162 U 1			
	June July Aug Sep Oct	175 162 172 179 190	6 4 3 1 5	3 · 4 2 · 5 1 · 7 1 · 0 2 · 6	233 219 210 237 248	47 44 70 69 44		56 57 78 94 59	224 219 321 385 254	44 53 45 45 45	19·6 24·2 14·0 11·7 17·7	3 5 6 4 10	olita pr	105 103 115 230 268	7 5 8 5 5 5		50 46 46 59				
	Nov Dec	199 103	7 3	3·5 2·9	249 161	65 37		76 46	327 188	39 52	11·9 27·7	18 5		108 178 116	3 1 4		75 67 25				
1977	Jan Feb Mar	228 260 264	8 8 8	3 5 3 1 3 0	262 347 349	88 115 93		95 149 142	434 781 1,042	54 82	6 · 9 7 · 9	15 8 10	and the	322 531	5 10		19 40				
	April May	196 240 170	3 5	1.5 2.1 2.9	288 317 239	68 87		86 101 93	619 678 514	7 11 13	1 · 1 1 · 6 2 · 5	6 8 6		819 441 429	9 10 26		26 37				
	July Aug	150 295	3 9	2·0 3·1	217 346	39 108		54 122	299 868	24 248	8 · 0 28 · 6	7 5	and the second	420 198	6 3		20 27				
	Sep Oct	277 300	10 11	3.6 3.7	395 404 240	150 138		182 179	1,277 998	466 90	36·5 9·0 39·7	8 7 8		575 550 649	54 67		23 28				
978	Dec	87 201	- 11	5·5	153 228	40 79		110	1,008	801 394	79.5 47.1	9 15		913 287	41 28		16 2				
	Feb Mar	203 212	1 9	0.5	274 287	61 76		90 95	571 377	109 16	19·1 4·2	18 34		361 390 224	17 9 16		24 33 30				
	May June	207 198	9 7 6	3·4 3·0	281 274	90 76		110 96	527 452	68 39	12 · 9 8 · 6	44 8	all for	389 226 273	18 13		47 55 56				
	July Aug Sep	152 169 252	6 8 11	3·9 4·7 4·4	209 226 313	107 103 117		125 131 135	379 472 878	49 42 359	12 · 9 8 · 9 40 · 9	4 14 14	- and the	227 290	8 11		28 18				
	Oct Nov	298 275	6 11	2 · 0 4 · 0	398 369	84 95		166 174	1,857 1,918	1,259 1,375	67 · 8 71 · 7	8 14		646 1,513	16 26		57 50				
979	Dec Jan Feb	93 204 207	4 15	4·3 7·4 2·4	177 249 298	38 1,571 241		/1 1,593 578	542 2,837 2,434	250 2,203 1 771	40 · 1 77 · 7 72 · 8	12 5 3		152 362	- - 4		2 32				
	Mar April	224 165	6 2	2·7 1·2	315 247	203 237		334 426	1,207 878	537 408	44 · 5 46 · 5	7 17	Land I'l	512 375	6 27		24 13				
	May June	139 181	56	3.6 3.3	204 231	55 224		79 253	482 622	158 199	32 8 32 0 37 3	11 17	Same .	206 205	11 7 10		14 23				
	Aug Sep	217 168	5 4	2.3	289 270	1,302 354		1,354 1,611	4,099 11,715	3 186 10,590	77.7	15 6		250 3,585 11,165	9 17		47 54 24				
	Oct Nov Dec	192 124 43	† †		277 192 73	61 99 20		1,321 125 34	3,495 572 115	‡		19 8 2	to state in	3,034 376	9 2		31 48				

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### **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* Stoppages of work**

