

Employment Gazette

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December 1980 Volume 88 No 12
Department of Employment



The Manpower Services Commission
Fit for Work Award 1980
presented to
in recognition
of their outstanding achievements
in the employment of disabled people

**Ability counts, not disability:
Case Study reports**

13 JAN 1981

OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE December 1980 (pages 1193-1232)

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Disabled workers are good workers, and if any employer wants proof of the Fit for Work theme, this month's Case Study should provide it. Several long-standing success stories drawn from among the 1980 award winners are reported, starting on p. 1230.

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BACKFILE VOLUMES

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available free of charge from employment offices, jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment, or from:

Public Inquiry Office, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 5551)

Orders for bulk supplies of leaflets (10 or more) should be sent to General Office, Information 4, Department of Employment at the above address.

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Manpower Services Commission or its associated divisions, nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation. It deals with the *Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978*, which came into effect on 1 November 1978 and brought together in one enactment the provisions on the employment rights previously contained in the *Redundancy Payments Act 1965*, *Contracts of Employment Act 1972*, *Trade Unions and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976*, and the *Employment Protection Act 1975*.

The series deals also with the *Employment Act 1980*, which makes a number of amendments to the *Trade Unions and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976*.

Employment Protection Act 1975, and the *Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978*. No 10 in the series has been withdrawn as the provisions no longer apply.

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Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers
Briefly explains the rights for individuals in employment and sets out the corresponding obligations on employers

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers

Recoupment regulations—guidance for employers

Guidance on procedure for recoupment of unemployment and supplementary benefits for employers in cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received an award from an industrial tribunal

Employment Act 1980—an outline

Other related publications
Dismissal—employees' rights
Information on the remedies for unfair dismissal and the right to written reasons for dismissal

Employees' rights on insolvency of employer
Operational guidance for liquidators, trustees, receivers and managers, and the Official Receiver

Insolvency of employers
Safeguard of occupational pension scheme contributions

Time off with pay for safety representatives
A summary of the regulations governing the entitlement of authorised safety representatives to time off with pay in connection with their duties

Redundancy payments
The Redundancy Payments Scheme—March 1980
General guide for employers and employees about their rights and obligations under the redundancy payments provisions of the *Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978*

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

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 question by industrial tribunals
For appellants and respondents, with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974

Overseas workers
Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from 1 January 1980
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states or Gibraltar

Employment in the United Kingdom
A guide for workers from non EEC countries

Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from 1 January 1980
Training and work experience schemes

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils
Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?
Contains a brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations

Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay
The Wages Council Act briefly explained

Guide to the toy manufacturing wages order
Guide to the hairdressing wages order

Other wages legislation
The Fair Wages Resolution
Information for government contractors

The Truck Acts
Leaflet on the main provisions of the *Truck Acts 1831-1940*, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages

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

Job Release Scheme
Information on the scheme for employees aged 64 (men) and 59 (women)

Job Release Scheme
Information on the scheme for disabled men aged 60 to 63

Young people
The work of the Careers Service
A general guide

Employing young people
For employers

What's your job going to be?
For young people making a career choice

Careers help for your son or daughter
For parents of school leavers

How did you get on when you started work?
Career advice for young people in employment

Finding employment for handicapped young people
Advice to parents

The Long Term
A leaflet about a new film for parents, showing the importance of combined parental and Careers Service guidance for young people about to leave school

We get around
A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people find the right job

Quality of working life
Work Research Unit
A brief description of the role of the Unit, which can provide practical advice and help to all those in industry, commerce and the public services who want to improve the quality of working life

Work Research Unit—Future Programme 1980 and 1981
A summary of the future programme of the Unit, supported by the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction

Employment agencies
The Employment Agencies Act 1973
General guidance on the Act, and regulations for users of employment agency and employment business services

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

Race relations
The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service
How this service can help the employer with a multi-racial work force

Background information about some immigrant groups in Britain
Filmstrips for better race relations
A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race relations for use by employees and management

Miscellaneous
The European Social Fund
A guide for possible applicants for assistance from the fund which seeks to improve employment opportunities through training, retraining and resettlement in EEC member states

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

'New deal' for young jobless in special measures boost

The 1981 target: all school leavers to be in work, college or YOP by Christmas

Spending on special measures to help the unemployed has been increased to £573 million for 1981-82, £250 million more than originally planned. Much of the extra money will provide a "new deal for the young unemployed" through the Youth Opportunities Programme, Employment Secretary James Prior has announced.

Extended short-time aid: wider scheme replaces STRP

Unemployed adults will also benefit from increased help through the special measures programme.

The *Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme* has been extended from six months to nine months and new applicants will receive 50 per cent of normal earnings instead of the present 75 per cent. Reimbursement of holiday pay credits will end.

Those already in the scheme will continue to receive support for six months at the 75 per cent rate and then three months at 50 per cent. All existing applicants will be contacted by DE to make their position clear.

The *Job Release Scheme* will continue for men aged 64 and women aged 59 and for disabled men aged 60 or over.

A new *Community Enterprise Programme* will replace the *Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)*. Priority will be given to the long-term unemployed and, for the first time, 18-year-olds will be admitted to the programme if they have been unemployed for more than six months.

Its main features are:

- 25,000 places will be provided—more than twice the number in STEP;
- it will be nationwide and cover areas of high unemployment not covered by STEP;
- private sector projects involving community benefit will be encouraged;
- funds will be available for partnerships in the creation of new enterprises between the private sector and public and community bodies;
- there will be many more opportunities for voluntary organisations to sponsor projects—they will also be able to recruit full-time temporary employees to assist unemployed people seeking part-time voluntary work in the local community.

Objectives set for vocational training

Sir Richard O'Brien, MSC chairman, warmly welcomed the Government's announcement.

"We particularly welcome the Government's longer-term objective of providing a comprehensive system of vocational preparation for 16- and 17-year-olds. We have been urging this for some time. The country lags far behind its competitors in this respect," he said.

Five major objectives will be set to provide good quality vocational preparation within YOP:

- to provide each young person with a foundation of skills and experience needed for jobs in the 80s and to equip all young people to cope better in the search for jobs;
- to help sponsors to design and run better schemes;
- to improve and extend personal advice and support for young people on the programme and when they leave;
- to increase and improve relevant off-the-job training and further education in the programme;
- to ensure that sponsors and all others involved get the maximum benefit from the results of evaluation and development work.

The whole package of resources would enable MSC Special Programmes to provide training, work experience or temporary work for nearly half a million unemployed people in 1981-82: 440,000 young people and some 40,000 adults.



Project-based work experience in Liverpool.

Picketing and the closed shop: Parliament approves new codes of practice

The new codes of practice on picketing and the closed shop came into effect on December 17, 1980, following approval by Parliament. This follows publication of consultative versions of the codes (*Employment Gazette*, August 1980) on which more than 70 organisations and individuals commented.

Draft versions, which were laid before Parliament on November 5, took account of those comments and those of the Select Committee on Employment.

Commenting on the draft codes, Employment Secretary James Prior said: "I have made a number of revisions as a result of comments on the consultative drafts—including the Report of the Select Committee on Employment—which, I believe, have improved the guidance in the codes."

"I believe that the codes of practice are better for these changes and that, when approved by Parliament, they will make an important contribution to the improvement of industrial relations in this country."

"The codes deal with difficult issues. But they are issues which have occasioned intense public concern in recent years. In the absence of effective and comprehensive voluntary guidance on picketing and the closed shop I have a clear duty to exercise the powers conferred on me by Parliament to prepare codes of practice and that is what I have done."

Examples of the changes include:

- both codes now distinguish clearly between those sections which explain the law and those sections which set out guidance on good practice;
- paragraph 28 of the picketing code emphasises that the code does not affect the discretion of the police to limit pickets to whatever the police believe necessary to preserve public order. Paragraph 31 makes it clear that the suggested limit of six pickets at any entrance is guidance for pickets and their organisers, *not* for the police.
- there has been a rewording in the closed shop code—suggested by the CBI—of the guidance on the circumstances which call for a review of existing closed shop agreements. The guidance on expulsion from a union for crossing a picket line has also been modified in the light of many representations from employers (including the CBI and EEF) and trade unions that it might undermine trade union authority.

EITB helps redundant apprentices

The Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) has found ways to continue the training of nearly 700 apprentices made redundant because of the decline in business in the engineering industry and the precarious position of some companies.

By the middle of October, EITB staff throughout the country had succeeded this year in making further arrangements for about 600 apprentices who were in this position. They were able to pursue their training, either with other companies or in training centres.

Now the board is helping 90 more redundant apprentices at a training centre which

points

Wages council goes

An Order abolishing the Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain), has been laid before Parliament and took effect on November 18, 1980.

This follows an understanding that future negotiations on terms and conditions of employment will cover homeworkers as well as factory workers.

Schools win computers

Nearly 120 secondary schools have won microcomputers in a nationwide competition run by the Department of Industry to encourage the development of computing and microelectronics skills in education.

Winners were selected from 650 entries.

Lead code published

The Health and Safety Commission has now published its approved code of practice, *Control of lead at work* (HMSO, £2.95) (*Employment Gazette*, September 1980, p. 940). Both the Control of Lead at Work Regulations 1980 and the code will come into operation on August 18, 1981.

ACAS council member

Mr Les Wood, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, has been appointed to the ACAS council; he replaces Mr Harry Urwin. The other members of the council have been re-appointed until October 31, 1982.

Transport users' chairman

Dr E. Midwinter has been re-appointed chairman of the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for London until October 31, 1983.

has opened in Sandbach. They were employed by truck makers Fodens Ltd in Sandbach, which finally closed in October with the loss of about 1,900 jobs.

The premises were acquired by Sandbach Engineering Ltd, which employs 450 people.

The new company agreed to lease the now vacant training centre on its premises to the EITB and has given its full cooperation in the setting up of this venture.

The centre will be managed by the board and will be manned by ex-Fodens instructors and the cost is being borne by the EITB with funds from the MSC.

Group training schemes now handle over two million

Group training—small firms collaborating to train employees—now covers more than 2½ million employees through 1,100 groups.

This was an expansion from just 60 groups in 1964, Employment Under-Secretary Jim Lester pointed out, presenting the prizes at Plymouth Engineering Group Training Scheme.

He said group training had a valuable contribution to make to the skills needed by industry, and pointed out that this year the Plymouth scheme had enabled 30 smaller engineering firms to develop the quantity and quality of training which none of them would have been able to afford alone.

"Group training," he said, "helps to ensure that we have a workforce that has



Lester helps firms develop training quality and quantity

the right skills in the right places to meet the needs of industry.

"The Government is reviewing policy for industrial training for the next decade ahead," he continued. "But employers must also look ahead to the future skills they will require and plan for training with this in view."

"Hence they must contribute not only to the basic training of apprentices, but they must also build on this foundation." More multi-skilled workers would be needed and adult workers would increasingly need to adapt to new types of work.

Mr Joe Thomas, who co-ordinated the typesetting and make-up of *Employment Gazette* at The Garden City Press, Letchworth, in recent years has retired, aged 65. He was instrumental in ensuring the success of many improvements made to the *Gazette*, particularly the centre section, *Labour market data*.

Employment Secretary heralds 'open tech' to develop adult employees' potential

Better training means better productivity, and better productivity means more success in international markets. And to make the most of our opportunities when the economy starts moving again, we must have the right foundation of skilled people, said Employment Secretary James Prior at Southend Chamber of Commerce's Trainee of the Year award ceremony.

"Industry will need a well-trained workforce, particularly in areas where technological development is of importance—and this is increasingly true of many parts of commerce as well as manufacturing."

"Employers and managers," he said, "need to understand how to develop the potential of employees as well as new machinery and processes. Individuals—of all ages—need the opportunities to equip themselves with the sort of skills and abilities that will stand them in good stead in employment."

Three broad areas

The Government believed there were three broad areas in need of examination, opportunities for young people and the apprenticeship system, said Mr Prior.

"It is not realistic to expect the specific skills and abilities acquired between, say, 16 and 20 to last a working lifetime. Industry will change increasingly rapidly—new products and processes brought about by technological change will mean that people will need to have new and changing skills."

"I believe strongly in more open opportunities for adults," he said, "what I call the 'open tech'. 'Open' in the sense that formal qualifications would not be needed and that people would be able to learn on a flexible timetable—not necessarily in formal classes at fixed times."

Mr Prior had asked the Manpower Services Commission to provide proposals for a scheme because he saw real scope for the full development of people's willingness to acquire new skills. And "we must look to the needs of all young people—those in jobs

and education as well as the unemployed."

"Apprenticeship has traditionally been the accepted path towards skilled work . . . But I believe we must consider how to develop in the future if we are to ensure that we do not lag behind our overseas competitors. I think that the apprenticeship system will need to be made more flexible in response to changing demands of industry and changing educational patterns."

The Government was considering, with the MSC, industry and education, how best to proceed in all those areas. Mr Prior said he hoped to develop and publish proposals as early as possible in the New Year.

● Future industrial training should consist of a ladder of recognised and transferable skills which would enable the individual to decide when and how far up the ladder he wished to climb, said Employment Under-Secretary Jim Lester opening the Engineering '81 conference in Colchester.

Such a system would also give the late developer a chance to update skills or learn new ones throughout his working life.

"What we want to end up with," he said, "is a hierarchy or 'ladder' of skills where each step represents a recognised and transferable level of skill." It would range from the most basic traineeship up to the highest level of craft and technician and even beyond. Each level could be attained by training to the appropriate standard.

Mr Lester said that the Government would like to see a greater reliance on voluntary training arrangements rather than statutory training arrangements. The primary responsibility for industrial training had and must belong to industry.

Basic hygiene standards for dye stores

Suggested basic standards of hygiene in dyehouse colour stores have been published by the Health and Safety Executive in a code of practice.

According to the HSE, it is not an approved code of practice under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, but the first draft of a sensible basic standard which may need amendment in the light of experience.

Subjects covered include store construction, dye storage, good housekeeping, personal protective clothing, respiratory protection, and welfare facilities.

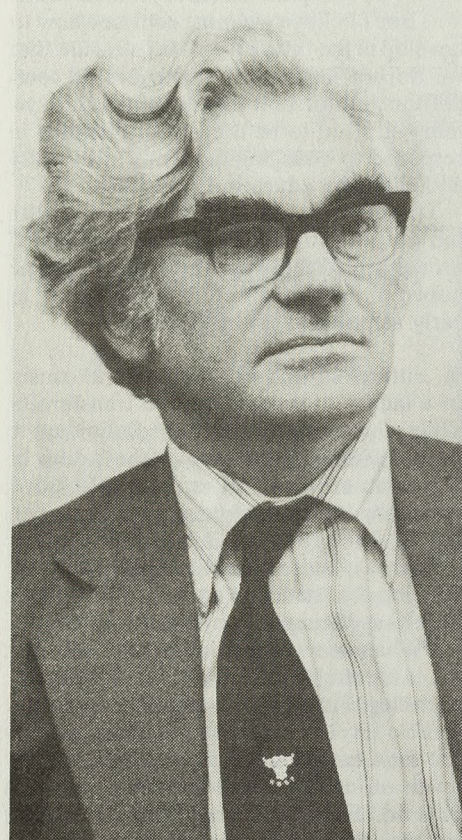
Initiative for the code came from industry and it was prepared by HSE's Wool Textile National Industry Group working with an *ad hoc* committee comprising dye users and manufacturers, trade unions, the Employment Medical Advisory Service of HSE, and other interested parties.

Safe handling of dyestuffs in colour stores (£1 net) is available from the Wool Textile National Industry Group, Health and Safety Executive, 8 St Pauls Street, Leeds LS1 2LE.

Don't shut off shop-floor talent from plans process, Tynan tells conference

Shutting off shop-floor talent from company planning was simply wasteful, Mr Oliver Tynan, director of the Work Research Unit, told delegates to a special one-day conference in Leicester recently.

The conference, organised by the unit, was attended by representatives of both unions and management in companies.



Tynan: too little is made of people.

They looked at the problem of improving the quality of working life through greater participation. Particular attention was paid to the human implications in the introduction of new technology.

Learning process

Mr Tynan, who is on secondment to the unit from BL Cars, said that planning was a learning process. All kinds of strains and frictions would occur by not bringing everyone—shop floor and management—along together.

When organisations were developing, delegates heard, much was made at board level of the engineering and systems which kept it running. "Too little is made of people themselves," said Mr Tynan. "There has to be a mechanism by which combat between management and unions can be reduced."

Resistance

Company boards were prone to make largely financial decisions when conceiving ideas and seeking to implement them. Not involving the people concerned on the shop floor led to resistance; plans being applied late and perhaps not as originally envisaged.

All the disciplines in a company were involved and needed to participate in planning, Mr Tynan stressed. If announcements were made earlier and all the people concerned came together at a very early stage, they would become more committed to decisions. As a result, he concluded, relationship would probably be better.

'Swift talks cure for local problems'

The conference split into small discussion groups, with managers and trade union representatives from the same companies analysing their own participation structures and problems.

In discussion and reporting back to conference a number of companies said that poor communications and not ensuring a swift two-way flow of information were often the obstacles to successful participation.

Workforces tended often to be disenchanted with works councils and similar participative bodies which already existed. But it was agreed that a way forward was to tackle individual localised problems as the situ-

ation demanded without waiting for a formalised institution to be set up in the company. In that way one success could lead to others and a build-up of confidence.

Companies were unanimous in their support for improved participation particularly at a time of economic recession. Very little of today's unemployment was due to the introduction of new technology, delegates agreed. Companies' main problem was capturing more of the market share by providing service, cost and quality. All this demanded a participative approach to company planning by both managers and the workforce.

Discuss technology proposals says TUC's Ashby

From the TUC's industrial relations department delegates heard Mr Peter Ashby giving the TUC view on the implementation of new technology at company level. The TUC, he said, rejected both the optimists and the pessimists in the debate on new technology and jobs.

Stressing the need for discussions to take place with the workforce before orders for new equipment were placed, Mr Ashby said that even when the recession was impinging on their ability to bargain with employers on the introduction of new technology, negotiators should be insistent that a dialogue was maintained. They had to "build bridges; not continue to dig trenches".

Dominating

The preoccupation with unemployment was dominating all the other areas such as participation and the introduction of new technology, with which the trade unions were equally concerned, he acknowledged.

"With the labour market rapidly becoming closed to new entrants," he said, "union officials are becoming punch-drunk with negotiating redundancy agreements, and not spending time on new technology agreements." Now unions had to try harder not to look just at job levels in such negotiations, said Mr Ashby.

Positive way

It was difficult, too, for employers to take on new commitments and offer job security in the face of collapsing demand, but Mr Ashby offered the conference an agenda which would help managements and unions to move out of the recession in a positive way.

There should be more emphasis on training and retraining as a continuous process. Work organisation should be placed high on the collective bargaining agenda and working methods had to be examined, with greater moves towards shift working. There was a need for greater risk-taking public investment.

Union merger

Finally Mr Ashby stressed trade union reorganisation and merger to avoid demarcation disputes over new technology, as well as a positive national employment policy.

"There must be more jobs in the service and caring industries at the end of this recession," he concluded, "or we will be left with an explosive political mixture."

Institute of Public Relations

"Training investment as important to future as technology investment"

The 1980s would see a severe dislocation in manufacturing employment patterns, and a sharp decline in most manufacturing industries; by 1985 there would be more non-manual than manual jobs following a major restructuring and rationalisation of industry, the Institute of Public Relations Annual Conference was told by Mr Alan Brown, chief executive of the MSC's Training Services.

He added that the demand for skills would change, with increasing emphasis on qualified engineers, scientists, technicians, managers and those creating, organising, applying or transmitting information—rather than manipulating material.

"Training is an investment in human ability: it is just as essential to our future as investment in new technology, and it is questionable whether the latter can be successful without much greater investment in human skills and knowledge.

Inflexible

"At present our training performance is patchy and many of our training arrangements and institutions are inflexible," he said. The main challenges in training terms confronting the economy were:

- fall off in training as the recession bit, so reducing the capacity to expand when the economy picked up;
- nearly half of all school leavers received little or no systematic planned training or further education—in marked contrast to other European countries;
- apprenticeship opportunities were available to only a minority and the apprenticeship system in key industries suffered from important defects or restrictions which represented a crippling obstacle to flexibility; and
- opportunities for adults to train and upgrade were meagre, particularly for non-skilled manual workers.

Sharp increase

In 1980 to 1982 there would be a sharp increase in school leavers followed by a marked decline in later years in the 16- to 18-year-old population. Both extremes presented major training difficulties.

"Unemployment is virtually certain to remain at historically high levels for much of the decade, resulting in wasted human potential unless counter-measures are taken. The European Community's influence on social and economic systems will increase pressures to develop education and training provision, but little can be achieved in the absence of agreements," he said.

Both the MSC and the industry training boards could oil the wheels by financial

leverage or support but it was the conviction by employers and unions that a better deal was possible that would move training forward into the 1980s.

Main objectives

"The way ahead is to secure commitment on the part of all concerned to three main strategic objectives:

- all 16- and 17-year-olds not continuing in full-time education should have the opportunity to undertake a basic traineeship which combines work, training and vocational education;
- apprenticeships should be available to a wider range of people to acquire skills for jobs and provide them with a basic of progression later on; and
- training and retraining for adults—whether employed, unemployed or returning to work—should be more widely available to allow them to acquire, extend or update their skills."

Mr Brown said that there were lessons to be learned from the Youth Opportunities Programme and experimental schemes of vocational preparation in order to develop a wide range of induction and work preparation schemes for young people who would not ordinarily enter an apprenticeship.

"We need to build on this experience and secure acceptance of the idea of a year's foundation traineeship as an essential provision for all young people coming into industry and commerce," he said.

He added that he was aware that his approach might challenge long-established traditions and would not be achieved without extra cost. But there had to be a will to move forward, and he appealed to employers and unions to move in these directions.

Young engineers

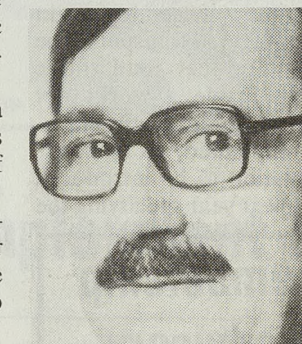
Projects from the Young Engineer for Britain competition are on display at the Brighton and Hove Engineerium in an exhibition running until February 28, 1981. It includes the overall winners of the 1979 and 1980 competitions.

Some building firms "avoiding levy" says board

Increasing complaints from construction employers that some firms are not registered with the Construction Industry Training Board, and so not paying the training levy, has sparked off an immediate survey by the board.

It has been ordered by board chairman Mr Leslie Kemp, despite new checking procedures which have already resulted in 20 per cent more firms registering each month.

Mr Kemp said: "Reports of construction firms not paying the levy because they are not registered have come in from the national employer federations and their local branches, and from chairmen of training groups throughout the country."



Kemp Ordered immediate survey of firms not registering with board.

There would be a full examination in each of the board's field areas to ascertain the position: the board would also be consulting local Department of Employment and Department of the Environment offices, employer organisations, trade unions and any other body which could help.

"When the full position is known, I shall make a very full report to the board so that it can then decide on the steps which should be taken to put this matter right," Mr Kemp said.

Apply ideas—minister

Overseas competitors had shown us that price was not the only reason for customers' choices; design and value for money were potent factors in the marketplace, Industry Under-Secretary David Mitchell told a Design Council conference.

We had a record of success at invention, but we were weak at applying ideas and putting them into practice. And the designer had a key role to play from first concept through all details of development.

"We cannot continue to earn our living in the 80s by making the things we made in the 50s," he said. We had to earn our living through more advanced products.

Standardised system of safety signs uses four main messages

Regulations* to standardise British workplace safety signs and colours in line with the rest of the EC have been laid before Parliament and will come into force on January 1, 1981. They are based on a system of signs using four colours and shapes in conjunction with picture symbols.

Detailed specifications of the signs to be used are set out in British Standard specification BS 5378: Part 1: 1980**.

All premises to which the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 applies will be covered by the regulations, except coal mines, which are to be covered by other legislation. Fire-fighting or rescue equipment, and emergency exits, are also excluded because there is no international agreement on those symbols.

Markings or labels on packages or containers are also specifically excluded since these are covered by separate legislation†, nor are the signs intended for use in the regulation of any form of transport. The regulations will require that road traffic signs must be used inside a works not already covered by the Road Traffic Acts.

The regulations implement an EC directive requiring legislation to be introduced by the beginning of next year specifying the



One of the new signs

safety signs to be used when required by law or provided on a voluntary basis.

The effect of the new regulations will be that any sign put up after January 1, 1981, must comply; by January 1, 1986, all signs must conform. Signs and notices consisting of text alone are not covered.

There are four main types of signs under the regulations, each with its own characteristic shape and colour:

- **Prohibition:** circular with a red border and crossbar over a black symbol on a white background; used for such signs as "No smoking" or "Do not extinguish with water."
- **Warning:** triangular with a black border and symbol on a yellow background; used to denote possible hazards such as the risk of fire, explosion or toxic hazard.
- **Mandatory:** circular on blue background with symbols in white; used when there is an obligation to wear personal safety equipment such as head, eye or ear protection*.
- **Safe condition:** square or oblong (depending on size of symbol or text) on green background with symbols in white; used to indicate first-aid posts or emergency routes.

To help familiarisation with the signs and their meanings, the HSE has published four posters suitable for notice boards or as visual aids in safety training. Each costs 35p, but the set of four, at a discount price of £1, is available from the HSE, Room 139, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

* The Safety Signs Regulations 1980 (SI No. 1471, 1980), HMSO, 70p plus postage.

** Available from: Publications Manager, BSI, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND, price £5.20.

*** Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1978 (SI No. 209, 1978), HMSO, £1 plus postage.

Broad membership for new advisory group on pathogens

A new body is to be set up to advise Ministers and the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) on dangerous pathogens.

The new Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens will replace the present Dangerous Pathogens Advisory Group (DPAG) and will operate with wider terms of reference and a broader-based membership.

It will comprise a chairman, ten expert medical and scientific members, five members representing employers and five representing employees. The committee will advise on matters relating to all classes of pathogens.

Among its first tasks will be the comprehensive classification of pathogens and the updating of existing guidance and codes of work with pathogens. The HSE will still be responsible for inspecting laboratories and the new committee will not normally be involved in individual cases.

Research examines vibration injury and causes

Vibration from a portable power tool such as a pneumatic chisel or chain saw can produce an impairment of the blood supply to the fingers commonly known as vibration white finger or Raynaud's phenomenon.

Injuries range from mild temporary discomfort to permanent loss of sensitivity, or of manual dexterity and, rarely, gangrene.

Methods of measuring and rating vibration and injuries to the hand and arm due to power tool vibration are examined in a research paper published by the Health and Safety Executive (Research Paper 9; HMSO, £1.50 plus postage; ISBN 0 11 883271 9).

Commissioned as a research study by the HSE, the paper is the work of Dr M. J. Griffin of the Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, University of Southampton.

Prime factors

A wide range of tools and processes causing vibration injury are categorised. They include: chain saws; grinders and other rotary tools; and percussive metal working tools and pneumatic hammers and drills used in mining.

Prime factors influencing vibration transmission to the hand and arm are identified as the type, model and condition of the tool involved and its operating speed. Dr Griffiths also suggests that posture and hand grip can profoundly affect transmission.

The paper includes a discussion of the data reviewed, leading to 20 recommendations. These set out the types of medical and mechanical surveys, research and tests that are needed to bring about a greater understanding of the problems.

Health surveillance system proposed

A document from the Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) setting out proposals for an occupational health surveillance system is being considered by the Health and Safety Commission.

It discusses routine procedures which could be adopted in workplaces. The Health and Safety Executive will be arranging a series of seminars on the proposals for interested organisations.

The proposed guidelines will be published as a guidance note.

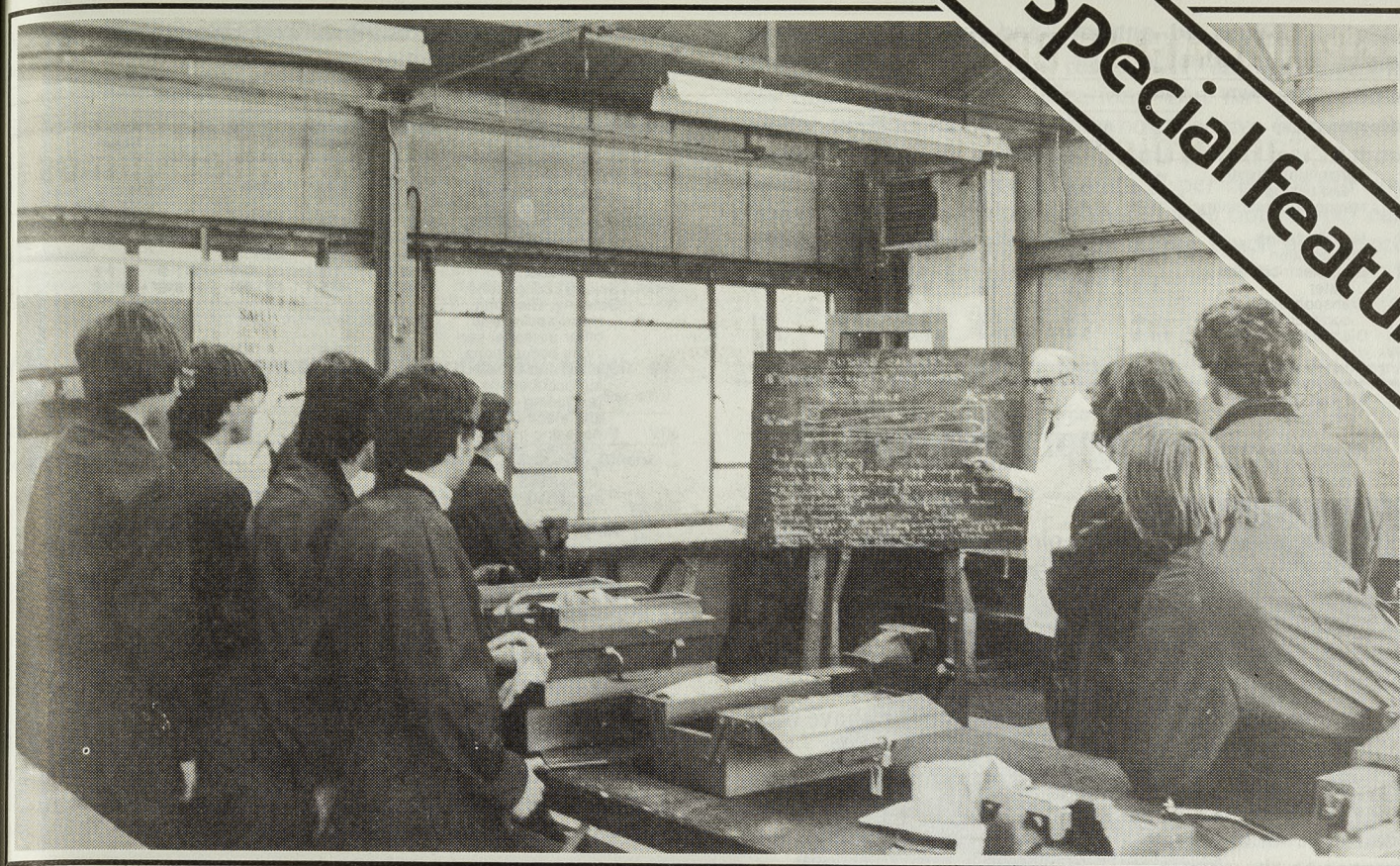


Photo: The UP Group

Special features

First off—16-year-olds entering employment in 1978

In 1978 something like 375,000 16-year-olds left school and started work in England and Wales. A new annual survey of school leavers, launched at the same time, found out what many of them did.

□ About half of all 16-year-olds in England and Wales in 1978 decided to leave school and start work. At the same time a new annual sample survey was launched to provide information on the first employment of young people leaving school. The survey covered about ten per cent of 16-year-olds and information on new entrants to employment was obtained from administrative sources and postal questionnaires. An earlier survey on first employment*, based on registration for National Insurance purposes, was discontinued after 1974 because of changes in administrative procedures.

The sample for the new survey was selected by careers offices from lists, provided by schools, of pupils reaching the minimum school-leaving age during the school year. The sample consists of pupils whose birth date is the 5th, 15th or 25th of the month.

For those in the sample who were known by careers offices to have started work, information was recorded about the job obtained, whether training was received in the job and, if so, whether it was a formal apprenticeship. Information was also recorded on the qualifications of

those entering employment. When information was not already available in the careers offices a questionnaire was sent to the young people which they returned by post. Information was collected up to December 31 of the year of the survey but as soon as someone in the sample was known to have entered employment, excluding temporary short-term employment, and the details had been obtained they were not followed up. This means that data on subsequent changes in employment or on unemployment following a spell of employment were not collected.

People who were known to have not yet found a job and who were unemployed at December 31 or had returned to school or entered further education, were not included in the survey. However, these will form part of the next year's sample. Thus, while in 1978 the survey covered only 16-year-olds, in 1979 it covered those 16-year-olds from the 1978 sample who did not enter employment in

* The results of the 1974 survey are described in the December 1975 *Employment Gazette* (pp. 1269-1272).

Table 1 16-year-old entrants and apprentice entrants: distribution by industry Per cent

England and Wales 1978		Male			Female		
Occupation Group	All	Apprentices	Others	All	Apprentices	Others	
I Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.5	2.0	6.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	
II Mining and quarrying	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	
III-XXI Manufacturing	38.5	42.6	36.1	34.2	9.9	36.3	
XXII Construction	14.0	19.1	11.0	1.3	0.5	1.4	
XXIII Gas, electricity and water	1.3	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	
XXIV Transport and communication	3.6	4.2	3.2	2.5	0.8	2.7	
XXV Distributive trades	14.9	3.9	21.4	27.7	5.9	29.5	
XXVI-XXVII Other services	21.5	23.6	20.2	35.5	81.3	28.4	
All industries and services	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All industries and services (sample number)	19,793	7,316	12,477	14,411	1,110	13,301	

1978 plus a new sample of people reaching school-leaving age in 1979. In 1980 the survey sample was further extended to cover all entrants to employment aged 16, 17 or 18 years of age.

Most careers offices in England and Wales participated in the survey but in Scotland an insufficient number took part for the results to be representative, and they have been excluded from the tables.

All results from the survey are based on sample numbers. It has not been possible to gross up the survey results because of uncertainty about the precise coverage and response to the survey. However, among those known to have entered employment a response rate of at least 90 per cent was achieved.

School-leaving age

Of those who in England and Wales were estimated to have reached school-leaving age during the school year 1978 (about 785,000) slightly less than half had entered their first employment by December 1978, nearly 40 per cent stayed at school or entered full-time further education or training, and about seven per cent were unemployed.

The survey indicates that in 1978 some 55 per cent of boys entered employment at age 16 compared with only a little over 40 per cent of 16-year-old girls. This is mainly because girls are more likely than boys to continue their education by staying on at school, going to further education colleges or by receiving other full-time training.

The main results from the survey for England and Wales are summarised below. More detailed tables and regional analyses are available on request.

Industrial pattern of first employment (See table 1)

Of boy entrants two-fifths were employed in the service industries, nearly two-fifths in manufacturing and most of the rest in the construction industry.

Manufacturing industries employed 43 per cent of boy apprentices, construction 19 per cent, and service industries 32 per cent. Among industries in manufacturing which provide a significant proportion of first jobs and training for 16-year-old boys are the engineering and vehicle industries—14 per cent of all jobs and 25 per cent of apprenticeships. In the service sector, motor repairers and distributors account for the employment of seven per cent of all boys and provide 12 per cent of all apprenticeships.

Table 2 16-year-old entrants and apprentice entrants: distribution by occupation Per cent

England and Wales 1978		Male			Female		
Occupation group	All	Apprentices	Others	All	Apprentices	Others	
V Professional and related in science supporting management and administration	8.4	18.7	2.3	0.7	2.4	0.6	
VII Clerical and related occupations	4.7	1.0	6.9	31.9	9.2	33.8	
VIII Selling occupations	6.2	0.5	9.6	18.9	1.0	20.4	
X Catering, Cleaning, Hairdressing and other personal services occupations	3.7	2.5	4.5	12.8	70.6	8.0	
XIII Making and repairing occupations (excluding metal and electrical)	9.2	10.5	8.4	11.7	2.3	12.5	
XIV Processing making, repairing and related occupations (metal and electrical)	24.2	44.5	12.3	1.8	2.3	1.8	
All occupations*	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All occupations (sample number)*	19,793	7,316	12,477	14,411	1,110	13,301	

* Including not stated and unidentifiable.

Girls in their first jobs are much more concentrated in the service industries with over a quarter (28 per cent) employed in the distributive trades. Nearly 90 per cent of apprenticeships for girls are in the service industries—hairdressing and manicure accounting for over two-thirds—and only ten per cent in manufacturing.

Less in services

Compared with the industrial distribution of employees of all ages 16-year-old boys are less likely to be found in the service industries than all male employees but more likely to be found in the construction industry. Girls are less likely to be employed in the service industries than all female employees but more likely to be employed in manufacturing.

The industrial pattern of 16-year-old entrants to employment is influenced by the skills required for certain jobs. For example, the proportion of people starting work who enter the professional scientific services is less than the proportion of the total workforce represented in those services. But they include teaching, accountancy, and medicine, where jobs often require qualifications higher than those held by young school leavers.

Occupational pattern of first employment (See table 2)

Table 2 shows the numbers of 16-year-olds entering employment in selected occupations as a percentage of all occupations entered. The occupation groups shown are those which account for at least ten per cent of all boy or girl entrants or apprentice entrants.

Although girls are employed in all occupations they tend to be concentrated in clerical and selling jobs in which over half of all 16-year-old girls find their first employment. Boys, however, are more widely dispersed, with only one occupation—processing, making, repairing and related occupations (metal and electrical)—accounting for more than ten per cent of all 16-year-old boys entering employment. However, nearly half of all apprenticeships taken by 16-year-olds are in this group of occupations with nearly a

Table 3 16-year-old entrants: distribution by qualifications Per cent

England and Wales 1978		Male			Female		
Qualifications	All	Apprentices	Others	All	Apprentices	Others	
GCE "O" level or equivalent and above	35.0	54.4	23.6	37.6	45.3	37.0	
Less than GCE "O" level or equivalent	62.4	42.6	74.0	60.2	52.2	60.9	
All entrants*	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All entrants (sample number)	19,793	7,316	12,477	14,411	1,110	13,301	

* Including those who did not state their qualifications.

Table 4 16-year-old entrants: distribution by length of training received Per cent

England and Wales 1978		Male			Female		
Length of training	All	Apprentices	Others	All	Apprentices	Others	
No training	36.4	—	57.7	48.2	—	52.3	
1-2 weeks	2.6	—	4.2	4.4	—	4.7	
3-8 weeks	7.5	—	11.9	19.1	—	20.7	
9-26 weeks	8.0	—	12.7	13.0	—	14.1	
27-52 weeks	3.3	—	5.2	3.5	—	3.8	
53-104 weeks	6.0	8.1	4.7	4.6	21.8	3.2	
105 weeks or more	36.2	91.9	3.6	7.2	78.2	1.3	
All entrants	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All entrants (sample number)	19,793	7,316	12,477	14,411	1,110	13,301	

further 20 per cent in science-based occupations. The majority (over 70 per cent) of girl apprentices is to be found in one occupation group—catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations.

Qualifications

Table 3 shows the distribution of entrants and apprentice entrants according to whether or not they were qualified at or above GCE "O" or equivalent level. The picture for both boys and girls is similar—nearly 40 per cent of both girls and boys entering employment at age 16 have reached GCE "O" or equivalent level in at least one subject. Those starting apprenticeships are more likely to have "O" levels than other entrants to employment. The industries which have the highest proportion of "O" level entrants are, for boys, coal and petroleum products (with 65 per cent of entrants to this industry having qualifications); gas, electricity and water (50 per cent); insurance, banking, finance and business services (54 per cent); and professional and scientific services (48 per cent). The industries in which a high proportion of girl entrants have "O" levels are gas, electricity, and water (53 per cent); insurance, banking, finance and business services (56 per cent); and public administration and defence (58 per cent).

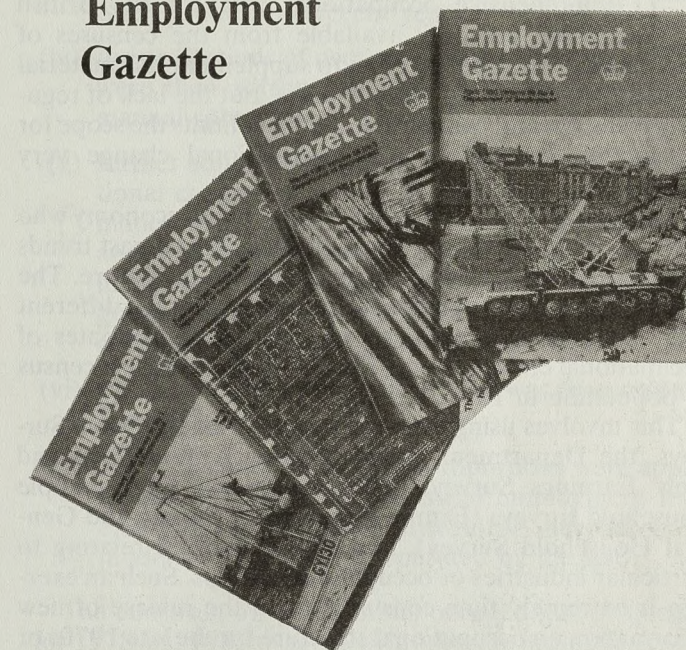
Training

Information on the amount, if any, of training received by the entrants in their employment was also collected in the survey and this is summarised in table 4. However, the survey results are not analysed to show whether the training takes place on or off the employers' premises or whether it is in the form of a continuous course, or a day release over a long period of time. Moreover, when training is given for, say, one day a week over a period of time, the total length of time over which the training is given was recorded.

Overall, nearly 60 per cent of all 16-year-old school leavers receive some training in their first jobs—64 per cent of boys but only 52 per cent of girls. Among those with "O" level standard qualifications, over 80 per cent of the boys

and 60 per cent of girls receive training compared with only 54 per cent and 48 per cent respectively among those with less than "O" level qualifications. But not only does a smaller proportion of girls than boys receive training, the amount of training received by girls is also less. Among those who receive some training, 57 per cent of the boys receive two years or more compared with only 14 per cent of the girls—largely a reflection of the much higher proportion of boys in apprenticeships.

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Occupational change in the British economy

by
the Manpower Research
Group*,
Warwick University

Comprehensive occupational data for the British economy are only available from the censuses of population. Much can be done to supplement this material with information from other sources, but the lack of regularly collected and comparable statistics limits the scope for satisfactory analysis of past occupational change very severely.

Yet there are many decision-makers in the economy who not only need to come to an understanding of past trends but also require guidance on prospects for the future. The MRG has therefore attempted to bring together the different sets of statistics in order to provide rough estimates of occupational change during the 1970s since the last census of population in 1971.

This involves using data from the EC Labour Force Surveys, the Department of Employment's 'L' returns and New Earnings Surveys, the regular but small sample household surveys (Family Expenditure Survey and General Household Survey), and special sources relating to particular industries or occupational groups. Such an exercise is extremely time-consuming and the release of new information on occupational structure for the late 1970s or early 1980s is obviously likely to revise judgements made on the basis of more limited information available at present. (The most important additional source will, of course, be the 1981 census of population.) The resulting estimates are very approximate but they do provide the only general guide available to occupational change in the British economy during the 1970s.

Given the caveats attached to estimates of past changes in occupational structure, it is important to be clear about how the estimates for 1978-85 should be interpreted. In effect, they provide a benchmark projection of occupational structure linked to a detailed industrial assessment of employment prospects. It is worth emphasising those factors which cannot properly be taken into account given the lack of statistics. The following will influence the occupational structure observed at any one point in time:

- (i) medium-run developments in technology potentially affecting many areas of economic activity;
- (ii) cyclical changes in occupational structure due to (a) the degree to which certain skills may be regarded as "fixed" as opposed to "variable" inputs in the production of goods and services and (b) the relative costs of labour hoarding for different skills;
- (iii) shortages of labour experienced by firms at their

The Manpower Research Group (MRG) at Warwick University have examined the difficulties facing the UK in its struggle for economic growth and higher employment. Simulations were used to highlight the probable scale of the unemployment problem, the nature of the policy dilemma associated with it and the implications for different industries, occupations and regions¹.

current rates of pay and other conditions of employment, and the scope for skill substitution and wage flexibility.

Since the relative importance of these three main factors in determining past changes in occupational structure is extremely uncertain, it is difficult to forecast future change. This is particularly the case when trying to establish something akin to the *economic* concept of demand in contrast with imposing some arbitrary notion of "need" or just projecting the past resolution of supply and demand into the future when conditions are likely to be different.

Observations at five or ten year intervals at best provide some idea of past changes due to broad technological and organisational developments in industries. For example, providing they do not correspond to extreme cyclical opposites, the changes in aggregate occupational structure between 1961 and 1971 should be dominated by medium-term trends in demand rather than exceptional labour market imbalances. This assumes that there were no general labour shortages, at the aggregate occupational group level, operating throughout the period, otherwise the employment trends observed for certain occupations may be related only loosely to those which would have materialised had demand been satisfied.

The projections summarised are, therefore, intended to highlight those medium-term occupational trends which are most likely to occur on the basis of the analysis of past data and to illustrate their consequences for the pattern of job opportunities. No attempt has been made to adjust occupational coefficients to account for each industry's position with respect to the economy's cycle as implied in the simulation results described. This is not generally possible given the lack of more frequently available data. It means that the distribution of total employment in an industry among different occupations will be the same in a given projection year regardless of the cyclical position of that industry.

Projection method

Very considerable judgement is involved in comparing occupational statistics from different sources and deciding upon the most likely future trends. An earlier study by V. H. Woodward, published in *Employment Gazette*², used the censuses of population of 1961, 1966 and 1971 to

* The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Department of Employment.

construct industry by occupation matrices which were then projected to 1981 by fitting log-linear trends through the occupational proportions for each industry. The projections were made separately for males and females. Previous work by the MRG and the approach of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics³ incorporates information from

Table 1 Warwick occupational categories

1 Managers and administrators	Production, sales, personnel managers; proprietors (distribution); managers; Civil Service executive officers.
2 Education professions	University teachers; primary and secondary teachers; teachers nec.
3 Health professions etc	Doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, public health inspectors, medical workers nec, social welfare and related workers; clergy.
4 Other professions	Valuers, financial agents, accountants, judges, solicitors, trade union officials, professional workers nec.
5 Literary, artistic and sports occupations	Athletes, trainers, authors, journalists, actors, musicians, artists nec; proprietors, managers and other workers in service, sport and recreation nec.
6 Engineers, scientists, etc	Civil, mechanical, electrical and electronic engineers; work study, progress, planning and production engineers; metallurgists, engineers nec; chemists, physicists, biologists, etc; surveyors, architects.
7 Technicians, draughtsmen	Technicians, draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, ships officers, pilots.
8 Clerical occupations, etc	Clerks, cashiers, office machine operators, typists, secretaries, telephone and telegraph operators.
9 Sales occupations	Salespersons (distribution), roundsmen, commercial travellers, salesmen nec.
10 Supervisors, foremen	Engineering foremen and transport inspectors and supervisors.
11 Engineering craftsmen	All skilled workers in engineering, electrical and electronic trades (for example, turners, fitters, welders, tool-makers, motor mechanics, precision instrument makers).
12 Other transferable craftsmen	Woodworkers, painters and decorators, bricklayers and masons; plasterers.
13 Non-transferable craftsmen	All craft workers nec, (for example, miners, potters, furnacemen, jewellers, skilled textile and clothing workers).
14 Skilled operatives	Riggers, electroplaters, inspectors (metal and electrical), bakers, butchers, printers, other skilled workers nec.
15 Other operatives	Farmers, foresters, fishermen, surface mine and quarry workers; gas, coke and chemical makers; semi-skilled pottery workers, semi-skilled textile, construction and transport workers; fitters, machine, tool operators, assemblers, press workers, boilermen.
16 Security occupations	Firemen, police, security guards.
17 Personal service occupations	Porters, housekeepers, waiters, bar staff, cooks, canteen assistants, kitchen hands, caretakers, cleaners, hairdressers, launderers, hospital ward orderlies, ambulance drivers.
18 Other occupations	Labourers; inadequately described occupations.

as many reliable sources as possible rather than relying only upon census of population data. The method adopted for the MRG's latest projections was as follows:

- (i) the proportions of people employed in each of the 18 Warwick Occupational Categories (see table 1) were estimated for each of 40 industries and 5 other employing activities for 1961, 1966 and 1971;
- (ii) these occupational coefficients were then extrapolated to 1978 and scaled to sum to unity for each industry;
- (iii) estimates of the manual/non-manual split were made for 1978 using the census of population data mentioned in (i) together with data from censuses of production, the 'L' returns and the New Earnings Surveys for more recent years;
- (iv) the projections of occupational coefficients for 1978 were then adjusted to agree with the manual/non-manual split estimated in (iii);
- (v) further adjustments were made to individual occupational categories in the light of other *ad hoc* information. This concerned particularly the engineering and construction trades, highly qualified technical manpower and certain non-manual occupational groups for which it was possible to obtain further information from the New Earnings Surveys;
- (vi) the procedure outlined in (ii)-(v) was then repeated for 1985; and
- (vii) the projected occupational proportions were applied to the corresponding industrial employment levels emerging from the multisectoral macroeconomic model of the economy operated by the MRG.

The constraining of the initial occupational projections for 1978 and 1985 to agree with separate projections of the broad manual/non-manual split was a particularly important part of the procedure. Without it the relatively rapid growth in non-manual proportions experienced during the 1960s would have been projected into the 1970s, during which there was in fact a marked decline in this proportion for many industries. Unconstrained projections would have generated non-manual proportions for 1978 which over-estimate the actual position by quite a considerable margin and would probably have led to unduly high projections for 1985.

The results of the MRG's synthesis of statistical evidence on past occupational change in the UK are summarised in the rest of this article together with the occupational employment implications of one of the simulations presented in *Economic Change and Employment Policy*.

Occupational change from 1961

The main features of occupational change up to 1978 are the rise in non-manual jobs and the decline in manual jobs (table 2). Total employment was at roughly the same level in 1978 as in 1961. The proportion of non-manual occupations rose from 38 per cent in 1961 to 42 per cent in 1971 and to over 46 per cent in 1978. The expansion of employment in services was responsible for very substantial increases in employment for many of the non-manual occupations. The growth of government employment in

particular was associated with the rising numbers in education and health professions.

Increased numbers of engineers and scientists, and managers and administrators were attributable not only to the growth in services but also to changes in occupational structure in favour of these groups taking place within the declining manufacturing sector. The latter was also responsible for the falling employment amongst certain non-engineering crafts, skilled and other operatives and "other occupations".

In contrast the numbers of engineering craftsmen remained more or less constant, the declining levels of

Table 2 Employment by occupation 1961-85

Warwick occupational categories	Occupational employment				Thousands	
	1961	1971	1978	1985	per cent †	per cent ‡
1 Managers and administrators	1,636	1,890	2,146	2,268	8.7	9.6
2 Education professions	573	752	933	947	3.8	4.0
3 Health professions etc	608	765	942	1,087	3.8	4.6
4 Other professions	464	460	536	598	2.2	2.5
5 Literary, artistic and sports occupations	307	341	432	518	1.7	2.2
6 Engineers, scientists, etc	424	502	577	623	2.3	2.6
7 Technicians, draughtsmen	436	512	591	633	2.4	2.7
8 Clerical occupations etc	3,490	3,632	3,919	3,964	15.9	16.7
9 Sales occupations	1,383	1,315	1,360	1,285	5.5	5.4
10 Supervisors, foremen nec*	173	118	106	82	0.4	0.4
11 Engineering craftsmen	2,228	2,313	2,250	2,062	9.1	8.7
12 Other transferable craftsmen	1,123	930	828	739	3.4	3.1
13 Non-transferable craftsmen	1,541	1,030	833	610	3.4	2.6
14 Skilled operatives	798	744	669	553	2.7	2.3
15 Other operatives	5,706	4,958	4,553	3,863	18.5	16.3
16 Security occupations	260	306	297	298	1.2	1.3
17 Personal service occupations	2,211	2,539	2,770	2,871	11.2	12.1
18 Other occupations	1,519	1,172	921	692	3.7	2.9
1-9 Non-manual occupations†	9,321	10,169	11,435	11,924	46.4	50.3
10-18 Manual occupations††	15,559	14,110	13,228	11,770	53.6	49.7
1-18 All occupations†††	24,878	24,277	24,663	23,694	100.0	100.0

Sources: Censuses of Population for 1961 and 1971; *Economic Change and Employment Policy*, Table 4.19 and 4.20.

Notes: * Because of classification difficulties, this group covers engineering foremen and transport inspectors and supervisors only.
† Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.
** Excluding HM forces.
‡ Percentage of employment in all occupations.

