

Employment Gazette

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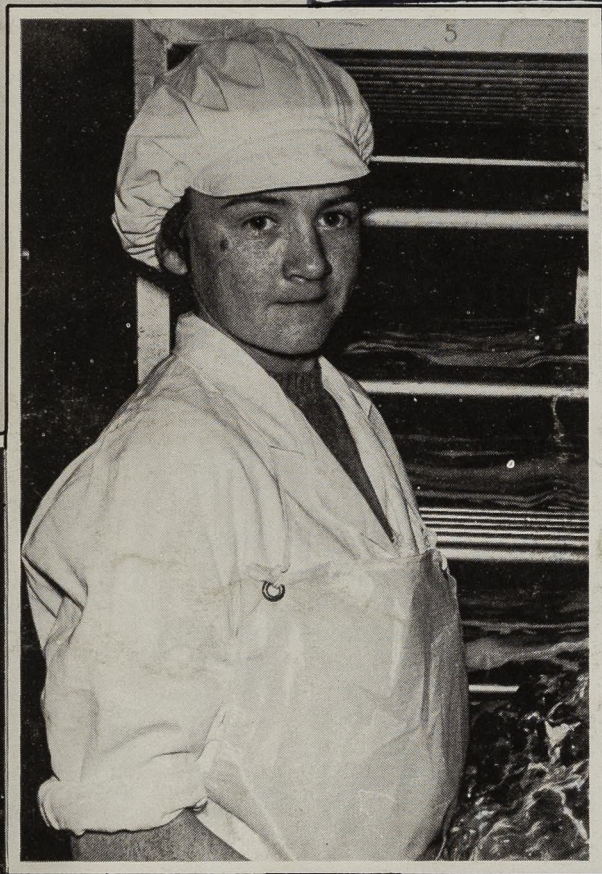
② GOVERNMENT
PUBLICATIONS
BACK UP

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February 1981 Volume 89 No 2
Department of Employment

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OF POLITICAL AND
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... but for a hundred. They were all
sponsored by the company under
the Youth Opportunities Programme
—full story inside.

Contents



Cover picture
Alastair Deacon (left), Billy McCracken (centre) and Karen McNaughton are three of the 100 young people who found full-time jobs with David A. Hall Ltd, of Broxburn, West Lothian, which sponsored them for work experience and training. Full story—p. 53.

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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 Union 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.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1 | Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment | PL631 |
| 2 | Procedure for handling redundancies | PL624 |
| 3 | Employees' rights on insolvency of employer | PL619 |
| 4 | Employment rights for the expectant mother | PL652 |
| 5 | Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations | PL618 |
| 6 | Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training | PL620 |
| 7 | Union membership rights and the closed shop | PL658 |
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| 9 | Guarantee payments | PL649 |
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| 13 | Unfairly dismissed? | PL656 |
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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

Mixed reception for Employment and Training Bill

Government wants widest voluntary system with statutory support in key areas

The Employment and Training Bill, which had its second reading this month, has received a mixed reception from industry training boards (ITBs). The Government has said it considers the Bill essential to its review of the ITB system.

Part of a letter from ITB chairmen to Mr Prior is reproduced right.

Mr Prior told the House of Commons last year that he had asked the MSC for an urgent review of training needs in each sector of industry so the Government would have a sound basis for decisions about ITBs this summer.

Wider objectives

The Government's aim would be to extend reliance on voluntary arrangements as far as possible, only keeping statutory boards in a few key sectors where they

seemed essential for wider training objectives.

These changes will require legislation, and this is the function of the Bill.

It has two main purposes: to allow the Employment Secretary to set up, abolish or change the scope of an ITB without an MSC recommendation; and to allow an ITB to finance its operating expenses by a levy on employers and by using funds it already has.

The Government intends to reduce its support for boards' operating costs in the financial year 1981/2 and withdraw it altogether from 1982/3 onwards, because it considers that employers should pay for statutory boards in the same way as they would pay for a voluntary training organisation.

Additional costs

Nevertheless, the Government recognises the difficulties now faced by many employers in meeting additional costs. The extent of the difficulties will not be known until the MSC has completed its review and it is clear which boards will remain on a statutory basis, which firms they will cover and what new voluntary arrangements may need to be set up.

The Government is prepared to consider the timing of the transfer of operating costs to employers in the light of the review.

Mr Prior told the Commons during the debate on the second reading of the Employment and Training Bill that proposals for a new training initiative would be published shortly.

Key components

Outlining the key components of the initiative, Mr Prior said that first there was considerable scope for improving the vocational preparation of young people, the vast bulk of whom received little or no training in even the most basic skills compared with countries like West Germany and France.

In some traditional craft apprenticeships, said Mr Prior, there was a need to remove age restrictions, placing greater weight on the attainment of recognised standards of

(continued overleaf, col. 1)

Chairmen's letter spells out fear of new 'poaching'

After hearing about plans for the review of industrial training from the MSC, 23 ITB chairmen signed a letter to the Employment Secretary, part of which reads:

"A substantial majority of chairmen expressed surprise and disappointment that the key recommendations of the review body in clauses 7, 8 and 10 will not be fully implemented and that some or even most of the industries concerned will have to rely on voluntarism with regard to their future training needs.

"With one exception, it is the unanimous conviction of ITB chairmen that this will be a retrograde step and place their industries in the unfortunate position they were prior to the 1964 Act. Whilst many reputable firms will continue training, many others will make no such effort and resort to the previous practice of 'poaching' their trained requirements from the more responsible firms.

"We strongly urge you to reconsider your proposal for voluntarism and to request the MSC to proceed along the lines of their original intention in the clauses referred to above."

Original clauses

The relevant clauses read:

7. The funding of ITBs' operating costs should be returned to industry. (The CBI representatives reserved their position on this recommendation.)

8. ITBs should continue to have powers to raise levy. If recommendation 7 is adopted, the amending legislation which will be necessary should enable this to cover their operating costs as well as other training activities. It would also be necessary for each ITB to consider with its industry how operating costs should be distributed among employers.

10. There should be no statutory limit on the size of the levy which can be introduced by ITBs. (The CBI representatives reserved their position on this recommendation.)

Government's plans for industrial training

(continued from p. 51)

performance.

Tests of trainee performance after particular phases of training, which already applied in some schemes, should be made more general practice. Jobs entailing the exercise of skill, he added, should be open as far as possible to all who could do them.

In addition to craft apprenticeships, systematic and flexible training needed to be developed for a wide range of occupations such as in the computer field. There had been a significant increase in the number being trained in this area under the TOPS scheme from slightly over 2,000 in 1978-79 to more than 4,000 this year.

Changing structure

Most pressing of all was the need to improve the provision of training, retraining and upgrading of adults, many of whom would need to be trained more than once in their working lives because of new technology and the changing structure of employment and skills it would cause.

Mr Prior said that there would have to be more systematic provision of such training within industry, an area where, despite some success, training boards had found it difficult to make progress.

Plea for sponsors

An urgent plea for sponsors for the new Community Enterprise Programme (CEP) has come from MSC chairman Sir Richard O'Brien.

Unlike STEP, which it replaces, CEP will be nationwide, allowing private firms and nationalised industries to sponsor projects.

Although the programme starts on April 1, sponsors' applications are now to reach the target of 25,000 temporary jobs for long-term unemployed people as soon as possible.

More details next month.

Fatherhood research

Fathers, work and unemployment is the theme for the next meeting of the Fatherhood Research Group, to be held in June. The group was formed in December 1979 as a forum for researchers working on all aspects of fatherhood.

Anybody carrying out empirical or theoretical work on men's role in family life is invited to contact group co-ordinator Maggie O'Brien, Centre for Applied Psychology, North-East London Polytechnic, Livingstone Road, London E15 (tel. 01-590 7722 ext. 5058/5097).



Nightingale award

Miss Diana Caudwell, senior nursing adviser with the Employment Medical Advisory Service, has gained a Florence Nightingale Award to study wound dressing techniques and materials in the United States, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

During her tour, which starts at the end of March, Miss Caudwell will visit companies' occupational health departments to gain experience first-hand.

Laser displays: guidance note checks risks at indoor and outdoor sites

Guidance on preventing injury from the potential radiation hazards of lasers used in displays, including entertainment and advertising promotions, is published by the Health and Safety Executive in a guidance note, *Use of lasers for display purposes* (HMSO, £1.50 net).

Lasers are being used increasingly to produce permanent or temporary visual effects both indoors (in theatres, TV studios, discotheques and clubs) and outdoors (in street decorations and pop festivals).

The main risk is from exposure to the eyes through a direct or reflected beam, although if the laser is powerful enough skin burns are also possible.

The safety levels quoted in the guidance are based on those in an American standard, and the same as those to be used in a British Standard on laser safety to be published shortly.

Before use, says the guidance, the operator must satisfy the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 by providing information, plans, calculations or measurements data, and written details of his safety precautions to the person in control of the premises or site.

UV hazards package

A slide-tape programme on the potential hazards of ultra-violet (UV) radiation has been produced by the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB).

Subjects covered include: a description of how UV radiation is produced; the biological effects of exposure; spectral characteristics of various sources; and a concise appreciation of hazard control measures. Details of maximum permissible exposure levels are included.

The package, designed for staff training, is available as 49 slides with a tape cassette commentary lasting about 20 minutes, price £34.50 including VAT and postage.

An order form is available from the Chief Photographer, NRPB, Harwell, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RQ.

Metrication regulations

Regulations to metricate legislation on the prescribed minimum dimensions of various facilities in chemical works have been laid before Parliament.

The regulations stem from an EC Directive. *Health and Safety (Chemical Works) (Metrication) Regulations 1981* (SI 1981/61) is available from HMSO, price 70p plus postage.

Booklet guide to safety signs

A guide to the Safety Signs Regulations has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

It provides guidance on the objectives, scope and application of the Safety Signs Regulations 1980, and reproduces the regulations and also the relevant part of the British Standard, BS 5378, which is specified under the regulations.

The new regulations came into force on January 1, 1981, and are based on an EC Directive aimed at encouraging the standardisation of safety signs throughout the European Community so that a given symbol will instantly convey a given message.

A five-year lead-in period in which existing signs must conform is being allowed; any sign put after January 1, 1981, must comply with the regulations and by January 1, 1986, all signs must conform.

A Guide to the Safety Signs Regulations 1980, is available from HMSO, price £2 plus postage.

Local council boosts community services opportunities

Dozens of unemployed teenagers are going into work experience and community service opportunities in the South Tyneside area over the next few weeks as the local council expands its involvement in the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP).

South Tyneside Borough Council has had approval from the MSC to increase the number of youngsters on council-sponsored YOP schemes by 50 to 375.

The first recruitment under the programme by the council was in 1978.

In South Tyneside, most of the places are on project-based schemes involving work which is of community benefit. Schemes include building car parks, carrying out landscaping work, building extensions to local clubs, decorating church halls and at Boldon, erecting a bridge over the River Don.

Already working

The new expansion will be on community service schemes where some youngsters are already working as clerical, welfare and home economics assistants. These schemes take the teenagers into homes for the elderly, the young and handicapped, into community and day centres, schools and youth centres.

South Tyneside Council has set-up its own YOP agency, supported by funds from the MSC, to run and administer the schemes.

Part of this work includes ensuring that all the teenagers receive some form of day release training where they can study to improve their academic qualifications or get advice about looking for work, job applications and other relevant information.

Bill raises borrowing limit for fund

The Redundancy Fund Bill presented to Parliament by Employment Secretary James Prior will raise the limits on the amounts that the fund can borrow from the National Loans Fund. It does not make any changes to the statutory redundancy payments scheme.

The Bill has become necessary as a result of the recent sharp decline in the fund's surplus. This has been brought about mainly by the increased numbers of redundancies in recent months.

An allocation from employers' National Insurance contributions finances the fund, which spreads part of the cost of making

Firm finds full-time jobs for 100 youngsters sponsored on work experience

One hundred young people have found full-time jobs with a West Lothian company after undergoing work experience with the firm which sponsored them under the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP).

Over the past two years, David A Hall Ltd of Broxburn, Scotland's largest manufacturer of bacon and sausages, have taken on 100 of the 130 young people who joined the company for six months' experience and training.

Some dropped out at an early stage, while others found work elsewhere after completing their spell on YOP. Hall's own recruitment has been among the highest in the industry.

The youngsters, all aged under 19, come from Broxburn, Bathgate, Whitburn, Blackridge, Armadale, East Calder, Livingston, Pumpherston, Fauldhouse, Blackburn and Uphall.

cover story

Hall's personnel manager, Mr Ian McGill, said: "The scheme has coincided with general expansion by the company and happily we have been able to offer full-time jobs to the vast majority of those who have completed six months' work experience."

Mr John Malloy, deputy area manager for MSC Special Programmes, said: "It is always very pleasing when a sponsor finds he can keep a teenager on in a permanent job."

"It is encouraging that David A Hall have been sufficiently impressed with the teenagers who have been with them that they have offered so many permanent jobs as the vacancies arose."

In fact, Hall's is expanding its factory with a £2 million development and has added 50 people to the workforce in the past year, bringing the total to 650.

employees redundant over industry in general.

Under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, the Redundancy Fund can borrow up to £40 million.

During 1980, £490 million was paid out in statutory redundancy payments to 491,000 employees: an average payment of almost £1,000. The total amount paid from the fund was £242 million.

At the end of December, the surplus in the fund stood at £69 million, but it is falling at present by nearly £20 million a month.

Awards factor and guaranteed pay increased

From February 1, 1981, the limit on the statutory amount of guarantee payments to workers on short-time or temporary lay-off payable under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 has been raised from £8 to £8.75 a day.

The payments will continue to be payable for up to five days without work in any period of three months.

Also on February 1, 1981, the limit on the weekly amount covered by the insolvency provisions of the Act, for such matters as arrears of pay or similar payments, has been increased from £120 to £130.

Calculating limit

And the limit on the amount of a week's pay used for calculating redundancy payments and some unfair dismissal awards will also go up from £120 to £130. These awards are the basic award of compensation for unfair dismissal and the additional award for an employer's failure to comply with an order for reinstatement or re-engagement.

These changes are the result of the fourth annual review of limits for a number of payments made to employees under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. They are contained in *The Employment Protection (Variation of Limits) Order 1980* (SI 1980/2019).

● Plant hire industry employees have been exempted from the guarantee pay provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 from February 23, 1981. This is the effect of an Order, SI 1981/6 (Plant Hire Industry).

The exempted workers are those covered by the Plant Hire Working Rule Agreement, which covers pay, classification and working conditions of skilled and other workers and the procedures for avoiding disputes and related matters.

White Paper sets out UK action on ILO safety, hours and ship guidelines

Crew accommodation on board ship, dock workers' safety, and drivers' hours are the subjects of International Labour Organisation conventions and recommendations, set out in a White Paper, *International Labour Conference* (Cmnd No. 8118, HMSO £3).

The Government intends to ratify the convention on crew accommodation; the question of dockers' safety has been referred to the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) for advice; and action on the conven-

tion and recommendation on drivers' hours will depend on decisions to be taken by the European Community.

In 1971, the Government indicated its intention to ratify the convention on crew accommodation when, following consultations, the necessary regulations had been made. These came into operation in July 1979.

Comprehensive provisions to protect dock workers using modern loading and unloading techniques from the hazards are set out in the convention and recommendation on dockwork.

Working party

The HSC is to set up a working party, including CBI and TUC representatives to consider the matter in detail. A decision on ratification of the convention and acceptance of the recommendation will be deferred until the Government receives further advice from the HSC.

The convention on drivers' hours regulates the hours of work and rest periods of drivers working on internal or international transport of goods and passengers by road. The recommendation adds to and extends the scope of the convention.

Ratification of the convention by the United Kingdom will depend on the European Community's willingness to bring its regulations into line with the convention. The recommendation's standards are stricter than those laid down by UK and Community law, and as with the convention, the Government will wait for the view of the Community.

Safety regulations

Amending regulations clearly identifying the Health and Safety Executive as responsible for enforcing the Health and Safety at Work Act and other relevant statutory provisions in motor vehicle repair shops came into force on December 29, 1980.

The Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) (Amendment) Regulations 1980 (SI 1980/1744) are available from HMSO, price 30p.

Regulations to metricate legislation on the precaution taken against anthrax in animal products processing have been laid before Parliament. The regulations are the *Health and Safety (Animal Products) (Metrication) Regulations 1980*, HMSO, £1.10.

Redundancy scheme: no change planned

The Government has no plans to change the statutory redundancy payments scheme and any suggestions that it would need to be amended as a result of European Community legislation are wrong. This has been made clear in reply to a Parliamentary Question.

In recent months the Department of Employment has received a large number of inquiries from people who, wrongly, had been led to believe that changes were to be made in consequence of EC legislation.

Self-instruction manuals

Three more titles in its series of self-instruction manuals have been published by the Paper and Paper Products *тв*. These are: *Basic Principles of Papermaking, Chemical Additives, and Converting Processes*.

Copies of these manuals and the others currently available can be ordered from the Information Officer, Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board, Star House, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 2PG (Potters Bar 50211).

R&D fully maintained

The Department of Industry annual report on research and development shows that support for civil industrial research and development (R&D) is being fully maintained and a growing proportion of expenditure—50 per cent—is on R&D carried out by industry itself.

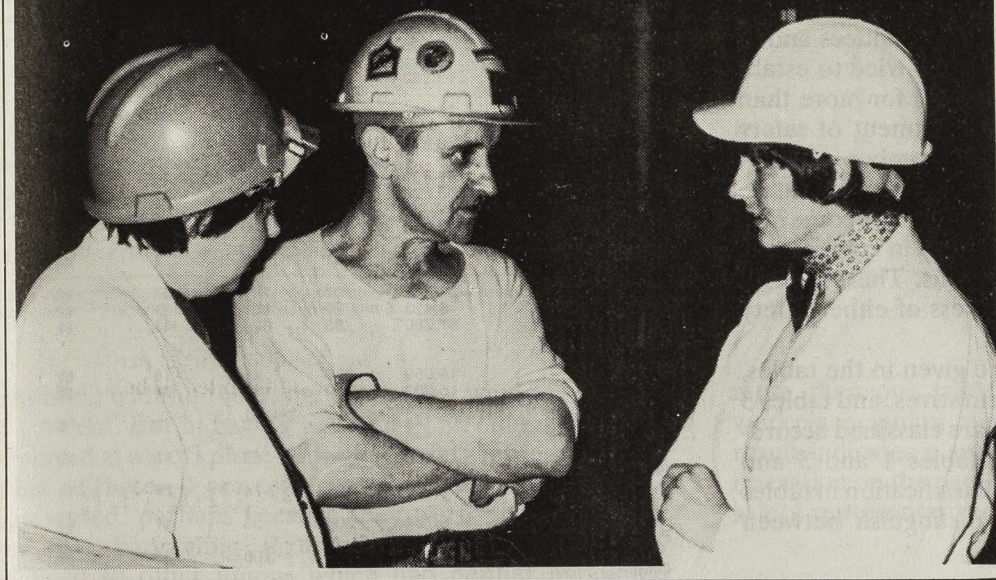
Research and Development Requirements and Programmes Report 1979-80 is available free from: Department of Industry, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB (01-212 6189).

McDowall at CBI

Mr Keith McDowall, a former director of information at the Department of Employment, has been appointed director of information at the CBI.

For nearly three years he has been responsible for public affairs and parliamentary liaison at British Shipbuilders.

Safely appointed



HSE's survey into the impact of legislation on safety committees

Towards the end of 1979 all the signs were that the then year-old Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations were being successfully implemented. But to what extent were representatives being appointed throughout industry, and what impact were the regulations having on safety committees? A survey by the Health and Safety Executive in October that year set out to find some answers. . . .

It was just over a year ago that Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, welcomed with some optimism the news that the safety representatives and safety committees legislation had 'gone smoothly into gear'.

Now the Health and Safety Executive has published the findings of a survey of 6,630 workplaces employing almost half a million employees to discover the extent to which safety representatives were appointed under the regulations, and to gauge the impact of the regulations on safety committees during the first year of implementation. When the regulations came into force in October 1978 it was hoped they would provide a legal framework for joint discussion of workplace health and safety problems leading to mutually agreed solutions as they arose. The initial findings of the HSE survey seem to confirm those earlier hopes.

The Health and Safety Executive's survey covered 6,630 workplaces, employing almost half a million people. The object was to find out how many safety representatives had been appointed under the regulations, and to gauge the impact of the regulations on safety committees, during that first year.

Summary of findings

The majority of the workplaces in the survey had 50 employees or less, and safety representatives had been appointed in only a small proportion of these. However, most of the medium-sized and especially the large workplaces surveyed had safety representatives. Workplaces with safety representatives were in a minority overall, but they accounted for nearly four-fifths of all employees; only in agriculture were the vast majority of employees employed in workplaces without a safety representative. Three-quarters of all employees were represented by a safety representative at work. About one-fifth of all the safety representatives acted for more than one trade union, whether by formal appointment or informal arrangement; one-third of the workplaces which had safety representatives had at least one such representative.

The majority of workplaces, large and small, which had safety representatives also had a safety committee; some, including the majority of workplaces with over 1,000 employees, had two or more safety committees. Most of the safety committees had been in existence before the regulations, although some had been altered as a result of them. A substantial number, however, including the majority of

Special features



Photo: General Instrument Micro-electronics Ltd

A first-generation circuit for a deep-freeze controller compared with the single chip which replaced it.

small workplaces, had come into existence as a result of the regulations.

The survey was carried out using questionnaires in all premises routinely inspected by the Factories, Mines and Quarries and Agricultural Inspectorates in the period October 1-26, 1979; a method expected to fairly reflect the actual distribution of workplaces, in terms of their size and type, in the areas of employment with which the survey was concerned. The survey concentrated mainly on the numbers of safety representatives and safety committees and of workplaces and employees covered. It also tried to establish how many safety representatives acted for more than one trade union, and whether the appointment of safety representatives may have affected the number of complaints received by the Inspectorates about workplaces. Finally, it identified safety committees which had come into existence, or had been altered significantly in constitution or structure, as a result of the regulations. There was no attempt to assess the role or effectiveness of either safety representatives or safety committees.

The main findings of the survey are given in the tables. Tables 1 and 2 concern safety representatives, and tables 3 and 4 safety committees. Workplaces are classified according to the number of employees in tables 1 and 3 and according to the Standard Industrial Classification in tables 2 and 4. No attempt was made to distinguish between specific industries within SIC Orders.

Safety representatives

The majority of medium-sized, and especially large, workplaces had safety representatives. The very much smaller proportion in small workplaces may be due to a number of reasons, but since trade unions can only appoint safety representatives under the regulations where they are recognised by the employer for collective bargaining purposes, one likely factor is the relative low level of union recognition in small firms. This applies particularly in agriculture and the construction industry which together account for 46 per cent of all workplaces surveyed. The overall proportion of workplaces which had safety representatives—17 per cent—was considerably depressed by the very large numbers of small workplaces in these two

Table 1 Safety representatives in workplaces classified by size

Size band (number of employees)	Number of workplaces surveyed	Number of work- places with safety representatives appointed under regulations		Average number of safety repre- sentatives in workplaces where safety repre- sentatives appointed	Workplaces with safety representatives where not all employees were represented*		Number of work- places with safety representatives where one or more safety representative acted for more than one union		Number of work- places with safety representatives where all safety representatives acted for more than one union	
		No.	Per cent		No.	Per cent*	No.	Per cent*	No.	Per cent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)†	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1- 10	3,758	99	3	1.2	9	34	33	33	33	
11- 25	1,190	157	13	1.4	27	39	33	33	21	
26- 50	670	199	30	1.9	52	27	35	18	18	
51- 100	406	204	51	2.7	57	28	30	14	14	
101- 150	294	207	70	4.2	67	32	35	17	17	
251- 500	137	114	83	7.7	45	39	17	15	15	
501-1,000	77	71	92	14.1	21	30	6	8	8	
1,001 plus	98	90	92	37.7	27	30	42	18	18	
All	6,630	1,141	17	6.5	305	27	373	33	205	18

* Percentage = as proportion of workplaces in column 3 (workplaces with safety representatives).

† The figures in column 7 are included in those in column 6.

Table 2 Safety representatives in workplaces classified by industry

SIC order	Number of employees in work- places surveyed	Number of work- places surveyed	Average number of employees per work- place	Percent- age of work- places with safety representatives appointed under regula- tions	Percent- age of employees in work- places with safety representatives
Mining and quarrying†	13,282	314	42	47	85
Food, drink, tobacco	26,766	141	190	37	70
Coal and petroleum products	3,879	14	277	64	81
Chemical and allied industries	42,699	113	378	50	83
Metal manufacture	55,228	123	449	51	94
Mechanical engineering	27,395	273	100	22	80
Instrument engineering	1,338	31	43	7	43
Electrical engineering	21,541	107	201	33	88
Shipbuilding	5,423	29	187	21	92
Vehicles	57,780	83	696	45	81
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	16,059	356	45	18	68
Textiles	15,282	110	139	38	80
Leather, leather goods and fur	146	10	15	0	0
Clothing and footwear	8,128	118	69	12	60
Bricks, pottery, cement, glass	7,966	108	74	23	74
Timber, furniture etc	6,724	206	33	11	67
Paper, printing and publishing	18,654	173	108	38	88
Other manufacturing industries	31,312	152	206	23	88
Construction	43,181	1,912	23	4	58
Gas, water and electricity	1,446	54	27	67	90
Transport and communication‡	7,784	42	185	38	98
Distributive trades (wholesale and retail)**	3,631	148	25	17	67
Insurance, banking, and business services§	104	3	35	0	0
Professional and scientific services¶	45,851	240	191	54	82
Miscellaneous services||	9,944	526	19	8	54
Public administration and defence	9,630	115	84	61	74
All	486,765	6,630	73	17	79

Notes: * The sample consists mainly or entirely of agricultural premises.
† The sample includes no coal mines, since these are outside the scope of the regulations.
‡ The sample excludes premises subject to inspection by the Railway Inspectorate.
** Many workplaces within this Order are subject to local authority inspection.
§ Workplaces within this Order are mostly subject to local authority inspection—hence tiny sample.
¶ This Order includes hospitals and educational establishments.
|| Some workplaces within this Order are subject to local authority inspection.

Table 3 Safety committees in workplaces with safety representatives, classified by size

Size band (number of work- employees) places*	Number of workplaces* with a safety committee		Number of workplaces* with more than one safety committee		Greatest number of safety committees in one workplace*	Number of workplaces* with safety committees in tiers		Number of workplaces* whose safety committee resulted from regulations		Number of workplaces* whose safety committee was altered significantly because of regulations		
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent†	No.	Per cent†	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1- 10	99	82	83	2	2	2	2	2	2	49	60	
11- 25	157	105	60	1	0.6	3	1	0.6	60	57	11	
26- 50	199	139	70	4	2	2	3	1.5	71	51	18	
51- 100	204	161	79	10	5	6	7	3	66	41	19	
101- 250	207	190	92	14	7	12	8	4	67	35	39	
251- 500	114	104	91	20	18	11	14	12	27	26	27	
501-1,000	71	63	89	30	42	15	25	35	9	14	18	
1,001 plus	90	85	94	53	59	45	41	46	14	16	29	
All	1,141	929	81	134	12	45	101	9	363	39	186	20

* These are workplaces where safety representatives had been appointed, ie those in table 1 column 3.
† Percentage = proportion of workplaces in column 3.

industries; without them, the proportion would have been 29 per cent. But in fact 79 per cent of all employees were employed at a workplace which had safety representatives. A few of these—4 per cent overall—were not themselves represented, perhaps because they were not covered by collective bargaining arrangements or because they belonged to other unions which had neither appointed safety representatives nor arranged for their members to be represented by another union's safety representatives. The average number of employees per workplace for each SIC order is shown, because it is relevant in comparing the survey results as between different orders.

In each size range, a significant minority of workplaces had at least one safety representative acting on behalf of

Table 4 Safety committees in workplaces with safety representatives, classified by industry

SIC order	Percentage of workplaces* which had a safety committee(s)		Percentage of workplaces* with a safety committee(s), where the committee resulted from the regulations		Percentage of workplaces* with a safety committee(s), where the committee was altered as result of the regulations	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Coal and petroleum products	100	22	11	11	11	11
Shipbuilding	100	17	33	33	33	33
Instrument engineering	100	0	50	50	50	50
Gas, electricity and water	97	54	9	9	9	9
Chemicals and allied industries	97	13	38	38	38	38
Mines and quarries	96	51	12	12	12	12
Distributive trades	95	35	30	30	30	30
Vehicles	95	29	17	17	17	17
Food, drink and tobacco	94	29	29	29	29	29
Transport and communication	94	33	6	6	6	6
Other manufacturing industries	94	30	24	24	24	24
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement	92	30	26	26	26	26
Metal manufacture	90	19	23	23	23	23
Textiles	90	18	21	21	21	21
Metal goods nes	88	39	19	19	19	19
Electrical engineering	86	40	23	23	23	23
Mechanical engineering	82	32	18	18	18	18
Miscellaneous services	77	48	23	23	23	23
Paper, printing and publishing	75	29	27	27	27	27
Clothing and footwear	71	50	20	20	20	20
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70**	70	30	30	30	30
Construction	69	59	14	14	14	14
Timber and furniture	65	53	27	27	27	27
Public administration and defence	64	56	24	24	24	24
Professional and scientific services	48	58	24	24	24	24
Overall	81	39	20	20	20	20

Notes: * These are workplaces where safety representatives had been appointed, that is those in table 2 column 4.
† A small sample of six establishments.
‡ A small sample of two establishments.
** A small sample of 10 establishments.
|| A small sample of nine establishments.

more than one trade union. Considering that in many workplaces union membership is of one union only, this result indicates a substantial degree of flexibility and co-operation on the part of trade unions in the appointment of safety representatives.

Different size

Three-quarters of all workplaces with safety representatives which had 25 employees or less had only one safety representative, as did nearly half of those with 26-50 employees; nearly two-thirds of those with 51-250 employees had between two and five; over two-fifths of those in the 251-500 employee range had between six and 10; and about two-fifths of those in the over-500 employee range had more than 20. Some workplaces had far more safety representatives than the average for their size, with isolated examples of five appointed in a workplace with 26-50 employees, and over 200 in one with over 1,000 employees. By contrast, one workplace in the over 1,000 employee range had just one safety representative.

These wide variations are not unexpected. The Health and Safety Commission's view, expressed in its booklet *Safety Representatives and Safety Committees* is that it is undesirable to restrict unnecessarily the freedom of employers and unions to make arrangements suitable to the circumstances of the undertaking. Relevant circumstances would include organisational preferences (perhaps a choice between one full-time or several part-time safety representatives) and the level and variety of hazards.

Safety committees

Unlike statutory safety representatives, safety committees are not, of course, an innovation of the regulations; the majority of all workplaces surveyed in the 251-500 employee range and larger had a safety committee before the regulations took effect. To judge the impact of the regulations on safety committees, therefore, we looked only at those workplaces in our survey which had safety representatives; established how many had a safety committee, and distinguished those which had been set up, or altered significantly in constitution or structure, as a result of the

regulations. Because the regulations did not take effect until 18 months after they were made, changes made in anticipation of the regulations were counted as having resulted from them.

In every size range, the majority of workplaces with safety representatives also had a safety committee, mostly in the large places of work but also in the very smallest. In every SIC Order, too, the majority had a safety committee except in professional and scientific services where just under half did. In all but the largest size range (over 1,000 employees) there was a single committee in the majority of cases. However, as with safety representatives there were wide variations in the pattern, with examples of medium-sized and large workplaces with a multiplicity of safety committees, including several (mainly in the chemical industry) with over 20. The greatest number—45—was found in a university.

In a slender majority of small workplaces, and a declining minority of medium-sized and large workplaces, the safety committee had come into existence as a result of the regulations. In terms of industrial classification, safety committees had resulted from the regulations most commonly where the proportion of workplaces with safety committees was lower than average. It would appear, therefore, that the regulations have tended to narrow the gap between industries in the provision of safety committees, though it must be remembered that our information is restricted to workplaces with safety representatives. Mines and quarries and the gas, water and electricity industries were exceptional in having a high proportion both of workplaces with safety committees and of safety committees resulting from the regulations.

There may be a number of reasons why a high proportion of very small workplaces with safety representatives had a safety committee and why more safety committees resulted from the regulations in smaller than in larger workplaces. Many small workplaces may for example be part of a larger undertaking and some of the committees may cover more than one workplace. Since the regulations only require a safety committee to be set up on the request of two safety representatives and most of the small workplaces surveyed had a single safety representative, this is a distinct possibility. Moreover, the safety committees identified in the

survey include those set up voluntarily. It is, therefore, also possible that some of the safety committees in small workplaces may have been set up to provide a formal machinery for the considerations of health and safety issues even though not strictly required by the regulations. Nevertheless the vast majority of small workplaces surveyed had no safety representatives at all, let alone a committee.

Complaints to Inspectorates

The survey showed two basic effects which the regulations had during their first year on workplaces with safety representatives. Firstly, the proportion which had a safety committee rose for one-half to four-fifths. Secondly, where the safety committee did not result from the regulations its constitution or structure was altered in about one-third of all cases. Although these changes may not have been directly brought about by the safety representatives in every case, these results do suggest that safety representatives play a valuable part in the arrangements for the joint discussion of health and safety at the workplace.