Transport a communica	and ation	All other in and service	dustries es	UNITED KINGDOM						
Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	E CONOMY						
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)							
230 431 72 312 305	36 275 7 117 20	305 241 122 160 257	143 100 49 29 95		1961 1962 1963 1964 1965					
1,069 823 559 786 1,313	906 136 41 90 590	183 202 438 862 3,409	93 26 112 274 2,076		1966 1967 1968 1969 1970					
6,539 876 331 705 422	6,242 576 102 33 23	586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006	225 301 887 794 172		1971 1972 ¶1973 ¶1974 1975					
132 301 360 1,351	5 12 16 †	461 3,050 2,264 6,747	71 1,498 1,200 †		1976 1977 1978 1979					
17 3		16 64		Jan Feb	1976					
17 15		24 43		Mar April						
7 18		38 45		May June						
13 7		32 28		July Aug						
11 7		38 52		Oct						
11 7		52 30		Nov Dec						
17 12		56 180		Jan Feb Mar	1977					
12 58		79		April						
46 12		132 49		June						
6 31 32		59 239 610		July Aug Sen						
44		204		Oct						
8		674		Dec	1079					
44 12 7		109 67		Feb Mar	1970					
35 44		88 145		April Mav						
12		90 81		June July						
41 8		98 138		Aug Sep						
41 70		219 495		Oct Nov						
18 1 036		357 1,397		- Dec Jan	1979					
48 32		1,842 753		Feb Mar						
32 39		496 204		April May						
75 25		292 312		July						
19 10		409 504		Aug Sep						
19 6		382 132		Oct Nov						

# OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134						and the second			[19	75 = 100	TABLE 1	34 (conti	inued)																	[	1975 = 10	0]
AUTORIA ALANGERING ALANGERING	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974 03 Q4	<b>197</b> Q1	5	Q2	Q3	Q4	<b>1976</b> Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	<b>1977</b> Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	<b>1978</b> Q1	Q2 '	Q3	Q4	<b>1979</b> Q1	Q2	Q3	
WHOLE ECONOMY     Output, employment and output per person employed     Gross domestic product§     b Employed labour force*     C GDP per person employed*	92 · 0 99 · 7 92 · 3	93 · 6 99 · 4 94 · 2	94 · 9 97 · 6 97 · 2	97 · 9 98 · 3 99 · 6	103 · 7 100 · 4 103 · 3	102 · 0 100 · 7 101 · 3	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 1 [99 · 5] [102 · 6]	104 · 6 [99 · 9] [104 · 7]	107.7 [100.2] [107.5	103-3 11 101-0 11	01-4 1 00-7 1 00-7 1	01·2 00·3 1 00·9	99·8 100·1 99·7	99-3 99-9 99-4	99·7 99·7 100·0	101-0 99-4 101-6	101·7 99·5 102·2	102·0 [99·5] [102·5]	103·9 [99·7] [104·2]	104·4 [99·8] [104·6]	104·1 [99·9] [104·2]	104·8 [99·9] [104·9]	105-1 [99-8] [105-3]	105·7 [100·0] [105·7]	107-9 [100-1] [107-8]	108-6 [100-3] [108-3]	108-5 [100-6] [107-9]	107-3 [100-5] [106-8]	111-4 [100-7] [110-6]	109-3 1a [100-7] 1b 108-5] 1c	400
Cost per unit of output 1d Total domestic incomes 1e Wages and salaries 1f Labour costs	47 · 7 45 · 3 44 · 8	51 2 49 6 49 2	56 · 8 54 · 3 53 · 6	62 4 59 1 58 4	67 · 1 63 · 4 62 · 5	78 · 5 77 · 7 77 · 1	100 0 100 0 100 0	113 · 7 109 · 3 110 · 7	127 · 3 118 · 7 121 · 6	140-9 131-8 135-7	81 5 78 9 78 4	36-2 36-6 36-0	92 9 95 1 94 4	97·7 97·6 97·8	103-0 103-1 103-3	106-3 104-2 104-4	108-6 106-5 107-2	112-4 108-9 110-5	115-1 110-2 111-8	118-7 111-5 113-3	122-6 116-0 117-4	125-2 116-3 119-9	130-1 120-2 123-6	131 0 122 2 125 7	137-0 128-3 131-6	138-5 129-9 133-5	143 0 132 5 136 1	145-2 136-4 141-7	147 5 140 9 146 3	155-5 146-0 152-0	162:3 1d 154:3 1e 160:5 1f	1
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed 2a Output 2b Employment 2c Output per person employed	99 · 7 110 · 8 90 · 0	99 · 9 109 · 3 91 · 4	100 · 0 106 · 1 94 · 2	102 · 1 103 · 4 98 · 7	109 · 5 104 · 7 104 · 6	105 · 1 104 · 4 100 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 0 [97 · 6] [104 · 5]	105 · 9 [97 · 9] [108 · 2]	109-8 [97-4] [112-7]	105-8 1 104-1 1 102-6 1	03·5 1 04·2 1 99·3 1	02·6 01·9 1 00·7	99:4 100:4 99:0	98·4 99·4 99·0	99 <sup>.</sup> 6 98 <sup>.</sup> 4 101 <sup>.</sup> 2	100-2 97-9 102-3	101·7 97·5 104·3	101·6 [97·4] [104·3]	104 <sup>.</sup> 6 [97 <sup>.</sup> 6] [107 <sup>.</sup> 2]	105·7 [97·8] [108·1]	105·4 [98·1] [107·4]	106-2 [97-9] [108-5]	106·2 [97·6] [108·8]	106·8 [97·7] [109·3]	110-6 [97-7] [113-2]	111·3 [97·4] [114·3]	110-3 [97-1] [113-6]	109-5 [97-0] [112-9]	115 <sup>.</sup> 5 [97.1] [118.9]	<b>112 9</b> 22 [ <b>96 9</b> ] 25 [ <b>116 5</b> ] 20	100
Costs per unit of output 2d Wages and Salaries 2e Labour costs	44 · 9 43 · 9	50·1 49·1	54 · 4 53 · 3	58 · 1 57 · 0	62 · 2 60 · 9	78 · 3 77 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0	111 · 5 112 · 0	118·7 121·0	130-5 133-6																						
3         MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES           Output, employment and output per person employed         3a           3a         Output           3b         Employment           3c         Output per person employed	97 · 7 111 · 3 87 · 7	98 · 1 111 · 0 88 · 3	97 · 5 107 · 4 90 · 8	100 · 1 103 · 9 96 · 3	108 3 104 5 103 6	106 · 5 104 · 7 101 · 8	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	101 · 4 [97 · 0] [104 · 6]	102 · 9 [97 · 8] [105 · 2]	103-6 [97-4] [106-4]	107.9 1 104.9 1 102.9 1	04·7 1 04·1 1 00·6 1	03·8 02·7 1 01·1	99·2 100·7 98·5	98 1 98 9 99 2	98·9 97·7 101·2	99-2 97-0 102-3	101 6 96 7 105 1	101·6 [96·9] [104·9]	103·3 [97·3] [106·2]	104·1 [97·6] [106·7]	102·3 [98·0] [104·4]	103 <sup>.</sup> 0 [98 <sup>.</sup> 0] [105 <sup>.</sup> 1]	102 <sup>.</sup> 3 [97.7] [104.7]	102·1 [97·7] [104·5]	104·4 [97·6] [107·0]	104·8 [97·4] [107·6]	103-1 [96-9] [106-4]	102 <sup>.</sup> 0 [96 <sup>.</sup> 6] [105 <sup>.</sup> 6]	108-1 [96-5] [112-0]	102 9 3a [96 2] 3t [107 0] 3d	aDC