Table 4 Occupational Employment: Grouping by Industry and Occupation Effects 1961-85

1961-71	1971-78	1978-85
Favourable industrial and occupational effects		
3 Health professions etc	1 Managers and administrators	3 Health professions etc
16 Security occupations	2 Education professions	4 Other professions
17 Personal service occupations	3 Health professions etc	5 Literary, artistic and sports occupations
	4 Other professions	
	5 Literary, artistic and sports occupations	
	6 Engineers, scientists, etc	
	7 Technicians, draughtsmen	
	8 Clerical occupations, etc	
	9 Sales occupations	
Favourable industrial effect, unfavourable occupational effect		
2 Education professions	12 Other transferable craftsmen	2 Education professions
	17 Personal service occupations	12 Other transferable craftsmen
		16 Security occupations
		17 Personal service occupations
Unfavourable industrial effect, favourable occupational effect		
1 Managers and administrators	6 Engineers, scientists, etc	1 Managers
4 Other professions	10 Supervisors, foremen nec	6 Engineers, scientists, etc
5 Literary, artistic and sports occupations	11 Engineering craftsmen	7 Technicians, draughtsmen
6 Engineers, scientists, etc		8 Clerical occupations, etc
7 Technicians, draughtsmen		9 Sales occupations
8 Clerical occupations, etc		11 Engineering craftsmen
9 Sales occupations		
11 Engineering craftsmen		
Unfavourable industrial and occupational effects		
10 Supervisors, foremen nec	13 Non-transferable craftsmen	10 Supervisors, foremen nec
12 Other transferable craftsmen	14 Skilled operatives	13 Non-transferable craftsmen
13 Non-transferable craftsmen	15 Other operatives	14 Skilled operatives
14 Skilled operatives	16 Security occupations	15 Other operatives
15 Other operatives	18 Other occupations	16 Security occupations
16 Security occupations		18 Other occupations
18 Other occupations		

Source: *Economic Change and Employment Policy*, Table 4.18.

manufacturing employment being offset by increasing proportions of engineering craftsmen employed in other sectors. Security occupations and personal service occupations were the only manual categories to show any significant upward trend in employment during this period.

Prospects for 1985

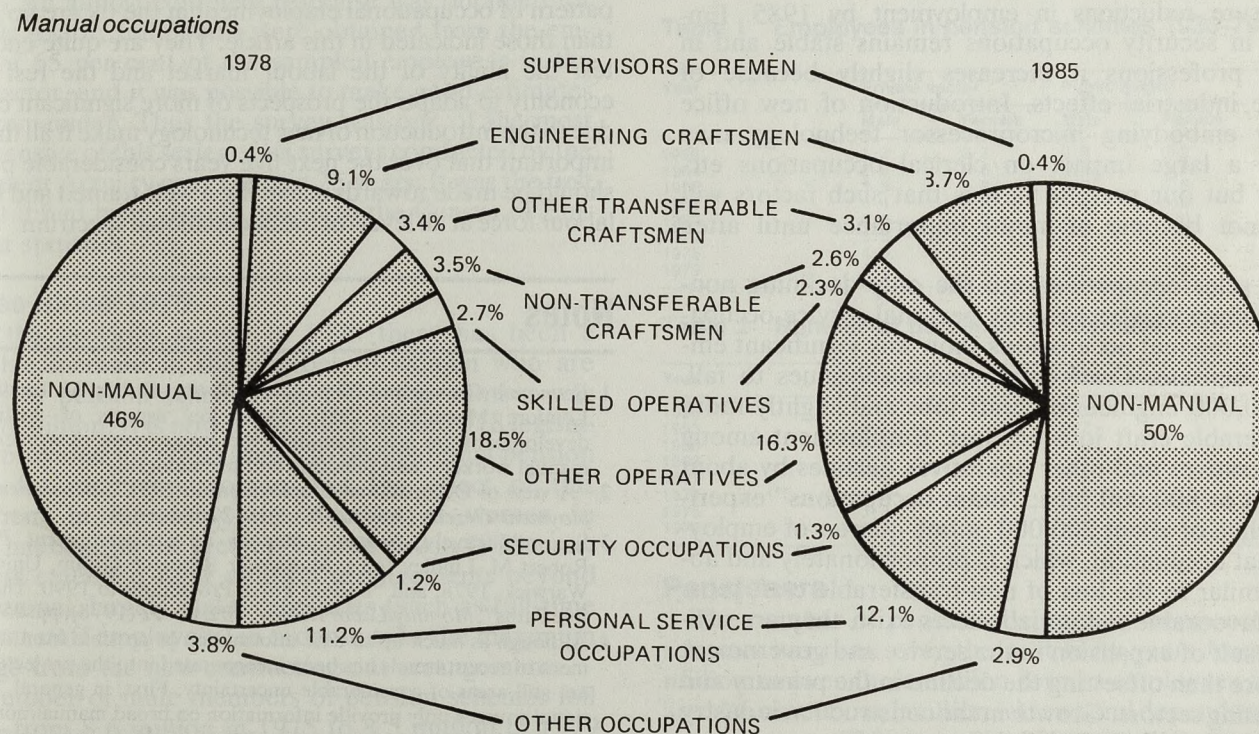
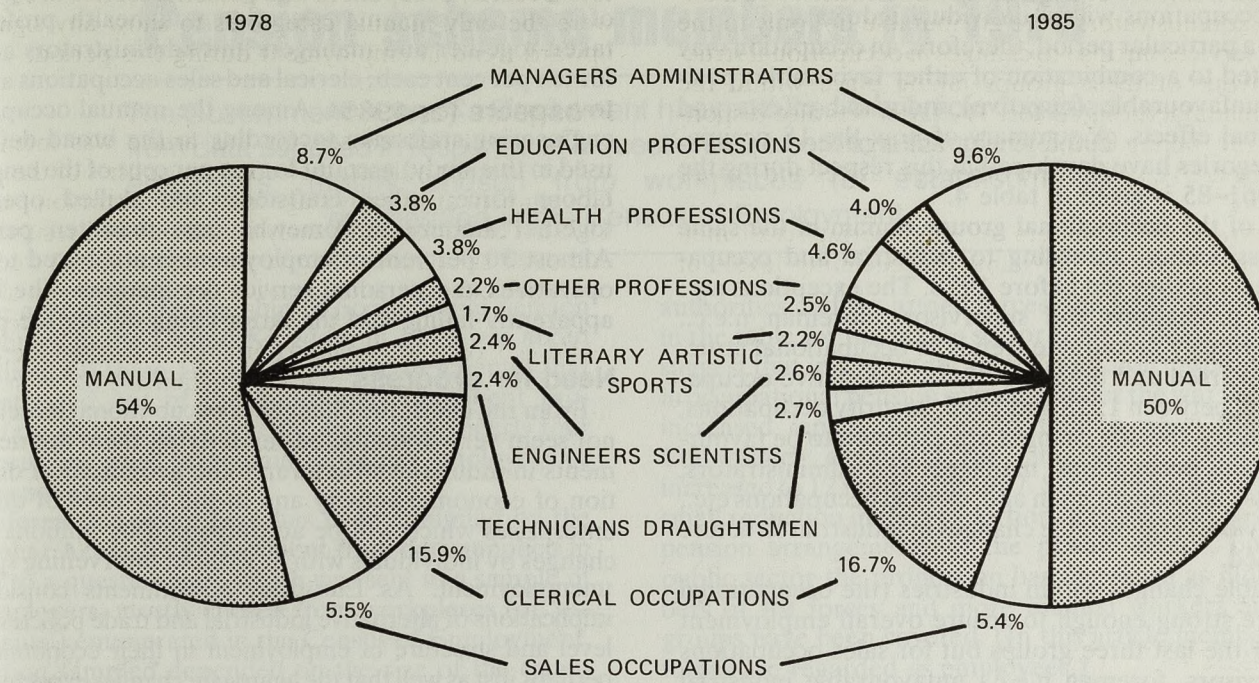
The simulation chosen for this article was intended to reflect, in spirit at least, the economic policies of the present Government at an early stage in its administration (summer, 1979). The background analysis and detailed results of this and other simulations are given in the published study. The combined effect of deflationary policy, rising potential labour supply, worsening British trade performance, and a depressed world economy is enough to produce a marked increase in registered unemployment to two million in 1980 with further increases to follow. The extent of these increases is extremely uncertain and depends partly upon the reactions of participants in the labour market to circumstances which

Table 3 Changes in occupational employment 1978-85

Warwick occupational categories	Employment in 1978	Changes 1978-85		Changes attributable to:	
		(% of 1978)	Industrial effect	Occupational effect	Occupational effect
1 Managers and administrators	2,146	122	5.7	-62	184
2 Education professions	933	14	1.6	49	-35
3 Health professions, etc	942	145	15.4	53	92
4 Other professions	536	62	11.6	32	30
5 Literary, artistic and sports occupations	432	86	19.8	29	57
6 Engineers, scientists, etc	577	46	8.0	-27	73
7 Technicians, draughtsmen	591	42	7.2	-27	69
8 Clerical occupations, etc	3,919	45	1.1	-35	80
9 Sales occupations	1,360	-75	-5.5	-75	0
10 Supervisors, foremen nec*	106	-24	-22.8	-17	-8
11 Engineering craftsmen	2,250	-188	-8.4	-242	54
12 Other transferable craftsmen	828	-88	-10.7	0	-88
13 Non-transferable craftsmen	833	-223	-26.8	-171	-53
14 Skilled operatives	669	-116	-17.3	-68	-47
15 Other operatives	4,553	-690	-15.2	-532	-158
16 Security occupations	297	1	0.3	6	-5
17 Personal service occupations	2,770	101	3.6	173	-71
18 Other occupations	921	-230	-24.9	-53	-177
1-9 Non-manual occupations†	11,435	489	4.3	-63	550
10-18 Manual occupations††	13,228	-1,457	-11.0	-904	-553
1-18 All occupations†††	24,663	-969	-3.9	-969	0

Source: *Economic Change and Employment Policy*, table 4.19, p. 123.
Notes: See table 1.

Distribution of occupations 1978/1985
Non-manual occupations



differ very much from previous post-war experience. Major reductions in industrial employment which lie behind the worsening labour market environment take place in engineering, textiles and clothing, transport and communications and distribution. Employment increases in professional and miscellaneous services, and also in construction and the public services. However, in the last two cases subsequent policy developments to those incorporated into the simulation would imply lower employment levels than those shown.

Those occupational movements associated with these industrial developments are given in table 3. The general

picture is one of continuing growth in non-manual occupations and decline for manual occupations, so that by 1985 total civilian employment is divided almost equally between the two⁴.

Each projected change may be decomposed into an "industrial effect" and an "occupational effect". The industrial effect is the change in employment for a given occupation which would occur during 1978-85 if the occupational structure of each industry remained stable while the industry employment levels changed. The occupational effect simply equals the difference between the total projected employment change for the occupation and the

industry effect. It measures the degree to which employment in an occupation is expected to change as a result of a tendency for that occupation to expand or contract relative to other occupations within individual industries.

During a particular period, therefore, an occupation may be subjected to a combination of either favourable (positive) or unfavourable (negative) industrial effects and occupational effects. A summary of how the 18 occupational categories have developed in this respect during the period 1961-85 is given in table 4.

Eleven of the occupational groups remain in the same broad classification according to industrial and occupational effects as they did before 1978. The exceptions are: education professions and supervisors, foreman n.e.c., where previously favourable trends in occupational structure are reversed and both experience a negative occupational effect between 1978 and 1985; security occupations, where industry-specific changes are expected to be favourable and sales occupations, managers and administrators, technicians and draughtsmen and, clerical occupations etc., where previously favourable changes in industrial structure are reversed.

Favourable changes within industries (the occupational effects) are strong enough to ensure overall employment growth for the last three groups but for sales occupations and supervisors, foreman n.e.c., unfavourable industrial effects ensure reductions in employment by 1985. Employment in security occupations remains stable and in education professions it increases slightly because of favourable industrial effects. Introduction of new office machinery embodying microprocessor technology may well have a large impact on clerical occupations etc. eventually but our present view is that such factors will probably not become of major importance until after 1985.

In fact, sales occupations are the only declining non-manual profession whereas only personal service occupations within manual occupations show any significant employment increase. Craft employment continues to fall. Nearly 200,000 engineering craft jobs and slightly more non-transferable craft jobs are lost. Employment among skilled operatives and other operatives declines by about 15 per cent or 800,000 jobs; "other occupations" experience a decline of about 200,000 or one quarter of employment in that occupation, which is proportionately and absolutely similar to the loss of non-transferable craft jobs.

Where favourable industrial effects exist, they are usually as a result of expansion in the service and government sectors more than offsetting the decline in the primary and manufacturing sectors. Growth in the construction industry benefits managers and administrators, engineers and scientists etc., and technicians and draughtsmen but not by enough to counteract adverse trends in manufacturing industry. Within manufacturing, the decline in engineering employment obviously affects the engineering craft category adversely, although some of the losses are offset by growth in construction and miscellaneous services. It also leads to a decline in the numbers of supervisors and foremen n.e.c. and accounts for some 14 per cent of the fall in the number of skilled operatives. With a less promising outlook for public services and construction than that assumed in the simulation presented in this article, the significance of the decline in manufacturing employment would be greater than that portrayed here.

The overall changes in occupational structure are shown in the chart. By 1985 the employment of technicians, draughtsmen, scientists and engineers absorbs five per cent of total employment; education and health professions taken together and managers and administrators account for ten per cent each; clerical and sales occupations amount to a further 20 per cent. Among the manual occupations, engineering craftsmen (according to the broad definition used in this study) account for ten per cent of the employed labour force; other craftsmen and skilled operatives together amount to somewhat less than ten per cent. Almost 30 per cent of employment is attributed to other operatives and personal service occupations—the former apparently falling and the latter rising during the period.

Need for progress

From the chart, the changes in occupational structure do not seem very dramatic but underlying them are developments in industrial structure, in the geographical distribution of economic activity and in the fortunes of different enterprises which will be accompanied by millions of job changes by individuals with or without intervening spells of unemployment. As European governments consider the implications of alternative industrial and trade policies for the level and structure of employment in their economies, it is perhaps just as well that the aggregate changes expected in the pattern of occupational employment in the UK are no greater than those indicated in this article. They are quite enough to test the ability of the labour market and the rest of the economy to adapt: the prospects of more significant changes due to the introduction of new technology make it all the more important that over the next five years considerable progress should be made towards achieving a well-trained and flexible labour force at all levels of the occupational spectrum.

Notes

- 1 *Economic Change and Employment Policy*, Robert M. Lindley (ed.), London: Macmillan, 1980. Three key aspects of medium-term development are also examined: the employment of women, skilled manual workers, and scientists and technologists.
- 2 "A view of Occupational Employment in 1981", *Department of Employment Gazette* (July, 1975), 619-22.
- 3 See respectively, *Britain's Medium-Term Employment Prospects*, Robert M. Lindley (ed.), Manpower Research Group, University of Warwick, 1978; and "Labour Force Projections to 1990: Three Possible Paths", *Monthly Labor Review*, 101, no. 12 (1978), pp. 25-35.
- 4 Although as much up-to-date information as possible from the assessment of recent trends has been incorporated into the projection, there are still areas of considerable uncertainty. First, in general, the additional sources only provide information on broad manual/non-manual trends. Little information is available for individual manual occupations shown in our occupational classification, so recent trends in occupational structure can only be monitored in detail for non-manual groups. Second, only one of these additional sources covers industries outside the production sector. It is therefore especially difficult to monitor trends in the service sector and margins of error are largest in this area; they affect the projections for clerical occupations and managers and administrators in particular for which recent trends are difficult to establish. Information from the *New Earnings Survey 1979* (the most recent available at the time of writing) suggests that for certain service industries the projected proportions for these two occupations may be on the high side with manual occupations as a whole being too low, enough to reduce the overall non-manual proportion by about ½ per cent in 1985 (over half of this change would relate to managers and administrators). However, given the uncertainty attached to these trends it is thought preferable at this stage to wait for more information before revising the occupational coefficients in these industries.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Pension scheme members in 1979

The Government Actuary's Department has produced this article compiled from data supplied in response to a questionnaire sent to a sample of 3,000 employers, mostly chosen from workplaces (or establishments) enumerated in the Census of Employment.

The aggregate membership of occupational pension schemes in the United Kingdom in 1979 was about 11.8 million. Of these 10.3 million were in schemes that were contracted out of the additional component provisions of the state pension scheme. In addition nearly four million pensions were being paid to former employees or their dependants.

The information given here has been compiled by the Government Actuary's Department from data supplied in response to a questionnaire which was sent to a sample of 3,000 employers, mostly chosen from workplaces (or 'establishments') enumerated in the Census of Employment. The fraction sampled depended on the size of the establishment. An almost complete response was obtained for the public sector; full details were obtained from the employers of 65 per cent of the sampled employees in the private sector, and it was possible to make good estimates for the remainder. Thus the survey was one of the most comprehensive of this series of six surveys conducted by the Government Actuary over the past 25 years. It was the first time that it had been closely linked to the Census of Employment statistics.

Changes since 1975

Since the previous survey in 1975 there has been a remarkable increase in the number of women who are members of pension schemes. In 1975 the number was about 2.8 million; it is now 3.3 million. Since 1978 legislation has provided for equal access to occupational pension schemes for men and women, but the effect of this requirement in increasing the number of women in schemes has been all the greater because also in 1978 many employers extended their pension arrangements beyond the traditional, largely male, categories (such as full-time permanent staff employees) in order to take the maximum advantage from the new contracting-out arrangements.

The number of male members of pension schemes fell slightly—from 8.6 million in 1975 to 8.5 million in 1979—partly because some schemes, which did not meet the contracting-out requirements, were discontinued. The fall in the number of men in private sector schemes is partly attributable to the transfer of firms to the public sector on nationalisation, the latest group being 100,000 members of schemes in the aerospace and shipbuilding industries.

Growth of schemes since 1936

Table 1 shows the growth of occupational pension schemes. The private sector figures for 1936 are from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* of May 1938, but that survey did not cover employees of government departments, local

authorities and the armed forces: the figure of one million in the table for the public sector is an estimate, and would suggest that in 1936 only about 2½ million employees were in occupational pension schemes. After the war the number increased rapidly to over six million when the Phillips Committee* examined the situation in 1954, and it increased to 12 million by 1967. Since then there has been a small reduction in the proportion of employees covered for pension arrangements in the private sector, but in the public sector the proportion has increased as more members of HM forces and more manual workers and other groups have been covered. (In this article members of HM forces are regarded as employees.)

Table 1 Employees in pension schemes 1936-79

Year	Private sector		Public sector		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1936	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	2.6
1954	2.5	0.6	2.4	0.7	6.2
1956	3.5	0.8	2.9	0.8	8.0
1963	6.4	0.8	3.0	0.9	11.1
1967	6.8	1.3	3.2	1.1	11.4
1971	5.5	1.3	3.2	1.1	11.1
1975	4.9	1.1	3.7	1.7	11.4
1979	4.7	1.5	3.8	1.8	11.8

Table 2 Number of pensions in payment 1936-79

Year	Private sector		Public sector		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1936	0.1		0.1		0.2
1953	0.2		0.7		0.9
1956	0.3		0.8		1.1
1963	0.7		1.1		1.8
1967	1.0		1.3		2.3
1971	1.3		1.6		2.9
1975	1.3		2.1		3.4
1979	1.4		2.4		3.8

Pensioners

The number of pensions being paid from occupational schemes has risen over the past forty years from about ¼ million to over three million former employees and there are also now about ¾ million widows and dependants receiving pensions. This growth is illustrated in table 2. The number is still slowly growing as schemes become more mature.

Sector and size of employer

Nearly 40 per cent of employees employed in the private sector are members of schemes—50 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women. In the public sector 75 per cent are covered—90 per cent of men and 55 per cent of women. Table 3 shows how these percentages, taking men and women together, vary for different sizes of firm according

* Cmd 9333 (HMSO).

Table 3 Coverage by sector and size of establishment
Thousands

Number employed at establishment (or group of establishments)	Aggregate number of employees	Number whose employer has a scheme	Number who are members of scheme	Percentage coverage of all employees
Private sector				
1-9	1,550	150	90	6
10-99	4,250	1,800	650	15
100-999	2,720	2,400	1,100	40
1,000-9,999	3,330	3,300	1,900	57
10,000 and over	3,850	3,850	2,460	64
All	15,700	11,500	6,200	39
Public sector				
Public corporations	2,060	2,060	1,900	92
Central government:				
HM Forces	320	320	310	97
Civilians	2,000	2,000	1,540	77
Local authorities	3,070	3,070	1,850	60
All	7,450	7,450	5,600	75
Grand total	23,150*	18,950	11,800	51

Table 4 Scale of pension benefits
Millions

Sector and size of scheme	Final-salary pension		Other basis	All
	Contracted out	Not contracted out		
Private sector				
1-9	0.03	0.12	0.07	0.22
10-99	0.47	0.17	0.11	0.75
100-999	0.89	0.13	0.12	1.14
1,000-9,999	1.40	0.33	0.11	1.84
10,000 and over	1.93	0.18	0.02	2.13
All	4.72	0.93	0.43	6.08
Public sector				
All	5.50	0.02	—	5.52
Grand total	10.22	0.95	0.43	11.60

Table 5 Numbers of pensioners according to pensions increase 1979
Millions

Increase	Private sector	Public sector	All
No increase, or small, or irregular	0.4	—	0.4
Regular increases of 3 to 5%:			
3% or 4%	0.1	—	0.1
5%	0.1	—	0.1
Regular increase of over 5%:			
But at less than 55% of inflation rate	0.4	—	0.4
Between 55% and 70% of inflation rate	0.3	—	0.3
Over 70% of inflation rate	0.1	2.4	2.5
All	1.4	2.4	3.8

to the number of employees employed, and also how the percentage varies between the public corporations, which mainly consist of the nationalised industries, and central and local government. The high proportion of part-time employees in education and the health service diminishes the percentages for local and national government. It is clear from the table that pension coverage is not nearly as widespread amongst establishments with under 100 employees as with those over that number. In estimating the size of establishments for the purpose of the survey, a group of associated employers or establishments sharing a common pension scheme have been classed as a single establishment. On this basis there are nearly 100,000 employers who have pension schemes, but only about 50,000 of them have schemes which cover ten or more employees.

Benefits promised to employees

Table 4 gives further details of the nature of the pension benefits promised and covers the 11,600,000 members

who are entitled to benefits in respect of their current service. (The remaining 200,000 are in schemes of their present employer which have been 'frozen', so that they no longer are earning benefits in respect of their current service.) The first two columns give the numbers of members with pensions related to their earnings at or near retirement, in total over 11 million. The corresponding total for 1975 was just over ten million. Then somewhat more than 1.2 million people were in schemes giving benefits not related to salaries at or shortly before retirement. Owing to continuing inflation and the changes made by the Social Security Pensions Act 1975, which required final-salary, or comparable arrangements, for a scheme to be contracted out of the additional component of the state pension provisions, arrangements not based on final salaries have become much less common—although twenty years ago they applied to three-quarters of the scheme members in the private sector.

Inflation proofing after retirement

Although the vast majority of members of schemes can in future expect to obtain a pension at retirement that takes into account inflation in so far as it is reflected in their salaries before they retire, on the evidence of current practice few in the private sector can expect full protection against inflation after retirement, although about three-quarters can expect some increases, and in addition the state scheme will provide protection in respect of the part of the scheme pension which corresponds to the additional component of the state pension for those who have been contracted out. In the public sector pensions are generally increased each year in line with the cost of living under the Pension Increase Acts, or, for most of the public corporations, at similar rates. In the private sector, it has tended to be the bigger employers who have been granting increases closest to increases in the cost of living. The main change in recent years in private-sector practice has been that many firms which previously gave ad hoc increases have changed to a regular annual pattern.

Table 5 gives the numbers of pensioners receiving different annual rates of increase in 1979, except that new pensioners in their first year will usually not have received the full rate of increase shown. Rates of increase of over five per cent are compared with the increase in the retail price index ("the inflation rate") in the 12 months preceding the date of the pensions increase. This itself increased from nine per cent in the year up to January 1979 to 17 per cent in the year up to December 1979.

Forthcoming report

A full report on the survey, which covers a wide range of topics not mentioned in this article, will be published in 1981 by HMSO under the title Occupational Pension Schemes 1979—Sixth Survey by the Government Actuary.

Questions in Parliament

Employment Transfer Scheme

Mr John Evans (Newton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what had been the Department's expenditure, in each region of the United Kingdom on the Employment Transfer Scheme for the last quarter for which figures were available; and what had been the figures for each of the eight previous quarters.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission, which is responsible for the Employment Transfer Scheme, that the information is not available. However, the table below gives the total expenditure on the Employment Transfer Scheme during the period April 1, 1980 to September 30, 1980 for the whole of Great Britain.

Quarter ended	Expenditure during the quarter
	£
June 30, 1978	2,884,183
Sep 30, 1978	2,565,201
Dec 31, 1978	2,442,426
Mar 31, 1979	2,072,364
June 30, 1979	2,091,339
Sep 30, 1979	1,991,250
Dec 31, 1979	1,538,800
Mar 31, 1980	1,377,510
June 30, 1980	1,145,329
Sep 30, 1980	1,032,024

This decrease in expenditure is the result of a number of major changes made to the scheme in July 1978, January 1979 and July 1979 which were designed to make the scheme more cost effective and to reduce its spending as a contribution to Government's expenditure cuts.

(December 1)

Wages Inspectorate

Esmond Bulmer (Kidderminster) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would make a statement about the future of the Wages Inspectorate.

Mr Prior: In accordance with the Government's policy of curtailing civil service manpower I have reviewed the staffing and work-programme of the Wages Inspectorate. By reverting to the level of inspection which operated effectively for many years prior to 1978 I am satisfied that a saving of 100 posts can be made. I intend to adjust the staffing levels accordingly.

(November 28)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **James Prior**

Minister of State: **Earl of Gowrie**

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries

of State: **Jim Lester**

Patrick Mayhew

Disabled people

Mr Ernie Ross (Dundee West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he was taking to ensure that the three per cent quota system relating to the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act was adhered to.

Mr Lester: I am advised by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) that an annual enquiry is made to find out the number and proportion of registered disabled people employed by employers who are covered by the quota provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, that is those which are not Crown bodies and employ 20 or more workers. If an employer turns out to have fewer than three per cent registered disabled people in his work force he is reminded of his obligations under the Act. That Act also requires employers within its scope to keep records, which are liable to inspection. The MSC's Disablement Resettlement Officers are able to advise employers about the recruitment and retention of all disabled people, whether registered or not.

The number of registered disabled people is not sufficient to enable each employer subject to quota to have three per cent of such people in his work force, because many people eligible to register as disabled choose not to do so. The majority of such employers would probably reach the three per cent level if all their disabled employees could be included in the count.

The present quota scheme is no longer fully effective as a method of protecting the employment prospects of disabled people generally, and the MSC is reviewing it. I understand that the Commission will be submitting recommendations to my right hon Friend on this complex issue early in

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between November 27 and December 8 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.

the new year. The Government will consider the Commission's views very carefully before reaching a conclusion. (Dec 3).

Temporary employment programme

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the total number of places allocated under the special temporary employment programmes in the travel-to-work areas as development areas and special development areas for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that information is not held in the precise form requested. Estimated STEP occupancy in special development areas, designated areas and designated inner urban areas for end March 1979, and March 1980 and forecast occupancy at end March 1981 is set out below. It is not possible to separate out occupancy within the designated inner urban areas.

March 1979	8,800
March 1980	9,800
March 1981	12,500

(November 27)

Operation of Jobcentres

Mr Robert Parry (Liverpool Scotland Exchange) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he was satisfied with the operation of Jobcentres and if he would make a statement.

Mr Lester: I am generally satisfied with the performance and operation of jobcentres. Jobcentres are more cost effective than the old Employment Offices; they are helping to place people in employment more quickly and the atmosphere they engender for job seekers has greatly improved. The Government supports the plans of the Manpower Services Commission to complete the modernisation of the employment service although I have asked the MSC to avoid extravagance particularly in relation to the siting of Jobcentres.

(November 28)

Rehabilitation centres

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many rehabilitation centres, and where, were currently run by the MSC and if he would give an assurance that none of these would have to close in the next financial year.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that they currently run 27 Employment Rehabilitation Centres. These are listed below. The Commission is currently undertaking a review of its role in employment rehabilitation, and the future size of the ERC network will therefore have to depend on the Commission's assessment of the needs to be met in relation to the resources available. Specifically the Commission is expected to consider early next year whether two rather than three ERCs would suffice to meet the rehabilitation needs in the North East of England.

Employment Rehabilitation Centres currently run by MSC

Dundee	Long Eaton
Glasgow	Leicester
Bellshill	Birmingham
Edinburgh	Coventry
Killingworth	Port Talbot
Felling	Cardiff
Billingham	Bristol
Preston	Garston Manor
Liverpool	(Watford)
Manchester	Perivale
Leeds	Egham
Hull	Waddon
Sheffield	Portsmouth
North Staffordshire	Plymouth
(Hanley)	

(November 27)

Health and safety

Mr John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would take steps to establish whether there was a risk to the health of staff operating laser printers and photocopiers using trinitrofluorenone (TNF).

Mr Mayhew: The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is satisfied that all the available evidence indicates that under normal operating conditions laser printers and photocopiers using trinitrofluorenone do not pose a significant health risk. Consequently it would not be appropriate for the HSE to initiate further research into the subject although the Executive intends to keep the matter under continuing review.

(November 28)

The Lord Hale asked Her Majesty's Government whether they had completed their settlement of claims under the Pneumoconiosis etc (Workers' Compensation) Act 1979 and how many claims had been received, how many had been accepted, and what was the estimated number and total amount of payments made.

The Earl of Gowrie: The great majority of those claimants under the Pneumoconiosis etc (Workers' Compensation) Act 1979 who were first diagnosed as suffering from a disease covered by the Act before it came into force on July 4, 1979 (or were dependants of sufferers who had died before then) have either been paid or informed they are not entitled to a payment. Only 145 of the 4,515 claims received within the one year time limit for such claimants are still outstanding. The current total figures are 4,870 claims received and 273 outstanding. The Act is permanent legislation, and claims will continue to be made in small numbers principally by those newly diagnosed as suffering from a disease covered by the Act. Payments have been made to 2,916 applicants. These total about £17 million.

(November 27)

Unemployment figures

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was his Department's estimate of the number of people out of work in the latest unemployment figures who had been unemployed for one full calendar year; and what was his Department's estimate of the number of people contained in this figure who generally could be described as being in the process of changing jobs.

Mr Lester: At October 9, the latest date for which an analysis by duration is available, there were 401,114 people in the United Kingdom who had been registered as unemployed for over 52 weeks.

Whilst some of these people may be expected to obtain jobs in due course, they would not generally be thought of as being in the process of changing jobs. This would apply much more to the unemployed of short duration. For example, on October 9, there were 176,394 people who had been unemployed for up to two weeks and 341,116 unemployed up to four weeks. A substantial proportion of these people could be expected to obtain jobs quickly; in all some 265,000 people currently leave the unemployment register every month, mostly for jobs or training. However, there would also be a significant proportion who would remain unemployed for a longer period.

(December 8)

Employment protection

Mr Harold Walker (Doncaster) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what adjustments would be needed in each of the limits listed in the draft statutory instrument the Employment Protection (Variation of Limits) Order 1980 to restore them to their values at the time of introduction.

Mr Mayhew: The weekly earnings limit for redundancy payments was fixed at £40 in 1965. An increase to approximately £180 would be necessary to keep in line with increases in the Retail Price Index to September 1980. The earnings limit for the Insolvency Provisions and for Basic Awards under the Unfair Dismissal Provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 have, since their introduction, been the same as that applied to redundancy payments.

The limit for guarantee pay was fixed initially at £6 per day in February 1977. Based on the RPI increase to September 1980 a current figure of £9 would have the same value.

(December 8)

Training allowances

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment for each of his training programmes, what was the net saving in the financial year of not increasing allowances payable to trainees in line with the rates of increase given over the past three years.

Mr Lester: The savings which will accrue if allowances paid under the Training Opportunities Scheme are not increased this financial year in line with Unemployment Benefit as has been the case in the last three years are estimated at about £2.2 million between November 1980 and April 1981.

The saving in 1980/81 from not increasing the YOP allowance in line with the previous rate of increase is £2.8 million.

(December 8)

Textiles and clothing

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was his estimate of the percentage of the British workforce working in the sector of textiles and clothing at the latest convenient date.

Mr Lester: At June 1980, the latest date for which information is available, three per cent of all employees in employment in Great Britain were employed in the textiles and clothing industries.

(December 8)

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Summary

The depth of the recession is confirmed by figures for the third quarter of 1980 which show output still falling, particularly in manufacturing where it is at the lowest level since 1967. The main reason is a continuing reduction in the level of stocks and work in progress. However the latest Treasury forecast of economic prospects suggests that output will stabilise in 1981 at the level achieved in the second half of this year. Other indicators show that the trough of the recession may be reached during the first half of 1981.

The current account of the balance of payments continues to show a substantial surplus. This partly reflects reductions in the volume of imports, and improvements in the terms of trade as sterling appreciates.

Growth in the money supply, currently well above target, is expected to moderate in the New Year. This was one of the factors which led to a reduction in MLR from 16 to 14 per cent on November 24.

Unemployment continues to rise sharply, as in many other countries. In the UK it has been going up recently by over 100,000 per month; all regions have been affected. The decline in notified vacancies has moderated slightly but the number remaining unfilled is now below 100,000 for the first

time. The numbers in employment are dropping sharply.

There are clear indications that pay settlements in the new pay round are markedly lower. This will take time to show up in the earnings index but the wage rates index for November, reflecting the 8.2 per cent national engineering agreement, shows a much reduced rise on a year earlier.

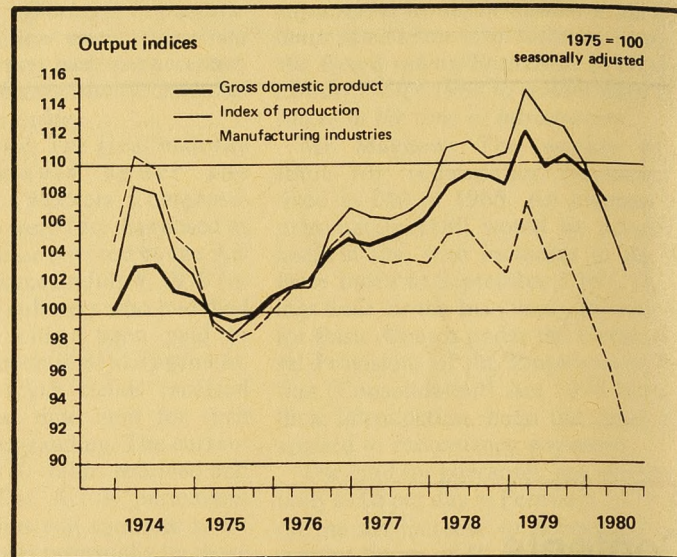
The year on year rise in the RPI continues to moderate, and a marked reduction in the first quarter of 1981 is in prospect. The latest Treasury forecast is for a reduction to about 11 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1981.

Economic background

The output based measure of *Gross Domestic Product* in the third quarter of 1980 was two per cent lower than the previous quarter, suggesting that output has fallen by about 4½ per cent from its average 1979 level. The principal contracting influence remains destocking, with an additional contribution from fixed investment, particularly housebuilding.

Manufacturing output has fallen faster than total output and in the third quarter was 11 to 12 per cent below its average 1979 level: this is lower than at any time since 1967. Because manufacturing

Chart 2



employment has also fallen rapidly, the fall in *output per head* (at about 5 per cent) has been less than half the fall in output. Output per head is currently at about the level of the peak of the last economic cycle in 1973; since then output and employment have both fallen by about 15 per cent.

The index of average weekly hours worked per operative in manufacturing industries in the third quarter of 1980 was about three per cent below its average 1979 level. Although this series is not fully compatible with that for output per head, the figures would suggest that output per man hour has fallen in 1980 but by a smaller amount than output per person employed.

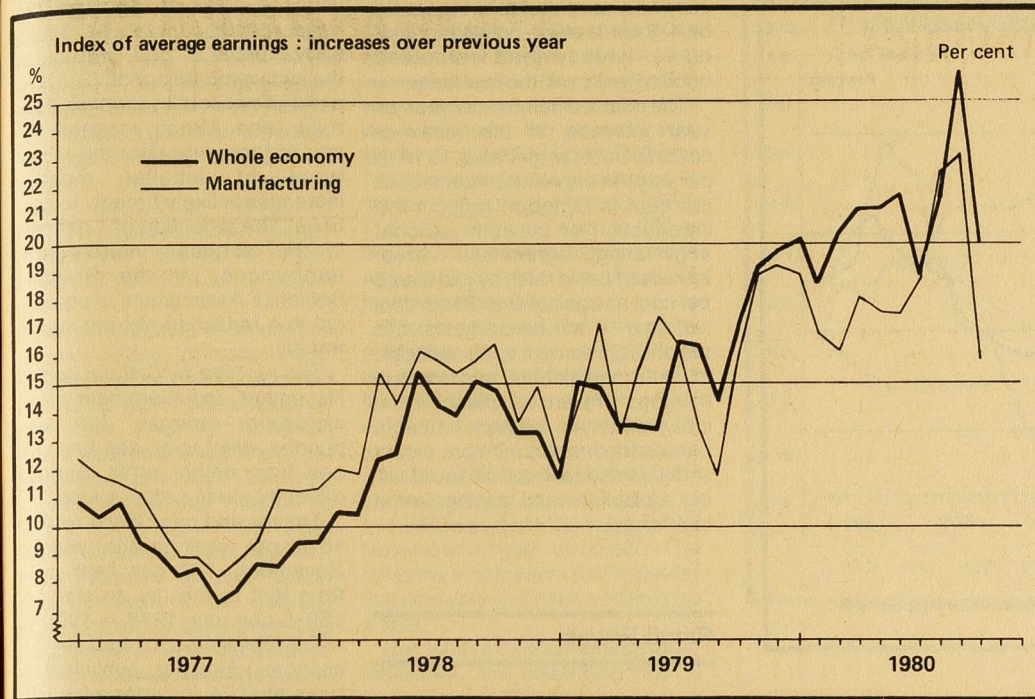
Consumers' expenditure was fairly steady in the third quarter of 1980 compared with the second. In the first three quarters it was about ½ per cent higher than the 1979 average. The volume of *exports* fell by 0.7 per cent between the second and third quarters (although the value increased). However, the adverse effect on GDP was more than offset by the 6 per cent fall in the volume of *imports*. The current account of the *balance of payments* was in surplus by £555 million in November, only £4 million lower than the record October surplus. This brings the total surplus in the first eleven months of the year to £1.9 billion compared with a

deficit of £1.7 billion in 1979.

Manufacturers', wholesalers' and retail stocks have fallen by over £1 billion (at 1975 prices) in the first three quarters of 1980. The overall fall and that in retail stocks was concentrated in the first half of the year, with the total only dropping by just over £250 million in the third quarter (provisional). The fall in wholesalers' stocks persisted into the third quarter, and so far this year has exceeded that in the corresponding period of 1975. Manufacturers' stocks fell again in the third quarter after a large fall in the first half of the year. Within the total, stocks of materials and fuel and work in progress have fallen throughout the year, but stocks of finished goods have risen. This increase is perhaps involuntary as demand has fallen faster than output, which has meant that despite the reduction in stocks the stock/output ratio of manufacturing industry has risen sharply in the third quarter.

The CSO's *Index of Longer Leading Indicators* continued to rise in October. This index has now been rising since November 1979. In the past, the upturn from a trough has occurred on average 15 months after an upturn in the longer leading index. If average past relationships continue to hold this suggests the trough of the recession may be reached in the Spring of 1981. However, the lead time of this index does vary,

Chart 3



and has in the past been as long as 23 months. (See chart 1.)

The composite *shorter leading index* has been broadly flat since June, and it is not yet clear whether this will develop into a turning point or merely prove to be a pause in the downward phase. On average, in past cycles this index has turned six months before a peak or trough in the economy, although the interval has varied between two and twelve months. The indices of *coincident* and *lagging indicators* have continued to fall in October.

The October quarterly *CBI Industrial Trends Survey* of manufacturing industry found the proportion of firms working below full capacity to be the highest since the survey started in 1958. The proportion of companies intending to reduce employment over the next four months exceeded those intending to increase employment by a record amount. The balance of firms reporting a fall in new orders and in the volume of output also rose to record levels. However, the business optimism series has improved, and although the forward leading indicators point to a further fall in demand and output, the speed of the decline is expected to slow down. The November survey confirms this position.

The latest *forecast by the Treasury*, published under the terms of the 1975 Industry Act, suggests that after a sharp fall in

GDP in the second half of 1980, output will stabilise at that level in 1981. This still results in 1981 output being 1½ per cent lower than in 1980, because output in the first half of 1980 was much higher than the second half is expected to be. Within the total, fixed investment, both private and public, is expected to continue falling. Exports are expected to fall while imports should start to rise as the stock cycle moves into reverse. Consumers' expenditure and general government final consumption are expected to be stable.

The depth of the recession has meant that the *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* in the first half of the financial year has been £8.0 billion. Under these circumstances it became clear that the original Budget estimate of an outturn of £8½ billion for the year as a whole was too low, and the revised estimate is now £11½ billion.

There are indications that the *money supply* £M3 rose by about 2 per cent in November, after a similar rise in October. The current target is for an annual rate of increase of 7 to 11 per cent between February 1980 and April 1981. Monetary growth in the first nine months of the target period has been at an annual rate of around 24 per cent, although the distortions caused by the removal of the "corse" restrictions in June account for part of the excess. The growth in £M3 is expected to fall in the New Year, and, as a

result, the Bank of England's *Minimum Lending Rate* was reduced on November 24 from 16 to 14 per cent. The *exchange rate of sterling*, which rose rapidly earlier in the year, fell back somewhat during November.

World prospects

The third quarter of 1980 saw the coincidence of falling output in Western Europe and a small recovery in the United States, with industrialised OECD countries taken as a group experiencing a fall in GNP.

The onset of the recession in

some European countries has been sharper than many forecasters expected in Italy, for example, industrial production fell by 7½ per cent between the second and third quarters. In Germany the fall over the same period was nearly 2½ per cent, and in the Netherlands it was nearly 4 per cent. The German Economics Ministry has revised its forecast for GNP growth in 1980 down from 2½ to 3 per cent to no more than 2 per cent. The forecast for 1981 is now for GNP to be no more than 1 per cent above 1980 levels. In France, industrial output has recovered somewhat from the low levels in May and June and unemployment fell slightly between July and September.

In the United States the pace of the recovery from the trough of the recession has been slow, and leading indicators suggest it will be further depressed over the coming months. The construction and automobile industries, which have been leading the recovery, are sensitive to interest rate changes. Prime rates (the rates nominally charged by banks to their preferred industrial customers) have risen from 11½ per cent at the beginning of September to 19 per cent in early December.

The US recovery in 1981 will not be sufficient to avoid a slowdown in world trade as the European OECD countries move further into recession, and the non-OPEC developing countries cut back on their imports in the face of deteriorating terms of trade as a result of oil price rises.

Average earnings

First perceptible signs of the markedly lower level of settlements now being negotiated appear in the

Chart 1

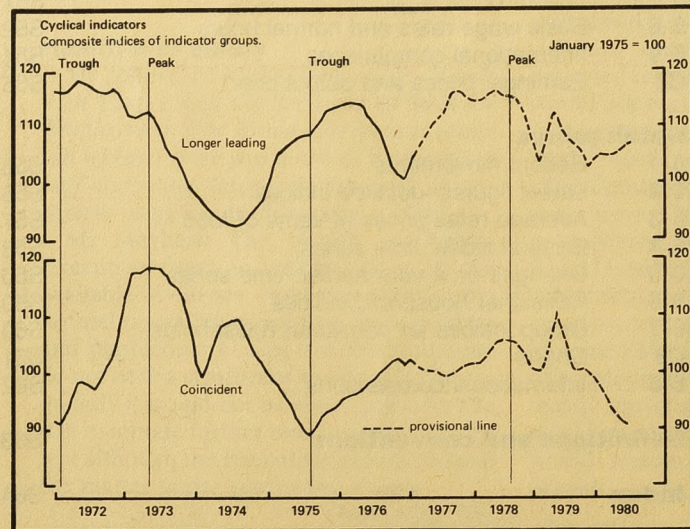


Chart 4

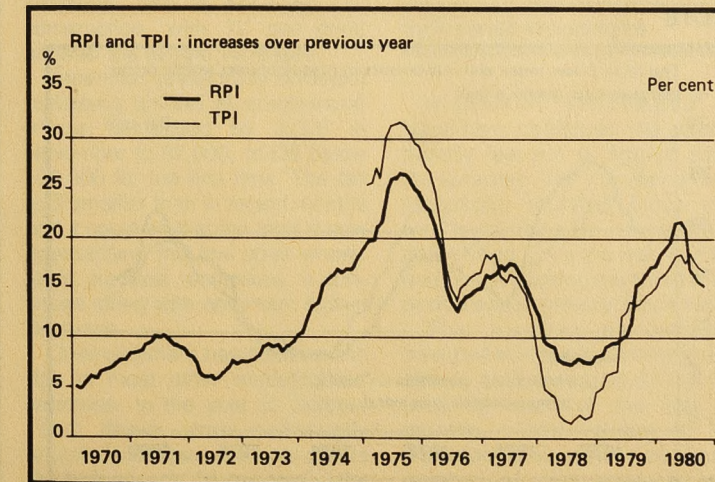


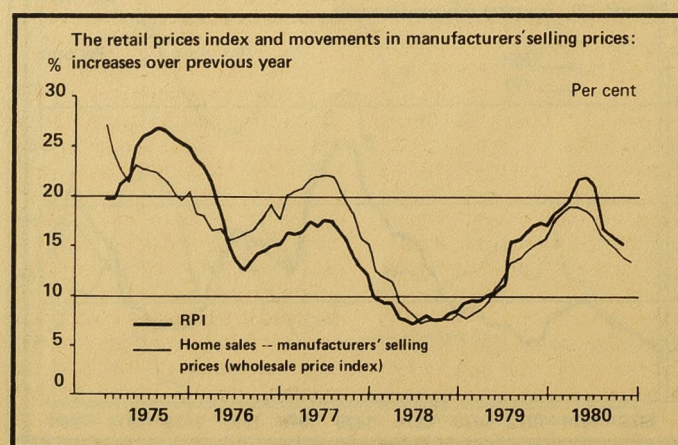
Chart 5



latest indices of earnings and wage rates. However, the year on year changes in these indices continue to be dominated by settlements in the previous pay round, and, especially in the case of the earnings index, will remain so for several months to come.

Average earnings showed a year on year increase in October of 20.0 per cent. This is thought to be close to the underlying increase, as temporary factors had little net effect. It was below the underlying increase of around 21½ per cent in the year to September. This deceleration reflects both a fall in the level of pay settlements and also of further decrease in overtime and increase in short-time. However the increase still predominantly reflects pay settlements in the 1979-80 pay round as less than 5 per cent of employees had new round settlements in payment by October.

Chart 6



whole economy. The earnings increase for manufacturing would be 4-5 percentage points higher if hours worked had remained unchanged over the last year.

The marked fall in the year on year increase in the index of national basic wage rates, to 14.3 per cent in October from 18.2 per cent in October, reflects the introduction of the new national engineering agreement, which increased basic rates by just over 8 per cent as against over 20 per cent last year. It will take time for this national agreement to be reflected in local settlements and then in earnings. The annual change in the index is likely to fall back further in the coming months as more recent settlements, such as those affecting agriculture and mining, come into force.

Retail Prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the RPI, continues to slow down, with a further small reduction in the year-on-year increase to 15.3 per cent in November, compared with 15.4 per cent in October and 15.9 per cent in September.

At the same time the recent run of smaller monthly increases continues. Excluding the temporary effects of seasonal food prices, the increase in November was 0.8 per cent, following 0.7 per cent in October and an average of 0.6 per cent in the third quarter. The increase over the six months to November was only 4.4 per cent.

In the New Year, the prospect during the first quarter is for a

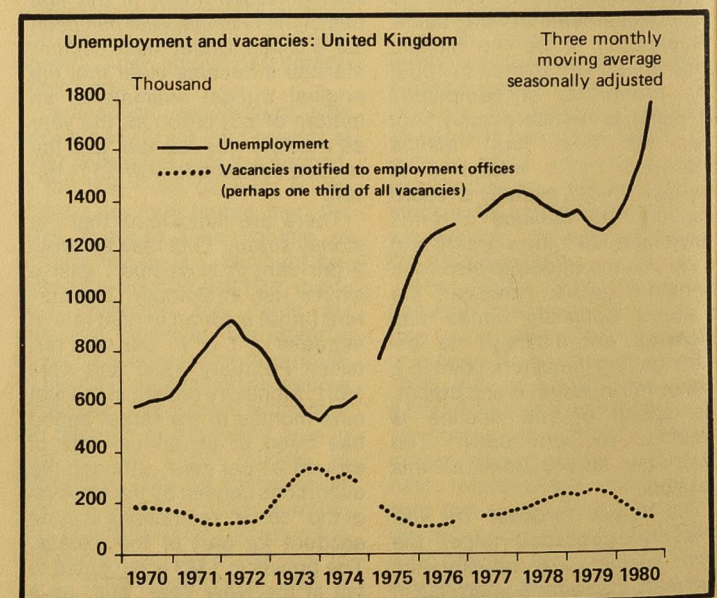
sharp fall in the 12 month increase. This is because the large monthly increases in the early months of 1980 drop out of the twelve month period (2.5, 1.4 and 1.4 per cent in January, February and March respectively) and at the same time the recent trend of smaller monthly increases is likely broadly to continue. The reduction of 1 per cent in the mortgage interest rate, announced by the Building Societies Association, is equivalent to a reduction of ¼ per cent in the RPI.

The RPI rose by 0.8 per cent in November, resulting mainly from increased charges for telephones, electricity, gas and coal and from higher rents, partially offset by lower petrol prices.

The tax and price index rose by 16.6 per cent in the year to November, 1.3 per cent more than that in the RPI, to stand at 138.5 (January 1978 = 100).

The Government's Industry Act economic forecast, published on November 24, includes a forecast rise of 11 per cent in retail prices between the fourth quarters of 1980 and 1981. There should be a substantial reduction in the twelve month rate early in the New Year but (the forecast indicates) "thereafter much depends on the rise in costs. Earnings in the current pay round are assumed to rise by less than half the rate in the previous pay round, with earnings in the public services rising by less than in the rest of the economy. Other costs, especially imported materials and fuels, should continue to rise less fast than labour costs, though it is assumed that there are no further benefits on the sterling price of imports from a rising exchange

Chart 7



rate. Profit margins have declined very sharply in 1980: the prospect for next year is highly uncertain but margins may not decline as much again. . . There are, however, several ways in which single figure inflation could be achieved next year. . . Most independent forecasts published recently show a substantial fall during 1981 in the twelve month change in retail prices, down to the region of 9½ to 12 per cent in the fourth quarter.

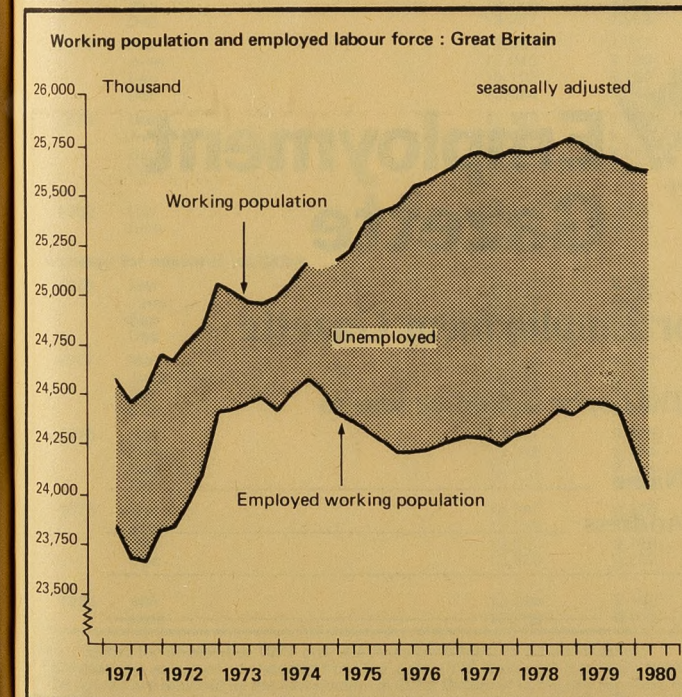
Among indicators of influences on retail prices, manufacturers' materials prices have been flat since about April. The wholesale price index (WPI) for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry has risen by only 1 per cent in the six months to November, compared with 7½ per cent in the previous six months.

The increase in unit labour costs, however, is still exerting strong upward pressure so that manufacturers' and distributors' margins continue to be squeezed. Labour costs per unit of output (whole economy) were 21.3 per cent higher in the second quarter than a year earlier, compared with 16.1 per cent in the first quarter and 17.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1979.

Unemployment and vacancies

Unemployment continued to rise very steeply in November with an increase of 136,000, taking the

Chart 8



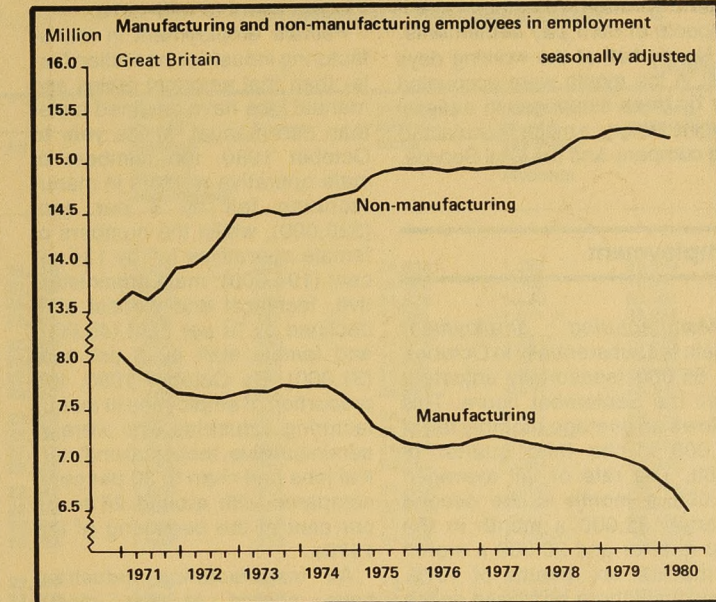
United Kingdom total to 2,028,000 excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted. After making an allowance for the five week interval between counts, (the preceding two counts were taken after four week intervals) the increase was similar to the 108,000 in October. The average monthly increase in the three months to November was 111,000, compared with 71,000 in the previous three months (June to August) and 34,000 in the three months before that.