Of the 1,141 workplaces which had safety representatives, 112 were the subject of complaints received by the Inspectorates in the first year of the regulations, compared with 102 the previous year. The number of complaints involved rose from 456 to 557. Clearly in these cases the presence of safety representatives did not bring about an internal solution without recourse to the Inspectorate. It may be, however, that safety representatives helped to solve more problems than these figures suggest. Their own vigilance, and the safety awareness fostered by them in others, may have resulted in hazards being identified or challenged for the first time. The Commission's hope was that the regulations would provide a legal framework within which employers and trade unions would make effective arrangements for the joint discussion of health and safety at work leading to mutually agreed solutions to problems as they arise. The fact that under 10 per cent of the workplaces surveyed were the subject of complaint both before and after safety representatives were appointed suggests that the new machinery is indeed contributing to the solution of health and safety problems through discussion at the workplace. ■

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Household spending in the first half of 1980



The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) provides detailed information on the way households spend their money. It also provides data on the sources of their income and on the characteristics of the households, such as size and composition. This article compares some of the main results relating to the first half of 1980 with figures from 1978 and 1979.

□ Average household expenditure in the first half of 1980 was about 21 per cent above the comparable period of 1979. Allowing for increases in prices (as reflected in the index of retail prices), there was an increase over this period in real terms of less than one per cent. Allowing for seasonal factors, real expenditure rose significantly in the first quarter of 1980 but fell back during the second quarter.

Table 1 shows the latest available data relating to household expenditure, the pattern of household expenditure and expenditure per person. Household expenditure in the first and second quarters of 1980 showed increases of 23 and 19 per cent respectively on the corresponding quarters a year earlier: expenditure per person was up 24 and 15 per cent respectively.

Among the main commodity groups, the largest rise between the first half of 1979 and the first half of 1980 was for transport and vehicles (34 per cent), although much of

this increase reflected higher prices, especially of fuel. In contrast expenditure on fuel, light and power and on durable household goods rose by only 12 and two per cent respectively over this period, and fell back in real terms. The latter figure was affected by the abnormally high expenditure in June 1979 during the interval between the announcement of the rise in VAT and its coming into effect.

Although household expenditure on food rose proportionately less than total expenditure between the first halves of 1979 and 1980, the relatively modest growth in food prices enabled real expenditure on food to increase by around 3½ per cent over this period.

The pattern of expenditure in the latest four quarters is compared with the patterns prevailing in the same periods of 1977-78 and 1978-79 in the last three columns of table 1. The proportion of total expenditure spent on fuel, light and power has declined to approximately 5½ per cent: the

Table 1 Household expenditure, pattern of expenditure and expenditure per person

	Household expenditure (average per week in £)								(Standard error per cent)		Pattern of expenditure (as per cent of total expenditure)			
	1978	1979	1979 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1980 Q1	Q2	1979	1980	1977 Q3-1978 Q2	1978 Q3-1979 Q2	1979 Q3-1980 Q2	
Household expenditure														
All expenditure actual	80.26	94.17	83.45	90.27	98.04	104.93	103.03	107.57	0.9	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
seasonally adjusted			86.6	92.0	97.2	100.3	106.8	109.6						
Commodity or service group totals														
Housing	11.87	13.72	12.93	12.72	14.77	14.44	14.73	16.88	1.3	3.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	
Fuel, light and power	4.76	5.25	5.57	5.54	4.95	4.96	6.18	6.31	0.9	2.1	6.1	5.8	5.4	
Food	19.31	21.83	20.11	21.13	22.34	23.75	24.09	25.07	0.7	1.4	24.3	23.6	23.0	
Alcoholic drink	3.92	4.56	3.41	4.35	4.69	5.79	4.60	4.98	1.9	3.7	4.9	4.7	4.9	
Tobacco	2.72	2.85	2.57	2.75	2.88	3.23	3.17	3.52	1.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.1	
Clothing and footwear	6.78	7.79	5.87	7.01	7.99	10.31	7.39	8.74	1.9	3.4	8.1	8.4	8.3	
Durable household goods	5.66	7.05	6.86	6.93	6.54	7.86	8.09	6.03	3.3	6.5	7.0	7.7	6.9	
Other household goods	5.99	7.28	5.96	5.99	7.41	9.78	7.49	7.63	1.6	2.6	7.3	7.6	7.8	
Transport and vehicles	10.90	13.13	11.04	12.75	14.77	13.95	15.62	16.31	1.8	4.1	13.5	13.6	14.7	
Services	7.66	9.74	8.27	10.08	10.87	9.74	11.13	11.61	2.8	5.0	9.8	9.8	10.5	
Miscellaneous	0.69	0.97	0.86	1.04	0.86	1.12	0.55	0.50	6.6	15.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	
Expenditure per person per week														
	1978	1979	1979 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1980 Q1	Q2	1979	1980	1977 Q3-1978 Q2	1978 Q3-1979 Q2	1979 Q3-1980 Q2	
All items at current prices (£)	29.51	34.88	30.76	34.22	35.69	38.79	38.26	39.45	14	21	19	17	24	15

Table 2 Household expenditure: changes on a year earlier

	Per cent									
	1978				1979				1980	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
All expenditure at current prices in real terms	14	11	10	12	12	17	20	18	23	19
Food expenditure at current prices in real terms	4	3	2	4	2	6	4	1	4	-2
Food expenditure at current prices in real terms	9	10	7	10	9	12	15	16	20	19
	1	2	-1	2	-2	1	1	0	4	3

Table 3 Retail price increases on a year earlier

	Per cent									
	1978				1979				1980	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
All Items	9.5	7.6	7.9	8.1	9.6	10.6	16.0	17.3	19.1	21.5
Food plus meals out	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	10.7	10.6	13.6	15.5	15.0	15.7

Source: RPI.

downward trend in the proportion spent on food has continued, reaching 23 per cent (compared with nearly 24½ per cent in 1977-78). The decrease in the proportion spent on food is a continuation of a long term trend but reflects also that price increases in food have generally been below average during the last two years (see table 3). In comparison, the proportions spent on transport and vehicles and

services have increased.

Year on year percentage changes in all expenditure and in food expenditure by households are shown in table 2 in current price terms and real terms. Estimates in real terms have been obtained by deflating household expenditure by the appropriate retail price index. In real terms, all household expenditure increased steadily throughout 1978, 1979 and the first quarter of 1980 although it fell back in the second quarter.

The results of the survey are subject to sampling error*. The quarterly data are based on smaller numbers of households than the annual and are therefore subject to larger sampling errors (see table 1). There are approximately two chances in three that the true value is within one standard error of the sample average.

The FES is a voluntary survey, covering both the expenditure and income of private households in the United Kingdom. Each year about 7,000 households co-operate in the survey. The collated figures of expenditure and income for 1980 will be published towards the end of the year in the FES annual report, although early results of the 1980 survey are expected to appear in the July issue of *Employment Gazette*.

* The percentage changes based on the data for a single quarter are subject to a standard error of some two percentage points.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Census of employment results for June 1978

This article gives the first results of the June 1978 census of employment, showing the numbers of male and female, full-time and part-time employees in particular industries and regions in Great Britain.

The total number of employees in employment in Great Britain in June 1978 was 22,253,000, with 80.3 per cent working full-time and 19.7 per cent part-time. There were 13,096,000 male workers and 9,158,000 female workers with 94.6 per cent of the males and 59.8 per cent of the females working full-time. These results come from the census of employment taken in 1978. They have been delayed by computerisation problems but these have now been largely overcome and results from future censuses will be available very much more promptly.

Changes over the previous seven years are shown in table 1. They are analysed between males and females and full-time and part-time workers. The increase in employment in the year to June 1978 of 128,000 followed one of 78,000 in the previous year, thereby offsetting most of the decline of 249,000 which took place in the two years between June 1974 and June 1976. The total number of employees in June 1978 was 605,000 more than in June 1971, the date of the first census of employment.

The number of full-time workers showed a further moderate recovery, accounting for one-third of the 128,000 increase in employees in 1978 and the second consecutive year in which they showed an increase. However, their numbers had fallen rapidly in each of the previous three years and by June 1978 there were 437,000 fewer full-time workers than in June 1971. The whole of this decline occurred amongst males and in turn reflects declining manufacturing employment (a drop of 769,000 between 1971 and 1978).

The increase in female part-time employment of 63,000 in the year to June 1978, was bigger than in the previous two years but much lower than the very substantial increases in the early 1970s. Between June 1971 and June

1978, the total number of female part-time employees grew by 922,000 whilst part-time males increased by 120,000. This growth in part-time jobs was a consequence of the expansion of employment in service industries of 1½ million between 1971 and 1978. Eighty-four per cent of part-time jobs are in these industries.

A description of more recent trends in employment and other related statistics can be found in "Commentary" on page S2.

Industrial and regional analyses

A broad analysis by industry group based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition), also showing changes over the previous seven years, is given in table 2. A more detailed analysis by Minimum List Heading is shown in table 3 while the changes by Order-group compared with June 1977 are shown in table 4.

Employment in manufacturing decreased by 33,000 between June 1977 and June 1978. There were gains of 25,000 in engineering and allied industries, and 8,000 in coal, petroleum and chemical products, but losses of 25,000 in metal manufacture and 33,000 in textiles, leather and clothing. Services grew by 179,000, with increases of 66,000 in miscellaneous services, 54,000 in insurance, banking, finance and business services, 31,000 in professional and scientific services and 24,000 in distributive trades. Construction industry employment fell by 7,000.

The main results for the regions of England and for Wales and Scotland are shown in table 5. More detailed regional figures and also analyses for the United Kingdom as a whole will be published next month. The Department will provide, in due course, estimates of the numbers employed in local areas.

Table 1 Employees in employment

Great Britain	June 1971	Changes since the previous June							June 1978
		Thousand							
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Male and female	21,648	1	533	114	-84	-165	78	128	22,253
Full-time	18,307	-135	182	-167	-223	-200	64	42	17,870
Part-time	3,341	136	351	282	138	36	14	86	4,384
Male	13,424	-106	159	-114	-124	-143	-21	20	13,096
Full-time	12,840	-121	94	-138	-132	-144	-4	-3	12,392
Part-time	584	16	65	24	9	1	-18	23	704
Female	8,224	107	374	229	39	-22	99	108	9,158
Full-time	5,468	-14	88	-29	-90	-56	67	45	5,478
Part-time	2,757	120	286	258	130	34	32	63	3,679

See notes to tables on page 62.

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Table 2 Employees in employment: industry

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order of SIC	Changes since the previous June								June 1978
		June 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
All Industries and services*		21,648	1	533	114	-84	-165	78	128	22,253
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	421	-5	5	-17	-16	-6	-4	-5	373
Mining and quarrying	II	393	-16	-16	-14	3	-4	3	3	351
Manufacturing industries	III-XIX	7,886	-273	51	41	-371	-235	51	-33	7,117
Food, drink and tobacco	III	744	-14	-2	12	-38	-11	-1	-7	682
Coal, petroleum and chemical products	IV & V	480	-14	-1	7	-4	-9	12	8	478
Metal manufacture	VI	556	-41	2	-11	-6	-32	14	-25	458
Engineering and allied industries	VII-XII	3,564	-159	34	50	-154	-111	28	25	3,276
Textile, leather and clothing	XIII-XV	1,057	-28	-12	-24	-75	-35	7	-33	857
Other manufacturing	XVI-XIX	1,486	-17	29	8	-94	-38	-8	-	1,366
Construction	XX	1,222	37	80	-48	-16	-4	-37	-7	1,225
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	369	-21	-12	2	6	-	-6	-7	330
Service industries	XXII-XXVII	11,358	279	426	151	308	80	78	179	12,858
Transport and communication	XXII	1,545	-25	-19	-18	12	-42	-6	15	1,462
Distributive trades	XXIII	2,555	32	103	16	2	-40	30	24	2,724
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	963	20	61	57	-13	-	40	54	1,182
Professional and scientific services	XXV	2,916	115	140	114	180	95	-13	31	3,577
Miscellaneous services*	XXVI	1,906	95	112	-26	69	95	42	66	2,360
Public administration and defence‡	XXVII	1,473	40	30	7	57	-28	-16	-11	1,553
Not classified by industry		-	1	-1	-	3	5	-7	-1	-

See notes to table below.

The census benchmark

One major purpose of the census is to provide detailed regional and local area estimates of the numbers of employees. The other main purpose is to give accurate 'benchmark' figures with which to re-align the employment estimates obtained from the monthly and quarterly sample enquiries. The June 1978 census results, now available, will replace the earlier estimates for that date in the monthly and quarterly series and revisions will be made to the estimates for other dates subsequent to June 1977. Provisional amendments have been made to tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.8 and 1.9 in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. More detailed revisions, making further allowance for the new census figures, will be published in next month's issue.

Table 6 compares the census and the provisional quarterly results for the major employment aggregations. Overall, the census shows an increase between June 1977 and June 1978 of 128,000, somewhat greater than that estimated in the quarterly series, of 37,000. These changes are in relation to a total in 1977 of 22,126,000 employees. For manufacturing, the census shows a fall of 33,000, a little less than the 57,000 in the quarterly series, and in non-manufacturing the census increase is 162,000 as against 94,000 in the quarterly estimates.

Some differences between the quarterly series and the census are only to be expected. The quarterly enquiry, being on a sample basis and not being able to identify comprehensively "births" and "deaths" of establishments, is inevitably liable to be less accurate than the census. For example, some 20,000 of the difference in non-manufacturing industry between the census and the provisional quarterly series is in distributive trades (Order group XXIII of the sic) and a further 20,000 in "Other business services" (MLH865). Both of these are sectors with substantial employment and numerous small firms in which there are likely to be large numbers of "births" and "deaths". At the same time, it is possible that some part of the differences might arise from marginal uncertainties in the census of employment figures. These might occur

because of the problems of obtaining a register of complete accuracy. There are also related problems of ensuring that every single unit of the million or so in the census coverage is fully accounted for, with neither omissions nor duplications.

Part-time workers

As described earlier, the census provides separate figures for full-time and part-time employees. The quarterly enquiry also obtains numbers of female part-time workers from employers but the estimates derived from

(continued on page 67)

Notes to tables

1 Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

2 Part-time employees are defined as those working for not more than 30 hours a week but for agriculture see†.

3 When changes of business activity are notified by employers the industrial classification of the appropriate units in the census of employment is amended where necessary. These amendments can affect changes in the level of employment shown by industry order between censuses.

* Excludes private domestic service

† Estimates for agriculture are taken from the June censuses of agriculture. Because there are minor differences in analysis the full-time and part-time categories are not strictly comparable with those for other industries. A small number of employees of agricultural machinery contractors are excluded.

‡ National and local government employees engaged in, for example, building, education and health are included under the industries appropriate to those activities. 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*.

†† Includes some 3,500 British Rail employees not reported in the 1977 census.

Table 3 Employees in employment: industry: June 1978

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male			Female			Male and female
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
All Industries and services*		12,392.0	704.0	13,096.0	5,478.0	3,679.0	9,158.0	22,253.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	251.5	29.7	281.2	59.0	32.4	91.4	372.6
Index of Production industries	II-XXI	6,652.2	96.8	6,749.0	1,735.7	538.4	2,274.1	9,023.1
Manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,949.1	83.2	5,032.3	1,604.4	480.5	2,084.9	7,117.1
Service industries*	XXII-XXVII	5,488.0	577.6	6,065.5	3,683.5	3,108.6	6,792.1	12,857.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	251.5	29.7	281.2	59.0	32.4	91.4	372.6
Agriculture and horticulture†	001	234.6	29.3	263.9	57.7	31.6	89.3	353.2
Forestry	002	10.3	0.2	10.5	1.1	0.5	1.6	12.1
Fishing	003	6.6	0.2	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	7.3
Mining and quarrying	II	333.9	0.7	334.5	12.7	3.7	16.4	350.9
Coal mining	101	283.9	0.2	284.1	8.1	2.7	10.8	295.0
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	14.5	0.1	14.6	0.9	0.3	1.3	15.9
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	16.2	0.2	16.4	1.5	0.4	2.0	18.4
Petroleum and natural gas	104	13.2	0.1	13.3	1.8	0.1	1.9	15.2
Other mining and quarrying	109	6.1	-	6.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	6.5
Food, drink and tobacco	III	393.6	11.8	405.4	177.9	98.5	276.4	681.8
Grain milling	211	15.8	0.2	16.0	3.8	0.9	4.7	20.8
Bread and flour confectionery	212	52.9	3.8	56.7	17.3	16.3	33.6	90.3
Biscuits	213	16.0	0.5	16.6	12.9	15.1	28.0	44.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	52.6	1.8	54.4	33.6	17.7	51.2	105.6
Milk and milk products	215	36.9	0.9	37.9	10.4	3.1	13.5	51.4
Sugar	216	8.7	-	8.8	2.5	0.5	3.1	11.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.8	0.7	33.5	20.0	20.2	40.2	73.7
Fruit and vegetable products	218	26.8	0.8	27.5	20.1	9.2	29.3	56.8
Animal and poultry foods	219	19.9	0.4	20.3	3.6	1.2	4.9	25.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.8	0.1	5.9	1.2	0.5	1.7	7.5
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	20.5	1.0	21.5	10.0	5.0	15.0	36.5
Brewing and malting	231	52.5	0.8	53.3	9.7	2.3	12.0	65.3
Soft drinks	232	16.6	0.6	17.3	6.8	2.7	9.5	26.7
Other drink industries	239	20.2	0.2	20.4	12.2	1.1	13.3	33.8
Tobacco	240	15.4	-	15.4	13.7	2.7	16.4	31.8
Coal and petroleum products	IV	34.8	0.1	34.9	4.1	0.7	4.8	39.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	9.9	-	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	10.4
Mineral oil refining	262	19.5	-	19.5	2.5	0.3	2.8	22.3
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.4	0.1	5.5	1.2	0.3	1.5	7.0
Chemicals and allied industries	V	308.1	2.4	310.6	101.4	26.0	127.4	438.0
General chemicals	271	117.3	0.5	117.8	19.8	4.6	24.4	142.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	39.6	0.4	40.0	26.1	6.2	32.3	72.3
Toilet preparations	273	9.7	0.1	9.8	13.1	2.8	15.9	25.7
Paint	274	19.3	0.3	19.6	5.6	1.7	7.3	26.8
Soap and detergents	275	10.4	0.2	10.6	4.8	1.7	6.6	17.2
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials	276	43.5	0.4	43.9	7.5	2.1	9.7	53.6
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.2	0.1	18.3	2.8	0.6	3.4	21.7
Fertilisers	278	9.9	0.1	10.0	1.3	0.3	1.7	11.6
Other chemical industries	279	40.1	0.3	40.5	20.4	5.9	26.2	66.7
Metal manufacture	VI	402.2	2.8	405.0	41.9	11.4	53.3	458.3
Iron and steel (general)	311	196.5	0.7	197.2	14.7	3.1	17.8	215.0
Steel tubes	312	42.2	0.3	42.5	5.2	1.5	6.7	49.2
Iron castings, etc	313	66.5	0.9	67.3	5.9	1.9	7.8	75.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43.7	0.4	44.1	6.5	1.8	8.3	52.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.6	0.4	35.0	5.9	2.3	8.1	43.1
Other base metals	323	18.6	0.2	18.8	3.7	0.9	4.6	23.4

Table 3 (continued) Employees in employment: Industry: June 1978

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Thousand						Male and female
		Male			Female			
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
Mechanical engineering	VII	768.7	8.5	777.3	116.1	29.7	145.8	923.1
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.6	0.3	25.9	3.2	0.9	4.1	30.1
Metal-working machine tools	332	54.8	0.6	55.4	7.5	2.1	9.6	65.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	71.7	0.6	72.3	13.2	2.5	15.7	88.0
Industrial engines	334	27.6	—	27.7	3.8	0.5	4.3	32.0
Textile machinery and accessories	335	19.2	0.5	19.7	2.6	0.9	3.5	23.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	37.4	0.2	37.7	3.8	0.8	4.5	42.2
Mechanical handling equipment	337	52.0	0.4	52.4	6.5	2.2	8.6	61.0
Office machinery	338	15.0	—	15.0	5.2	0.6	5.8	20.8
Other machinery	339	174.6	1.9	176.5	28.4	7.5	36.0	212.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	128.0	1.3	129.3	12.2	3.6	15.8	145.1
Ordnance and small arms	342	20.4	0.1	20.5	4.8	0.8	5.6	26.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	142.5	2.5	144.9	25.0	7.3	32.3	177.2
Instrument engineering	VIII	92.7	2.0	94.7	42.4	11.7	54.1	148.8
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.0	0.1	9.1	2.7	0.5	3.2	12.3
Watches and clocks	352	5.5	0.1	5.5	5.3	1.2	6.4	11.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	14.7	0.7	15.3	8.1	3.5	11.6	26.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	63.7	1.1	64.8	26.3	6.6	32.9	97.7
Electrical engineering	IX	469.8	4.6	474.4	219.4	55.0	274.4	748.7
Electrical machinery	361	100.7	1.2	101.9	28.1	5.1	33.2	135.2
Insulated wires and cables	362	30.8	0.5	31.3	10.3	1.8	12.1	43.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	43.2	0.2	43.4	21.5	2.7	24.2	67.7
Radio and electronic components	364	63.2	0.7	63.9	48.1	16.0	64.2	128.1
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	24.5	0.3	24.8	19.3	6.8	26.1	50.9
Electronic computers	366	32.1	0.1	32.2	9.8	1.4	11.2	43.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	68.5	0.6	69.1	21.8	4.4	26.1	95.2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	40.2	0.2	40.4	18.1	3.3	21.4	61.8
Other electrical goods	369	66.6	0.8	67.3	42.4	13.4	55.7	123.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	370	159.1	0.7	159.8	9.7	3.1	12.8	172.7
Vehicles	XI	651.8	2.6	654.4	78.6	11.1	89.7	744.1
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33.0	—	33.0	2.4	0.3	2.6	35.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	410.7	1.9	412.6	49.0	7.0	56.0	468.6
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	9.7	0.1	9.8	2.6	0.7	3.3	13.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	157.8	0.4	158.2	22.9	2.8	25.7	183.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.2	—	16.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	17.2
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.4	—	24.5	1.0	0.2	1.2	25.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	383.1	8.3	391.4	110.4	37.2	147.5	538.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	49.2	1.0	50.2	9.3	3.4	12.7	62.9
Hand tools and implements	391	12.2	0.3	12.6	4.8	1.3	6.1	18.7
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	6.6	0.3	6.9	3.5	1.4	4.9	11.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	21.1	0.3	21.4	7.1	2.0	9.1	30.5
Wire and wire manufactures	394	28.9	0.5	29.4	6.1	1.7	7.7	37.1
Cans and metal boxes	395	18.2	0.3	18.5	7.9	4.4	12.3	30.8
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.2	0.4	14.6	6.6	2.0	8.6	23.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	232.8	5.1	237.9	65.1	21.0	86.1	324.0
Textiles	XIII	243.2	6.8	250.1	164.7	44.5	209.1	459.2
Production of man-made fibres	411	25.4	0.1	25.4	3.6	0.7	4.3	29.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	24.5	0.7	25.3	14.9	4.1	19.0	44.3

Table 3 (continued) Employees in employment: Industry: June 1978

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Thousand						Male and female
		Male			Female			
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
Textiles (continued)								
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	20.8	0.9	21.7	12.3	3.2	15.5	37.2
Woollen and worsted	414	42.3	1.3	43.7	26.1	8.5	34.6	78.3
Jute	415	4.3	0.4	4.7	1.7	0.3	2.0	6.7
Rope, twine and net	416	2.8	0.2	2.9	2.2	0.7	2.9	5.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	36.2	1.4	37.5	60.1	15.3	75.4	113.0
Lace	418	2.3	0.2	2.4	2.1	0.8	2.9	5.3
Carpets	419	21.3	0.1	21.4	9.1	1.8	11.0	32.4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	6.1	0.4	6.5	5.8	1.8	7.6	14.1
Make-up textiles	422	7.4	0.4	7.8	10.3	3.0	13.4	21.2
Textile finishing	423	31.4	0.7	32.1	11.5	3.3	14.8	46.8
Other textile industries	429	18.4	0.1	18.6	4.8	1.1	5.9	24.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	19.7	1.0	20.7	12.6	4.6	17.2	37.9
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	12.5	0.5	13.0	3.2	1.1	4.2	17.2
Leather goods	432	5.5	0.4	5.9	8.2	2.9	11.1	17.0
Fur	433	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.8	3.6
Clothing and footwear	XV	80.3	5.1	85.4	222.6	52.0	274.6	360.0
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.1	0.2	3.3	11.3	2.6	13.9	17.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	14.0	0.9	15.0	42.3	9.2	51.5	66.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	9.2	0.6	9.8	22.9	5.6	28.5	38.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.5	0.6	6.1	25.4	5.5	31.0	37.1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	12.6	0.9	13.5	64.0	17.2	81.1	94.6
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.2	0.1	1.3	2.3	0.9	3.2	4.5
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.5	0.4	5.9	20.8	5.2	26.0	31.9
Footwear	450	29.1	1.4	30.6	33.5	5.8	39.3	69.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	197.6	2.8	200.3	47.6	11.5	59.1	259.4
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	35.3	0.5	35.8	3.4	1.1	4.5	40.3
Pottery	462	27.9	0.7	28.6	22.5	4.0	26.4	55.1
Glass	463	54.3	0.5	54.8	12.8	3.4	16.2	71.0
Cement	464	12.0	0.1	12.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	13.4
Abrasives and building materials, etc, nes	469	68.1	0.9	69.0	7.9	2.8	10.7	79.7
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	196.6	4.7	201.4	37.5	12.5	50.0	251.4
Timber	471	68.4	1.6	70.1	8.3	3.2	11.5	81.6
Furniture and upholstery	472	70.1	1.4	71.5	13.6	3.7	17.3	88.8
Bedding, etc	473	10.0	0.3	10.3	7.9	1.7	9.7	20.0
Shop and office fitting	474	22.6	0.5	23.1	2.6	1.5	4.1	27.2
Wooden containers and baskets	475	10.2	0.4	10.6	2.3	0.8	3.1	13.7
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	15.3	0.5	15.8	2.8	1.5	4.3	20.1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	347.5	15.1	362.6	132.7	38.7	171.4	534.1
Paper and board	481	53.1	0.4	53.4	9.1	2.5	11.6	65.0
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	49.6	0.9	50.5	22.7	6.6	29.3	79.8
Manufactured stationery	483	16.0	0.4	16.4	10.3	2.5	12.8	29.1
Manufactures of paper and board nes	484	13.5	0.2	13.7	7.4	1.7	9.1	22.8
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	59.6	8.6	68.2	13.8	5.2	19.0	87.2
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	31.4	1.2	32.6	14.6	3.4	17.9	50.6
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc	489	124.3	3.4	127.8	55.0	16.9	71.8	199.6
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	200.2	3.8	204.0	84.6	32.4	117.0	321.0
Rubber	491	75.9	0.6	76.5	17.7	5.1	22.8	99.3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth etc	492	10.7	0.1	10.8	2.2	0.4	2.6	13.3
Brushes and brooms	493	4.0	0.2	4.2	3.4	1.3	4.7	8.9

Table 3 (continued) Employees in employment: industry; June 1978

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male			Female			Male and female
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
Other manufacturing industries (continued)								
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	16.6	0.7	17.3	16.9	8.3	25.3	42.6
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	3.8	0.1	3.9	3.4	0.6	4.0	7.8
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	75.6	1.5	77.1	31.9	13.6	45.5	122.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	13.7	0.5	14.2	9.2	3.1	12.3	26.5
Construction	500	1,105.7	12.4	1,118.1	67.0	40.0	107.0	1,225.1
Gas, electricity and water								
Gas	601	74.7	0.2	74.8	20.1	5.5	25.6	100.5
Electricity	602	141.4	0.2	141.6	25.4	7.2	32.5	174.1
Water supply	603	47.5	0.2	47.7	6.1	1.6	7.7	55.4
Transport and communication								
Railways††	701	192.4	0.3	192.7	13.8	1.1	14.9	207.5
Road passenger transport	702	169.0	8.6	177.6	25.7	7.1	32.8	210.4
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	173.5	4.3	177.7	12.9	7.9	20.8	198.6
Other road haulage	704	19.1	0.4	19.5	1.6	1.1	2.7	22.2
Sea transport	705	70.3	0.4	70.7	7.2	0.8	8.0	78.7
Port and inland water transport	706	62.1	0.7	62.8	3.4	1.2	4.6	67.4
Air transport	707	60.9	0.2	61.1	23.7	0.8	24.4	85.5
Postal services and telecommunications	708	307.2	3.4	310.6	73.4	22.5	95.9	406.5
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	116.4	5.3	121.7	48.1	15.1	63.2	184.9
Distributive trades								
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	148.4	5.6	154.0	45.5	24.0	69.4	223.5
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	24.9	0.2	25.0	4.8	0.8	5.5	30.6
Other wholesale distribution	812	162.9	9.5	172.4	83.2	34.7	117.9	290.4
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	184.5	40.3	224.9	160.6	222.9	383.5	608.4
Other retail distribution	821	327.9	84.8	412.7	398.2	452.7	850.9	1,263.6
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	81.2	3.5	84.7	19.7	10.6	30.3	115.1
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	141.0	3.7	144.7	34.7	13.0	47.6	192.4
Insurance, banking, finance and business services								
Insurance	860	139.9	3.8	143.7	95.4	24.2	119.6	263.3
Banking and bill discounting	861	145.6	2.6	148.3	156.8	26.4	183.2	331.4
Other financial institutions	862	50.5	2.2	52.7	49.4	10.5	59.9	112.6
Property owning and managing, etc	863	39.6	6.1	45.7	24.7	18.3	43.0	88.6
Advertising and market research	864	18.4	0.7	19.1	12.0	2.9	14.9	34.0
Other business services	865	88.2	20.4	108.6	65.5	105.1	170.6	279.2
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	42.2	1.6	43.8	24.2	4.5	28.7	72.5
Professional and scientific services								
Accountancy services	871	46.0	1.6	47.6	27.8	12.9	40.8	88.4
Educational services	872	472.7	96.1	568.8	560.3	690.5	1,250.8	1,819.6
Legal services	873	29.3	3.0	32.3	57.8	22.5	80.4	112.7
Medical and dental services	874	259.1	35.5	294.6	563.4	405.1	968.5	1,263.1
Religious organisations	875	12.3	5.7	17.9	4.2	8.3	12.5	30.5
Research and development services	876	87.7	0.6	88.3	25.5	5.9	31.4	119.7
Other professional and scientific services	879	89.7	2.9	92.6	35.6	15.1	50.7	143.2

Table 3 (continued) Employees in employment: industry: June 1978

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male			Female			Male and female
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
Miscellaneous services*								
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	881	52.0	5.6	57.7	26.2	18.5	44.7	102.3
Sport and other recreations	882	44.1	17.0	61.1	15.8	29.1	44.9	106.0
Betting and gambling	883	22.5	11.3	33.8	24.7	35.6	60.2	94.0
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	85.6	18.3	103.9	86.4	79.5	166.0	269.8
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	48.0	12.8	60.8	37.0	73.1	110.1	170.9
Public houses	886	34.0	41.6	75.5	32.0	143.7	175.7	251.2
Clubs	887	17.1	23.5	40.5	13.3	55.5	68.8	109.3
Catering contractors	888	18.0	2.1	20.1	30.8	20.8	51.6	71.7
Hairdressing and manicure	889	10.5	0.9	11.4	60.5	24.8	85.3	96.7
Laundries	892	12.7	1.4	14.1	20.0	13.9	33.8	47.9
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	893	5.5	0.5	6.0	9.1	10.0	19.0	25.0
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	329.2	25.5	354.7	67.8	38.2	106.0	460.7
Repair of boots and shoes	895	2.9	0.2	3.1	0.9	1.0	1.9	5.0
Other services	899	132.7	22.3	155.0	150.8	243.6	394.5	549.4
Public administration and defence‡								
National government service	901	329.1	3.8	333.0	250.4	28.5	278.9	611.8
Local government service	906	581.3	36.9	618.2	199.0	124.4	323.4	941.6

See notes to tables on page 62.

(continued from page 62)

this information were found to be unreliable and publication was discontinued. New estimating procedures have now been developed and comparisons with the results of the census indicate that the new method is proving satisfactory. Consequently, publication will be resumed when the detailed revisions to the quarterly series are given in next month's issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The census programme

The problems which were encountered in the preparation of results for the 1977 census (published in the February and March 1980 issues of *Employment Gazette*) have been largely overcome, enabling the results of the 1978 census to be published within a further 12 months. Both for operational reasons and those of economy no census was taken in either 1979 or 1980. The next census, a full census, is planned for 1981 and to relate to a September date rather than June as in previous censuses; the majority of forms will be despatched to employers in October. This timing will avoid a conflict of demand on the Department's resources with the New Earnings Survey, held in April, and with a peak period of work at unemployment benefit offices. National and regional results are expected to be available within a period of 12 months of the census date.

Appendix

The censuses of employment provide detailed statistics of employees (not the self-employed) analysed by industry and area, covering virtually the whole economy. The only sectors excluded are HM Forces and employees in private

domestic service; also, to avoid duplication of enquiries, the figures for agriculture are taken from the censuses of agriculture. The results of the previous (1977) census were published in the February and March 1980 issues of *Employment Gazette*.

The census of employment is taken by means of a postal enquiry and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate measurement of the level of employment at the census date and of the changes in employment from one census to the next. The enquiry is therefore conducted under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and each year a response rate of over 99 per cent has been obtained.