Costs per unit of output 3d Wages and salaries**   3e Labour costs	46 · 3 44 · 8	52 · 0 50 · 6	56 · 9 55 · 6	59 · 3 58 · 1	62 · 6 61 · 5	77 · 3 76 · 4	100-0 100-0	113 · 8 114 · 4	125 · 7 128 · 3	142-1 145-7	79:7 I	87·3	91·8	98·3	103-5	106-6	110.0	111-8	115-9	117·5	120 <sup>.</sup> 4	124-2	126-6	131-6	136-4	139-9	142-4	149-5	153 6	151-2	162 6	
MINING AND QUARRYING     Output, employment and output per person employed     Aa Output     Employment     Coutput per person employed	123 · 9 124 · 2 99 · 8	119 · 1 116 · 6 102 · 2	119 1 112 6 105 7	100 · 2 107 · 9 92 · 9	110 · 1 102 · 8 107 · 1	89·9 99·3 90·5	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	125 · 8 [99 · 0] [127 · 1]	187 · 7 [98 · 5] [190 · 6]	232-3 [97-1] [239-2]	102 4 99 4 103 0 1	99-7 99-7 11 00-0 1	95·5 00·0 1 95·5	98 2 100 2 98 0	98-6 100-0 98-6	107·7 99·9 107·8	110-1 99-5 110-7	120-1 98-9 121-4	126-1 [98-9] [127-5]	147·0 [98·8] [148·8]	174·8 [98·8] [176·9]	190-2 [99-0] [192-1]	190-4 [98-4] [193-5	195-6 [98-0] [199-6]	209-7 [97-9] [214-2]	228 7 [97 7] [234 1]	235-9 [96-6] [244-2]	255-1  96-1   265-5	275-9  95-7   288-3	294-8 [96-4] [305-8]	306 5 44 [95 5] 4t [320 9] 40	abc
Costs per unit of output 4d Wages and salaries	36 · 3 33 · 4	35·0 32·0	35 · 9 32 · 8	52 · 6 47 · 8	50·4 46·4	86·3 78·9	100-0 100-0	84 · 1 84 · 0	61 · 4 62 · 0	60-1 61-0																						
5 METAL MANUFACTURE     Output, employment and output per person employed     Sa Output     5b Employment     5c Output per person employed	125 · 3 118 · 1 106 · 1	124 · 9 118 · 9 105 · 1	114 · 0 111 · 9 101 · 9	114 1 103 9 109 8	125 1 103 8 120 5	114 6 102 2 112 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	106 5 [95 0] [112 1]	102 · 0 [95 · 5] [106 · 8]	100-6 [92-5] [108-8]	118-4 1 102-2 1 115-9 1	08-6 1 02-6 1 05-8 1	13-6 02-3 1 11-0	98-8 101-4 97-4	91 8 99 1 92 6	95-8 97-1 98-7	101·3 95·6 106·0	109-9 94-7 116-1	107·6 [94·6] [113·7]	107·3 [95·1] [112·8]	104-9 [95-4] [110-0]	101·6 [95·8]   [106·1]	105-6 [95-8 [110-2	95·9 [95·1] [100·8]	98-0 [94-4] [103-8]	106·3 [93·1] [114·2]	99-2 [91-7] [108-2]	99·0 [90·7] [109·2]	98·8  90·1   109·7	110-7 [89-6] [123-5]	105 1 5 [88 8] 5 [118 4] 5	a b c
Cost per unit of output 5d Wages and salaries 5e Labour costs	36 · 8 36 · 1	43 · 3 41 · 1	48 · 9 46 · 8	50·9 49·1	52·2 50·5	70.0 68.0	100 · 0 100 · 0	106 · 9 107 · 4	122 · 1 124 · 2	138-7 142-2																						
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING																																
Output, employment and output per person employed           6a         Output           6b         Employment           6c         Output per person employed	86 · 9 109 · 7 79 · 2	89·5 110·8 80·8	89 · 0 106 · 8 83 · 3	88 7 102 0 87 0	98 · 4 102 · 6 96 · 0	102 · 3 104 · 3 98 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	96 · 5 [96 · 1] [100 · 4]	97 · 7 [96 · 6] [101 · 1]	99-4 [96-6] [102-9]	104-5 1 104-9 1 99-6 1	04·5 1 04·3 1 00·2 1	03·3 1 02·9 1 00·4 1	101-2 100-9 100-3	98-3 98-9 99-4	97·2 97·4 99·8	95-9 96-4 99-5	97·1 96·0 101·1	95·8 [95·9] [99·9]	97·2 [96·0] [101·3]	98·5 [96·2 [102·4	96·1 [96·7] [99·4]	98-1 [96-8 [101-3	98-0 [96-7] [101-3]	98-0 [96-9] [101-1]	99·1 [96·8] [102·4]	100-4 [96-6] [103-9	100-2 [96-3] [104-0]	99-3 [96-1] [103-3]	107-3  95-5   112-4	97.2 6  95.0  6  102.3  6	abic