The recorded level of unemployment rose by 100,000 in November to 2,163,000, with the fall of 35,000 in the number of unemployed school leavers offsetting a little the underlying increase. The total of school leavers remaining unemployed, at 111,000, was more than double last November's figure of 50,000. The fall in the month was 15,000 greater than last year and narrowed the gap a little.

But for the special employment measures, the underlying rise in unemployment would have been a little steeper, by very roughly 6,000 a month during the three months to the end of October. A statement on November 21, announced an increase in expenditure of £245 million on special employment measures in 1981, with the Youth Opportunities Programme in particular being expanded.

The outflow from the register (at employment offices in Great Britain) continued to be well maintained at some 268,000 a month, most going into jobs or training. The increase in unemployment arises from the sharp rise in the inflow onto the register.

Chart 9



Male unemployment (seasonally adjusted) has continued to rise at a faster rate than for females. Since June, it has increased by 35 per cent compared with 25 per cent for females. Over the year to November 1980 the corresponding increases were 61 per cent and 51 per cent respectively. Over the same period the unemployment rate for males increased from 6.3 per cent to 10.1 per cent, and for females, from 3.9 per cent to 5.9 per cent.

All regions have experienced sharp rises in unemployment. The largest increases in the unemployment rates over the year were in Northern Ireland, the West Midlands and Wales. In the South East, South West and East Anglia the increases were below the national average.

The broad industrial breakdown of the unemployed in Great Britain (classified by industry in which last employed) shows that in the year to November 1980, manufacturing industries, with 85 per cent, and construction, with 77 per cent, showed the largest increases.

Vacancies (seasonally adjusted) remaining unfilled at employment offices decreased by 3,000 in November to 97,000, to fall below 100,000 for the first time. The fall was smaller than in recent months and it could be that the total is now approaching the low point where, as in previous recessions, it continues along with not much further decrease.

Unemployment has continued to rise in most other industrialised countries. In the year to October 1980, there were seasonally adjusted increases of 34 per cent in the Netherlands, 31 per cent in the

United States, 18 per cent in Belgium, 15 per cent in Germany and 7 per cent in France. This compared with 48 per cent in the United Kingdom. For the period August-October compared with May-July unemployment in the United Kingdom increased by 16 per cent as against 12 per cent in the Netherlands, 9 per cent in Belgium, 6 per cent in Germany and falls of 1 per cent in France and 2 per cent in the United States.

On comparable United States definitions (using figures compiled by the US Bureau of Labor) the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Great Britain in September 1980 was 8.0 per cent, compared with 7.5 per cent for the United States, 7.4 per cent for Canada, 3.5 per cent for Germany, and 2.0 per cent for both Japan and Sweden. In August, the rate for France was 6.8 per cent.

Industrial stoppages

Industrial stoppages in November continued the exceptionally low run of figures since the summer. The number of new stoppages reported since July was lower than for any comparable period since the war, and the number of working days lost in the period was the lowest since 1966.

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress shows an increase over the figures for each of the last six months, mainly owing to the inclusion in November of a large number of civil servants who

stopped work for part of a day to attend protest meetings about aspects of their pay settlements.

Nearly half of the working days lost in the month were accounted for by three stoppages in a diesel engine factory, a motor manufacturing company and the Civil Service.

Employment

Manufacturing employment again fell substantially in October, by 85,000 (seasonally adjusted) from the September figure. This follows an average monthly fall of 75,000 in the third quarter of 1980. The rate of fall averaged 46,000 a month in the second quarter, 32,000 a month in the first quarter and 20,000 a month in the last six months of 1979. Previously there had been only a moderate downward drift (averaging 5,000 a month) in the two years to mid-1979.

Manufacturing employment has now fallen by 665,000 since the middle of 1979, somewhat more than the loss of 600,000 jobs which took place during the

whole of the previous recession in the two years to mid-1976.

Female employment in manufacturing industries has fallen faster than that amongst males and manual jobs have declined faster than non-manual. In the year to October 1980, the numbers of *male* operative workers in manufacturing fell by 9 per cent (320,000), whilst the numbers of female operatives fell by 13½ per cent (194,000): male administrative, technical and clerical staff declined by 3½ per cent (45,000) and female staff by 5 per cent (31,000). By October 1980, the proportion of employees in manufacturing industries who were in administrative, technical and clerical jobs had risen to 30 per cent, compared with around 26 to 27 per cent at the beginning of the 1970s.

All manufacturing industries have shared in the recent declines in employment. The biggest falls in the year to October occurred in metal manufacture (16 per cent—69,000 employees), textiles (15 per cent—68,000 employees) and clothing, footwear and leather goods (11 per cent—42,000 employees). The

smallest proportionate declines occurred in the food, drink and tobacco industries (4 per cent—30,000 employees), chemicals and allied industries (5 per cent—22,000 employees) and paper, printing and publishing (5 per cent—27,000 employees). Amongst other production industries employment in construction fell by 5 per cent (63,000 employees) but there was little change in mining and quarrying and gas, electricity and water.

October figures for overtime worked by operatives in manufacturing industries showed a further sharp fall to nine million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) whilst hours lost through short-time working increased to 7.2 million hours. Since the end of last year the excess of overtime over short-time working has fallen from around 14 million to less than two million hours a week. Overtime working is below and short-time well above the levels during the previous recession in 1975. The levels of short-time working are the highest since the series was introduced in 1950, with the exception of those months severely affected by the

industrial disputes in 1972 and 1974.

There has been a marked change of trend in *employment in service industries* with a fall of about 60,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first half of 1980, following a decade of almost continuous steady growth during which employment grew by over 1½ million. First indications are that there may be a bigger fall in the third quarter, possibly well in excess of 100,000. As a consequence, *employment in total* is expected to show a fall of some 350,000 in the third quarter, as against 185,000 in the second quarter and 136,000 in the first.

The *working population* is also expected to show a further fall in the third quarter. Despite the increase in the numbers of people of working age and at the same time the downturn in employment, there has not been a corresponding increase in unemployment. Earlier retirement, particularly among men, is thought to have been the main reason accounting for these "missing" workers. But the female labour supply, which increased rapidly throughout the 1970s, has also stopped growing.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)*	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Male	Female	All						
A. UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1976	Mar	13,345	9,071	22,416	1,886	337	24,639	1,285	25,924
	June	13,392	9,152	22,543	1,886	336	24,765	1,332	26,097
	Sep	13,438	9,163	22,601	1,886	338	24,825	1,456	26,281
	Dec	13,407	9,234	22,641	1,886	334	24,861	1,371 e	26,232
1977	Mar	13,307	9,155	22,462	1,886	330	24,678	1,383	26,061
	June	13,363	9,255	22,619	1,886	327	24,832	1,450	26,282
	Sep	13,407	9,258	22,665	1,886	328	24,879	1,609	26,488
	Dec	13,348	9,308	22,657	1,886	324	24,867	1,481	26,348
1978	Mar	13,273	9,231	22,503	1,886	321	24,710	1,461	26,171
	June	13,332	9,334	22,666	1,886	318	24,870	1,446	26,316
	Sep	13,392	9,378	22,770	1,886	320	24,976	1,518	26,494
	Dec	13,374	9,482	22,856	1,886	317	25,059	1,364	26,423
1979	Mar	13,267	9,373	22,641	1,886	315	24,842	1,402	26,244
	June	13,324	9,501	22,825	1,886	314	25,025	1,344	26,369
	Sep	13,376	9,489	22,865	1,886	319	25,070	1,395	26,465
	Dec	13,262	9,526	22,788	1,886	319	24,993	1,355†	26,348†
1980	Mar	13,098	9,352	22,450	1,886	321	24,657	1,478† e	26,135†
	June	13,045	9,365	22,409	1,886	323	24,618	1,660†	26,278†
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1976	Mar	13,412	9,127	22,539	1,886	337	24,762		26,053
	June	13,402	9,139	22,541	1,886	336	24,763		26,132
	Sep	13,382	9,156	22,538	1,886	338	24,762		26,152
	Dec	13,388	9,191	22,579	1,886	334	24,799		26,189
1977	Mar	13,375	9,220	22,595	1,886	330	24,811		26,211
	June	13,370	9,241	22,611	1,886	327	24,824		26,305
	Sep	13,350	9,252	22,602	1,886	328	24,816		26,351
	Dec	13,332	9,260	22,592	1,886	324	24,802		26,307
1978	Mar	13,340	9,300	22,640	1,886	321	24,847		26,330
	June	13,337	9,319	22,656	1,886	318	24,860		26,333
	Sep	13,335	9,373	22,708	1,886	320	24,914		26,353
	Dec	13,359	9,433	22,792	1,886	317	24,995		26,389
1979	Mar	13,334	9,442	22,776	1,886	315	24,977		26,405
	June	13,329	9,486	22,815	1,886	314	25,015		26,383
	Sep	13,319	9,484	22,803	1,886	319	25,008		26,325
	Dec	13,247	9,477	22,724	1,886	319	24,929		26,296†
1980	Mar	13,166	9,421	22,587	1,886	321	24,794		26,278†
	June	13,049	9,350	22,399	1,886	323	24,608		26,269†
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1976	Mar	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	Sep	13,145	8,961	22,106	1,825	338	24,269	1,395	25,664
	Dec	13,116	9,031	22,146	1,825	334	24,305	1,316 e	25,621
1977	Mar	13,018	8,951	21,968	1,825	330	24,123	1,328	25,451
	June	13,076	9,050	22,126	1,825	327	24,278	1,390	25,668
	Sep	13,116	9,049	22,165	1,825	328	24,318	1,542	25,860
	Dec	13,057	9,095	22,151	1,825	324	24,300	1,420	25,720
1978	Mar	12,984	9,017	22,001	1,825	321	24,147	1,399	25,546
	June	13,043	9,120	22,163	1,825	318	24,306	1,381	25,687
	Sep	13,102	9,160	22,262	1,825	320	24,407	1,447	25,854
	Dec	13,084	9,260	22,344	1,825	317	24,486	1,303	25,789
1979	Mar	12,980	9,151	22,131	1,825	315	24,271	1,340	25,611
	June	13,036	9,276	22,311	1,825	314	24,450	1,281	25,731
	Sep	13,089	9,265	22,355	1,825	319	24,499	1,325	25,824
	Dec	12,977	9,300	22,277	1,825	319	24,421	1,292†	25,713†
1980	Mar	12,817	9,127	21,944	1,825	321	24,090	1,412† e	25,502†
	June	12,765	9,141	21,906	1,825	323	24,054	1,587†	25,641†
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1976	Mar	13,116	8,926	22,042	1,825	337	24,204		25,444
	June	13,106	8,937	22,043	1,825	336	24,204		25,520
	Sep	13,089	8,954	22,043	1,825	338	24,206		25,540
	Dec	13,098	8,989	22,087	1,825	334	24,246		25,579
1977	Mar	13,085	9,016	22,101	1,825	330	24,256		25,600
	June	13,082	9,035	22,117	1,825	327	24,269		25,690
	Sep	13,080	9,043	22,102	1,825	328	24,255		25,727
	Dec	13,041	9,048	22,089	1,825	324	24,238		25,680
1978	Mar	13,051	9,086	22,137	1,825	321	24,283		25,703
	June	13,048	9,104	22,152	1,825	318	24,295		25,702
	Sep	13,046	9,155	22,201	1,825	320	24,346		25,719
	Dec	13,070	9,212	22,282	1,825	317	24,424		25,753
1979	Mar	13,047	9,219	22,266	1,825	315	24,406		25,768
	June	13,040	9,261	22,300	1,825	314	24,439		25,742
	Sep	13,033	9,260	22,293	1,825	319	24,437		25,689
	Dec	12,963	9,252	22,215	1,825	319	24,359		25,659†
1980	Mar	12,884	9,195	22,079	1,825	321	24,225		25,640†
	June	12,768	9,126	21,894	1,825	323	24,042		25,631†

Note: Figures for September 1977 and later may be subject to future revision.

* Estimates are assumed unchanged from the June 1975 level until later data become available.

† The figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deduction of 20,000 has been made to allow for the effects of the new arrangements. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.)



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1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Index of Production Industries* II-XXI				Manufacturing Industries III-XIX				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
		All industries and services*	All employees	Seasonally 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	
1976	Feb		9,094	9,121	88.9	7,122	7,142	87.2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733	
	Mar	21,920	9,070	9,110	88.9	7,104	7,132	87.1	358	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732	
	April		9,042	9,085	88.6	7,089	7,123	87.0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731	
	May		9,040	9,078	88.6	7,082	7,118	86.9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729	
	June	22,048	9,056	9,081	88.6	7,099	7,127	87.0	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733	
	July		9,093	9,078	88.6	7,137	7,130	87.0		346	708	38	423	471	919	148	733	176	734	
	Aug		9,102	9,073	88.5	7,147	7,126	87.0		346	710	37	426	473	918	148	733	175	735	
	Sep	22,106	9,106	9,077	88.6	7,158	7,134	87.1	389	345	701	37	427	477	923	148	737	176	741	
	Oct		9,128	9,090	88.7	7,179	7,149	87.3		345	703	37	428	479	922	149	741	176	742	
	Nov		9,131	9,090	88.7	7,186	7,148	87.3		345	702	37	429	479	921	149	745	175	743	
	Dec	22,146	9,120	9,086	88.6	7,180	7,147	87.2	376	344	699	37	429	481	919	148	746	175	744	
1977	Jan		9,069	9,085	88.6	7,139	7,151	87.3		345	689	37	429	481	915	147	743	173	743	
	Feb		9,054	9,082	88.6	7,143	7,164	87.4		345	685	37	431	481	916	148	743	174	745	
	Mar	21,968	9,049	9,086	88.6	7,140	7,167	87.5	358	346	682	37	431	481	916	148	744	173	743	
	April		9,053	9,097	88.7	7,139	7,173	87.6		347	681	37	431	482	917	148	745	173	741	
	May		9,052	9,090	88.7	7,139	7,174	87.6		347	682	36	433	482	916	148	744	173	740	
	June	22,126	9,067	9,089	88.7	7,150	7,175	87.6	378	348	689	36	433	483	915	148	745	173	739	
	July		9,103	9,083	88.6	7,183	7,172	87.5		347	703	37	435	484	918	149	750	172	742	
	Aug		9,095	9,066	88.4	7,182	7,160	87.4		345	704	37	437	484	920	149	750	173	741	
	Sep	22,165	9,088	9,060	88.4	7,182	7,158	87.4	388	343	694	37	437	486	925	149	749	174	747	
	Oct		9,083	9,048	88.3	7,182	7,153	87.3		343	691	37	437	484	926	148	750	174	751	
	Nov		9,078	9,041	88.2	7,177	7,143	87.2		343	692	37	437	484	923	148	752	174	751	
	Dec	22,151	9,072	9,040	88.2	7,173	7,143	87.2	367	342	689	36	437	482	925	148	752	173	753	
1978	Jan		9,029	9,045	88.2	7,129	7,143	87.2		342	681	36	435	478	923	148	748	172	750	
	Feb		9,023	9,050	88.3	7,124	7,145	87.2		343	675	36	435	478	921	148	750	172	751	
	Mar	22,001	9,012	9,048	88.3	7,116	7,142	87.2	356	343	676	36	435	475	920	147	749	172	750	
	April		8,994	9,038	88.2	7,097	7,130	87.0		344	677	36	435	472	917	146	748	171	747	
	May		8,985	9,023	88.0	7,083	7,118	86.9		343	677	36	435	468	916	146	746	172	746	
	June	22,163	9,000	9,019	88.0	7,093	7,115	86.8	374	343	683	36	435	464	914	146	747	171	745	
	July		9,039	9,015	87.9	7,124	7,109	86.8		341	694	36	438	464	915	146	750	171	746	
	Aug		9,039	9,011	87.9	7,124	7,102	86.7		338	695	36	440	463	914	147	750	171	745	
	Sep	22,262	9,033	9,006	87.9	7,119	7,095	86.6	390	336	687	36	440	463	919	147	752	171	748	
	Oct		9,029	8,997	87.8	7,111	7,084	86.5		336	686	36	439	460	915	147	754	171	748	
	Nov		9,028	8,993	87.7	7,109	7,078	86.4		335	685	36	439	459	914	148	754	171	746	
	Dec	22,344	9,019	8,990	87.7	7,101	7,072	86.3	372	334	682	36	439	459	913	148	752	170	745	
1979	Jan		8,976	8,992	87.7	7,054	7,069	86.3		335	670	35	436	457	909	148	749	169	742	
	Feb		8,951	8,978	87.6	7,034	7,054	86.1		335	664	35	436	454	907	148	748	168	740	
	Mar	22,131	8,937	8,971	87.5	7,025	7,050	86.1	355	335	665	35	436	454	904	148	747	166	740	
	April		8,917	8,960	87.4	7,011	7,044	86.0		335	667	35	437	452	901	147	743	166	741	
	May		8,930	8,967	87.5	7,008	7,043	86.0		335	669	35	437	451	900	147	742	165	741	
	June	22,311	8,949	8,967	87.5	7,015	7,035	85.9	356	335	676	35	438	449	895	147	741	163	741	
	July		8,998	8,972	87.5	7,047	7,030	85.8		336	687	35	439	450	896	148	744	162	743	
	Aug		8,994	8,966	87.5	7,042	7,019	85.7		333	691	35	441	448	892	148	743	162	742	
	Sep	22,355	8,973	8,946	87.3	7,017	6,993	85.4	383	334	684	35	439	448	890	147	742	162	745	
	Oct		8,946	8,915	87.0	6,985	6,959	84.9		335	683	35	438	443	884	146	740	160	743	
	Nov		8,913	8,879	86.6	6,967	6,937	84.7		335	682	35	438	442	882	146	741	158	742	
	Dec	22,277	8,872	8,843	86.3	6,944	6,915	84.4	365	335	681	35	437	439	879	146	741	156	740	
1980	Jan		8,798	8,814	86.0	6,878	6,894	84.2		335	669	35	434	435	875	145	736	155	734	
	Feb		8,747	8,774	85.6	6,831	6,851	83.6		336	664	35	434	434	870	144	732	153	731	
	Mar	21,944	8,704	8,738	85.2	6,793	6,818	83.2	357	336	660	35	433	430	866	143	728	151	728	
	April		8,648	8,690	84.8	6,740	6,772	82.7		335	656	35	430	424	863	142	722	150	721	
	May		8,603	8,641	84.3	6,696	6,730	82.1		334	658	35	428	415	857	141	719	149	718	
	June	21,906	8,568	8,585	83.7	6,660	6,680	81.5	357	334	662	35	427	406	850	142	718	147	713	
	July		8,525	8,498	82.9	6,616	6,598	80.5		334	668	35	426	397	845	141	715	145	706	
	Aug		8,451	8,423	82.3	6,546	6,524	79.6		333	664	35	423	392	835	139	708	144	700	
	Sep	22,378	8,378	8,352	81.5	6,478	6,455	78.8		333	655	35	420	389	827	137	702	144	695	
	Oct		8,288	8,258	80.6	6,394	6,370	77.8		332	653	35	416	374	815	135	695	144	689	

Note: Figures for July 1977 and later are subject to revision when the 1978 and subsequent censuses of employment become available.

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.2

Employees in employment: industry

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII
		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence†
1976	Feb	524	477	41	367	258	261	539	318	1,279	347	1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583
	Mar	521	478	40	365	257	260	537	318	1,274	346	1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583
	April	518	477	40	361	258	259	535	319	1,261	345	1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581
	May	519	478	40	361	258	258	534	3								

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: index of production industries

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	[Oct 1980]			GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	[Oct 1980]		
		Male	Female	All			Male	Female	All
		THOUSAND							
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,269.2	2,019.1	8,288.3					
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,562.7	1,831.8	6,394.4					
Mining and quarrying	II	317.0	15.3	332.3					
Coal mining	101	272.5	10.6	283.1					
Food, drink and tobacco	III	393.7	259.5	653.2					
Grain milling	211	14.8	4.5	19.3					
Bread and flour confectionery	212	60.4	33.4	93.9					
Biscuits	213	14.1	24.8	38.9					
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	51.5	49.3	100.8					
Milk and milk products	215	37.9	13.9	51.8					
Sugar	216	9.9	2.9	12.9					
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.2	35.4	67.6					
Fruit and vegetable products	218	25.1	28.5	53.7					
Animal and poultry foods	219	19.6	4.6	24.2					
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.1	1.4	6.5					
Food industries n.e.s.	229	19.3	14.0	33.3					
Brewing and malting	231	53.2	12.1	65.3					
Soft drinks	232	16.0	7.3	23.3					
Other drinks industries	239	20.6	13.0	33.6					
Tobacco	240	13.9	14.3	28.2					
Coal and petroleum products	IV	30.8	3.8	34.6					
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	9.3	0.4	9.7					
Mineral oil refining	262	15.8	1.9	17.7					
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.7	1.5	7.2					
Chemicals and allied industries	V	302.1	114.0	416.0					
General chemicals	271	113.3	21.1	134.4					
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.4	31.2	72.6					
Toilet preparations	273	9.1	13.6	22.6					
Paint	274	18.6	6.8	25.3					
Soap and detergents	275	10.4	5.8	16.2					
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	41.3	8.5	49.8					
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	16.5	2.7	19.2					
Fertilizers	278	9.3	1.6	10.9					
Other chemical industries	279	42.1	22.8	64.8					
Metal manufacture	VI	330.8	42.8	373.6					
Iron and steel (general)	311	154.1	15.0	169.1					
Steel tubes	312	30.2	4.9	35.2					
Iron castings, etc.	313	59.7	6.5	66.2					
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	39.3	6.2	45.5					
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	30.6	6.8	37.5					
Other base metals	323	16.8	3.4	20.2					
Mechanical engineering	VII	692.2	122.9	815.1					
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	22.5	3.3	25.8					
Metal-working machine tools	332	48.7	7.3	56.0					
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	64.9	12.9	77.8					
Industrial engines	334	20.0	3.0	23.0					
Textile machinery and accessories	335	16.6	3.0	19.6					
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	33.3	3.6	36.9					
Mechanical handling equipment	337	47.1	7.3	54.4					
Office machinery	338	15.4	5.9	21.4					
Other machinery	339	159.8	30.7	190.5					
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	121.5	14.6	136.2					
Ordnance and small arms	342	14.5	4.1	18.6					
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	127.8	27.3	155.0					
Instrument engineering	VIII	89.3	45.9	135.2					
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	7.7	2.4	10.1					
Watches and clocks	352	3.1	3.6	6.7					
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	14.9	10.0	24.9					
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	63.7	29.8	93.4					
Electrical engineering	IX	452.4	242.5	694.9					
Electrical machinery	361	93.2	28.1	121.3					
Insulated wires and cables	362	27.5	9.8	37.3					
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	40.0	25.0	65.0					
Radio and electronic components	364	61.1	53.2	114.3					
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	20.5	19.7	40.1					
Electronic computers	366	35.1	11.8	46.9					
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	73.7	26.7	100.4					
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	36.0	19.7	55.7					
Other electrical goods	369	65.3	48.7	113.9					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	133.7	10.8	144.5					
Vehicles	XI	606.7	82.1	688.8					
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	28.7	2.2	30.9					
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	349.5	46.1	395.7					
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	9.2	3.0	12.3					
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	176.4	28.6	205.1					
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	17.4	1.0	18.4					
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	25.3	1.2	26.5					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	345.2	122.0	467.2					
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	47.9	11.8	59.7					
Hand tools and implements	391	11.1	4.3	15.4					
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	392	5.5	4.1	9.6					
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	19.2	7.4	26.6					
Wire and wire manufactures	394	24.5	6.7	31.2					
Cans and metal boxes	395	17.2	10.3	27.6					
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.0	7.1	21.1					
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	205.8	70.2	276.0					
Textiles	XIII	200.3	170.9	371.1					
Production of man-made fibres	411	19.9	3.5	23.5					
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	18.3	15.2	33.6					
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	17.0	12.5	29.4					
Woolen and worsted	414	34.6	26.6	61.3					
Jute	415	3.8	1.8	5.7					
Rope, twine and net	416	2.3	2.4	4.7					
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	30.4	64.6	95.1					
Lace	418	2.1	2.5	4.6					
Carpets	419	16.7	7.8	24.5					
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5.3	5.9	11.1					
Made-up textiles	422	6.7	11.0	17.7					
Textile finishing	423	26.5	12.1	38.6					
Other textile industries	429	16.5	4.9	21.4					
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	18.3	14.7	33.0					
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	12.0	3.8	15.8					
Leather goods	432	4.9	9.6	14.5					
Fur	433	1.4	1.3	2.7					
Clothing and footwear	XV	76.1	246.0	322.1					
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.3	12.9	16.2					
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	11.4	44.5	55.9					
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	8.7	25.7	34.5					
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5.2	27.0	32.2					
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	11.9	70.8	82.7					
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.3	2.9	4.2					
Dress industries n.e.s.	449	5.7	24.0	29.6					
Footwear	450	28.6	38.2	66.9					
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	176.5	51.3	227.8					
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	30.5	3.8	34.2					
Pottery	462	26.7	23.7	50.3					
Glass	463	46.4	12.3	58.7					
Cement	464	12.4	1.4	13.8					
Abrasives and building materials, etc. n.e.s.	469	60.5	10.2	70.8					
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	188.3	43.9	232.2					
Timber	471	68.4	10.5	79.0					
Furniture and upholstery	472	63.3	15.4	78.6					
Bedding, etc.	473	9.3	7.8	17.1					
Shop and office fitting	474	22.9	4.0	27.0					
Wooden containers and baskets	475	10.1	2.9	13.0					
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.3	3.2	17.5					
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	346.9	165.3	512.2					
Paper and board	481	45.1	10.3	55.4					
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	47.4	25.1	72.6					
Manufactured stationery	483	19.1	14.2	33.3					
Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	484	12.0	7.4	19.4					
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	64.3	19.6	83.9					
Printing and publishing of periodicals	486	36.8	19.5	56.3					
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	489	122.2	69.2	191.4					
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	179.4	93.6	273.0					
Rubber	491	65.4	18.2	83.6					
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	492	9.1	1.8	10.9					
Brushes and brooms	493	3.9	4.2	8.1					
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	12.6	15.7	28.3					
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.1	4.3	8.3					
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	71.9	39.2	111.1					
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	12.5	10.2	22.6					
Construction	500	1,111.3	103.3	1,214.6					
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	278.2	68.8	347.0					
Gas	601	79.8	27.4	107.2					
Electricity	602	142.7	31.8	174.6					
Water	603	55.7	9.6	65.3					

EMPLOYMENT 1.7

Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	Mar 10, 1979			June 9, 1979			[Sep 8, 1979]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent
Service									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	508,957								

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England (continued)

Service	[Dec 8, 1979]			[Mar 15, 1980]			[June 14, 1980]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	508,199	151,874	538,002	507,861	150,813	538,082	507,200	140,532	536,290
—Others	199,844	470,257	402,721	197,881	468,333	400,102	189,704	455,975	386,818
Construction	121,889	483	122,099	121,050	521	121,276	119,791	504	120,012
Transport	20,081	358	20,236	20,135	352	20,289	20,340	353	20,493
Social Services	128,960	157,851	195,314	129,354	159,000	196,232	127,851	159,330	194,910
Public libraries and museums	24,082	15,435	31,676	23,829	15,429	31,425	23,229	15,331	30,763
Recreation, parks and baths	62,952	17,583	70,493	62,464	17,927	70,168	66,560	19,226	74,828
Environmental health	19,952	1,757	20,700	19,763	1,672	20,480	19,989	1,739	20,735
Refuse collection and disposal	47,174	287	47,297	47,134	295	47,259	47,603	302	47,733
Housing	42,898	12,261	48,247	43,269	12,423	48,703	43,535	12,287	48,922
Town and country planning	20,689	716	21,041	20,453	647	20,780	20,249	684	20,595
Fire Service—Regular	33,954	—	33,954	33,904	9	33,909	33,894	9	33,899
—Others (a)	4,100	1,852	4,890	4,072	1,813	4,847	4,092	1,845	4,881
Miscellaneous services (b)	226,595	44,457	246,007	224,427	43,911	243,593	225,334	44,947	244,980
All above	1,461,369	875,171	1,802,677	1,455,596	873,145	1,797,145	1,449,371	853,064	1,785,859
Police service—Police (all ranks)	107,027	—	107,027	107,700	—	107,700	108,803	—	108,803
—Others (c)	38,008	7,769	41,329	38,022	6,530	40,836	37,649	6,620	40,474
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	15,498	3,821	17,337	15,507	3,912	17,399	15,718	4,134	17,720
All (including JCP + STEP)	1,621,902	886,761	1,968,370	1,616,825	883,587	1,963,080	1,611,541	863,818	1,952,856
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	4,939	36	4,956	3,612	39	3,631	3,612	39	3,631
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	1,616,963	886,725	1,963,414	1,613,213	883,548	1,959,449	1,607,929	863,779	1,949,225

TABLE B Wales (continued)

Service	[Dec 8, 1979]			[Mar 15, 1980]			[June 14, 1980]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	33,555	5,470	34,433	34,012	5,198	34,872	33,716	4,810	34,534
—Others	11,718	27,635	23,454	11,666	27,145	23,124	10,949	27,213	22,401
Construction	10,855	10	10,859	10,786	20	10,794	10,777	12	10,781
Transport	1,926	32	1,940	1,939	33	1,952	1,925	32	1,938
Social Services	8,001	9,288	11,868	8,101	9,242	11,943	7,512	8,794	11,179
Public libraries and museums	1,254	725	1,610	1,236	755	1,606	1,202	722	1,555
Recreation, parks and baths	4,207	1,445	4,817	4,121	1,443	4,729	4,790	1,485	5,416
Environmental health	1,142	253	1,247	1,127	232	1,222	1,156	230	1,250
Refuse collection and disposal	2,289	3	2,290	2,257	3	2,258	2,277	2	2,277
Housing	1,862	458	2,073	1,866	437	2,066	1,790	445	1,995
Town and country planning	1,621	24	1,633	1,630	25	1,640	1,579	27	1,590
Fire Service—Regular	1,828	—	1,828	1,826	—	1,826	1,813	—	1,813
—Others (a)	311	126	363	309	129	362	313	131	367
Miscellaneous services (b)	19,155	3,512	20,632	19,157	3,175	20,495	18,842	3,460	20,296
All above	99,724	48,981	119,047	100,033	47,837	118,889	98,641	47,363	117,392
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,298	—	6,298	6,331	—	6,331	6,349	—	6,349
—Others (c)	1,752	324	1,924	1,741	330	1,915	1,711	332	1,886
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	945	189	1,032	948	208	1,042	953	202	1,045
All (including JCP + STEP)	108,719	49,494	128,301	109,053	48,375	128,177	107,654	47,897	126,672
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	738	3	739	583	16	590	583	16	590
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	107,981	49,491	127,562	108,470	48,359	127,587	107,071	47,881	126,082

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE C Scotland (k)

Service	Mar 10, 1979			June 9, 1979			Sep 8, 1979		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (e)	61,849	5,810	64,173	61,727	6,002	64,128	62,629	4,768	64,536
—Others (f)	26,134	37,171	42,273	26,058	37,452	43,337	26,527	37,459	43,810
Construction	20,457	154	20,528	20,750	165	20,826	20,928	148	20,996
Transport	9,205	71	9,238	9,041	70	9,074	9,039	71	9,072
Social services	17,645	21,960	27,714	17,793	22,127	27,943	18,293	22,515	28,619
Public libraries and museums	3,002	1,299	3,689	3,190	1,383	3,918	3,234	1,389	3,968
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,347	2,199	13,379	13,971	2,429	15,113	13,956	2,482	15,122
Environmental health	2,178	411	2,365	2,328	529	2,569	2,308	527	2,548
Cleansing	10,236	194	10,324	10,624	212	10,718	10,437	214	10,534
Housing	4,123	443	4,518	4,261	410	4,454	4,438	459	4,654
Physical planning	1,617	18	1,627	1,624	21	1,635	1,649	20	1,660
Fire Service—Regular	4,325	—	4,325	4,441	—	4,441	4,446	—	4,446
—Others (g)	484	105	532	492	99	537	495	99	540
Miscellaneous Services (h)	32,542	3,044	35,031	32,731	3,100	34,249	33,166	2,991	34,624
All above	206,144	72,879	239,716	209,031	73,999	242,942	211,545	73,142	245,129
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	12,511	—	12,511	12,756	—	12,756	13,045	—	13,045
—Others (i)	3,725	2,346	4,789	3,690	2,353	4,748	3,824	2,340	4,881
Administration of District Courts	81	9	86	79	10	85	79	11	85
All (including JCP + STEP)	222,461	75,234	257,102	225,556	76,362	260,531	228,493	75,493	263,140
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	3,263	—	3,263	3,827	—	3,827	4,290	—	4,290
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	219,198	75,234	253,839	221,729	76,362	256,704	224,203	75,493	258,850

TABLE C Scotland (k)

Service	Dec 8, 1979			Mar 8, 1980			June 14, 1980		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (e)	63,574	6,080	66,006	63,202	5,924	65,453	62,920	5,743	65,102
—Others (f)	27,429	37,377	44,687	27,349	37,048	44,433	27,273	36,854	44,264
Construction	20,448	142	20,513	20,596	125	20,654	20,842	180	20,924
Transport	9,070	77	9,106	9,099	79	9,136	9,019	81	9,057
Social services	18,413	22,741	28,847	18,715	22,705	29,143	19,188	22,452	29,508
Public libraries and museums	3,203	1,374	3,931	3,230	1,398	3,970	3,231	1,397	3,968
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,699	2,354	13,811	12,851	2,701	14,157	14,340	3,029	15,803
Environmental health	2,327	439	2,527	2,328	437	2,528	2,319	516	2,555
Cleansing	10,296	210	10,391	10,206	240	10,321	10,517	221	10,617
Housing	4,380	457	4,594	4,386	466	4,608	4,438	428	4,644
Physical planning	1,659	19	1,669	1,743	21	1,754	1,713	42	1,734
Fire Service—Regular	4,481	—	4,481	4,491	—	4,491	4,527	—	4,527
—Others (g)	494	109	544	493	120	550	503	106	552
Miscellaneous services (h)	33,206	2,981	34,653	33,461	3,005	34,918	33,399	3,007	34,857
All above	211,679	74,360	245,760	212,150	74,269	246,116	214,229	74,056	248,112
Police service—Police (all ranks)	13,183	—	13,183	13,278	—	13,278	13,276	—	13,276
—Others (i)	3,845	2,361	4,913	3,717	2,446	4,829	3,773	2,407	4,862
Administration of District Courts	83	11	89	82	11	88	82	10	88
All (including JCP + STEP)	228,790	76,732	263,945	229,227	76,726	264,311	231,360	76,473	266,338
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	4,538	—	4,538	5,605	—	5,605	5,658	—	5,658
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	224,252	76,732	259,407	223,622	76,726	258,706	225,702	76,473	260,680

Notes: (e) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of academic nature or those leading to qualification).
(f) Includes school-crossing patrols.
(g) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.
(h) Covers central services departments (eg engineers, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services.
(i) Includes civilian employees of police, traffic wardens and police cadets.
(j) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0.40 non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen), 0.60 manual employees 0.45.
(k) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices † of output, employment and output per person employed

(1975 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy		Index of production industries		Manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying excluding MLH 104*	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*	Including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*										
Output ‡			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1969	92.2	92.2	99.9	99.9	98.0	125.1	93.0	85.5	126.6	97.0	102.0	97.5	113.5	80.9
1970	93.8	93.8	100.0	99.9	98.4	118.1	94.3	90.3	126.3	96.7	101.6	97.2	111.4	84.1
1971	95.2	95.1	99.7	99.6	97.3	116.1	95.1	92.3	113.9	94.3	104.0	98.2	113.3	87.3
1972	98.1	98.0	101.7	101.5	99.7	95.4	98.9	96.7	113.4	94.7	105.2	104.3	115.4	93.6
1973	103.8	103.8	109.8	109.7	108.8	106.3	103.9	108.0	125.2	103.6	111.8	115.9	118.2	99.3
1974	102.0	102.0	105.8	105.8	107.5	90.2	103.1	112.2	114.1	105.6	104.6	110.6	105.8	99.2
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	102.3	101.8	102.5	101.1	102.0	93.2	103.4	112.3	104.9	98.1	101.2	104.4	98.6	102.9
1977	105.0	103.4	106.6	102.6	103.9	91.0	104.6	114.8	103.5	100.5	102.3	106.6	98.3	107.1
1978	108.4	106.0	110.2	104.4	104.3	92.0	107.2	116.3	101.9	99.9	101.5	108.8	105.0	110.2
1979	110.2	106.8	112.8	104.5	104.4	92.4	108.2	118.7	104.5	98.4	100.7	110.2	102.1	116.7
1978 Q3	109.2	106.8	111.4	105.5	105.4	92.6	106.5	117.2	99.1	101.4	103.4	110.8	105.9	112.6
Q4	109.1	106.4	110.4	103.8	103.6	94.0	106.8	118.1	100.4	97.7	102.1	109.4	104.4	109.1
1979 Q1	108.6	105.5	110.6	102.9	102.9	89.6	106.6	113.8	97.4	99.3	100.2	106.6	97.8	121.2
Q2	112.1	108.7	115.0	106.6	107.3	90.8	108.2	120.6	112.0	102.2	103.3	111.4	102.7	117.2
Q3	109.8	106.2	113.0	104.2	103.6	94.5	109.3	120.2	105.1	94.1	101.8	113.0	104.1	115.0
Q4	110.4	107.0	112.5	104.2	103.9	94.8	108.7	120.0	103.5	97.8	97.6	109.8	103.7	113.2
1980 Q1	109.4	105.9	110.0	101.4	100.0	95.3	110.1	118.1	56.6	98.1	90.6	108.9	102.5	113.6
Q2	107.4	104.0	106.3	98.0	96.9	91.9	105.4	106.3	92.8	94.2	84.9	100.3	97.3	112.3
Q3			102.7	94.5	92.6	92.6	104.5	101.9	79.7	88.9	83.7	98.3	94.7	111.3

Employed labour force

1969	99.7	99.7	110.3	110.4	111.3	125.3	107.8	103.7	118.2	109.1	126.6	108.2	102.1	114.3
1970	99.3	99.3	108.7	108.7	111.1	117.9	108.3	104.1	118.9	110.0	121.6	107.7	95.9	110.0
1971	97.7	97.7	105.4	105.5	107.5	113.9	105.4	102.2	112.2	106.7	116.0	104.8	94.6	105.6
1972	98.1	98.1	103.1	103.1	104.0	108.8	103.7	99.5	104.0	102.3	112.8	103.7	98.5	100.4
1973	100.2	100.2	104.5	104.5	104.5	103.5	103.5	99.4	103.9	103.1	110.9	105.8	106.2	97.5
1974	100.6	100.6	104.1	104.1	104.7	99.6	104.6	101.3	102.2	104.3	107.9	105.6	103.5	98.2
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	99.4	99.4	97.5	97.5	96.9	98.4	97.8	98.1	95.2	96.7	96.2	97.3	99.5	99.8
1977	99.6	99.5	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.9	97.1	100.2	96.7	97.3	96.0	96.5	97.2	98.4
1978	99.9	99.9	96.7	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.1	100.7	93.6	97.3	93.6	96.2	97.2	99.0
1979	100.2	100.2	95.9	95.9	95.1	94.9	95.2	100.7	90.0	95.7	91.7	95.9	98.6	100.3
1978 Q3	99.9	99.9	96.6	96.5	96.3	95.9	95.8	100.8	92.8	97.2	93.3	96.3	97.2	99.3
Q4	100.2	100.2	96.4	96.4	96.0	95.3	95.5	100.8	91.8	96.8	92.8	96.3	97.7	99.8
1979 Q1	100.2	100.2	96.2	96.2	95.7	94.9	95.0	100.7	91.1	96.4	92.6	96.2	98.0	100.1
Q2	100.3	100.3	96.1	96.0	95.5	94.5	95.3	100.9	90.6	96.1	92.2	96.1	98.2	100.1
Q3	100.3	100.3	96.1	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.2	100.8	89.9	95.6	92.0	96.1	99.3	100.4
Q4	100.1	100.1	95.2	95.2	94.1	95.2	95.3	100.4	88.2	94.6	90.0	95.1	99.0	100.4
1980 Q1	99.7	99.6	94.1	94.1	92.9	95.0	94.8	100.1	86.7	93.7	87.6	93.8	97.7	100.1
Q2	99.0	99.0	92.7	92.7	91.2	94.3	93.5	99.0	83.5	92.3	84.6	92.2	97.3	100.3
Q3			90.6	90.6	88.6	94.5	91.7	97.0	78.7	89.8	81.7	89.7	96.5	100.1

Output per person employed

1969	92.5	92.5	90.6	90.5	88.0	99.8	86.3	82.4	107.2	88.9	80.6	90.1	111.3	70.7
1970	94.5	94.4	92.0	91.9	88.6	100.2	87.1	86.9	106.3	88.0	83.6	90.3	116.2	76.4
1971	97.4	97.4	94.6	94.5	90.6	102.0	90.3	90.3	101.5	88.4	89.7	93.7	119.9	82.7
1972	100.1	100.0	98.7	98.5	95.8	88.0	95.4	97.2	109.2	92.6	93.3	100.6	117.3	93.3
1973	103.6	103.6	105.1	104.9	104.1	102.7	100.4	108.6	120.5	100.6	100.9	109.6	111.4	101.8
1974	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.6	102.6	90.6	98.5	110.9	111.7	101.3	97.0	104.7	102.3	101.0
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	103.0	102.5	105.1	103.7	105.4	94.8	105.7	114.4	110.2	101.5	105.2	107.3	99.1	103.1
1977	105.5	103.9	109.7	105.6	107.1	93.0	107.8	114.6	107.0	103.3	106.6	110.4	101.2	108.8
1978	108.6	106.2	114.1	108.1	108.3	95.6	111.5	115.6	108.9	102.7	108.5	113.1	108.1	111.4
1979	110.0	106.6	117.6	109.0	109.8	97.4	113.7	117.9	116.2	102.8	109.8	115.0	103.5	116.4
1978 Q3	109.3	106.9	115.4	109.4	109.4	96.5	111.1	116.3	106.8	104.3	110.9	115.0	109.0	113.4
Q4	108.9	106.2	114.6	107.7	108.0	98.6	111.9	117.1	109.4	101.0	110.0	113.6	106.9	109.3
1979 Q1	108.4	105.2	115.0	107.0	107.6	94.4	112.2	113.0	106.9	103.0	108.2	110.8	99.8	121.1
Q2	111.8	108.4	119.6	111.0	112.3	96.1	113.6	119.6	123.6	106.4	112.0	115.9	104.6	117.1
Q3	109.4	105.9	117.5	108.5	108.9	99.7	114.8	119.2	116.9	98.4	110.6	117.6	104.9	114.6
Q4	110.2	106.9	118.2	109.5	110.4	99.5	114.0	119.6	117.4	103.4	108.5	115.5	104.7	112.8
1980 Q1	109.8	106.3	116.9	107.7	107.7	100.3	116.1	117.9	65.3	104.7	103.4	116.1	104.9	113.5
Q2	108.5	105.1	114.7	105.7	106.2	97.4	112.7	107.4	111.2	102.1	100.3	108.8	100.0	112.0
Q3			113.3	104.3	104.6	98.0	114.0	105.1	101.2	99.0	102.5	109.5	98.1	111.2

* MLH 104 consists of the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas.
 † Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
 ‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

EMPLOYMENT 1.10

Administrative, technical, clerical and operative: manufacturing industries: October 1980

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1968	Employees in employment (Thou)											
		Operatives			Administrative, technical and clerical			All employees			Administrative, technical and clerical staff as a percentage of all employees (per cent)		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Food, drink and tobacco	III	297.3	198.3	495.6	96.4	61.2	157.6	393.7	259.5	653.2	23.6	24.5	24.1
Coal and petroleum products	IV	22.9	1.5	24.4	8.0	2.3	10.2	30.8	3.8	34.6	25.8	59.8	29.6
Chemicals and allied industries	V	185.8	58.3	244.1	116.3	55.6	171.9	302.1	114.0	416.0	38.5	48.8	41.3
Metal manufacture	VI	256.0	19.8	275.9	74.8	23.0	97.7	330.8	42.8	373.6	22.6	53.6	26.2
Mechanical engineering	VII	475.7	43.5	519.3	216.5	79.4	295.9	692.2	122.9	815.1	31.3	64.6	36.3
Instrument engineering	VIII	50.8	28.8	79.6	38.5	17.1	55.6	89.3	45.9	135.2	43.1	37.2	41.1
Electrical engineering	IX	254.6	170.3	424.9	197.8	72.2	270.0	452.4	242.5	694.9	43.7	29.8	38.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	101.7	4.0	105.7	32.0	6.7	38.8	133.7	10.8	144.5	23.9	62.7	26.8
Vehicles	XI	442.4	39.3	481.7	164.3	42.8	207.1	606.7	82.1	688.8	27.1	52.1	30.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	266.7	78.5	345.2	78.5	43.5	122.0	345.2	122.0	467.2	22.7	35.6	26.1
Textiles	XIII	154.0	140.6	294.6	46.3	30.3	76.6	200.3	170.9	371.1	23.1	17.7	20.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	14.4	11.9	26.3	3.9	2.8	6.7	18.3	14.7	33.0	21.4	19.0	20.3
Clothing and footwear	XV	53.1	218.6	271.7	23.0	27.3	50.4	76.1	246.0	322.1	30.3	11.1	15.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	139.8	33.5	173.3	36.7	17.7	54.4	176.5	51.3	227.8	20.8	34.6	23.9
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	152.1	23.6	175.7	36.2	20.3	56.5	188.3	43.9	232.2	19.2		

1.11 OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME							
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part week		
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (millions)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours Lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
1975	1,629	30.3	8.3	13.55	15	585	159	1,602	10.1	174	3.2	2,187	12.8
1976	1,661	32.2	8.4	14.00	5	183	81	784	9.9	85	1.6	966	11.7
1977	1,800	34.6	8.7	15.57	13	495	35	362	10.2	47	0.9	856	17.4
1978	1,787	34.8	8.6	15.45	5	198	32	354	11.0	37	0.7	552	15.1
1979	1,715	34.2	8.7	14.82	8	315	42	452	10.6	49	1.0	767	15.0
Week ended													
1978 Sept 16	1,776	34.4	8.7	15.49	9	355	22	193	9.1	31	0.6	548	18.1
Dec 9	1,865	36.7	8.7	16.20	4	137	35	430	12.5	38	0.7	567	15.0
1979 Mar 10	1,834	36.5	8.7	15.88	6	223	33	364	11.0	39	0.8	587	15.2
June 9	1,821	36.3	8.6	15.74	2	73	29	264	9.0	31	0.6	336	10.9
Sept 8	1,399	27.8	9.0	12.57	9	361	42	420	10.1	51	1.0	780	15.4
1979 Oct 13	1,684	33.7	8.6	14.53	23	914	62	706	11.4	85	1.7	1,620	19.1
Nov 10	1,825	36.7	8.6	15.70	8	297	56	644	11.4	64	1.3	941	14.7
Dec 8	1,850	37.3	8.6	15.95	4	154	61	708	11.5	65	1.3	863	13.2
1980 Jan 12	1,620	33.0	8.3	13.39	5	181	80	992	12.4	85	1.7	1,173	13.8
Feb 16	1,692	34.7	8.4	14.20	13	535	106	1,190	11.2	119	2.4	1,726	14.5
Mar 15	1,633	33.7	8.4	13.68	22	868	152	1,851	12.2	174	3.6	2,719	15.6
April 19	1,520	31.7	8.3	12.61	13	522	143	1,574	11.0	156	3.3	2,096	13.4
May 17	1,522	31.8	8.3	12.61	13	522	143	1,574	11.0	156	3.3	2,096	13.4
June 14	1,496	31.4	8.3	12.43	14	648	153	1,685	11.0	170	3.5	2,333	13.8
July 12	1,359	28.7	8.5	11.50	11	436	191	2,211	11.6	205	4.3	2,755	13.5
Aug 16	1,164	24.9	8.4	9.76	11	768	210	2,501	11.9	221	4.7	2,937	13.3
Sept 13	1,200	25.9	8.2	9.88	33	1,301	335	4,073	12.1	368	8.0	5,374	14.6
Oct 11	1,165	26.0	8.1	9.41	38	1,511	430	5,683	13.2	467	10.4	7,193	15.4
SIC 1968													
Week ended October 11, 1980				Thou									
Food, drink and tobacco	170.9	34.5	9.4	1,613.1	0.5	18.9	6.0	47.6	7.9	6.5	1.3	66.5	10.3
Food industries (211-229)	134.7	34.2	9.8	1,324.2	0.5	18.9	5.7	45.6	8.0	6.2	1.6	64.5	10.5
Drink industries (231-239)	31.8	39.4	8.1	258.8	—	—	0.3	2.0	6.7	0.3	0.4	2.0	6.7
Tobacco (240)	4.5	21.3	6.8	30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	8.7	35.5	9.5	82.2	—	—	0.6	5.2	9.0	0.6	2.4	5.2	9.0
Chemical and allied industries	63.7	26.1	8.6	548.1	0.1	3.2	6.6	90.7	13.7	6.7	2.7	93.9	14.0
General chemicals (271)	22.0	28.0	9.4	206.0	—	0.3	1.7	22.3	13.4	1.7	2.1	22.6	13.5
Metal manufacture	67.0	24.3	8.0	533.3	13.6	546.0	49.8	683.1	13.7	63.4	23.0	1,229.1	19.4
Iron and steel (general) (311)	21.0	17.3	7.6	159.4	12.0	478.2	15.3	254.5	16.6	27.3	22.5	732.7	26.9
Other iron and steel (312-313)	25.2	32.0	8.0	201.8	0.9	37.9	20.7	272.2	13.2	21.6	27.4	310.1	14.3
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	20.7	27.4	8.3	172.0	0.7	29.8	13.8	156.5	11.4	14.5	19.2	186.3	12.8
Mechanical engineering	172.3	33.2	7.9	1,353.5	3.6	144.6	49.6	647.9	13.1	53.2	10.2	792.5	14.9
Instrument engineering	23.8	29.9	6.8	162.9	—	—	4.9	51.6	10.6	4.9	6.1	51.6	10.8
Electrical engineering	107.3	25.3	7.7	823.9	0.5	18.8	37.7	496.5	13.2	38.2	9.0	515.3	13.5
Electrical machinery (361)	24.9	32.9	7.6	188.6	—	0.7	4.6	55.6	12.1	4.6	6.1	56.3	12.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	39.3	37.2	9.8	385.3	0.4	15.0	0.5	7.2	13.4	0.9	0.9	22.2	24.4
Vehicles	98.3	20.4	7.1	698.9	5.9	236.8	84.4	1,282.5	15.2	90.3	18.8	1,519.3	16.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	42.0	13.9	7.2	302.8	5.9	234.3	79.1	1,225.8	15.5	85.0	28.1	1,460.1	17.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	40.7	36.9	7.5	304.1	—	1.6	0.4	5.4	14.0	0.4	0.4	7.0	16.4
Metal goods nes	87.5	25.4	7.3	637.0	3.7	149.2	46.3	641.2	13.9	50.0	14.5	790.4	15.8
Textiles	53.7	18.2	7.6	405.6	3.2	129.8	42.9	592.2	13.8	46.2	15.7	722.0	15.6
Production of man-made fibres (411)	3.0	18.2	9.3	28.1	0.1	2.6	0.3	5.8	17.3	0.4	2.4	8.4	21.0
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	7.9	15.0	6.9	54.9	1.1	44.0	14.5	195.4	13.5	15.6	29.5	239.4	15.4
Woolen and worsted (414)	12.7	25.4	8.3	105.7	0.5	18.2	6.6	95.7	14.5	7.1	14.1	113.9	16.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	7.9	10.0	6.0	47.4	0.3	12.8	6.0	85.5	14.1	6.4	8.1	98.3	15.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	4.8	18.3	8.2	39.3	—	1.6	2.3	28.5	12.2	2.4	9.0	30.1	12.7
Clothing and footwear	13.7	5.1	5.5	74.8	0.7	29.4	38.9	446.5	11.5	39.6	14.6	475.9	12.0
Clothing industries (441-449)	10.5	4.9	5.8	60.6	0.7	29.4	22.0	280.9	12.8	22.7	10.6	310.3	13.6
Footwear (450)	3.2	5.8	4.4	14.3	—	—	16.9	165.6	9.8	16.9	30.0	165.6	9.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	51.6	29.8	8.7	449.4	0.9	35.1	13.4	147.3	11.0	14.3	8.2	182.4	12.8
Timber, furniture, etc	50.1	28.5	7.8	390.4	0.4	16.8	14.4	177.5	12.3	14.8	8.4	194.3	13.1
Paper, printing and publishing	104.8	31.2	7.8	812.3	0.7	26.2	13.2	144.5	11.0	13.8	4.1	170.7	12.3
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	39.8	29.4	7.9	315.1	0.4	16.1	11.3	118.8	10.5	11.7	8.6	134.9	11.5
Printing and publishing (485-489)	65.0	32.5	7.6	497.2	0.3	10.1	1.9	25.6	13.6	2.1	1.1	35.8	16.8
Other manufacturing industries	47.4	23.4	8.4	396.5	3.5	139.1	18.2	192.5	10.6	21.6	10.7	331.6	15.3
Rubber (491)	14.0	22.7	7.9	111.0	1.8	73.3	6.8	68.9	10.2	8.6	14.0	142.2	16.5
All manufacturing industries	1,164.9	26.0	8.1	9,406.5	37.8	1,510.6	429.6	5,682.5	13.2	467.3	10.4	7,193.0	15.4

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

EMPLOYMENT Hours of Work 1.12 Operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5	
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	102.0	
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	101.7	
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	100.4	
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	99.9	
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	99.9	
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	90.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	99.0	
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.1	
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.7	92.8	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.0	
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	98.3	
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.4	
1970	90.2	94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	95.1	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	97.5	
1971	84.4	87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6	96.6	
1972	81.3	82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7	96.7	
1973	83.2	85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	97.6	
1974	81.0	84.7	79.3	66.1	82.2	93.8	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8	96.8	
1975	75.4	80.2	75.1	60.9	87.0	92.8	91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4	95.4	
1976	73.8	76.5	74.3	58.8	79.8	93.1	91.1	93.7	93.			