The census forms are sent to the addresses where employers hold their pay records (paypoints). Employers are asked to show the numbers of their employees and the business activity for each address where they have employees.

Each unit for which separate information is obtained constitutes a "census unit". Most commonly the census unit will represent, for instance, an entire factory, office, shop and will include all the employees working there. There are however a substantial number of cases where there are two or more census units for the same address. This arises where pay records for different categories of employee, like the weekly and the monthly paid, are handled at different paypoints and separate information is obtained for each group. In another situation, where more than one distinct business activity is carried on at a single address, separate information is required for each so that the employees can be allocated to the appropriate industrial classification. A census unit may therefore be a complete business or only part of a business; a single establishment or only part of an establishment.

In 1978, forms were not sent to employers who had

Table 4 Employees in employment: industry changes between June 1977 and June 1978

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order of SIC	Male			Female			All male and female
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
		Thousand						
All industries and services*		-3	23	20	45	63	108	128
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	-4.5	-0.2	-4.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-5.4
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	-40.4	6.3	-34.1	-2.2	-7.6	-9.8	-44.0
Manufacturing industries	III-XIX	-23.6	6.6	-16.9	-7.4	-8.4	-15.8	-32.8
Service industries*	XXII-XXVII	42.6	17.1	59.6	47.7	71.2	118.9	178.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	-4.5	-0.2	-4.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-5.4
Mining and quarrying	II	1.6	—	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.1	2.7
Food, drink and tobacco	III	-7.6	1.8	-5.8	-3.4	1.7	-1.7	-7.5
Coal and petroleum products	IV	2.5	—	2.5	0.7	—	0.8	3.3
Chemicals and allied industries	V	—	-0.3	-0.3	4.4	0.4	4.8	4.5
Metal manufacture	VI	-22.8	0.2	-22.6	-1.6	-0.5	-2.0	-24.6
Mechanical engineering	VII	5.3	0.4	5.7	2.8	-0.3	2.5	8.2
Instrument engineering	VIII	-0.7	—	-0.8	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.6
Electrical engineering	IX	5.6	0.7	6.4	—	-2.4	-2.4	4.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.9	—	0.8	0.2
Vehicles	XI	4.1	0.4	4.5	1.0	-0.9	0.2	4.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	7.3	0.7	8.0	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	7.0
Textiles	XIII	-11.1	0.3	-10.8	-6.8	-3.4	-10.2	-21.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	-1.8	-0.1	-1.8	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-2.5
Clothing and footwear	XV	-2.6	1.5	-1.2	-8.0	-0.6	-8.6	-9.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	3.1	0.1	3.2	-1.5	-0.4	-1.9	1.4
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	-2.7	0.2	-2.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	-1.5
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	1.3	0.7	2.1	2.0	-0.6	1.4	3.5
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	-3.0	0.1	-2.9	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-3.1
Construction	XX	-10.3	-0.1	-10.4	3.0	0.7	3.7	-6.7
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	-8.2	-0.3	-8.5	1.1	0.1	1.2	-7.3
Transport and communication	XXII	5.3	—	5.3	6.5	2.7	9.2	14.6
Distributive trades	XXIII	12.3	5.4	17.6	3.6	2.8	6.3	24.0
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	15.1	2.4	17.5	21.5	15.1	36.6	54.1
Professional and scientific services	XXV	9.3	7.6	17.0	—	13.9	13.9	30.8
Miscellaneous services*	XXVI	20.3	1.8	22.1	12.1	31.7	43.8	66.0
Public administration and defence‡	XXVII	-19.7	-0.2	-19.9	4.0	5.0	9.0	-10.9

See notes to tables on page 62.

Table 5 Employees in employment: region: June 1978

	Region												Great Britain	
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland		
All Industries and services*														
Male and Female	3,679.8	3,612.1	7,291.9	683.1	1,565.6	2,214.5	1,535.1	1,987.4	2,650.8	1,242.0	1,015.7	2,067.2	22,253.3	
Full-time	3,038.8	2,785.8	5,824.6	542.9	1,225.0	1,795.1	1,231.3	1,580.4	2,123.8	1,013.0	838.2	1,695.6	17,869.8	
Part-time	641.0	826.3	1,467.3	140.2	340.5	419.5	303.8	407.0	527.0	229.0	177.5	371.7	4,383.5	
Male	2,160.5	2,074.9	4,235.4	411.6	914.7	1,331.3	911.1	1,186.9	1,541.5	748.9	614.5	1,200.0	13,095.8	
Full-time	2,037.2	1,935.4	3,972.5	386.2	856.5	1,270.7	861.4	1,131.3	1,465.6	716.2	589.0	1,142.1	12,391.6	
Part-time	123.4	139.5	262.9	25.4	58.2	60.6	49.7	55.5	75.9	32.6	25.5	57.9	704.1	
Female	1,519.3	1,537.2	3,056.5	271.5	650.8	883.2	624.1	800.5	1,109.3	493.1	401.2	867.3	9,157.6	
Full-time	1,001.7	850.4	1,852.1	156.7	368.5	524.3	370.0	449.1	658.2	296.8	249.2	553.4	5,478.2	
Part-time	517.6	686.8	1,204.4	114.8	282.3	358.9	254.1	351.5	451.1	196.4	152.0	313.8	3,679.4	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	1.8	76.2	78.0	43.1	48.3	31.5	34.2	31.9	17.0	16.2	24.1	48.3	372.6	
Index of Production Industries	996.3	1,336.7	2,333.0	254.8	554.5	1,147.3	770.0	934.0	1,185.9	576.7	435.8	831.3	9,023.1	
Manufacturing Industries	769.3	1,091.9	1,861.2	200.8	427.0	988.9	599.7	707.6	998.4	418.5	311.5	603.6	7,117.1	
Service industries*	2,681.7	2,199.2	4,880.9	385.3	962.8	1,035.8	731.0	1,021.5	1,447.8	649.1	555.8	1,187.7	12,857.6	

See notes to tables on page 62.

Table 6 Comparison of census and provisional figures of employees in employment

	Thousand	
	Change June 1977-June 1978	
	Census of employment	Provisional quarterly series
All industries and services	128	37
Male	20	-33
Female	108	69
Manufacturing industries	-33	-57
Non-manufacturing industries	162	94

fewer than three employees in 1976 (small paypoints). There are about 300,000 of these paypoints, including some with no employees at the census date, but they account for less than one and a half per cent of the total number of employees. The assumption made is that the number they employ does not vary significantly between full censuses. This implies that, in aggregate, the factors contributing to change, namely "births", "deaths" and variations in size, offset one another. The numbers employed in these small paypoints at the full census in 1976, some 276,000, were therefore added to the total figures obtained from the 1978 census.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Summary

Most economic forecasts and the forward looking indicators are suggesting that the bottom of the recession is likely to be reached in the course of this year, though with the timing uncertain.

Before this, some easing of recent trends should show up, and there are some signs that this may be happening. Industrial production in the closing months of last year appears to have been declining more slowly. The CBI Industrial Trends Survey published in January indicated a slower decline in output and demand in manufacturing industry in the four months since September, with the prospect of this continuing in the coming four months.

On the demand side, consumers expenditure increased a little in the fourth quarter but there is no information yet on stockbuilding where the downward trend to large negative figures had been a major depressing influence on total demand and output up to the third quarter.

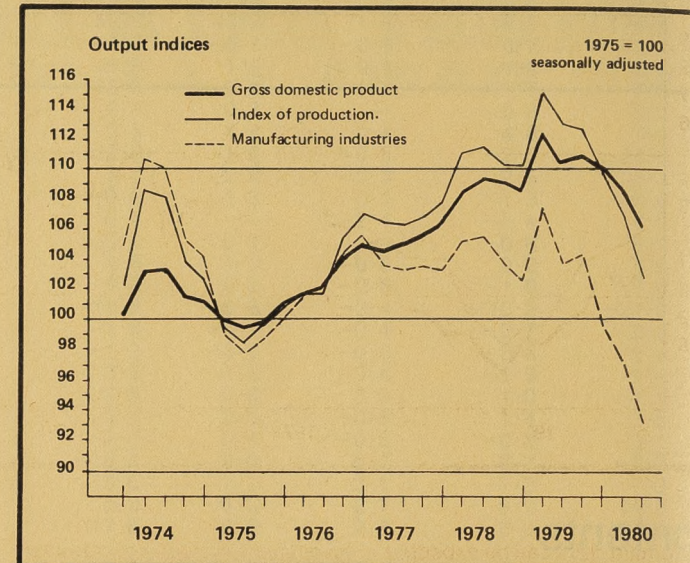
There is usually a lag between changes in output and changes in employment and unemployment but it appears that the decline in employment and the rise in unemployment, though large, may no longer be accelerating. It also appears that overtime, though low, and short-time working, though high, may both be stabilising.

The recent trend of smaller monthly increases in the RPI continues and the year on year rate of increase fell sharply in January, to 13.0 per cent, compared with 15.1 per cent in December, and a further fall is likely for February. Pay settlements continue at a markedly lower rate than in the previous round and are now showing up in the earnings index. Industrial stoppages continue at very low levels.

Economic background

Gross Domestic Product fell in the first three quarters of 1980. This was the result of a sharp fall in stockbuilding and in fixed

Chart 2



investment, particularly in housing, which more than offset a small increase in consumers' expenditure and in exports. The limited information available for the fourth quarter shows no

change in this pattern.

The fourth quarter balance of payments current account surplus was £1,460 million, bringing the surplus for 1980 as a whole to £2.3 billion. Exports fell in volume terms by 0.7 per cent in the fourth quarter but this was more than offset by the 4½ per cent fall in the volume of imports. The current account surplus in 1980 reflected an improvement in both oil and non-oil trade. Export volumes were 2 per cent higher than in 1979, while import volumes were 5 per cent lower as a result of depressed economic activity and destocking.

The CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey published in January indicated that the decline in output and demand in manufacturing industry in the four months since September was rather slower than in the early Autumn. About 84 per cent of companies were still working below full capacity, about the same as in October. The indications for the coming four months are for further, but smaller falls in export orders and deliveries, stocks and output. The recent sharp reductions in the numbers employed are expected to continue into the Spring and investment intentions remain weak.

The cso's index of longer leading indicators continued rising in December. The turning point in this index was in November 1979. On past average relationships

Chart 3



this turning point can be expected to indicate the trough of the recession some 15 months later, in the spring of this year, although the interval varies. The longest lead in the past has been 23 months, and this would place the trough in the autumn of this year. The shorter leading index, which has in the past had an average lead of seven months at troughs, has shown a sharp and continuous fall throughout 1980. If this past average relationship holds, the trough in economic activity will not come before early summer. However, some recent turning points in the index have occurred as close as two months before the turning point in the economy, so the fact the index had not turned by November 1980, is not necessarily inconsistent with a trough in the spring.

Consumer's expenditure rose by a further 1 per cent in the fourth quarter, so that, for 1980 as a whole it was about ½ per cent higher than in 1979. There was a shift in the share of national income going to personal sector in the first nine months of 1980. Real personal disposable income in this period was 2 per cent higher than the average level in 1979. Although the fall in employment tended to reduce the growth in wages and salaries, nevertheless the real earnings of people still at work grew rapidly.

Fixed investment by manufacturing distributive and service industries in the first three quarters of 1980 was unchanged from the average level in 1979.

Investment in housing, however, was much lower and this decline persisted into the fourth quarter. In the six months to December, both public and private housing starts were 44 per cent lower than in the corresponding six months in 1979.

Industrial production in November remained at the same level as in the preceding two months. In the three months to November taken together, industrial production was 3½ per cent lower and manufacturing output 4½ per cent lower than in the previous three months. This represents a level of industrial output 10½ per cent lower than the average 1979 level and a level of manufacturing output 13 per cent lower.

Although weaker against the dollar, the pound has remained strong in recent weeks. The effective exchange rate for sterling is being calculated on a new basis from the beginning of February using an index of 1975 = 100 in place of 1971 = 100. The new index gives a lower weight to the dollar (25 per cent as opposed to 33 per cent in the old index) and higher weight to European currencies including the Dutch guilder, Italian lira and Irish punt. The new index stood at 104.0 at the end of January. The comparable figure for the old index was 81, rather higher than in recent weeks.

The money supply Sterling M3 increased by 0.5 per cent seasonally adjusted in December, and by about ½ per cent in January. The annual rate of increase

during the current target period has been about 21 per cent, compared with the target of 7 to 11 per cent per annum in the period between February 1980 and April 1981.

The Central Government Borrowing Requirement in the nine months to December was over £13 billion, including £2.3 billion in December alone.

World prospects

World trade is likely to remain sluggish over the coming months as most of the industrial countries pass through the lower part of the economic cycle. The main exception is the United States, where the speed of the recovery has sur-

prised many commentators. In the fourth quarter of 1980 US GNP grew at an annual rate of 5 per cent, which left real GNP in 1980 unchanged from the 1979 level. Virtually all forecasters had expected GNP in 1980 to be about 1 per cent lower than in 1979. However, continuing high interest rates and persistent inflation are expected to result in a generally slow and erratic recovery.

The German government produced its annual economic report in January, which suggests a possible fall in real GNP in 1981 and a rise in unemployment to about 5 per cent of the labour force. In 1980 Germany carried a substantial share of the balance of payments deficit of the non-oil exporting countries, resulting in a current account deficit of about DM 30 billion (£6 billion). In 1981 this is expected to improve and the rate of inflation to fall from 5½ per cent to 4½ per cent.

In the OECD area as a whole, consumer price inflation is still high at around 12½ per cent, and the major aim of economic policy is directed towards a further reduction.

Average earnings

The average earnings index for December, when adjusted to exclude temporary factors, shows a continuation of the much lower rate of increase which has been apparent since the beginning of the current pay round in August. This reflects both a fall in hours worked and, more recently, lower pay settlements.

The whole economy index increased by 19.4 per cent in the year to December, but 1 percentage point of this is attributable to temporary factors, mainly arrears of pay to local authority non-manual workers employed in public administration, construc-

Chart 1

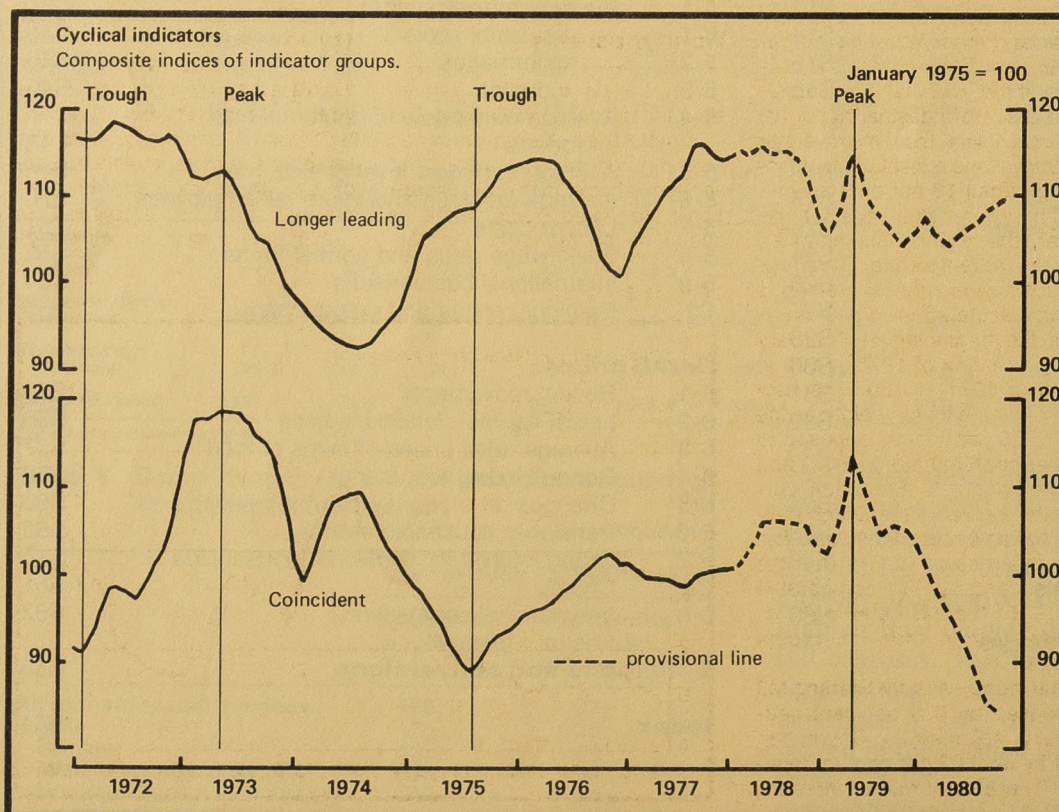


Chart 4

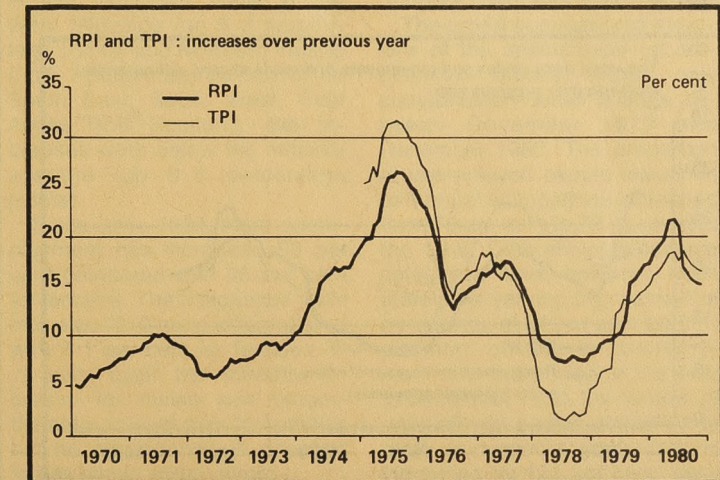
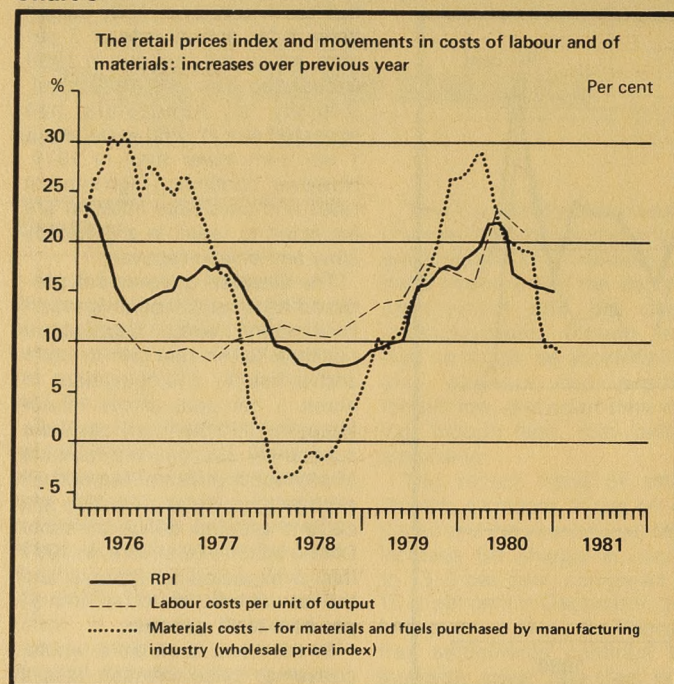


Chart 5



tion and professional and scientific services. When such temporary factors are excluded, the underlying percentage increase over the previous year is about 18½ per cent compared to 19 in November and 20 in October. The corresponding percentages for manufacturing and index of production industries are somewhat lower than for the whole economy—about 14 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in the year to December—partly because they have been affected to a greater extent by reductions in hours worked.

These 12-month changes still predominantly reflect pay settlements reached in the 1979-80 pay round as probably less than 10 per cent of employees were in receipt of new-round increases by the time of the December index. A clearer indication of the level of recent settlements is provided by the wage rates index,

though this only covers national agreements for manual workers. In the three months to the end of January the average increase in basic rates from the 12-month agreements becoming effective was 9 per cent compared with 16 for the three months to October. There was a considerable variation around the average, from 7 to 24 per cent in November-January, but the increases were consistently lower than the previous year when the average for the same agreements was 20 per cent. This general pattern is borne out by settlements information published by the CBI and others.

Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the RPI, continues to slow down with a sharp drop in the

year-on-year rate to 13.0 per cent in January, compared with 15.1 per cent in December and 15.3 per cent in November.

A further fall is likely for February, because the large increase of 1.4 per cent in February 1980 drops out of the 12 month period, while the recent trend of smaller monthly increases seems likely to continue. The March RPI may be affected by any measures announced in the Budget speech, which falls a week before the date of the price survey for the RPI.

In January, the monthly increase, after excluding the temporary effects of seasonal food prices, was 0.6 per cent, compared with 0.5 per cent in December, 0.8 per cent in November and 0.7 per cent in October. In January, the increase over six months fell to 3.7 per cent, compared with the 3.9 per cent recorded in December.

The rise of 0.6 per cent in the RPI in January was caused mainly by increases in the prices of milk, beer and a range of other foods and in charges for entertainment and for coal. They were partially offset by lower mortgage interest payments (about two-thirds of the effect of the interest rate reduction) and by lower prices for cigarettes and for some items of clothing, footwear and household goods.

The tax and price index rose by 14.0 per cent in the year to January, 1.0 per cent more than that in the RPI, to stand at 140.0 (January 1978 = 100).

The Government's Industry Act economic forecast, published on

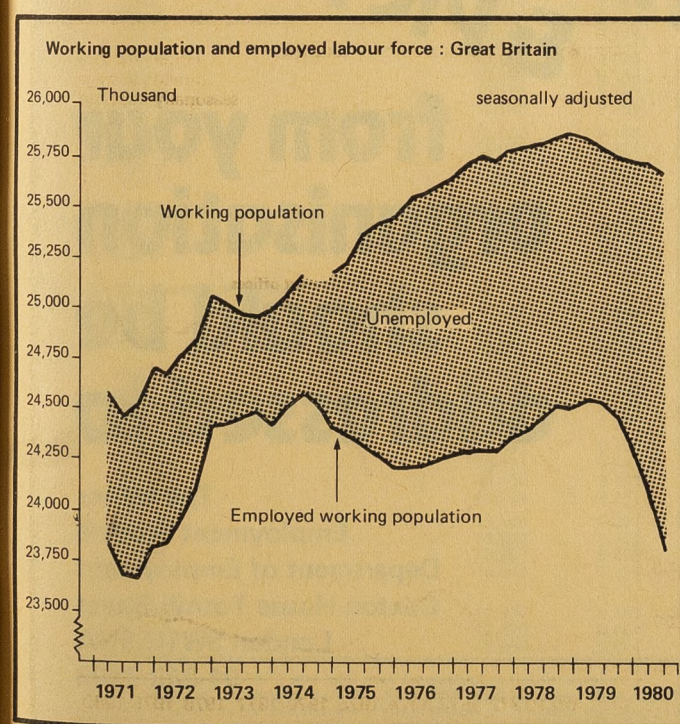
November 24, includes a forecast rise of 11 per cent in retail prices between the fourth quarters of 1980 and 1981. There should be a substantial reduction in the 12 months rate early in the year but (the forecast indicates) "thereafter much depends on the rise in costs. Earnings in the current pay round 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 not further benefits on the sterling price of imports from arising exchange 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 12 months change in retail prices, down to the region of 9½ to 12 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Manufacturers' selling prices (as measured by the wholesale price index for home sales) rose by 1½ per cent in January, to stand 3½ per cent higher than six months earlier. The higher increase for January partly reflected higher prices for petroleum products; and also the annual bunching of prices increases early in the year which this year was less marked than usual.

Chart 7



Chart 8



Unemployment and vacancies

The rise in retail prices has been moderated by the slow rise in import prices, partly because of the significant appreciation of sterling over the past two years. The import prices of finished manufactures (excluding erratic items such as aircraft and ships) rose by only three per cent in the year up to the fourth quarter of 1980, including increases of under two per cent for passenger cars and under three per cent for other consumer items.

The strong pound has also helped to hold down the rise in manufacturers' materials costs. The prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry have risen by 8½ per cent in the year to January. The rise over the month was 2½ per cent, partly due to an increase in the prices for crude oil and for home-produced milk.

The sharp fall in the level of pay settlements in the new round will clearly be helpful to labour costs and to prices, though unit costs are also affected by the low level of output, and the effects of the last pay round may still be exerting upward pressure which at present is being absorbed by reduced margins and profits. Labour costs per unit of output (whole economy) were 21 per cent higher than a year earlier in the third quarter of 1980, compared with 23 per cent in the second quarter and 16 per cent in the first quarter.

An article on household spending in the first half of 1980 appears on page 59 of this issue.

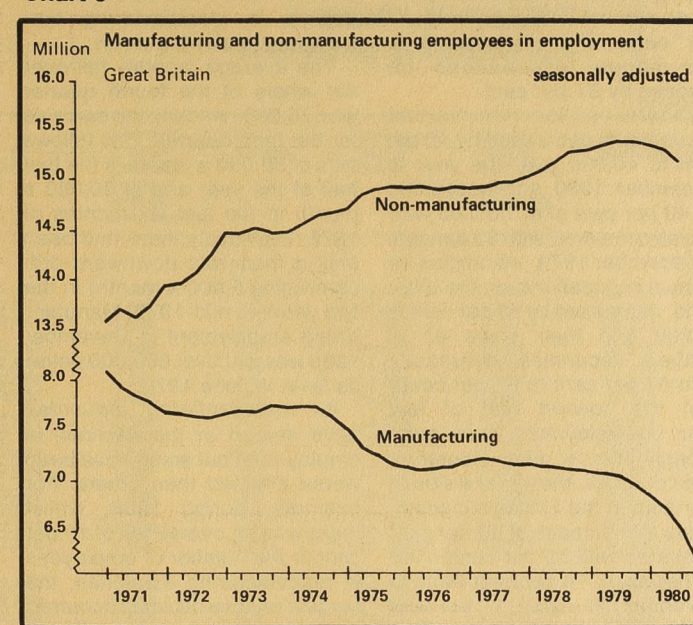
The underlying upward trend in unemployment remains strong, though perhaps no longer accelerating. The increase of 102,000 in January took the United Kingdom total to 2,235,000 excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted. Although there was a five week interval between the December and January counts it is not clear, because of the Christmas and New Year holidays, whether this affected the size of the increase. The increase of 102,000 in January followed increases of 105,000 in December, 136,000 in November (five weeks) and 108,000 in October.

The recorded level in January increased by 175,000 to 2,419,000. This very sharp increase reflects a seasonal rise of 65 to 70,000 in addition to the underlying upward trend. One in 10 workers was unemployed.

The number of school leavers unemployed increased by 7,000 to 102,000, which is 56,000 higher than a year ago. An increase has been usual in January as a result of young people in Scotland leaving school at Christmas.

Vacancies (seasonally adjusted) at employment offices increased by 1,000 to 103,000. This small increase for the second successive month is not

Chart 9



necessarily indicative of an upturn, but it seems likely that vacancies are at or near minimum levels. These figures exclude 96,000 vacancies for census of population enumerators (mainly part-time work for a limited period in the spring).

But for the special employment measures, the recent underlying rise in unemployment would have been a little steeper, by very roughly 9,000 a month during the three months to December.

The flow figures (employment offices, GB) indicate that the outflow from the register of unemployed continues to be fully maintained at some 274,000 a month. The inflows onto the register have continued to increase and is now 368,000 a month compared with 279,000 for the same period last year.

All regions have experienced sharp rises in the unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) over the year since January 1980. The largest increases were in the West Midlands (up 5.3 percentage points) and Northern Ireland (up 5.1 percentage points). In the South East, South West, East Anglia and Scotland, the increases were below the national average (up 3.8 percentage points).

Since June 1980, male unemployment has increased 50 per cent compared with 36 per cent for females. The unadjusted male rate was 12.0 per cent compared with 7.1 per cent for females. In January itself the monthly increase for males was proportionately smaller than for females but no significance is attached to this single observation.

The long-term unemployed (those unemployed for more than a year) increased to 455,000 in January, compared with 355,000 in the same month last year. This increase reflects the upturn in unemployment in June 1979. The larger increases in more recent months, particularly since June 1980, show up in the medium duration categories; where the numbers unemployed for 13-26 weeks have increased over the year to January by 236,000 (99 per cent); those for 26-39 weeks have increased by 166,000 (112 per cent) and those for 39-52 weeks by 80,000 (92 per cent).

There has been an increase of 73 per cent over the year to January 1981 in the number of unemployed people aged under 25 (partially explained by the larger number of unemployed school leavers). One-third of males, and one half of females unemployed were under 25. One in seven, an increase of 44 per cent since January 1980, was aged over 55.

The broad occupational structure of the unemployed (at employment offices) shows only comparatively small change between December 1979 and December 1980. The proportion of unemployed people classified to manual occupations increased from 70 per cent to 72 per cent to the total. Different occupational categories have, however, been affected to varying degrees by the overall rise of 64 per cent (at employment offices) in unemployment over this period. In the year to December 1980, the number of unemployed people classified to craft and similar occupations increased by 125 per cent, gen-

eral labourers by 49 per cent, and other manual occupations by 77 per cent. Those classified to non-manual occupations increased by 51 per cent.

Vacancies for non-manual occupations decreased by 40 per cent to 40,000 over the year to December 1980 and accounted for 48 per cent of all notified vacancies compared with 33 per cent in December 1979. Vacancies for manual occupations, on the other hand, decreased by 69 per cent to 43,000 and their share of all notified vacancies decreased from 67 per cent to 52 per cent.

In the second half of last year unemployment rose quite strongly in most other industrialised countries, though at a slower rate than in the United Kingdom, where the increase of 39 per cent compared with 32 per cent in the Netherlands, 18 per cent (May to November) in Japan, 17 per cent in Germany, 14 per cent in Belgium and 4 per cent in France. In the United States and Canada the level fell back a little, by 3 to 5 per cent.

Industrial stoppages

The industrial stoppages figures remained quite low in January.

The number of working days lost through industrial stoppages increased in the month from the very low levels recorded throughout the second half of last year. However, this provisional total, of 213,000 days lost, is markedly lower than the figures for January in 1979 and 1980, and is lower than any January figure for 12 years with the exception of 1974.

The provisional number of reported stoppages beginning in January was 86, which is exceptionally low and, as for the figures for 1980, lower than for any comparable period since the early 1940s.

The seamen's dispute, together with stoppages in a car company, a brewery and an airline accounted for just over half of the working days lost in the month.

Employment

Manufacturing employment fell by 58,000 (seasonally adjusted) in December, somewhat less than the 70,000 to 85,000 range of monthly decreases which had occurred in the previous five months. However, figures for another month or two will be needed before it is known

whether this indicates that the decline in manufacturing employment is slowing down.

The average monthly fall over the whole of the fourth quarter was 76,000, virtually the same as for the third quarter. This follows falls of 39,000 a month in the first half of the year and of 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 in December 1980 was just over 800,000 below its level in June 1979.

All manufacturing industries have shared in the declines in employment but some have been worse affected than others. For example, during 1980, whilst there was an overall fall of 10 per cent in the number of employees in manufacturing industries, the biggest relative declines occurred in metal manufacture (18 per cent—79,000 employees) and in textiles (16 per cent—68,000 employees). The smallest falls were in the food, drink and tobacco industries (5 per cent—37,000 employees), chemicals and allied industries (6 per cent—28,000 employees) and paper, printing and publishing (6 per cent—34,000 employees).

The low levels of demand for labour in manufacturing industries are further reflected in the labour turnover figures and those for overtime and short-time. The rate of engagements, which has recently been at its lowest since the figures were first produced in 1948, is still moving downwards and averaged less than one per hundred employees in the four weeks ended December 13. This compares with rates of between roughly 1½ and 2½ per cent in the previous three to four years and of between 2½ and 3 per cent in the 1950s and 1960s. The leaving rate (which includes both voluntary and involuntary terminations) also fell, to about 1½ per hundred employees in December. In previous periods, it had been moving slowly upwards and had stood at 2½ per cent in the four weeks ending September 13.

Overtime working is now declining less fast, though it is down to very low levels; the December figure, of 8.2 million hours a week (operatives in manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted), compares with 15.0 million a year earlier and is lower than at any time since the early 1950s. Short-time working in December, at 7.4 million hours a week, showed no further increase but has remained very high. The reduction in overtime and increase in short-time over the past year is

equivalent to about one-third of a million operatives working a standard week.

Employment in service industries is also falling, although not as fast as in manufacturing. First indications are of a decline of about 100,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1980, a similar drop to that in the third quarter. This compares with a fall of only 25,000 in the year to June 1980 and follows a decade of almost continuous steady growth during which employment grew by over 1½ million.

Total employment is expected to show a fall of about 350,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1980, again a similar drop to the third quarter but more than twice the rate of

decline in the first half of the year.

Such a fall in total employment would result in some further decline in the fourth quarter in 1980 in the working population, which in September was already nearly 180,000 below its June 1979 level. Despite the increase in the population of working age and the slow growth and then downturn in employment, there has not been a corresponding increase in unemployment. Earlier retirement, particularly among men, is thought to have been one of the main reasons accounting for these "missing" workers. But the female labour supply, which increased rapidly throughout the 1970s, has also started to fall, by about 50,000 in the third quarter of 1980.