Cost per unit of output 6d Wages and salaries 6e Labour costs	52 · 0 49 · 7	57 · 9 56 · 1	62 · 9 61 · 2	64 · 1 62 · 9	66 · 3 65 · 1	79 · 1 78 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0	118÷9 119÷5	135 · 1 137 · 1	152 7 156 4																						
7 VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed 7a Output 7b Employment 7c Output per person employed	112 · 5 109 · 7 102 · 6	105 3 110 4 95 3	105 5 107 1 98 5	109 5 103 4 105 9	113 3 104 6 108 3	108 · 9 104 · 2 104 · 6	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	97 · 0 [98 · 2] [98 · 8]	100 · 9 [101 · 3] [99 · 6]	98.6 [101.8] [96.9]	111-5 1 104-2 1 107-0 1	09 <sup>.</sup> 0 1 04 <sup>.</sup> 2 1 04 <sup>.</sup> 6 1	07·2  03·1 1  04·0	97-4 100-8 96-6	97·6 98·6 99·0	97·8 97·5 100·3	95·7 97·3 98·4	97·1 97·6 99·5	96·7 [98·6] [98·1]	98·4 [99·4] [99·0]	99·8 [100·4 [99·4	102·7 [101·1] [101·6]	100·0 [101·7 [98·3	100 <sup>.</sup> 9 [102 <sup>.</sup> 0] [98 <sup>.</sup> 9]	103·3 [102·0 [101·3	101·7   (102·1)   (99·6	100-4  102-0  98-4	88·9   (101·2)   [87·8]	99 <sup>,</sup> 5  100,7   98,8	102·0 [101·4] [100·6]	89:9 7 [101:7] 7 [88:4] 7	abc
Costs per unit of output 7d Wages and salaries 7e Labour costs	39 · 0 39 · 0	46 · 5 45 · 8	50·7 50·0	54 · 7 53 · 9	61 · 5 60 · 7	73 · 4 73 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0	118-0 118-5	125 · 5 127 · 1	146-9 150-3																						
8 TEXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed 8a Output 8b Employment 8c Output per person employed	110 · 0 133 · 3 82 · 6	109 · 8 127 · 9 85 · 9	110 5 118 2 93 5	113 0 113 2 99 8	117 1 112 4 104 1	105 · 9 109 · 8 96 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	103 · 0 [96 · 9] [106 · 3]	100 · 9 [97 · 0] [104 · 0]	99-3 [93-8] 4 [105-9]	108·2 1 109·8 1/ 90·5 !	01·6 1 07·2 1 94·8	100-1 103-4 1 96-8 1	100-9 100-7 100-2	98-8 98-6 100-2	100-2 97-2 103-1	102-2 96-9 105-5	101-3 96-7 104-8	102·5 [96·8] [105·9]	105-9 [97-5] [108-6]	105-1 [97-8 [107-5	100·3 [97·7 ] [102·7	100-1 [96-8 ] [103-4	98·2 [95·8] ] [102·5]	96-8 [95-1 [101-8	100-1 ] [94-0] ] [106-5]	100-9 [93-3   [108-1	99-5   [92-9]   [107-1]	96-0 [92-5] [103-8]	100-2 [91-9] [109-0]	96·4 8 [90·9] 8 [106·1] 8	la lb lc
Costs per unit of output 8d Wages and salaries 8e Labour costs	49 · 4 49 · 2	52 · 3 51 · 0	55 · 2 54 · 3	57·3 56·6	68 2 67 2	81 · 4 81 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0	113 · 1 113 · 9	127 · 5 129 · 5	142-4 146-8																uvoigo						
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER Output, employment and output per person employed 9a Output 9b Employment 9c Output per person employed	80 · 9 114 · 3 70 · 8	84 · 1 110 · 1 76 · 4	87 · 4 105 · 6 82 · 7	93 6 100 4 93 2	99 · 3 97 · 6 101 · 7	99 · 2 98 · 2 101 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 9 [99 · 9] [103 · 0]	107 · 1 [98 · 9] [108 · 3]	110 2 [99 3] [111 0	103 1 1 98 4 ! 104 8 1	02·9 99·2 03·7	99·3 99·5 99·8 1	100-6 99-7 100-9	98·3 100·3 98·0	101-8 100-4 101-4	103 5 100 5 103 0	102 4 100 1 102 3	100·3 [99·6] [100·7]	105·3 [99·2] [106·1]	106·3 [99·0 [107·4	108·5 ] [99·0 ] [109·6	107-8 [99-0 ] [108-9	105 <sup>.</sup> 7 [98 <sup>.</sup> 7] ] [107 <sup>.</sup> 1]	107·7 [98·5 [109·3	111-7 [98-9] ] [112-9	112-6   [99-8   [112-8	108 <sup>.</sup> 7   [100 <sup>.</sup> 1]   [108 <sup>.</sup> 6]	121-0 [100-5] [120-4]	117-1 (100-9) [116-1]	114 5 9 [101 3] 9 [113 0] 9	abb
Costs per unit of output 9d Wages and salaries 9e Labour costs	52 · 8 51 · 0	56 · 7 54 · 8	61 · 3 59 · 0	64 · 1 61 · 8	62 · 5 60 · 8	80·0 78·0	100 · 0 100 · 0	106 · 9 107 · 9	111 · 8 112 · 9	127 1 129 0			4.93	ered	ure f	or rec	con para	ns. onto ing	uod Im uocn	inon In		Exe Exe	colnes	ci caso di	T sile	ited at		barea oonu	distriction distriction	in the t	dires:	
* Civil employment and HM Forces											Note: The	series v	was intro	oduced	in an a	rticle on	page 80	-806 of	the Octo	ber 1968	issue of	Employ	ment Ga	zette.								