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over*
					Number	Per cent	Since previous month	Average over 3 months ended			
1975	977.6	4.1	48.6	929.0	3.9						
1976	1,359.4	5.7	85.9	1,273.5	5.3						
1977	1,483.6	6.2	105.4	1,378.2	5.7						
1978	1,475.0	6.1	99.4	1,375.7	5.7						
1979	1,390.5	5.8	83.2	1,307.3	5.4						
1975 Nov 13	1,168.9	5.0	43.8	1,125.1	1,129.4	4.8	40.7	45.4	233	822	114
Dec 11	1,200.8	5.1	35.0	1,165.8	1,166.5	4.9	37.1	45.5	216	865	120
1976 Jan 8	1,303.2	5.5	40.7	1,262.6	1,196.6	5.0	30.1	36.0	213	966	124
Feb 12	1,304.4	5.5	30.1	1,274.3	1,227.9	5.1	31.3	32.8	220	960	124
Mar 11	1,284.9	5.4	23.4	1,261.5	1,243.6	5.2	15.7	25.7	199	962	124
April 8	1,281.1	5.4	22.7	1,258.4	1,258.3	5.3	14.7	20.6	217	940	124
May 13	1,271.8	5.3	37.8	1,234.1	1,270.9	5.3	12.6	14.3	194	954	124
June 10	1,331.8	5.6	122.9	1,208.9	1,278.6	5.4	7.7	11.7	279	928	125
July 8	1,463.5	6.1	208.5	1,255.0	1,281.5	5.4	2.9	7.7	370	968	125
Aug 12	1,502.0	6.3	203.4	1,298.6	1,292.5	5.4	11.0	7.2	267	1,107	128
Sep 9	1,455.7	6.1	149.8	1,305.9	1,297.7	5.4	5.2	6.4	246	1,082	128
Oct 14	1,377.1	5.8	82.7	1,294.4	1,296.9	5.4	-0.8	5.1	258	992	127
Nov 11e	1,366.5	5.7	58.0	1,308.5	1,307.5	5.5	10.6	5.0	...	...	...
Dec 9e	1,371.0	5.7	51.0	1,320.0	1,317.5	5.5	10.0	6.6	...	...	...
1977 Jan 13	1,448.2	6.0	51.0	1,397.2	1,329.2	5.5	11.7	10.8	213	1,103	132
Feb 10	1,421.8	5.9	41.8	1,380.0	1,331.7	5.5	2.5	8.1	218	1,076	128
Mar 10	1,383.5	5.7	33.3	1,350.1	1,333.7	5.5	2.0	5.4	200	1,057	127
April 14	1,392.3	5.8	53.6	1,338.7	1,341.4	5.6	7.7	4.1	231	1,036	125
May 12	1,341.7	5.6	45.1	1,296.6	1,337.5	5.6	-3.9	1.9	203	1,016	122
June 9	1,450.1	6.0	149.0	1,301.1	1,378.6	5.7	41.1	15.0	299	1,030	122
July 14	1,622.4	6.7	253.4	1,369.0	1,393.0	5.8	14.4	17.2	404	1,099	120
Aug 11	1,635.8	6.8	231.4	1,404.4	1,393.2	5.8	0.2	18.6	277	1,092	120
Sep 8	1,609.1	6.7	175.6	1,433.5	1,414.0	5.9	20.8	11.8	251	1,231	127
Oct 13	1,518.3	6.3	98.6	1,419.7	1,419.7	5.9	5.7	8.9	261	1,130	127
Nov 10	1,499.1	6.2	73.5	1,425.6	1,424.9	5.9	5.2	10.6	237	1,135	127
Dec 8	1,480.8	6.2	58.4	1,422.4	1,424.7	5.9	-0.2	3.6	209	1,144	128
1978 Jan 12	1,548.5	6.4	61.1	1,487.4	1,421.4	5.9	-3.3	0.6	206	1,211	132
Feb 9	1,508.7	6.3	49.7	1,459.0	1,413.5	5.9	-7.9	-3.8	210	1,167	131
Mar 9	1,461.0	6.1	40.2	1,420.7	1,410.9	5.9	-2.6	-4.6	196	1,135	130
April 13	1,451.8	6.0	60.8	1,391.0	1,403.0	5.8	-7.9	-6.1	229	1,094	129
May 11	1,386.8	5.8	48.2	1,338.6	1,386.3	5.7	-16.7	-9.1	191	1,069	127
June 8	1,446.1	6.0	145.6	1,300.5	1,379.6	5.7	-6.7	-10.4	286	1,035	125
July 6	1,585.8	6.6	243.3	1,342.5	1,367.9	5.7	-11.7	-11.7	383	1,078	125
Aug 10	1,608.3	6.7	222.1	1,386.2	1,370.6	5.7	-2.7	-5.2	260	1,222	127
Sep 14	1,517.7	6.3	139.2	1,378.5	1,357.2	5.6	-13.4	-7.5	229	1,161	128
Oct 12	1,429.5	5.9	82.0	1,347.5	1,347.4	5.6	-9.8	-6.8	243	1,060	127
Nov 9	1,392.0	5.8	57.1	1,334.9	1,333.3	5.5	-14.1	-12.4	210	1,056	126
Dec 7	1,364.3	5.7	43.2	1,321.1	1,323.5	5.5	-9.8	-11.2	199	1,040	126
1979 Jan 11	1,455.3	6.0	47.4	1,407.8	1,340.9	5.5	17.4	-2.2	208	1,117	130
Feb 8	1,451.9	6.0	39.4	1,412.5	1,366.0	5.7	25.1	10.9	207	1,115	130
Mar 8	1,402.3	5.8	31.2	1,371.1	1,360.3	5.6	-5.7	12.3	183	1,090	129
April 5	1,340.6	5.5	25.8	1,314.8	1,325.3	5.5	-35.0	-5.2	172	1,042	127
May 10	1,299.3	5.4	39.3	1,260.0	1,306.1	5.4	-19.2	-20.0	167	1,008	124
June 14	1,343.9	5.6	143.8	1,200.1	1,281.8	5.3	-24.3	-26.2	277	947	120
July 12	1,464.0	6.1	215.4	1,248.6	1,276.4	5.3	-5.4	-16.3	351	994	119
Aug 9	1,455.5	6.0	183.5	1,272.0	1,262.0	5.2	-14.4	-14.7	241	1,095	120
Sep 13	1,394.5	5.8	114.3	1,280.2	1,261.9	5.2	-0.1	-6.6	221	1,053	121
Oct 11	1,367.6	5.7	69.4	1,298.3	1,278.8	5.3	16.9	0.8	239	1,007	120
Nov 8	1,355.2	5.6	49.7	1,305.5	1,283.7	5.3	4.9	7.2	212	1,021	122
Dec 6	1,355.5	5.6	39.2	1,316.3	1,297.7	5.4	14.0	11.9	206	1,027	123
1980 Jan 10	1,470.6	6.1	45.9	1,424.7	1,336.7	5.5	39.0	19.3	209	1,135	127
Feb 14	1,488.9	6.2	38.2	1,450.8	1,383.1	5.7	46.4	33.1	220	1,142	127
Mar 13e	1,478.0	6.1	31.8	1,446.2	1,413.5	5.9	30.4	38.6	207	1,143	128
April 10	1,522.9	6.3	53.7	1,469.2	1,458.1	6.0	44.6	40.5	240	1,153	130
May 8	1,509.2	6.2	49.4	1,459.8	1,483.8	6.1	25.7	33.6	208	1,173	128
June 12	1,659.7	6.9	186.4	1,473.3	1,535.1	6.4	51.3	40.5	352	1,180	128
July 10	1,896.6	7.8	295.5	1,601.1	1,605.7	6.6	70.6	49.2	451	1,313	132
Aug 14	2,001.2	8.3	264.9	1,736.3	1,695.4	7.0	89.7	70.5	311	1,551	139
Sep 11	2,039.5	8.4	207.3	1,832.1	1,784.4	7.4	89.0	83.1	304	1,595	140
Oct 9	2,062.9	8.5	145.8	1,917.1	1,892.6	7.8	108.2	95.6	341	1,575	147
Nov 13	2,162.9	8.9	110.7	2,052.1	2,028.2	8.4	135.6	110.9	319	1,694	150

Note The seasonally adjusted series from January 1977 onwards have been calculated as described on page 281 of the March 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 * For those months where a full age analysis is not available, the division by age is estimated.
 † Fortnightly payment of benefit: from October 1979 seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted by deducting the estimated increase arising from the introduction of fortnightly payment; see p 1151 of the November issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE										FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				MARRIED					
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over*	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Number			
					Number	Per cent									Number	Per cent				
1975	777.1	5.5	27.5	749.5	5.3					200.5	2.1	21.0	179.5	1.9						
1976	1,023.5	7.1	147.0	976.5	6.8					336.0	3.5	38.9	297.0	3.1						
1977	1,069.2	7.4	54.4	1,014.8	7.0					414.3	4.3	51.0	363.4	3.8						
1978	1,040.2	7.2	51.3	988.9	6.9					434.8	4.5	48.1	386.8	4.0						
1979	1,963.9	6.8	43.7	920.2	6.4					426.5	4.3	39.5	387.1	3.9						
1975 Nov 13	909.0	6.4	22.7	886.3	895.4	6.3	40.7	45.4	233	259.9	2.8	21.0	238.9	2.5						
Dec 11	940.5	6.6	18.8	921.7	923.1	6.5	37.1	45.5	216	260.3	2.8	16.2	244.1	2.6						
1976 Jan 8	1,017.4	7.1	22.1	995.3	942.3	6.5	30.1	36.0	213	285.8	3.0	18.5	267.3	2.7						
Feb 12	1,014.6	7.0	16.0	998.6	959.9	6.7	31.3	32.8	220	289.8	3.1	14.1	275.7	2.8						
Mar 11	997.7	6.9	12.4	985.4	967.2	6.7	15.7	25.7	199	287.2	3.0	11.0	276.2	2.9						
April 8	994.2	6.9	12.1	982.1	975.7	6.8	14.7	20.6	217	287.0	3.0	10.6	267.4	3.0						
May 13	982.9	6.8	21.2	961.7	982.0	6.8	12.6	14.3	194	288.9	3.0	16.6	272.3	3.0						
June 10	1,009.4	7.0	69.1	940.4	984.3	6.8	7.7	11.7	279	322.4	3.4	53.8	268.6	3.1						
July 8	1,071.2	7.4	113.8	957.4	981.4	6.8	2.9	7.7	370	392.2	4.1	94.6	297.6	3.2						
Aug 12	1,092.2	7.6	112.4	980.7	983.8	6.8	11.0	7.2	267	408.8	4.3	91.0	317.8	3.3						
Sep 9	1,059.8	7.4	78.7	981.1	983.7	6.8	5.2	6.4	246	395.9	4.2	71.1	324.8	3.3						
Oct 14	1,010.0	7.0	40.9	969.0																

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		MALE AND FEMALE									
		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
		Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Change	Average over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over†
			Number	Per cent	Since previous month						
1975	Annual averages	935.6	4.1	45.3	890.3	3.9					
1976		1,304.6	5.6	81.6	1,223.0	5.2					
1977		1,422.7	6.0	99.8	1,322.9	5.6					
1978		1,409.7	6.0	93.7	1,315.9	5.6					
1979		1,325.5	5.6	78.0	1,247.5	5.3					
1975	Nov 13	1,120.1	4.9	40.4	1,079.7	4.7	40.2	43.8	225	783	112
	Dec 11	1,152.5	5.0	32.1	1,120.4	4.9	37.0	44.2	209	826	118
1976	Jan 8	1,251.8	5.4	38.0	1,213.8	4.9	28.7	35.3	207	923	122
	Feb 12	1,253.4	5.4	28.0	1,225.4	5.1	30.5	32.1	213	918	122
	Mar 11	1,234.6	5.3	21.7	1,212.9	5.1	14.9	24.7	192	921	122
	April 8	1,231.2	5.3	21.3	1,209.9	5.2	14.6	20.0	210	899	122
	May 13	1,220.4	5.2	35.1	1,185.3	5.2	11.3	13.6	187	911	122
	June 10	1,277.9	5.5	118.2	1,159.7	5.3	6.8	10.9	269	886	123
	July 8	1,402.5	6.0	199.4	1,203.1	5.3	2.5	6.9	356	923	123
	Aug 12	1,440.0	6.2	194.5	1,245.5	5.3	10.6	6.6	258	1,056	126
	Sep 9	1,395.1	6.0	142.3	1,252.8	5.3	4.8	6.0	237	1,032	126
	Oct 14	1,320.9	5.7	78.0	1,243.0	5.3	-1.0	4.8	250	946	125
	Nov 11e	1,311.0	5.6	54.3	1,256.7	5.4	10.7	4.8	237	946	125
	Dec 9e	1,316.0	5.6	48.0	1,268.0	5.4	9.7	6.5	237	946	125
1977	Jan 13	1,390.2	5.9	48.2	1,342.0	5.4	10.7	10.4	207	1,053	130
	Feb 10	1,365.2	5.8	39.4	1,325.8	5.4	2.7	7.7	211	1,028	126
	Mar 10	1,328.1	5.6	31.3	1,296.8	5.4	1.7	5.0	193	1,010	125
	April 14	1,335.6	5.7	50.4	1,285.3	5.5	7.6	4.0	223	989	123
	May 12	1,285.7	5.5	42.0	1,243.7	5.5	-4.4	1.6	197	969	120
	June 9	1,390.4	5.9	142.7	1,247.7	5.6	40.1	14.4	288	982	120
	July 11	1,553.5	6.6	241.6	1,311.9	5.7	13.7	16.5	389	1,046	118
	Aug 11	1,567.0	6.7	220.4	1,346.6	5.7	0.1	18.0	269	1,178	120
	Sep 8	1,541.8	6.6	166.2	1,375.7	5.8	20.5	11.4	242	1,175	125
	Oct 13	1,456.6	6.2	92.6	1,364.0	5.8	5.5	8.7	253	1,079	125
	Nov 10	1,438.0	6.1	68.6	1,369.4	5.8	4.6	10.2	253	1,083	125
	Dec 8	1,419.7	6.0	54.3	1,365.4	5.8	-1.0	3.0	201	1,092	126
1978	Jan 12	1,484.7	6.3	57.4	1,427.3	5.8	-3.8	-0.1	199	1,156	130
	Feb 9	1,445.9	6.1	46.6	1,399.2	5.8	-8.5	-4.4	203	1,114	129
	Mar 9	1,399.0	5.9	37.6	1,361.3	5.7	-3.2	-5.2	189	1,082	128
	April 13	1,387.5	5.9	56.7	1,330.8	5.7	-8.8	-6.8	220	1,041	127
	May 11	1,324.9	5.6	44.7	1,280.2	5.6	-16.0	-9.3	185	1,015	125
	June 8	1,381.4	5.9	139.2	1,242.2	5.6	-7.0	-10.6	276	983	123
	July 6	1,512.5	6.4	231.7	1,280.8	5.6	-11.8	-11.6	366	1,024	122
	Aug 10	1,534.4	6.5	210.9	1,323.6	5.6	2.3	-5.5	250	1,160	124
	Sep 14	1,446.7	6.1	130.7	1,316.0	5.5	-13.4	-7.6	220	1,102	125
	Oct 12	1,364.9	5.8	76.4	1,288.5	5.5	-9.0	-6.7	235	1,006	124
	Nov 9	1,330.8	5.7	52.9	1,277.9	5.4	-12.4	-11.6	203	1,004	124
	Dec 7	1,303.2	5.5	39.8	1,263.4	5.4	-10.3	-10.6	191	988	124
1979	Jan 11	1,391.2	5.9	44.4	1,346.9	5.4	16.7	-2.0	201	1,063	127
	Feb 8	1,387.6	5.9	36.7	1,350.9	5.5	23.7	10.0	200	1,061	127
	Mar 8	1,339.8	5.7	23.9	1,310.9	5.5	-5.4	11.7	176	1,038	126
	April 5	1,279.8	5.4	23.9	1,255.9	5.4	-33.9	-5.2	166	989	125
	May 10	1,238.5	5.2	36.2	1,202.3	5.3	-19.0	-19.4	160	957	121
	June 14	1,281.1	5.4	137.1	1,144.0	5.2	-29.3	-25.4	266	898	117
	July 12	1,392.0	5.9	204.2	1,187.8	5.2	-6.5	-16.3	335	941	117
	Aug 9	1,383.9	5.9	173.1	1,210.8	5.1	-14.3	-14.7	232	1,035	117
	Sep 13	1,325.0	5.6	106.0	1,219.0	5.1	-0.4	-7.1	212	995	118
	Oct 11†	1,302.8	5.5	64.0	1,238.8	5.2	15.9	0.4	231	953	118
	Nov 8	1,292.3	5.5	45.5	1,246.8	5.2	5.3	6.9	203	969	120
	Dec 6	1,292.0	5.5	35.7	1,256.3	5.2	13.2	11.5	197	974	121
1980	Jan 10	1,404.4	6.0	42.6	1,361.7	5.4	38.6	19.0	202	1,079	125
	Feb 14	1,422.0	6.0	35.2	1,386.8	5.6	44.5	32.1	212	1,085	125
	Mar 13e	1,411.7	6.0	29.3	1,382.4	5.7	29.6	37.6	199	1,087	125
	April 10	1,454.7	6.2	50.0	1,404.6	5.9	43.5	39.2	231	1,097	127
	May 8	1,441.4	6.1	45.8	1,395.6	6.0	25.0	32.7	199	1,116	126
	June 12	1,586.6	6.7	178.3	1,408.3	6.2	50.0	39.5	338	1,123	126
	July 10	1,811.9	7.7	282.1	1,529.9	6.5	67.9	47.6	433	1,249	129
	Aug 14	1,913.1	8.1	252.0	1,661.1	6.9	86.3	68.1	300	1,476	137
	Sep 11	1,950.2	8.3	196.3	1,753.8	7.2	85.7	80.0	292	1,520	138
	Oct 9	1,973.0	8.4	137.2	1,835.8	7.7	102.4	91.5	329	1,500	144
	Nov 13	2,071.2	8.8	103.4	1,967.8	8.2	132.2	106.8	309	1,616	147

* † See footnotes to table 2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT GB summary 2.2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		MALE AND FEMALE									
		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
		Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Change	Average over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over†
			Number	Per cent	Since previous month						
1975	Annual averages	935.6	4.1	45.3	890.3	3.9					
1976		1,304.6	5.6	81.6	1,223.0	5.2					
1977		1,422.7	6.0	99.8	1,322.9	5.6					
1978		1,409.7	6.0	93.7	1,315.9	5.6					
1979		1,325.5	5.6	78.0	1,247.5	5.3					
1975	Nov 13	1,120.1	4.9	40.4	1,079.7	4.7	40.2	43.8	225	783	112
	Dec 11	1,152.5	5.0	32.1	1,120.4	4.9	37.0	44.2	209	826	118
1976	Jan 8	1,251.8	5.4	38.0	1,213.8	4.9	28.7	35.3	207	923	122
	Feb 12	1,253.4	5.4	28.0	1,225.4	5.1	30.5	32.1	213	918	122
	Mar 11	1,234.6	5.3	21.7	1,212.9	5.1	14.9	24.7	192	921	122
	April 8	1,231.2	5.3	21.3	1,209.9	5.2	14.6	20.0	210	899	122
	May 13	1,220.4	5.2	35.1	1,185.3	5.2	11.3	13.6	187	911	122
	June 10	1,277.9	5.5	118.2	1,159.7	5.3	6.8	10.9	269	886	123
	July 8	1,402.5	6.0	199.4	1,203.1	5.3	2.5	6.9	356	923	123
	Aug 12	1,440.0	6.2	194.5	1,245.5	5.3	10.6	6.6	258	1,056	126
	Sep 9	1,395.1	6.0	142.3	1,252.8	5.3	4.8	6.0	237	1,032	126
	Oct 14	1,320.9	5.7	78.0	1,243.0	5.3	-1.0	4.8	250	946	125
	Nov 11e	1,311.0	5.6	54.3	1,256.7	5.4	10.7	4.8	237	946	125
	Dec 9e	1,316.0	5.6	48.0	1,268.0	5.4	9.7	6.5	237	946	125
1977	Jan 13	1,390.2	5.9	48.2	1,342.0	5.4	10.7	10.4	207	1,053	130
	Feb 10	1,365.2	5.8	39.4	1,325.8	5.4	2.7	7.7	211	1,028	126
	Mar 10	1,328.1	5.6	31.3	1,296.8	5.4	1.7	5.0	193	1,010	125
	April 14	1,335.6	5.7	50.4	1,285.3	5.5	7.6	4.0	223	989	123
	May 12	1,285.7	5.5	42.0	1,243.7	5.5	-4.4	1.6	197	969	120
	June 9	1,390.4	5.9	142.7	1,247.7	5.6	40.1	14.4	288	982	120
	July 11	1,553.5	6.6	241.6	1,311.9	5.7	13.7	16.5	389	1,046	118
	Aug 11	1,567.0	6.7	220.4	1,346.6	5.7	0.1	18.0	269	1,178	120
	Sep 8	1,541.8	6.6	166.2	1,375.7	5.8	20.5	11.4	242	1,175	125
	Oct 13	1,456.6	6.2	92.6	1,364.0	5.8	5.5	8.7			

Thousands

2000



* Vacancies at Employment Offices are only about a third of total vacancies

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

C1 UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployed and vacancies: United Kingdom

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
								Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent				
SOUTH EAST															
1976	316.3	245.0	71.3	14.7	4.2	5.5	2.3	301.6		4.0				236.7	64.8
1977	342.9	256.4	86.5	17.1	4.5	5.7	2.8	325.8		4.3				247.3	78.4
1978	318.8	234.3	84.4	13.8	4.2	5.3	2.7	304.9		4.0				227.0	77.9
1979†	282.2	205.6	76.6	10.8	3.7	4.7	2.4	271.4		3.6				198.8	71.1
1979	Nov 8	269.5	193.6	75.9	5.5	3.6	4.4	264.0	258.5	3.4	-0.7	-0.4		189.3	69.2
	Dec 6	267.6	194.1	73.6	4.1	3.5	4.4	263.5	260.3	3.4	1.8	1.2		190.3	70.0
1980	Jan 10	294.3	214.1	80.3	3.9	3.9	4.8	290.4	267.4	3.5	7.1	2.7		194.4	73.0
	Feb 14	296.8	216.2	80.5	3.4	3.9	4.9	293.3	277.2	3.7	9.8	6.2		201.8	75.4
	Mar 13 e	292.4	213.4	79.0	2.8	3.9	4.8	289.7	282.6	3.7	5.4	7.4		205.5	77.1
	April 10	299.0	218.8	80.2	6.3	3.9	5.0	292.7	289.4	3.8	6.8	7.3		210.4	79.0
	May 8	297.5	218.0	79.4	6.5	3.9	4.9	291.0	295.9	3.9	6.5	6.2		215.5	80.4
	June 12	322.1	232.2	90.0	28.6	4.3	5.3	293.6	308.0	4.1	12.1	8.5		224.1	83.9
	July 10	376.8	264.2	112.6	49.8	5.0	6.0	327.0	327.4	4.3	19.4	12.7		238.1	89.3
	Aug 14	410.0	287.8	122.1	46.3	5.4	6.5	363.7	351.8	4.6	24.4	18.6		255.7	96.1
	Sep 11	421.7	296.5	125.2	35.3	5.6	6.7	386.5	371.8	4.9	20.0	21.3		270.4	101.4
	Oct 9	425.6	302.3	123.3	23.5	5.6	6.8	402.1	395.2	5.2	23.4	22.6		287.9	107.3
	Nov 13	451.6	324.9	126.8	16.9	6.0	7.4	434.8	429.3	5.7	34.1	25.8		314.4	114.9
GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)															
1976	153.0	121.8	32.2	5.5	4.0	5.3	2.1	148.4		3.8				118.6	29.8
1977	164.7	126.0	38.7	6.6	4.3	5.5	2.5	158.1		4.1				122.4	35.6
1978	153.8	116.3	37.5	5.4	4.1	5.2	2.5	148.4		3.9				113.2	35.1
1979†	138.7	104.1	34.6	4.6	3.7	4.7	2.3	134.1		3.6				101.0	32.3
1979	Nov 8	132.6	98.4	34.2	2.9	3.5	4.4	129.6	127.3	3.4	-0.7	-0.5		96.2	31.1
	Dec 6	130.9	97.5	33.4	2.3	3.5	4.4	128.6	128.1	3.4	0.8	0.2		96.3	31.8
1980	Jan 10	143.4	106.7	36.8	1.9	3.8	4.8	141.5	131.8	3.5	3.7	1.3		98.2	33.6
	Feb 14	144.6	107.7	36.9	1.7	3.9	4.9	142.9	136.3	3.6	4.5	3.0		101.5	34.8
	Mar 13 e	144.5	107.7	36.8	1.4	3.9	4.9	143.1	140.8	3.8	4.5	4.2		105.0	35.8
	April 10	147.5	110.2	37.4	2.8	3.9	5.0	144.7	142.6	3.8	1.8	3.6		105.9	36.7
	May 8	148.5	111.0	37.5	3.1	4.0	5.0	145.4	147.1	3.9	4.5	3.6		109.4	37.7
	June 12	154.8	115.0	39.8	8.0	4.1	5.2	146.8	151.5	4.0	4.4	3.6		112.7	38.8
	July 10	179.3	129.3	50.0	18.5	4.8	5.8	160.9	160.3	4.3	8.8	5.9		118.7	41.6
	Aug 14	196.3	140.4	55.9	18.9	5.2	6.4	177.4	171.2	4.6	10.9	8.0		126.4	44.8
	Sep 11	204.8	146.4	58.4	15.5	5.5	6.6	189.3	181.2	4.8	10.0	9.9		133.5	47.7
	Oct 9	205.4	147.9	57.5	10.8	5.5	6.7	194.6	190.7	5.1	9.5	10.1		140.2	50.5
	Nov 13	214.7	156.4	58.3	8.0	5.7	7.1	206.7	204.4	5.5	13.7	11.1		151.5	52.9
EAST ANGLIA															
1976	33.9	26.1	7.8	1.6	4.8	6.1	2.8	32.2		4.6				25.2	7.0
1977	37.7	28.2	9.5	2.1	5.3	6.4	3.4	35.6		5.0				27.1	8.5
1978	35.9	26.1	9.8	1.8	5.0	6.0	3.4	34.1		4.7				25.2	8.9
1979†	32.4	23.1	9.3	1.3	4.5	5.4	3.2	31.1		4.3				22.4	8.6
1979	Nov 8	30.5	21.2	9.4	0.6	4.2	4.9	29.9	29.7	4.1	0.2	0.1		21.1	8.6
	Dec 6	30.7	21.5	9.2	0.5	4.2	5.0	30.2	29.7	4.1	—	0.2		21.1	8.6
1980	Jan 10	34.1	24.2	9.8	0.4	4.7	5.6	33.6	31.0	4.3	1.3	0.5		21.9	9.1
	Feb 14	34.8	24.8	10.0	0.4	4.8	5.8	34.4	31.4	4.3	0.4	0.6		22.0	9.4
	Mar 13	34.6	24.6	10.0	0.4	4.8	5.7	34.2	32.0	4.4	0.6	0.8		22.5	9.5
	April 10	35.6	25.2	10.4	1.0	4.9	5.9	34.6	33.0	4.6	1.0	0.7		23.1	9.9
	May 8	35.0	24.9	10.1	0.9	4.8	5.8	34.1	34.0	4.7	1.0	0.9		23.9	10.1
	June 12	37.2	26.1	11.1	4.0	5.2	6.1	33.2	34.7	4.8	0.7	0.9		24.8	9.9
	July 10	42.3	28.9	13.5	6.2	5.9	6.7	36.1	37.2	5.2	2.5	1.4		26.7	10.5
	Aug 14	45.4	31.3	14.1	5.6	6.3	7.3	39.8	39.9	5.5	2.7	2.0		28.8	11.1
	Sep 11	46.4	32.2	14.2	4.3	6.4	7.5	42.1	42.2	5.8	2.3	2.5		30.6	11.6
	Oct 9	47.6	33.5	14.1	2.8	6.6	7.8	44.8	44.8	6.2	2.6	2.5		32.7	12.1
	Nov 13	50.7	36.3	14.4	2.0	7.0	8.4	48.6	48.4	6.7	3.6	2.8		35.4	13.0

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
								Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent				
SOUTH WEST															
1976	102.9	78.3	5.3	24.7	6.4	8.1	3.8	97.6		6.1				75.3	22.3
1977	111.8	81.9	29.9	6.3	6.8	8.3	4.5	105.5		6.4				78.6	26.9
1978	107.3	76.3	31.0	5.9	6.5	7.7	4.6	101.5		6.1				73.3	28.2
1979†	95.4	66.2	29.3	4.5	5.7	6.8	4.3	90.9		5.4				63.5	27.0
1979 Nov 8	93.8	63.7	30.1	2.3	5.6	6.5	4.4	91.5	86.9	5.2	-0.3	-0.4	60.5	26.4	
Dec 6	93.4	63.5	29.9	1.8	5.6	6.5	4.4	91.7	87.2	5.2	0.3	-0.1	60.0	27.2	
1980 Jan 10	99.9	67.9	32.0	1.8	6.0	6.9	4.7	98.1	88.4	5.3	1.2	0.4	60.3	28.1	
Feb 14	100.6	68.6	32.0	1.5	6.0	7.0	4.7	99.1	90.7	5.4	2.3	1.3	62.0	28.7	
Mar 13e	97.8	67.1	30.7	1.3	5.9	6.9	4.5	96.5	90.6	5.4	-0.1	1.1	62.1	28.5	
April 10	98.0	67.5	30.5	2.5	5.9	6.9	4.4	95.5	93.0	5.6	2.4	1.5	63.9	29.1	
May 8	94.3	65.4	28.9	2.1	5.7	6.7	4.2	92.2	94.8	5.7	1.8	1.4	65.1	29.7	
June 12	100.8	69.1	31.7	12.1	6.1	7.1	4.6	88.7	96.7	5.8	1.9	2.0	66.7	30.0	
July 10	114.2	76.4	37.7	17.3	6.9	7.8	5.5	96.9	102.2	6.1	5.5	3.1	70.8	31.4	
Aug 14	120.7	81.1	39.6	14.8	7.2	8.3	5.8	105.9	108.1	6.5	5.9	4.4	74.8	33.3	
Sep 11	122.8	82.9	39.9	10.7	7.4	8.5	5.8	112.1	112.7	6.8	4.6	5.3	78.2	34.5	
Oct 9	128.3	87.5	40.8	7.1	7.7	8.9	5.9	121.2	119.1	7.1	6.4	5.6	83.5	35.6	
Nov 13	136.8	93.8	43.0	5.1	8.2	9.6	6.3	131.8	127.2	7.6	8.1	6.4	89.1	38.1	
WEST MIDLANDS															
1976	133.1	99.6	33.5	9.0	5.8	7.0	3.8	124.0		5.4				95.0	29.0
1977	134.3	95.1	39.2	10.6	5.8	6.7	4.3	123.6		5.3				90.2	33.4
1978	130.4	90.3	40.1	10.0	5.6	6.3	4.4	120.3		5.1				85.7	34.7
1979†	128.1	87.6	40.4	8.6	5.5	6.2	4.4	119.5		5.1				83.2	35.9
1979 Nov 8	127.6	86.1	41.5	5.3	5.5	6.1	4.5	122.3	120.7	5.2	1.4	2.0	83.6	37.1	
Dec 6	126.3	86.0	40.3	3.9	5.4	6.1	4.4	122.3	122.4	5.2	1.7	2.0	84.4	38.0	
1980 Jan 10	133.3	91.0	42.3	3.7	5.7	6.5	4.6	129.5	124.6	5.3	2.2	1.8	85.5	39.1	
Feb 14	135.3	92.1	43.3	2.9	5.8	6.5	4.7	132.4	129.5	5.5	4.9	2.9	88.2	41.3	
Mar 13e	136.9	93.1	43.8	2.6	5.9	6.6	4.7	134.3	133.8	5.7	4.3	3.8	90.8	43.0	
April 10	143.0	97.4	45.6	5.1	6.1	6.9	4.9	137.9	138.4	5.9	4.6	4.6	94.3	44.1	
May 8	145.4	98.9	46.5	5.0	6.2	7.0	5.0	140.4	143.5	6.1	5.1	4.7	97.7	45.8	
June 12	159.1	107.3	51.8	13.4	6.8	7.6	5.6	145.7	150.1	6.4	6.6	5.4	102.5	47.6	
July 10	196.0	128.6	67.4	35.3	8.4	9.1	7.3	160.7	158.2	6.8	8.1	6.6	109.0	49.2	
Aug 14	211.1	138.9	72.2	32.4	9.0	9.9	7.8	178.7	172.3	7.4	14.1	9.6	118.7	53.6	
Sep 11	219.4	145.8	73.5	26.1	9.4	10.4	7.9	193.3	185.9	8.0	13.6	11.9	129.3	56.6	
Oct 9	221.9	150.3	71.6	18.3	9.5	10.7	7.7	203.6	200.4	8.6	14.5	14.1	140.1	60.3	
Nov 13	234.4	163.0	71.3	13.7	10.0	11.6	7.7	220.7	219.1	9.4	18.7	15.6	156.1	63.0	
EAST MIDLANDS															
1976	73.6	55.7	17.9	4.2	4.7	5.8	2.9	69.4		4.4				53.5	16.0
1977	79.8	58.1	21.7	5.0	5.0	6.0	3.4	74.8		4.7				55.5	19.3
1978	80.2	57.3	22.9	4.5	5.0	6.0	3.6	75.7		4.7				55.0	20.6
1979†	75.3	53.6	21.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	3.4	71.6		4.4				51.5	19.9
1979 Nov 8	72.8	51.4	21.5	1.7	4.5	5.4	3.3	71.1	71.2	4.4	0.3	1.2	51.2	20.0	
Dec 6	73.8	52.6	21.2	1.3	4.6	5.5	3.3	72.5	72.4	4.5	1.2	1.6	52.0	20.4	
1980 Jan 10	79.7	57.0	22.7	1.3	5.0	5.9	3.5	78.4	73.8	4.6	1.4	1.0	52.8	21.0	
Feb 14	81.1	59.0	23.2	1.0	5.1	6.1	3.6	81.1	77.5	4.8	3.7	2.1	55.3	22.2	
Mar 13	80.7	57.7	23.0	0.9	5.0	6.0	3.6	79.8	77.8	4.8	0.3	1.8	55.2	22.6	
April 10	85.4	61.1	24.3	2.6	5.3	6.4	3.8	82.8	82.2	5.1	4.4	2.8	58.7	23.5	
May 8	85.3	60.9	24.4	2.4	5.3	6.3	3.8	83.0	84.5	5.3	2.3	2.3	60.2	24.3	
June 12	99.5	69.0	30.5	13.6	6.2	7.2	4.7	85.9	89.3	5.6	4.8	3.8	63.6	25.7	
July 10	112.4	75.9	36.5	19.4	7.0	7.9	5.6	93.0	92.8	5.8	3.5	3.5	66.3	26.5	
Aug 14	118.1	80.2	38.0	15.9	7.4	8.4	5.9	102.2	99.4	6.2	6.6	5.0	70.8	28.6	
Sep 11	120.9	82.7	38.2	12.3	7.5	8.6	5.9	108.6	106.1	6.6	6.7	5.6	75.6	30.5	
Oct 9	122.3	85.5	36.8	8.2	7.6	8.9	5.7	114.1	113.6	7.1	7.5	6.9	82.1	31.5	
Nov 13	127.7	91.3	36.4	5.7	7.9	9.5	5.6	122.0	121.9	7.6	8.3	7.5	88.8	33.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
								Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent				
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE															
1976	114.0	86.5	27.5	8.1	5.5	6.8	3.4	105.9		5.1				82.3	23.6
1977	120.8	87.3	33.5	9.3	5.8	6.8	4.1	111.5		5.3				82.8	28.6
1978	125.8	89.0	36.8	9.2	6.0	7.0	4.4	116.6		5.5				84.5	32.0
1979†	121.1	83.7	37.4	8.1	5.7	6.6	4.4	113.0		5.3				79.7	32.9
1979 Nov 8	117.1	79.5	37.7	4.6	5.5	6.3	4.5	112.6	110.7	5.2	0.9	0.7	77.2	33.5	
Dec 6	117.8	81.0	36.8	3.5	5.6	6.4	4.4	114.3	112.2	5.3	1.5	1.4	78.2	34.0	
1980 Jan 10	127.7	88.4	39.3	3.5	6.1	7.0	4.7	124.2	116.6	5.5	4.4	2.3	80.9	35.7	
Feb 14	130.5	90.9	39.7	2.9	6.2	7.2	4.7	127.6	121.4	5.8	4.8	3.6	84.6	36.8	
Mar 13e	131.4	91.8	39.7	2.5	6.2	7.2	4.7	128.9	126.2	6.0	4.8	4.7	88.1	38.1	
April 10	136.6	95.1	41.6	6.4	6.5	7.5	4.9	130.3	129.9	6.2	3.7	4.4	91.0	38.9	
May 8	135.4	94.2	41.1	5.5	6.4	7.4	4.9	129.8	132.5	6.3	2.6	3.7	92.6	39.9	
June 12	151.6	102.9	48.7	19.8	7.2	8.1	5.8	131.8	137.3	6.5	4.8	3.7	96.0	41.3	
July 10	176.1	116.1	59.9	32.2	8.3	9.2	7.1	143.9	145.9	6.9	8.6	5.3	102.1	43.8	
Aug 14	185.4	123.4	62.0	29.2	8.8	9.7	7.4	156.3	153.5	7.3	7.6	7.0	108.0	45.5	
Sep 11	189.2	127.6	61.6	23.5	9.0	10.1	7.3	165.6	161.4	7.6	7.9	8.0	114.4	47.0	
Oct 9	190.0	131.0	59.0	16.5	9.0	10.3	7.0	173.4	170.8	8.1	9.4	8.3	122.2	48.6	
Nov 13	200.8	141.3	59.6	12.8	9.5	11.1	7.1	188.1	186.2	8.8	15.4	10.9	134.3	51.9	
NORTH WEST															
1976	197.0	159.4	46.6	14.4	6.9	8.9	4.1	182.6		6.4				142.3	40.2
1977	212.0	153.5	58.5	17.7	7.4	9.0	5.0	194.2		6.8				144.1	50.1
1978	213.5	150.5	63.1	16.8	7.5	8.9	5.4	196.7		6.9				141.6	55.0
1979†	203.5	140.7	62.8	13.7	7.1	8.4	5.3	189.8		6.6				133.0	56.2
1979 Nov 8	199.2	135.8	63.4	8.5	7.0	8.1	5.4	190.6	187.5	6.6	0.3	1.0	130.4	57.1	
Dec 6	199.3	137.2	62.1	6.8	7.0	8.2	5.2	192.5	190.1	6.7	2.6	2.1	132.6	57.5	
1980 Jan 10	215.5														

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female
								Number	Percent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number			Percent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
WALES														
1976	78.1	58.6	19.5	5.7	7.3	8.8	4.9	72.4		6.8			55.6	16.9
1977	86.3	61.1	25.2	7.0	8.0	9.2	6.1	79.3		7.4			57.6	21.8
1978	91.5	63.1	28.4	7.3	8.4	9.5	6.7	84.2		7.8			59.6	24.6
1979†	87.1	58.3	28.7	6.0	8.0	8.9	6.7	81.0		7.5			55.2	25.5
1979 Nov 8	85.2	55.4	29.8	4.2	7.9	8.5	7.0	81.0	78.6	7.3	0.4	0.4	52.7	25.9
1979 Dec 6	85.2	55.9	29.2	3.3	7.9	8.5	6.8	81.9	79.2	7.3	0.6	0.5	52.8	26.4
1980 Jan 10	90.9	59.9	30.9	3.2	8.4	9.2	7.2	87.6	82.2	7.6	3.0	1.3	54.3	27.9
1980 Feb 14	92.1	61.3	30.8	2.7	8.5	9.4	7.2	89.3	85.5	7.9	3.3	2.3	57.0	28.5
1980 Mar 13	92.0	61.6	30.4	2.5	8.5	9.4	7.1	89.5	87.8	8.1	2.3	2.9	59.0	28.8
1980 April 10	97.4	65.9	31.5	4.6	9.0	10.1	7.4	92.8	91.9	8.5	4.1	3.2	62.6	29.3
1980 May 8	97.0	65.4	31.6	5.0	9.0	10.0	7.4	92.0	93.1	8.6	1.2	2.5	63.2	29.9
1980 June 12	99.1	66.6	32.4	7.4	9.0	10.2	7.4	91.7	95.6	8.8	2.5	2.6	65.1	30.5
1980 July 10	116.8	75.9	41.0	19.3	10.8	11.6	9.6	97.6	99.4	9.2	3.8	2.5	67.7	31.7
1980 Aug 14	122.6	80.7	41.9	17.9	11.3	12.3	9.8	104.7	104.7	9.7	5.3	3.9	72.0	32.7
1980 Sep 11	126.9	84.8	42.1	14.1	11.7	13.0	9.8	112.8	111.8	10.3	7.1	5.4	77.8	34.0
1980 Oct 9	129.1	87.3	41.8	10.0	11.9	13.3	9.8	119.1	117.2	10.8	5.4	5.9	81.9	35.3
1980 Nov 13	134.3	91.9	42.3	7.9	12.4	14.0	9.9	126.4	123.9	11.4	6.7	6.4	87.2	36.7
SCOTLAND														
1976	154.4	111.5	43.0	9.9	7.0	8.5	4.8	144.5		6.5			105.9	38.6
1977	182.8	125.7	57.1	14.5	8.1	9.5	6.1	168.3		7.5			117.7	50.6
1978	184.7	123.7	61.0	14.1	8.2	9.4	6.5	170.7		7.6			115.8	54.8
1979†	181.5	118.7	62.8	12.5	8.0	9.1	6.6	168.9		7.4			111.1	57.1
1979 Nov 8	179.5	115.6	63.9	7.1	7.9	8.9	6.7	172.5	169.7	7.5	0.2	1.2	111.0	58.7
1979 Dec 6	180.3	117.8	62.5	5.8	8.0	9.0	6.5	174.4	170.5	7.5	0.8	1.1	111.8	58.7
1980 Jan 10	203.2	132.6	70.6	13.3	9.0	10.2	7.4	189.9	175.7	7.8	5.2	2.1	114.6	61.1
1980 Feb 14	203.8	133.0	70.8	10.8	9.0	10.2	7.4	193.0	182.3	8.1	6.6	4.2	118.8	63.5
1980 Mar 13 e	200.1	130.4	69.7	8.4	8.9	10.0	7.3	191.7	184.8	8.2	2.5	4.8	120.3	64.5
1980 April 10	201.1	131.7	69.4	7.5	8.9	10.1	7.3	193.5	191.6	8.5	6.8	5.3	125.5	66.1
1980 May 8	196.3	128.3	68.0	6.1	8.7	9.8	7.1	190.3	194.1	8.6	2.5	3.9	127.1	67.0
1980 June 12	223.2	142.7	80.5	29.7	9.9	10.9	8.5	193.4	198.8	8.8	4.7	4.7	130.5	68.3
1980 July 10	236.3	150.6	85.7	32.5	10.5	11.5	9.0	203.8	205.2	9.1	6.4	4.5	135.2	70.0
1980 Aug 14	241.3	154.6	86.7	27.7	10.7	11.8	9.1	213.6	211.8	9.4	6.6	5.9	139.3	72.5
1980 Sep 11	240.9	156.2	84.7	21.1	10.7	12.0	8.9	219.8	220.2	9.7	8.4	7.1	146.4	73.8
1980 Oct 9	246.1	161.1	85.1	16.5	10.9	12.3	8.9	229.7	230.2	10.2	10.0	8.3	153.8	76.4
1980 Nov 13	254.6	168.2	86.4	12.9	11.3	12.9	9.1	241.6	238.8	10.6	8.6	9.0	160.6	78.2
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1976	54.9	37.5	17.4	4.3	10.0	11.4	8.0	50.5		9.3			35.2	15.4
1977	60.9	41.8	19.2	5.6	11.0	12.7	8.5	55.3		10.0			38.8	16.6
1978	65.4	45.0	20.4	5.7	11.5	13.5	8.7	59.7		10.5			41.8	17.9
1979†	64.9	44.3	20.7	5.2	11.3	13.4	8.4	59.7		10.4			41.3	18.5
1979 Nov 8	62.9	42.4	20.5	4.2	10.9	12.8	8.4	58.7	60.1	10.4	-0.4	0.3	41.1	19.0
1979 Dec 6	63.4	43.4	20.0	3.5	11.0	13.1	8.2	59.9	60.9	10.6	0.8	0.5	42.0	18.9
1980 Jan 10	66.2	45.7	20.5	3.3	11.5	13.8	8.4	62.9	61.3	10.6	0.4	0.3	42.3	19.0
1980 Feb 14	66.9	46.3	20.6	3.0	11.6	14.0	8.4	64.0	63.2	11.0	1.9	1.0	43.5	19.7
1980 Mar 13	66.3	45.8	20.4	2.5	11.5	13.8	8.3	63.8	64.0	11.1	0.8	1.0	43.9	20.1
1980 April 10	68.3	47.1	21.2	3.7	11.8	14.2	8.6	64.6	65.1	11.3	1.1	1.3	44.4	20.7
1980 May 8	67.8	46.7	21.1	3.7	11.8	14.1	8.6	64.2	65.8	11.4	0.7	0.9	44.8	21.0
1980 June 12	73.0	49.5	23.5	8.0	12.7	14.9	9.6	65.0	67.1	11.6	1.3	1.0	45.7	21.4
1980 July 10	84.7	55.3	29.3	13.4	14.7	16.7	12.0	71.3	69.8	12.1	2.7	1.6	47.6	22.2
1980 Aug 14	88.1	58.0	30.1	12.9	15.3	17.5	12.3	75.2	73.2	12.7	3.4	2.5	50.0	23.2
1980 Sep 11	89.3	59.7	29.7	11.0	15.5	18.0	12.1	78.3	76.5	13.3	3.3	3.1	52.7	23.8
1980 Oct 9	89.9	61.1	28.7	8.6	15.6	18.4	11.7	81.3	82.3	14.3	5.8	4.2	57.2	25.1
1980 Nov 13	91.7	62.8	28.9	7.3	15.9	18.9	11.8	84.4	85.7	14.9	3.4	4.2	59.6	26.1

See footnotes to table 2-1

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status†, in certain employment office areas and in counties at November 13, 1980

	Male		Female		All unemployed		Rate	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Male	Female
ASSISTED REGIONS								
South West								
SDA	3,876	15.6	1,425	10.1	5,301	15.6		
Other DA	17,760	12.2	9,700	10.1	27,460	12.2		
IA	8,439	10.5	3,713	7.2	12,152	10.5		
Unassisted	63,738	8.2	28,183	7.2	91,921	8.2		
All	93,813		43,021		136,834			
West Midlands								
IA	919	9.3	356	10.1	1,275	9.3		
Unassisted	162,123	10.1	70,993	10.1	233,116	10.1		
All	163,042		71,349		234,391			
East Midlands								
SDA	4,792	19.8	1,452	19.8	6,244	19.8		
Other DA	16,968	9.9	6,479	9.9	23,447	9.9		
IA	69,490	7.6	28,503	7.6	97,993	7.6		
Unassisted	91,250	7.9	36,434	7.9	127,684	7.9		
All	172,490		76,868		249,358			
Yorkshire and Humberside								
SDA	34,345	11.4	13,557	11.4	47,902	11.4		
Other DA	106,922	9.1	46,022	9.1	152,944	9.1		
IA	141,267	9.5	59,579	9.5	200,846	9.5		
All	282,534		119,158		401,692			
North West								
SDA	71,818	14.8	30,862	14.8	102,680	14.8		
Other DA	11,502	12.9	6,411	12.9	17,913	12.9		
IA	131,954	9.5	59,405	9.5	191,359	9.5		
All	215,274		96,678		311,952			
North								
SDA	65,418	13.1	26,185	13.1	91,603	13.1		
Other DA	39,162	12.8	17,663	12.8	56,825	12.8		
IA	12,881	9.0	7,030	9.0	19,911	9.0		
All	117,461		50,878		168,339			
Wales								
SDA	28,545	15.0	12,894	15.0	41,439	15.0		
Other DA	46,042	12.0	20,944	12.0	66,986	12.0		
IA	17,348	10.7	8,504	10.7	25,852	10.7		
All	91,935		42,342		134,277			
Scotland								
SDA	110,805	13.7	56,553	13.7	167,358	13.7		
Other DA	22,829	11.1	13,263	11.1	36,092	11.1		
IA	34,536	7.3	16,573	7.3	51,109	7.3		
All	168,170		86,389		254,559			
UNASSISTED REGIONS								
South East								
SDA	324,882	6.0	126,762	6.0	451,644	6.0		
Other DA	36,266	7.0	14,396	7.0	50,662	7.0		
IA								
Unassisted								
All	361,148		141,158		502,306			
East Anglia								
SDA	280,462	14.0	127,919	14.0	408,381	14.0		
Other DA	176,432	12.1	82,990	12.1	259,422	12.1		
IA	32							

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[‡], in certain employment office areas and in counties at November 13, 1980

	Male		Female		All unemployed		Rate		
								per cent	
North									
*Almwick	728	469	1,197	11.1	Isle of Wight	2,761	1,203	3,964	9.5
*Carlisle	2,891	1,370	4,261	8.2	Kent	29,232	12,168	41,400	7.9
*Central Durham	5,012	2,596	7,608	11.0	Oxfordshire	7,847	3,693	11,540	5.6
*Consett	4,304	1,526	5,830	18.4	Surrey	9,880	3,547	13,427	4.3
*Darlington and S/West Durham	6,015	2,779	8,794	10.6	West Sussex	8,571	3,311	11,882	4.8
*Furness	2,467	1,785	4,252	9.6	East Anglia				
*Hartlepool	5,140	1,948	7,088	16.2	Cambridgeshire	9,626	4,088	13,714	6.1
*Morpeth	4,738	2,233	6,971	11.0	Norfolk	15,842	5,897	21,739	8.3
*North Tyne	20,246	7,623	27,869	10.2	Suffolk	10,798	4,411	15,209	6.6
*Peterlee	2,281	1,259	3,540	13.0	South West				
*South Tyne	18,219	7,245	25,464	14.1	Avon	22,503	8,950	31,453	7.6
*Teesside	23,364	9,275	32,639	14.4	Cornwall	12,306	6,033	18,339	13.3
*Wearside	15,228	6,584	21,812	15.5	Devon	22,758	10,821	33,579	10.1
*Whitehaven	1,897	1,219	3,116	10.6	Dorset	10,476	4,597	15,073	7.5
*Workington	1,940	1,388	3,328	10.6	Gloucestershire	9,254	4,312	13,566	6.6
					Somerset	6,878	3,289	10,167	6.6
					Wiltshire	9,638	5,039	14,677	7.3
Wales					West Midlands				
*Bargoed	2,728	1,455	4,183	16.1	West Midlands Metropolitan	106,624	43,834	150,458	10.8
*Cardiff	15,656	5,699	21,355	10.7	Hereford and Worcester	13,160	6,165	19,325	8.5
*Ebbw Vale	3,280	1,629	4,909	17.1	Salop	10,052	4,652	14,704	11.0
*Llanelli	2,811	2,135	4,946	13.3	Staffordshire	24,162	11,819	35,981	9.1
*Neath	2,360	1,282	3,642	13.6	†Warwickshire	9,044	4,879	13,923	..
*Newport	7,690	3,082	10,772	12.0	East Midlands				
*Pontypool	3,853	2,036	5,889	11.7	Derbyshire	20,831	8,136	28,967	7.2
*Pontypridd	5,502	3,141	8,643	12.7	Leicestershire	18,488	8,587	27,075	7.5
*Port Talbot	7,352	3,378	10,730	13.2	Lincolnshire	12,230	5,347	17,577	8.6
*Shotton	5,311	1,939	7,250	14.9	Northamptonshire	14,095	5,373	19,468	9.2
*Swansea	8,378	4,304	12,682	11.9	Nottinghamshire	25,606	8,991	34,597	8.0
*Wrexham	5,006	2,077	7,083	15.7	Yorkshire and Humberside				
Scotland					South Yorkshire Metropolitan	40,927	18,246	59,173	10.0
*Aberdeen	4,346	1,947	6,293	4.8	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	61,125	25,659	86,784	9.4
*Ayr	3,880	1,897	5,777	12.6	Humberside	28,748	10,670	39,418	11.1
*Bathgate	4,190	2,637	6,827	13.7	North Yorkshire	10,467	5,004	15,471	6.6
*Dumbarton	2,996	1,814	4,810	15.9	North West				
*Dumfries	1,905	1,172	3,077	8.7	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	81,658	35,413	117,071	9.6
*Dundee	7,698	4,675	12,373	12.7	Merseyside Metropolitan	74,660	31,303	105,963	14.6
*Dunfermline	2,841	2,116	4,957	9.3	Cheshire	23,258	12,123	35,381	9.7
*Edinburgh	15,333	6,332	21,665	7.8	Lancashire	35,698	17,839	53,537	9.7
*Falkirk	4,510	2,684	7,194	10.3	North				
*Glasgow	53,727	22,942	76,669	12.9	Cleveland	28,504	11,223	39,727	14.7
*Greenock	4,650	2,510	7,160	13.9	Cumbria	10,793	6,581	17,374	8.8
*Irvine	4,909	2,556	7,465	18.2	Durham	20,429	9,547	29,976	12.0
*Kilmarnock	3,588	1,667	5,255	14.7	Northumberland	6,943	3,470	10,413	10.4
*Kirkcaldy	4,494	2,773	7,267	10.9	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	50,792	20,057	70,849	12.6
*North Lanarkshire	15,463	10,062	25,525	16.9	Wales				
*Paisley	7,131	3,803	10,934	11.4	Clwyd	13,880	5,671	19,551	14.8
*Perth	1,768	845	2,613	6.8	Dyfed	8,340	4,736	13,076	11.7
*Stirling	3,039	1,708	4,747	9.8	Gwent	16,028	7,372	23,400	12.7
Northern Ireland					Gwynedd	6,931	2,965	9,896	12.6
*Armagh	1,368	659	2,027	15.9	Mid-Glamorgan	16,934	8,878	25,812	13.4
*Ballymena	4,993	2,586	7,579	16.1	Powys	1,481	650	2,131	7.6
*Belfast	25,904	13,219	39,123	12.8	South Glamorgan	13,835	4,836	18,671	10.7
*Coleraine	3,738	1,440	5,178	20.0	West Glamorgan	14,506	7,234	21,740	12.5
*Cookstown	1,272	535	1,807	29.7	Scotland				
*Craigavon	4,066	2,161	6,227	14.9	Borders	1,640	639	2,279	5.8
*Downpatrick	2,155	1,106	3,261	18.4	Central	7,549	4,392	11,941	10.1
*Dungannon	2,226	899	3,125	28.8	Dumfries and Galloway	3,605	2,234	5,839	10.5
*Enniskillen	2,395	1,040	3,435	21.2	Fife	8,122	5,435	13,557	9.9
*Londonderry	6,915	2,529	9,444	22.5	Grampian	7,279	3,816	11,095	6.0
*Newry	3,652	1,279	4,931	26.4	Highlands	5,260	2,847	8,107	10.2
*Omagh	1,807	855	2,662	20.7	Lothians	19,851	9,148	28,999	8.5
*Strabane	2,269	618	2,887	31.2	Orkneys	358	145	503	8.2
Counties (by region)					Shetlands	218	102	320	3.6
South East					Strathclyde	101,222	50,323	151,545	13.7
Bedfordshire	9,384	4,411	13,795	6.5	Tayside	11,938	7,012	18,950	10.9
Berkshire	11,191	4,481	15,672	5.0	Western Isles	1,128	296	1,424	17.2
Buckinghamshire	7,691	3,364	11,055	5.9					
East Sussex	13,015	4,455	17,470	7.9					
Essex	28,324	10,695	39,019	8.0					
Greater London (GLC area)	156,385	58,313	214,698	5.7					
Hampshire	26,796	11,470	38,266	6.6					
Hertfordshire	13,805	5,671	19,476	4.5					

Note: Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single employment office areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more employment office areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for employment office areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas. The denominators used to calculate the rates at sub-regional level are the mid-1977 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed. National and regional rates are based on mid-1979 estimates.