**NEWS RELEASES
& PICTURES**

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should be
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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	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 R	13,420	9,268	22,688	1,886	328	24,902	1,609	26,511
1978	Dec R	13,375	9,327	22,702	1,886	324	24,912	1,481	26,393
	Mar R	13,313	9,260	22,571	1,886	321	24,778	1,461	26,239
	June R	13,385	9,372	22,756	1,886	318	24,960	1,446	26,406
1979	Sep R	13,446	9,416	22,861	1,886	320	25,067	1,518	26,585
	Dec R	13,428	9,521	22,948	1,886	317	25,151	1,364	26,515
	Mar R	13,320	9,411	22,732	1,886	315	24,933	1,402	26,335
1980	June R	13,377	9,540	22,916	1,886	314	25,116	1,344	26,460
	Sep R	13,430	9,528	22,957	1,886	319	25,162	1,395	26,557
	Dec R	13,315	9,565	22,879	1,886	319	25,084	1,355†	26,439†
1980	Mar R	13,151	9,390	22,540	1,886	321	24,747	1,478† e	26,225†
	June R	13,096	9,403	22,499	1,886	323	24,708	1,660†	26,368†
	Sep R	12,930	9,267	22,196	1,886	332	24,414	2,040†	26,454†
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1976	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	24,715		26,211
	June	13,370	9,241	22,611	1,886	327	24,824		26,305
	Sep R	13,363	9,262	22,625	1,886	328	24,839		26,374
1978	Dec R	13,359	9,279	22,637	1,886	324	24,847		26,352
	Mar R	13,380	9,329	22,708	1,886	321	24,915		26,398
	June R	13,390	9,357	22,746	1,886	318	24,950		26,423
1979	Sep R	13,389	9,411	22,799	1,886	320	25,005		26,444
	Dec R	13,413	9,472	22,884	1,886	317	25,087		26,481
	Mar R	13,387	9,480	22,867	1,886	315	25,068		26,496
1980	June R	13,382	9,525	22,906	1,886	314	25,106		26,474
	Sep R	13,373	9,523	22,895	1,886	319	25,100		26,417
	Dec R	13,300	9,516	22,815	1,886	319	25,020		26,387†
1980	Mar R	13,219	9,459	22,677	1,886	321	24,884		26,368†
	June R	13,100	9,388	22,488	1,886	323	24,697		26,359†
	Sep R	12,873	9,262	22,134	1,886	332	24,352		26,294†
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1976	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 R	13,129	9,059	22,188	1,825	328	24,341	1,542	25,883
1978	Dec R	13,084	9,114	22,196	1,825	324	24,345	1,420	25,765
	Mar R	13,024	9,046	22,069	1,825	321	24,215	1,399	25,614
	June R	13,096	9,158	22,253	1,825	318	24,396	1,381	25,777
1979	Sep R	13,156	9,198	22,353	1,825	320	24,498	1,447	25,945
	Dec R	13,138	9,299	22,436	1,825	317	24,578	1,303	25,881
	Mar R	13,033	9,189	22,222	1,825	315	24,362	1,340	25,702
1980	June R	13,089	9,315	22,402	1,825	314	24,541	1,281	25,822
	Sep R	13,143	9,304	22,447	1,825	319	24,591	1,325	25,916
	Dec R	13,030	9,339	22,368	1,825	319	24,512	1,292†	25,804†
1980	Mar R	12,870	9,165	22,034	1,825	321	24,180	1,412† e	25,592†
	June R	12,817	9,179	21,996	1,825	323	24,144	1,587†	25,731†
	Sep R	12,655	9,046	21,700	1,825	332	23,857	1,950†	25,807†
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1976	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 R	13,073	9,053	22,125	1,825	328	24,278		25,750
1978	Dec R	13,068	9,067	22,134	1,825	324	24,283		25,725
	Mar R	13,091	9,115	22,205	1,825	318	24,385		25,792
	June R	13,101	9,142	22,242	1,825	318	24,385		25,792
1979	Sep R	13,100	9,193	22,292	1,825	320	24,437		25,810
	Dec R	13,124	9,251	22,374	1,825	317	24,516		25,845
	Mar R	13,100	9,257	22,357	1,825	315	24,497		25,859
1980	June R	13,093	9,300	22,391	1,825	314	24,530		25,833
	Sep R	13,087	9,299	22,385	1,825	319	24,529		25,781
	Dec R	13,016	9,291	22,306	1,825	319	24,450		25,750†
1980	Mar R	12,937	9,233	22,169	1,825	321	24,315		25,730†
	June R	12,820	9,164	21,984	1,825	323	24,132		25,721†
	Sep R	12,599	9,041	21,639	1,825	332	23,796		25,653†

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*.)

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Index of Production Industries* II-XXI				Manufacturing Industries III-XIX		I XI											THOUSAND
	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 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 R		9,105	9,085	88.6	7,185	7,174	87.6		348	703	37	435	484	920	149	750	172	742
Aug R		9,099	9,070	88.5	7,186	7,164	87.5		346	703	38	438	483	921	150	749	173	740
Sep R	22,188	9,094	9,066	88.4	7,188	7,164	87.5	388	345	693	38	438	485	926	150	748	174	746
Oct R		9,091	9,056	88.3	7,190	7,161	87.4		346	691	38	438	482	928	149	750	175	751
Nov R		9,088	9,051	88.3	7,187	7,153	87.3		346	691	39	438	482	926	149	753	175	750
Dec R	22,196	9,083	9,051	88.3	7,185	7,155	87.3	367	346	688	38	439	479	929	150	752	174	752
1978 Jan R		9,042	9,058	88.4	7,143	7,157	87.4		347	680	38	437	475	928	150	749	173	749
Feb R		9,038	9,065	88.4	7,140	7,161	87.4		348	674	39	437	474	926	150	751	173	750
Mar R	22,069	9,029	9,065	88.4	7,134	7,160	87.4	355	349	675	39	438	471	926	149	750	173	748
April R		9,013	9,057	88.4	7,117	7,150	87.3		351	676	39	438	467	924	149	750	173	745
May R		9,006	9,044	88.2	7,105	7,140	87.2		350	675	40	438	463	923	149	747	174	744
June R	22,253	9,023	9,042	88.2	7,117	7,139	87.1	373	351	682	40	438	458	923	149	749	173	744
July R		9,063	9,039	88.2	7,148	7,133	87.1		349	692	40	441	458	923	149	751	173	744
Aug R		9,063	9,035	88.1	7,148	7,126	87.0		347	693	40	443	457	922	150	752	173	744
Sep R	22,353	9,056	9,029	88.1	7,143	7,119	86.9	389	344	686	40	443	457	929	150	754	173	747
Oct R		9,052	9,020	88.0	7,135	7,108	86.8		344	685	40	442	454	923	150	756	173	747
Nov R		9,051	9,016	88.0	7,133	7,102	86.7		343	684	40	442	453	922	151	756	173	744
Dec R	22,436	9,042	9,013	87.9	7,125	7,096	86.6	371	342	681	40	442	453	921	151	753	172	743
1979 Jan R		8,999	9,015	87.9	7,078	7,093	86.6		343	669	39	439	451	917	151	751	171	741
Feb R		8,974	9,001	87.8	7,058	7,078	86.4		343	663	39	439	448	916	151	750	170	739
Mar R	22,222	8,960	8,994	87.7	7,049	7,074	86.4	354	343	664	39	439	448	912	151	749	168	739
April R		8,940	8,983	87.6	7,035	7,068	86.3		343	666	39	440	446	909	150	744	168	740
May R		8,953	8,990	87.7	7,032	7,067	86.3		343	668	39	440	445	910	150	745	167	740
June R	22,402	8,972	8,990	87.7	7,039	7,059	86.2	355	343	675	39	441	443	904	150	743	165	740
July R		9,021	8,995	87.8	7,071	7,054	86.1		344	686	39	442	444	905	151	746	164	742
Aug R		9,017	8,989	87.7	7,066	7,043	86.0		341	690	39	444	442	901	151	746	164	741
Sep R	22,447	8,996	8,969	87.5	7,041	7,017	85.7	382	342	683	39	442	442	898	150	743	164	744
Oct R		8,969	8,938	87.2	7,009	6,983	85.2		343	682	39	441	437	894	149	742	162	742
Nov R		8,936	8,902	86.8	6,991	6,961	85.0		343	681	39	441	436	890	149	742	160	741
Dec R	22,368	8,895	8,866	86.5	6,968	6,939	84.7	364	343	680	39	440	433	887	149	743	158	739
1980 Jan R		8,821	8,837	86.2	6,901	6,917	84.4		343	668	39	437	429	884	148	738	157	733
Feb R		8,770	8,797	85.8	6,854	6,874	83.9		344	662	39	437	428	878	147	733	155	729
Mar R	22,034	8,727	8,761	85.5	6,816	6,841	83.5	349	344	659	39	436	424	873	146	729	153	727
April R		8,670	8,712	85.0	6,763	6,795	82.9		343	655	39	433	419	871	145	724	152	720
May R		8,625	8,663	84.5	6,719	6,753	82.4		342	657	39	431	410	865	144	721	151	717
June R	21,996	8,590	8,607	84.0	6,683	6,703	81.8	356	342	661	39	430	401	857	145	719	149	711
July R		8,548	8,521	83.1	6,638	6,620	80.8		342	666	39	429	392	852	144	716	147	704
Aug R		8,469	8,441	82.3	6,568	6,546	79.9		341	663	39	426	387	842	142	709	146	698
Sep R	21,700	8,392	8,366	81.6	6,500	6,477	79.1	382	341	654	39	423	384	834	140	704	146	694
Oct R		8,296	8,266	80.6	6,416	6,392	78.0		341	652	39	419	369	822	138	697	146	687
Nov R		8,204	8,172	79.7	6,335	6,306	77.0		339	647	38	415	360	809	137	691	146	677
Dec R	21,500	8,133	8,105	79.1	6,276	6,248	76.3	338	338	643	38	412	354	800	137	685	145	673

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

* 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 as table 1.7.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2

Employees in employment: industry

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND																	THOUSAND
	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII		
1976 Mar	521	478	40	365	257	260	537	318	1,274	346	1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583	Mar	
April	518	477	40	361	258	259	535	319	1,261	345	1,450	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581	April	
May	519	478	40	361	258	258	534	321	1,268	344	1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581	May	
June	519	480	40	364	258	259	536	321	1,269	343	1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581	June	
July	523	481	40	364	260	261	536	325	1,268	343	1,449	2,680	1,110	3,511	2,273	1,588	July	
Aug	526	481	40	364	2													

1.6 EMPLOYMENT

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: December 1980

PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Engagement rate			Leaving rate		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Food, drink and tobacco	III	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.8
Grain milling	211	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9
Bread and flour confectionery	212	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.3
Biscuits	213	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.6	4.2	3.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
Milk and milk products	215	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0
Sugar	216	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.1
Fruit and vegetable products	218	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	4.4	3.3
Animal and poultry foods	219	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	0.4	—	0.3	2.7	2.0	2.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.5	4.1	2.6
Brewing and malting	231	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.7
Soft drinks	232	1.3	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other drink industries	239	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.7	3.1	2.3
Tobacco	240	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.2
Coal and petroleum products	IV	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.9	1.9	2.9
Mineral oil refining	262	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Lubricating oils and greases	263	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.6
Chemicals and allied industries	V	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.3
General chemicals	271	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.1
Toilet preparations	273	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	4.1	2.9
Paint	274	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.9
Soap and detergents	275	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.0	4.7	2.4
Fertilisers	278	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5
Other chemical industries	279	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2
Metal manufacture	VI	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.4	1.8
Iron and steel (general)	311	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.1	1.3
Steel tubes	312	0.4	0.8	0.5	3.0	4.7	3.2
Iron castings, etc	313	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.7	3.2	2.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.9
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.2
Other base metals	323	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	2.1	1.0
Mechanical engineering	VII	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.5	1.9
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.2	1.3
Metal-working machine tools	332	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.8	3.5	2.1
Industrial engines	334	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	0.6	1.2	0.7	3.3	2.2	3.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	3.9	2.0
Mechanical handling equipment	337	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.5	1.7
Office machinery	338	0.6	1.0	0.7	3.8	4.2	3.9
Other machinery	339	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.5	1.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Ordnance and small arms	342	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.6
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.0	2.4	2.0
Instrument engineering	VIII	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6
Watches and clocks	352	—	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.5
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5
Electrical engineering	IX	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.3	1.6
Electrical machinery	361	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.4	1.5
Insulated wires and cables	362	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.1
Radio and electronic components	364	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.7
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.8	5.5	4.1
Electronic computers	366	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	4.5	2.6
Other electrical goods	369	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
Vehicles	XI	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	2.3	1.2
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	—	0.4	—	0.5	1.2	0.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	3.3	1.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	0.6	0.9	0.7	2.3	2.4	2.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	1.6	2.0
Hand tools and implements	391	0.6	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc	392	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc	393	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
Wire and wire manufactures	394	0.2	1.5	0.5	2.3	3.2	2.5
Cans and metal boxes	395	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	3.0	1.7
Jewellery and precious metals	396	0.8	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.5
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.5	2.7	2.6
Textiles	XIII	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.3
Production of man-made fibres	411	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.2	1.9
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.3	3.2	3.2
Woollen and worsted	414	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.4	2.0	2.2
Jute	415	1.3	2.3	1.6	4.6	9.8	6.2
Rope, twine and net	416	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.1	2.1	3.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.0
Lace	418	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8
Carpets	419	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.2
Made-up textiles	422	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.2	5.7	4.3
Textile finishing	423	0.9	0.5	0.8	2.6	2.4	2.5
Other textiles industries	429	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.7	1.3
Leather leather goods and fur	XIV	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Leather goods	432	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.3
Fur	433	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
Clothing and footwear	XV	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.7	2.6
Weatherproof outerwear	441	0.2	1.5	1.3	2.7	3.0	2.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.8	2.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	1.4	0.8	1.0	5.2	3.6	4.0
Overalls and men's shirts underwears etc	444	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc	445	3.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	3.1	2.8
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.6	2.0	1.9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.0
Footwear	450	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.7	2.1	1.8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
Pottery	462	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.6
Glass	463	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.9
Cement	464	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5
Abrasives and building materials etc n.e.s.	469	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.8	2.5	1.9
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Timber	471	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.4
Furniture and upholstery	472	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.9	2.8
Bedding, etc	473	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
Shop and office fitting	474	1.5	0.5	1.3	2.8	4.0	3.0
Wooden containers and baskets	475	0.9	3.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.6
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.3	2.9	1.6
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.5

EMPLOYMENT 1.6

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: December 1980

PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Engagement rate			Leaving rate		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Paper and board	481	0.2	0.8	0.3	4.7	2.4	4.2
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.2	1.4
Manufactured stationery	483	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.0
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.7
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.3
Other printing publishing bookbinding engraving etc	489	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.3
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.3
Rubber	491	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.9	2.4	2.0
Linoleum plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	0.7	—	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.8
Brushes and brooms	493	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.4
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	0.6	0.9	0.7	5.7	4.6	5.1
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.6
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.1	4.4	3.1
All Manufacturing Industries		0.6	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.3	1.8

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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	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	103.7	109.8	109.6	108.8	106.3	103.8	108.0	126.1	103.6	111.8	115.7	118.2	98.6
1974	102.0	102.0	105.7	105.8	107.5	90.2	103.0	112.2	114.9	105.6	104.6	110.4	105.8	98.5
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	101.7	102.4	101.1	102.0	93.2	103.2	112.2	106.3	98.0	100.9	104.3	98.6	102.3
1977	104.9	103.3	106.5	102.6	103.9	91.0	104.6	115.0	104.3	100.3	102.8	106.3	98.3	106.4
1978	108.4	106.0	110.2	104.4	104.4	92.0	107.0	116.3	102.6	99.9	101.4	108.8	105.0	109.7
1979	110.7	107.3	112.8	104.5	104.5	92.4	108.1	118.5	105.2	98.5	100.4	110.2	102.1	116.1
1978 Q3	109.2	106.8	111.4	105.5	105.4	92.4	106.6	117.4	100.3	101.6	102.6	110.2	105.9	112.4
Q4	109.1	106.4	110.4	103.8	103.7	93.8	106.3	117.3	100.8	98.0	101.9	109.7	104.4	108.7
1979 Q1	108.7	105.5	110.3	102.6	102.5	89.4	106.0	112.6	98.2	99.1	100.2	105.8	97.8	120.4
Q2	112.5	109.1	115.1	106.6	107.4	91.5	108.6	121.1	113.2	101.8	103.7	112.1	102.7	116.7
Q3	110.5	106.9	113.0	104.3	103.7	94.3	109.3	120.7	105.7	94.8	101.1	112.1	104.1	115.1
Q4	111.0	107.7	112.6	104.4	104.3	94.4	108.7	119.6	103.8	98.4	96.7	110.6	103.7	112.2
1980 Q1	110.1	106.6	109.6	101.0	99.6	95.2	109.2	118.5	57.2	97.4	91.3	108.3	102.4	113.1
Q2	108.3	104.9	106.8	98.5	97.1	92.6	106.0	107.1	94.2	93.7	85.0	101.6	98.9	112.0
Q3	106.2	102.9	102.4	94.2	93.0	92.0	104.7	99.1	78.3	91.2	81.6	97.6	92.3	111.1
Employed labour force	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	99.6	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.9	97.0	100.4	96.6	97.4	96.0	96.6	97.1	98.1
1978	100.2	100.1	96.9	96.8	96.7	96.8	96.0	102.0	92.5	97.8	93.1	96.6	97.1	96.8
1979	100.6	100.6	96.1	96.0	95.4	95.4	95.1	102.2	88.8	96.3	91.2	96.4	98.6	97.9
1978 Q3	100.2	100.2	96.8	96.7	96.6	96.6	95.6	102.3	91.6	97.8	92.8	96.8	97.1	96.9
Q4	100.5	100.5	96.6	96.5	96.3	95.8	95.3	102.3	90.6	97.4	92.3	96.8	97.6	97.4
1979 Q1	100.6	100.6	96.4	96.3	96.0	95.4	94.8	102.1	89.9	97.1	92.1	96.7	97.9	97.7
Q2	100.7	100.6	96.3	96.2	95.8	95.1	95.2	102.4	89.5	96.7	91.7	96.6	98.1	97.7
Q3	100.7	100.7	96.3	96.2	95.5	95.4	95.1	102.3	88.7	96.2	91.5	96.6	99.2	98.0
Q4	100.5	100.5	95.5	95.4	94.4	95.8	95.1	101.9	87.0	95.2	89.6	95.6	99.0	98.0
1980 Q1	100.0	100.0	94.3	94.2	93.3	95.6	94.6	101.9	85.6	94.2	87.1	94.3	97.7	97.7
Q2	99.3	99.3	92.9	92.8	91.5	94.9	93.4	100.5	82.4	92.9	84.2	92.7	97.2	97.9
Q3	98.1	98.1	90.7	90.6	88.9	95.0	91.5	98.5	77.7	90.3	81.1	90.2	96.2	97.8
Output per person employed	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	105.0	104.9	104.1	102.7	100.3	108.6	121.4	100.5	100.9	109.4	111.4	101.1
1974	101.4	101.4	101.6	101.6	102.6	90.6	98.5	110.8	112.5	101.3	97.0	104.6	102.3	100.4
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	102.4	105.1	103.7	105.4	94.8	105.5	114.4	111.7	101.4	105.0	107.2	99.1	102.6
1977	105.3	103.7	109.6	105.6	107.0	93.0	107.9	114.6	108.1	103.1	107.1	110.1	101.3	108.6
1978	108.2	105.9	113.7	107.9	108.0	95.1	111.5	114.0	110.9	102.2	109.0	112.6	108.2	113.3
1979	110.0	106.7	117.3	108.8	109.5	96.9	113.8	115.9	118.6	102.3	110.1	114.3	103.6	118.7
1978 Q3	109.0	106.6	115.1	109.1	109.1	95.7	111.5	114.8	109.5	103.9	110.6	113.9	109.1	116.0
Q4	108.5	105.8	114.3	107.6	107.7	97.9	111.5	114.7	111.3	100.6	110.4	113.3	107.0	111.6
1979 Q1	108.0	104.9	114.4	106.5	106.8	93.7	111.9	110.3	109.3	102.0	108.8	109.4	99.9	123.2
Q2	111.8	108.5	119.5	110.9	112.1	96.2	114.0	118.2	126.5	105.2	113.1	116.1	104.7	119.4
Q3	109.7	106.2	117.4	108.4	108.6	98.9	114.9	117.9	119.1	98.5	110.5	116.0	105.0	117.5
Q4	110.5	107.1	118.0	109.4	110.4	98.6	114.3	117.3	119.3	103.4	107.9	115.7	104.7	114.5
1980 Q1	110.1	106.6	116.3	107.2	106.8	99.6	115.4	116.3	66.8	103.4	104.8	114.9	104.8	115.7
Q2	109.0	105.6	115.0	106.1	106.2	97.6	113.5	106.6	114.3	100.8	101.0	109.6	101.7	114.4
Q3	108.2	104.8	112.9	104.0	104.6	96.8	114.5	100.7	100.7	101.0	100.6	108.2	95.9	113.6

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

† Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1) (2)	Australia (2) (3) (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (1)	Canada (2)	Denmark	France (2) (3)	Germany (FR) (2)	Irish Republic (6)	Italy (2) (7)	Japan (2) (5)	Netherlands (8)	Norway (2) (5)	Spain (5) (9) (10)	Sweden (2)	Switzerland	United States (2)
Indices: 1975 = 100																	
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT																	
Years																	
1970	99.1	91.8	101.0	97.8	85.3	99.3	98.3	105.5	100.8	98.0	97.5	100.7	..	97.7	94.9	103.5	92.7
1971	97.7	94.0	101.0	98.8	87.3	100.3	98.8	105.8	101.0	97.8	98.1	101.3	..	98.2	95.0	105.0	93.3
1972	97.6 R	95.5	101.7	98.6	89.9	101.0	99.3	105.4	100.4	96.2	98.1	100.4	96.6	98.8	95.1	105.7	96.4
1973	100.1	98.3	102.3	99.9	94.4	102.3	100.6	105.7	101.0	97.2	100.7	100.5	96.9	101.3	95.5	106.2	99.6
1974	100.5	100.4	102.3	101.4	98.3	101.0	101.3	103.6	101.8	99.4	100.3	100.6	97.2	101.8	97.5	105.6	101.4
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	99.3	101.3	100.1	99.2	102.1	102.6	100.5	99.0	98.4	100.8	100.9	99.9	104.8	98.8	100.6	96.7	103.2
1977	99.6	102.3	101.6	99.0	103.9	103.5	101.1	98.8	98.6	101.8	102.3	100.2	106.9	98.0	100.9	96.9	106.8
1978	100.1 R	101.8	102.4	99.0	107.4	106.0	101.1	99.6	99.6	102.3	103.5	100.4	108.6	95.3	101.3	97.5	111.3
1979	100.8 R	103.4	103.7	..	111.7	..	101.9	100.9	..	103.5	104.9	..	109.7	93.3	102.9	..	114.3
Quarters																	
1979 Q1	100.6 R	102.6	102.7 R	..	110.4	..	..	100.6	..	102.6	104.6	..	108.7	..	102.0	..	113.7
Q2	100.8 R	102.7	103.6 R	..	110.8	..	..	100.7	..	103.0	104.8	..	108.6	..	102.9	..	113.8
Q3	100.8 R	103.4	104.1 R	..	112.0	..	..	100.9	..	103.8	105.1	..	110.5	..	103.1	..	114.7
Q4	100.4 R	104.7	104.3 R	..	113.4	..	102.0 R	101.4	..	104.8	105.3	..	110.7	..	103.7	..	115.2
1980 Q1	99.9 R	105.2	104.7	..	114.3	..	..	101.9	..	104.3	105.7	..	112.1	..	104.0	..	115.4
Q2	98.1 R	106.0	104.8	..	114.3	..	..	101.8	..	104.7	105.8	..	111.2	..	104.9	..	114.3
Q3	97.7 R	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.3	106.4	..	112.0	..	104.5	..	114.5
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT																	
1975	24,596	5,867	2,943	3,748	9,284	2,332	20,691	24,798	1,037	19,594	52,230	4,552	1,707	12,692	4,062	3,017	84,783
1979	24,792	6,064	3,051	3,711*	10,369	2,473*	21,114	25,017	1,033*	20,287	54,790	4,569*	1,872	11,706	4,180	2,943*	96,945
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																	
1979 Agriculture†	2.6	6.5	10.7	3.2*	5.7	8.7*	8.8	6.2	22.2*	14.8	11.2	6.2*	8.6	19.5	5.8	7.6*	3.6
Industry††	39.0	31.3	40.5	36.6*	28.9	30.3*	36.2	44.9	30.9*	37.7	34.9	32.5*	30.1	36.4	32.5	39.9*	31.4
Services	58.4	62.2	48.8	60.2*	65.4	61.0*	54.9	48.9	47.0*	47.5	53.9	61.3*	61.3	44.1	61.7	52.5*	65.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing																	
1970	34.7	..	30.0	32.7	22.3	..	27.9	..	20.4	..	27.0	26.2	..	..	27.6	..	28.2
1971	34.0	..	29.7	32.3	21.8	..	28.1	..	20.4	..	27.0	25.7	..	..	27.3	..	25.4
1972	32.9	..	29.7	31.9	21.8	..	28.2	36.6	..	..	27.0	25.1	23.8	25.1	27.1	..	25.0
1973	32.3	..	..	31.8	22.0	..	28.4	36.4	20.7	..	27.4	24.7	23.5	25.6	27.5	..	25.6
1974	32.3	23.5	30.2	31.5	21.7	..	23.6	36.6	21.0	..	27.2	24.6	23.6	25.8	28.3	..	25.1
1975	30.9	21.6	30.1	30.1	20.2	..	22.7	35.8	20.3	..	25.8	23.9	24.1	26.7	28.0	..	23.6
1976	30.2	21.7	29.6	29.1	20.3	..	22.5	35.8	20.0	..	25.5	22.9	23.2	26.9	26.9	..	23.8
1977	30.3	21.3	29.8	28.1	19.6	..	21.6	35.7	20.5	27.6	25.1	22.3	22.4	26.9	25.9	..	23.7
1978	30.0	20.0	29.7	27.0	19.6	..	21.5	35.4	20.7	27.2	24.5	21.7	21.3	27.0	24.9	..	23.7

Source: OECD—Labour Force Statistics.
Eurostat—Employment and Unemployment 1972–1978.

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

* 1978.
† Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
†† 'Industry' includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
(6) Annual figures relate to April.
(7) Employment in manufacturing includes mining and quarrying.
(8) Data in terms of man-years.
(9) Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
(10) From 1976, Figures in employment in manufacturing include mining and quarrying (about 0.8 per cent).

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

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
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
1980	1,389	29.5	8.3	11.49		20	803	251	3,104	12.1	271	5.9	3,907	14.3
Week ended														
1978 Sept 16	1,776	34.4	8.7	15.49	15.56	9	355	22	193	9.1	31	0.6	548	18.1
Dec 9	1,865	36.7	8.7	16.20	15.22	4	137	35	430	12.5	38	0.7	567	15.0
1979 Mar 10	1,834	36.5	8.7	15.88	15.56	6	223	33	364	11.0	39	0.8	587	15.2
June 9	1,821	36.3	8.6	15.61	15.74	2	73	29	264	9.0	31	0.6	336	10.9
Sept 8	1,399	27.8	9.0	12.57	12.67	9	361	42	420	10.1	51	1.0	780	15.4
1979 Dec 8	1,850	37.3	8.6	15.95	14.99	4	154	61	708	11.5	65	1.3	863	13.2
1980 Jan 12	1,620	33.0	8.3	13.39	14.89	5	181	80	992	12.4	85	1.7	1,173	13.8
Feb 16	1,692	34.7	8.4	14.20	14.35	13	535	106	1,190	11.2	119	2.4	1,726	14.5
Mar 15	1,633	33.7	8.4	13.68	13.33	22	868	152	1,851	12.2	174	3.6	2,719	15.6
April 19	1,520	31.7	8.3	12.61	12.34	13	522	143	1,574	11.0	156	3.3	2,096	13.4
May 17	1,522	31.8	8.3	12.68	12.25	18	648	153	1,615	11.0	170	3.5	2,333	13.8
June 14	1,496	31.4	8.3	12.43	12.56	14	544	191	2,211	11.6	205	4.3	2,755	13.5
July 12	1,359	28.7	8.5	11.50	10.87	11	436	210	2,501	11.9	221	4.7	2,937	13.3
Aug 16	1,164	24.9	8.4	9.76	11.50	19	768	244	2,993	12.3	263	5.6	3,761	14.3
Sept 13	1,200	25.9	8.2	9.88	10.00	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	8.99	38	1,511	430	5,683	13.2	467	10.4	7,193	15.4
Nov 15	1,141	25.8	8.1	9.19	8.59	26	1,051	502	6,360	12.7	528	12.0	7,410	14.0
Dec 13	1,151	26.3	7.9	9.11	8.17	32	1,275	469	6,133	13.1	501	11.4	7,408	14.8
SIC 1968														
Week ended December 13, 1980														
				Thou										
Food, drink and tobacco	173.7	35.5	9.6	1,665.2		0.2	6.1	13.3	119.1	9.0	13.4	2.7	125.2	9.3
Food industries (211-229)	135.3	34.8	9.9	1,336.4		0.2	6.1	12.0	108.7	9.0	12.2	3.1	114.8	9.4
Drink industries (231-239)	34.0	42.6	8.8	300.0		—	—	1.2	10.4	8.4	1.2	1.6	10.4	8.4
Tobacco (240)	4.4	21.2	6.6	28.8		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	7.3	30.5	10.1	73.7		0.1	3.7	0.3	2.4	7.9	0.4	1.7	6.1	15.4
Chemical and allied industries	63.1	26.3	8.7	550.5		0.3	10.2	7.6	114.7	15.0	7.9	3.3	124.9	15.8
General chemicals (271)	20.8	26.8	9.5	197.8		—	0.9	1.3	16.1	12.3	1.3	1.7	17.0	12.8
Metal manufacture	102.6	38.6	5.3	547.0		6.4	257.2	47.9	638.5	13.3	54.3	20.4	895.7	16.5
Iron and steel (general) (311)	58.0	50.1	3.2	182.8		5.3	213.8	16.3	250.3	15.4	21.6	18.7	464.1	21.5
Other iron and steel (312-313)	24.3	32.1	8.1	197.0		1.0	38.7	18.9	243.6	12.9	19.8	26.2	282.3	14.2
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	20.4	27.5	8.2	167.1		0.1	4.7	12.7	144.7	11.4	12.8	17.3	149.4	11.6
Mechanical engineering	152.5	30.2	8.3	1,265.7		2.6	102.4	59.5	766.4	12.9	62.1	12.3	868.7	14.0
Instrument engineering	18.8	23.9	6.2	116.7		0.3	13.7	6.2	68.3	11.0	6.5	8.3	82.0	12.5
Electrical engineering	101.9	24.4	7.6	779.4		2.3	90.1	41.1	499.5	12.2	43.3	10.4	589.6	13.6
Electrical machinery (361)	22.6	30.4	7.8	175.6		0.2	9.7	5.8	68.3	11.7	6.1	8.2	78.0	12.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	39.1	37.3	10.2	399.1		0.1	4.7	1.0	17.2	17.8	1.1	1.0	21.9	20.2
Vehicles	103.4	21.9	7.0	722.1		8.3	330.5	80.6	1,303.8	16.2	88.8	18.8	1,634.3	18.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	40.4	13.7	7.5	302.3		5.7	228.5	75.6	1,215.2	16.1	81.4	27.7	1,443.7	17.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	47.9	43.5	7.1	340.9		—	0.5	—	0.3	10.6	—	—	0.8	19.3
Metal goods nes	76.5	22.8	7.5	569.9		4.4	175.3	58.7	712.4	12.1	63.1	18.8	887.7	14.1
Textiles	53.8	18.7	7.7	415.7		2.7	107.8	42.4	559.0	13.2	45.1	15.7	666.8	14.8
Production of man-made fibres (411)	2.7	17.1	8.9	23.7		0.2	9.5	0.9	17.3	19.1	1.1	7.3	26.8	23.4
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	8.2	16.0	7.3	59.4		0.6	23.3	12.7	180.9	14.2	13.3	26.1	204.2	15.3
Woolen and worsted (414)	13.7	27.7	8.7	118.2		0.6	23.7	7.2	97.0	13.5	7.8	15.8	120.7	15.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	7.6	9.8	6.4	49.1		0.2	9.0	7.2	92.1	12.7	7.5	9.6	101.0	13.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	5.1	19.4	8.0	40.5		0.1	5.3	2.8	37.0	13.3	2.9	11.2	42.3	14.5
Clothing and footwear	12.6	4.7	5.4	68.6		1.5	60.1	37.8	473.7	12.5	39.3	14.7	533.8	13.6
Clothing industries (441-449)	9.7	4.6	5.8	55.7		1.4	54.8	20.8	308.8	14.9	22.2	10.5	363.6	16.4
Footwear (450)	3.0	5.3	4.3	12.9		0.1	5.3	17.0	164.9	9.7	17.1	30.8	170.2	9.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	45.7	27.3	8.3	379.5		0.9	36.9	17.2	189.5	11.0	18.1	10.8	226.4	12.5
Timber, furniture, etc	48.9	28.2	6.8	333.9		0.2	9.0	15.2	220.9	14.5	15.4	8.9	229.9	14.9
Paper, printing and publishing	101.6	30.7	7.9	806.7		0.6	22.7	12.3	149.7	12.2	12.9	3.9	172.4	13.4
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	40.1	30.2	8.3	332.7		0.4	16.8	8.8	110.0	12.6	9.2	6.9	126.8	13.8
Printing and publishing (485-489)	61.5	31.0	7.7	474.0		0.1	5.9	3.5	39.8	11.3	3.7	1.9	45.6	12.4
Other manufacturing industries	44.3	22.8	8.6	379.4		1.0	39.4	25.0	261.0	10.4	26.0	13.4	300.4	11.6
Rubber (491)	11.9	20.4	7.3	87.1		0.1	5.6	12.6	130.8	10.4	12.8	21.8	136.4	10.7
All manufacturing industries	1,150.9	26.3	7.9	9,113.4		31.9	1,274.7	468.7	6,133.2	13.1	500.5	11.4	7,407.8	14.8