Civil employment and HM Forces.
 The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 55 of this issue.
 As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing.
 The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.
 The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

# **OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS** Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

### DEFINITIONS

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

### WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

### HM FORCES

Serving, UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of Employment Gazette).

### UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

### ADULT STUDENTS

Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

102 JANUARY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated

WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women

BOYS

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated

GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

### **OPERATIVES**

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS

Employees, other than administrative and clerical emp loyees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less that

normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than workers and those which last for less than one day, except an in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

# **DE** leaflets for the public

The following is a list of leaflets published by the enartment of Employment. Though some of the more ialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are ilable free of charge from employment offices, local mployment benefit offices and regional offices of the artment of Employment and the: Public Enquiry Office Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA Telephone: 01-213 5551 ers for bulk supplies of leaflets (ten or more) should be to General Office, Information 2, Department of ployment at the above address. e. This list does not include the publications of the nower Services Commission or its associated agencies, does it include any "on sale" publications of the epartment of Employment. **Employment Protection Act** series of leaflets covering specific provisions of the Act: Written statement of main terms and con-PL631 ditions of employment 2 Procedure for handling redundancies PL624 3 Employee's rights on insolvency of em-PL619 plover 4 Employment rights for the expectant PL625 mother 5 Suspension on medical grounds under PL618 health and safety regulations Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunt-PL620 ing or to arrange training PL627 Trade union membership and activities PL633 8 Itemized pay statement PL629 9 Guarantee payments PL621 Terms and conditions of employment Rules governing continuous employment PL628 and a week's pay to 12 Time off for public duties PL626 PL630 13 Unfairly dismissed? PL632 14 Rights on termination of employment A supplement is also available on the extension of indiual rights to part-time workers.) dividual rights of employees—a guide for em-PL616 iefly explains the rights for individuals in emoyment and sets out the corresponding igations on employers. Recoupment regulations—guidance for emvers idance on procedure for recoupment of unemoyment and supplementary benefit for employers cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received an award from an ndustrial tribunal. RCP1

### Other related publications

Dismissal—employees' rights Information on the improved remedies for unfair dismissal and the right to written reasons for dismissal.