* Travel-to-work area.

† 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.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration 2.5

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks		Over 26 and up to 52 weeks		Up to 26 weeks		Over 26 and up to 52 weeks		Up to 26 weeks		Over 26 and up to 52 weeks		Up to 26 weeks		Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	
1978 July	543.9	78.3	57.2	679.4	320.7	117.6	170.8	609.1	76.5	47.1	100.4	224.0	941.1	243.0	328.4	1,512.5
Oct	395.6	71.2	55.8	522.7	331.2	108.7	171.5	611.5	84.6	40.5	105.7	230.8	811.4	220.4	333.1	1,364.9
1979 Jan	358.5	87.1	53.9	499.5	366.0	115.2	174.1	655.3	85.4	44.1	106.8	236.4	809.9	246.5	334.8	1,391.2
April	288.0	84.0	56.9	428.9	321.2	117.7	180.3	619.2	73.0	49.2	109.6	231.8	682.1	250.9	346.8	1,279.8
July	490.2	68.1	57.2	615.4	282.0	100.8	173.9	556.7	67.8	42.7	109.5	220.0	839.9	211.6	340.5	1,392.0
Oct*	377.0	62.8	54.4	494.3	317.3	94.7	169.5	581.5	77.3	36.7	113.1	227.1	771.6	194.2	337.0	1,302.8
1980 Jan	379.8	79.5	52.4	511.7	380.3	104.9	169.6	654.7	85.3	39.6	113.0	238.0	845.4	223.9	335.1	1,404.4
April	378.0	93.6	52.0	523.6	391.2	125.2	168.6	684.9	85.2	47.8	113.3	246.2	854.3	266.5	333.9	1,454.7
July	689.5	95.0	57.5	842.0	410.8	133.4	172.7	717.0	92.7	47.0	113.3	253.0	1,193.0	275.4	343.5	1,811.9
Oct	631.0	114.1	68.9	813.9	522.9	154.5	189.5	866.9	122.0	50.0	120.1	292.2	1,275.9	318.6	378.6	1,973.0
MALE																
1978 July	302.6	43.1	34.7	380.5	234.4	85.3	139.2	458.9	67.2	42.0	90.2	199.4	604.2	170.4	264.2	1,038.8
Oct	215.5	38.2	33.5	287.2	238.4	77.0	138.3	453.8	74.6	35.6	94.8	205.0	528.5	150.9	266.7	946.0
1979 Jan	206.2	46.4	32.8	285.4	272.7	81.5	140.5	494.7	75.2	39.1	95.5	209.8	554.1	166.9	268.8	989.9
April	166.8	45.6	34.6	247.0	235.9	83.3	144.7	463.8	64.2	43.6	97.6	205.4	466.9	172.5	276.9	916.2
July	267.0	36.2	34.3	337.4	195.1	69.6	137.5	402.2	59.3	37.8	97.0	194.0	521.4	143.5	268.8	933.7
Oct*	202.7	32.6	32.3	267.6	219.5	63.4	132.7	415.6	67.5	32.1	100.0	199.5	489.7	128.1	265.0	882.7
1980 Jan	214.3	40.8	31.4	286.5	272.6	69.5	133.0	475.0	74.2	34.7	99.9	208.8	561.1	145.1	264.2	970.4
April	218.2	50.0	31.4	299.6	278.8	84.7	131.5	494.9	74.3	42.1	100.0	216.4	571.3	176.8	262.9	1,011.0
July	385.6	52.8	34.7	473.1	287.5											

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

GREAT 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
Thousand										
MALE AND FEMALE										
1978	July	296.4	144.7	238.4	276.0	167.6	165.6	92.7	131.2	1,512.5
	Oct	141.9	135.5	245.3	279.4	165.9	166.2	96.5	134.2	1,364.9
1979	Jan	107.8	132.7	259.0	304.5	179.0	171.9	101.1	135.3	1,391.2
	April	73.3	117.5	238.2	284.2	169.0	165.9	100.3	131.5	1,279.8
	July	258.7	131.1	225.5	254.0	151.0	151.6	95.9	124.1	1,392.0
	Oct*	123.8	128.3	242.1	268.5	156.4	156.6	100.0	127.1	1,302.8
1980	Jan	105.7	134.8	271.3	306.6	177.3	170.9	105.8	132.2	1,404.4
	April	108.7	136.9	277.9	319.1	186.4	179.5	110.3	135.9	1,454.7
	July	353.5	178.5	309.9	333.4	196.1	187.5	113.3	139.7	1,811.9
	Oct	224.9	207.2	381.7	406.8	237.9	222.2	133.4	158.7	1,973.0
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1978	July	19.6	9.6	15.8	18.2	11.1	10.9	6.1	8.7	100.0
	Oct	10.4	9.9	18.0	20.5	12.2	12.2	7.1	9.8	100.0
1979	Jan	7.7	9.5	18.6	21.9	12.9	12.4	7.3	9.7	100.0
	April	5.7	9.2	18.6	22.2	13.2	13.0	7.8	10.3	100.0
	July	15.6	9.4	16.2	18.2	10.8	10.9	6.9	8.9	100.0
	Oct*	9.5	9.8	18.6	20.6	12.0	12.0	7.7	9.8	100.0
1980	Jan	7.5	9.6	19.3	21.8	12.6	12.2	7.5	9.4	100.0
	April	7.5	9.4	19.1	21.9	12.8	12.3	7.6	9.3	100.0
	July	19.5	9.9	17.1	18.4	10.8	10.3	6.3	7.7	100.0
	Oct	11.4	10.5	19.3	20.6	12.1	11.3	6.8	8.0	100.0
Thousand										
MALE										
1978	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
1980	Jan	53.4	72.4	160.6	212.8	136.1	126.1	78.0	130.8	970.4
	April	57.3	75.3	167.0	221.2	141.7	132.0	82.0	134.4	1,011.0
	July	189.7	96.5	187.0	229.5	147.1	137.1	84.3	138.1	1,209.3
	Oct	118.9	114.8	234.5	284.4	180.0	163.5	100.2	156.9	1,353.1
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1978	July	15.3	7.3	14.0	19.5	12.7	11.9	6.7	12.5	100.0
	Oct	7.5	7.5	15.4	21.3	13.7	13.0	7.5	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	10.8	12.4	11.9	7.5	13.2	100.0
	Oct*	7.0	7.5	15.7	20.6	13.4	13.0	8.4	14.2	100.0
1980	Jan	5.5	7.5	16.5	21.9	14.0	13.0	8.0	13.5	100.0
	April	5.7	7.4	16.5	21.9	14.0	13.1	8.1	13.3	100.0
	July	15.7	8.0	15.5	19.0	12.2	11.3	7.0	11.4	100.0
	Oct	8.8	8.5	17.3	21.0	13.3	12.1	7.4	11.6	100.0
Thousand										
FEMALE										
1978	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
1980	Jan	52.2	62.3	110.6	93.7	41.3	44.7	27.7	1.4	434.0
	April	51.4	61.6	110.9	97.9	44.6	47.5	28.3	1.5	443.7
	July	163.8	82.1	123.0	103.8	48.9	50.4	29.0	1.6	602.7
	Oct	106.1	92.5	147.2	122.4	57.9	58.7	33.3	1.8	619.9
Per cent										
Proportion of number unemployed										
1978	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
1980	Jan	12.0	14.4	25.5	21.6	9.5	10.3	6.4	0.3	100.0
	April	11.6	13.9	25.0	22.1	10.1	10.7	6.4	0.3	100.0
	July	27.2	13.6	20.4	17.2	8.1	8.4	4.8	0.3	100.0
	Oct	17.1	14.9	23.7	19.7	9.3	9.5	5.4	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*).

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8 Duration

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
Thousand									
MALE AND FEMALE									
1978	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	109.7	164.7	145.1	230.4	194.2	337.0	1,302.8
1980	Jan	120.8	80.3	191.1	177.3	275.9	223.9	335.1	1,404.4
	April	125.9	104.9	176.8	174.7	272.0	266.5	333.9	1,454.7
	July	212.0	221.1	299.1	172.0	288.8	275.4	343.5	1,811.9
	Oct	170.3	158.7	263.0	252.0	431.8	318.6	378.6	1,973.0
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1978	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
1980	Jan	8.6	5.7	13.6	12.6	19.6	15.9	23.9	100.0
	April	8.7	7.2	12.2	12.0	18.7	18.3	23.0	100.0
	July	11.7	12.2	16.5	9.5	15.9	15.2	19.0	100.0
	Oct	8.6	8.0	13.3	12.8	21.9	16.1	19.2	100.0
Thousand									
MALE									
1978	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
1980	Jan	77.5	54.4	130.6	118.6	179.9	145.1	264.2	970.4
	April	83.3	71.2	118.8	115.0	182.9	176.8	262.9	1,011.0
	July	129.0	134.0	185.8	113.9	191.6	186.3	268.7	1,209.3
	Oct	115.6	105.6	174.7	167.9	277.6	216.3	295.3	1,353.1
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1978	April	7.9	6.9	10.3	10.2	17.8	19.9	27.0	100.0
	July	12.6	9.0	13.2	8.7	14.6	16.4	25.4	100.0
	Oct	8.9	7.5	11.1	10.6	17.0	16.0	28.2	100.0
1979	Jan	8.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	18.0	16.9	27.2	100.0
	April	6.2	6.2	10.2	10.6	17.8	18.8	30.2	100.0
	July	10.5	10.9	13.5	7.8	13.1	15.4	28.8	100.0
	Oct*	9.0	7.9	11.8	10.6	16.2	14.5	30.0	100.0
1980	Jan	8.0	5.6	13.5	12.2	18.5	15.0	27.2	100.0
	April	8.2	7.0	11.8	11.4	18.1	17.5	26.0	100.0
	July	10.7	11.1	15.4	9.4	15.8	15.4	22.2	100.0
	Oct	8.5	7.8	12.9					

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Industry*: excluding school leavers

GREAT BRITAIN		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXVI	Public administration and defence XXVII	Others not classified by industry	Unemployed excluding school leavers
SIC 1968		I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		Thousand
Number												
1976	Aug	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
	Nov e	23.9	17.0	333.1	201.0	9.3	60.9	130.8	227.7	66.5	186.5	1,256.7
1977	Feb	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
	May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
	Aug	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
	Nov	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
1978	Feb	28.8	22.7	344.8	221.8	8.9	64.2	145.9	249.8	80.2	232.0	1,399.2
	May	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.7	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
	Aug	22.3	24.1	337.2	188.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
	Nov	23.5	24.5	318.2	166.1	8.3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9
1979	Feb	27.2	24.7	331.4	205.0	8.7	61.0	137.9	241.8	79.8	233.4	1,350.9
	May	21.8	23.3	314.0	160.0	7.7	54.3	122.8	209.1	72.3	216.8	1,202.3
	Aug	19.6	24.1	310.9	139.2	7.3	50.8	122.0	209.3	69.9	257.8	1,210.8
	Nov †	21.3	24.5	317.9	152.2	7.4	55.0	124.8	239.5	74.7	229.4	1,246.8
1980	Feb	25.4	25.0	364.9	192.6	7.6	63.7	147.4	257.8	77.4	224.9	1,386.8
	May	22.7	24.8	399.7	189.6	7.6	63.4	146.7	245.0	77.0	219.0	1,395.6
	Aug	24.8	26.2	481.3	210.0	7.7	68.9	168.7	278.6	82.2	312.8	1,661.1
	Nov	31.7	28.9	592.5	274.3	8.5	85.3	192.7	353.0	94.8	306.0	1,967.8
Rate												
1976	Aug	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	..	5.3
	Nov e	5.9	4.7	4.5	13.7	2.6	4.0	4.7	3.2	4.1	..	5.4
1977	Feb	6.7	4.7	4.6	15.8	2.8	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.3	..	5.6
	May	5.9	4.5	4.4	14.2	2.7	4.0	4.7	2.9	4.2	..	5.3
	Aug	5.7	5.8	4.6	13.6	2.7	3.9	4.9	3.1	4.5	..	5.7
	Nov	6.4	6.1	4.5	14.1	2.6	4.1	4.9	3.5	4.8	..	5.8
1978	Feb	7.2	6.2	4.6	15.7	2.6	4.3	5.1	3.4	4.9	..	5.9
	May	6.1	6.1	4.5	13.2	2.5	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.6	..	5.4
	Aug	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.9	2.5	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.6	..	5.6
	Nov	5.9	6.7	4.3	11.8	2.4	3.8	4.4	3.3	4.7	..	5.4
1979	Feb	7.2	6.9	4.5	14.5	2.5	4.0	4.8	3.3	4.8	..	5.7
	May	5.8	6.5	4.3	11.3	2.2	3.6	4.3	2.8	4.4	..	5.1
	Aug	5.2	6.7	4.2	9.8	2.1	3.4	4.2	2.8	4.2	..	5.1
	Nov †	5.6	6.8	4.3	10.8	2.1	3.6	4.3	3.2	4.5	..	5.3
1980	Feb	6.7	7.0	5.0	13.6	2.2	4.2	5.1	3.5	4.7	..	5.9
	May	6.0	6.9	5.5	13.4	2.2	4.2	5.1	3.3	4.7	..	5.9
	Aug	6.6	7.3	6.6	14.8	2.2	4.5	5.9	3.8	5.0	..	7.0
	Nov	8.4	8.1	8.1	19.4	2.4	5.6	6.7	4.8	5.7	..	8.3
Number, seasonally adjusted †												
1976	Aug	23.6	16.8	348.1	203.8	9.3	61.5	131.8	212.1	61.9	171.8	1,240.7
	Nov e	23.9	16.7	340.6	207.0	9.3	61.0	133.7	217.5	65.2	180.3	1,255.2
1977	Feb	24.0	16.8	334.9	207.7	9.4	60.2	134.1	222.4	68.0	200.8	1,278.3
	May	24.5	17.5	332.7	206.3	9.4	60.6	134.7	224.7	70.6	202.2	1,283.2
	Aug	24.9	20.7	340.5	208.4	9.4	61.2	138.8	233.9	74.8	224.5	1,337.1
	Nov	25.9	21.8	343.9	208.9	9.2	61.9	140.9	241.2	77.3	236.7	1,367.7
1978	Feb	26.0	22.5	337.6	200.5	8.7	60.3	138.6	236.6	78.0	245.6	1,354.4
	May	25.0	32.1	336.4	189.1	8.8	59.4	136.0	233.2	78.2	237.2	1,326.4
	Aug	24.2	23.7	335.8	181.8	8.5	58.0	134.0	229.6	77.9	236.4	1,309.9
	Nov	23.4	24.0	323.6	171.6	8.3	56.2	128.4	224.7	76.2	238.7	1,275.1
1979	Feb	24.4	24.6	324.6	183.0	8.5	57.1	130.4	228.3	77.5	246.8	1,305.2
	May	22.8	24.4	317.0	162.9	7.9	55.3	126.4	223.7	74.4	232.1	1,246.9
	Aug	21.6	23.6	309.5	153.1	7.3	53.9	123.2	220.7	71.4	218.5	1,202.8
	Nov †	21.3	24.0	323.0	157.5	7.4	54.8	127.5	226.7	73.4	228.0	1,223.6
1980	Feb	22.5	24.9	358.2	170.2	7.4	59.8	139.9	244.2	75.1	237.7	1,319.9
	May	23.6	25.9	402.7	192.6	7.8	64.4	150.4	259.9	79.2	231.5	1,418.0
	Aug	26.8	25.7	480.0	224.1	7.7	72.0	169.9	290.1	83.7	262.2	1,622.2
	Nov	31.7	28.4	597.4	279.5	8.5	85.1	195.3	340.0	93.5	303.1	1,942.5

* Classified by industry in which last employed.
 † The series from January 1977 onwards have been calculated as described on page 281 of the March 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 ‡ From November 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The all unemployed seasonally adjusted figures have been amended to take account of this.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Industry: November 13, 1980

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of sic	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
		male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
All industries and services		1,443,360	627,828	2,071,188	1,506,120	656,754	2,162,874
Index of production industries	II-XXI	727,654	176,605	904,259	759,936	185,189	945,125
Manufacturing industries	III-XIX	424,451	168,085	592,536	436,244	176,232	612,476
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	26,723	4,964	31,687	28,973	5,065	34,038
Agriculture and horticulture	001	22,162	4,858	27,020	24,160	4,949	29,109
Forestry	002	867	47	914	916	48	964
Fishing	003	3,694	59	3,753	3,897	68	3,965
Mining and quarrying	II	28,332	576	28,908	28,694	586	29,280
Coal mining	101	24,583	297	24,880	24,589	297	24,886
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	854	47	901	1,119	52	1,171
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	675	47	722	721	51	772
Petroleum and natural gas	104	1,542	117	1,659	1,556	118	1,674
Other mining and quarrying	109	678	68	746	709	68	777
Food, drink and tobacco	III	36,923	21,529	58,452	39,144	22,477	61,621
Grain milling	211	1,121	240	1,361	1,196	250	1,446
Bread and flour confectionery	212	8,372	3,091	11,463	8,849	3,212	12,061
Biscuits	213	1,303	1,684	2,987	1,319	1,705	3,024
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	6,451	4,865	11,316	6,930	5,087	12,017
Milk and milk products	215	2,633	1,177	3,810	3,081	1,294	4,375
Sugar	216	858	251	1,109	859	251	1,110
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1,949	2,290	4,239	1,962	2,307	4,269
Fruit and vegetable products	218	2,891	2,802	5,693	2,982	2,860	5,842
Animal and poultry foods	219	2,082	505	2,587	2,254	549	2,803
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	496	107	603	503	110	613
Food industries n.e.s.	229	1,475	990	2,465	1,500	1,011	2,511
Brewing and malting	231	2,395	616	3,011	2,498	638	3,136
Soft drinks	232	2,876	1,005	3,881	3,025	1,039	4,064
Other drink industries	239	971	1,079	2,050	984	1,088	2,072
Tobacco	240	1,050	827	1,877	1,202	1,076	2,278
Coal and petroleum products	IV	2,324	357	2,681	2,357	375	2,732
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	459	39	498	463	39	502
Mineral oil refining	262	1,669	272	1,941	1,693	279	1,972
Lubricating oils and greases	263	196	46	242	201	57	258
Chemicals and allied industries	V	18,667	7,619	26,286	18,948	7,706	26,654
General chemicals	271	6,637	1,526	8,163	6,772	1,553	8,325
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	1,636	1,419	3,055	1,665	1,441	3,106
Toilet preparations	273	716	1,305	2,021	719	1,309	2,028
Paint	274	1,468	400	1,868	1,481	405	1,886
Soap and detergents	275	674	462	1,136	678	463	1,141
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	3,817	964	4,781	3,845	973	4,818
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	885	113	998	890	114	1,004
Fertilisers	278	506	84	590	557	88	645
Other chemical industries	279	2,328	1,346	3,674	2,341	1,360	3,701
Metal manufacture	VI	51,173	5,288	56,461	51,354	5,313	56,667
Iron and steel (general)	311	33,778	2,916	36,694	33,859	2,926	36,785
Steel tubes	312	2,825	372	3,197	2,833	372	3,205
Iron castings, etc	313	7,441	646	8,087	7,501	653	8,154
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	3,254	561	3,815	3,268	563	3,831
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	2,074	396	2,470	2,082	399	2,481
Other base metals	323	1,801	397	2,198	1,811	400	

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Industry: November 13, 1980

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of sic	NUMBER					
		Great Britain			United Kingdom		
		male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Vehicles	XI	38,228	5,913	44,141	38,588	5,976	44,564
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	1,761	145	1,906	1,766	146	1,912
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	31,705	4,818	36,523	31,949	4,850	36,799
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	1,263	266	1,529	1,269	267	1,536
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	2,576	579	3,155	2,678	608	3,286
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	422	61	483	422	61	483
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	501	44	545	504	44	548
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	50,085	14,230	64,315	50,808	14,363	65,171
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	3,029	569	3,598	3,079	579	3,658
Hand tools and implements	391	1,352	461	1,813	1,365	463	1,828
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	895	460	1,355	907	472	1,379
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	1,621	551	2,172	1,627	553	2,180
Wire and wire manufactures	394	2,206	538	2,744	2,219	543	2,762
Cans and metal boxes	395	1,202	728	1,930	1,218	738	1,956
Jewellery and precious metals	396	986	645	1,631	991	648	1,639
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	38,594	10,278	48,872	39,202	10,367	49,569
Textiles	XIII	31,141	19,473	50,614	33,719	21,225	54,944
Production of man-made fibres	411	3,004	798	3,802	3,726	899	4,625
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	4,595	2,140	6,735	5,320	2,581	7,901
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	3,029	1,469	4,498	3,324	1,781	5,105
Woollen and worsted	414	6,565	3,239	9,804	6,666	3,361	10,027
Jute	415	982	425	1,407	984	428	1,412
Rope, twine and net	416	316	339	655	360	369	729
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2,851	5,267	8,118	3,026	5,523	8,549
Lace	418	215	221	436	215	224	439
Carpets	419	2,484	1,258	3,742	2,641	1,339	3,980
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	687	644	1,331	721	684	1,405
Made-up textiles	422	1,039	1,374	2,413	1,098	1,652	2,750
Textile finishing	423	4,102	1,891	5,993	4,335	1,967	6,302
Other textile industries	429	1,272	408	1,680	1,303	417	1,720
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	2,662	1,593	4,255	2,707	1,621	4,328
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,613	395	2,008	1,650	405	2,055
Leather goods	432	877	1,044	1,921	884	1,059	1,943
Fur	433	172	154	326	173	157	330
Clothing and footwear	XV	10,204	29,577	39,781	10,781	32,772	43,553
Weatherproof outerwear	441	464	1,341	1,805	474	1,377	1,851
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	2,081	6,141	8,222	2,206	6,751	8,957
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	1,671	3,781	5,452	1,676	3,838	5,514
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	790	4,356	5,146	1,042	5,935	6,977
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	2,014	8,948	10,962	2,113	9,515	11,628
Hats, caps and millinery	446	112	236	348	114	245	359
Dress industries n.e.s.	449	553	1,611	2,164	594	1,816	2,410
Footwear	450	2,519	3,163	5,682	2,562	3,295	5,857
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	16,512	4,796	21,308	17,074	4,866	21,940
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	3,798	380	4,178	3,902	387	4,289
Pottery	462	2,895	2,325	5,220	2,918	2,340	5,258
Glass	463	5,298	1,591	6,889	5,396	1,615	7,011
Cement	464	353	69	422	374	71	445
Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s.	469	4,168	431	4,599	4,484	453	4,937
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	19,003	3,692	22,695	19,576	3,774	23,350
Timber	471	5,751	784	6,535	5,972	806	6,778
Furniture and upholstery	472	8,554	1,516	10,070	8,824	1,543	10,367
Bedding, etc	473	886	684	1,570	901	700	1,601
Shop and office fitting	474	1,251	1,251	2,502	1,284	222	1,506
Wooden containers and baskets	475	1,027	180	1,207	1,035	182	1,217
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	1,534	309	1,843	1,560	321	1,881
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	18,939	9,782	28,721	19,346	10,079	29,425
Paper and board	481	4,534	1,125	5,659	4,590	1,170	5,760
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	2,938	2,102	5,040	3,046	2,206	5,252
Manufactured stationery	483	597	466	1,063	611	479	1,090
Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	484	1,102	624	1,726	1,114	625	1,739
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	2,112	923	3,035	2,173	965	3,138
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	1,646	866	2,512	1,667	879	2,546
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	6,010	3,676	9,686	6,145	3,755	9,900
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	21,582	10,643	32,225	22,122	10,807	32,929
Rubber	491	6,320	1,743	8,063	6,663	1,783	8,446
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	492	1,089	213	1,302	1,094	213	1,307
Brushes and brooms	493	301	299	600	309	320	629
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	494	2,700	2,928	5,628	2,710	2,935	5,645
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	342	348	690	347	348	695
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	8,768	3,984	12,752	8,921	4,067	12,988
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	2,062	1,128	3,190	2,078	1,141	3,219
Construction	500	267,996	6,279	274,275	287,889	6,649	294,538
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	6,875	1,665	8,540	7,109	1,722	8,831
Gas	601	2,085	592	2,677	2,133	601	2,734
Electricity	602	3,348	766	4,114	3,495	812	4,307
Water supply	603	1,442	307	1,749	1,481	309	1,790
Transport and communication	XXII	73,341	12,004	85,345	75,342	12,332	87,674
Railways	701	6,495	784	7,279	6,575	794	7,369
Road passenger transport	702	12,187	2,181	14,368	12,483	2,215	14,698
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	22,042	1,279	23,321	22,796	1,323	24,119
Other road haulage	704	2,196	260	2,456	2,260	264	2,524
Sea transport	705	7,216	831	8,047	7,424	850	8,274
Port and inland water transport	706	4,485	256	4,741	4,582	265	4,847
Air transport	707	3,026	996	4,022	3,049	1,011	4,060
Postal services and telecommunications	708	9,678	2,794	12,472	10,070	2,939	13,009
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	6,016	2,623	8,639	6,103	2,671	8,774

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Industry: November 13, 1980

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of sic	NUMBER					
		Great Britain			United Kingdom		
		male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Distributive trades	XXIII	108,588	84,089	192,677	112,641	87,565	200,206
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	13,590	4,646	18,236	14,401	4,990	19,391
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	904	168	1,072	928	171	1,099
Other wholesale distribution	812	14,613	7,388	22,001	15,026	7,634	22,660
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	21,529	20,638	42,167	22,248	21,477	43,725
Other retail distribution	821	39,745	48,103	87,848	40,957	50,017	90,974
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	5,495	1,169	6,664	5,872	1,244	7,116
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	12,712	1,977	14,689	13,209	2,032	15,241
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	27,033	20,214	47,247	27,802	20,799	48,601
Insurance	860	4,951	3,764	8,715	5,141	3,919	9,060
Banking and bill discounting	861	3,896	3,179	7,075	3,942	3,345	7,287
Other financial institutions	862	1,599	1,719	3,318	1,625	1,785	3,410
Property owning and managing, etc	863	3,098	1,629	4,727	3,226	1,706	4,932
Advertising and market research	864	1,195	1,141	2,336	1,213	1,158	2,371
Other business services	865	11,988	8,509	20,497	12,348	8,610	20,958
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	306	273	579	307	276	583
Professional and scientific services	XXV	33,716	45,068	78,784	35,174	48,336	83,510
Accountancy services	871	1,172	1,217	2,389	1,199	1,280	2,479
Educational services	872	17,280	18,085	35,365	18,052	19,347	37,399
Legal services	873	984	2,755	3,739	1,008	2,869	3,877
Medical and dental services	874	8,705	20,242	28,947	9,213	21,971	31,184
Religious organisations	875	613	287	900	633	305	938
Research and development services	876	1,000	477	1,477	1,005	486	1,491
Other professional and scientific services	879	3,962	2,005	5,967	4,064	2,078	6,142
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	134,345	92,610	226,955	138,249	95,178	233,427
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	881	8,388	4,028	12,416	8,511	4,067	12,578
Sport and other recreations	882	7,169	2,861	10,030	7,323	2,912	10,235
Betting and gambling	883	4,558	3,583	8,141	4,746	3,660	8,406
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	33,133	30,440	63,573	33,652	31,041	64,693
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	9,464	10,287	19,751	9,646	10,716	20,362
Public houses	886	8,527	6,302	14,829	9,021	6,477	15,498
Clubs	887	4,034	2,370	6,404	4,133	2,395	6,528
Catering contractors	888	2,529	2,944	5,473	2,570	3,040	5,610
Hairdressing and manicure	889	1,625	6,130	7,755	1,663	6,351	8,014
Private domestic service	891	1,235	3,770	5,005	1,256	3,938	5,194
Laundries	892	2,035	2,634	4,669	2,101	2,697	4,798
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	893	847	753	1,600	864	818	1,682
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894						

2.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Occupation: registrations at employment offices

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual occupations	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations	
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1978 June	93.5	173.6	70.5	137.1	440.1	287.1	1,201.8	
1978 Sep	114.0	192.7	72.1	130.8	454.4	288.2	1,252.2	
1978 Dec	105.7	178.7	71.9	128.5	444.3	290.0	1,219.2	
1979 Mar	103.7	179.3	75.6	145.5	460.1	307.5	1,271.7	
1979 June	92.3	165.1	66.0	115.5	413.5	258.0	1,110.3	
1979 Sep	109.7	185.5	69.4	110.5	424.1	262.4	1,161.6	
Dec*	108.5	182.5	73.7	122.8	437.2	287.7	1,212.3	
1980 Mar	107.3	193.7	84.7	148.5	479.4	326.5	1,340.2	
1980 June	100.1	194.3	83.8	155.7	494.6	334.2	1,362.8	
1980 Sep	145.0	240.7	100.0	199.9	576.3	409.2	1,671.1	
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1978 June	7.8	14.4	5.9	11.4	36.6	23.9	100.0	
1978 Sep	9.1	15.4	5.8	10.4	36.3	23.0	100.0	
1978 Dec	8.7	14.7	5.9	10.5	36.4	23.8	100.0	
1979 Mar	8.2	14.1	5.9	11.4	36.2	24.2	100.0	
1979 June	8.3	14.9	5.9	10.4	37.2	23.2	100.0	
1979 Sep	9.4	16.0	6.0	9.5	36.5	22.6	100.0	
Dec*	8.9	15.1	6.1	10.1	36.1	23.7	100.0	
1980 Mar	8.0	14.4	6.3	11.1	35.8	24.4	100.0	
1980 June	7.3	14.3	6.2	11.4	36.3	24.5	100.0	
1980 Sep	8.7	14.4	6.0	12.0	34.5	24.5	100.0	
MALE								Thousand
1978 June	65.5	75.1	25.0	127.4	370.7	218.0	881.7	
1978 Sep	75.1	80.5	25.1	120.9	379.2	214.2	895.1	
1978 Dec	70.8	75.1	24.6	119.5	372.3	215.7	878.0	
1979 Mar	70.3	75.0	25.6	136.2	387.0	231.8	925.9	
1979 June	63.1	68.6	22.0	106.4	344.9	189.3	794.3	
1979 Sep	71.3	72.9	22.3	101.2	350.7	188.8	807.2	
Dec*	71.1	70.4	23.5	112.7	364.2	208.9	850.7	
1980 Mar	71.6	73.4	26.2	136.0	396.7	238.9	942.8	
1980 June	68.1	73.5	26.5	141.7	407.2	244.8	961.7	
1980 Sep	95.9	87.7	33.0	181.9	473.4	301.0	1,172.8	
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1978 June	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0	
1978 Sep	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0	
1978 Dec	8.1	8.6	2.8	13.6	42.4	24.6	100.0	
1979 Mar	7.6	8.1	2.8	14.7	41.8	25.0	100.0	
1979 June	7.9	8.6	2.8	13.4	43.4	23.8	100.0	
1979 Sep	8.8	9.0	2.8	12.5	43.4	23.4	100.0	
Dec*	8.4	8.3	2.8	13.2	42.8	24.6	100.0	
1980 Mar	7.6	7.8	2.8	14.4	42.1	25.3	100.0	
1980 June	7.1	7.6	2.8	14.7	42.3	25.5	100.0	
1980 Sep	8.2	7.5	2.8	15.5	40.4	25.7	100.0	
FEMALE								Thousand
1978 June	27.9	98.5	45.5	9.7	69.1	69.1	320.1	
1978 Sep	38.9	112.2	46.9	9.9	75.2	74.0	357.2	
1978 Dec	34.9	103.6	47.4	9.0	72.0	74.3	341.2	
1979 Mar	33.5	104.3	50.0	9.3	73.1	75.7	345.8	
1979 June	29.3	96.5	44.0	9.0	68.6	68.6	316.0	
1979 Sep	38.5	112.6	47.1	9.2	73.4	73.6	354.4	
Dec*	37.4	112.1	50.2	10.1	73.0	78.8	361.6	
1980 Mar	35.8	120.3	58.5	12.5	82.8	87.6	397.4	
1980 June	32.0	120.9	57.3	14.1	87.4	89.5	401.1	
1980 Sep	49.1	153.0	67.0	18.0	102.9	108.2	498.3	
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1978 June	8.7	30.8	14.2	3.0	21.7	21.6	100.0	
1978 Sep	10.9	31.4	13.1	2.8	21.0	20.7	100.0	
1978 Dec	10.2	30.4	13.9	2.6	21.1	21.8	100.0	
1979 Mar	9.7	30.2	14.4	2.7	21.1	21.9	100.0	
1979 June	9.3	30.5	13.9	2.9	21.7	21.7	100.0	
1979 Sep	10.9	31.8	13.3	2.6	20.7	20.8	100.0	
Dec*	10.3	31.0	13.9	2.8	20.2	21.8	100.0	
1980 Mar	9.0	30.3	14.7	3.1	20.8	22.0	100.0	
1980 June	8.0	30.1	14.3	3.5	21.8	22.3	100.0	
1980 Sep	9.9	30.7	13.4	3.6	20.7	21.7	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*).

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.13 Adult students: regions

	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
MALE AND FEMALE														
1979 Nov 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1979 Dec 6	59	31	1	13	32	140	13	32	210	6	—	506	6	512
1980 Jan 10	7,685	2,433	1,109	2,038	1,846	1,074	1,860	3,372	1,188	1,465	2,870	24,507	—	24,507
1980 Feb 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	106	—	106
1980 Mar 13	1	1	—	—	—	5	5	9	363	—	158	541	—	541
1980 April 10	12,780	4,267	1,766	4,167	4,185	3,615	4,706	5,989	2,304	3,435	5,482	48,429	—	48,429
1980 May 8	451	317	2	—	94	46	14	221	—	2	295	1,125	—	1,125
1980 June 12	1,007	417	88	183	577	475	589	1,008	538	179	5,898	10,542	2,167	12,709
1980 July 10	29,073	9,987	3,139	8,253	13,295	9,159	13,578	20,377	8,505	10,390	15,226	130,995	7,345	138,340
1980 Aug 14	33,472	12,128	3,419	9,484	14,774	9,946	14,289	22,390	8,702	9,930	16,006	142,412	6,741	149,153
1980 Sep 11	34,032	12,502	3,528	9,910	15,026	10,280	14,757	22,849	9,370	10,946	17,478	148,176	7,817	155,993
1980 Oct 9	8,443	3,822	779	1,457	4,548	2,028	2,995	4,968	2,360	2,065	8,090	37,733	4,346	42,079
1980 Nov 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Adult students seeking vocational employment are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.
* Included in South East.

Temporarily stopped: regions 2.14

	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
MALE AND FEMALE														
1979 Nov 8	4,131	145	96	802	583	394	511	1,969	389	122	1,407	10,404	1,463	11,867
1979 Dec 6	448	239	100	532	598	219	473	635	353	163	1,432	4,953	470	5,423
1980 Jan 10	944	541	213	904	781	700	623	694	637	1,017	2,366	8,879	880	9,759
1980 Feb 14	1,339	870	325	992	12,347	1,952	7,073	1,311	2,762	4,060	2,537	35,198	1,089	36,287
1980 Mar 13	2,978	1,421	1,873	1,108	6,835	3,697	4,501	2,248	3,193	4,240	3,432	34,105	828	34,933
1980 April 10	2,452	846	1,307	1,056	2,427	1,335	3,042	2,434	2,068	2,947	3,342	22,410	1,127	23,537
1980 May 8	1,570	686	259	662	1,065	530	676	1,523	651	364	1,518	8,818	647	9,465
1980 June 12	1,225	635	151	527	1,717	431	1,013	1,553	1,078	292	1,555	9,542	710	10,252
1980 July 10	1,284	531	236	336	3,075	628	1,028	3,961	409	349	2,225	13,531	716	14,247
1980 Aug 14	1,376	647	217	587	2,660	408	632	1,304	429	247	1,984	9,844	672	10,516
1980 Sep 11	1,597	584	245	747	5,148	934	1,260	1,401	768	298	1,438	13,836	707	14,543
1980 Oct 9	2,134	859	318	946	5,361	708	1,779	1,514	2,965	703	2,135	18,563	856	19,419
1980 Nov 13	4,712	951	434	1,065	2,794	916	2,407	1,468	1,062	512	1,847	17,217	884	18,101

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

2.16 Disabled people: non-claimants

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Disabled people				GREAT BRITAIN		Non-claimants to benefit seeking part-time work only†		
		Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions*				Male and female	Male	Female
		Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled					
1979	Oct	50.7	69.0	8.2	3.7	1979	Oct	36.7	2.6	34.1
	Nov	50.8	69.5	8.2	3.7		Nov	36.7	2.4	34.3
	Dec	51.4	70.4	8.3	3.7		Dec	36.3	2.5	33.8
1980	Jan	52.0	73.4	8.0	3.7	1980	Jan	35.6	2.5	33.1
	Feb	52.6	74.8	7.9	3.7		Feb	38.9	2.7	36.2
	Mar	52.8	75.5	7.9	3.7		Mar	39.8	2.7	37.1
	April	53.2	77.9	7.9	3.8		April	40.2	2.7	37.5
	May	52.7	77.9	7.9	3.7		May	40.8	2.7	38.1
	June	52.6	79.8	7.7	3.8		June	40.1	2.7	37.4
	July	53.5	82.5	7.8	3.8		July	40.7	2.8	37.9
	Aug	55.2	85.2	7.8	3.8		Aug	38.9	2.6	36.3
	Sep	56.2	86.9	7.7	3.8		Sep	39.7	2.6	37.1
	Oct	57.3	88.0	7.7	4.2		Oct	41.8	2.8	39.0

* Disabled people unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.

† Seeking employment for less than 30 hours per week. Non-claimants to benefit seeking part-time work only are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.

2.17 UNEMPLOYMENT Minority group workers: regions: November 13, 1980

	South East *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands *	Yorks and Humber-side	North West *	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain *
All listed countries	35,167	600	1,233	20,949	6,239	7,767	9,008	580	427	571	82,541
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	7.8	1.2	0.9	8.9	4.9	3.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.0
Area of origin											
<i>East Africa</i>											
Male	2,510	72	35	734	911	154	458	14	31	15	4,934
Female	1,813	51	38	551	653	79	274	10	9	10	3,488
<i>Other Africa</i>											
Male	1,648	7	22	157	159	70	234	22	22	11	2,352
Female	750	6	13	80	65	40	84	9	12	4	1,063
<i>West Indies</i>											
Male	9,659	107	568	4,119	776	757	889	21	56	5	16,957
Female	3,961	43	170	2,000	360	321	345	11	13	1	7,225
<i>India</i>											
Male	4,670	67	118	4,905	1,443	1,135	2,113	95	50	137	14,733
Female	3,932	39	87	3,071	1,067	644	767	49	20	38	9,714
<i>Pakistan</i>											
Male	2,161	159	95	3,803	485	3,763	2,740	225	128	228	13,787
Female	673	18	22	436	96	373	351	47	17	53	2,086
<i>Bangladesh</i>											
Male	1,297	16	13	647	72	282	411	19	32	12	2,801
Female	93	1	1	42	5	10	38	3	5	1	199
<i>Other Commonwealth territories</i>											
Male	1,426	7	31	289	101	90	233	46	26	44	2,293
Female	574	7	20	115	46	49	71	9	6	12	909
<i>Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)</i>											
Male	3,600	35	195	2,404	456	395	472	61	22	84	7,724
Female	2,081	24	93	1,454	309	230	293	37	17	29	4,567
All listed countries											
Aug 14, 1980	33,790	621	1,265	19,939	6,124	7,394	9,195	560	348	576	79,812
May 8, 1980	23,088	450	933	13,624	5,155	5,023	6,382	469	332	466	55,922
Feb 14, 1980	22,549	400	879	12,437	5,292	4,449	5,127	457	333	441	52,364
Nov 8, 1979	19,837	338	861	12,688	4,780	4,074	4,617	437	333	455	48,420
Aug 9, 1979	22,036	368	856	14,408	5,018	4,527	5,411	542	410	518	54,094

* Excluding figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool and three other areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom* †		Austra- lia*	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada§	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic‡	Italy||	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden¶	Switzer- land*	United States¶
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																			
Annual averages																			
1975	978	929	269	55	177	690	124	840	1,074	35	75	1,107	1,000	195	19.6	257	67	10.2	7,830
1976	1,359 e	1,274 e	282	55	229	727	126	933	1,060	28	84	1,182	1,080	211	19.9	376	66	20.7	7,288
1977	1,484	1,378	345	51	264	850	164	1,073	1,030	28	82	1,382	1,100	204	16.1	540	75	12.0	6,856
1978	1,475	1,376	406	59	282	911	190	1,167	993	31	75	1,529	1,240	206	20.0	817	94	10.5	6,047
1979	1,390	1,307	428**	57	294	838	159	1,350	876	32	66	1,653	1,170	210	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	5,963
Quarterly averages																			
1979 Q3																			
	1,438	1,267	399	34	288	761	137	1,328	780	18	64	1,602	1,140	214	20.2	1,070	92	8.1	6,013
Q4	1,359	1,307	407	60	307	764	146	1,474	809	38	63	1,671	1,100	211	22.0	1,117	76	8.4	5,798
1980 Q1																			
Q2	1,479	1,441	462	77	307	955	178	1,448	968	57	66	1,767	1,160	223	25.2	1,195	84	9.1	6,947
Q3	1,564	1,467	39	297	909	157	1,336	791	26	68	1,712	1,110	210	17.6	1,243	87	5.7	7,485	
	1,979	1,723	31	319	817	1408	847	1,408	847	26	68	1,724	1,120	260	20.5	87	4.7	7,962	
Monthly																			
1980																			
April	1,523	1,469	..	49	300	937	167	1,375	825	34	68	1,722	1,180	202	20.5	1,245	..	6.4	6,846
May	1,509	1,460	431	38	297	904	152	1,337	767	22	68	1,702	1,090	205	16.5	1,242	70	5.7	7,318
June	1,660	1,473	427	29	295	887	151	1,296	781	21	70	1,711	1,050	222	15.9	1,244	85	5.0	8,291
July	1,897	1,602	424	30	313	852	153	1,330	853	21	72	1,681	1,120	248	17.4	1,254	80	4.7	8,410
Aug	2,001	1,736	414	30	316	833	173	1,374	865	21	76	1,706	1,150	262	23.7	1,268	88	4.7	8,011
Sep	2,040	1,832	..	34	327	765	181	1,519	823	22	78	1,785	1,090	269	20.4	92	4.6	7,464	
Oct	2,063	1,917	..	51	350	759	..	1,585	888	27	..	1,815 p	..	278	22.6	..	92	4.8	7,482
Nov	2,163	2,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,486
Percentage rate latest month																			
	8.9	..	..	1.8	12.7	6.6	6.9	8.4	4.2	1.7	10.9	8.3	1.9	6.5	1.2	9.7	2.1	0.2	7.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1979 Q3																			
	..	1,267	..	56	300	801	149	1,377	863	29	66	..	1,210	211	23.2	1,090	88	..	6,008
Q4	..	1,287	..	54	297	827	141	1,352	820	35	65	..	1,180	208	20.9	1,121	81	..	6,084
1980 Q1																			
Q2	..	1,378	..	52	295	853	147	1,395	802	42	62	..	1,030	212	20.3	1,182	75	..	6,390
Q3	..	1,492	..	49	308	886	161	1,457	863	33	68	..	1,110	227	20.6	1,249	..	..	7,808
	..	1,695	..	51	332	873	..	1,458	929	..	..	..	1,180	256	23.5	..	82	..	8,018
Monthly																			
1980																			
April	..	1,458	..	50	303	858	158	1,439	834	35	65	..	1,160	219	20.3	1,245	..	..	7,265
May	..	1,484	..	50	306	897	157	1,473	861	32	67	..	1,110	224	20.6	1,236	86	..	8,154
June	..	1,535	..	49	315	904	166	1,460	894	32	72	..	1,060	237	20.9	1,266	88	..	8,006
July	..	1,606	..	50	323	868	172	1,470	921	32	75	..	1,210	249	23.0	1,279	79	..	8,207
Aug	..	1,695	..	51	330	885	182	1,457	930	32	77 e	..	1,190	254	24.9	1,288	74	..	8,019
Sep	..	1,784	..	52	343	865	191	1,446	937	31 e	82 e	..	1,150	266	22.7	..	86	..	7,827
Oct	..	1,893	..	56 e	353 e	877	..	1,442	959 e	35 e	..	..	..	279 e	24.2	..	92	..	8,005
Nov	..	2,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	994 e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,924
Percentage rate latest month																			
	8.4	..	..	2.0 e	13.0 e	7.6	7.3	7.7	4.3 e	2.2 e	11.4 e	..	2.0	6.6 e	1.3	9.8	2.1	..	7.5

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

(i) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;

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

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

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

† Fortnightly payment of benefit: from October 1979 seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted by deducting the estimated increase arising from the introduction of fortnightly payment; see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

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

** Average of 11 months.

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

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

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Flows at employment offices: seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN Average of 3 months ended	UNEMPLOYMENT									VACANCIES		
	Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
1975 Oct 9	242	90	331	216	80	296	26	10	36	156	161	-5
Nov 13	236	88	325	212	79	290	25	10	34	153	158	-5
Dec 11	231	86	318	204	75	280	27	11	38	148	153	-5
1976 Jan 8	228	88	316	203	76	279	26	11	37	151	152	-1
Feb 12	226	87	313	205	76	282	21	11	31	154	153	1
Mar 11	224	88	312	210	77	287	14	11	25	160	157	3
April 8	223	88	310	211	77	288	12	11	22	163	161	2
May 13	224	89	313	213	79	292	11	10	21	164	166	-2
June 10	225	89	314	217	82	298	8	7	16	165	169	-4
July 8	223	90	313	217	82	300	5	8	13	170	169	1
Aug 12	217	89	306	217	83	300	0	6	6	177	171	5
Sep 9	213	88	301	215	82	297	-2	6	4	182	175	7
Oct 14	211	87	298	214	83	297	-4	4	0	182	180	3
Nov 11 e	212	88	300	214	84	298	-2	4	2	184	184	0
Dec 13 e	212	88	300	213	84	297	-1	5	4	185	186	-1
1977 Jan 13 e	212	88	300	212	84	296	0	5	4	189	189	0
Feb 10 e	211	89	300	210	84	294	1	5	6	193	191	2
Mar 10 e	210	88	298	212	84	295	-2	5	3	196	194	2
April 14	208	87	295	210	83	293	-2	4	2	196 e	195 e	2 e
May 12	206	86	292	208	83	291	-2	4	1	195	195	0
June 9	204	86	290	196	81	277	8	5	13	192	194	-1
July 14	203	87	290	195	81	277	8	6	14	189	188	1
Aug 11	203	88	291	195	83	278	7	5	13	189	188	1
Sep 8	204	88	292	201	83	284	3	5	7	188	188	0
Oct 13	204	88	292	201	84	285	2	4	6	193	192	1
Nov 10	204	88	292	201	84	286	3	4	6	193	191	2
Dec 8	202	88	290	204	87	290	-2	2	0	197	191	6
1978 Jan 12	198	87	285	202	87	288	-4	0	-4	201	194	7
Feb 9	194	86	280	201	87	288	-7	-1	-8	208	205	3
Mar 9	192	87	279	200	88	287	-7	-1	-8	214	205	9
April 13	193	88	281	200	89	289	-7	-1	-8	217	210	7
May 11	192	88	280	199	88	287	-7	0	-7	217	213	4
June 8	191	89	280	198	88	286	-7	0	-7	221	216	5
July 6	190	89	279	197	88	286	-7	0	-7	225	221	4
Aug 10	189	89	278	196	88	284	-7	1	-6	227	223	4
Sep 14	187	89	276	196	89	285	-9	0	-9	229	225	4
Oct 12	186	90	277	195	90	285	-8	0	-8	232	226	6
Nov 9	186	91	277	195	93	288	-9	-2	-11	234	228	6
Dec 7	187	91	277	195	92	287	-8	-2	-10	233	230	3
1979 Jan 11	189	89	278	193	91	284	-4	-2	-6	225	225	0
Feb 8	190	88	278	185	88	273	5	0	5	219	220	-1
Mar 8	188	88	276	183	86	269	5	1	7	215	216	-1
April 5	181	87	268	184	87	270	-3	1	-2	223	220	3
May 10	174	86	261	190	87	277	-16	-1	-16	232	225	7
June 14	173	88	261	190	89	279	-17	-1	-18	238	231	7
July 12	174	89	263	187	89	276	-14	1	-13	238	236	2
Aug 9	175	92	267	186	90	276	-11	1	-10	236	239	-3
Sep 13	175	92	267	183	90	273	-8	2	-6	233	238	-5
Oct 11 †	177	93	270	178	91	269	-1	2	1	229	235	-6
Nov 8 †	178	94	272	174	91	265	4	3	7	226	231	-5
Dec 6 †	183	96	279	176	92	267	8	4	12	223	232	-9
1980 Jan 10	188	97	285	180	90	270	8	7	15	214	225	-11
Feb 14	192	100	293	177	90	267	15	10	25	207	220	-13
Mar 13	194	102	296	175	90	266	19	12	30	202	214	-11
April 10	197	104	301	172	93	266	24	11	35	199	210	-11
May 8	198	104	302	172	94	266	26	10	36	197	208	-11
June 12	200	106	306	169	95	264	32	11	42	188	201	-12
July 10	207	110	317	168	95	263	40	15	54	182	196	-15
Aug 14	215	112	327	169	95	264	45	18	63	171	184	-13
Sep 11	225	115	340	171	94	265	54	21	75	167	178	-10
Oct 9	234	115	349	173	95	268	61	20	81	161	170	-9

* The flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627-635. While the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.
 † 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 3.1

Regions: notified to employment offices: seasonally adjusted *

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	1975 Nov 7	43.1	21.4	3.4	7.6	5.5	6.5	7.6	10.8	7.8	4.4	14.8	111.8	2.4	114.2
Dec 5	43.0	20.7	3.5	7.9	5.3	6.3	8.0	10.3	7.9	4.5	14.7	110.8	2.3	113.1
1976 Jan 2	42.3	20.5	3.4	8.4	5.1	6.6	7.4	9.9	7.1	4.6	14.2	108.9	2.3	111.2
Feb 6	44.0	21.4	3.4	8.5	5.5	6.5	8.2	10.2	7.2	4.6	14.3	111.2	2.2	113.4
Mar 5	45.8	22.9	3.6	8.0	5.9	6.8	8.3	10.5	7.1	4.7	14.4	115.2	2.1	117.3
April 2	45.7	22.8	3.6	7.9	6.2	6.8	8.8	10.2	7.4	4.9	13.9	115.5	2.2	117.7
May 7	44.0	21.6	3.5	8.1	6.2	6.6	9.2	10.0	7.0	5.0	14.3	113.7	2.3	116.0
June 4	43.7	22.2	3.3	7.0	6.1	6.6	8.7	9.6	7.3	4.6	14.4	111.3	2.1	113.4
July 2	45.6	23.4	3.4	7.7	6.4	7.0	9.8	10.3	8.2	5.1	14.5	118.2	2.1	120.3
Aug 6	49.6	25.0	3.5	8.2	6.9	7.8	10.4	10.7	8.0	5.5	14.8	125.8	1.9	127.7
Sep 3	50.6	26.2	3.4	8.4	7.4	8.1	10.6	11.3	8.0	5.8	14.6	128.3	2.2	130.5
Oct 8	50.7	26.0	3.7	7.9	7.4	7.8	10.7	11.2	8.2	5.5	13.7	127.2	1.9	129.1
Nov 5 e	52.0	27.2	3.8	8.2	7.7	8.3	11.0	11.6	8.4	5.7	13.9	130.7	1.9	132.6
Dec 3 e	54.0	28.7	3.9	8.6	8.1	8.8	11.3	12.0	8.7	5.9	14.2	135.4	1.9	137.3
1977 Jan 7 e	56.0	30.3	4.0	8.8	8.6	9.3	11.5	12.3	9.0	6.1	14.5	139.7	2.1	141.8
Feb 4	60.0	32.1	4.1	9.1	9.1	9.8	11.9	12.7	9.2	6.2	14.8	146.0	1.8	147.8
Mar 4	61.7	33.2	3.9	9.3	9.5	10.1	12.1	12.7	9.0	6.0	15.1	149.3	1.8	151.1
April 6	62.3	33.7	4.1	8.8	9.2	10.6	11.8	12.4	8.8	6.0	15.8	149.6	1.8	151.4
May 6	64.6	36.3	4.0	8.4	9.4	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.2	5.9	15.4	152.9	1.7	154.6
June 1	63.2	35.8	4.3	8.2	9.2	10.3	12.5	12.4	8.6	6.0	16.3	151.1	1.9	153.0
July 8	62.9	35.2	4.8	8.3	9.4	10.7	12.5	13.2	8.7	6.1	16.6	153.4	2.0	155.4
Aug 5	64.2	34.8	4.9	8.7	9.9	10.5	12.3	12.6	8.8	6.1	16.7	154.9	2.1	157.0
Sep 2	60.6	33.2	4.9	8.3	9.9	10.1	12.1	12.0	9.0	5.9	16.9	149.7	2.0	151.7
Oct 7	64.7	35.1	4.6	9.0	10.4	10.5	12.6	12.8	9.2	6.4	17.7	157.6	2.1	159.7
Nov 4	68.2	37.1	4.9	9.5	10.1	10.2	12.7	12.8	9.3	6.6	15.9	160.8	2.0	162.8
Dec 2	70.9	38.2	5.4	10.1	10.9	10.7	12.8	13.6	9.2	7.0	17.7	168.3	2.0	170.3
1978 Jan 6	74.9	40.5	5.6	11.3	11.9	11.1	13.6	14.9	10.0	7.1	18.6	178.8	1.9	180.7
Feb 3	78.7	42.4	5.6	11.5	11.7	12.1	13.5	15.2	9.6	7.2	19.0	183.6	1.9	185.5
Mar 3	81.6	44.4	5.9	11.2	11.9	12.2	13.5	15.2	9.9	8.5	20.1	189.6	1.9	191.5
April 7	84.6	46.0	6.1	11.8	12.3	12.4	15.2	15.6	10.1	8.0	20.8	196.5	1.8	198.3
May 5	88.7	48.0	6.3	12.3	12.4	12.9	13.9	15.7	10.1	7.9	21.2	201.6	1.8	203.4
June 2	92.3	50.3	6.3	13.3	13.0	13.4	14.6	16.0	10.5	8.1	21.0	208.7	1.8	210.5
July 30	93.1	50.2	6.2	13.6	13.0	13.4	15.1	15.5	9.7	8.4	21.4	209.6	1.7	211.3
Aug 4	94.5	49.0	6.2	14.0	12.9	13.6	15.1	16.8	10.4	8.2	20.8	212.5	1.6	214.1
Sep 8	101.7	55.2	6.8	13.8	13.5	14.4	15.8	17.3	10.5	8.7	20.6	223.3	1.5	224.8
Oct 6	104.8	56.8	7.1	15.0	14.1	15.7	15.6	18.1	10.8	8.9	21.4	231.5	1.4	232.9
Nov 3	105.0	56.2	7.2	15.6	14.4	16.0	15.9	18.4	11.0	8.8	20.7	233.7	1.4	235.1
Dec 1	107.2	57.0	7.2	15.5	14.2	16.2	16.5	18.4	11.3	9.0	21.2	236.7	1.4	238.1
1979 Jan 5	107.1	55.9	7.1	15.6	14.0	16.2	16.4	18.6	10.8	8.2	21.1	234.9	1.3	236.2
Feb 2	106.													