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.12

Hours of work

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					
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4		90.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8		97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1		93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7		92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7
1973	83.2		85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5		94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6
1974	81.0		84.7	79.3	66.1	87.2	93.8		92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8
1975	75.4		80.2	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8		91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4
1976	73.8		76.5	74.3	58.8	79.8	93.1		91.1	93.7	93.8	95.1
1977	74.9		77.8	75.7	59.3	80.4	94.0		92.2	93.3	94.2	95.8
1978	73.8		77.0	76.4	57.8	79.8	93.8		92.0	93.4	94.0	95.6
1979	72.2		74.6	76.4	56.5	79.8	93.6		91.6	93.1	93.9	95.7
1980	64.8		66.9	68.7	48.3	75.5	91.1		89.5	89.5	90.4	95.0
Week ended												
1978 Sep 16	75.4	73.6	78.4	77.9	58.9	81.8	9					

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary

UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2.1

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		MALE AND FEMALE										UNITED KINGDOM													
		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			MALE			FEMALE			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	Since previous month	Average over 3 months ended								Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent					
1975		977.6	4.1	48.6	929.0		3.9						777.1	5.5	27.5	749.5		5.3	200.5	2.1	21.0	179.5	1.9		
1976		1,359.4	5.7	85.9	1,273.5		5.3						1,023.5	7.1	147.0	976.5		6.8	336.0	3.5	38.9	297.0	3.1	116.5	1976
1977	Annual averages	1,483.6	6.2	105.4	1,378.2		5.7						1,089.2	7.4	54.4	1,014.8		7.0	414.3	4.3	51.0	363.4	3.8	151.0	1977
1978		1,475.0	6.1	99.4	1,375.7		5.7						1,040.2	7.2	51.3	988.9		6.9	434.8	4.5	48.1	386.8	4.0	169.7	1978
1979		1,390.5	5.8	83.2	1,307.3		5.4						983.9	6.8	43.7	920.2		6.4	426.5	4.3	39.5	387.1	3.9	180.6	1979
1980		1,794.7	7.4	127.1	1,667.6		6.8						1,233.6	8.7	66.9	1,166.7		8.1	561.1	5.7	60.1	500.9	5.0	235.7	1980
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	1,017.4	7.1	22.1	995.3	942.3	6.5	285.8	3.0	18.5	267.3	2.5	98.9	1976
	Feb 12	1,304.4	5.5	30.1	1,274.3	1,227.9	5.1	31.3	32.8	220	960	124	1,014.6	7.0	16.0	998.6	959.9	6.7	289.8	3.1	14.1	275.7	2.8	105.2	1976
	Mar 11	1,284.9	5.4	23.4	1,261.5	1,243.6	5.2	15.7	25.7	199	962	124	997.7	6.9	12.4	985.4	967.2	6.7	287.2	3.0	11.0	276.2	2.9	108.4	1976
	April 8	1,281.1	5.4	22.7	1,258.4	1,258.3	5.3	14.7	20.6	217	940	124	994.2	6.9	12.1	982.1	975.7	6.8	287.0	3.0	10.6	267.4	3.0	110.8	1976
	May 13	1,271.8	5.3	37.8	1,234.1	1,270.9	5.3	12.6	14.3	194	954	124	982.9	6.8	21.2	961.7	982.0	6.8	288.9	3.0	16.6	272.3	3.0	112.5	1976
	June 10	1,331.8	5.6	122.9	1,208.9	1,278.6	5.4	7.7	11.7	279	928	125	1,009.4	7.0	69.1	940.4	984.3	6.8	322.4	3.4	53.8	268.6	3.1	110.4	1976
	July 8	1,463.5	6.1	208.5	1,255.0	1,281.5	5.4	2.9	7.7	370	968	125	1,071.2	7.4	113.8	957.4	981.4	6.8	392.2	4.1	94.6	297.6	3.0	114.9	1976
	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	1,092.2	7.6	112.4	980.7	983.8	6.8	408.8	4.3	91.0	317.8	3.3	121.0	1976
	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	1,059.8	7.4	78.7	981.1	983.7	6.8	395.9	4.2	71.1	324.8	3.3	124.3	1976
	Oct 14	1,377.1	5.8	82.7	1,294.4	1,296.9	5.4	-0.8	5.1	258	992	127	1,010.0	7.0	40.9	969.0	980.3	6.8	367.1	3.9	41.7	325.4	3.3	128.7	1976
	Nov 11e	1,366.5	5.7	58.0	1,308.5	1,307.5	5.5	10.6	5.0	258	992	127	1,011.6	7.0	34.5	977.1	984.1	6.8	354.9	3.7	23.5	331.4	3.4	131.3	1976
	Dec 9e	1,371.0	5.7	51.0	1,320.0	1,317.5	5.5	10.0	6.6	246	992	128	1,019.5	7.1	30.4	989.1	988.8	6.9	351.5	3.7	20.6	330.9	3.5	131.2	1976
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	1,074.1	7.5	25.9	1,048.2	993.9	6.9	374.1	3.9	25.0	349.0	3.5	134.4	1977
	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	1,055.5	7.3	21.0	1,034.5	994.0	6.9	366.3	3.8	20.8	345.5	3.5	142.2	1977
	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	1,028.5	7.1	16.9	1,011.6	993.2	6.9	355.0	3.7	16.4	338.5	3.5	142.7	1977
	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	1,032.4	7.2	28.8	1,003.6	997.6	6.9	359.9	3.7	24.8	335.1	3.6	144.4	1977
	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	994.3	6.9	23.8	970.5	990.6	6.9	347.4	3.6	21.3	326.1	3.6	143.3	1977
	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	1,050.8	7.3	80.4	970.4	1,016.9	7.1	399.2	4.1	68.6	330.7	3.7	147.2	1977
	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	1,132.7	7.9	134.7	998.1	1,023.3	7.1	489.6	5.1	118.7	370.9	3.8	150.4	1977
	Aug 11	1,635.8	6.8	231.4	1,404.4	1,393.2	5.8	0.2	18.6	277	1,237	122	1,143.5	7.9	123.7	1,019.9	1,023.1	7.1	492.3	5.1	107.8	384.5	3.8	153.2	1977
	Sep 8	1,609.1	6.7	175.6	1,433.5	1,414.0	5.8	20.8	11.8	251	1,231	127	1,124.3	7.8	89.0	1,035.3	1,034.5	7.2	484.8	5.0	86.6	398.2	3.9	159.4	1977
	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	1,070.8	7.4	46.5	1,024.2	1,036.0	7.2	447.6	4.6	52.1	395.5	3.8	164.9	1977
	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	1,083.2	7.4	34.5	1,028.7	1,036.8	7.2	435.9	4.5	38.9	397.0	4.0	166.1	1977
	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	1,080.7	7.4	27.6	1,033.1	1,034.7	7.2	420.1	4.4	30.8	389.3	4.0	164.2	1977
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	1,114.8	7.8	29.4	1,085.3	1,031.2	7.2	433.8	4.4	31.7	402.1	4.0	166.9	1978
	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	1,089.6	7.6	23.9	1,065.7	1,025.7	7.1	419.1	4.3	25.8	393.3	4.0	166.7	1978
	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	1,058.4	7.4	19.4	1,039.0	1,022.3	7.1	402.6	4.1	20.9	381.7	3.8	166.2	1978
	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	1,045.4	7.3	31.0	1,014.0	1,011.4	7.0	406.4	4.2	29.7	376.6	4.0	167.7	1978
	May 11	1,386.8	5.8	48.2	1,338.6	1,386.3	5.7	-16.7	-9.1	229	1,069	127	1,001.1	7.0	24.2	976.9	988.2	7.0	385.7	4.0	24.0	361.7	4.0	164.6	1978
	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	1,022.9	7.1	78.4	944.5	991.5	6.9	423.1	4.3	67.1	356.0	4.0	162.5	1978
	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	1,087.3	7.6	130.4	956.9	983.4	6.9	498.5	5.1	112.9	385.6	3.9	165.3	1978
	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	1,099.0	7.7	120.2	978.7	981.2	6.8	509.3	5.2	101.8	407.5	4.0	171.4	1978
	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	1,041.1	7.3	69.7	971.4	970.5	6.8	476.6	4.9	69.5	407.0	4.0	175.3	1978
	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	989.7	6.9	40.0	949.7	961.5	6.7	439.8	4.5	42.0	397.8	3.8	176.5	1978
	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	970.4	6.8	27.6	942.8	950.5	6.6	421.6	4.3	29.5	382.8	3.9	178.0	1978
	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	962.5	6.7	21.1	941.4	943.3	6.6	401.8	4.1	22.1	379.7	3.8	174.8	1978
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	1,034.8	7.3	23.8	1,011.0	956.1	6.7	420.5	4.2	23.6	396.9	3.9	177.9	1979
	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	1,039.5	7.3	20.0	1,019.4	978.2	6.9	412.4	4.2	19.4	393.0	3.9	180.2	1979

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 unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted Number	Change Since previous month	Average over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over†	
1975	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							
1980	1,715.9	7.3	120.1	1,595.8	6.7							
1976	Jan 8	1,251.8	5.4	38.0	1,213.8	1,149.5	4.9	28.7	35.3	207	923	122
	Feb 12	1,253.4	5.4	28.0	1,225.4	1,180.0	5.1	30.5	32.1	213	918	122
	Mar 11	1,234.6	5.3	21.7	1,212.9	1,194.9	5.1	14.9	24.7	192	921	122
	Apr 8	1,231.2	5.3	21.3	1,209.9	1,209.5	5.2	14.6	20.0	210	899	122
	May 13	1,220.4	5.2	35.1	1,185.3	1,220.8	5.2	11.3	13.6	187	911	122
	June 10	1,277.9	5.5	118.2	1,159.7	1,227.6	5.3	6.8	10.9	269	886	123
	July 8	1,402.5	6.0	199.4	1,203.1	1,230.1	5.3	2.5	6.9	356	923	123
	Aug 12	1,440.0	6.2	194.5	1,245.4	1,240.7	5.3	10.6	6.6	258	1,056	126
	Sep 9	1,395.1	6.0	142.3	1,245.8	1,245.5	5.3	4.8	6.0	237	1,032	126
	Oct 14	1,320.9	5.7	78.0	1,243.0	1,244.5	5.3	-1.0	4.8	250	946	125
	Nov 11e	1,311.0	5.6	54.3	1,256.7	1,255.2	5.4	10.7	4.8	...	...	...
	Dec 9e	1,316.0	5.6	48.0	1,268.0	1,264.9	5.4	9.7	6.5	...	...	...
1977	Jan 13	1,390.2	5.9	48.2	1,342.0	1,275.6	5.4	10.7	10.4	207	1,053	130
	Feb 10	1,365.2	5.8	39.4	1,325.8	1,278.3	5.4	2.7	7.7	211	1,028	126
	Mar 10	1,328.1	5.6	31.3	1,296.8	1,280.0	5.4	1.7	5.0	193	1,010	125
	Apr 14	1,335.6	5.7	50.4	1,285.3	1,287.6	5.5	7.6	4.0	223	989	123
	May 12	1,285.7	5.5	42.0	1,243.7	1,283.2	5.5	-4.4	1.6	197	969	120
	June 9	1,390.4	5.9	142.7	1,247.7	1,323.3	5.6	40.1	14.4	288	982	120
	July 14	1,553.5	6.6	241.6	1,311.9	1,337.0	5.7	13.7	16.5	389	1,046	118
	Aug 11	1,567.0	6.7	220.4	1,346.6	1,337.1	5.7	0.1	18.0	269	1,178	120
	Sep 8	1,541.8	6.6	166.2	1,375.7	1,357.6	5.8	20.5	11.4	242	1,175	125
	Oct 13	1,456.6	6.2	92.6	1,364.0	1,363.1	5.8	5.5	8.7	253	1,079	125
	Nov 10	1,438.0	6.1	68.6	1,369.4	1,367.7	5.8	4.6	10.2	230	1,083	125
	Dec 8	1,419.7	6.0	54.3	1,365.4	1,366.7	5.8	-1.0	3.0	201	1,092	126
1978	Jan 12	1,484.7	6.3	57.4	1,427.3	1,362.9	5.8	-3.8	-0.1	199	1,156	130
	Feb 9	1,445.9	6.1	46.6	1,399.2	1,354.4	5.8	-8.5	-4.4	203	1,114	129
	Mar 9	1,399.0	5.9	37.6	1,361.3	1,351.2	5.7	-3.2	-5.2	189	1,082	128
	Apr 13	1,387.5	5.9	56.7	1,330.8	1,342.4	5.7	-8.8	-6.8	220	1,041	127
	May 11	1,324.9	5.6	44.7	1,280.2	1,326.4	5.6	-16.0	-9.3	185	1,015	125
	June 8	1,381.4	5.9	139.2	1,242.2	1,319.4	5.6	-7.0	-10.6	276	983	123
	July 6	1,512.5	6.4	231.7	1,280.8	1,307.6	5.6	-11.8	-11.6	366	1,024	122
	Aug 10	1,534.4	6.5	210.9	1,323.6	1,309.9	5.6	2.3	-5.5	250	1,160	124
	Sep 14	1,446.7	6.1	130.7	1,316.0	1,296.5	5.5	-13.4	-7.6	220	1,102	125
	Oct 12	1,364.9	5.8	76.4	1,288.5	1,287.5	5.5	-9.0	-6.7	235	1,006	124
	Nov 9	1,330.8	5.7	52.9	1,277.9	1,275.1	5.4	-12.4	-11.6	203	1,004	124
	Dec 7	1,303.2	5.5	39.8	1,263.4	1,264.8	5.4	-10.3	-10.6	191	988	124
1979	Jan 11	1,391.2	5.9	44.4	1,346.9	1,281.5	5.4	16.7	-2.0	201	1,063	127
	Feb 8	1,387.6	5.9	36.7	1,350.9	1,305.2	5.5	23.7	10.0	200	1,061	127
	Mar 8	1,339.8	5.7	23.9	1,310.9	1,299.8	5.5	-5.4	11.7	176	1,038	126
	Apr 5	1,279.8	5.4	23.9	1,255.9	1,265.9	5.4	-33.9	-5.2	166	989	125
	May 10	1,238.5	5.2	36.2	1,202.3	1,246.9	5.3	-19.0	-19.4	160	957	121
	June 14	1,281.1	5.4	137.1	1,144.0	1,223.6	5.2	-23.3	-25.4	266	898	117
	July 12	1,392.0	5.9	204.2	1,187.8	1,217.1	5.2	-6.5	-16.3	335	941	117
	Aug 9	1,383.9	5.9	173.1	1,210.8	1,202.8	5.1	-14.3	-14.7	232	1,035	117
	Sep 13	1,325.0	5.6	106.0	1,219.0	1,202.4	5.1	-0.4	-7.1	212	995	118
	Oct 11†	1,302.8	5.5	64.0	1,238.8	1,218.3	5.2	15.9	0.4	231	953	118
	Nov 8	1,292.3	5.5	45.5	1,246.8	1,223.6	5.2	5.3	6.9	203	969	120
	Dec 6	1,292.0	5.5	35.7	1,256.3	1,236.8	5.2	13.2	11.5	197	974	121
1980	Jan 10	1,404.4	6.0	42.6	1,361.7	1,275.4	5.4	38.6	19.0	202	1,079	125
	Feb 14	1,422.0	6.0	35.2	1,386.8	1,319.9	5.6	44.5	32.1	212	1,085	125
	Mar 13e	1,411.7	6.0	29.3	1,382.4	1,349.5	5.7	29.6	37.6	199	1,087	125
	Apr 10	1,454.7	6.2	50.0	1,404.6	1,393.0	5.9	43.5	39.2	231	1,097	127
	May 8	1,441.4	6.1	45.8	1,395.6	1,418.0	6.0	25.0	32.7	199	1,116	126
	June 12	1,586.6	6.7	178.3	1,408.3	1,468.0	6.2	50.0	39.5	338	1,123	126
	July 10	1,811.9	7.7	282.1	1,529.9	1,535.9	6.5	67.9	47.6	433	1,249	129
	Aug 14	1,913.1	8.1	252.0	1,661.1	1,622.2	6.9	86.3	68.1	300	1,474 R	139 R
	Sep 11	1,950.2	8.3	196.3	1,753.8	1,707.9	7.2	85.7	80.0	292	1,517 R	141 R
	Oct 9	1,973.0	8.4	137.2	1,835.8	1,810.3	7.7	102.4	91.5	329	1,500	144
	Nov 13	2,071.2	8.8	103.4	1,967.8	1,942.5	8.2	132.2	106.8	309	1,608 R	155 R
	Dec 11	2,150.5	9.1	88.6	2,061.8	2,045.3	8.7	102.8	112.5	283	1,706 R	161 R
1981	Jan 15	2,320.5	9.8	95.8	2,224.6	2,143.9	9.1	98.6	111.2	282	1,869	169

* † See footnotes to table 2.1

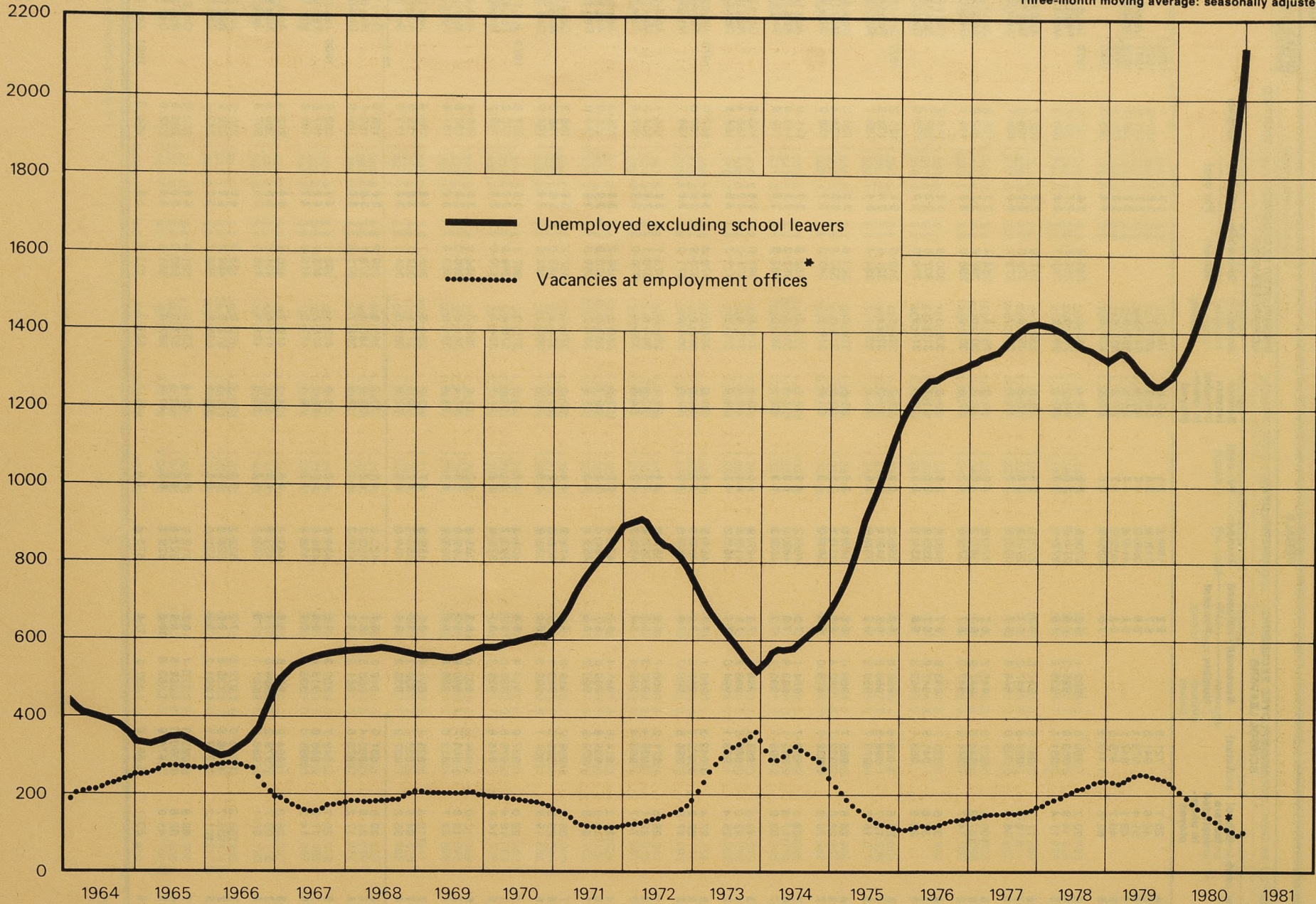
UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2 GB summary

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		MALE AND FEMALE										
		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
		Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted Number	Change Since previous month	Average over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60*	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over†	
1975	747.4	5.4	25.7	721.6	5.2							
1976	986.0	7.0	44.6	941.3	6.7							
1977	1,027.5	7.3	51.4	976.1	6.9							
1978	995.2	7.1	48.1	947.1	6.8							
1979	919.6	6.6	40.7	879.0	6.3							
1980	1,180.0	8.5	62.8	1,117.2	7.9							
1975	Jan 8	981.3	7.0	20.7	960.6	909.1	6.5	27.0	17.4	253.2	240.4	2.6
	Feb 12	978.8	7.0	14.9	963.9	926.3	6.6	14.9	13.1	261.5	253.7	2.7
	Mar 11	962.5	6.8	11.4	951.1	933.2	6.6	11.4	10.2	261.9	261.7	2.8
	Apr 8	959.1	6.8	11.3	947.8	941.6	6.7	11.3	9.9	262.1	267.9	2.9
	May 13	947.4	6.7	19.6	927.5	947.2	6.7	11.3	15.5	257.8	273.6	3.0
	June 10	972.4	6.9	66.4	906.0	948.9	6.7	6.8	51.8	253.7	278.7	3.0
	July 8	1,030.7	7.3	109.1	921.6	945.7	6.7	6.7	90.3	281.5	284.4	3.1
	Aug 12	1,052.3	7.5	107.8	944.5	947.9	6.7	6.7	86.7	301.0	292.8	3.2
	Sep 9	1,019.6	7.2	74.7	944.9	947.5	6.7	6.7	67.6	307.9	298.0	3.2
	Oct 14	972.2	6.9	38.5	933.7	943.9	6.7	6.7	39.5	309.3	300.6	3.2
	Nov 11e	974.1	6.9	32.6	941.5	947.9	6.7	6.7	21.7	315.2	307.3	3.3
	Dec 9e	981.9	7.0	28.8	953.1	952.3	6.8	6.8	19.2	314.9	312.6	3.4
1977	Jan 13	1,034.0	7.3	24.5	1,009.6	956.6	6.8	6.8	23.7	332.5	319.0	3.4
	Feb 10	1,016.0	7.2	19.7	996.3	956.8	6.8	6.8	19.7	329.4	321.5	3.4
	Mar 10	989.5	7.0	15.7	973.7	955.6	6.8	6.8	15.6	323.1	324.4	3.4
	Apr 14	992.5	7.0	26.8	965.7	960.0						

THOUSAND

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted



*Vacancies at employment offices are only about a third of total vacancies

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent	Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
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
1980	363.1	260.9	102.2	19.8	4.8	5.9	3.2	343.4		4.5			245.9	91.4
1980 Jan 10	294.3	214.1	80.3	3.9	3.9	4.8	2.5	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	2.5	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	2.5	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	2.5	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	2.5	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	2.9	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	3.6	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	3.9	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	4.0	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	3.9	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	4.0	434.8	429.3	5.7	34.1	25.8	314.4	114.9
Dec 11	469.7	342.3	127.4	14.0	6.2	7.7	4.0	455.7	452.5	6.0	23.2	26.9	333.1	119.4
1981 Jan 15	513.2	375.3	137.9	13.9	6.8	8.5	4.4	499.3	476.3	6.3	23.8	27.0	350.1	126.2
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
1980	175.5	128.5	47.0	8.1	4.7	5.8	3.1	167.4		4.4			121.9	42.6
1980 Jan 10	143.4	106.7	36.8	1.9	3.8	4.8	2.4	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	2.4	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	2.4	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	2.4	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	2.4	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	2.6	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	3.3	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	3.6	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	3.8	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	3.8	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	3.8	206.7	204.4	5.5	13.7	11.1	151.5	52.9
Dec 11	222.2	163.0	59.2	6.6	5.9	7.4	3.9	215.7	215.1	5.7	10.7	11.3	159.4	55.7
1981 Jan 15	242.4	178.4	64.0	6.4	6.5	8.1	4.2	236.0	226.2	6.0	11.1	11.8	167.4	58.8
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
1980	41.4	29.2	12.2	2.5	5.7	6.8	4.2	39.0		5.3			27.5	10.8
1980 Jan 10	34.1	24.2	9.8	0.4	4.7	5.6	3.4	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	3.4	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	3.4	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	3.6	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	3.5	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	3.8	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	4.6	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	4.8	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	4.9	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	4.8	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	4.9	48.6	48.4	6.7	3.6	2.8	35.4	13.0
Dec 11	53.5	39.0	14.5	1.7	7.4	9.1	5.0	51.8	51.3	7.1	2.9	3.0	37.8	13.4
1981 Jan 15	58.4	42.9	15.5	1.7	8.1	10.0	5.3	56.7	54.1	7.5	2.8	3.1	39.9	14.2

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual			Seasonally adjusted				
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
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
1980	113.1	77.2	35.8	6.7	6.8	7.9	5.2	106.4		6.3				72.6	32.2
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															
May 8	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
June 12	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
July 10															
Aug 14	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
Aug 14															
Sep 11	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
Oct 9															
Nov 13	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
Dec 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
1981															
Jan 15	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
	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
	142.9	99.5	43.4	4.1	8.6	10.2	6.3	138.8	134.3	8.1	7.1	7.2		94.7	39.6
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
1980	181.6	123.2	58.4	14.2	7.8	8.8	6.3	167.4		7.1				114.9	50.8
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															
May 8	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
June 12	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
July 10															
Aug 14	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
Aug 14															
Sep 11	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
Oct 9															
Nov 13	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
Dec 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
1981															
Jan 15	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
	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
	243.7	172.2	71.5	11.8	10.4	12.2	7.7	231.9	232.1	9.9	13.0	15.4		166.5	65.6
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	20.6
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
1980	104.0	73.1	30.9	7.3	6.5	7.6	4.8	96.6		6.0				68.6	27.0
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	82.1	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 13e	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															
May 8	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
June 12	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
July 10															
Aug 14	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
Aug 14															
Sep 11	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
Oct 9															
Nov 13	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
Dec 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
1981															
Jan 15	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
	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
	133.6	96.7	36.9	4.7	8.3	10.1	5.7	128.9	128.8	8.0	6.9	7.6		94.2	34.6

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				
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
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	28.0
1978	125.8	89.0	36.8	9.2	6.0	7.0	4.4	116.6		5.5				84.5	32.6
1979†	121.1	83.7	37.4	8.1	5.7	6.6	4.4	113.0		5.3				79.7	32.9
1980	163.6	112.7	51.0	13.8	7.8	8.9	6.0	149.8		7.0				104.7	43.4
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															
May 8	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
June 12	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
July 10															
Aug 14	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
Aug 14															
Sep 11	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
Oct 9															
Nov 13	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
Dec 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
1981															
Jan 15	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
	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
	208.9	149.4	59.5	11.0	9.9	11.8	7.1	197.8	195.8	9.3	9.6	11.5		142.5	53.3
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

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	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	
1980	111.3	74.8	36.6	8.5	10.3	11.4	8.6	102.9		9.4		69.9	31.9	
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Dec 11	138.0	95.8	42.2	6.9	12.7	14.6	9.9	131.1	128.6	11.8	4.7	5.6	90.7	37.9
1981 Jan 15	145.6	101.6	44.0	6.6	13.4	15.5	10.3	139.0	133.5	12.3	4.9	5.4	94.0	39.5
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		7.8		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	
1980	225.7	147.1	78.6	16.5	9.0	11.3	8.2	209.2		9.1		136.6	70.1	
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Nov 13	254.6	168.2	86.4	12.9	11.3	12.8	9.1	241.6	238.8	10.6	8.6	9.0	160.6	78.2
Dec 11	261.8	175.8	86.0	11.6	11.6	13.5	9.0	250.2	246.1	10.9	7.3	8.6	166.7	79.4
1981 Jan 15	286.6	192.7	93.9	20.1	12.7	14.8	9.8	266.5	252.3	11.2	6.2	7.4	170.9	81.4
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	
1980	78.8	53.6	25.2	7.0	13.7	16.2	10.3	71.8		12.5		49.4	22.4	
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Dec 11	93.8	65.0	28.8	6.7	16.3	19.6	11.7	87.0	88.0	15.3	2.3	3.8	61.6	26.4
1981 Jan 15	99.0	69.3	29.7	6.5	17.2	20.9	12.1	92.5	90.9	15.8	2.9	2.9	63.9	27.0

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 Jan 15, 1981

	Male		Female		All unemployed		Rate	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Male	Female
North	936	13.1	467	8.9	1,403	12.1		
*Ainwick	3,236	4.659	1,423	2.619	4,659	11.9		
*Carlisle	5,824	7.458	1,634	2.319	7,458	23.5		
*Central Durham								
*Consett								
*Darlington and S/West								
Durham	7,024	10,019	2,995	4,332	12.1			
*Furness	2,564	1,768	4,332	7,675	9.8			
Hartlepool	5,680	1,995	7,675	7,776	17.6			
*Morpeth	5,457	2,319	7,776	30,070	12.3			
*North Tyne	22,174	7,896	30,070	3,926	11.0			
*Peterlee	2,613	1,313	3,926	28,061	14.4			
*South Tyne	20,569	7,492	28,061	37,118	15.5			
*Teesside	27,319	9,789	37,118	23,956	17.0			
*Wearside	16,869	7,087	23,956	3,325	16.4			
*Whitehaven	2,057	1,268	3,325		11.3			
*Workington	2,358	1,697	4,055		12.9			
Wales	2,951	4,457	1,506	22,903	17.1			
*Bargoed	16,988	5,915	22,903	5,164	11.5			
*Cardiff	3,503	1,661	5,164	5,454	18.0			
*Ebbw Vale	3,253	2,201	5,454	3,934	14.7			
*Llanelli	2,603	1,331	3,934	11,414	14.6			
*Newport	8,334	3,080	11,414	6,571	12.7			
*Pontypool	4,401	2,170	6,571	9,502	13.0			
*Pontypridd	6,087	3,415	9,502	11,531	13.9			
*Port Talbot	8,028	3,503	11,531	7,633	14.2			
*Shotton	5,563	2,070	7,633	13,690	15.7			
*Swansea	9,319	4,371	13,690	7,903	12.7			
*Wrexham	5,839	2,064	7,903		17.5			
Scotland	5,402	7,594	2,192	6,435	5.8			
*Aberdeen	4,521	1,914	6,435	7,772	14.0			
*Ayr	4,915	2,857	7,772	5,286	15.6			
*Bathgate	3,331	1,955	5,286	3,802	17.4			
*Dumbarton	2,389	1,413	3,802	13,959	10.7			
*Dumfries	8,846	5,113	13,959	5,874	14.3			
Dundee	3,510	2,364	5,874	7,138	11.0			
*Dunfermline	17,536	7,138	24,674	8,588	8.7			
*Edinburgh	5,584	3,004	8,588	84,276	12.3			
*Falkirk	59,760	24,516	84,276	7,806	14.2			
*Glasgow	5,184	2,622	7,806	8,518	15.2			
*Greenock	5,808	2,710	8,518	5,372	20.8			
*Irvine	3,725	1,647	5,372	8,487	15.0			
Kilmarnock	5,386	3,101	8,487	27,939	12.7			
*Kirkcaldy	17,313	10,626	27,939	12,217				

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[†], in certain employment office areas and in counties at Jan 15, 1981