### Contracts of Employment Act 1972

A booklet giving details of the right to a longer period of notice according to length of service, and the right to a more informative written statement of terms and conditions of employment.

Employees' rights on insolvency of employer Operational guidance for liquidators, trustees, receivers and managers, and the Official Receiver. IL1 (rev)

Insolvency of employers

Safeguard of occupational pension scheme contributions.

Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and 1976

A guide to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975 and the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976.

### **Redundancy payments**

### The Redundancy Payments Scheme (Eleventh revision)

General guide for employers and employees about their rights and obligations under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969, incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975.

### The Redundancy Payments Scheme

A leaflet outlining aspects of the Redundancy Payments Scheme of particular interest to employees.

The Redundancy Payments Scheme-offsetting pensions against redundancy payments

Information for employers on the rules for offsetting pensions and lump sum payments under occupational pension schemes against redundancy payments.

**Overseas workers** 

Employment of overseas workers in Great Britain Information on the Work Permit scheme-not applicable to nationals of EEC member states. OW5(rev)

Employment of foreign nationals in Great Britain OW9 Student employment.

Employment of Commonwealth citizens in Great Britain

Trainees.

OW7(rev)

IL2

RPL6

RPL1

### Industrial tribunals

Industrial Tribunals procedure For parties concerned in Industrial Tribunal proceedings.

Industrial Tribunals

For appellants with particular reference to Industrial Training Board Levy Assessments.

Determination of questions by Industrial Tribunals For appellants and respondents, with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act 1974. ITL19

### Other wages legislation

The Fair Wages Resolution Information for government contractors.

The Truck ActsLeaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts1831–1940, which protect workers from abuses in<br/>connection with the payment of wages.PL538

### Payment of Wages Act 1960

Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply).

### Special employment measures

Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme

For firms faced with making workers redundant. PL636(rev)

### Job Release Scheme

PL637

ITL5

Information on the scheme for employees.

Small Firms Employment Subsidy—for manufacturing firms

Information for employers in private manufacturing companies in the Special Development Areas and Development Areas.

PL639(rev)

### Young people

The work of the Careers Service	PL585
Employing young people	DI 604
What's your job going to be?	PL004
For young people making a career choice.	PL603
For parents of school leavers.	PL596

How did you get on when you started work?	
Career advice for young people in employment.	PL60

ITL1 Finding employment for handicapped young people Advice to parents. PL614

> We get around A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people to find the job they want. PL586

### **Manpower Studies**

Higher education and jobs Summary of the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies' survey Employment prospects of the highly qualified PL562

### Job satisfaction

The Work Research Unit Information for employers, trade unions and others of the Work Research Unit's information, advisory, research and consultancy services.

### **Employment agencies**

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

Is this your line of business?

Information on the Employment Agencies Act 1973 for employment agency and employment business operators. PLST

### Equal pay

Equal Pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970. Equal pay for women—what you should know about it Information for working women. PL573(rev

### Race relations

Filmstrips for better race relationsA leaflet describing two filmstrips on race relationsfor use by employees and management.PL57

### Take 7

Leaflet describes a detailed survey of seven firms employing coloured workers.

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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# an A to Z of Income and Wealth

- How does your own income compare with other people's?
- How many really wealthy people are there in the United Kingdom how many really poor?
- What about fringe benefits?
- How about people who work on their own account?
- How much do women get paid, compared with men?

The answers to these and many other questions can be found in

# an A to Z of Income and Wealth

Fascinating new study which puts the complexities of money matters into simple language, free of technical jargon.

It draws upon work carried out by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth over the past five years.

The key facts, chosen by the Commission from its massive main reports, have been written up in a concise form which makes ideal background reading for sixth formers or undergraduates studying economics, government and social sciences, etc. It is a must for all who want a clearer understanding of the kind of society we live in.

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and pay, income and taxation, categories of wealth, and how wealth is accumulated.

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