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to employment offices and career offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Notified to employment offices														
1978 Sep 8	104.4	55.8	7.4	14.6	14.2	14.5	16.3	18.0	11.0	8.9	21.8	231.2	1.6	232.8
Oct 6	110.2	60.5	7.5	14.9	14.6	16.4	15.9	18.7	11.0	8.9	21.9	239.9	1.5	241.4
Nov 3	105.8	57.5	7.1	14.2	14.3	16.4	15.6	18.2	10.5	8.0	20.1	230.2	1.4	231.6
Dec 1	101.1	54.2	6.6	13.4	13.6	15.6	15.1	17.3	10.0	7.8	18.9	219.4	1.2	220.5
1979 Jan 5	98.4	51.8	6.2	13.0	13.6	15.4	14.9	16.9	9.6	7.3	18.1	213.6	1.1	214.7
Feb 2	100.7	53.9	6.1	13.4	12.9	14.6	14.2	16.8	9.6	7.9	18.6	214.8	1.2	216.0
Mar 2	104.8	55.2	6.4	14.5	13.6	14.6	15.1	18.3	10.4	8.8	19.7	226.1	1.2	227.3
Mar 30	111.6	58.2	7.8	17.4	15.5	16.4	16.6	20.8	10.9	9.8	21.7	248.6	1.5	250.1
May 4	118.5	60.6	8.5	19.6	16.1	16.8	18.2	21.8	11.5	11.6	23.9	266.4	1.6	267.9
June 8	122.4	61.9	9.6	21.3	16.2	16.4	18.7	22.5	12.1	11.9	24.3	275.4	1.5	277.0
July 6	116.5	58.4	9.3	18.7	15.2	15.6	17.4	20.8	11.8	10.9	22.6	258.9	1.4	260.3
Aug 3	108.0	52.8	8.9	17.4	15.5	15.2	16.9	20.6	11.0	10.2	22.5	246.3	1.3	247.6
Sep 7	111.5	54.5	8.9	18.1	15.4	15.4	16.6	21.3	10.7	9.9	23.7	251.5	1.4	252.9
Oct 5	111.7	56.3	8.6	17.2	14.5	15.3	16.1	20.0	10.1	9.6	22.4	245.4	1.3	246.7
Nov 2	105.1	53.4	8.2	15.1	13.9	14.8	14.7	18.3	9.3	8.7	21.4	229.5	1.2	230.7
Nov 30	94.0	48.1	7.2	13.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	15.7	8.4	7.9	19.2	203.0	1.1	204.1
1980 Jan 4	85.5	44.2	6.3	11.9	11.8	11.3	11.0	14.6	8.0	7.3	16.8	184.6	1.1	185.7
Feb 8	80.7	42.3	5.8	12.5	11.1	11.2	10.5	14.0	7.2	7.0	17.3	177.5	1.2	178.7
Mar 7	77.4	39.1	5.7	14.4	10.8	10.4	9.9	13.8	7.5	7.1	18.3	175.3	1.3	176.6
April 2	76.9	38.7	5.5	13.9	9.9	9.5	10.1	14.5	7.2	8.0	18.8	174.2	1.2	175.4
May 2	77.5	38.4	6.3	14.1	9.4	9.4	9.6	14.7	7.3	8.0	19.4	175.6	1.3	176.9
June 6	72.4	36.5	5.7	13.6	8.3	9.0	9.2	12.9	6.8	7.4	18.6	164.0	1.3	165.3
July 4	58.4	29.1	4.7	10.4	6.5	6.9	7.9	9.8	5.6	6.0	16.2	132.4	1.0	133.4
Aug 8	49.8	23.9	4.3	8.6	6.2	6.7	6.3	9.6	5.5	5.1	15.9	118.0	1.0	119.0
Sep 5	51.3	25.1	4.3	8.2	6.3	5.7	6.2	9.4	5.5	5.3	16.3	118.5	0.8	119.3
Oct 3	48.4	24.4	3.6	6.6	6.0	5.4	6.1	8.5	4.9	4.4	14.0	107.9	0.8	108.7
Nov 7	38.8	19.4	3.1	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	7.7	4.2	3.8	13.3	92.6	0.7	93.3
Notified to careers offices														
1978 Sep 8	16.2	9.7	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	30.0	0.5	30.5
Oct 6	16.2	9.7	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	29.3	0.4	29.7
Nov 3	15.7	9.4	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	27.4	0.3	27.7
Dec 1	16.0	10.3	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	26.8	0.3	27.0
1979 Jan 5	14.9	9.5	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	25.2	0.2	25.4
Feb 2	13.0	7.5	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	23.2	0.3	23.4
Mar 2	15.0	8.1	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	27.5	0.3	27.7
Mar 30	17.8	9.8	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	34.0	0.3	34.2
May 4	19.7	10.1	1.7	2.2	4.7	2.7	4.3	2.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	41.0	0.3	41.3
June 8	19.3	10.6	1.6	1.8	4.6	2.3	2.9	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	37.2	0.2	37.5
July 6	18.3	10.5	1.4	1.7	3.6	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.3	34.0	0.3	34.2
Aug 3	16.3	8.8	1.1	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	31.0	0.3	31.3
Sep 7	17.0	9.2	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	31.2	0.3	31.5
Oct 5	16.3	9.0	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	28.4	0.3	28.7
Nov 2	14.0	7.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	24.5	0.2	24.7
Nov 30	12.6	7.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	21.3	0.2	21.5
1980 Jan 4	11.6	7.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	19.1	0.2	19.3
Feb 8	11.2	6.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	17.9	0.2	18.1
Mar 7	11.3	6.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	18.9	0.2	19.0
April 2	11.4	6.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	19.4	0.2	19.6
May 2	13.5	7.8	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	23.5	0.2	23.7
June 6	11.2	7.4	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	19.4	0.2	19.6
July 4	9.4	6.7	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	15.5	0.1	15.6
Aug 8	6.9	4.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	11.8	0.1	12.0
Sep 5	4.6	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	8.9	0.2	9.1
Oct 3	4.6	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.8	0.1	7.9
Nov 7	2.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.1	5.0

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

Notified to employment offices and career offices on November 7, 1980: Industry group

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	At employment offices*	At careers offices*	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
All industries and services	92,594	4,875	Clothing and footwear	2,677	162
Index of production industries	26,325	1,284	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	361	22
All manufacturing industries	20,362	1,069	Timber, furniture, etc.	1,050	59
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	675	114	Paper, printing and publishing	885	118
Mining and quarrying	203	6	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	250	25
Coal mining	101	3	Printing and publishing	635	93
Food, drink and tobacco	1,541	109	Other manufacturing industries	870	47
Coal and petroleum products	78	3	Construction	5,292	185
Chemicals and allied industries	1,047	74	Gas, electricity and water	468	24
Metal manufacture	379	24	Transport and communication	4,413	131
Mechanical engineering	3,149	90	Distributive trades	16,813	1,148
Instrument engineering	660	33	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6,369	330
Electrical engineering	3,414	106	Professional and scientific services	10,974	441
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	336	5	Miscellaneous services	19,694	775
Vehicles	1,286	25	Entertainments, sports, etc.	1,515	75
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,418	91	Catering (MLH 884-888)	9,103	226
Textiles	1,036	74	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	323	22
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	73	4	Public administration	7,331	652
Wollen and worsted	211	9	National government service	2,545	490
Leather, leather goods and fur	175	27	Local government service	4,786	162

* See footnote to table 3.2.

VACANCIES 3.4 Occupation: notified to employment offices

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual occupations	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
1978 June	18.5	35.0	19.3	56.9	10.6	85.7	225.9
Sep	19.2	32.8	21.0	61.8	11.1	85.2	231.2
Dec	20.5	30.9	21.2	57.1	10.2	79.5	219.4
1979 Mar	22.3	34.9	19.1	55.3	10.7	83.7	226.1
June	22.5	38.3	23.3	66.1	14.8	110.5	275.4
Sep	22.1	32.7	22.7	67.0	13.0	93.9	251.5
Dec	19.6	27.0	19.6	52.3	8.8	75.6	203.0
1980 Mar	19.4	27.8	17.2	38.9	6.7	65.3	175.3
June	19.1	27.2	17.4	31.9	5.4	63.0	164.0
Sep	16.4	18.1	15.4	21.1	3.6	43.8	118.5
Proportion of vacancies in all occupations							
1978 June	8.2	15.5	8.5	25.2	4.7	37.9	100.0
Sep	8.3	14.2	9.1	26.7	4.8	36.9	100.0
Dec	9.3	14.1	9.7	26.0	4.7	36.2	100.0
1979 Mar	9.9	15.4	8.5	24.4	4.7	37.0	100.0
June	8.2	13.9	8.4	24.0	5.4	40.1	100.0
Sep	8.8	13.0	9.0	26.6	5.2	37.3	100.0
Dec	9.6	13.3	9.7	25.8	4.4	37.2	100.0
1980 Mar	11.0	15.9	9.8	22.2	3.8	37.2	100.0
June	11.7	16.6	10.6	19.4	3.3	38.4	100.0
Sep	13.8	15.3	13.0	17.8	3.0	37.0	100.0

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

4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work*

The provisional number of stoppages in progress known to the Department in November totalled 77. Of these, 53 stoppages began in November, and the remaining 24 began earlier and were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The number of workers involved at the establishments where stoppages were in progress is provisionally estimated at 109,900, which includes 105,000 who were involved for the first time in November. The latter figure consists of 98,800 workers involved in the new stoppages which commenced in November and 6,200 workers who were involved for the first time in stoppages which began in earlier months. The total number of workers involved in stoppages which began in earlier months was 11,100.

Of the 98,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in November, 91,100 were directly involved and 7,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 157,000 working days lost in November includes 72,000 working days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in Nov 1980		Beginning in the first eleven months of 1980	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	16	82,800	561	447,200
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	—	—	32	9,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	400	25	5,600
Redundancy questions	1	500	71	93,400
Trade union matters	4	500	68	49,700
Working conditions and supervision	6	400	99	35,800
Manning and work allocation	14	4,500	214	39,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	9	2,000	150	38,900
All causes	53	91,100	1,220	719,500

Summary

SIC 1968	Stoppages		Workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)											
	Beginning in period		In progress in period		Beginning in period		In progress in period		All industries and services		Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	3,932	350	247	422	1,006
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	3,284	472	14.4	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,156	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	6,133	264	301	3,050	3,050
1978	2,471	90	3.6	2,498	1,001	123	1,041	9,405	4,052	43.1	201	5,985	179	360	2,264	2,264
1979	2,080	82	3.9	2,125	4,583	3,648	4,608	29,474	23,512	79.8	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1978 Nov	275	11	4.0	369	95	—	174	1,918	1,375	71.7	14	1,293	30	16	70	495
1978 Dec	93	5	5.4	177	38	—	71	542	306	56.5	12	152	—	2	18	357
1979 Jan	206	14	6.8	251	1,674	—	1,694	2,966	2,510	84.6	5	362	4	217	1,038	1,338
1979 Feb	206	6	2.9	297	241	—	579	2,425	1,811	74.7	3	512	6	221	48	1,635
1979 Mar	224	8	3.6	314	203	—	334	1,333	690	51.8	7	376	27	89	33	803
1979 Apr	165	3	1.8	247	214	—	403	867	430	49.6	17	300	11	21	29	488
1979 May	139	5	3.6	204	55	—	79	485	168	34.6	11	206	7	14	43	204
1979 Jun	185	8	4.3	235	216	—	245	613	263	42.9	17	255	10	23	65	243
1979 Jul	185	7	3.8	245	68	—	121	662	336	50.8	16	281	9	26	283	283
1979 Aug	218	9	4.1	291	1,306	—	1,358	4,103	3,452	84.1	15	3,566	18	58	23	424
1979 Sept	172	7	4.1	274	358	—	1,614	11,716	10,969	93.6	6	11,055	7	37	12	599
1979 Oct	196	9	4.6	282	74	—	1,334	3,508	2,808	80.0	19	3,026	9	34	22	398
1979 Nov	131	2	1.5	202	100	—	139	606	64	10.6	8	398	2	48	6	144
1979 Dec	53	4	7.5	84	77	—	92	190	11	5.8	3	52	—	24	75	36
1980 Jan	155	10	6.5	173	227	—	231	2,774	2,640	95.2	31	2,652	3	12	32	44
1980 Feb	117	6	5.1	159	42	—	191	3,250	3,063	94.2	5	3,132	2	9	40	62
1980 Mar	149	11	7.4	184	83	—	233	3,260	3,019	92.6	24	3,054	6	12	55	109
1980 Apr	155	10	6.5	201	146	—	309	980	744	75.9	8	699	12	18	22	220
1980 May	128	3	2.3	181	77	—	109	457	290	63.5	8	134	7	31	17	260
1980 Jun	136	8	5.9	181	44	—	82	346	128	37.0	24	132	—	31	24	135
1980 Jul	67	1	1.5	107	35	—	47	168	46	27.4	8	63	—	20	4	74
1980 Aug	63	2	3.2	92	17	—	23	118	25	21.2	7	41	3	7	6	54
1980 Sep	98	†	—	120	31	—	37	206	†	—	10	88	1	52	14	42
1980 Oct	99	†	—	126	29	—	43	191	†	—	13	121	1	14	10	33
1980 Nov	53	†	—	77	105	—	110	157	†	—	11	79	6	16	13	31

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage.
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.
 ‡ Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.

EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

JAN 1976 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy		Index of production industries		Manufacturing industries		Change over previous 12 months		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	IOP industries	Manufacturing
SIC 1968									
1976 Jan	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.2	...	...	...
1976 Feb	100.6	101.6	100.7	101.4	100.7	101.2	...	...	...
1976 Mar	102.2	102.3	103.1	102.7	102.8	102.5	...	...	...
1976 Apr	103.3	103.5	103.1	102.9	103.1	102.7	...	...	...
1976 May	105.5	104.8	105.8	104.5	106.2	104.7	...	...	...
1976 Jun	106.7	105.8	106.7	105.9	106.8	106.0	...	...	...
1976 Jul	107.8	106.6	107.9	107.0	107.7	107.1	...	...	...
1976 Aug	107.8	108.2	107.0	108.7	106.9	108.8	...	...	...
1976 Sep	108.3	108.6	108.2	109.3	107.8	109.3	...	...	...
1976 Oct	108.5	109.0	109.4	109.8	109.3	110.0	...	...	...
1976 Nov	110.6	110.6	111.3	110.8	111.3	110.7	...	...	...
1976 Dec	111.3	110.9	111.7	111.6	111.7	111.3	...	...	...
1977 Jan	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.4	112.4	112.5	10.9	12.1	12.4
1977 Feb	111.0	112.0	112.7	113.4	112.7	113.2	10.2	11.9	11.9
1977 Mar	113.3	113.3	115.3	114.9	114.6	114.3	10.8	11.8	11.5
1977 Apr	113.1	113.3	114.6	114.4	114.5	114.1	9.4	11.1	11.1
1977 May	114.9	114.9	116.8	115.3	116.9	115.2	9.0	10.4	10.0
1977 Jun	115.4	114.5	116.6	115.6	116.2	115.3	8.2	9.2	8.8
1977 Jul	117.0	117.0	117.5	116.5	117.3	116.6	8.5	8.8	8.9
1977 Aug	115.7	116.2	115.8	116.6	115.6	116.7	7.4	8.2	8.1
1977 Sep	116.6	116.9	117.8	119.1	117.3	119.0	7.7	8.9	8.8
1977 Oct	117.9	118.4	119.9	120.3	119.6	120.4	8.6	9.6	9.5
1977 Nov	120.1	120.0	123.4	122.8	123.8	123.1	8.6	10.8	11.2
1977 Dec	121.7	121.3	123.9	123.6	124.3	123.8	9.3	10.8	11.2
1978 Jan	121.5	122.3	124.2	124.9	125.1	125.3	9.6	10.8	11.3
1978 Feb	122.7	123.8	125.8	126.7	126.2	126.8	10.5	11.7	12.0
1978 Mar	125.0	128.1	128.1	127.7	128.2	127.9	10.4	11.1	11.9
1978 Apr	127.2	127.4	131.7	131.5	132.2	131.8	12.4	14.9	15.5
1978 May	129.4	128.6	134.2	132.6	133.6	131.7	12.6	14.9	14.3
1978 Jun	133.1	132.1	136.1	135.0	135.1	134.1	15.4	16.7	16.3
1978 Jul	133.6	132.0	136.6	135.4	135.9	135.1	14.2	16.2	15.9
1978 Aug	131.7	132.3	134.4	136.4	133.5	135.8	13.9	16.0	15.5
1978 Sep	134.2	134.5	137.1	138.6	135.9	137.8	15.0	16.4	15.8
1978 Oct	135.2	135.7	139.7	140.2	139.1	140.0	14.7	16.5	16.3
1978 Nov	136.1	136.0	141.1	140.3	140.6	139.8	13.3	14.3	13.5
1978 Dec	138.0	137.5	142.8	142.4	142.8	142.1	13.4	15.2	14.8
1979 Jan	135.7	136.7	139.8	140.6	140.3	140.6	11.7	12.6	12.2
1979 Feb	141.1	142.5	143.7	144.7	144.6	145.4	15.0	14.3	14.6
1979 Mar	143.7	143.8	149.9	149.5	150.2	149.9	14.9	17.1	17.2
1979 Apr	144.3	144.6	149.5	149.2	149.7	149.1	13.5	13.5	13.2
1979 May	146.9	146.0	153.0	151.1	154.3	152.1	13.5	14.0	15.5
1979 Jun	150.9	149.8	156.6	156.6	156.6	157.4	13.4	16.0	17.4
1979 Jul	155.6	153.8	158.2	156.8	158.2	157.2	16.5	15.8	16.4
1979 Aug	153.3	154.1	155.5	155.9	155.5	154.2	16.5	14.3	13.5
1979 Sep	153.6	153.9	153.7	155.4	151.9	154.1	14.4	12.2	11.8
1979 Oct	158.1	158.7	162.6	163.2	161.8	162.9	16.9	16.4	16.4
1979 Nov	162.1	162.1	167.2	166.3	167.1	166.2	19.2	18.5	18.9
1979 Dec	165.1	164.5	170.2	169.0	170.3	169.5	19.7	19.2	19.3
1980 Jan	163.0	164.2	167.2	168.2	166.8	167.1	20.2	19.6	18.9
1980 Feb	167.3	169.0	170.0	171.2	168.8	169.7	18.6	18.3	16.7

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
October												
FULL-TIME MEN (21 years and over)												
Weekly earnings												
1974	47.97	57.01	51.29	51.76	48.49	44.32	46.18	50.40	52.73	46.97	43.74	41.39
1975	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76
1976	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91
1978	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	85.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20
1979	99.79	116.51	107.95	103.58	96.39	90.34	92.34	95.46	98.01	93.92	87.35	80.82
												£
												per cent
Increase 1977-8	15.8	16.1	16.7	15.8	13.6	12.5	16.2	16.1	12.3	15.6	16.3	15.0
Increase 1978-9	18.9	21.8	18.9	12.7	15.6	18.2	14.9	7.7	15.5	15.0	15.0	13.5
Hours worked												
1974	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2
1975	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7
1976	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1
1977	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	43.1	43.1	43.1	42.9
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4
1979	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.7	41.5	42.7	43.1	43.0
												pence
1974	102.9	130.2	116.0	115.5	109.7	101.4	106.4	115.9	124.7	107.5	100.3	93.6
1975	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2
1976	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	167.5	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3
1978	181.6	222.4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164.3
1979	215.5	262.6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218.3	218.4	236.2	220.0	202.7	188.0
												per cent
Increase 1977-8	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.1	14.4	13.8	15.4	15.8	14.5	15.6	14.9	13.7
Increase 1978-9	18.7	18.1	19.2	14.4	17.0	18.8	16.6	7.9	15.2	16.1	16.4	14.6
FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 years and over)												
Weekly earnings												
1974	28.75	31.41	28.73	27.38	30.02	26.87	28.21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22.38
1975	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	38.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13
1976	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61
1977	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90
1978	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03
1979	62.86	68.37	64.44	63.27	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69.52	60.12	52.44	49.62
												£
												per cent
Increase 1977-8	13.3	6.4	12.8	15.1	11.0	14.4	14.7	14.2	12.7	14.9	12.4	13.9
Increase 1978-9	16.7	14.8	17.5	16.5	12.7	19.3	15.9	7.8	14.9	15.5	14.0	18.1
Hours worked												
1974	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1
1975	37.7	38.6	37.9	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5
1976	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4
1977	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2
1978	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7
1979	38.1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7
												pence
1974	75.7	81.0	74.8	73.0	79.0	70.9	75.8	76.3	88.3	72.2	68.6	62.0
1975	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1
1976	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6
1977	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9
1978	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161.8	139.9	125.4	114.5
1979	165.0	176.7	167.4	166.5	170.3	160.5	166.4	154.4	184.9	161.6	144.1	135.2
												per cent
Increase 1977-8	14.0	3.6	12.8	13.5	10.7	12.6	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.3	11.5	12.4
Increase 1978-9	16.1	14.8	16.6	15.9	13.7	18.1	16.9	3.4	14.3	15.5	14.9	18.1

5.5 Average earnings by level of skill: adult male manual workers: selected industries

GREAT BRITAIN	ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES*									SHIPBUILDING AND			
	Skilled workers			Semi-skilled workers			Labourers			All workers	Skilled workers		
	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All		Time workers	PBR workers	All
ADULT MALES													
Weekly earnings (including overtime)													
1975	57.48	57.78	57.60	53.61	50.92	52.44	43.63	45.21	43.97	54.33	55.50	67.98	
1976	66.22	66.37	66.28	64.24	59.34	62.10	52.17	52.42	52.23	63.55	68.43	77.19	
1977	72.78	73.78	73.17	68.71	66.25	67.71	57.11	57.38	57.17	69.67	75.81	77.81	
1978	82.77	83.51	83.06	76.73	74.42	75.76	64.56	66.26	65.00	78.63	85.14	86.77	
1979	96.91	97.28	97.05	88.58	85.27	87.20	75.09	76.55	75.45	91.29	100.37	100.53	
1980	113.50	113.25	113.41	98.20	97.78	98.03	85.73	88.25	86.29	104.85	111.71	112.24	
												£	
												per cent	
Increase 1978-9	17.1	16.5	16.8	15.4	14.6	15.1	16.3	15.5	16.1	16.1	17.9	13.9	
Increase 1979-80	17.1	16.4	16.9	10.9	14.7	12.4	14.2	15.3	14.4	14.9	11.3	11.6	
Hourly earnings (excluding overtime)													
1975	129.7	135.8	132.1	122.8	122.3	122.6	98.4	103.1	99.4	125.6	121.9	146.1	
1976	148.5	157.4	152.1	142.0	141.8	141.9	115.7	120.2	116.8	145.3	147.5	164.3	
1977	159.8	171.2	164.1	151.5	154.8	152.8	124.7	128.7	125.6	156.5	162.2	172.3	
1978	183.8	195.5	188.2	171.6	176.7	173.7	142.2	147.4	143.5	178.8	182.0	190.6	
1979	213.4	226.8	218.3	195.1	200.5	197.3	164.3	172.5	166.3	205.6	213.9	219.0	
1980	254.8	268.0	259.6	229.0	236.9	232.2	195.6	202.3	197.1	243.6	246.6	247.1	
												per cent	
Increase 1978-9	16.1	16.0	16.0	13.7	13.5	13.6	15.5	17.0	15.9	15.0	17.5	17.6	
Increase 1979-80	19.4	18.2	18.9	17.4	18.2	17.7	19.1	17.3	18.5	18.5	15.3	10.0	

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
 † 370-1.
 ‡ 271-273; 276-278.
 § Except railways and London Transport.
 ** Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communications	Certain miscellaneous services**	Public administration	All industries covered
October												
FULL-TIME MEN (21 years and over)												
Weekly earnings												
1974	40.37	50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	48.46	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1975	48.16	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976	53.30	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
1977	61.61	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	63.31	59.04	72.89
1978	67.50	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	67.15	83.50
1979	80.37	102.32	91.05	114.88	96.89	98.28	99.82	94.06	104.30	103.30	76.92	96.94
												£
												per cent
Increase 1977-8	9.6	16.4	15.1	17.9	17.6	15.2	12.8	20.7	14.4	14.3	13.7	14.6
Increase 1978-9	19.1	17.0	17.0	18.7	16.0	15.9	15.0	18.8	17.3	15.4	14.5	16.1
Hours worked												
1974	41.1	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975	40.5	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976	40.9	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
1977	41.3	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	44.7	43.3	42.9	44.2
1978	41.3	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	44.8	43.5	43.2	44.2
1979	41.0	45.0	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.2	46.8	44.9	48.6	43.1	43.1	44.0
												pence

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
April											
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over											
Manual occupations											
1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	83.7	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	95.2	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	123.1	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2	
1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	146.3	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0	
1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	160.0	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5	154.3	
1978	81.8	84.7	45.8	184.8	181.8	78.4	80.7	46.0	175.5	172.8	
1979	94.5	97.9	46.0	212.8	208.7	90.1	93.0	46.2	201.2	197.5	
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8	240.5	
Non-manual occupations											
1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	137.8	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	173.3	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6	
1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	204.4	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6	
1977	88.2	88.9	39.2	223.4	223.8	88.4	88.9	38.7	227.2	227.9	
1978	102.4	103.0	39.4	258.1	258.9	99.9	100.7	38.7	257.1	257.9	
1979	116.8	117.7	39.6	293.8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38.8	288.6	289.5	
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3	
All occupations											
1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	93.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	106.1	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	136.5	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3	
1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	162.0	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	166.6	
1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	177.1	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1	181.5	
1978	87.3	90.0	44.0	202.9	202.2	86.9	89.1	43.1	204.3	204.9	
1979	100.5	103.7	44.2	233.1	231.8	98.8	101.4	43.2	232.2	232.4	
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6	
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over											
Manual occupations											
1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	50.7	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	60.1	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	81.4	30.9	31.4	39.4	81.6	81.1	
1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	101.5	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2	
1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	112.7	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2	110.7	
1978	49.3	51.2	39.9	128.5	127.5	48.0	49.4	39.6	125.3	124.4	
1979	55.4	57.9	39.9	145.4	144.2	53.4	55.2	39.6	139.9	138.7	
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4	
Non-manual occupations											
1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	58.3	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	68.8	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	95.0	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9	
1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	115.6	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	131.8	
1977	48.1	48.4	37.1	130.1	129.8	53.4	53.8	36.7	143.8	143.7	
1978	54.9	55.2	37.2	148.0	147.5	58.5	59.1	36.7	158.1	157.9	
1979	62.3	62.8	37.2	168.5	168.0	65.3	66.0	36.7	176.8	176.6	
1980	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2	220.7	
All occupations											
1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	53.5	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	63.4	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	86.9	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3	
1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	107.2	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	122.4	
1977	44.9	46.4	38.7	120.0	119.6	50.0	51.0	37.5	134.0	133.9	
1978	51.3	52.8	38.8	136.1	135.4	55.4	56.4	37.5	148.2	148.0	
1979	57.9	60.0	38.8	154.6	153.7	61.8	63.0	37.5	166.0	165.7	
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4	
FULL-TIME ADULTS											
(a) MEN, 21 years and over											
WOMEN, 18 years and over											
All occupations											
1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	84.1	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1	
1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	96.1	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8	
1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	125.4	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7	
1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	150.0	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	153.8	
1977	68.9	71.3	42.7	165.8	164.3	68.7	70.2	41.3	168.0	167.5	
1978	78.8	81.5	42.8	188.7	187.0	77.3	79.1	41.4	188.6	187.9	
1979	90.4	93.7	43.0	216.7	214.2	87.4	89.6	41.5	213.6	212.4	
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8	262.8	
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over											
All occupations											
1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	83.1	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
1974	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	95.0	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	124.1	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
1976	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	148.3	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6	
1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	162.3	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7	165.1	
1978	77.8	80.5	42.8	186.5	184.7	76.3	78.1	41.4	186.1	185.3	
1979	89.1	92.5	43.0	213.9	211.3	86.2	88.4	41.5	210.7	209.3	
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1	259.0	

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.

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

Labour costs (1)	1968	Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
		facturing	quarrying				
							Pence per hour
	1968	58.25	73.80	60.72	66.55	59.58	..
	1973	106.90	143.45	107.32	129.61	109.37	..
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	..
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries †	1968	91.3	82.8	87.7	87.1	90.2	..
	1973	89.9	82.5	91.1	84.7	89.3	..
	1975	88.1	76.8	90.2	82.9	87.5	..
	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968	7.4	8.6	5.2	10.5	7.3	..
	1973	8.4	12.0	6.4	9.8	9.2	..
	1975	9.4	10.8	7.2	11.1	9.3	..
	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	..
Statutory national insurance contributions	1968	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.3	..
	1973	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	..
	1975	6.5	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.4	..
	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	..
Private social welfare payments	1968	3.2	5.7	1.4	6.3	3.2	..
	1973	3.5	5.9	1.6	8.0	3.7	..
	1975	3.9	10.9	1.7	8.5	4.2	..
	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	..
Payments in kind and subsidised services	1968	1.0	5.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	..
	1973	1.2	5.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	..
	1975	1.2	5.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	..
	1978	1.4	6.0	0.8	1.3	1.6	..
Training (excluding wages and salaries element)	1968	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	..
	1973	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	..
	1975	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	..
	1978	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	..
Other labour costs ‡	1968	-0.7	1.7	5.2	0.7	0.3	..
	1973	-	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	..
	1975	-	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	..
	1978	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	..
Labour costs per unit of output §							1975 = 100
	1976	113.1	85.6	110.9	104.0	110.9	110.6
	1977	126.0	64.5	118.3	107.6	119.5	121.5
	1978	144.4	63.2	126.5	123.0	133.4	135.1
	1979	158.9	58.0	150.1	131.8	145.0	149.9
	1980 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	170.6
	1980 Q2	..	..	..	..	..	183.0
Wages and salaries per unit of output ||							1975 = 100
	1976	111.8	85.9	110.6	103.6	110.0	109.1
	1977	122.7	64.1	116.8	105.9	116.7	118.4
	1978	139.2	62.6	124.7	120.1	129.2	131.1
	1979	158.9	58.0	150.1	131.8		

5.8 WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
SIC 1968	I	II	III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
JULY 1972 = 100										
Basic weekly wage rates										
Weights										
1976	232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977	247	225	228	218	218	232	220	232	213	213
1978	273	247	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248
1979	310	276	285	265	314	288	280	300	276	279
1978 Oct	273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
1978 Nov	273	249	265	247	298	260	252	259	256	250
1978 Dec	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1979 Jan	308	249	269	249	304	265	270	281	258	276
1979 Feb	310	275	269	250	304	265	270	281	258	277
1979 Mar	310	275	272	250	304	265	270	291	264	277
1979 April	310	276	273	250	305	267	270	300	273	280
1979 May	310	276	273	252	305	295	270	303	273	280
1979 June	310	276	288	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1979 July	310	276	288	275	305	298	290	303	275	280
1979 Aug	310	276	293	275	307	298	290	303	275	280
1979 Sep	310	276	294	276	308	300	290	307	280	280
1979 Oct	310	276	297	276	308	300	290	307	280	280
1979 Nov	310	276	297	275	358*	300	290	307	297	280
1979 Dec	316	301	309	275	358	302	290	307	297	280
1980 Jan	367	301	319	279	361	306	304	339	297	334
1980 Feb	370	326	319	283	361	306	304	339	297	334
1980 Mar	370	326	319	283	361	307	304	345	307	334
1980 April	370	329	320	283	363	308	304	354	321	336
1980 May	370	329	320	323	366	338	304	354	324	336
1980 June	373	329	320	351	366	341	304	354	324	336
1980 July	373	329	321	351	366	341	331	359	324	336
1980 Aug	373	329	326	348	366	344	331	364	328	336
1980 Sep	373	329	326	348	366	344	331	364	328	336
1980 Oct	373	329	326	348	366	344	331	364	328	336
1980 Nov	373	329	326	348	390	344	331	364	328	336
Hours										
Normal weekly hours										
1976	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0
1977	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0
1978	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0
1979	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0
1980 Nov	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.5
JULY 1972 = 100										
Basic wage rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours										
1976	243	211	229	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977	259	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	213	213
1978	286	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	242	248
1979	326	276	286	265	314	288	280	300	276	279
1978 Oct	286	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
1978 Nov	286	249	266	247	298	260	252	259	256	250
1978 Dec	286	249	266	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1979 Jan	323	249	270	249	304	265	270	281	259	276
1979 Feb	325	275	270	250	304	265	270	281	259	277
1979 Mar	325	275	273	250	304	265	270	291	265	277
1979 April	325	276	274	250	305	267	270	300	274	280
1979 May	325	276	274	252	305	295	270	303	274	280
1979 June	325	276	289	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1979 July	325	276	289	275	305	298	290	303	275	280
1979 Aug	325	276	294	275	307	298	290	303	275	280
1979 Sep	325	276	295	276	308	300	290	307	281	280
1979 Oct	325	276	298	276	308	300	290	307	281	280
1979 Nov	325	276	298	275	358*	300	290	307	298	280
1979 Dec	332	301	310	275	358	302	290	307	298	280
1980 Jan	386	301	320	279	361	306	304	339	298	338
1980 Feb	389	326	320	283	361	306	304	339	298	338
1980 Mar	389	326	320	283	361	307	304	345	308	339
1980 April	389	329	321	283	363	308	304	354	322	340
1980 May	389	329	321	323	366	338	304	354	324	340
1980 June	391	329	321	351	366	341	304	354	324	340
1980 July	391	329	322	351	366	341	331	359	324	340
1980 Aug	391	329	327	348	366	341	331	359	324	340
1980 Sep	391	329	327	348	366	344	331	364	328	340
1980 Oct	391	329	327	348	366	344	331	364	328	340
1980 Nov	391	329	327	348	390	344	331	364	328	340

* The figures for November 1979 include the effects of the delayed agreement for engineering workers.
† One of the representative national agreements used for this industry group remains outstanding more than 6 months after the normal settlement date.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS 5.8

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

Paper, printing and publishing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration XXV and XXVII	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries	All industries and services	UNITED KINGDOM
XVIII	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	XIX		SIC 1968
JULY 1972 = 100									
Basic weekly wage rates									
Weights									
403	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	
198	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2	1976
209	268	214	213	243	230	233	218.9	227.3	1977
232	290	261	232	272	252	253	258.8	259.3	1978
270	321	301	266	320	281	319	297.5	298.1	1979
243	301	268	236	277	251	261	276.6	270.8	Oct 1978
243	301	268	236	288	258	261	277.9	273.0	Nov 1978
243	301	273	236	300	269	264	278.0	275.1	Dec 1978
243	302	275	255	301	269	302	283.7	283.1	Jan 1979
247	302	275	255	303	274	311	284.7	285.2	Feb 1979
247	302	290	259	303	274	311	285.1	286.5	Mar 1979
270	302	299	266	304	274	311	288.6	289.2	April 1979
275	302	299	266	311	274	311	291.2	291.2	May 1979
275	303	299	266	312	274	321	294.0	296.2	June 1979
277	333	307	272	325	278	321	294.6	298.7	July 1979
282	334	307	272	325	282	321	296.7	300.2	Aug 1979
282	334	308	272	325	282	321	297.7	300.8	Sep 1979
282	334	318	272	338	282	334	298.4	303.1	Oct 1979
282	334	318	272	341	297	335	327.3*	319.4*	Nov 1979
282	334	323	272	351	314	339	328.5	323.4	Dec 1979
286	336	348	294	353	314	370	335.5	332.9	Jan 1980
297	336	348	294	356	314	377	336.6	335.0	Feb 1980
297	336	379	303	356	314	377	337.4	336.9	Mar 1980
310	336	379	312	374	326	377	340.6	342.0	April 1980
310	336	379	322	385	326	377	346.7	347.0	May 1980
312	399	379	322	390	326	388	341.1	355.3	June 1980
313	399	380	328	390	331	388	349.1	356.5	July 1980
319	399	380	328	390	331	388	349.7	356.8	Aug 1980
319	403	380	328	390	331	388	350.5	357.6	Sep 1980
319	403	380	328	390	331	399	350.8	358.3	Oct 1980
319†	403	380	328	390	331	399	364.2	365.2	Nov 1980
Hours									
Normal weekly hours									
39.6	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	1976
39.6	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	1977
39.6	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	1978
39.6	39.9	39.0	40.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	1979
39.6	39.9	39.0	40.4	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.8	Nov 1980
JULY 1972 = 100									
Basic wage rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours									
198	248	204	199	222	214	218	209.1	214.5	1976
209	268	219	213	249	230	240	219.0	228.6	1977
232	291	268	232	279	252	260	259.0	260.9	1978
270	321	309	268	327	281	330	297.7	300.2	1979
243	301	275							

EARNINGS

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

5
9

	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages																		
1970	47.8	47.8	53.3	46	60	45.1	50.4	63	46	41	41.4	43.7	52	53	42.3	58.4	..	70
1971	53.1	53.2	60.6	52	65	51.7	56.0	69	50	47	47.0	49.8	58	59	44.4	63.0	..	74
1972	60.0	58.3	67.6	59	70	58.2	62.4	76	55	54	51.9	57.6	66	64	52.0	72.3	..	79
1973	67.7	65.8	76.2	69	76	69.1	71.5	84	64	65	64.5	71.1	74	71	61.8	78.4	81.8	85
1974	79.3	83.8	88.2	83	86	83.9	85.3	92	80	78	78.9	89.7	88	83	77.8	87.1	93.1	92
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1976	116.5	114.7	109.0	111	114	112.7	114.1	107	129	117	120.9	112.3	109	117	130.3	117.9	101.6	108
1977	128.5	127.6	118.4	121	126	124.3	128.5	114	156	135	154.6	121.9	117	129	169.8	125.8	103.3	118
1978	147.3	136.6	125.1	130	135	137.2	145.2	120	193	155	179.6	129.1	123	139	214.2	136.6	106.9	128
1979	170.2	146.9	132.4	140	147	152.6	164.1	127	232	178	213.7	138.7	128	143	264.8	147.2	109.2	139
Quarterly averages																		
1979 Q3	170.4	148.7	132.9	139	149	153.4	163.7	128	232	186	220.0	140.8	130	143	269.7	147.9	109.3	140
Q4	182.4	149.4	135.9	146	152	161.8	169.7	128	251	191	231.1	141.4	130	143	283.6	149.7	109.4	143
1980 Q1	187.3	158.4	139.5	146	156	163.8	175.4	129	278	..	241.5	143.9	133	146	285.0	153.6	114.9	145
Q2	197.8	159.2	140.3	150	159	168.6	181.9	135	291	..	253.9	148.5	133	151	314.7	156.6	113.8	148
Q3	207.1	..	..	..	..	..	189.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
Monthly																		
1980 May	196.6	159.2	133.9	..	158	168.8	..	..	..	..	258.6	148.9	133	..	313.5	158.5	..	148
June	203.8	159.2	143.8	150	160	168.3	..	..	..	..	258.6	150.2	133	..	335.5	156.2	..	149
July	205.6	166.4	145.4	..	161	173.4	189.3	..	..	..	263.0	151.8	135	..	..	158.5	..	151
Aug	207.5	..	..	..	..	167.3	..	..	..	..	242.4	155.1	135	..	..	159.9	..	151
Sep	208.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Increases on a year earlier																		
Annual averages																		
1971	11	11	14	13	8	15	11	10	9	15	14	14	12	11	5	8	..	6
1972	13	10	12	13	8	13	11	10	10	15	10	16	14	8	17	15	..	7
1973	13	13	13	17	9	19	15	11	16	20	24	23	12	11	19	8	..	8
1974	17	27	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18	26	11	14	8
1975	26	19	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	29	15	7	9
1976	17	15	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	30	18	2	8
1977	10	11	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	30	7	2	9
1978	15	7	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	26	9	3	8
1979	16	8	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	24	8	2	9
Quarterly averages																		
1979 Q3	14	8	5	8	10	11	12	5	16	18	20	9	5	1	23	7	2	9
Q4	18	7	6	8	9	13	13	5	22	18	22	7	4	1	21	8	2	8
1980 Q1	17	10	7	9	10	13	14	4	29	..	22	8	5	3	17	8	5	7
Q2	18	9	8	8	10	12	15	6	27	..	23	9	5	4	19	5	5	8
Q3	21	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Monthly																		
1980 May	18	11	1	..	9	12	..	..	..	..	24	9	5	..	31	7	..	8
June	18	7	12	8	10	12	..	..	..	..	24	9	5	..	27	5	..	8
July	19	12	10	..	9	13	16	..	..	..	24	10	4	..	..	6	..	8
Aug	22	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	8	7	4	..	..	10	..	9
Sep	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

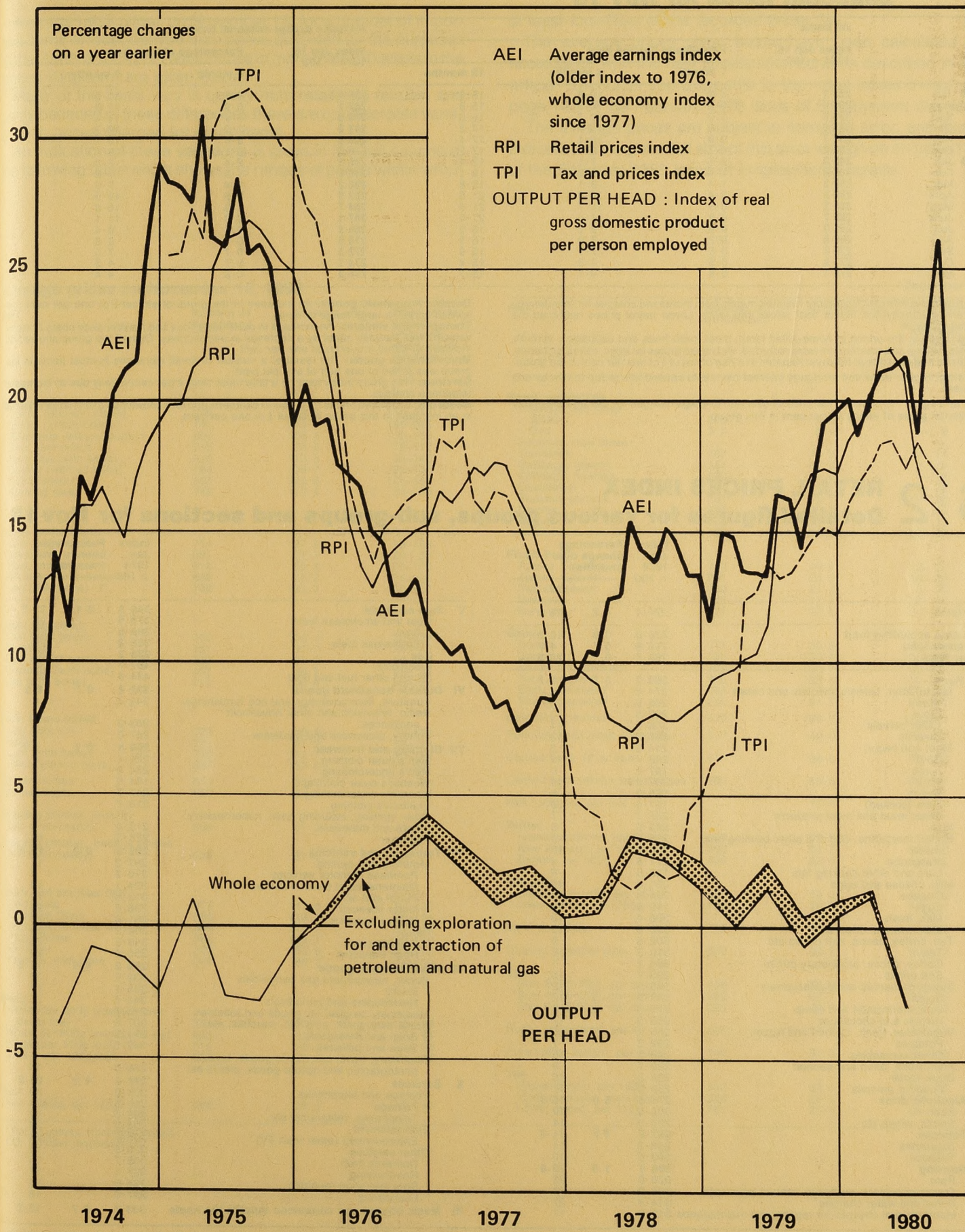
Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 2 Seasonally adjusted.
 3 Males only.
 4 Hourly wage rates.
 5 Monthly earnings.

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

EARNINGS C2

Earnings, prices, output per head



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for Nov 18

	All Items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1979 July	229.1	4.3	10.6	15.6	230.1	4.9	11.0	11.0
Aug	230.9	0.8	10.5	15.8	232.1	0.9	11.0	11.0
Sep	233.2	1.0	10.7	16.5	234.6	1.1	11.4	11.4
Oct	235.6	1.0	10.0	17.2	237.0	1.0	10.7	10.7
Nov	237.7	0.9	10.1	17.4	238.0	0.8	10.7	10.7
Dec	239.4	0.7	9.0	17.2	240.5	0.7	9.6	9.6
1980 Jan	245.3	2.5	7.1	18.4	245.2	2.4	7.0	7.0
Feb	248.8	1.4	7.8	19.1	249.8	1.5	7.6	7.6
Mar	252.2	1.4	8.1	19.8	253.2	1.4	7.9	7.9
Apr	250.8	3.4	10.7	21.8	252.0	3.5	10.5	10.5
May	263.2	0.9	10.7	21.9	264.7	1.0	10.8	10.8
June	265.7	0.9	11.0	21.0	267.1	0.9	11.1	11.1
July	267.9	0.8	9.2	16.9	269.3	0.8	9.4	9.4
Aug	268.5	0.2	7.9	16.3	270.5	0.4	8.3	8.3
Sep	270.2	0.6	7.1	15.9	272.3	0.7	7.5	7.5
Oct	271.9	0.6	4.3	15.4	274.1	0.7	4.6	4.6
Nov	274.1	0.8	4.1	15.3	276.3	0.8	4.4	4.4

The rise in the index for November resulted mainly from increased charges for telephones, gas and electricity and higher coal prices and rents. Lower petrol prices restricted the overall increase.

Food: Falls in the prices of home-killed lamb, most fresh fruits and cabbages, sprouts, carrots, onions and mushrooms were recorded. Increased prices for eggs, cakes, potatoes, tomatoes and cauliflower however resulted in a rise of about 1/2 of one per cent in the group.

Housing: Higher rents and mortgage interest payments caused this group to rise by one per cent.

Fuel and light: Increases in the price of coal and average charges for gas and electricity resulted in a rise of nearly 3/4 per cent in this group.

Durable household goods: An increase in the group of almost 1/2 of one per cent was spread across a large range of items.

Transport and vehicles: An increase in purchase prices and maintenance costs of motor vehicles was partially offset by a decrease in petrol prices. Overall the group showed an increase of about a quarter of one per cent.

Miscellaneous goods: The result of a number of small increases in most items in this group was a rise of one half of one per cent.

Services: This group index rose by a little more than 4 per cent mainly due to increased telephone charges.