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS					per cent				
South West					East Anglia				
SDA	4,170	1,531	5,701	16.7	Cambridge	2,735	991	3,726	4.3
Other DA	19,534	10,124	29,658	13.2	Great Yarmouth	3,210	1,039	4,249	11.3
IA	9,632	4,227	13,859	11.9	*Ipswich	5,430	1,848	7,278	6.7
Unassisted	73,021	30,108	103,129	8.1	Lowestoft	2,075	801	2,876	9.8
All	106,357	45,990	152,347	9.1	*Norwich	7,183	2,262	9,445	7.4
					Peterborough	4,724	1,935	6,659	9.7
West Midlands					South West				
IA	1,047	350	1,397	10.2	Bath	2,700	941	3,641	7.4
Unassisted	186,875	76,272	263,147	11.4	*Bournemouth	9,429	3,582	13,011	9.1
All	187,922	76,622	264,544	11.3	Bristol	19,840	7,060	26,900	8.2
					*Cheltenham	3,078	1,210	4,288	5.9
East Midlands					*Chippenham	1,264	669	1,933	6.7
SDA	—	—	—	—	*Exeter	3,829	1,382	5,211	7.2
Other DA	5,231	1,730	6,961	22.1	Gloucester	3,789	1,518	5,307	7.9
IA	19,232	6,968	26,200	10.0	Plymouth	9,930	5,176	15,106	12.3
Unassisted	79,903	30,844	110,747	8.5	*Salisbury	1,942	1,147	3,089	7.6
All	104,366	39,542	143,908	9.0	Swindon	5,623	2,450	8,073	9.7
					Taunton	1,810	703	2,513	6.0
Yorkshire and Humberside					*Torbay	6,526	2,692	9,218	13.1
SDA	—	—	—	—	*Trowbridge	1,272	628	1,900	6.9
Other DA	40,148	14,120	54,268	13.0	*Yeovil	1,663	888	2,551	6.2
IA	121,787	48,438	170,225	10.1					
All	161,935	62,558	224,493	10.6	West Midlands				
					*Birmingham	61,023	22,726	83,749	12.0
North West					Burton-upon-Trent	2,126	869	2,995	7.9
SDA	77,617	31,866	109,483	15.8	*Coventry	21,624	9,851	31,475	13.0
Other DA	12,821	6,886	19,707	14.2	*Dudley/Sandwell	25,120	9,568	34,688	11.4
IA	149,711	65,161	214,872	10.6	Hersford	2,161	977	3,138	8.3
All	240,149	103,913	344,062	12.1	*Kidderminster	3,044	1,461	4,505	11.1
					Leamington	2,755	1,216	3,971	7.8
North					*Oakengates	6,663	2,895	9,558	16.0
SDA	73,729	27,417	101,146	14.5	Redditch	2,692	1,501	4,193	12.1
Other DA	45,311	18,723	64,034	14.4	Rugby	1,804	1,074	2,878	9.4
IA	14,851	7,348	22,199	10.1	Shrewsbury	2,364	892	3,256	7.8
All	133,891	53,488	187,379	13.5	*Stafford	2,492	1,124	3,616	6.6
					*Stoke-on-Trent	14,202	6,553	20,755	10.1
Wales					*Walsall	15,166	6,628	21,794	12.9
SDA	31,264	13,490	44,754	16.1	*Wolverhampton	13,597	5,153	18,750	12.8
Other DA	50,808	21,787	72,595	13.1	*Worcester	4,830	1,788	6,618	9.2
IA	19,490	8,719	28,209	11.6					
All	101,562	43,996	145,558	13.4	East Midlands				
					*Chesterfield	5,952	2,183	8,135	9.7
Scotland					*Coalville	2,448	949	3,397	7.4
SDA	124,474	60,281	184,755	15.1	Corby	5,231	1,730	6,961	22.1
Other DA	26,750	14,717	41,467	12.8	*Derby	7,356	2,790	10,146	6.8
IA	41,498	18,882	60,380	8.6	Kettering	2,619	901	3,520	11.6
All	192,722	93,880	286,602	12.7	*Leicester	14,608	6,226	20,834	8.9
					Lincoln	4,923	1,847	6,770	10.4
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Loughborough	1,907	928	2,835	6.4
South East	375,309	137,882	513,191	6.8	Mansfield	4,546	1,476	6,022	9.8
East Anglia	42,898	15,491	58,389	8.1	*Northampton	5,843	2,146	7,989	7.4
					*Nottingham	22,377	7,398	29,775	8.7
GREAT BRITAIN					*Sutton-in-Ashfield	2,136	521	2,657	7.4
SDA	311,254	134,585	445,839	15.3	Yorkshire and Humberside				
Other DA	200,603	88,087	288,690	13.4	*Barnsley	6,763	2,982	9,745	11.8
IA	377,248	160,093	537,341	10.2	*Bradford	15,028	5,350	20,378	11.9
Unassisted	758,006	290,597	1,048,603	7.9	*Castleford	4,646	2,095	6,741	10.5
All	1,647,111	673,362	2,320,473	9.8	*Dewsbury	5,889	1,873	7,762	11.8
					*Doncaster	9,694	4,901	14,595	13.0
Northern Ireland	69,261	29,717	98,978	17.2	Grimsby	7,322	1,805	9,127	11.9
					*Halifax	5,561	2,214	7,775	9.9
Local areas (by region)					Harrrogate	1,644	627	2,271	6.4
South East					Huddersfield	6,648	3,134	9,782	10.8
*Aldershot	3,407	1,426	4,833	5.7	Hull	17,571	5,842	23,413	12.8
*Aylesbury	1,735	723	2,458	5.4	Keighley	2,241	1,028	3,269	10.7
*Basingstoke	1,967	808	2,775	5.9	*Leeds	23,313	8,804	32,117	9.4
*Bedford	3,483	1,611	5,094	6.1	*Mexborough	3,345	1,810	5,155	17.6
*Braintree	2,063	877	2,940	8.5	Rotherham	5,685	2,471	8,156	12.6
*Brighton	9,439	3,047	12,486	9.1	*Scunthorpe	6,225	2,192	8,417	13.0
*Canterbury	2,611	1,006	3,617	8.9	*Sheffield	20,649	6,756	27,405	9.3
*Chatham	8,884	3,894	12,778	10.9	*Wakefield	4,962	2,067	7,029	9.6
*Chelmsford	2,729	957	3,686	5.4	York	3,753	1,671	5,424	6.4
*Chichester	2,617	959	3,576	7.4					
Colchester	3,229	1,278	4,507	7.5	North West				
*Crawley	5,348	2,070	7,418	4.5	*Accrington	2,082	1,057	3,139	10.7
*Eastbourne	2,268	686	2,954	7.0	*Ashton-under-Lyne	7,248	3,642	10,890	11.4
*Guildford	3,389	1,312	4,701	5.1	*Birkenhead	17,311	7,519	24,830	15.7
*Harlow	3,887	1,573	5,460	7.4	*Blackburn	5,450	2,289	7,739	11.2
*Hastings	3,435	1,135	4,570	10.6	*Blackpool	8,904	3,839	12,743	11.6
*Hertford	1,288	480	1,768	4.4	*Bolton	9,056	4,246	13,302	11.9
*High Wycombe	3,476	1,224	4,700	5.1	*Burnley	2,963	1,710	4,673	9.3
*Hitchin	2,691	1,040	3,731	7.0	*Bury	4,383	2,133	6,516	10.3
*Luton	7,629	3,195	10,824	8.1	*Chester	3,772	1,463	5,235	9.8
*Maidstone	3,547	1,388	4,935	6.1	*Crewe	3,676	1,644	5,320	8.0
*Newport (IoW)	3,052	1,274	4,326	10.4	*Lancaster	3,884	1,644	5,528	11.7
*Oxford	8,045	3,417	11,462	6.5	*Leigh	3,387	1,907	5,294	12.4
*Portsmouth	12,963	5,180	18,143	9.0	*Liverpool	55,158	21,468	76,626	16.1
*Ramsgate	3,082	1,231	4,313	11.9	*Manchester	52,659	19,044	71,703	10.0
*Reading	7,540	2,582	10,122	6.1	*Nelson	1,940	977	2,917	11.1
*Slough	4,172	1,744	5,916	4.9	*Northwich	2,839	1,649	4,488	11.3
*Southampton	11,335	4,396	15,731	7.1	*Oldham	7,471	3,291	10,762	11.0
*Southend-on-Sea	16,426	5,411	21,837	11.1	*Preston	9,668	4,785	14,453	9.7
*St Albans	2,780	972	3,752	4.1	*Rochdale	4,726	2,201	6,927	13.8
*Stevenage	2,157	921	3,078	7.8	*Southport	3,191	1,380	4,571	13.7
*Tunbridge Wells	3,386	1,049	4,435	5.3	*St Helens	6,080	2,851	8,931	13.6
*Watford	4,470	1,621	6,091	7.1	*Warrington	5,964	2,720	8,684	10.7
*Worthing	3,236	993	4,229	4.9	*Widnes	5,148	2,879	8,027	14.1
					*Wigan	6,741	4,035	10,776	14.8

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1978 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

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration: January 15, 1981

Duration of unemployment in weeks United Kingdom	Age groups													All		
	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over				
MALE																
One or less	5,259	2,431	2,215	9,162	6,221	5,433	6,965	2,695	2,525	2,679	26					48,207
Over 1 and up to 2	9,587	3,356	2,969	13,047	8,716	7,266	9,329	3,641	3,717	4,558	5,915	35				72,136
4	6,762	3,383	3,179	13,408	9,694	8,378	11,154	4,378	4,185	4,498	5,056	43				75,028
6	8,684	4,771	4,504	19,948	13,442	11,518	14,900	5,857	5,279	5,355	5,428	53				99,739
8	7,889	5,055	4,811	20,962	14,337	12,387	15,989	6,348	5,686	5,793	6,794	55				106,106
13	15,888	11,197	10,751	47,027	31,751	25,761	34,274	13,294	12,367	13,276	15,554	169				231,309
26	26,800	18,822	19,661	80,528	51,609	41,641	54,723	22,736	22,212	25,776	34,061	307				398,876
39	20,913	10,644	11,104	40,331	25,559	20,530	27,343	11,321	11,324	13,195	20,268	225				212,757
52	4,417	4,198	5,681	20,642	14,458	11,852	16,076	6,957	7,395	8,734	14,035	215				114,660
65	1,127	1,519	3,507	13,235	9,578	7,824	10,973	4,794	4,905	5,666	9,827	151				73,106
78	570	817	2,182	9,191	6,650	5,590	7,692	3,456	3,640	4,368	9,306	154				53,616
104	574	781	1,964	8,914	6,523	5,981	8,501	4,091	4,459	5,543	10,084	229				57,644
156	33	279	837	7,866	6,482	5,822	9,779	5,074	5,935	7,658	16,441	428				66,634
All	109,413	67,283	73,611	309,125	211,564	177,970	244,935	105,326	107,828	124,831	181,293	3,193				1,716,372

Duration of unemployment in weeks Great Britain	Age groups													All		
	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over				
MALE																
One or less	5,081	2,334	2,130	8,734	5,958	5,188	6,678	2,586	2,515	2,474	2,627	23				46,328
Over 1 and up to 2	9,432	3,255	2,862	12,545	8,376	7,017	9,029	3,503	3,595	4,458	5,838	33				69,943
4	7,532	3,266	3,077	12,917	9,355	8,164	10,803	4,278	4,422	5,001	41					72,950
6	8,474	4,593	4,359	19,182	12,942	11,134	14,492	5,678	5,154	5,250	5,348	51				96,657
8	7,633	4,853	4,617	20,154	13,840	12,009	15,560	6,200	5,549	5,667	6,706	53				102,841
13	15,297	10,755	10,385	45,253	30,638	24,954	33,214	12,950	12,034	12,991	15,343	153				223,967
26	25,277	17,881	18,758	76,871	49,556	40,107	52,840	22,060	21,592	25,265	33,529	274				384,010
39	18,971	10,032	10,569	38,505	24,514	19,653	26,247	10,951	10,985	12,893	19,945	202				203,467
52	3,960	3,970	5,399	19,615	13,753	11,324	15,360	6,747	7,213	8,574	13,851	196				109,962
65	1,034	1,409	3,287	12,484	8,987	7,361	10,356	4,580	4,720	5,514	9,659	124				69,515
78	493	753	2,049	8,656	6,273	5,274	7,248	3,317	3,515	4,264	9,207	138				51,187
104	446	628	1,794	8,332	6,085	5,579	7,999	3,907	4,295	5,390	9,943	205				54,603
156	33	190	707	7,216	5,952	5,350	9,023	4,792	5,688	7,418	16,190	394				62,953
All	103,663	63,949	70,183	294,767	202,045	170,138	234,105	101,324	104,164	121,594	178,265	2,914				1,647,111
FEMALE																
One or less	4,342	2,010	1,603	5,683	3,031	1,919	2,397	975	866	696	51					23,573
Over 1 and up to 2	8,376	3,062	2,538	8,543	4,425	2,749	3,414	1,424	1,316	1,217	59					37,123
4	6,597	2,761	2,386	7,888	3,814	2,224	2,990	1,317	1,241	1,197	29					32,444
6	6,676	3,437	2,811	9,948	5,074	2,979	3,684	1,578	1,352	1,226	49					38,814
8	5,949	3,529	3,108	10,543	5,524	3,269	4,069	1,823	1,639	1,459	51					40,963
13	12,336	8,125	7,186	24,811	12,608	7,510	9,348	4,057	3,901	3,434	4,344	124				93,441
26	20,428	13,827	13,316	44,051	22,777	13,457	16,467	7,713	7,464	7,442	7,442	267				167,209
39	16,931	8,108	7,455	23,344	12,490	7,127	8,794	4,217	4,230	4,234	4,234	184				97,113
52	3,569	3,007	3,823	12,516	8,012	4,471	5,464	2,682	2,838	2,890	4,332	136				49,408
65	967	1,115	2,259	6,463	3,968	2,301	3,002	1,618	1,702	1,993	3,002	103				25,491
78	451	570	1,365	3,975	2,004	1,364	1,979	1,064	1,414	1,542	1,542	92				15,820
104	445	517	1,242	4,062	1,882	1,322	1,211	1,302	1,671	2,026	1,671	124				16,714
156	45	235	499	3,975	1,733	1,221	2,034	1,444	2,067	2,927	1,781	178				16,359
All	87,112	50,342	49,792	168,254	88,946	53,079	67,966	33,211	35,033	37,850	1,777					673,362

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6

Age and duration: January 15, 1981

Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
South East	13,369	16,087	4,375	33,831	9,083	5,816	573	15,472	3,763	5,301	1,717	10,781	3,035	1,913	187	5,135
Over 2 and up to 4	6,809	9,304	2,301	18,414	4,288	2,903	279	7,470	2,440	3,705	1,031	7,176	1,874	908	97	2,879
6	20,836	27,597	6,206	54,639	11,369	8,140	738	20,247	6,983	9,996	2,276	19,255	4,495	2,515	221	7,231
8	21,345	29,134	7,434	57,913	11,999	8,985	956	21,940	7,756	11,558	3,219	22,533	5,072	3,238	306	8,616
13	31,746	42,461	14,102	88,309	18,664	14,431	1,824	34,919	13,956	18,615	5,667	38,238	9,145	5,640	639	15,424
26	20,159	31,714	13,564	65,437	11,509	10,416	1,757	23,682	12,099	14,047	5,410	31,556	9,135	5,182	660	14,977
39	5,530	16,104	9,743	31,377	2,685	4,721	1,283	8,689	3,900	8,230	4,855	16,985	2,310	2,363	541	5,214
52	845	4,757	4,867	10,469	462	1,387	679	2,528	647	2,662	2,860	6,169	420	684	280	1,384
104	357	5,919	8,644	14,920	224	1,552	1,159	2,935	322	4,677	4,243	9,242	222	880	596	1,698
156	120,996	183,077	71,236	375,309	70,283	58,351	9,248	137,882	51,866	78,791	31,278	161,935	35,708	23,323	3,527	62,558
Greater London*	6,479	7,986	1,770	16,235	4,010	2,746	272	7,028	5,458	6,872	1,975	14,305	4,460	3,184	326	7,970
Over 2 and up to 4	2,752	4,269	929	7,950	1,630	1,467	152	3,249	3,476	4,364	1,114	8,954	2,807	1,678	207	4,692
6	9,784	13,237	2,589	25,610	5,192	4,124	344	9,660	9,912	12,825	2,662	25,399	6,802	4,694	474	11,970
8	9,735	13,170	2,945	25,850	5,200	4,176	432	9,808	11,498	14,680	3,204	29,382	7,682	5,460	537	13,679
13	14,775	20,364	5,614	40,753	8,297	6,870	809	15,976	20,722	26,433	6,996	54,151	13,854	9,986	1,280	25,120
26	9,886	17,061	5,640	32,587	5,165	5,200	853	11,218	19,155	23,386	6,832	49,373	13,364	9,774	1,247	24,385
39	3,038	9,251	4,152	16,441	1,285	2,481	616	4,382	8,219	15,423	5,293	28,935	4,325	4,658	943	9,926
52	531	2,943	2,010	5,484	2,850	745	296	1,291	1,971	5,820	2,673	10,464	1,018	1,454	471	2,943
104	193	3,441	3,896	7,530	102	748	508	1,358	1,316	11,497	6,373	19,186	614	1,725	899	3,228
156	57,173	91,722	29,545	178,440	31,311	28,557	4,282	63,970	81,727	121,300	37,122	240,149	54,926	42,613	6,374	103,913
North West	2,752	4,269	929	7,950	1,630	1,467	152	3,249	3,476	4,364	1,114	8,954	2,807	1,678	207	4,692
Over 2 and up to 4	9,784	13,237	2,589	25,610	5,192	4,124	344	9,660	9,912	12,825	2,662	25,399	6,802	4,694	474	11,970
6	9,735	13,170	2,945	25,850	5,200	4,176	432	9,808	11,498	14,680	3,204	29,382	7,682	5,460	537	13,679
13	14,775	20,364	5,614	40,753	8,297	6,870	809	15,976	20,722	26,433	6,996	54,151	13,854	9,986	1,280	25,120
26																

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	
MALE AND FEMALE										Thousand
1978 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	
1979 April	73.3	117.5	238.2	284.2	169.0	165.9	100.3	131.5	1,279.8	
1979 July	258.7	131.1	225.5	254.0	151.0	151.6	95.9	124.1	1,392.0	
1979 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	
1980 April	108.7	136.9	277.9	319.1	186.4	179.5	110.3	135.9	1,454.7	
1980 July	353.5	178.5	309.9	333.4	196.1	187.5	113.3	139.7	1,811.9	
1980 Oct	224.9	207.2	381.7	406.8	237.9	222.2	133.4	158.7	1,973.0	
1981 Jan	190.8	234.3	463.0	514.2	302.1	273.7	159.4	183.0	2,320.5	
Proportion of number unemployed										Per cent
1978 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	
1979 April	5.7	9.2	18.6	22.2	13.2	13.0	7.8	10.3	100.0	
1979 July	15.6	9.4	16.2	18.2	10.8	10.9	6.9	8.9	100.0	
1979 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	
1980 April	7.5	9.4	19.1	21.9	12.8	12.3	7.6	9.3	100.0	
1980 July	19.5	9.9	17.1	18.4	10.8	10.3	6.3	7.7	100.0	
1980 Oct	11.4	10.5	19.3	20.6	12.1	11.3	6.8	8.0	100.0	
1981 Jan	8.2	10.1	20.0	22.2	13.0	11.8	6.9	7.9	100.0	
MALE										Thousand
1978 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	
1979 April	38.2	64.3	144.5	206.0	124.4	124.4	75.2	130.3	916.2	
1979 July	140.0	67.3	130.2	175.2	115.6	111.5	71.2	122.8	933.7	
1979 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	
1980 April	57.3	75.3	167.0	221.2	141.7	132.0	82.0	134.4	1,011.0	
1980 July	189.7	96.5	187.0	229.5	147.1	137.1	84.3	138.1	1,209.3	
1980 Oct	118.9	114.8	234.5	284.4	180.0	163.5	100.2	156.9	1,353.1	
1981 Jan	103.7	134.1	294.8	372.2	234.1	205.5	121.6	181.2	1,647.1	
Proportion of number unemployed										Per cent
1978 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	
1979 April	4.2	7.0	15.8	22.5	14.6	13.6	8.2	14.2	100.0	
1979 July	15.0	7.2	13.9	10.8	12.4	11.9	7.5	13.2	100.0	
1979 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	
1980 April	5.7	7.4	16.5	21.9	14.0	13.1	8.1	13.3	100.0	
1980 July	15.7	8.0	15.5	19.0	12.2	11.3	7.0	11.4	100.0	
1980 Oct	8.8	8.5	17.3	21.0	13.3	12.1	7.4	11.6	100.0	
1981 Jan	6.3	8.1	17.9	22.6	14.2	12.5	7.4	11.0	100.0	
FEMALE										Thousand
1978 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	
1979 April	35.1	53.1	93.7	78.2	35.6	41.5	25.1	1.2	363.6	
1979 July	118.7	63.9	95.3	78.8	35.5	40.1	24.7	1.3	458.3	
1979 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	
1980 April	51.4	61.6	110.9	97.9	44.6	47.5	28.3	1.5	443.7	
1980 July	163.8	82.1	123.0	103.8	48.9	50.4	29.0	1.6	602.7	
1980 Oct	106.1	92.5	147.2	122.4	57.9	58.7	33.3	1.8	619.9	
1981 Jan	87.1	100.1	168.3	142.0	68.0	68.2	37.9	1.8	673.4	
Proportion of number unemployed										Per cent
1978 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	
1979 April	9.7	14.6	25.8	21.5	9.8	11.4	6.9	0.3	100.0	
1979 July	25.9	13.9	20.8	17.2	7.7	8.7	5.4	0.3	100.0	
1979 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	
1980 April	11.6	13.9	25.0	22.1	10.1	10.7	6.4	0.3	100.0	
1980 July	27.2	13.6	20.4	17.2	8.1	8.4	4.8	0.3	100.0	
1980 Oct	17.1	14.9	23.7	19.7	9.3	9.5	5.4	0.3	100.0	
1981 Jan	12.9	14.9	25.0	21.1	10.1	10.1	5.6	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	
MALE AND FEMALE									Thousand
1978 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	
1979 April	82.8	83.1	137.8	145.0	233.4	250.9	346.8	1,279.8	
1979 July	164.3	170.4	204.3	112.0	188.9	211.6	340.5	1,392.0	
1979 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	
1980 April	125.9	104.9	176.8	174.7	272.0	266.5	333.9	1,454.7	
1980 July	212.0	221.1	299.1	172.0	288.8	275.4	343.5	1,811.9	
1980 Oct	170.3	158.7	263.0	252.0	431.8	318.6	378.6	1,973.0	
1981 Jan	177.0	105.4	279.3	317.4	551.2	460.0	430.3	2,320.5	
Proportion of number unemployed									Per cent
1978 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	
1979 April	6.5	6.5	10.8	11.3	18.2	19.6	27.1	100.0	
1979 July	11.8	12.2	14.7	8.0	13.6	15.2	24.5	100.0	
1979 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	
1980 April	8.7	7.2	12.2	12.0	18.7	18.3	23.0	100.0	
1980 July	11.7	12.2	16.5	9.5	15.9	15.2	19.0	100.0	
1980 Oct	8.6	8.0	13.3	12.8	21.9	16.1	19.2	100.0	
1981 Jan	7.6	4.5	12.0	13.7	23.8	19.8	18.5	100.0	
MALE									Thousand
1978 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	
1979 April	57.1	56.7	93.1	97.2	162.7	172.5	276.9	916.2	
1979 July	97.8	102.1	126.2	73.0	122.3	143.5	268.8	933.7	
1979 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	
1980 April	83.3	71.2	118.8	115.0	182.9	176.8	262.9	1,011.0	
1980 July	129.0	134.0	185.8	113.9	191.6	186.3	268.7	1,209.3	
1980 Oct	115.6	105.6	174.7	167.9	277.6	216.3	295.3	1,353.1	
1981 Jan	116.3	73.0	199.5	224.0	384.0	313.4	337.0	1,647.1	
Proportion of number unemployed									Per cent
1978 Oct	8.9	7.5	11.1	10.6	17.7	16.0	28.2	100.0	
1979 Jan	8.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	18.0	16.9	27.2	100.0	
1979 April	6.2	6.2	10.2	10.6	17.8	18.8	30.2	100.0	
1979 July	10.5	10.9	13.5	7.8	13.1	15.4	28.8	100.0	
1979 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	
1980 April	8.2	7.0	11.8	11.4	18.1	17.5	26.0	100.0	
1980 July	10.7	11.1	15.4	9.4	15.8	15.4	22.2	100.0	
1980 Oct	8.5	7.8	12.9	12.4	20.5	16.0	21.8	100.0	
1981 Jan	7.1	4.4	12.1	13.6	23.3	19.0	20.5	100.0	
FEMALE									Thousand
1978 Oct	42.4	37.5	57.0	52.9	93.1	69.5	66.4	418.9	
1979 Jan	37.8	25.1	51.0	54.1	87.8	79.6	66.0	401.3	
1979 April	25.6	26.4	44.7	47					

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	Public administration and defence	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
1976 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
1977 May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
1977 Aug	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
1977 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
1978 May	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
1978 Aug	23.7	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
1978 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
1979 May	21.8	23.3	314.0	160.0	7.7	54.3	122.8	209.1	72.3	216.8	1,202.3
1979 Aug	19.6	24.1	310.9	139.2	7.3	50.8	122.0	209.3	69.9	257.8	1,210.8
1979 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
1980 May	22.7	24.8	399.7	189.6	7.6	63.4	146.7	245.0	77.0	219.0	1,395.6
1980 Aug	24.8	26.2	481.3	210.0	7.7	68.9	168.7	278.6	82.2	312.8	1,661.1
1980 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
1976 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
1977 May	5.9	4.5	4.4	14.2	2.7	4.0	4.7	2.9	4.2	...	5.3
1977 Aug	5.7	5.8	4.6	13.6	2.7	3.9	4.9	3.1	4.5	...	5.7
1977 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
1978 May	6.1	6.1	4.5	13.2	2.5	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.6	...	5.4
1978 Aug	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.9	2.5	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.6	...	5.6
1978 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
1979 May	5.8	6.5	4.3	11.3	2.2	3.6	4.3	2.8	4.4	...	5.1
1979 Aug	5.2	6.7	4.2	9.8	2.1	3.4	4.2	2.8	4.2	...	5.1
1979 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
1980 May	6.0	6.9	5.5	13.4	2.2	4.2	5.1	3.3	4.7	...	5.9
1980 Aug	6.6	7.3	6.6	14.8	2.2	4.5	5.9	3.8	5.0	...	7.0
1980 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
1976 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
1977 May	24.5	17.5	332.7	206.3	9.4	60.6	134.7	224.7	70.6	202.2	1,283.2
1977 Aug	24.9	20.7	340.5	208.4	9.4	61.2	138.8	233.9	74.8	224.5	1,337.1
1977 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
1978 May	25.0	32.1	336.4	189.1	8.8	59.4	136.0	233.2	78.2	237.2	1,326.4
1978 Aug	24.2	23.7	335.8	181.8	8.5	58.0	134.0	229.6	77.9	236.4	1,309.9
1978 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
1979 May	22.8	24.4	317.0	162.9	7.9	55.3	126.4	223.7	74.4	232.1	1,246.9
1979 Aug	21.6	23.6	309.5	153.1	7.3	53.9	123.2	220.7	71.4	218.5	1,202.8
1979 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
1980 May	23.6	25.9	402.7	192.6	7.8	64.4	150.4	259.9	79.2	231.5	1,418.0
1980 Aug	26.8	25.7	480.0	224.1	7.7	72.0	169.9	290.1	83.7	262.2	1,622.2
1980 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 2.11 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
SIC 1968							
MALE AND FEMALE							
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 Jun	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
1979 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 Jun	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
1980 Dec	171.5	260.2	117.3	276.2	649.8	509.8	1,984.9
Proportion of number unemployed							
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 Jun	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
1979 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 Jun	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
1980 Dec	8.6	13.1	5.9	13.9	32.7	25.7	100.0
MALE							
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 Jun	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
1979 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 Jun	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	1,278.8
1980 Dec	119.4	93.0	41.0	254.7	538.2	385.2	1,431.4
Proportion of number unemployed							
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 Jun	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
1979 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 Jun	7.1	7.6	2.8	14.7	42.3	25.8	100.0
1980 Sep	8.2	7.5	2.8	15.5	40.4	25.7	100.0
1980 Dec	8.3	6.5	2.9	17.8	37.6	26.9	100.0
FEMALE							
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 Jun	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
1979 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 Jun	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
1980 Dec	52.1	167.2	76.3	21.5	111.6	124.6	553.4
Proportion of number unemployed							
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 Jun	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
1979 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 Jun	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
1980 Dec	9.4	30.2	13.8	3.9	20.2	22.5	100.0

2.12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Regions: occupation

Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: December 1980

	South East				Greater London*				East Anglia			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
Table 1 Summary												
Managerial and professional	44,175	17,045	61,220	6,633	21,184	9,365	30,549	2,773	3,373	1,239	4,612	307
Clerical and related	33,317	40,510	73,827	5,485	15,950	19,202	35,152	2,986	3,350	3,941	7,291	423
Other non-manual occupations	12,045	12,002	24,047	4,970	5,563	4,474	10,037	2,502	1,183	1,772	2,955	409
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	53,196	2,892	56,088	4,539	26,842	1,936	28,778	2,401	5,993	156	6,149	357
General labourers	85,229	17,838	103,067	497	38,495	7,534	46,029	198	11,818	2,710	14,528	113
Other manual occupations	95,833	23,353	119,186	11,248	47,053	10,901	57,954	5,316	11,071	2,819	13,890	1,153
All occupations	323,795	113,640	437,435	33,372	155,087	53,412	208,499	16,176	36,788	12,637	49,425	2,762

Table 2 Occupational groups

	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
I Managerial (general management)	822	17	839	23	238	9	247	16	70	—	70	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	9,543	2,818	12,361	823	4,141	1,483	5,624	382	629	119	748	22
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	4,643	6,860	11,503	2,365	2,420	3,144	5,564	1,011	428	763	1,191	154
IV Literary, artistic and sports	7,815	4,391	12,206	187	5,682	3,232	8,914	97	304	128	432	16
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	9,222	1,189	10,411	2,016	3,692	546	4,238	552	849	94	943	41
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	12,130	1,770	13,900	1,219	5,011	951	5,962	715	1,093	135	1,228	73
VII Clerical and related	34,999	40,662	75,661	5,979	17,365	19,332	36,697	3,164	3,397	3,943	7,340	459
VIII Selling	10,563	12,157	22,720	4,585	4,763	4,474	9,237	2,213	1,091	1,779	2,870	410
IX Security and protective services	2,461	89	2,550	797	1,333	49	1,382	514	215	6	221	33
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	15,360	14,648	30,008	7,051	9,565	6,527	16,092	3,440	1,320	2,025	3,345	779
XI Farming, fishing and related	4,028	769	4,797	275	849	107	956	43	1,739	231	1,970	73
XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,788	112	1,900	413	971	69	1,040	183	161	16	177	52
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	12,943	3,026	15,969	1,860	7,749	2,088	9,837	1,264	1,258	180	1,438	115
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	31,796	597	32,393	2,540	14,558	271	14,829	1,085	3,980	13	3,993	227
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	14,207	5,406	19,613	829	7,929	3,188	11,117	364	1,132	314	1,446	46
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	28,561	20	28,581	475	13,053	13	13,066	228	2,889	1	2,890	53
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	36,432	1,052	37,484	1,243	16,553	313	16,866	668	4,250	117	4,367	86
XVIII Miscellaneous	86,482	18,057	104,539	692	39,215	7,616	46,831	237	11,983	2,773	14,756	122
All occupations	323,795	113,640	437,435	33,372	155,087	53,412	208,499	16,176	36,788	12,637	49,425	2,762

* Included in South East.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES 2.12 Regions: occupation

Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: December 1980

	South West				West Midlands				East Midlands				Yorkshire and Humberside			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
10,321	4,494	14,815	790	11,373	4,019	15,392	765	5,895	2,313	8,208	731	8,961	3,957	12,918	758	
9,776	11,976	21,752	909	7,371	17,796	25,167	773	5,138	8,611	13,749	586	6,965	12,911	19,876	929	
3,686	6,040	9,726	820	4,531	8,439	12,970	834	2,354	4,135	6,489	726	3,019	6,419	9,438	832	
14,756	632	15,388	690	32,661	2,847	35,508	633	14,140	2,405	16,545	819	23,847	2,429	26,276	573	
28,361	6,227	34,588	100	50,868	8,921	59,789	69	42,967	7,862	50,829	93	59,992	11,740	71,732	209	
27,434	9,579	37,013	2,146	54,312	19,463	73,775	1,547	21,308	7,424	28,732	1,676	34,965	11,275	46,240	1,747	
94,334	38,948	133,282	5,455	161,116	61,485	222,601	4,621	91,802	32,750	124,552	4,631	137,749	48,731	186,480	5,048	
204	6	210	2	265	8	273	8	116	2	118	7	145	2	147	12	
1,886	501	2,387	73	2,547	548	3,095	124	1,243	320	1,563	127	1,716	450	2,166	105	
1,408	2,794	4,202	417	1,162	2,306	3,468	295	700	1,325	2,025	180	1,175	2,428	3,603	347	
863	488	1,351	34	638	388	1,026	16	401	279	680	23	736	409	1,145	22	
2,486	290	2,776	114	3,070	280	3,350	186	1,467	165	1,632	235	2,215	254	2,469	130	
3,474	415	3,889	150	3,691	489	4,180	136	1,968	222	2,190	159	2,974	414	3,388	142	
9,899	11,990	21,889	1,255	7,480	17,813	25,293	805	5,171	8,615	13,786	743	7,053	12,920	19,973	940	
3,517	6,091	9,608	794	3,881	8,492	12,373	793	2,097	4,232	6,329	692	2,660	6,535	9,195	772	
512	18	530	80	997	30	1,027	79	368	8	376	85	543	18	561	126	
4,193	7,282	11,475	1,299	3,049	7,659	10,708	1,068	1,741	4,376	6,117	983	2,596	7,268	9,864	1,234	
2,262	393	2,655	69	2,010	293	2,303	36	1,572	352	1,924	63	1,980	286	2,266	46	
595	72	667	47	1,134	304	1,438	72	959	141	1,100	86	4,108	1,082	5,190	76	
2,541	636	3,177	196	4,229	2,440	6,669	210	2,259	2,591	4,850	470	3,343	2,054	5,397	180	
9,980	107	10,087	437	33,270	3,488	36,758	365	10,565	76	10,641	282	18,612	224	18,836	313	
2,822	1,103	3,925	110	7,693	6,975	14,668	124	2,163	1,790	3,953	110	3,057	2,087	5,144	139	
7,621	9	7,630	114	12,394	10	12,404	96	6,232	4	6,236	94	9,015	3	9,018	93	
11,466	501	11,967	155	22,275	989	23,264	126	9,669	371	10,040	147	15,087	523	15,610	137	
28,605	6,252	34,857	109	51,331	8,973	60,304	82	43,111	7,881	50,992	145	60,734	11,774	72,508	234	
94,334	38,948	133,282	5,455	161,116	61,485	222,601	4,621	91,802	32,750	124,552	4,631	137,749	48,731	186,480	5,048	

2.12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Regions: occupation

Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: December 1980

	North West				North				Wales				
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		
Table 1 summary													
Managerial and professional	13,935	6,563	20,498	1,246	6,442	3,362	9,804	656	6,285	3,237	9,522	573	
Clerical and related	10,386	25,685	36,071	1,047	4,835	12,750	17,585	590	4,790	11,303	16,093	720	
Other non-manual occupations	5,797	11,817	17,614	1,079	2,170	7,278	9,448	540	2,014	6,128	8,142	622	
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	37,263	3,797	41,060	825	25,749	1,783	27,532	550	13,879	1,154	15,033	462	
General labourers	91,857	22,088	113,945	149	52,206	8,968	61,174	90	42,568	8,028	50,596	144	
Other manual occupations	53,689	17,588	71,277	2,473	25,717	9,094	34,811	1,328	20,009	6,489	26,498	1,345	
All occupations	212,927	87,538	300,465	6,819	117,119	43,235	160,354	3,754	89,545	36,339	125,884	3,866	

Table 2 Occupational groups

I Managerial (general management)	200	13	213	5	93	7	100	—	163	15	178	5
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	2,737	814	3,551	178	1,094	327	1,421	58	1,162	340	1,502	55
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,547	3,879	5,426	425	783	2,254	3,037	344	777	2,130	2,907	253
IV Literary, artistic and sports	1,107	714	1,821	51	372	256	628	26	428	237	665	29
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	3,425	423	3,848	282	1,937	197	2,134	78	1,629	232	1,861	103
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	4,919	720	5,639	305	2,163	321	2,484	150	2,126	283	2,409	128
VII Clerical and related	10,569	25,698	36,267	1,221	4,914	12,758	17,672	673	4,836	11,308	16,144	787
VIII Selling	4,810	11,905	16,715	996	1,714	7,335	9,049	519	1,858	6,570	8,428	589
IX Security and protective services	1,351	55	1,406	144	632	15	647	69	374	17	391	74
X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service	5,671	11,048	16,719	1,701	1,757	7,310	9,067	920	1,579	5,223	6,802	884
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,481	155	1,636	50	886	127	1,013	30	918	194	1,112	35
XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	4,170	1,137	5,307	110	776	95	871	100	295	39	334	58
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	6,163	3,452	9,615	365	3,343	1,767	5,110	125	1,812	1,163	2,975	121
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	26,651	276	26,927	384	20,272	33	20,305	316	9,893	34	9,927	269
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	5,415	4,283	9,698	108	3,066	957	4,023	73	1,668	150	1,818	69
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	16,660	10	16,670	117	8,619	—	8,619	72	7,048	1	7,049	94
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	22,725	734	23,459	203	10,930	458	11,388	84	10,182	350	10,532	140
XVIII Miscellaneous	93,326	22,222	115,548	174	53,768	9,018	62,786	117	42,797	8,053	50,850	173
All occupations	212,927	87,538	300,465	6,819	117,119	43,235	160,354	3,754	89,545	36,339	125,884	3,866

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES 2.12

Regions: occupation

Unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: December 1980

	Scotland				Great Britain				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
8,593	5,882	14,475	1,842	119,353	52,111	171,464	14,301	2,339	2,298	4,637	119	121,692	54,409	176,101	14,420	
7,066	21,764	28,830	2,165	92,994	167,247	260,241	13,627	2,698	7,637	10,335	83	95,692	174,884	270,576	13,710	
4,180	12,293	16,473	1,297	40,979	76,323	117,302	12,129	2,845	3,455	6,300	150	43,824	79,778	123,602	12,279	
33,201	3,447	36,648	2,187	254,685	21,542	276,227	11,635	13,319	1,893	15,212	104	268,004	23,435	291,439	11,739	
72,360	17,202	89,562	517	538,226	111,584	649,810	1,981	19,554	2,835	22,389	30	557,780	114,419	672,199	2,011	
40,871	17,530	58,401	4,542	385,209	124,614	509,823	29,205	18,417	6,997	25,414	153	403,626	131,611	535,237	29,358	
166,271	78,118	244,389	12,550	1,431,446	553,421	1,984,867	82,878	59,172	25,115	84,287	639	1,490,618	578,536	2,069,154	83,517	
101	4	105	4	2,179	74	2,253	67	78	13	91	1	2,257	87	2,344	68	
1,445	491	1,936	172	24,002	6,728	30,730	1,737	317	134	451	37	24,319	6,862	31,181	1,774	
936	3,724	4,660	783	13,559	28,463	42,022	5,563	500	1,878	2,378	31	14,059	30,341	44,400	5,594	
713	508	1,221	78	13,377	7,798	21,175	482	140	86	226	3	13,517	7,884	21,401	485	
2,510	487	2,997	484	28,810	3,611	32,421	3,669	662	76	738	30	29,472	3,687	33,159	3,699	
2,888	668	3,556	321	37,426	5,437	42,863	2,783	642	111	753	17	38,068	5,548	43,616	2,800	
7,254	21,770	29,024	3,209	95,572	167,477	263,049	16,071	2,768	7,646	10,414	86	98,340	175,123	273,463	16,157	
3,246	12,464	15,710	1,165	35,437	77,560	112,997	11,315	1,306	3,325	4,631	121	36,743	80,885	117,628	11,436	
1,271	59	1,330	233	8,724	315	9,039	1,720	1,701	142	1,843	35	10,425	457	10,882	1,755	
5,032	13,159	18,191	2,056	42,298	79,998	122,296	17,975	1,561	4,481	6,042	103	43,859	84,479	128,338	18,078	
2,930	302	3,232	146	19,806	3,102	22,908	823	1,603	51	1,654	4	21,409	3,153	24,562	827	
1,767	670	2,437	487	15,753	3,668	19,421	1,501	839	390	1,229	8	16,592	4,058	20,650	1,509	
5,496	3,090	8,586	568	43,387	20,399	63,786	4,210	3,136	1,802	4,938	30	46,523	22,201	68,724	4,240	
24,012	205	24,217	1,355	189,031	5,053	194,084	6,488	7,480	78	7,558	53	196,511	5,131	201,642	6,541	
4,306	2,483	6,789	190	45,529	25,548	71,077	1,798	1,770	1,309	3,079	9	47,299	26,857	74,156	1,807	
9,984	120	10,104	318	109,023	178	109,201	1,526	6,165	29	6,194	18	115,188	207	115,395	1,544	
19,286	572	19,858	390	162,302	5,667	167,969	2,711	8,013	108	8,121	20	170,315	5,775	176,090	2,731	
73,094	17,342	90,436	591	545,231	112,345	657,576	2,439	20,491	3,456	23,947	33	565,722	115,801	681,523	2,472	
166,271	78,118	244,389	12,550	1,431,446	553,421	1,984,867	82,878	59,172	25,115	84,287	639	1,490,618	578,536	2,069,154	83,517	

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. Figures for careers offices, either of vacancies or unemployed, are not included in this table.

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT 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														
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
Feb 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	106	-	106
Mar 13	1	1	-	-	-	5	5	9	363	-	158	541	-	541
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
May 8	451	317	2	-	94	46	14	221	-	2	295	1,125	-	1,125
June 12	1,007	417	88	183	577	475	589	1,008	538	179	5,898	10,542	2,167	12,709
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
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
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
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
Nov 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec 11	1,293	436	240	229	105	268	355	139	155	44	95	2,923	2	2,925
1981 Jan 15	3,524	1,476	400	305	812	348	320	1,035	339	531	844	8,458	2	8,460

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

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1980 Jan 10	944	541	213	904	781	700	623	694	637	1,017	2,366	8,879	880	9,759
Feb 14	1,339	870	825	992	12,347	1,952	7,073	1,311	2,762	4,060	2,537	35,198	1,089	36,287
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
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
May 8	1,570	686	259	662	1,065	530	676	1,523	651	364	1,518	8,818	647	9,465
June 12	1,225	635	151	527	1,717	431	1,013	1,553	1,078	292	1,555	9,542	710	10,252
July 10	1,284	531	236	336	3,075	628	1,028	3,961	409	349	2,225	13,531	716	14,247
Aug 14	1,376	647	217	587	2,660	408	632	1,304	429	247	1,984	9,844	672	10,516
Sep 11	1,597	584	245	747	5,148	934	1,260	1,401	768	298	1,438	13,836	707	14,543
Oct 9	2,134	859	318	946	5,361	708	1,779	1,514	2,965	703	2,135	18,563	856	19,419
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
Dec 11	2,989	1,091	409	1,364	2,932	1,303	2,005	1,858	1,202	665	1,799	16,526	807	17,333
1981 Jan 15	3,113	1,312	588	1,633	3,285	1,924	3,354	2,252	1,572	762	4,041	22,524	1,087	23,611

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

2.16 Disabled people: non-claimants

GREAT BRITAIN					GREAT BRITAIN			THOUSAND		
Disabled people					Non-claimants to benefit seeking part-time work only†					
Suitable for ordinary employment					Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions*			Male and female		
Registered disabled		Unregistered disabled		Registered disabled		Unregistered disabled		Male		Female
1979 Dec	51.4	70.4	8.3	3.7	1979 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		
Nov	59.1	90.8	7.8	3.9	Nov	41.5	2.8	38.7		
Dec	60.9	93.2	7.8	3.8	Dec	39.5	2.7	36.8		

* 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†	Australia*	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada†	Denmark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic‡	Italy||	Japan†	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden†	Switzerland*	United States†	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																			
Annual averages																			
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
1980	1,795	1,668		53	322	867		1,451	900	37		1,748 p		248					7,449
Quarterly averages																			
1979 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	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
Q2	1,564	1,467	..	39	297	909	157	1,336	791	26	68	1,712	1,110	210	17.6	1,243	..	5.7	7,485
Q3	1,979	1,723	..	31	319	817	169	1,408	847	21	75	1,724	1,120	260	20.5	1,278	87	4.7	7,962
Q4	2,157	2,039	..	66	364	785	..	1,610	991	44	..	1,809 p	..	299	..	..	..	..	7,400
Monthly																			
1980 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	1,313	92	4.6	7,464
Oct	2,063	1,917	..	51	350	759	199	1,585	888	27	81	1,797 R	1,130	278	22.6	1,360	92	4.8	7,482
Nov	2,163	2,052	..	66	365	787	217	1,613	968	47	..	1,180	1,210	297	24.4 R	..	96	5.5	7,486
Dec	2,244	2,149	..	82	377	810	..	1,632	1,118	59	..	1,820 p	..	322	..	..	..	..	7,233
1981 Jan	2,419	2,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage rate latest month																			
	10.0		2.8	13.7	7.1	8.3	8.7	5.6	3.7	11.3	8.3 p	2.1	7.6	1.3	10.4	2.2	0.2		6.9
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1979 Q4		1,287	54	297	827	141	1,352	820	35	65		1,180	208	20.9	1,121	81			6,084
1980 Q1		1,378	52	295	853	147	1,395	802	42	62		1,030	212	20.3	1,182	75			6,390
Q2		1,492	49	308	886	161	1,457	863	33	68		1,110	227	20.6	1,249	..			7,808
Q3		1,695	51	332	873	182	1,458	929	32			1,180	256	23.5	1,302	82			8,018
Q4		2,018	..	..	862	..	1,477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,905
Monthly																			
1980 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	32 R	81 e		1,150	266	22.7	1,340	86			7,827
Oct		1,893	56	354	877	201	1,442	959	35 e	85 e		1,220	279	24.2	1,378	92			8,005
Nov		2,028	59	348 R	853	209	1,476	993 R	42 e	..		1,310	297 R	24.4	..	105 R			7,924
Dec		2,133	67 e	358 e	856	..	1,514	1,055 e	47 e	..		..	313 e	..	..	..	..	..	7,785
1981 Jan		2,236	..	..	..	..	..	1,077 e	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage rate latest month																			
	9.3		2.2 e	13.2 e	7.4	8.0	8.0	4.7 e	2.9 e	11.8 e		2.3	7.4 e	1.3	10.5	2.4			7.4

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 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	1
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	1
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	291	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	199	9
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
Nov 13	245	118	363	174	98	272	70	21	91	155	162	-7
Dec 11	250	118	368	175	99	274	75	19	94	148	152	-4

* 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.
 † Flow figures are collected for four- or five-week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier.
 ‡ 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	Greater	East	South	West	East	York-	North	North	Wales	Scotland	Great	Northern	United
		East	London †	Anglia	West	Midlands	Midlands	shire and Humber- side	West	West			Britain	Ireland	Kingdom
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	106.0	56.0	6.8	15.1	13.2	15.0	15.3	17.7	10.0	8.5	20.5	227.8	1.2	229.0	

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 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
Dec 5	33.4	16.2	2.8	5.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	6.8	3.8	3.9	12.6	82.9	0.6	83.5
1981 Jan 9	33.7	16.4	2.9	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	7.0	3.7	3.9	10.9	81.2	0.6	81.8
Notified to careers offices														
1978 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
Dec 5	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.6	0.1	3.6
1981 Jan 9	2.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.1	4.0

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.

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
							Thousand
1978 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
Dec	14.3	13.6	12.1	11.6	2.0	29.2	82.9
Proportion of vacancies in all occupations							Per cent
1978 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
Dec	17.2	16.4	14.6	14.0	2.4	35.2	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.



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4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work*

The provisional number of stoppages in progress known to the Department in January totalled 90. Of these, 86 stoppages began in January, and the remaining 4 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 64,700, which includes 64,300 who were involved for the first time in January. The latter figure consists of 54,600 workers involved in the new stoppages which commenced in January and 9,700 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 10,100.

Of the 54,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 40,300 were directly involved and 14,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 213,000 working days lost in January includes 47,000 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 Jan 1981	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	39	27,200
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	100
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	200
Redundancy questions	16	2,600
Trade union matters	2	100
Working conditions and supervision	5	2,100
Manning and work allocation	10	5,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	10	2,500
All causes	86	40,300

Summary

SIC 1968	United Kingdom		Workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)											
	Stoppages		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.	of which known official	No.	of which known official	No.	of which known official	No.	of which known official	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
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	1,168	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	6,133	264	297	301	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	416	360	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
1980	1,262	†	†	1,279	785	789	11,910	†	†	†	156	10,224	44	222	240	1,024
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	
Feb	206	6	2.9	297	241	579	2,425	1,811	74.7	3	512	6	221	48	1,635	
Mar	224	8	3.6	314	203	334	1,333	690	51.8	7	376	27	89	33	803	
Apr	165	3	1.8	247	214	403	867	430	49.6	17	300	11	21	29	488	
May	139	5	3.6	204	55	79	485	168	34.6	11	206	7	14	43	204	
Jun	185	8	4.3	235	216	245	613	263	42.9	17	255	10	23	65	243	
Jul	185	7	3.8	245	68	121	662	336	50.8	16	281	9	47	26	283	
Aug	218	9	4.1	291	1,306	1,358	4,103	3,452	84.1	15	3,566	18	58	23	424	
Sep	172	7	4.1	274	358	1,614	11,716	10,969	93.6	6	11,055	7	37	12	599	
Oct	196	9	4.6	282	74	1,334	3,508	2,808	80.0	19	3,026	9	34	22	398	
Nov	131	2	1.5	202	100	139	606	64	10.6	8	398	2	48	6	144	
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	
Feb	117	6	5.1	159	42	191	3,250	3,063	94.2	5	3,132	2	9	40	62	
Mar	149	12	8.1	184	79	229	3,260	3,020	92.6	24	3,054	6	12	55	109	
Apr	156	10	6.4	202	139	302	960	758	79.0	8	699	12	18	22	200	
May	128	5	3.9	181	70	102	457	297	65.0	8	134	7	31	17	260	
Jun	136	10	7.4	181	44	68	319	122	38.2	24	132	—	31	24	108	
Jul	67	3	4.5	107	35	47	168	61	36.3	8	63	1	20	4	74	
Aug	63	4	6.3	92	17	23	118	37	31.4	7	41	3	7	6	54	
Sep	99	5	5.1	121	31	37	206	67	32.5	10	88	1	52	14	42	
Oct	99	5	5.1	126	29	43	191	65	34.0	13	121	1	14	10	33	
Nov	73	†	†	98	76	81	165	†	†	16	79	6	16	14	34	
Dec	20	†	†	39	16	19	42	†	†	3	29	1	2	2	4	
1981 Jan	86	†	†	90	64	65	213	†	†	1	56	2	24	87	43	

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1980 are provisional.
 † 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										Per cent
1976	106.0		106.2		106.2					
1977 Annual	115.6		117.2		117.1					
1978 Averages	130.6		134.3		134.0					
1979	150.9		154.9		154.9					
1976 Jan	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.2				
Feb	100.6	101.6	100.7	101.4	100.7	101.2				
Mar	102.2	102.3	103.1	102.7	102.8	102.5				
Apr	103.3	103.5	103.1	102.9	103.1	102.7				
May	105.5	104.8	105.8	104.5	106.2	104.7				
Jun	106.7	105.8	106.7	105.9	106.8	106.0				
Jul	107.8	106.6	107.9	107.0	107.7	107.1				
Aug	107.8	108.2	107.0	108.7	108.9	108.8				
Sep	108.3	108.6	108.2	109.3	107.8	109.3				
Oct	108.5	109.0	109.4	109.8	109.3	110.0				
Nov	110.6	110.6	111.3	110.8	111.3	110.7				
Dec	111.3	110.9	111.7	111.6	111.7	111.3				
1977 Jan	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.7	112.4	112.5	10.9	12.1	12.4	
Feb	111.0	112.0	112.7	113.4	112.7	113.2	10.2	11.9	11.9	
Mar	113.3	113.3	115.3	114.9	114.6	114.3	10.8	11.8	11.5	
Apr	113.1	113.3	114.6	114.5	114.5	114.1	9.4	11.1	11.1	
May	114.9	114.1	116.8	115.3	116.9	115.2	9.0	10.4	10.0	
Jun	115.4	114.5	116.6	115.6	116.2	115.3	8.2	9.2	8.8	
Jul	117.0	115.6	117.5	116.5	117.3	116.6	8.5	8.8	8.9	
Aug	115.7	116.2	115.8	116.6	115.6	117.6	7.4	8.2	8.1	
Sep	116.6	116.9	117.8	119.1	117.3	119.0	7.7	8.9	8.8	
Oct	117.9	118.4	119.9	120.3	119.6	120.4	8.6	9.6	9.5	
Nov	120.1	120.0	123.4	122.8	123.8	123.1	8.6	10.8	11.2	
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	
Feb	122.7	123.8	125.8	126.7	126.2	126.8	10.5	11.7	12.0	
Mar	125.0	125.1	128.1	127.7	128.2	127.9	10.4	11.1	11.9	
Apr	127.2	127.4	131.7	131.5	132.2	131.8	12.4	14.9	15.5	
May	129.4	128.6	134.2	132.6	133.6	131.7	12.6	14.9	14.3	
Jun	133.1	132.1	136.1	135.0	135.1	134.1	15.4	16.7	16.3	
Jul	133.6	132.0	136.6	135.4	135.9	135.1	14.2	16.2	15.9	
Aug	131.7	132.3	134.4	136.4	133.5	135.8	13.9	16.0	15.5	
Sep	134.2	134.5	137.1	138.6	135.9	137.8	15.0	16.4	15.8	
Oct	135.2	135.7	139.7	140.2	139.1	140.0	14.7	16.5	16.3	
Nov	136.1	136.0	141.1	140.3	140.6	139.8	13.3	14.3	13.5	
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	
Feb	141.1	142.5	143.7	144.7	144.6	145.4	15.0	14.3	14.6	
Mar	143.7	143.8	149.9	149.5	150.2	149.9	14.9	17.1	17.2	
Apr	144.3	144.6	149.5	149.2	149.7	149.1	13.5	13.5	13.2	
May	146.9	146.0	153.0	151.1	154.3	152.1	13.5	14.0	15.5	
Jun	150.9	149.8	157.9	156.6	158.6	157.4	13.4	16.0	17.4	
Jul	155.6	153.8	158.2	156.8	158.2	157.2	16.5	15.8	16.4	
Aug	153.3	154.1	153.5	155.9	151.5	154.2	16.5	14.3	13.5	
Sep	153.6	153.9	153.7	155.4	151.9	154.1	14.4	12.2	11.8	
Oct	158.1	158.7	162.6	163.2	161.8	162.9	16.9	16.4	16.4	
Nov	162.1	162.1	167.2	166.3	167.1	166.2	19.2	18.5	18.9	
Dec	165.1	164.5	170.2	169.8	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	
Feb	167.3	169.0	170.0	171.2	168.8	169.7	18.6	18.3	16.7	
Mar	172.8	172.9	177.2	176.8	174.4	174.1	20.3	18.2	1	

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

EARNINGS 5.3

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
SIC 1968														
JAN 1976 = 100														
1976	111.5	105.9	106.6	105.7	105.7	108.3	105.7	105.9	106.7	105.9	105.7	106.6	106.1	101.6
1977	120.7	114.5	117.5	114.8	116.2	119.2	117.6	118.0	116.4	114.6	113.9	119.1	116.9	114.4
1978	135.6	141.0	134.4	133.6	132.3	136.5	135.3	137.6	132.9	133.9	129.7	135.8	132.9	128.2
1979	153.2	165.7	157.3	155.5	156.3	155.0	155.0	160.1	152.1	147.9	148.4	156.5	151.2	147.0
1976 Jan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976 Feb	105.5	100.1	99.4	100.1	100.0	103.3	99.8	100.5	100.7	102.7	101.6	100.1	100.4	97.4
1976 Mar	110.3	107.5	107.8	103.9	101.1	103.6	101.8	103.6	103.4	101.2	102.6	102.3	102.3	97.7
1976 April	112.6	106.7	103.4	104.5	101.9	106.9	102.6	102.7	104.4	102.7	101.4	103.4	100.9	96.9
1976 May	109.2	104.8	106.8	105.7	104.1	109.5	105.7	104.3	107.0	105.6	106.8	106.1	107.1	99.0
1976 June	114.1	105.4	106.4	105.8	107.7	107.6	106.0	105.7	107.8	105.5	106.8	107.0	107.3	99.2
1976 July	118.5	106.3	107.3	108.1	107.3	112.5	107.5	106.9	107.9	103.4	108.1	108.0	107.6	103.9
1976 Aug	121.8	105.5	108.0	105.8	106.9	108.1	106.5	106.8	107.6	106.9	106.3	106.9	107.4	102.3
1976 Sep	112.4	107.2	107.5	106.5	107.4	109.3	107.1	108.1	108.6	109.0	107.0	108.1	107.8	103.9
1976 Oct	110.1	108.2	107.5	107.5	108.0	112.4	108.8	108.8	109.4	108.3	109.5	110.6	109.8	104.1
1976 Nov	110.7	109.2	111.3	109.9	112.8	113.4	110.7	111.5	111.3	111.3	109.5	113.4	111.2	106.1
1976 Dec	112.9	110.3	113.3	110.9	111.7	113.3	111.7	111.4	112.2	111.4	109.8	113.0	111.5	108.5
1977 Jan	109.3	111.0	111.5	110.5	110.4	115.3	111.9	112.8	111.7	113.7	111.0	113.6	113.1	112.6
1977 Feb	114.3	110.8	111.1	110.4	110.9	117.2	112.8	113.8	112.3	112.8	108.2	114.3	113.7	109.8
1977 Mar	118.1	118.4	120.0	113.4	111.7	116.6	114.1	117.1	114.9	110.9	109.7	116.3	114.4	111.5
1977 April	120.6	113.4	113.2	112.7	111.9	116.0	115.2	114.4	114.8	113.2	111.3	116.2	114.8	112.5
1977 May	118.7	111.9	117.5	115.5	114.0	119.7	117.5	116.0	115.6	116.7	115.6	117.3	117.1	112.2
1977 June	119.6	112.7	115.9	115.1	115.8	117.6	116.6	116.5	114.5	115.5	114.6	116.9	116.4	112.2
1977 July	124.3	114.2	116.1	118.0	114.6	126.0	117.9	116.9	115.1	115.4	114.1	119.7	116.8	114.4
1977 Aug	123.9	114.1	114.2	115.9	113.5	116.9	116.4	117.3	116.0	112.9	113.5	117.2	116.2	113.6
1977 Sep	134.2	115.0	117.4	114.1	115.5	119.9	118.0	117.6	116.1	114.6	111.4	121.3	117.4	114.4
1977 Oct	126.6	116.4	120.5	114.1	118.9	121.5	120.7	121.4	117.9	112.9	114.3	123.5	119.4	119.4
1977 Nov	119.4	118.8	126.9	117.1	128.2	120.4	123.9	124.5	120.9	119.9	122.2	121.1	120.0	120.0
1977 Dec	119.6	118.8	125.5	120.6	129.2	123.6	126.1	127.8	122.5	116.2	122.7	126.8	122.7	119.6
1978 Jan	116.6	118.7	125.2	124.1	125.1	124.2	126.1	127.8	124.1	120.9	123.1	128.4	124.5	124.6
1978 Feb	125.4	129.5	125.5	125.7	124.9	126.6	127.4	128.9	124.6	118.6	124.6	128.8	125.8	122.3
1978 Mar	133.2	142.8	128.6	132.9	127.3	133.1	129.0	130.3	128.3	125.6	123.9	129.8	124.7	122.9
1978 April	134.6	140.4	131.2	135.3	126.5	141.2	132.9	136.0	130.7	141.5	128.1	134.0	128.5	124.4
1978 May	132.8	137.8	133.9	130.4	128.4	140.1	133.9	137.8	133.1	131.7	130.8	134.7	132.1	124.3
1978 June	136.5	142.0	135.1	130.6	134.7	138.7	135.1	136.6	135.3	129.2	132.2	136.1	135.3	125.9
1978 July	133.0	143.8	135.4	137.2	133.8	145.2	136.7	142.1	134.2	130.9	131.3	137.4	135.2	131.1
1978 Aug	141.4	142.3	134.4	135.3	132.7	130.1	136.5	137.8	132.4	125.8	129.0	135.0	135.1	130.7
1978 Sep	148.2	144.6	136.0	135.4	136.2	138.1	137.2	139.0	134.1	134.8	128.8	137.7	136.0	133.3
1978 Oct	151.9	148.3	137.1	135.8	135.0	139.8	139.6	141.4	138.4	169.8	132.6	140.4	137.8	133.4
1978 Nov	139.3	148.8	142.8	138.2	138.7	138.4	143.7	145.2	139.9	146.9	132.4	143.9	139.5	133.0
1978 Dec	134.8	153.4	146.5	144.5	144.5	142.0	145.7	147.7	140.1	131.2	143.1	139.8	132.5	132.5
1979 Jan	132.5	152.1	140.6	143.0	136.5	134.4	143.3	146.4	139.9	136.3	138.1	142.2	138.8	136.3
1979 Feb	139.7	153.8	145.0	150.4	139.4	143.9	145.7	152.3	142.6	137.6	145.4	146.3	140.1	141.3
1979 Mar	144.8	166.3	150.3	147.9	149.4	147.4	150.1	155.9	149.6	156.9	148.9	152.3	147.2	141.1
1979 April	148.8	166.5	148.6	149.7	146.6	154.6	151.4	155.5	147.1	144.7	144.9	152.3	144.7	147.4
1979 May	144.8	162.3	156.2	150.0	145.4	165.6	154.4	158.0	151.2	151.8	150.8	154.9	150.7	142.3
1979 June	152.2	164.0	158.4	152.9	156.3	162.4	160.0	158.9	154.5	148.6	158.0	160.7	154.2	145.9
1979 July	158.5	166.7	158.9	161.2	156.9	166.8	160.0	162.3	153.3	147.9	152.6	159.4	153.2	147.3
1979 Aug	163.9	166.2	156.7	159.0	157.9	151.1	147.9	157.9	144.7	139.9	139.9	150.5	154.3	146.6
1979 Sep	174.0	169.5	162.3	156.4	172.9	151.3	141.6	157.9	146.7	149.9	126.8	148.8	155.6	149.4
1979 Oct	167.8	171.0	163.1	158.7	169.3	158.3	163.4	169.0	160.1	150.0	150.5	166.1	156.2	151.9
1979 Nov	156.3	172.6	172.8	166.9	170.0	165.5	168.5	172.8	168.3	155.1	171.6	159.2	156.0	156.0
1979 Dec	155.4	177.2	174.4	169.6	174.6	173.2	175.4	167.4	167.4	154.4	170.2	173.0	159.9	158.2
1980 Jan	161.2	189.5	171.3	179.6	170.5	171.4	171.4	174.2	167.6	158.7	170.9	176.4	160.6	161.3
1980 Feb	174.7	190.0	173.5	189.2	171.9	174.6	177.9	180.7	170.1	159.6	171.1	175.0	164.4	163.9
1980 Mar	179.8	207.2	183.8	185.0	177.9	177.9	180.7	177.2	172.2	215.1	173.5	173.9	168.7	165.1
1980 April	190.2	202.2	179.2	188.9	174.5	170.4	179.7	180.4	178.8	165.1	174.3	179.9	168.9	167.6
1980 May	189.0	195.6	184.4	190.3	176.7	197.5	182.2	184.6	180.7	165.3	173.3	181.9	171.6	167.6
1980 June	191.1	201.6	189.2	199.7	194.3	189.4	186.9	187.2	185.6	169.9	179.9	185.7	176.1	172.4
1980 July	189.5	205.7	189.6	202.0	194.6	197.7	186.1	191.1	190.7	178.5	179.3	186.4	176.6	172.9
1980 Aug	200.0	201.6	189.2	201.3	191.4	184.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	176.7	174.6	184.3	173.9	171.3
1980 Sep	212.2	204.9	190.6	196.7	193.8	183.8	187.3	194.7	189.0	170.1	176.2	185.4	177.2	174.1
1980 Oct	206.2	206.6	193.7	197.3	192.3	179.8	188.3	198.5	191.8	177.1	176.2	185.5	179.1	176.6
1980 Nov	193.7	206.4	199.4	199.4	204.9	189.9	189.9	208.9	192.8	183.9	181.9	190.6	182.4	178.0
1980 Dec	206.3	205.6	206.7	205.5	193.1	192.9	205.0	193.3	193.3	181.2	180.0	189.0	183.5	180.2
JAN 1970 = 100														
1980 Sep	582.7	549.3	489.8	493.8	496.1	443.3	451.5	475.4	475.0	403.1	412.3	451.6	443.7	431.6
1980 Oct	566.6	553.7	497.7	495.5	492.2	433.6	457.7	484.5	482.1	420.8	412.1	451.9	448.7	437.9
1980 Nov	530.5	553.3	512.5	497.4	524.4	458.1	461.8	509.9	484.7	440.5	425.5	464.3	456.9	441.4
1980 Dec	553.0	553.0	528.4	518.9	525.9	465.7	469.1	500.5	485.8	431.9	421.1	460.4	459.5	446.8

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 and finance	Professional and scientific services ‡	Miscellaneous services §	Public administration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN

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	65.81	75.75	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	61.81
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
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												per cent
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	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4
1979	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.7	41.5	42.7	43.1	43.0
Hourly earnings												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	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	174.8	179.1	183.9	164.3	151.6	144.3
1978	181.6	222.4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164.1
1979	215.5	262.6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218.3	218.4	236.2	220.0	202.7	188.0
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	36.38	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	64.02	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69.52	60.12	52.44	49.62
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												per cent
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	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	35.5
1976	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.0
1977	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.7	38.0	37.0	36.8	36.4	36.1
1978	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7	36.0
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
Hourly earnings												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
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