Meals out: Increased prices for meals in canteens and for sandwiches and snacks resulted in an increase in this group of about 1/2 of one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for Nov 18

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All Items	274.1		0.8	15.3	348.8	3.4	27.5
All items excluding food	278.0	0.9	16.8	376.9	2.5	25
Seasonal food	216.8	0.7	4.7	380.8	2.5	25
Other food	268.3	0.1	10.5	368.2	2.9	29
I Food	260.0	0.3	9.7	333.3	2.3	23
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	274.8	14		407.7	32	
Bread	265.9	15		434.3	21	
Flour	239.5	10		203.3	5	
Other cereals	303.5	11		287.3	15	
Biscuits	285.7	13		208.8	0.2	6.5
Meat and bacon	214.9	6		226.4	6	
Beef	248.4	6		284.0	13	
Lamb	197.1	0		164.6	3	
Pork	202.2	4		247.7	6	
Bacon	198.0	6		218.7	8	
Ham (cooked)	197.4	9		213.4	5	
Other meat and meat products	206.7	7		226.3	10	
Fish	223.0	5		295.8	0.2	12.4
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	285.7	6		287.2	11	
Butter	364.5	10		270.2	6	
Margarine	211.6	4		324.1	16	
Lard and other cooking fats	183.5	-6		313.8	11	
Milk, cheese and eggs	261.8	13		238.8	20	
Cheese	304.6	12		281.8	23	
Eggs	149.5	14		354.2	25	
Milk, fresh	306.4	13		349.5	23	
Milk, canned, dried etc	328.9	15		356.0	26	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	302.3	9		289.2	0.5	13.9
Tea	310.5	12		339.7	23	
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	335.2	-1		325.1	18	
Soft drinks	293.7	15		343.6	25	
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	365.6	12		273.6	12	
Sugar	337.5	12		307.5	18	
Jam, marmalade and syrup	277.6	8		271.3	9	
Sweets and chocolates	366.6	12		362.0	13	
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	265.2	6		266.5	10	
Potatoes	292.2	-7		278.6	4.2	23.2
Other vegetables	243.2	15		302.8	39	
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	229.7	9		350.8	23	
Other foods	284.2	16		285.0	42	
Food for animals	259.5	17		224.2	20	
II Alcoholic drink	274.6	0.0	18.0	299.7	26	
Beer	305.5	20		299.7	26	
Spirits, wines etc	232.0	14		329.5	18	
III Tobacco	297.9	0.0	11.4	345.7	16	
Cigarettes	298.2	11		327.1	17	
Tobacco	293.6	10		334.6	16	
IV Housing	286.4	1.0	29.5	297.0	16	
Rent	228.0	23		278.6	4.2	23.2
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	306.2	48		302.8	39	
Rates and water charges	314.4	27		350.8	23	
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	312.3	17		285.0	42	
				224.2	20	
				299.7	26	
				329.5	18	
				345.7	16	
				327.1	17	
				334.6	16	
				297.0	16	
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	303.7	0.7	16.2			

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on November 18, 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 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

The average prices given below have been calculated in accordance with the 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 181 of the February 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Average prices on November 18, 1980

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	799	126.0	110-140
Sirloin (without bone)	745	214.9	168-265
Silverside (without bone)†	808	168.4	150-189
Best beef mince	745	90.5	76-112
Fore ribs (with bone)	618	113.5	90-146
Brisket (without bone)	764	109.7	92-136
Rump steak†	803	226.6	186-260
Stewing steak	746	110.6	96-136
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	714	127.9	98-159
Breast†	691	37.7	26-56
Best end of neck	618	88.3	50-126
Shoulder (with bone)	692	78.2	64-120
Leg (with bone)	732	120.0	100-150
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	402	106.5	90-124
Breast†	381	31.7	24-42
Best end of neck	352	81.0	50-108
Shoulder (with bone)	402	69.1	58-84
Leg (with bone)	416	110.5	98-126
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	723	93.0	78-120
Belly†	741	67.2	58-78
Loin (with bone)	790	112.7	100-156
Fillet (without bone)	537	137.8	110-201
Pork sausages	813	62.7	52-72
Beef sausages	650	55.6	46-68
Roasting chicken (frozen) (3lb oven ready)	545	51.3	40-62
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb oven ready)	539	67.8	56-74
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	372	111.5	94-130
Haddock fillets	380	113.6	90-136
Haddock, smoked whole	308	114.2	92-136
Plaice fillets	362	122.1	100-150
Herrings	308	63.6	48-78
Kippers, with bone	385	86.0	74-100
Bread			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	754	34.2	29-37
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	403	37.5	34-41
White, per 400g loaf	519	23.8	21-26
Brown, per 400g loaf	630	25.0	24-27
Flour			
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	732	39.5	32-48

* Per lb unless otherwise stated.

† Or Scottish equivalent.

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		p	p
Potatoes, old loose	526	5.5	5-7
White	314	6.4	5-8
Potatoes, new loose	787	37.3	32-45
Tomatoes	561	12.9	7-18
Cabbage, greens	620	11.6	7-16
Cabbage, hearted	493	25.7	14-38
Cauliflower	731	15.7	12-20
Brussels sprouts	786	10.7	8-15
Carrots	788	13.2	10-18
Onions	732	24.0	20-28
Mushrooms, per lb			
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	773	16.1	12-20
Apples, dessert	801	20.0	16-28
Pears, dessert	730	21.4	16-28
Oranges	645	22.3	18-30
Bananas	771	27.5	24-30
Bacon			
Collart†	415	88.5	70-108
Gammon†	483	130.6	106-156
Middle cut, smoked†	392	104.7	90-122
Back, smoked	335	123.4	110-144
Back, unsmoked	485	120.5	100-146
Streaky, smoked	285	81.7	70-102
Ham (not shoulder)	676	166.7	128-201
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	557	40.0	32-47
Corned beef, 12 oz can	614	84.9	70-100
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	702	89.6	80-104
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	17.0	—
Butter			
Home-produced, per 500g	690	87.5	80-96
New Zealand, per 500g	568	84.7	78-90
Danish, per 500g	606	92.0	84-98
Margarine			
Standard quality, per 250g	150	16.3	15-19
Lower priced, per 250g	125	15.5	15-17
Lard, per 500g	788	27.8	23-36
Cheese, cheddar type	800	99.2	90-110
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	489	75.3	66-82
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	555	64.7	56-72
Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	223	60.4	48-68
Sugar, granulated, per kg	827	37.3	36-39
Pure coffee instant, per 100g	742	97.0	88-110
Tea			
Higher priced, per 125g	237	32.1	30-36
Medium priced, per 125g	1,336	28.4	27-31
Lower priced, per 125g	765	25.4	24-28

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General* index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Weights
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations		Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom					
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption			
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.8
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.9-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.1	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.8
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6
1980	1,000	214	[31.4]	[182.6]	[35.9]	[59.3]	[95.2]	48.0	[39.4]	786	[968.6]
Jan 16, 1962 = 100											
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.2	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	130.5	130.5	123.8	123.8	131.7	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	154.3	145.6	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	187.5	182.2	182.7	184.1
1973	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1	206.1
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
1969 Jan 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970 Jan 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971 Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972 Jan 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973 Jan 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974 Jan 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.2	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	187.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	204.8	175.0	175.6	181.5	181.5
1978	197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	197.8
1979	223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	205.7	222.2	224.1
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977 Jan 18	172.4	183.2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
Feb 14	190.6	197.3	174.5	201.7	205.1	223.9	216.3	188.1	184.2	188.8	191.4
Mar 14	191.8	198.4	179.0	202.2	206.1	224.4	217.0	189.9	182.7	189.9	192.4
April 18	194.6	201.6	186.3	204.7	209.3	228.0	220.4	196.6	192.7	195.0	195.0
May 17	195.7	203.2	187.5	206.3	209.7	229.5	221.5	195.6	184.3	193.6	196.1
June 13	197.2	206.7	200.8	207.9	210.4	230.3	222.3	196.4	194.5	197.2	197.2
July 18	198.1	206.1	185.5	210.0	211.9	232.1	224.0	189.2	195.9	198.7	198.7
Aug 15	199.4	206.2	177.9	211.7	212.5	235.0	225.9	201.2	191.0	197.6	200.4
Sep 12	200.2	206.3	173.1	212.6	212.9	236.5	227.0	202.1	191.9	198.6	201.4
Oct 17	201.1	205.6	168.2	212.7	215.0	236.0	227.5	202.1	191.3	199.8	202.4
Nov 14	202.5	207.9	171.4	214.7	216.4	236.8	228.6	207.9	191.1	201.1	203.8
Dec 12	204.2	210.5	183.0	215.8	217.2	238.0	229.6	209.0	191.9	202.4	205.1
1979 Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
Feb 13	208.9	218.7	208.2	220.8	220.1	241.6	233.7	213.0	199.7	206.2	209.1
Mar 13	210.6	220.2	215.3	221.3	222.6	242.2	234.2	212.9	200.7	207.9	210.6
April 10	214.2	221.6	221.6	221.9	223.8	243.3	235.4	213.0	200.6	212.1	214.0
May 15	215.9	224.0	222.1	224.6	225.0	248.0	238.7	215.4	202.7	213.7	215.9
June 12	219.6	230.0	229.3	230.3	225.9	252.7	241.8	228.6	204.7	216.7	219.4
July 17	229.1	231.2	231.8	235.8	236.2	261.1	251.1	231.8	205.9	228.6	230.1
Aug 14	230.9	231.8	201.0	237.9	239.8	263.6	254.0	232.3	208.1	230.6	232.1
Sep 18	233.2	232.6	199.1	239.2	241.1	265.2	255.4	233.2	209.2	233.4	234.6
Oct 16	235.6	234.8	200.5	241.4	245.5	268.0	258.9	233.6	211.2	235.9	237.0
Nov 13	237.7	237.0	207.1	242.7	246.0	270.3	260.5	233.7	213.3	238.0	238.9
Dec 11	239.4	239.9	212.9	245.1	248.1	274.1	263.6	234.7	215.7	239.3	240.5
1980 Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
Feb 12	248.8	246.7	225.1	251.0	257.8	281.0	271.6	237.4	220.5	249.8	249.8
Mar 18	252.2	251.1	229.3	255.4	262.2	283.8	275.1	246.5	221.6	252.5	253.2
April 15	260.8	254.1	233.0	258.3	264.7	287.0	278.0	250.0	223.8	262.7	262.7
May 13	263.2	255.7	227.6	261.3	267.5	292.1	282.2	251.6	226.0	265.3	264.7
June 17	265.7	257.9	232.0	263.0	269.6	294.7	284.6	252.4	227.1	267.9	267.9
July 15	267.9	259.9	234.0	265.1	274.5	298.1	288.6	252.6	227.7	270.1	269.3
Aug 12	268.5	259.0	218.9	267.0	275.5	300.6	290.5	254.0	229.0	271.2	270.5
Sep 16	270.2	259.0	214.9	267.7	277.2	301.6	291.8	254.2	230.4	273.3	272.3
Oct 14	271.9	259.3	215.2	267.9	280.2	301.2	292.7	253.5	230.2	275.4	274.1
Nov 18	274.1	260.0	216.8	268.3	282.3	301.8	293.9	252.9	230.4	278.0	276.3

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General* index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Weights											
													UNITED KINGDOM										
													1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968												
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969												
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970												
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971												
89	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972												
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973												
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974												
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975												
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976												
89	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	70	54	45	1977												
93	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978												
89	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979												
94	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980												

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries
1971 Jan 19	8	9	6	2	9	5	8	7	13	11	9	10	10
1972 Jan 18	8	11	2	0	9	10	4	6	8	10	9	13	12
1973 Jan 16	8	10	6	2	14	6	4	7	5	2	9	10	6
1974 Jan 15	12	20	2	0	10	6	10	13	10	7	12	21	5
1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	20
1976 Jan 13	23	25	28	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	44
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	9	15	7	11	12	10	11	13	12	16	11
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
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	13
Nov 13	17	14	16	16	22	17	15	12	23	19	15	22	12
Dec 11	17	14	18	16	20	18	15	11	22	19	16	22	14
1980 Jan 15	18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
Feb 12	19	13	22	17	26	19	16	12	24	20	24	24	18
Mar 18	20	14	21	19	27	19	16	13	24	20	24	25	20
April 15	22	15	25	26	32	22	16	13	27	21	26	25	23
May 13	22	14	24	27	32	26	16	13	26	21	26	27	26
June 17	21	12	25	27	30	31	15	13	24	21	26	26	29
July 15	17	12	18	15	29	28	10	8	16	15	22	20	27
Aug 12	16	12	17	16	29	26	9	8	14	14	21	19	26
Sep 16	16	11	19	13	29	26	9	8	13	14	20	17	25
Oct 14	15	10	19	11	29	27	9	7	13	14	20	16	26
Nov 18	15	10	18	11	30	28	8	7	12	14	23	16	29

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

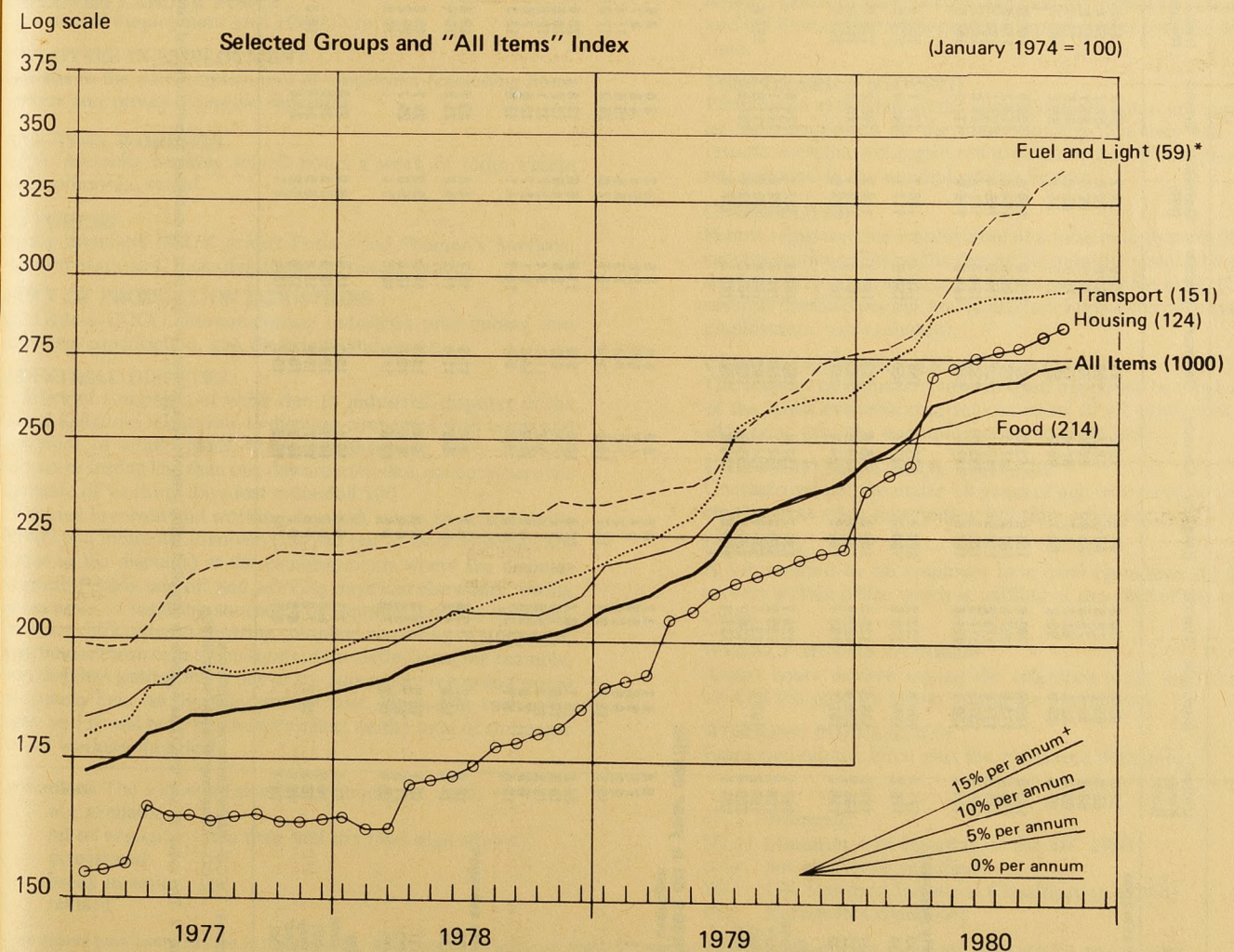
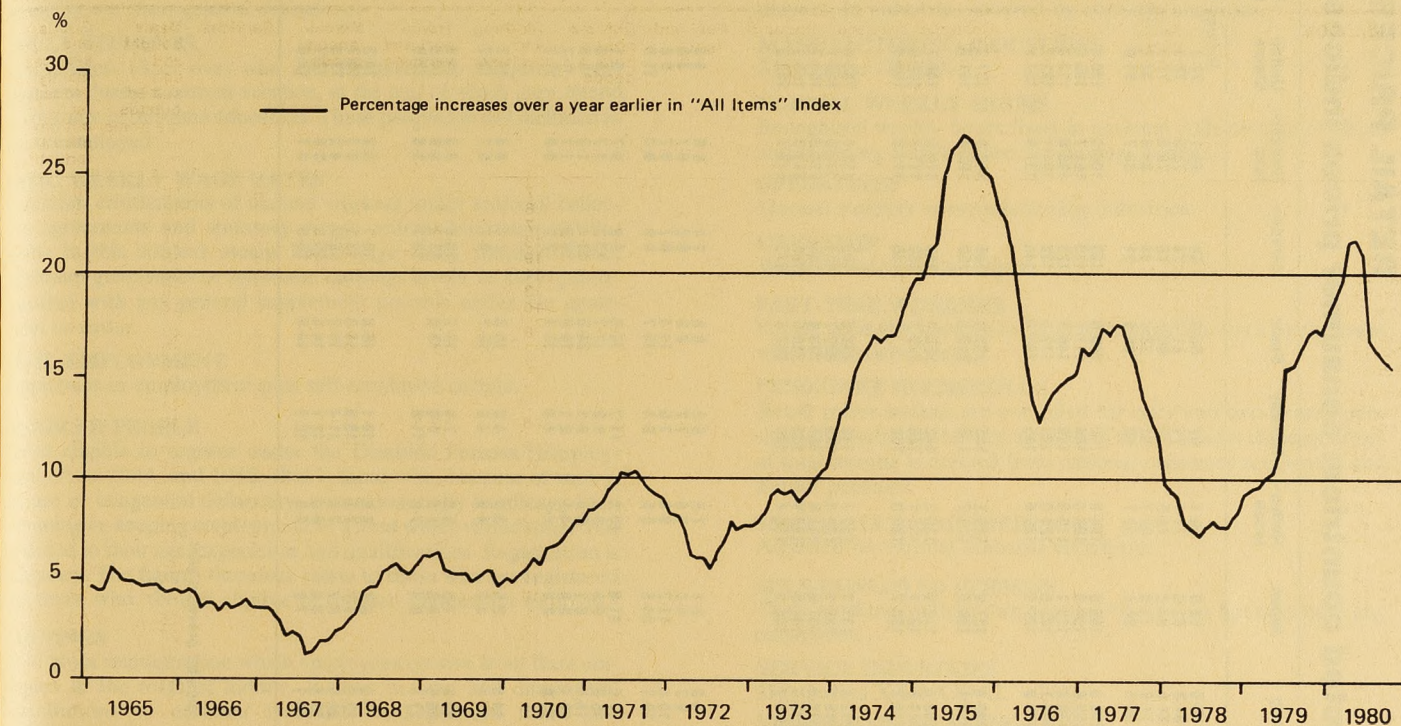
UNITED KINGDOM	Index for UNITED KINGDOM											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	233.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9		248.9	260.5	266.4		249.6	261.6	267.1	

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
1979	226.8	222.4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186.6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247.8	252.8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9

RETAIL PRICES C3

Index of retail prices



* Figures in brackets are the 1980 group weights + Annual growth rate


RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: consumer prices indices


	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
																			Indices 1975 = 100
Annual averages																			
1970	54.2	61.4	70.3	66.9	70.2	64	65.5	74.2	56.0	53.7	58.5	58.0	66.1	67	56.6	68	69.1	72.2	67
1971	59.3	65.2	73.6	69.8	72.2	68	69.0	78.2	57.7	58.4	61.3	61.5	71.1	71	61.3	73	73.6	75.3	70
1972	63.6	68.9	78.3	73.6	75.7	72	73.3	82.5	60.1	63.5	64.3	64.3	76.6	76	66.3	78	78.5	77.7	74
1973	69.4	75.5	84.2	78.7	81.4	79	78.7	88.2	69.5	70.7	71.8	71.9	82.7	81	73.9	83	85.4	82.5	79
1974	80.5	86.9	92.2	88.7	90.3	91	89.5	94.4	88.2	82.7	85.5	89.4	90.7	90	85.5	91	93.7	91.6	90
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1976	116.5	113.5	107.3	109.2	107.5	109	109.6	104.5	113.3	118.0	116.8	109.3	108.8	109	117.7	110	101.7	105.8	109
1977	135.0	127.5	113.2	116.9	116.1	121	119.9	108.4	127.1	134.1	138.3	118.1	115.8	119	146.5	123	103.0	112.6	118
1978	146.2	137.6	117.3	122.1	126.5	133	130.8	111.3	143.0	144.3	155.1	122.6	120.5	129	175.4	135	104.1	121.2	128
1979	165.8	150.1	121.6	127.6	138.1	146	144.8	115.9	170.2	163.5	178.0	127.0	125.6	135	203.0	145	107.9	134.9	140
Quarterly averages																			
1979 Q3	171.4	151.6	122.2	128.4	139.5	150	146.8	116.7	171.7	166.5	180.0	127.9	126.2	136	207.4	146	108.9	137.2	142
Q4	176.2	156.2	123.5	130.2	142.7	154	150.9	117.7	183.4	172.5	190.1	130.0	128.2	138	213.8	150	109.4	141.2	146
1980 Q1	184.6	159.6	126.5	133.3	145.8	157	156.7	119.9	196.2	179.0	202.4	132.8	130.2	142	223.9	159	110.2	146.7	151
Q2	195.3	164.0	128.5	134.4	149.9	162	161.6	122.1	210.0	192.2	210.3	137.1	133.1	146	229.7	162	111.7	152.0	156
Q3	199.4	167.1	130.7	136.8	154.1	167	166.8	123.0	..	197.8	219.2	138.7	135.0	152	..	166	113.0	154.8	160
Monthly																			
1980 June	197.1	..	129.7	134.7	151.6	163	162.8	122.7	214.5	..	212.3	137.8	133.1	148	232.6	162	112.1	153.6	158
July	198.7	..	130.2	136.3	152.7	166	165.2	122.9	213.1	..	216.0	138.1	134.3	150	235.7	164	112.5	153.7	159
Aug	199.2	167.1	131.1	136.6	154.2	167	166.8	123.0	211.0	197.8	218.6	137.9	134.8	151	238.4	165	113.2	154.7	159
Sep	200.4	..	130.7	137.5	155.5	168	168.3	123.0	217.0	..	223.0	140.0	135.9	153	240.6	169	113.3	156.1	161
Oct	201.7	..	131.1	138.8	156.8	169	170.2	123.3	..	..	226.7	140.2	136.4	155	242.5	172	113.1	157.5	162
Increases on a year earlier																			
																			Per cent
Annual averages																			
1971	9.4	6.1	4.7	4.3	2.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	3.0	8.9	4.8	6.1	7.5	6.2	8.3	7.4	6.6	4.3	5.3
1972	7.1	5.8	6.3	5.4	4.8	6.6	6.2	5.5	4.3	8.7	5.7	4.5	7.8	7.2	8.3	6.0	6.7	3.3	4.9
1973	9.2	9.5	7.6	7.0	7.6	9.3	7.3	6.9	15.5	11.4	10.8	11.7	8.0	7.5	11.4	6.7	8.7	6.2	7.8
1974	16.1	15.1	9.5	12.7	10.8	15.3	13.7	7.0	26.9	17.0	19.1	24.5	9.6	9.4	15.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	13.2
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.2
1976	16.5	13.5	7.3	9.2	7.5	9.0	9.6	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.0	17.7	10.3	1.7	5.8	8.6
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.0	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	18.4	8.1	6.4	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	9.0
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	9.0	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.3
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	10.9
Quarterly averages																			
1979 Q3	16.0	9.2	3.6	4.7	8.7	11.9	10.7	4.8	20.5	13.6	14.8	3.5	3.9	4.6	15.3	7.4	4.4	11.7	11
Q4	17.3	10.0	4.4	5.1	9.5	11.6	11.5	5.3	23.2	16.0	17.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	15.7	8.7	5.1	12.7	13
1980 Q1	19.1	10.5	5.3	6.3	9.4	13.3	13.3	5.5	23.7	15.6	20.6	7.5	5.8	7.6	16.7	13.6	4.3	14.3	13
Q2	21.5	10.7	6.5	6.4	9.6	13.8	13.6	5.9	25.7	20.2	20.9	8.3	6.6	9.0	15.6	13.3	3.9	14.5	13
Q3	16.4	10.2	7.0	6.5	10.5	11.3	13.6	5.4	..	18.8	21.8	8.4	7.0	11.8	..	13.7	3.8	12.9	12
Monthly																			
1980 June	21.0	..	7.1	6.2	10.1	13.3	13.5	6.0	27.0	..	20.9	8.4	6.6	10.1	16.0	13.1	3.2	14.3	13
July	16.9	..	6.6	6.5	10.1	12.8	13.6	5.5	24.5	..	22.0	7.7	7.1	10.6	14.8	13.2	3.3	13.2	12
Aug	16.3	10.7	7.3	6.3	10.7	11.2	13.6	5.5	24.4	18.8	22.0	8.7	7.0	11.4	15.2	12.3	4.2	12.8	13
Sep	15.9	..	6.9	6.7	10.7	10.6	13.6	5.2	24.4	..	21.4	8.9	6.9	12.7	14.6	15.0	3.8	12.7	12
Oct	15.4	..	6.7	7.0	10.9	10.7	13.5	5.1	..	..	21.1	7.8	6.6	12.9	14.2	15.5	3.7	12.6	12

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

ADULT STUDENTS

People 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.

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment plus self-employed people.

DISABLED PEOPLE

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Total in civil employment plus HM forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

HM FORCES

Serving members of UK armed Forces and Women's Services, wherever stationed, including those on release leave.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost.

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

MANUAL WORKERS

Employees, other than administrative technical and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders III-XIX

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers.

OPERATIVES

Manual workers in manufacturing industries.

OVERTIME

Work outside regular hours.

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders XXII-XXVII.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

People 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 people, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the registered unemployed.

e	estimated
MLH	Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)
EC	European Community

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK	M	Dec 80:	1-1	<i>Production industries and some services (older series) index</i>	M	Dec 80:	5-2
Quarterly series				<i>Manual workers: by occupation in certain manufacturing industries; indices</i>	M	Dec 80:	5-5
Employees in employment				<i>Non-manual workers: production industries</i>	A	Apr 80:	387
Industry: GB				New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Oct 80:	1089
All industries: by MLH	Q	Oct 80:	1-4	Latest key results	M	Dec 80:	5-6
: time series, by order group numbers and indices	M	Dec 80:	1-2	Time series			
Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Dec 80:	1-3				
Occupation				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 80:	1-10	Manufacturing and certain other industries	M	Dec 80:	5-4
Local authorities manpower	Q	Dec 80:	1-7	October survey (latest)	A	Feb 80:	136
Occupations in engineering	A	June 80:	636	Manufacturing: indices of hours	M	Dec 80:	1-12
Region: GB				Aerospace	A	Aug 80:	877
Sector: numbers and indices, quarterly	Q	Oct 80:	1-5	Agriculture	Six-monthly	Nov 80:	281
Census of Employment	A	Feb 80:	147	Chemical industries	A	Oct 80:	1081
Key results, June 1977				Coal mining	A	Mar 80:	282
GB regions by industry MLH, June 1977	A	Mar 80:	246	Engineering	A	Oct 80:	1081
UK by industry MLH	A	Mar 80:	246	Shipbuilding	A	Oct 80:	1081
International comparisons	M	Dec 80:	1-9				
Accidents at work	Q	Sep 80:	1008	Basic wage rates and normal hours of work (manual workers)			
Disabled in the public sector	A	Nov 80:	1161	Changes in rates of wages and hours	A	May 80:	519
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons	M	Dec 80:	1213	Changes in rates of wages and hours	M	Dec 80:	5-8
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Nov 80:	1-6	International comparisons	M	Dec 80:	5-9
Trade union membership	A	Dec 79:	1241				
Work permits issued	A	July 80:	742	Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing			
Output per head				Latest figures	M	Dec 80:	1-11
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M	Dec 80:	1-8	Time series	M	Dec 80:	1-11
Wages and salaries per unit of output				Region: summary	M	Dec 80:	1-13
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Dec 80:	5-7				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Dec 80:	5-7	Labour costs			
Unemployment and vacancies				Survey results	Triennial	Sep 80:	956
Unemployment				Indices: per unit of output	M	Dec 80:	5-7
Summary: UK, GB	M	Dec 80:	2-1				
Age and duration: GB	M	Dec 80:	2-2	Prices and expenditure			
Broad category: GB, UK	M	Dec 80:	2-5	Retail prices			
Detailed category: GB, UK	M	Dec 80:	2-1	General index (RPI)			
Region: summary	Q	Nov 80:	2-2	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Dec 80:	6-2
Age time series quarterly	Q	Nov 80:	2-6	percentage changes	M	Dec 80:	6-2
(six-monthly prior to July 1978)				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Dec 80:	6-1
Duration: time series, quarterly	M	Dec 80:	2-7	Main components: time series and weights	M	Dec 80:	6-4
Region and area				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Dec 80:	6-5
Time series summary: by region	M	Dec 80:	2-3	Annual summary	A	Apr 80:	373
assisted areas, counties, local areas	M	Dec 80:	2-4	Revision of weights	A	Mar 80:	240
Occupation	Q	Nov 80:	2-12	Pensioner household indices			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Nov 80:	2-6	All items excluding housing; quarterly	M	Dec 80:	6-6
Industry				Group indices: annual averages	M	Dec 80:	6-7
Latest figures: GB UK	Q	Dec 80:	2-10	Revision of weights	A	Apr 80:	381
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	M	Dec 80:	2-9	Food prices	M	Dec 80:	6-3
Occupation: Unit groups	Q	Sep 80:	973	London weighting: cost indices	A	June 80:	644
Broad category: time series quarterly	M	Dec 80:	2-11	Family Expenditure Survey			
Flows GB, time series	M	Dec 80:	2-19	Quarterly summary	Q	June 80:	634
Adult students: by region	M	Dec 80:	2-13	Annual: preliminary figures	A	July 80:	749
Minority group workers: by region	Q	Dec 80:	2-17	: final detailed figures	A	Nov 80:	1155
Disabled workers: GB	M	Dec 80:	2-16	FES and RPI weights	A	Mar 80:	240
Non-claimants: GB	M	Dec 80:	2-16	International comparisons	M	Dec 80:	6-8
International comparisons	M	Dec 80:	2-18				
Temporarily stopped: GB				Industrial disputes			
Latest figures: by region	M	Dec 80:	2-14	Stoppages of work			
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Summary: latest figures	M	Dec 80:	4-1
Region				: time series	Q	Oct 80:	4-2
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 80:	3-1	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 80:	865
: unadjusted	M	Dec 80:	3-2	Industry			
Industry: GB	Q	Dec 80:	3-3	Monthly			
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: GB				Broad sector: time series	M	Dec 80:	4-1
Region summary	M	Dec 80:	3-4	Annual			
Flows: GB, time series	Q	Nov 80:	2-12	Provisional	A	Jan 80:	28
Unemployment and vacancy flows: GB	M	Dec 80:	2-19	Detailed	A	Aug 80:	865
Skill shortage indicators	Q	Oct 80:	1103	Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 80:	867
				Main causes of stoppage			
				Cumulative	M	Dec 80:	4-1
				Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 80:	865
				Size of stoppages			
				Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	Aug 80:	873
				Aggregate days lost	A	Aug 80:	873
				Number of workers involved	A	Aug 80:	874
				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 80:	30
				International comparisons	A	Feb 80:	161

Employment topics

Bank holidays

□ Bank holiday dates, and substitute dates where weekends intervene, for 1981-84 are listed in the

table below. Separate listings are shown for England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

Date	Name	England & Wales	Northern Ireland	Scotland
1981				
Thursday, January 1	New Year	•	•	•
Friday, January 2	New Year	•	•	•
Tuesday, March 3	St Patrick's Day	•	•	•
Friday, April 17	Good Friday	•	•	•
Monday, April 20	Easter Monday	•	•	•
Monday, May 4	May Bank Holiday (E, W & NI)	•	•	•
	Spring Bank Holiday (Scot)	•	•	•
Monday, May 25	Spring Bank Holiday (E, W & NI)	•	•	•
	May Bank Holiday (Scot)	•	•	•
Sunday, July 12	Orangeman's Day	•	•	•
Monday, August 3	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	•
Monday, August 31	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	•
Friday, December 25	Christmas	•	•	•
Monday, December 28	In lieu of Boxing Day	•	•	•
1982				
Friday, January 1	New Year	•	•	•
Monday, January 4	In lieu of January 2	•	•	•
Wednesday, March 17	St Patrick's Day	•	•	•
Friday, April 9	Good Friday	•	•	•
Monday, April 12	Easter Monday	•	•	•
Monday, May 3	May Bank Holiday (E, W & NI)	•	•	•
	Spring Bank Holiday (Scot)	•	•	•
Monday, May 31	Spring Bank Holiday (E, W & NI)	•	•	•
	May Bank Holiday (Scot)	•	•	•
Monday, July 12	Orangeman's day	•	•	•
Monday, August 2	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	•
Monday, August 30	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	•
Monday, December 27	In lieu of Boxing Day	•	•	•
Monday, December 27	In lieu of Christmas	•	•	•
Tuesday, December 28	In lieu of Christmas	•	•	•
Tuesday, December 28	In lieu of Boxing Day	•	•	•
1983				
Monday, January 3	In lieu of January 1	•	•	•
Monday, January 3	In lieu of January 2	•	•	•
Tuesday, January 4	In lieu of January 1	•	•	•
Thursday, March 17	St Patrick's Day	•	•	•
Friday, April 1	Good Friday	•	•	•
Monday, April 4	Easter Monday	•	•	•
Monday, May 2	May Bank Holiday (E, W & NI)	•	•	•
	Spring Bank Holiday (Scot)	•	•	•
Monday, May 30	Spring Bank Holiday (E, W & NI)	•	•	•
	May Bank Holiday (Scot)	•	•	•
Tuesday, July 12	Orangeman's Day	•	•	•
Monday, August 1	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	•
Monday, August 29	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	•
Monday, December 26	Boxing Day	•	•	•
Monday, December 26	In lieu of Christmas	•	•	•
Tuesday, December 27	In lieu of Christmas	•	•	•
Tuesday, December 27	In lieu of Boxing Day	•	•	•
1984				
Monday, January 2	In lieu of January 1	•	•	•
Monday, January 2	New Year	•	•	•
Tuesday, January 3	In lieu of January 1	•	•	•
Saturday, March 17	St Patrick's Day	•	•	•
Friday, April 20	Good Friday	•	•	•
Monday, April 23	Easter Monday	•	•	•
Monday, May 7	May Bank Holiday (E, W & NI)	•	•	•
	Spring Bank Holiday (Scot)	•	•	•
Monday, May 28	Spring Bank Holiday (E, W & NI)	•	•	•
	May Bank Holiday (Scot)	•	•	•
Thursday, July 12	Orangeman's Day	•	•	•
Monday, August 6	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	•
Monday, August 27	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	•
Tuesday, December 25	Christmas	•	•	•
Wednesday, December 26	Boxing Day	•	•	•

* May be transferred to a weekday.

Special exemption orders, October 1980

□ The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation restrict the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on the dates shown according to the type of exemption granted were:*

Sep 30, 1980

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		All
		males	females	
Extended hours†	23,859	1,189	1,703	26,750
Double day shifts‡	38,142	3,602	2,720	44,464
Long spells	12,375	313	1,232	13,920
Night shifts	64,041	2,684	753	67,478
Part-time work§	11,470	185	336	11,991
Saturday afternoon work	5,697	261	201	6,159
Sunday work	59,482	1,352	1,879	62,713
Miscellaneous	7,187	428	423	8,038
All	222,252	10,014	9,247	241,513

Oct 31, 1980

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		All
		males	females	
Extended hours†	23,396	1,197	1,639	26,232
Double day shifts‡	38,042	3,508	2,658	44,208
Long spells	11,833	401	1,205	13,439
Night shifts	63,161	2,577	810	66,548
Part-time work§	11,009	182	333	11,524
Saturday afternoon work	5,495	224	203	5,922
Sunday work	59,258	1,384	1,924	62,566
Miscellaneous	6,788	409	385	7,582
All	218,982	9,882	9,157	238,021

* 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.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 15,057 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.

WRU conferences

The Work Research Unit of the Department of Employment stimulates interest and promotes measures designed to bring about improvements in the quality of working life. And its 1981 conference programme will consider the process of improving the quality of working life with special attention to the effects of new technology on jobs.

For further details contact Ray Clancy, DE Work Research Unit, Almack House, 26 King Street, London SW1Y 6RB, (01-214 8741).

Engineering economics

□ The latest annual report from the Engineering Industry Training Board is very much a reflection of the economic hard times the country is living through. But when so much is being said about the decline of our engineering industry at the moment it is worth highlighting the positive side of the picture contained in the report. Despite declining employment and production levels, in September last year 13.5 per cent of the country's employed workforce were in the engineering industry, which accounted for 42 per cent of all British commodity exports—worth £18 billion in 1979.

Amid the general decline of the industry's fortunes, says the report, the sectors which showed any buoyancy were those with a high technology element. In mechanical engineering, for instance, production of weighing machinery and power tools continued on an upward trend. And although employment in the sector as a whole fell by four per cent in the year to January 1980 compared with two per cent in the previous 12 months, this decline was not reflected in the office machinery industry. The report reckons that this is probably due to shifts both in products and processes to new technology, and says that it became increasingly clear during the year under review that the industry's contribution to the application of new technology "was essential for national economic recovery".

Employment levels in scientific and industrial instruments and systems, too, rose by one per cent in the year in the instrument engineering sector. In the first three-quarters of 1979 production levels in photographic and document copying equipment were 11 per cent up on the previous year. Within the electrical engineering sector, electronic component manufacture continued to expand. At the end of 1979 production was about three per cent up on the previous year and a similar increase in output was recorded in the telecommunications industry, reversing the decline which had been apparent in this area since 1976. Again, the report stresses, due to a shift towards products with a higher technology content. Employment in electronic computer manufacture also continued to rise, by about six per cent in the year to January 1980 and production and employment in radio, radar and other electronic capital goods continued to do well. On the other hand the consumer electronics market experienced considerable difficul-

ties with plant closures in the face of import penetration.

By the third quarter of 1979 sales and completed work in the aerospace industry were 17 per cent up on the same period of 1978 and employment in the industry had climbed to over 200,000 by the middle of the year.

Demand for skills

In 1978 the demand for most categories of skilled engineering workers fell, in terms of the numbers of unfilled vacancies and falling number of skilled unemployed. But the training board's latest report says that this trend was reversed in 1979. By March 1980, 28,000 people in skilled engineering production occupations were registered as unemployed, an increase of 5,000 since December 1978. At the same time the number of reported unfilled vacancies for these occupations had fallen from 14,000 to just over 10,000.

In contrast to the 1979 position, by March 1980 there were no occupational categories in the engineering industry where a national surplus of unfilled vacancies persisted. Where some local problems were encountered, as in the South East where there were some shortages of setter operators, centre lathe turners, and toolmakers, under the *Training for Skills* programme the board investigated to see whether the need should be met through training action. But the report says in fact there was no case during the period which justified intervention.

The board continued to devote more resources to training to meet the needs of new technology, which it clearly sees as the main hope for the future of the industry. A team of training advisers was set up to deal with manpower and training issues concerned with the application of micro-electronics. A number of seminars were held as a result and they were particularly well received in Scotland where developments in new technology have been rapid. A special course to prepare training managers from the industry to cope with micro-electronic training needs is now available at Webton Court in Leeds.

Skill shortages

Some of the industry's most serious skill shortages, even now, are in technician occupations. While the level of employment in these grades has been maintained at around 7.5 per cent, the report acknowledges that the importance of technicians is growing as reliance on new technologies increases. Over the last

two years there have been reports that not enough school leavers have been available for technician training despite opportunities which existed. Many who might have been recruited at the age of 16, says the on at school to take O- and A-Levels a further decline of another ten per cent but failing to qualify for higher education. At 18 they emerge from the education system with little more in terms of qualifications than some of their contemporaries achieved two years earlier. They are then less

attractive to the industry because their employment and training is more expensive. The board's report adds, "While from some points of view it is desirable to keep such young people in the secondary education system, it is important that the alternative of entering employment at the age of 16+ for technician training coupled with appropriate further education and possible routes to higher education through industry should be fully explained to them."

Trainer training

□ Two booklets have been published by the Manpower Services Commission on the operation of the voluntary registration scheme for providers of trainer-training programmes. The scheme was established two years ago to improve the standard of programmes used to train training staff.

The *Annual list of registered providers* of trainer training lists organisations which are members of the voluntary registration scheme, and have given their undertaking to apply the code of practice to the planning, presentation and conduct of their trainer-training programmes.

Choosing the right programme, the second booklet, is aimed at help-

ing employers get a better understanding of the voluntary registration scheme and select appropriate programmes to suit their training needs.

Choosing the right programme, price £1, may be obtained from: Manpower Services Commission, Training Services Division, PO Box No PW300, Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PF.

The *annual list* is available free from: The Voluntary Registration Scheme, DTT, Manpower Services Commission, Training Services Division, Directorate of Training, 162-168 Regent Street, London W1R 6DE.

Disabled people

□ At April 21, 1980, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 470,588. Registration is voluntary and many people choose not to register. The table below, therefore, relates to both registered disabled people, and those people who, although

eligible, choose not to register. Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment, while section 2 classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment.

Returns of unemployed disabled people at Oct 9, 1980

	Male	Female	All
Section 1			
Registered	48,935	8,355	57,290
Unregistered	68,663	19,303	87,966
Section 2			
Registered	6,156	1,512	7,668
Unregistered	3,091	1,065	4,156

Placings of disabled people in employment from Sep 6, 1980 to Oct 3, 1980

		Male	Female	All
Registered	Open	1,204	301	1,505
Disabled people	Sheltered	120	46	166
Unregistered				
Disabled people	Open	1,007	512	1,519
All placings		2,331	859	3,190

Food and drink

□ The 1979-80 annual report of the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board describes a year of "continuing achievement" in helping to meet the training needs of companies in scope.

Apart from work with companies associated with training review, a significant part of the board's advisory time was allocated to over 140 projects specifically requested by employers.

A number of firms asked for the board's help in identifying their training needs and instructor training courses were held in several companies. Projects were undertaken in organisational development and in supervisory and management training; training in coaching skills and appraisal techniques were in particular demand.

The board continued to find that working with organisations from its industrial sectors was the most effective way to deal with training problems affecting a sector as a whole.

During the year, the board worked with a number of bodies representing industrial sectors including the Training and Education Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, the British Retail Florists' Association, the Institute of Meat, the National Institute of Fresh Produce and the Dairy Industry Training and Education Committee.

Major issues

Major issues during the year were the renewal by the MSC of the working of the 1973 Employment and Training Act in relation to industrial training; the Government's consultative paper, *A better start in working life*; the board's revision of its levy exemption criteria; and the imposition of major reductions in its operating budget.

Despite current financial difficulties, the board anticipates that 1980-81 will show still further improvement in the standard and scope of the training services it offers to its industries.

Copies of the annual report, price £2, are available from the Publications Section, Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board, Barton House, Barton Street, Gloucester GL1 1QQ.

Engineer survey

□ The Policy Studies Institute (PSI) report on *The education, training and careers of professional engineers* has been published by HMSO, price £5.

It was commissioned by the Finnieston inquiry into the engineering profession.

The authors' summary of the report is as follows:

The institute carried out surveys of professional engineers and of recent engineering graduates, which provided important evidence on education, training, careers and salaries.

New methods

Chief recommendations of the committee were intended to establish new methods of combining academic excellence with practical training and experience. The PSI studies show that previously engineers have tended to have either good practical training and experience, or a high level of academic achievement, rather than a combination of the two.

The great majority of older engineers got into the profession by working and studying at the same time, and only 28 per cent of those who are now in their 50s are graduates. By contrast, about 80 per cent of those now entering the profession are graduates, many of them with no previous practical experience; yet only 42 per cent of recent graduates said they had received any basic technological training in their first years at work.

The sandwich course is thought to be a good method of providing a combination of academic and practical training, and recent graduates from all types of course to be strongly in favour of the sandwich principle.

However, the studies show that those who take sandwich courses tend strongly to be those who already had practical experience, while those who take pure academic courses often graduate with no practical experience at all.

Comparatively little

Therefore sandwich courses have done comparatively little to provide a more rounded formation for those with an exclusively academic background. This is largely because the older academic institutions, which have tended to attract the most successful GCE A-level students, have offered comparatively few sandwich course places.

Employers value practical experience as well as academic training in young engineers. The studies show that young graduates from sandwich courses tend, if anything, to earn more than those from pure academic courses, even though they generally studied at newer universities and colleges which attract comparatively few students with high A-level grades.

The earnings of engineers compare quite favourably with those of

other professionals, though engineers do earn substantially less than "top" managers. However, engineers' earnings, like those of other professionals, have increased much more slowly in recent years than at earlier periods, and this is probably the reason for a measure of dissatisfaction shown by the survey.

Young engineering graduates are shown to earn distinctly more than young graduates from physics and chemistry courses, so there is no evidence that salary differentials tend to attract those with A-levels in science subjects to pure science rather than engineering.

In considering the "engineering dimension", the Finnieston report stresses the need for trained engineers to perform a wide range of functions, including many that are not purely technical. The study shows that many young engineers do hope and expect to move away from the technical specialism towards management as their

careers progress, and that many do move in this direction.

Those who move away from purely technical jobs tend to achieve greater job satisfaction and enhanced salaries. If further encouragement is to be given to this kind of movement, it will be important also to increase the attractiveness of the purely technical jobs, which would otherwise suffer a drain of talent.

Unemployment benefit

□ In the quarter ending June 30, 1980, expenditure on unemployment benefit (excluding cost of administration) in Great Britain totalled about £220,641,000.

During the quarter ending March 31, 1980, the corresponding figure was £210,872,000; and during the quarter ending June 30, 1979, it was £138,704,000.

Amendments

The following amendments should be made to table 3 of the article, 'Patterns of pay: early results of the NES' which appeared on page 1092 in the October issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Complete 1979 and 1980 samples, 3rd block of figures. The row heading should read "Increase in average gross hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours".

Matched 1979/1980 samples, 4th block of figures. The percentage increase in average gross hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours, for full-time non-manual men should read 27.2, not 22.7.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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London SW1H 9NA
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Settling for roses round the door? The experience of early retirement

by
S. R. Parker,
Office of Population
Censuses and Surveys

Earlier this year the results of a survey carried out by two Government departments into older workers and retirement were published*. In the first of two articles on particular aspects of the report the author looks at the circumstances surrounding those who retire early.

In 1977 a survey was carried out on behalf of the Departments of Employment and of Health and Social Security among a sample of nearly 3,500 men aged 55-72 and women 50-72, both working and retired. The retired people interviewed were defined as those who were not in or seeking employment but who had worked during the last 20 years since the age of 45.

This article is principally concerned with those men and women in the sample who had retired (as defined above) before state pension age, that is, 435 men who had left their last job between 45 and 64 and 365 women who had done so between 45 and 59. The survey definition, however, did not always correspond with some people's self-definition: 11 per cent of the men and nearly a third of the women interviewed under pension age did not describe themselves as retired. Most of these minorities thought they might return to the labour market some time in the future, though their likelihood of success was poor in 1977 and is even poorer today.

Age at retirement

Because of the design of the sample, it is not possible to calculate from the survey the proportion of all retirements which took place under state pension age in any given recent year, but 45 per cent of all "retired" men had last worked (some time in the previous 27 years) before they were 65, and 49 per cent of the "retired" women had last worked before they were 60. The spread of years in which "retirement" took place is because of the age limits of 45 and 72. Table 1 shows the distribution of age at retirement as defined in the survey. The figures of 45 and 49 per cent are derived by taking all of those under pension age at time of interview plus those who had retired under pension age but who were over pension age at time of interview, both groups in proportion to their numbers in the general population. The calculations exclude the small numbers of people who retired under 45 or over 72, but these groups may roughly cancel out each other.

Reasons for early retirement

Health was by far the most common reason given by both men and women (especially the former) for early retirement. Table 2 shows the main reasons for early retirement compared with those for retirement at state pension age. The second most common reason for men retiring early was redundancy, but for women it was health of another family



member, usually their husband. Those who retired compulsorily or of their own accord were both comparatively rare among the early retired, but were the main reasons for those retiring at state pension age. Voluntary redundancy was a reason given for early retirement by one in fourteen men, but by hardly any women. The large number of "other" reasons given by women is because many of them were simply leaving a job without immediately looking for another, but they did not see themselves as retiring.

Those who had taken another job after leaving what they described as their main life work were less likely to give health as a main reason for leaving that job. Redundancy was a reason given by 15 per cent of men leaving a job after their main life work, and marriage was given by a similar number of women. Among men who were in reasonably good health there was a tendency to switch type of work rather than give up altogether, a path which those retiring on health grounds find less easy to follow.

Jobs from which people retire early

The jobs left by early retirees are fairly similar to the jobs held by men and women in the same age group (table 3).

* Older workers and retirement. HMSO price £7.

Table 1 Age at which last worked for pay

age	Per cent					
	All male	At interview		All female	At interview	
		Under pension age	Over pension age		Under pension age	Over pension age
Under 56	6	24	3	26	73	15
56	3	8	1	4	10	3
57-59	5	22	2	18	14	19
60	5	7	4	17	—	22
61	4	12	3	6	—	7
62	5	14	3	5	—	6
63	7	11	6	6	—	7
64	10	0*	12	2	—	2
65	38	—	46	4	—	5
66-73	17	—	20	9	—	11
Don't know/ not answered	1	—	1	3	2	4
(% base, inter-views)	906	217	689	788	159	629
National estimates (thou)	1,730	280	1,450	2,200	450	1,750

* This figure is not reliable because some men sampled as under pension age had become 65 when interviewed.

Table 2 Main reason for leaving last job

	Per cent			
	Male left when		Female left when	
	45-64	65	45-59	60
Own health	50	6	39	19
Made redundant	12	0	5	2
Retired of own accord	9	32	4	44
Voluntary redundancy	7	0	0	—
Had to retire	6	53	1	22
Health of other family member	3	2	11	2
Other reasons	13	7	39	13
(% base, interviews)	435	311	365	142
National estimates (thou)	770	660	1,100	380

Table 3 Socio-economic group of jobs left when under pension age (jobs held by older workers)

	Per cent			
	Male		Female	
Employers and managers	17	(16)	8	(6)
Professional workers	4	(6)	1	(2)
Intermediate non-manual	5	(4)	9	(13)
Junior non-manual	9	(10)	25	(32)
Personal service	1	(1)	17	(18)
Foremen and supervisors—manual	7	(6)	1	(1)
Skilled manual	26	(32)	6	(4)
Semi-skilled manual	18	(16)	19	(11)
Unskilled manual	9	(5)	11	(10)
Others/not answered	5	(5)	3	(3)
(% base, interviews)	435	399	365	199
National estimates (thou)	770	2,350	1,100	1,730

Table 4 Preference for complete or gradual retirement

	Per cent			
	Workers under pension age		Retired under pension age	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Complete	41	34	46	26
Gradual	56	62	51	65
Don't know	2	4	3	8

This suggests that early retirement is spread fairly widely over the whole range of occupations. However, unskilled men were over-represented among the early retired, as were semi-skilled women. On the other hand, skilled men and junior non-manual women, although the most numerous socio-economic groups for their sex, were under-represented among the early retired.

A comparative industrial distribution of jobs shows that early retirement is spread fairly evenly across most industries, although there was a high proportion of early retirements in the mining industry.

The early retired had worked about the same average weekly hours in their last job as workers under pension age were doing when interviewed. A higher proportion of the early retired than of workers said they found their work a strain; this no doubt relates to the large number who left for health reasons.

Gradual retirement

The survey obtained data about both attitudes to gradual retirement and the extent to which people had been able, or were planning, to retire gradually.

A modest majority of both workers and retirees under pension age were in favour of gradual retirement—defined as working fewer hours or days and in a few years reducing to none at all—rather than complete retirement at a certain age (table 4). Women were more in favour of gradual retirement than men. Among workers of both sexes over pension age large majorities were in favour of gradual retirement; these were the relatively healthy people who had chosen to go on working, either because they needed the money or because they liked the work.

Of the retired sample 11 per cent had left a part-time job after having had a full-time job for most of their working lives; most of the rest had left a full-time job. Those who had left part-time jobs were more likely to favour gradual retirement than those who had left full-time jobs. Thus some workers had been able to put into practice their preference for gradual retirement, but clearly many had not.

Financing early retirement

Although occupational pensions may be available to those who retire early, the state retirement pension is not. There is state provision—sickness, invalidity and other benefits—for those who retire early through ill health, while for those with inadequate incomes the means-tested supplementary benefit is available to those below pension age who cannot find or are incapable of work—except married women.

Only half of the early retired men and far fewer of the early retired women had occupational pensions (table 5). Many of the early retired men received one or more of the state benefits mentioned above, but they were no more likely than those still at work to have private incomes from savings.

It might have been expected that some people sufficiently well-off to retire might choose to do so rather than carry on working, but there is little evidence of such a pattern. The average savings of the early retired—73 per cent of men said they had less than £2,500—only slightly exceeded those of workers in the same age band, although

Table 5 Sources of personal income

	Per cent	
	Retired when under pension age	
	Male	Female
Occupational pensions	52	13
Supplementary benefit	17	7
Invalidity pension	57	15
Unemployment benefit	3	—
Other state payment*	12	15
Other regular outside payments	4	4
Income from savings	38	21
Rate rebates	23	17
Rent rebates	19	14

* Includes sickness, disability and widows' benefits, family allowances, etc.

Table 6 Reasons for not looking for paid work

	Per cent	
	Retired under pension age	
	Male	Female
State of health	29	21
No (suitable) work available	5	10
Family/household commitments	3	24
Busy/fully occupied at present	3	13
Will only work if need money	3	7
Disincentive of income tax	2	2
Other reasons	16	5
No particular reason	3	17
Not answered	36	—
(% base, interviews)*	24	53
National estimates (thou)*	120	190

* Those who might work again.

the figures obtained were not precise. But it does not seem that savings are a major source of income permitting early retirement.

The average amount of occupational pension received by just over half of the early retired men was £20 per week net. Almost a third of the pensions were less than £10. Those who retired before 60 received less than those who retired when 60-64.

Few occupational pensions were big enough on their own to finance early retirement. Nevertheless, the major source of income in early retirement for men would seem to be occupational pensions or state benefits for those in poor health. Women were more likely to have to rely on state benefits or, in the case of those who had them, husbands.

Desire for work

The people who were treated as retired were by definition not actively seeking paid work at the time of interview. However, it was possible that some of them might seek work in the future, if their circumstances or attitudes were to change. When asked "Do you think you will ever do any paid work again?" 14 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women retired under pension age said "yes" or "possibly". Many of the women had obviously not retired in the normal sense.

The reasons given by those who might seek work in the future but were not doing so at time of interview were various (table 6).

Thirty-eight per cent of those who might seek work again

Table 7 Whether have problems as a result of being retired

	Per cent			
	Retired when under pension age			
	Now under age		Now over age	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	35	32	28	15
No	60	65	68	82
Not answered	5	3	4	3
(% base, interviews)	215	155	220	210
National estimates (thou)	280	450	480	650

Table 8 Feelings about retirement before the event

	Per cent			
	Retired when under pension age			
	Now under pension age		Now over pension age	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Looked forward to it	24	33	46	42
Not happy about the prospect	33	15	19	13
Mixed feelings	32	35	25	31
Don't know/not answered	10	17	10	14
(% base, interviews)	185	77	213	195
National estimates (thou)	220	240	470	610

in the future said that the offer of more money might make them decide to do so. Most mentioned sums of between £10 and £40 per week. Most preferred part-time hours and most would like to work all the year round. Fifty-six per cent wanted to spend less than 20 minutes travelling from home to work, but 30 per cent said they were prepared to spend up to one hour.

Problems of early retirement

A third of the early retired still under pension age said they had particular problems as a result of being retired, but fewer of the early retired women over pension age when interviewed (table 7). With the passing of time some of the early retired—particularly women—had no doubt been able to solve (or at least to live with) their problems.

Predictably, the problem most often mentioned was money (particularly by men). A third of the men and a sixth of the women who had problems said these included health and/or mobility. Boredom or loneliness was mentioned by about one in five, and even more of the women over pension age. No other problem was mentioned by more than a few per cent.

Workers under pension age were asked a somewhat comparable question about whether they thought they would have problems when they retired. Just under a third anticipated problems. Money was prominent in their replies, but few mentioned health or mobility and boredom/loneliness was also underestimated.

About a quarter of the early retired still under pension

age said they would like (more) information, advice or help about retirement, but only 12 per cent of the early retired over pension age when interviewed. The kind of information most often wanted by men was about the state benefits they were entitled to; women also wanted this, but more of them were interested to know about leisure and recreation pursuits.

Feelings about early retirement

Attitudes to early retirement varied according to sex and age at interview. Early retired men still under pension age were less likely to have looked forward to retirement than women. Men were more likely to have been unhappy about the prospect (table 8). But this difference between the sexes does not appear among the older early retired. Qualitative results from the pilot survey suggest that some men who were unhappy about the prospect grew to accept it after the event, and this later acceptance may have coloured their recollection of how they felt at the time.

Just over half the sample said they were enjoying retirement, about one in five were rather unhappy and a quarter

had mixed feelings. On the whole, two-fifths of the early retired were glad they had retired, the same proportion were sorry, and the rest were undecided. More women than men were glad they had retired, which reflects the larger proportion of men who had retired early because of ill health and were not happy about it.

One indicator of attitudes and adjustment to retirement is the things that people miss about their jobs when they stop working. Money was the thing missed most (by nearly half) but the people at work were missed most by a quarter and the work itself by a tenth.

A third of the early retired had found it difficult to settle down during the first 12 months after they stopped work, but most had been able to subsequently. Those in good health and with interests outside work were the most positive about retirement, but others were clearly having to make the best of a situation they felt was forced on them. The early retired were generally not more active in clubs and associations than workers in the same age group, and nearly a third of the men said they very often had time on their hands that they didn't know what to do with. ■

Unemployment, vacancies and placings

This quarterly article gives details of unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation at employment offices in Great Britain for June 1980-September 1980.

The following table shows a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the third quarter of 1980. The analysis is based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972.

The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the tables:

- (1) At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.
- (2) 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 economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Department can vary for different occupations.
- (3) The table relates to Great Britain as a whole and there may be wide variations in the state of the labour

market in different parts of the country for particular occupations.

(4) Care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

**Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation:
June 1980 to September 1980**

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 12, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 6, 1980	Vacancies notified June 7, to Sep 5, 1980	Placings June 7 to Sep 5, 1980		
				All	Male	Female
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,362,806	163,978	524,272	400,546	218,286	182,260
Group I Managerial (general management)	1,539	49	24	10	9	1
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	78	3	5	2	2	—
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,461	46	19	8	7	1
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	15,447	1,844	1,225	505	396	109
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	390	8	4	5	1	4
Company secretaries	260	24	9	4	4	—
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	9	3	—	2	2	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	92	7	8	1	—	1
Accountants	1,925	501	297	143	114	29
Estimators, valuers and assessors	405	105	68	25	21	4
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	408	137	38	18	15	3
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	1,832	116	48	27	19	8
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	656	204	76	41	36	5
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	171	11	5	3	1	2
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,807	343	185	59	47	12
Marketing and sales managers and executives	3,184	200	137	40	37	3
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	893	21	24	9	6	3
Purchasing officers and buyers	1,129	127	93	36	31	5
Property and estate managers	154	1	8	3	2	1
Librarians and information officers	609	25	40	11	7	4
Public health inspectors	42	3	9	1	1	—
Other statutory and similar inspectors	109	34	49	13	12	1
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	182	3	—	3	2	1
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	138	28	—	12	8	4
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,052	43	127	49	30	19
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	27,692	7,064	12,176	8,643	1,367	7,276
University academic staff	1,615	5	28	17	11	6
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	975	11	9	5	5	—
Secondary teachers	4,189	46	56	48	19	29
Primary teachers	3,807	35	36	15	5	10
Pre-primary teachers	75	3	—	2	—	2
Special education teachers	206	70	—	49	14	35
Vocational/industrial trainers	539	303	183	77	50	27
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	77	12	2	7	3	3
Social and behavioural scientists	465	12	66	37	14	23
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	4,121	1,250	2,220	1,550	595	955
Clergy, ministers of religion	47	1	12	4	—	4
Medical practitioners	348	1	6	3	2	1
Dental practitioners	69	2	3	1	—	1
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	415	356	368	68	5	63
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,194	2,959	5,315	4,002	201	3,801
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	3,965	863	2,348	1,844	174	1,670
Pharmacists	99	5	17	4	1	3
Medical radiographers	146	8	69	3	3	7
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	42	33	41	20	13	7
Remedial therapists	274	68	128	68	35	33
Chiropodists	26	2	1	—	—	2
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	268	34	29	3	26	39
Veterinarians	24	2	—	2	2	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,706	983	1,173	784	210	574
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	13,122	1,041	1,762	1,697	948	749
Authors, writers and journalists	1,747	48	32	19	10	9
Artists, commercial artists	2,156	51	115	81	43	38
Industrial designers	855	29	20	19	8	11
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	5,932	427	635	940	666	274
Photographers and cameramen	952	45	126	92	63	29
Sound and vision equipment operators	375	46	99	55	48	7
Window dressers	387	59	110	63	16	47
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	333	86	103	59	34	25
All other literary, artistic and sports	385	250	522	369	60	309
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	16,869	4,989	2,648	1,248	1,079	169
Biological scientists and biochemists	1,049	21	4	10	9	1
Chemical scientists	763	74	31	16	14	2
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	459	170	—	25	18	7
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	525	81	14	15	13	2
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	67	8	1	—	—	1
Mechanical engineers	1,179	606	7	42	42	—
Aeronautical engineers	70	59	9	7	7	—
Electrical engineers	1,083	947	356	67	64	3
Electronic engineers	194	50	4	4	4	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	253	124	14	11	11	—
Chemical engineers	673	198	19	24	24	—
Production engineers	106	43	4	7	7	1
Planning and quality control engineers	218	113	16	12	11	1
Heating and ventilating engineers	161	29	4	9	4	—
General and other engineers	353	63	22	13	11	2
All other technologists	2,047	863	531	269	256	13
Engineering draughtsmen	208	40	10	9	6	3
Architectural and other draughtsmen	2,749	446	885	343	232	111
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	1,801	763	313	167	162	5
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	481	13	27	12	10	2
Architects and town planners	584	116	167	68	63	5
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	358	48	46	20	18	2
Quantity surveyors	290	10	9	6	6	—
Building, land and mining surveyors	358	5	—	4	3	1
Aircraft flight deck officers	78	—	7	2	2	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	218	3	6	5	5	—
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots						

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 7 to Sep 5, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Sep 5, 1980	Unemployed at Sep 11, 1980		
			All	Male	Female
ALL OCCUPATIONS	169,192	118,512	1,671,111	1,172,808	498,303
Group I Managerial (General management)	30	33	1,705	1,614	91
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	3	3	64	50	14
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	27	30	1,641	1,564	77
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	968	1,596	25,865	19,458	6,407
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	5	5	801	586	215
Company secretaries	15	14	291	241	50
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	—	1	7	6	1
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	3	11	101	81	20
Accountants	290	365	3,171	2,765	406
Estimators, valuers and assessors	65	83	517	503	14
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	21	36	489	432	57
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	60	77	3,115	1,697	1,418
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	83	156	910	829	81
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	5	8	383	307	76
Systems analysts and computer programmers	104	365	3,956	3,166	790
Marketing and sales managers and executives	94	203	5,378	4,586	792
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	12	24	1,381	871	510
Purchasing officers and buyers	74	110	1,530	1,297	233
Property and estate managers	3	3	269	239	30
Librarians and information officers	16	38	1,136	432	704
Public health inspectors	6	5	68	56	12
Other statutory and similar inspectors	40	30	125	117	8
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	—	—	300	198	102
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	12	4	231	140	91
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	60	61	1,706	909	797
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	4,018	6,579	39,160	12,161	26,999
University academic staff	4	12	2,285	1,530	755
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	2	13	1,248	794	454
Secondary teachers	16	38	6,873	2,839	4,034
Primary teachers	3	10	6,059	834	5,225
Pre-primary teachers	2	2	124	13	111
Special education teachers	5	16	314	67	247
Vocational/industrial trainers	170	239	644	537	107
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	2	3	94	71	23
Social and behavioural scientists	21	20	923	472	451
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	838	1,082	6,216	2,638	3,578
Clergy, ministers of religion	4	5	65	59	6
Medical practitioners	1	3	479	331	148
Dental practitioners	2	1	84	53	31
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	275	381	431	95	336
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	1,464	2,808	4,625	397	4,228
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	604	763	4,776	336	4,440
Pharmacists	5	13	188	100	88
Medical radiographers	43	64	140	19	121
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	7	11	69	39	30
Remedial therapists	78	50	440	81	359
Chiropodists	2	1	37	19	18
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	58	39	323	48	275
Veterinarians	—	—	50	27	23
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	411	961	2,673	762	1,911
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	554	552	19,456	12,003	7,453
Authors, writers and journalists	17	44	3,183	1,869	1,314
Artists, commercial artists	50	35	4,115	2,576	1,539
Industrial designers	19	11	1,773	695	1,078
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	55	67	7,312	4,947	2,365
Photographers and cameramen	45	34	1,251	1,062	189
Sound and vision equipment operators	57	33	456	397	59
Window dressers	54	52	439	93	346
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	53	77	453	271	182
All other literary, artistic and sports	204	199	474	93	381
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	2,097	4,292	25,553	22,199	3,354
Biological scientists and biochemists	9	6	2,124	1,359	765
Chemical scientists	37	52	1,265	1,082	183
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	15	130	986	854	132
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	37	43	967	947	20
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	13	4	107	105	2
Mechanical engineers	133	438	1,660	1,637	23
Aeronautical engineers	11	50	93	92	1
Electrical engineers	175	1,061	1,657	1,638	19
Electronic engineers	14	36	363	346	17
Electrical/electronic engineers	50	77	459	453	6
Chemical engineers	52	141	879	853	26
Production engineers	11	24	116	115	1
Planning and quality control engineers	20	97	316	312	4
Heating and ventilating engineers	14	20	276	267	9
General and other engineers	31	41	518	437	81
All other technologists	477	648	2,955	2,833	122
Engineering draughtsmen	30	11	277	219	58
Architectural and other draughtsmen	490	498	3,885	2,403	1,482
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	242	667	2,236	2,210	26
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	9	19	1,013	830	183
Architects and town planners	122	93	574	867	107
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	37	37	914	499	15
Quantity surveyors	8	5	523	488	35
Building, land and mining surveyors	—	1	377	375	2
Aircraft flight deck officers	1	4	80	75	5

**Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation:
June 1980 to September 1980**

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 12, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 6, 1980	Vacancies notified June 7, to Sep 5, 1980	Placings June 7 to Sep 5, 1980		
				All	Male	Female
Group V Professional—(continued)						
Ships' engineer officers	159	2	20	17	17	—
Ships' radio officers	69	2	—	1	1	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	316	92	121	66	59	7
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	25,396	4,133	5,229	2,777	2,024	753
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	2,874	499	183	109	109	—
Engineering maintenance managers	1,238	182	107	57	56	1
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	2,168	184	141	81	76	5
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	97	5	—	2	2	—
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	1,116	43	112	49	46	3
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,458	149	169	80	78	2
Office managers—national government						
Office managers—local government	3,914	426	425	198	152	46
Other office managers						
Managers—wholesale distribution	277	47	72	32	27	5
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,038	259	354	210	148	62
Branch managers of shops other than above	1,390	428	721	379	201	178
Managers of independent shops	650	133	206	117	60	57
Hotel and residential club managers	685	46	89	49	32	17
Publicans	770	17	46	17	11	6
Catering and non-residential club managers	1,825	290	472	186	96	90
Entertainment and sports managers	601	70	177	97	68	29
Farm managers	225	3	11	4	4	—
Officers (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	2	9	1	2	2	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	13	—	1	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	1	—	2	—	—	—
Fire service officers	42	—	6	4	4	—
All other managers	5,012	1,343	1,934	1,104	852	252
Group VII Clerical and related	196,613	27,838	88,770	61,534	11,410	50,124
Supervisors of clerks	2,762	356	798	333	162	171
Clerks	151,890	15,562	50,066	35,488	8,303	27,185
Retail shop cashiers	1,928	741	2,239	1,084	480	604
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,278	527	3,131	2,329	199	2,130
Receptionists	7,196	1,100	3,798	2,518	99	2,419
Supervisors of typists, etc	151	56	103	37	37	—
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	8,880	3,709	8,497	4,946	67	4,879
Other typists	7,875	3,106	9,979	7,083	71	7,012
Supervisors of office machine operators	107	46	63	25	5	20
Office machine operators	4,959	904	2,253	1,322	235	1,087
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	111	17	49	28	3	25
Telephonists	6,419	885	4,001	2,939	119	2,820
Radio and telegraph operators	775	185	427	248	83	165
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	29	5	3	2	—	—
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	2,253	639	2,451	1,997	1,584	413
Group VIII Selling	80,396	15,962	46,545	31,893	11,024	20,869
Sales supervisors	1,194	731	1,473	773	306	467
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	63,399	8,299	31,668	22,862	5,314	17,548
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	828	383	1,786	1,276	777	499
Roundsmen and van salesmen	1,055	387	1,677	1,270	1,173	97
Technical sales representatives	2,488	828	867	369	356	13
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	7,322	1,161	2,096	1,144	926	218
Other sales representatives and agents	4,110	4,173	6,978	4,199	2,172	2,027
Group IX Security and protective service	6,311	3,042	5,895	4,780	4,394	386
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	25	117	346	331	274	57
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	259	68	74	58	56	2
Policemen (below sergeant)	76	252	90	63	52	11
Firemen	207	107	153	117	116	1
Prison officers below principal officer	34	97	92	84	72	12
Security officers and detectives	4,702	1,470	3,178	2,576	2,467	109
Security guards, patrolmen	586	489	1,216	1,008	948	60
Traffic wardens	12	100	86	59	32	27
All other in security and protective service	410	342	660	484	377	107
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	85,178	39,726	138,246	104,079	40,615	63,464
Catering supervisors	3,117	1,608	2,821	1,508	800	708
Chefs, cooks	6,757	4,422	10,120	6,329	3,461	2,868
Waiters, waitresses	4,399	3,988	12,197	8,809	2,115	6,694
Barmen, barmaids	6,569	4,280	16,687	12,411	5,854	6,557
Counter hands/assistants	8,418	3,052	14,242	11,750	2,477	9,273
Kitchen porters/hands	9,124	2,562	18,405	15,754	10,190	5,564
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	526	336	516	270	112	158
Domestic housekeepers	432	484	610	254	12	242
Home and domestic helpers, maids	11,866	3,938	12,313	8,933	417	8,516
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	296	131	311	190	29	161
Travel stewards and attendants	674	55	383	282	193	89
Ambulancemen	45	120	95	62	67	15
Hospital/ward orderlies	4,893	895	2,775	1,842	247	1,595
Hospital porters	793	172	493	336	331	5
Hotel porters	1,259	404	1,656	1,114	1,096	18
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	143	271	428	191	96	95
Caretakers	1,527	555	1,137	683	607	76
Road sweepers (manual)	140	143	311	311	244	67
Other cleaners	14,661	7,242	26,924	21,025	5,970	15,055
Railway stationmen	89	53	141	103	74	29
Lift and car park attendants	205	100	1,438	1,346	1,163	183
Garment pressers	1,512	370	1,089	672	255	417
Hairdressing supervisors	29	18	20	9	1	8
Hairdressers (men), barbers	2,487	1,86	254	137	34	103
Hairdressers (ladies)	2,487	1,779	1,779	957	61	896
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	4,808	3,060	11,043	8,781	4,709	4,072

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 7 to Sep 5, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Sep 5, 1980	Unemployed at Sep 11, 1980			Key occupation
			All	Male	Female	
Group V Professional (continued)						
Ships' engineer officers	1	4	211	209	2	Ships' engineer officers
Ships' radio officers	1	—	90	86	4	Ships' radio officers
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	64	83	425	404	21	All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	3,210	3,375	33,254	28,419	4,835	Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	195	378	3,611	3,520	91	Production managers, works managers, works foremen
Engineering maintenance managers	91	141	1,496	1,483	13	Engineering maintenance managers
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	121	123	2,571	2,559	12	Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	2	1	113	112	1	Managers—underground mining and public utilities
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	56	50	1,397	1,359	38	Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	118	120	1,797	1,751	46	Managers—warehousing and materials handling
Office managers—national government						Office managers—national government
Office managers—local government	312	341	5,051	4,260	791	Office managers—local government
Other office managers						Other office managers
Managers—wholesale distribution	46	41	325	295	30	Managers—wholesale distribution
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	210	193	1,408	1,074	334	Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers
Branch managers of shops other than above	403	367	1,850	1,404	446	Branch managers of shops other than above
Managers of independent shops	129	93	764	625	139	Managers of independent shops
Hotel and residential club managers	51	35	857	682	175	Hotel and residential club managers
Publicans	15	31	959	864	95	Publicans
Catering and non-residential club managers	319	257	2,162	1,567	595	Catering and non-residential club managers
Entertainment and sports managers	79	71	808	653	155	Entertainment and sports managers
Farm managers	—	8	365	309	56	Farm managers
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	—	—	11	10	1	Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere
Police officers (inspectors and above)	—	—	13	13	—	Police officers (inspectors and above)
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	—	3	—	—	Prison officers (chief officers and above)
Fire service officers	2	—	43	41	2	Fire service officers
All other managers	1,051	1,122	7,650	5,835	1,815	All other managers
Group VII Clerical and related	6,550	18,524	243,219	90,040	153,179	Group VII Clerical and related
Supervisors of clerks	481	340	3,085	2,551	534	Supervisors of clerks
Clerks	8,828	10,312	186,338	81,734	104,604	Clerks
Retail shop cashiers	1,084	569	2,459	144	2,315	Retail shop cashiers
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	604	725	1,495	24	1,471	Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators
Receptionists	1,692	688	9,567	573	8,994	Receptionists
Supervisors of typists, etc	74	48	310	24	286	Supervisors of typists, etc
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	4,879	2,381	12,881	126	12,755	Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists
Other typists	4,311	1,691	9,946	135	9,811	Other typists
Supervisors of office machine operators	57	27	133	37	96	Supervisors of office machine operators
Office machine operators	1,245	1,087	5,821	1,438	4,383	Office machine operators
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	28	10	144	80	64	Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators
Telephonists	3,399	548	7,560	393	7,167	Telephonists
Radio and telegraph operators	220	144	927	429	498	Radio and telegraph operators
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	4	2	32	28	4	Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	644	449	2,521	2,324	197	Postmen, mail sorters and messengers
Group VIII Selling	6,086	14,528	96,470	28,409	68,061	Group VIII Selling
Sales supervisors	605	626	1,415	786	629	Sales supervisors
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	3,355	6,750	74,997	11,546	63,451	Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	618	275	1,581	462	1,119	Petrol pump/forecourt attendants
Roundsmen and van salesmen	465	329	1,252	1,115	137	Roundsmen and van salesmen
Technical sales representatives	476	850	3,387	3,221	166	Technical sales representatives
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	923	1,190	9,060	7,953	1,107	Sales representatives (wholesale goods)
Other sales representatives and agents	2,444	4,508	4,778	3,326	1,452	Other sales representatives and agents
Group IX Security and protective service	2,082	2,075	7,527	7,257	270	Group IX Security and protective service
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	10	122	33	28	5	Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (armed forces) not identified elsewhere
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	44	40	287	280	7	Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)
Policemen (below sergeant)	93	186	111	92	19	Policemen (below sergeant)
Firemen	62	62	234	232	2	Firemen
Prison officers below principal officer	17	88	73	68	5	Prison officers below principal officer
Security officers and detectives	156	916	5,634	5,459	175	Security officers and detectives
Security guards, patrolmen	399	298	665	657	8	Security guards, patrolmen
Traffic wardens	45	82	29	18	11	Traffic wardens
All other in security and protective service	256	262	461	423	38	All other in security and protective service
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	6,910	27,983	101,320	33,240	68,080	Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service
Catering supervisors	769	1,152	3,906			

**Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation:
June 1980 to September 1980**

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 12, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 6, 1980	Vacancies notified June 7, to Sep 5, 1980	Placings June 7 to Sep 5, 1980		
				All	Male	Female
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	15,541	2,004	20,154	18,784	7,793	10,991
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	129	73	1,468	1,434	322	1,112
General farm workers	3,718	182	2,146	2,059	1,657	402
Dairy cowmen	213	17	51	32	28	4
Pig and poultry men	272	20	147	88	74	14
Other stockmen	1,145	21	173	135	128	7
Horticultural workers	635	160	817	767	419	348
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,327	568	1,718	1,323	1,250	73
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,238	364	966	761	738	23
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	424	84	441	336	331	5
Forestry workers	288	46	82	71	69	2
Supervisors/mates—fishing	210	1	40	33	33	—
Fishermen	1,132	7	240	232	231	1
All other in farming and related	3,810	461	11,865	11,513	2,513	9,000
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	12,565	2,302	7,766	5,744	4,196	1,548
Foremen—tannery production workers	11	1	1	1	1	—
Tannery production workers	58	12	43	30	25	5
Foremen—textile processing	234	27	24	14	11	3
Preparatory fibre processors	826	33	133	130	63	67
Spinners, doublers/twisters	1,364	33	129	105	64	41
Winders, reelers	981	26	101	86	19	73
Warp preparers	216	39	16	28	19	9
Weavers	435	73	201	136	95	39
Knitters	315	28	178	125	103	22
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	239	28	66	44	1	43
Burlers, menders, darners	47	5	26	2	2	—
Foremen—chemical processing	699	100	406	219	213	6
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	120	34	92	44	38	6
Foremen—food and drink processing	840	276	735	506	404	102
Bread bakers (hand)	145	76	169	134	59	75
Flour confectioners	2,936	936	2,465	1,825	1,593	232
Butchers, meat cutters	7	—	7	2	2	—
Foremen—paper and board making	6	—	—	—	—	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	16	1	13	5	5	—
Machinemen, dryeren, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making)	27	11	6	8	8	—
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc.	18	3	28	16	16	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	8	—	1	1	1	—
Kiln setting	4	2	1	1	1	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	10	3	4	2	2	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	97	21	55	31	29	2
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	8	7	18	15	15	—
Man-made fibre makers	2,104	481	2,752	2,138	1,356	782
Sewage plant attendants	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	37,451	9,446	23,733	17,445	11,525	5,920
Foremen—glass working	8	4	3	2	2	—
Glass formers and shapers	143	67	143	108	91	17
Glass finishers and decorators	41	11	13	8	5	3
Foremen—clay and stone working	28	7	7	5	5	—
Casters and other pottery makers	147	7	79	55	48	7
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	77	36	34	25	25	—
Foremen—printing	64	10	21	6	6	—
Compositors	717	134	198	106	81	25
Electrotypers, stereotypers	31	—	1	—	—	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	226	21	24	17	10	7
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	229	40	47	19	18	1
Printing machine minders (lithography)	280	72	71	37	34	3
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	20	5	7	—	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	116	13	44	39	17	22
Screen and block printers	507	87	182	131	110	21
Foremen—bookbinding	8	3	3	2	1	1
Foremen—paper products making	550	75	219	154	54	100
Bookbinders and finishers	119	37	65	34	29	5
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	219	82	74	42	6	36
Foremen—textile materials working	436	90	130	60	21	39
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	147	33	73	42	2	40
Dressmakers	97	21	26	14	14	—
Coach trimmers	596	158	197	103	90	13
Upholsterers, mattress makers	9	12	9	8	8	1
Milliners	42	43	33	19	13	6
Furriers	235	15	43	28	20	8
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	880	135	417	233	134	99
Other clothing cutters and markers	325	167	289	145	11	134
Hand sewers and embroiderers	103	73	106	88	5	83
Linkers	10,348	2,741	6,187	4,315	172	4,143
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	24	5	10	6	5	1
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	158	78	94	62	60	2
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke); and repairers	174	25	61	41	35	6
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	98	25	44	30	23	7
Footwear lasters	404	86	197	148	17	131
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	36	3	16	9	2	7
Foremen—woodworking	293	106	148	92	91	1
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	8,159	2,286	7,623	5,947	5,930	17
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	515	42	632	620	620	—
Carpenters and joiners (others)	840	362	742	540	540	—
Cabinet makers	832	203	268	210	209	1
Case and box makers	136	13	68	44	43	1
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	241	31	127	93	93	—
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	633	154	254	185	184	1
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	465	131	307	236	222	14
Patternmakers (moulds)	176	108	17	26	26	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	217	10	37	31	29	2
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	87	26	30	13	13	—

Key occupation	Unemployed at Sep 11, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Sep 5, 1980	Vacancies notified June 7, to Sep 5, 1980	Placings June 7 to Sep 5, 1980		
				All	Male	Female
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	17,836	1,469	17,836	15,156	2,680	2,680
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	149	52	1,469	1,469	52	6
General farm workers	4,061	142	4,061	3,548	513	42
Dairy cowmen	302	13	302	260	42	—
Pig and poultry men	306	27	306	260	46	—
Other stockmen	1,406	17	1,406	1,244	162	—
Horticultural workers	482	82	798	494	304	—
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	562	401	1,553	1,451	82	—
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	332	237	2,770	2,663	107	—
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	107	82	443	440	3	—
Forestry workers	30	27	378	371	7	—
Supervisors/mates—fishing	8	—	239	238	1	—
Fishermen	11	4	1,301	1,301	4	—
All other in farming and related	428	385	4,120	2,697	1,423	—
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	16,315	2,109	16,315	13,121	3,194	3,194
Foremen—tannery production workers	9	—	9	9	—	—
Tannery production workers	78	6	78	69	9	—
Foremen—textile processing	361	13	361	340	21	—
Preparatory fibre processors	1,159	14	1,159	1,031	128	—
Spinners, doublers/twisters	1,969	19	1,969	1,538	431	—
Winders, reelers	1,268	17	1,268	408	860	—
Warp preparers	286	6	286	139	147	—
Weavers	1,042	19	1,042	728	314	—
Knitters	582	49	582	481	101	—
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	431	28	431	377	54	—
Burlers, menders, darners	276	28	276	19	257	—
Foremen—chemical processing	54	21	54	54	—	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	201	45	780	768	12	—
Foremen—food and drink processing	157	45	157	143	14	—
Bread bakers (hand)	1,072	253	1,072	925	147	—
Flour confectioners	186	53	186	66	120	—
Butchers, meat cutters	718	4	3,682	3,578	104	—
Foremen—paper and board making	12	—	12	11	1	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	8	—	8	8	—	—
Machinemen, dryeren, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making)	26	4	26	23	3	—
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc.	41	3	41	40	1	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	29	5	29	28	1	—
Kiln setting	8	—	8	8	—	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	6	—	6	6	—	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	11	—	11	11	—	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	143	20	143	134	9	—
Man-made fibre makers	8	—	8	8	—	—
Sewage plant attendants	8	—	8	8	—	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	520	575	2,623	2,163	460	—
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	48,663	7,032	48,663	31,565	17,098	17,098
Foremen—glass working	26	1	26	26	—	—
Glass formers and shapers	169	51	169	157	12	—
Glass finishers and decorators	51	11	51	47	4	—
Foremen—clay and stone working	27	2	27	21	6	—
Casters and other pottery makers	215	8	215	122	93	—
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	104	24	104	103	1	—
Foremen—printing	70	7	70	70	—	—
Compositors	1,020	103	1,020	892	128	—
Electrotypers, stereotypers	64	2	64	62	2	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	308	8	308	274	34	—
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	278	26	278	262	16	—
Printing machine minders (lithography)	366	45	366	309	57	—
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	25	3	25	24	1	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	152	6	152	128	24	—
Screen and block printers	604	44	604	500	104	—
Foremen—bookbinding	6	2	6	3	3	—
Foremen—paper products making	10	—	10	10	—	—
Bookbinders and finishers	710	39	710	148	562	—
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	43	25	190	158	32	—
Foremen—textile materials working	270	47	270	95	175	—
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	515	82	515	357	158	—
Dressmakers	172	31	172	18	154	—
Coach trimmers	135	26	135	123	12	—
Upholsterers, mattress makers	904	142	904	854	50	—
Milliners	12	1	12	1	11	—
Furriers	45	8	45	35	10	—
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	244	11	244	194	50	—
Other clothing cutters and markers	1,032	117	1,032	755	277	—
Hand sewers and embroiderers	401	47	401	41	360	—

Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation:
June 1980 to September 1980

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 12, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 6, 1980	Vacancies notified June 7, to Sep 5, 1980	Placings June 7 to Sep 5, 1980		
				All	Male	Female
Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)						
Tyre builders	24	1	—	1	1	—
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	645	78	404	307	249	58
Dental mechanics	64	25	13	7	4	3
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	6,476	1,448	3,896	2,951	2,097	854
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	111,957	20,310	37,057	28,727	28,122	605
Foremen—metal making and treating	128	19	13	12	10	2
Blast furnacemen	17	1	5	—	—	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	124	3	—	1	—	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	228	24	45	37	34	3
Rollermen (steel)	44	2	8	8	7	1
Metal drawers	68	2	2	1	—	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	490	47	96	93	87	6
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	341	14	23	18	18	—
Die casters	189	12	16	14	14	—
Smiths, forgemen	393	30	93	63	63	—
Electroplaters	236	36	38	26	25	1
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	121	14	1	9	29	—
Foremen—engineering machining	292	72	63	29	184	—
Press and machine tool setters	879	328	301	185	19	—
Roll turners, roll grinders	80	20	30	19	19	—
Other centre lathe turners	1,773	612	849	686	683	3
Machine tool setter operators	4,739	2,345	2,174	1,606	1,590	16
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	7,223	539	1,257	1,074	972	102
Press and stamping machine operators	2,662	100	417	331	230	101
Automatic machine attendants/minders	486	56	190	126	123	3
Metal polishers	604	55	108	72	71	1
Fettlers/dressers	331	20	115	95	94	1
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	176	32	38	20	19	1
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	1,234	801	521	382	380	2
Precision instrument makers	197	153	123	43	42	1
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	2,456	461	715	590	583	7
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	504	81	78	71	71	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	670	231	335	267	264	3
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	560	117	181	95	95	—
Machinery erectors and installers	905	49	362	271	271	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	8,985	1,836	2,984	2,445	2,436	9
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	81	14	22	11	11	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	8,719	2,321	3,176	2,362	2,348	14
Other motor vehicle mechanics	117	13	55	34	34	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	161	32	54	33	33	—
Watch and clock repairers	130	17	47	12	12	—
Instrument mechanics	254	209	103	64	62	2
Office machinery mechanics	199	70	40	19	15	4
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	59	20	40	24	22	2
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	1,027	249	358	246	242	4
Production electricians	331	70	126	93	84	9
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	302	59	69	20	20	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	4,801	1,356	2,032	1,523	1,518	5
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	4,631	790	1,967	1,583	1,577	6
Telephone fitters	258	46	45	42	42	—
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	2,717	817	838	499	497	2
Cable jointers and linesmen	205	112	81	77	77	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	567	59	160	110	110	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	6,151	823	3,196	2,554	2,549	5
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	985	163	345	196	196	—
Gas fitters	413	82	30	32	32	—
Sheet metal workers	3,112	1,031	1,551	1,085	1,079	6
Platers and metal shipwrights	2,980	383	1,160	1,004	1,004	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	843	48	119	140	138	2
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	104	2	15	5	5	—
Steel erectors	2,519	133	297	269	269	—
Scaffolders, staggers	2,017	194	588	442	442	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	986	61	293	191	191	—
Welders (skilled)	10,560	889	3,299	2,707	2,701	6
Other welders	632	33	147	95	93	2
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	25	12	4	3	3	—
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	398	24	49	27	20	7
Engravers and etchers (printing)	99	19	15	8	8	—
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	516	152	160	131	120	11
Aircraft finishers	1	—	1	1	1	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	231	92	142	85	82	3
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	12	3	3	2	2	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	17,669	1,800	5,134	4,176	3,926	250
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	45,640	5,368	23,700	19,068	11,470	7,598
Foremen—painting and similar coating	250	43	190	132	132	—
Painters and decorators	14,857	1,554	7,322	5,973	5,957	16
Pottery decorators	331	29	128	90	44	46
Coach painters	2,297	317	986	686	677	9
Other spray painters	177	46	48	18	18	—
French polishers	173	29	54	17	11	6
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	7,118	571	1,981	1,609	667	942
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	131	47	34	18	14	4
Foremen—product inspection	2,105	633	739	480	442	38
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	832	170	274	176	137	39
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	71	25	109	63	34	29
Foremen—packaging	11,295	793	7,859	6,715	1,945	4,770
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	6,003	1,111	3,976	3,091	1,392	1,699
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related						
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	66,657	4,430	20,264	16,390	16,329	61
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	1,239	190	465	296	291	5
Bricklayers	7,404	987	3,693	2,913	2,908	5

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 7 to Sep 5, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at Sep 5, 1980	Unemployed at Sep 11, 1980		
			All	Male	Female
Group XIII Making and repairing (continued)					
Tyre builders	—	—	28	27	1
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	108	67	878	791	87
Dental mechanics	7	24	84	75	9
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	1,506	887	8,490	6,900	1,590
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	16,658	11,982	145,935	141,512	4,423
Foremen—metal making and treating	12	8	182	181	1
Blast furnacemen	4	2	18	18	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	—	—	168	168	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	25	7	350	348	2
Rollermen (steel)	2	—	65	65	—
Metal drawers	4	—	87	87	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	32	18	696	662	34
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	12	7	573	573	—
Die casters	7	7	307	307	—
Smiths, forgemen	26	34	505	503	2
Electroplaters	30	18	329	323	6
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	4	2	178	179	—
Foremen—engineering machining	30	43	456	455	1
Press and machine tool setters	275	169	1,331	1,324	7
Roll turners, roll grinders	19	12	131	131	—
Other centre lathe turners	454	321	2,585	2,576	9
Machine tool setter operators	1,724	1,189	7,161	7,108	53
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	493	229	10,139	8,820	1,319
Press and stamping machine operators	133	53	3,610	1,933	1,677
Automatic machine attendants/minders	3	3	681	564	117
Metal polishers	53	38	809	764	45
Fettlers/dressers	12	12	490	474	16
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	28	22	270	269	1
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	532	408	1,938	1,932	6
Precision instrument makers	90	143	273	265	8
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	359	227	3,421	3,413	8
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	55	33	747	746	1
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	200	99	1,040	1,037	3
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	117	86	756	756	—
Machinery erectors and installers	82	58	1,005	1,005	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	1,490	885	12,366	12,351	15
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	13	12	199	199	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	2,055	1,080	12,777	12,702	75
Other motor vehicle mechanics	12	12	152	152	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	31	22	207	206	1
Watch and clock repairers	10	12	150	150	—
Instrument mechanics	99	118	364	364	—
Office machinery mechanics	58	51	316	314	2
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	22	19	77	73	4
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	176	185	1,325	1,318	7
Production electricians	55	48	392	365	27
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	32	32	376	375	1
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	1,090	775	6,265	6,256	9
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	722	452	5,836	5,830	6
Telephone fitters	23	26	302	301	1
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	561	595	3,319	3,304	15
Cable jointers and linesmen	28	88	229	228	1
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	59	70	613	611	2
Plumbers, pipe fitters	871	594	7,292	7,289	3
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	147	165	1,104	1,102	2
Gas fitters	41	39	388	388	—
Sheet metal workers	872	625	4,248	4,240	8
Platers and metal shipwrights	224	315	3,494	3,493	1
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	9	18	834	829	5
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	11	72	72	72	—
Steel erectors	55	106	2,713	2,713	—
Scaffolders, staggers	149	191	2,098	2,098	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	101	62	1,079	1,079	—
Welders (skilled)	760	721	13,002	12,979	23
Other welders	63	22	780	680	100
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	9	4	46	44	2
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	26	20	484	421	63
Engravers and etchers (printing)	14	12	110	104	6
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	95	86	759	759	—
Aircraft finishers	—	3	3	3	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	74	75	267	267	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	2	17	17	17	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	1,571	1,187	21,520	20,850	670
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	6,177	3,823	54,764	31,898	22,866
Foremen—painting and similar coating	57	44	258	258	—
Painters and decorators	1,727	1,176	16,720	16,682	38
Pottery decorators	48	19	450	227	223
Coach painters	391	226	3,045	3,020	25
Other spray painters	—	—	—	—	—
French polishers	42	34			

Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation:
June 1980 to September 1980

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 12, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at June 6, 1980	Vacancies notified June 7 to Sep 5, 1980	Placings June 7 to Sep 5, 1980		
				All	Male	Female
Group XVI Construction—(continued)						
Fixer/walling masons	119	40	49	31	31	—
Plasterers	2,802	352	1,313	862	859	3
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	440	62	134	69	69	—
Roofers and slaters	2,473	208	606	403	403	—
Glaziers	588	85	171	102	99	3
Railway lengthmen	101	38	100	82	82	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	496	24	42	40	40	—
Other roadmen	646	105	298	244	244	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	79	5	33	31	31	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	297	24	180	133	133	—
General builders	1,411	237	668	521	521	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	50	21	24	23	23	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	733	70	197	141	140	1
Waste inspectors (water supply)	9	7	3	4	4	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	40,009	1,015	8,211	7,155	7,127	28
Civil engineering labourers	2,069	125	1,239	1,130	1,130	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	17	11	—	2	2	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	310	91	213	227	226	1
Tunnellers	177	—	4	2	2	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	5,188	733	2,621	1,979	1,964	15
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	104,500	8,114	35,518	28,169	27,001	1,168
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	44	1	7	4	4	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,256	15	124	91	91	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	126	3	21	21	21	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	3	—	—	—	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	42	4	18	17	17	—
Secondmen (railways)	5	2	2	4	4	—
Railway guards	33	23	140	123	121	2
Railway signalmen and shunters	45	33	53	52	51	1
Foremen—road transport operating	74	11	16	12	12	—
Bus inspectors	65	4	33	28	25	3
Bus and coach drivers	1,310	1,067	1,140	908	885	23
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	16,363	1,276	6,041	4,935	4,915	20
Other goods drivers	40,348	1,670	10,245	8,345	7,926	419
Other motor drivers	1,448	333	1,181	882	803	79
Bus conductors	116	118	260	296	269	27
Drivers' mates	1,073	48	529	424	422	2
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	55	3	7	4	4	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	2,529	409	1,036	745	743	2
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	11	4	—	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	3,265	77	273	193	192	1
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	6,880	188	1,015	835	827	8
Foremen—materials moving and storing	869	131	356	197	192	5
Storekeepers, warehousemen	24,835	2,315	10,677	8,246	7,718	528
Stevedores and dockers	228	6	31	27	24	3
Furniture removers	163	13	110	88	88	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,431	215	1,352	1,031	1,000	31
Refuse collectors/dustmen	64	23	190	192	190	2
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,819	122	661	469	457	12
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	499,932	6,316	53,560	49,053	38,584	10,469
Foremen—miscellaneous	1,852	233	714	565	528	37
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	523	63	204	175	151	24
Turncocks (water supply)	4	2	4	1	1	—
General labourers	494,633	5,406	50,817	46,742	36,869	9,873
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	2,920	612	1,821	1,570	1,035	535

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled June 7 to Sep 5, 1980	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at Sep 5, 1980	Unemployed at Sep 11, 1980		
			All	Male	Female
Group XVI Construction—(continued)					
Fixer/walling masons	31	27	160	158	2
Plasterers	475	328	3,438	3,434	4
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	72	55	492	491	1
Roofers and slaters	200	211	2,794	2,790	4
Glaziers	104	50	706	702	4
Railway lengthmen	24	32	105	105	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	19	7	513	512	1
Other roadmen	92	67	799	799	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	3	4	92	92	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	39	32	422	421	1
General builders	247	137	1,664	1,663	1
Sewermen (maintenance)	13	9	49	49	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	84	42	857	857	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	2	4	6	6	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	1,474	597	48,920	48,898	22
Civil engineering labourers	124	110	2,175	2,174	1
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	2	7	18	18	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	22	55	381	380	1
Tunnellers	—	2	186	185	1
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	841	534	6,010	5,996	14
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	10,314	5,149	131,271	125,877	5,394
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	1	3	66	64	2
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	26	22	1,356	1,352	4
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	1	2	133	133	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	—	—	5	5	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	4	1	46	46	—
Secondmen (railways)	—	—	5	4	1
Railway guards	38	2	43	42	1
Railway signalmen and shunters	20	14	60	58	2
Foremen—road transport operating	8	7	118	97	21
Bus inspectors	7	2	45	35	10
Bus and coach drivers	714	585	1,740	1,694	46
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	1,677	705	22,412	22,321	91
Other goods drivers	2,496	1,074	48,824	44,920	3,904
Other motor drivers	367	265	2,176	1,915	261
Bus conductors	50	32	140	87	53
Drivers' mates	100	53	1,271	1,262	9
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	2	4	57	57	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	479	221	3,502	3,496	6
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	4	—	27	27	—
Crane drivers/operators	96	61	4,051	4,026	25
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	262	106	8,582	8,549	33
Foremen—materials moving and storing	184	106	1,190	1,175	15
Storekeepers, warehousemen	3,188	1,558	31,175	30,387	788
Stevedores and dockers	5	5	123	122	1
Furniture removers	20	15	144	144	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	344	192	1,693	1,672	21
Refuse collectors/dustmen	16	5	126	126	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	205	109	2,161	2,061	100
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	6,437	4,386	581,147	477,291	103,856
Foremen—miscellaneous	165	217	1,616	1,477	139
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	52	40	678	678	—
Turncocks (water supply)	3	6	6	6	—
General labourers	5,847	3,634	576,310	473,388	102,922
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	370	493	2,537	1,742	795

CASE STUDY

“Ability is what counts—not disability”: the Fit for Work message gained further encouragement from Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph, principal guest at a reception for representatives of companies who have won the first Fit for Work awards.

The winners ranged from “giants to minnows”, said Sir Keith, and they proved yet again that giving work to disabled people was good employment sense.

He expressed his admiration for the MSC in its handling of the campaign and the awards, and paid particular tribute to disablement resettlement officers: “A fine job is that of the DRO,” he said, “and employers would do well to work closely to them.”

Disabled people were the most effective crusaders for their own potential. Employers with experience of disabled people discovered what good employees, workers, colleagues and partners they were.

This year, 400 firms applied for an award and 100 gained trophies. This month's Case Study takes a closer look at some of the winners and their experiences.

Caring attitudes play their part

When Mr Ted Morris, works manager of Nottinghamshire-based Clarks of Retford, heard the firm had gained one of the first Fit for Work awards, he said it was a tribute to the whole workforce.

For Mr Morris—a registered disabled person who has worked for the laundry and dyeing firm for 40 years—believes the caring attitude of both management and employees has played a big part in the work success of so many disabled people with the company.

Currently eight registered and

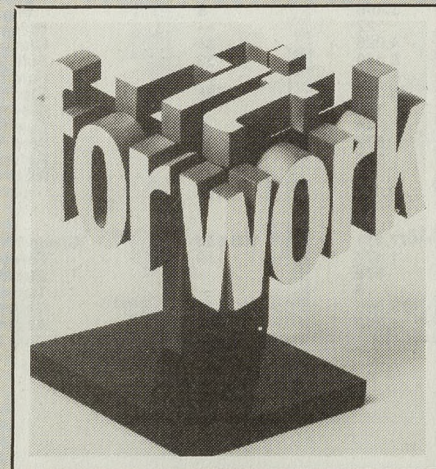
Disabled workers are good workers

A closer look at some of the first Fit for Work award winners

five unregistered disabled people are among the 108 employees at the Hallcroft Works factory of the company, which has been established 182 years.

Working at the company has meant a new lease of life for employees like 21-year-old Miss Shirley Dexter, who is deaf, dumb and has tunnel vision. She had not had a job at all until the firm gave her a chance to show what she could do two years ago; now she works in the packing department.

Fellow employees have taken her under their wing and one has learned sign language to help communicate with Miss Dexter. The firm allows her time off once a year



to take special eye treatment in Switzerland.

Clarks have tried to provide opportunities for disabled people since the last war.

“It all seemed to start with a man who had been prisoner of war in a Japanese camp. He had lost one arm and was in a withdrawn state when he came to us, but the job here seemed to bring him back to life,” Mr Morris said.

Mr Morris says he has found the firm's disabled employees to be reli-

able, hardworking and loyal. Many have been long-standing members of the workforce. One woman, whose disablement affects both her legs, recently retired after 37 years' service.

“Send the doubters here to see”

In August 1974, Miss Audrey Hoborough, of Luncheon Vouchers Ltd, advertised for a senior typist in a London evening paper. She received a call from a government official concerned with the placing of disabled people who asked whether she had ever considered employing a deaf girl.

Miss Hoborough saw the girl and took her on. Six years later Mrs Thressa Michaels is still with the firm but now she has been promoted to clerical officer and is able to do everything that is asked of her except answer the telephone.

Mrs Michaels was the first of many disabled people who have been taken on by Luncheon Vouchers, and the firm has now gained one of the first Fit for Work awards. Today, out of 64 employees, eight are registered disabled and their integration into the work-force has presented no difficulties.

Miss Hoborough is enthusiastic about her disabled workers. “They are all marvellous,” she said. Of the eight, three are totally deaf, one has partial hearing, one (an “excellent” receptionist and telephonist) is crippled from the hip downwards, one girl is brain-damaged from a car accident, and two young men are employed as van delivery assistant and messenger respectively; the messenger is a spastic.

Some firms were reluctant to em-

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ploy disabled people because they were afraid of what was involved and thought they would not be able to cope, Miss Hoborough said.

“I wish such doubters would come here to see how well everyone gets along together,” she said. “We make one rule; although the deaf are allowed to use sign-language among themselves they are not allowed to do so with others.”

“I insist that the hard-of-hearing be given a chance to lip-read so that we get everyone involved in a conversation. It's the only way.”

The man who wrote himself off

A motorcycle accident inflicted psychological as well as physical injury on 21-year-old Mr Andrew Monks. Deprived of the use of his right arm, he convinced himself that he was of no further use to society.

“He was so distressed when he came to us, that he did not want to work at all,” said a spokesman for G. Eric Hunt Ltd, The Cross Garage, Bramhope, near Leeds.

Encouraged to take a job in the firm's parts department, and suitably trained, Mr Monks eventually regained his confidence—so much so, that when an opportunity came for promotion, the man who once wrote himself off as “useless” was appointed an assistant manager and now looks after the body repair shop.

Hunt's then engaged another disabled person to fill the vacancy in their parts department.

“We make the machine fit the person”

A factory which employs 100 per cent disabled workers at Bargoed, mid-Glamorgan, is part of Austin Morris and makes a wide range of components for British Leyland vehicles. The factory employs nearly 200 people and some 102,000 components are turned out each week.

It was established in 1949 to help coalminers forced to leave their jobs

Award winner: Miss S. Nathan, of Nathan Bros., Birmingham, with Mr Brian Swindell of MSC at the reception for winners in London



because of pneumoconiosis. It was thought that at least half the workforce would be disabled, but the company set out to hire disabled people for every post. This policy is still maintained and fulfilled.

The manager, Mr Vic Barton, said the company's commitment to employing only disabled coalminers would continue as long as the need existed.

“We have workers with all the disablements which can be caused by mining,” he said. “In addition to the respiratory diseases, we have ex-miners who have suffered disablement from accidents as well as those with arthritic conditions and angina.”

“When we are filling a vacancy we always adopt the policy of employing those workers who have the greatest need of us although that need is not necessarily financial. I would say to any employer contemplating taking on a disabled person, disability does not mean inability.”

“Machines, I believe, are designed to serve us and not the other way round. So we make the machine fit the person, not the person fit the machine.”

Finding the best job

One of the top shop-floor workers at a factory in Clacton-on-Sea is a girl who has been disabled since birth. Miss Julie Griggs, 22, of Frinton Road, Kirby Cross, was born with spina bifida. She has had to spend her life in a wheelchair.

But her disability has not stopped Miss Griggs wanting to work. “She came to us as soon as she left

school,” said Mrs Margaret Raymond, personnel manager at Remo Components, a company making electronic components.

“We tried her at several of the production line jobs to see which suited her best—a policy we carry out with most of the people who join us on the shop floor. She is now working in one of the most important jobs on the line: testing the components at various stages of production to make sure that they are up to standard.”

“Julie is a most delightful person and has progressed well in the five years since she joined us. She is now getting the maximum salary it is possible for someone to earn on the shop floor. We consider her to be above average in both the quality and quantity of her work.”

Miss Griggs drives ten miles to work each day. The only concession the company makes towards her disability is to allow her to leave work at 4 pm during winter months to avoid driving home in the dark.

Remo has 300 workers including 19 disabled people.

No problems with new technology

Among the small workforce of the Dumfries Computer Bureau is systems analyst Mr Denis White, who has suffered from the effects of polio since his early childhood. But the determination and ability which took him through employment assessment and business studies courses has also enabled him to find

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➔ CASE STUDY

and keep a steady office job.

Computers always fascinated Mr White; he was determined to work in that field. The director of the bureau, Mrs Meave Holgate, first met him when she was in hospital for an operation.

She explained: "Afterwards, he used to drop in to the office occasionally to see us. Eventually, we realised we needed a full-time computer analyst, and we started looking around for one.

"Then we realised that Denis worked in accounts for a knitwear firm. So we said, 'Why not Denis?'"

With the help of the local Disablement Resettlement Officer, Mr White was sponsored for training as a computer programmer/systems analyst a year ago; now he is a full-time member of the staff.

"I've long felt that disabled workers are dedicated, loyal and efficient. Denis has proved the point," said Mrs Holgate.

"The computer industry is particularly suited to handicapped people because it is an area where brains are all-important. We will certainly do whatever possible in the future to help other disabled people."

Accident helped to form a new policy

When sales and marketing director Mr Ron Price lost the use of his legs after a car accident in 1976 it looked like the end of a promising career with SMP Security in Telford New Town, a safe-making company which he had helped to form.

What future was there for a travelling sales director who couldn't walk?

But his co-directors took a positive view. As commercial director Mr Don Marsh put it: "Selling is a young man's game and obviously a mobile one. We sell to offices and homes all over Britain and in many countries abroad.

"It would have been easy and understandable to let Ron go." But

An independent air

Disabled people do not want to rely on benefits—they want to have a job and be independent, Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson, chairman of the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People, told the council recently.

Employers needed to continue to consider disabled people for jobs despite the recession. It was vital that employers should explore and recognise the abilities and potential of disabled people, which was often backed by great determination.

"They don't just want to be as good as able-bodied people," he said, "they want to be better."

Mr Gilbertson also announced that he would retire from the council at the end of the year. Employment Minister, Lord Gowrie, was at the meeting and drew attention to some of the council's achievements under the chairmanship of Mr Gilbertson.

In particular, he commended the impetus given to the MSC's Fit for Work campaign, which aimed to educate employers and the public in the abilities of disabled workers. Mr Gilbertson had played a valuable part in launching the campaign last year and as chairman of the award judges.

Praising Mr Gilbertson's personal example, Lord Gowrie said his leadership, ability and hard work had advanced the cause of the employment of disabled people throughout



Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson

the country.

Mr Gilbertson, 62, was first appointed as a member of the National Advisory Council in 1973 and became its chairman in 1975. He retired in 1974 as general manager (personnel) of ICI after 28 years.

the firm did otherwise.

It called on the services of an MSC disablement resettlement officer and set about altering its 7,000 sq ft factory and offices to help Ron do his job much as he had done it before. Ramps were provided to give access for a wheelchair, the desk and drawing board were raised and a lavatory was adapted.

Mr Price drives his own car to visit customers. The estate car has been converted to hand controls and his wheelchair fits in on the passenger side.

Having overcome their own doubts about disablement, SMP's directors did not stop with Mr Price. When the firm found it could not get a skilled man for its paint shop, it agreed to give a trial to a young ex-soldier, Mr Mick George, who had lost his left arm while serving in

Northern Ireland.

Even after taking a TOPS course in paint spraying, the only previous job Mr George could get was as a night-watchman. SMP took him on, had some equipment modified, and he has now been with the firm for over a year working as a paint sprayer.

At first sight it might have seemed impossible to employ people who were disabled in a heavy metal-working industry, said Mr Marsh. "But when we expand we would certainly be happy to take more disabled people on to our workforce.

"It did not cost a fortune to alter our premises and there have been no tremendous problems. I would warmly recommend to anyone that they seriously consider how they can integrate disabled people into their business." ■

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