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 communication†	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	48.75	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1975	48.16	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976	53.30	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	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	104.30	103.30	83.52	76.82	96.94
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	18.1	15.0	17.3	15.4	14.5	16.1
Hours worked												per cent
1974	41.1	46.1	43.8	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975	40.5	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976	40.9	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
1977	41.3	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	43.3	42.9	44.2
1978	41.3	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	43.5	43.2	44.2
1979	41.0	45.0	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.2	44.9	43.4	48.6	43.1	43.1	44.0
Hourly earnings												pence
1974	98.2	109.3	104.1	125.2	109.9	111.6	101.0	104.2	108.4	95.2	86.7	107.8
1975	118.9	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	117.4	115.5	136.7
1976	130.3	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	133.4	126.4	152.2
1977	149.2	164.4	157.3	184.5	167.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	146.2	164.9
1978	163.4	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	166.4	188.9
1979	196.0	227.4	210.8	262.3	223.2	227.5	213.3	209.5	240.3	212.6	178.5	220.3
Increase 1977-8	9.5	17.2	15.1	17.6	17.8	15.5	12.8	19.6	12.5	13.8	12.9	14.6
Increase 1978-9	20.0	13.0	16.5	20.9	15.7	16.7	19.1	15.0	17.2	16.5	14.9	16.6
FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 years and over)												
Weekly earnings												£
1974	24.04	27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	23.92	29.89	34.58	21.73	29.18	27.01
1975	28.70	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1976	33.59	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
1977	38.08	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31
1978	41.94	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	42.97	58.10	63.79	40.11	52.98	50.03
1979	50.43	60.06	61.84	67.15	56.08	58.44	48.23	70.29	72.38	46.40	57.04	58.24
Increase 1977-8	10.1	14.3	16.1	13.2	13.1	12.7	9.8	21.2	19.8	14.1	14.2	12.9
Increase 1978-9	20.2	15.2	15.3	21.4	14.1	16.7	12.2	21.0	13.5	15.7	7.7	16.4
Hours worked												per cent
1974	36.1	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975	35.5	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
1976	36.0	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4
1977	36.1	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	37.9	36.0	41.3	38.3	39.4	37.4
1978	36.1	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	38.5	36.8	43.5	38.4	40.3	37.4
1979	36.0	36.8	36.7	38.3	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.6	43.3	38.3	40.5	37.4
Hourly earnings												pence
1974	66.6	75.9	76.6	77.8	70.1	72.7	62.8	81.4	81.6	56.2	73.9	72.2
1975	80.9	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976	93.3	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6
1977	105.5	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5
1978	116.2	142.0	143.0	145.2	132.8	134.6	111.6	157.9	146.6	104.5	131.5	133.8
1979	140.1	163.2	16									

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	32.1	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	1973	1975	1978	Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
					facturing	quarrying				
										Pence per hour
	58.25	73.80	60.72	66.55	59.58	59.58	59.58	59.58	59.58	59.58
	106.90	143.45	107.32	129.61	109.37	109.37	109.37	109.37	109.37	109.37
	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	106.76	106.76	106.76	106.76	106.76	106.76
	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	249.14	249.14	249.14	249.14	249.14
Percentage shares of labour costs *										Per cent
Wages and salaries †	91.3	82.8	87.7	87.1	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2
	89.9	82.5	91.1	84.7	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3
	88.1	76.8	90.2	82.9	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	83.9	83.9	83.9	83.9	83.9
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	7.4	8.6	5.2	10.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	8.4	12.0	6.4	9.8	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
	9.4	10.8	7.2	11.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Statutory national insurance contributions	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
	6.5	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Private social welfare payments	3.2	5.7	1.4	6.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	3.5	5.9	1.6	8.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
	3.9	10.9	1.7	8.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Payments in kind and subsidised services	1.0	5.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	1.2	5.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	1.2	5.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	1.4	6.0	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Training (excluding wages and salaries element)	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other labour costs ‡	-0.7	1.7	5.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	—	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	—	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Labour costs per unit of output §										1975=100
		% change over previous year								

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	UNITED KINGDOM
SIC 1968	I	II	III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	SIC 1968
JULY 1972 = 100											
Basic weekly wage rates											
Weights	210	305	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186	
1977 Annual averages	247	225	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213	
1978 Annual averages	273	247	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248	
1979 Annual averages	310	276	285	265	314	288	280	300	276	279	
1980 Annual averages	371	328	325	324	369	330	318	355	321	335	
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 Apr	310	276	273	250	305	267	270	300	273	280	
1979 May	310	276	273	252	305	295	270	303	273	280	
1979 Jun	310	276	288	275	305	297	270	303	275	280	
1979 Jul	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 Apr	370	329	320	283	363	308	304	354	321	336	
1980 May	370	329	320	323	366	338	304	354	324	336	
1980 Jun	373	329	320 †	351	366	341	304	354	324	336	
1980 Jul	373	329	321 †	351	366	341	331	359	324	336	
1980 Aug	373	329	326 †	348	366	341	331	359	324	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	342 †	348	390	344	331	364	338	336	
1980 Dec	373	358	342 †	348	390	344	331	364	338	336	
1981 Jan	404	358	345 †	350	392	344	342	384	338	356	
Normal weekly hours											
Weights	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0	
1977 Annual averages	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0	
1978 Annual averages	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0	
1979 Annual averages	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.5	
1981 Jan	40.2	36.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.1	
JULY 1972 = 100											
Basic wage rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours											
Weights	259	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213	
1977 Annual averages	286	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	242	248	
1978 Annual averages	326	276	286	265	314	288	280	300	276	279	
1980 Annual averages	390	328	326	324	369	330	318	355	321	340	
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 Apr	325	276	274	250	305	267	270	300	274	280	
1979 May	325	276	274	252	305	295	270	303	274	280	
1979 Jun	325	276	289	275	305	297	270	303	275	280	
1979 Jul	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 Apr	389	329	321	283	363	308	304	354	322	340	
1980 May	389	329	321	323	366	338	304	354	324	340	
1980 Jun	391	329	321 †	351	366	341	304	354	324	340	
1980 Jul	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	343 †	348	390	344	331	364	339	340	
1980 Dec	391	358	343 †	348	390	344	331	364	339	340	
1981 Jan	425	358	346 †	350	392	344	342	384	339	365	

* The figures for November 1979 include the effects of the delayed agreement for engineering workers.
 † The indices will reflect delays in making new national agreements or the situation where a national agreement is initially in abeyance. Industry groups in which agreements remain outstanding more than 6 months after their normal settlement date are indicated from the earliest month affected.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS 5.8

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

Paper, printing and publishing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries	All industries and services	UNITED KINGDOM
XVIII	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	XIX	10,000	SIC 1968
JULY 1972 = 100									
Basic weekly wage rates									
Weights	403	970	209	1,034	802	756	5,138	10,000	
1977 Annual averages	209	268	214	213	243	230	218.9	227.3	
1978 Annual averages	232	290	261	232	272	252	258.8	259.3	
1979 Annual averages	270	321	301	266	320	281	297.5	298.1	
1980 Annual averages	310	374	383	318	379	328	348.2	351.3	
1978 Dec	243	301	273	236	300	269	278.0	275.1	1978
1979 Jan	243	302	275	255	301	269	283.7	283.1	1979
1979 Feb	247	302	275	255	303	274	284.7	285.2	
1979 Mar	247	302	290	259	303	274	285.1	286.5	
1979 Apr	270	302	299	266	304	274	288.6	289.2	
1979 May	275	302	299	266	311	274	291.2	291.2	
1979 Jun	275	333	299	266	312	274	294.0	296.2	
1979 Jul	282	333	307	272	325	321	294.6	298.7	
1979 Aug	282	334	307	272	325	321	296.7	300.2	
1979 Sep	282	334	308	272	325	321	297.7	300.8	
1979 Oct	282	334	318	272	338	334	298.4	303.1	
1979 Nov	282	334	318	272	341	335	327.3*	319.4*	
1979 Dec	282	334	323	272	351	339	328.5	323.4	
1980 Jan	286	336	348	294	353	314	335.5	332.9	1980
1980 Feb	287	336	348	294	356	314	336.6	335.0	
1980 Mar	297	336	379	303	356	314	337.4	336.9	
1980 Apr	310 †	336	379	312	374	326	340.6	342.0	
1980 May	310 †	336	379	322	385	326	346.7	347.0	
1980 Jun	312 †	399	379	322	390	326	348.6	355.3	
1980 Jul	313 †	399	380	328	390	332	349.1	356.5	
1980 Aug	319 †	399	380	328	390	332	350.0	357.0	
1980 Sep	319 †	403	381	328	390	332	350.7	357.8	
1980 Oct	319 †	403	416	328	390	332	351.0	359.2	
1980 Nov	319 †	403	416	328	390	341	366.3	367.7	
1980 Dec	319 †	403	416	328	390	341	366.3	368.6	
1981 Jan	319 †	403	416	328	390	341	369.0	371.4	1981
Normal weekly hours									
Weights	39.6	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	
1977 Annual averages	39.6	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	
1978 Annual averages	39.6	39.9	39.0	40.4	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.9	
1979 Annual averages	39.6	39.9	39.0	40.4	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.8	
1981 Jan	39.2	39.9	38.9	40.4	39.8	40.0	39.9	39.8	1981
JULY 1972 = 100									
Basic wage rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours									
Weights	209	268	219	213	249	230	219.0	228.6	

EARNINGS

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

	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	...	Indices 1975 = 100
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	...	70
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	...	74
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	79
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	85
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	147.3 R	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	149.2	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	150.6	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	158.7	139.5	146	156	163.8	175.4	129	278	203	241.5	143.9	133	146	285.0	153.6	114.9	145
Q2	197.8	159.4 R	140.3	150	159	168.6	181.9	135	291	211	253.9	148.5	133	151	314.7	156.6	113.8	148
Q3	207.1	166.8	141.2	...	163	171.0	189.3	137	...	...	269.5	152.2	135	...	...	160.7	114.7	152
Monthly																		
1980 July	205.6	166.7	145.4	...	162 R	173.4	189.3	137	...	...	263.0	151.8	135	...	310.3	158.5	...	151
Aug	207.5	166.8	136.5	...	163	167.3	...	...	...	...	272.7 R	155.1	135	...	...	159.9	...	151
Sep	208.5 R	166.8	141.6	...	165	172.2	...	...	...	...	272.7	149.7	135	...	...	163.8	...	154 R
Oct	207.7	167.3	...	...	...	173.4	195.5	...	...	...	...	150.9	135	...	...	164.9	...	155
Nov	210.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Increases on a year earlier																		
Annual averages																		
1971	11	11	14	13	8	15	11	10	9	15	14	14	12	11	5	8	...	Per cent
1972	13	10	12	13	8	13	11	10	10	15	10	16	14	8	17	15	...	6
1973	13	13	13	17	9	19	15	11	16	20	24	23	12	11	19	8	...	7
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	9 R	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	23	22	8	5	3	17	8	5	7
Q2	18	9	8	8	10	12	15	6	27	23	23	9	5	4	19	5	5	8
Q3	21	12	6	...	9	11	16	7	...	...	23	8	4	...	...	9	5	9
Monthly																		
1980 July	19	12	10	...	9	13	16	7	...	...	24	10	4	...	17	6	...	8
Aug	22	12	2	...	9	13	...	...	...	...	22 R	7	4	...	...	10	...	9
Sep	23	12	7	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	21	7	4	...	...	10	...	9
Oct	16	12	...	...	...	9	15	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	12	...	10
Nov	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

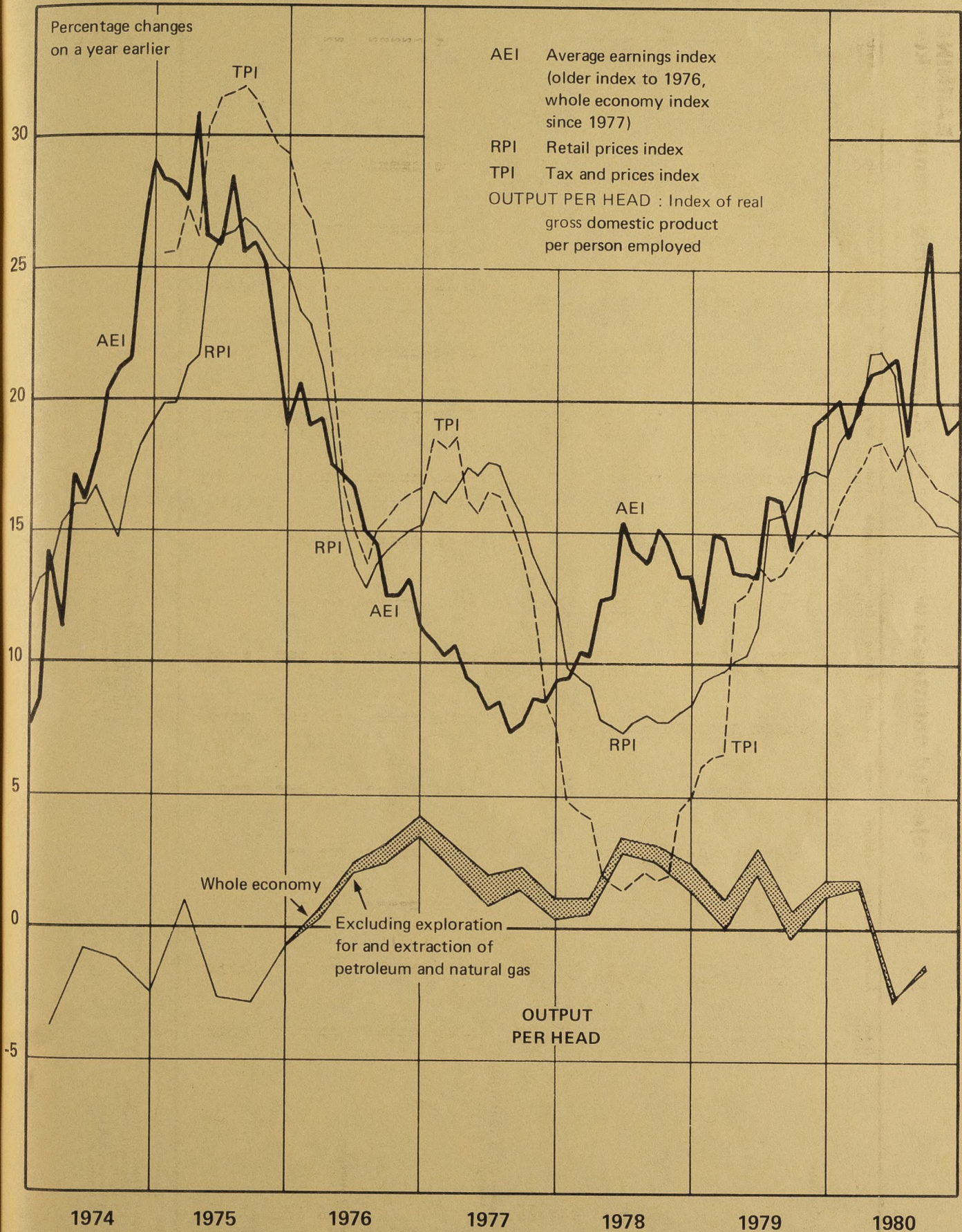
Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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 Jan 13

	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	10.0	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	246.2	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	257.7	3.4	10.7	21.8	262.0	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
Dec	275.6	0.5	3.7	15.1	277.6	0.5	3.9	3.9
1981 Jan	277.3	0.6	3.5	13.0	279.3	0.6	3.7	3.7

Although the index for January rose by 0.6 per cent the fall in the amount of mortgage interest paid by owner occupiers partially offset the full effect of increased prices for milk, non-seasonal foods, beer and coal. Further price rises were recorded over a wide range of goods and services. The prices of some items of clothing and household goods were lowered as a result of "sale offers".
Food: The food index rose by 1.3 per cent mainly due to the increase in the price of milk. The price of most other foods rose slightly.
Alcoholic drink: An increase in the prices of some beers caused the group index to rise by a little over one per cent.
Tobacco: The group index for tobacco fell by nearly 1/2 of one per cent following lower prices for cigarettes.
Housing: Reduced mortgage interest paid by owner occupiers brought the group index down by a little over 1/2 of one per cent.

Fuel and light: The rise in this group index of almost 1 1/2 per cent was due to increased prices for coal and butane gas and average charges for gas.
Durable household goods: Reduced prices for electrical goods, furniture and carpets lowered this index by a little over 1/2 of one per cent.
Clothing and footwear: The fall in prices for women's and children's clothing lowered the group index by a little more than 1/2 of one per cent.
Miscellaneous goods: A rise of a little over 1/2 of one per cent was mainly due to higher prices for some newspapers.
Services: The group index rose by 3 per cent during the month mainly due to increased admission charges to places of entertainment and interest, and average charges for telephones.
Meals out: The index for the group rose by one per cent due to general increases particularly in the prices for meals in school.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for Jan 13

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All Items	277.3		0.6	13.0
All Items excluding food	280.3	0.4	14.2			
Seasonal food	225.8	1.0	1.0			
Other food	274.7	1.7	10.4			
I Food	266.7	1.5	8.9			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	281.6	10				
Bread	275.5	11				
Flour	242.1	9				
Other cereals	311.5	13				
Biscuits	285.8	11				
Meat and bacon	219.1	5				
Beef	257.4	7				
Lamb	211.1	5				
Pork	204.0	2				
Bacon	201.0	5				
Ham (cooked)	197.7	4				
Other meat and meat products	206.0	5				
Fish	228.4	5				
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	288.6	5				
Butter	366.4	7				
Margarine	213.8	3				
Lard and other cooking fats	187.7	-3				
Milk, cheese and eggs	277.5	18				
Cheese	309.0	11				
Eggs	154.2	8				
Milk, fresh	333.3	23				
Milk, canned, dried etc	335.1	14				
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	303.9	8				
Tea	310.9	11				
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	331.3	-4				
Soft drinks	299.6	15				
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	373.0	13				
Sugar	343.4	13				
Jam, marmalade and syrup	281.5	8				
Sweets and chocolates	374.4	13				
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	274.2	2				
Potatoes	300.6	-7				
Other vegetables	252.2	8				
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	231.8	5				
Other foods	288.9	15				
Food for animals	264.8	16				
II Alcoholic drink	277.7	1.1	15.0			
Beer	310.9	16				
Spirits, wines etc	232.6	14				
III Tobacco	296.6	-0.4	10.0			
Cigarettes	296.9	10				
Tobacco	293.6	10				
IV Housing	285.0	-0.8	20.1			
Rent	228.3	23				
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	300.2	15				
Rates and water charges	314.4	27				
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	312.6	16				
V Fuel and light	355.7	1.2	28.4			
Coal and smokeless fuels	395.1	31				
Coal	399.3	30				
Smokeless fuels	385.7	36				
Gas	243.1	28				
Electricity	407.7	30				
Oil and other fuel and light	441.3	18				
VI Durable household goods	231.0	-0.6	6.9			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	242.2	7				
Radio, television and other household appliances	201.4	4				
Pottery, glassware and hardware	287.7	13				
VII Clothing and footwear	207.5	-0.3	5.3			
Men's outer clothing	227.2	6				
Men's underclothing	287.8	12				
Women's outer clothing	161.3	1				
Women's underclothing	247.6	6				
Children's clothing	215.2	5				
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	212.1	3				
Footwear	226.1	9				
VIII Transport and vehicles	299.5	0.2	11.6			
Motoring and cycling	289.3	10				
Purchase of motor vehicles	271.9	7				
Maintenance of motor vehicles	325.3	16				
Petrol and oil	317.3	10				
Motor licences	238.8	20				
Motor insurance	284.6	20				
Fares	371.2	20				
Rail transport	397.8	22				
Road transport	357.5	20				
IX Miscellaneous goods	293.4	0.8	13.4			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	351.0	25				
Books	337.0	19				
Newspapers and periodicals	354.7	27				
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	279.4	17				
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	310.7	9				
Soap and detergents	271.5	7				
Soda and polishes	367.0	12				
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	268.1	9				
X Services	289.2	3.0	17.1			
Postage and telephones	317.2	29				
Postage	356.7	25				
Telephones, telegrams, etc	299.9	29				
Entertainment	235.7	12				
Entertainment (other than TV)	326.4	22				
Other services	334.9	16				
Domestic help	352.1	16				
Hairdressing	333.9	13				
Boot and shoe repairing	339.5	15				
Laundering	300.6	15				
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	307.5	1.0	14.8			

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 January 13, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 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*.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling errors; in other words, an average price which is given in

the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table.

There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1980 were published in the February 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Those set out below relate to January 1981.

It has not yet been possible to calculate standard errors using the new stratification scheme. Those below have been calculated on a simple unweighted basis, as previously, and will therefore generally slightly overstate the sampling errors of the given averages. They are shown in order to give some indication of the magnitude of the errors.

Average prices on January 13, 1981

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Standard error	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed				
Chuck (braising steak)	805	130.1	0.45	110-142
Sirloin (without bone)	751	221.4	1.27	174-270
Silverside (without bone)†	802	177.8	0.43	162-192
Best beef mince	756	93.4	0.51	78-120
Fore ribs (with bone)	626	118.1	0.76	96-150
Brisket (without bone)	760	113.3	0.67	94-138
Rump steak†	819	233.8	0.98	192-265
Stewing steak	781	115.0	0.59	98-140
Lamb: home-killed				
Loin (with bone)	669	141.9	0.71	120-171
Breast†	639	43.1	0.41	34-60
Best end of neck	558	96.6	1.17	54-138
Shoulder (with bone)	644	90.6	0.73	74-130
Leg (with bone)	684	137.1	0.56	120-159
Lamb: imported				
Loin (with bone)	445	106.8	0.61	88-124
Breast†	429	32.4	0.35	24-44
Best end of neck	393	81.2	0.92	54-110
Shoulder (with bone)	442	70.3	0.44	60-84
Leg (with bone)	466	113.3	0.48	100-126
Pork: home-killed				
Leg (foot off)	714	93.6	0.65	78-120
Belly†	739	67.6	0.30	58-78
Loin (with bone)	805	113.7	0.60	100-156
Fillet (without bone)	590	141.7	1.41	108-201
Pork sausages	818	63.8	0.28	54-76
Beef sausages	644	55.3	0.30	48-68
Roasting chicken, frozen (3lb oven ready)	530	49.5	0.32	39-62
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb oven ready)	544	68.7	0.31	58-76
Fresh and smoked fish				
Cod fillets	400	114.7	0.69	98-136
Haddock fillets	377	119.3	0.82	98-140
Haddock, smoked whole	338	117.1	0.81	92-140
Plaice fillets	375	127.3	0.93	108-162
Herrings	276	66.2	0.53	50-78
Kippers, with bone	397	87.0	0.46	74-100
Bread				
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	756	35.6	0.11	31-39
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	418	38.6	0.13	35-42
White, per 400g loaf	530	24.7	0.07	23-27
Brown, per 400g loaf	627	25.9	0.04	25-27
Flour				
Self-raising, per 1 1/2 kg	737	39.9	0.20	32-49

* Per lb unless otherwise stated.
† Or Scottish equivalent.

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Standard error	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables				

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General * index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
Weights 1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	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	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6
1980	1,000	214	[31.4]	[182.6]	[35.9]	[59.3]	[95.2]	48.0	[39.4]	786	[968.6]

Jan 16, 1962 = 100											
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	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	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
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	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1969 Jan 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
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	130.8
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	156.4	156.5	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	179.7	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
1980	263.7	225.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	265.9	265.3
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
July 18	198.1	206.1	185.5	210.0	211.9	232.1	224.0	200.3	189.2	195.9	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	209.9	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	208.0	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	249.4	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	262.0
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	267.1
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	255.0	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
Dec 16	275.6	262.7	223.6	270.2	284.5	303.9	296.0	255.5	230.9	279.2	277.6
1981 Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3

* See article on page 240 of March 1980 *Employment Gazette*.
 † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 ‡ These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.

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	UNITED KINGDOM	
												1969	Weights 1970
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	Weights	
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		
82	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	71	54	45	1977		
83	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		

Jan 16, 1962 = 100												
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.2	142.5	135.0	1969	Annual averages
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0	1971	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3	1972	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155						

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	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	44
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	9	15	7	11	12	10	11	13	12	16	11
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
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	17	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
Dec 16	15	10	18	11	29	27	8	6	14	14	21	16	30
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27

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

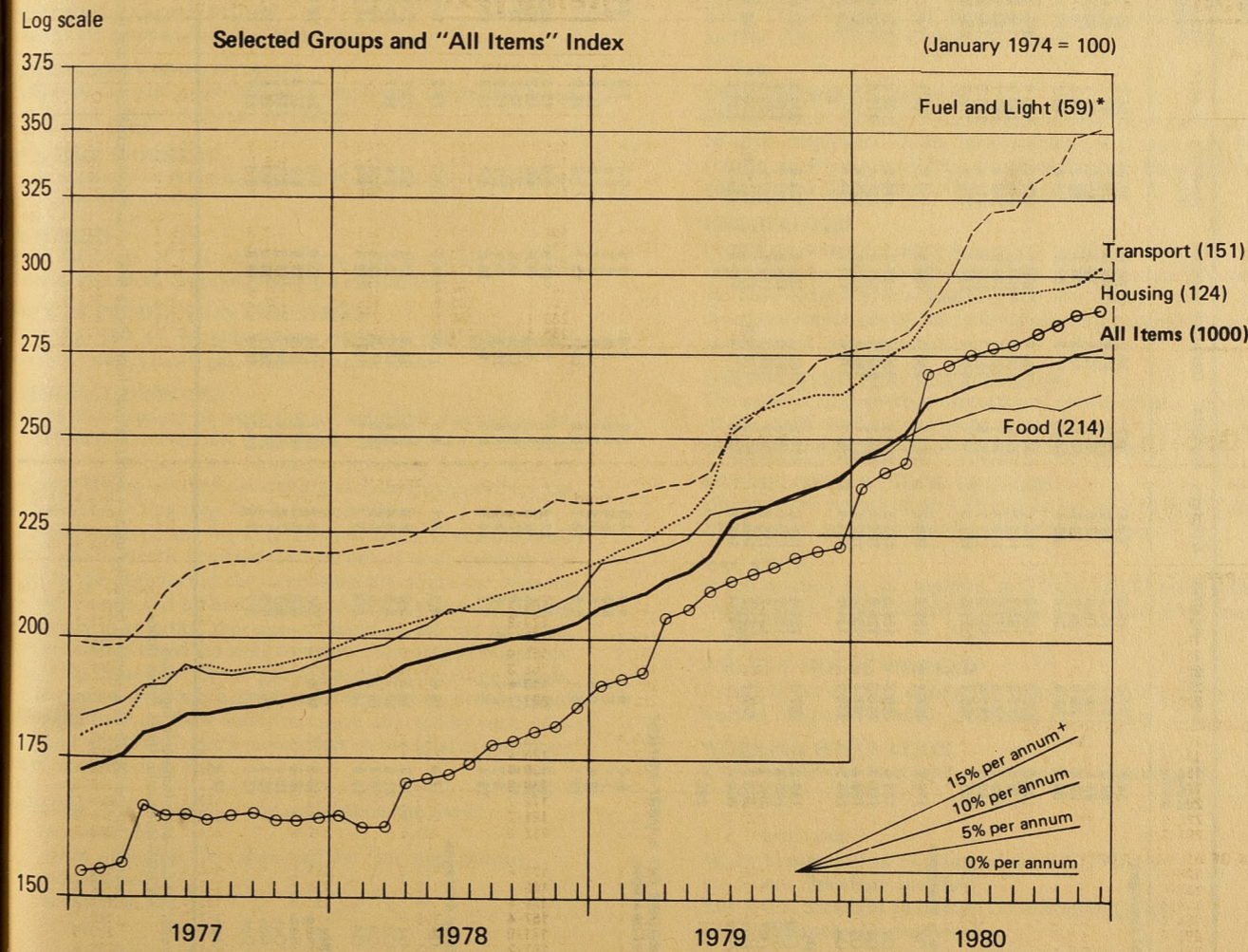
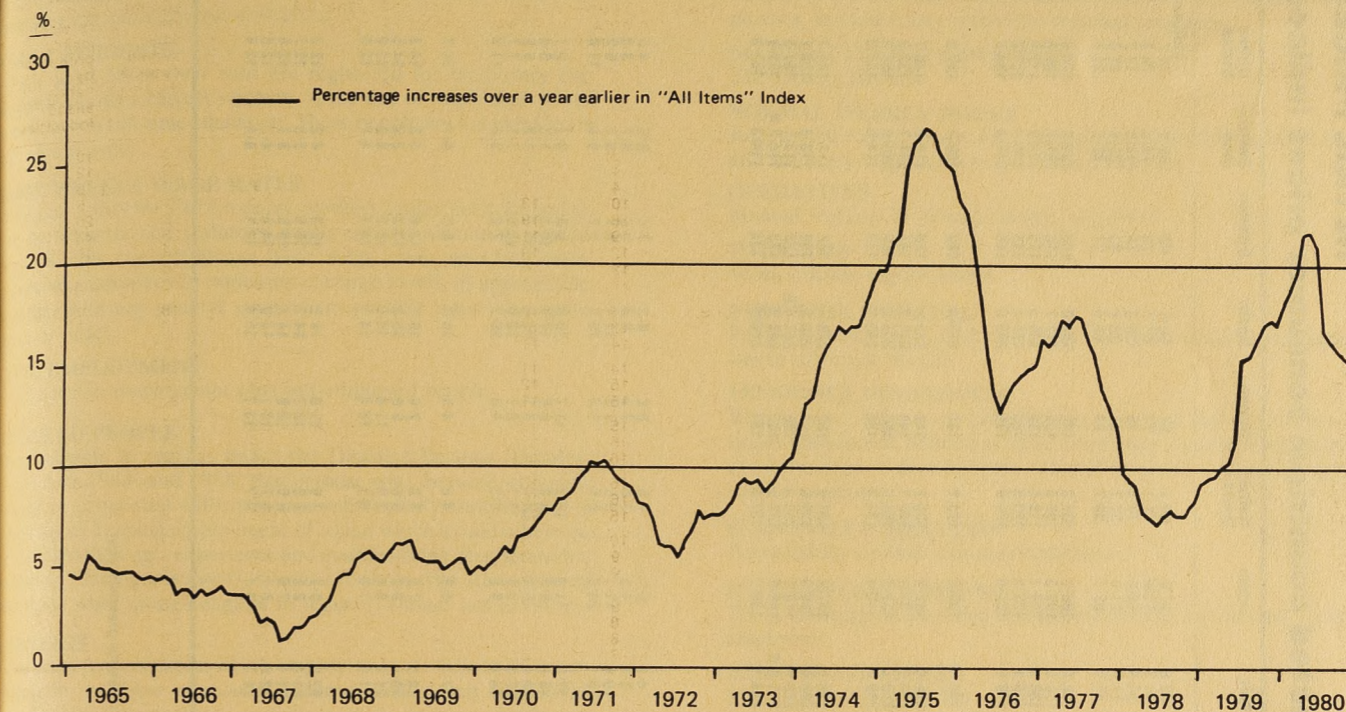
Index for UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	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	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8

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
1980	264.2	248.1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206.1	322.5	298.4	248.8	288.3
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
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
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
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0

RETAIL PRICES C3

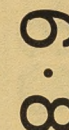
Index of retail prices



* 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)	
Annual averages																				Indices 1975 = 100
1970	54.2	61.4	70.3	66.9	70.2	64.2	65.5	74.2	56.0	53.7	58.5	58.0	66.1	67	56.6	68	69.1	72.2	66.7	
1971	59.3	65.2	73.6	69.8	72.2	67.9	69.0	78.2	57.7	58.4	61.3	61.5	71.1	71	61.3	73	73.6	75.3	70.2	
1972	63.6	68.9	78.3	73.6	75.7	72.4	73.3	82.5	60.1	63.5	64.8	64.3	76.6	76	66.3	78	78.5	77.7	73.5	
1973	69.4	75.5	84.2	78.7	81.4	79.2	78.7	88.2	69.5	70.7	71.8	71.9	82.7	81	73.9	83	85.4	82.5	79.2	
1974	80.5	86.9	92.2	88.7	90.3	91.3	89.5	94.4	88.2	82.7	85.5	89.4	90.7	90	85.5	91	93.7	91.6	89.8	
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	116.5	113.5	107.3	109.2	107.5	109.0	109.6	104.5	113.3	118.0	116.8	109.3	108.8	109	117.7	110	101.7	105.8	108.6	
1977	135.0	127.5	113.2	116.9	116.1	121.1	119.9	108.4	127.1	134.1	138.3	118.1	115.8	119	146.5	123	103.0	112.6	118.3	
1978	146.2	137.6	117.3	122.1	126.5	133.2	130.8	111.3	143.0	144.3	155.1	122.6	120.5	129	175.4	135	104.1	121.2	127.7	
1979	165.8	150.1	121.6	127.6	138.1	146.1	144.8	115.9	170.2	163.5	178.0	127.0	125.6	135	203.0	145	107.9	134.9	140.2	
Quarterly averages																				
1979 Q4	176.2	156.2	123.5	130.2	142.7	153.5	150.9	117.7	183.4	172.5	190.1	130.0	128.2	138	213.8	150	109.4	141.2	146.2	
1980 Q1	184.6	159.6	126.5	133.3	145.8	157.3	156.7	119.9	196.2	179.0	202.4	132.8	130.2	142	223.9	159	110.2	146.7	151.6	
Q2	195.3	164.0	128.5	134.4	149.9	162.1	161.6	122.1	210.0	192.2	210.3	137.1	133.1	146	229.7	162	111.7	152.0	156.8	
Q3	199.4	167.1	130.7	136.8	154.1	166.8	166.8	123.0	..	197.8	219.2	138.7	135.0	152	238.3	166	113.0	154.8	160.2	
Q4	203.1	172.1	131.6	139.9	158.5	170.0	171.4	124.0	..	203.9	230.9	140.1	136.8	156	245.3	173	114.0	158.9	164.1	
Monthly																				
1980 Aug	199.2	167.1	131.1	136.6	154.2	166.7	166.8	123.0	211.0	197.8	218.6	137.9	134.8	152	238.4	165	113.2	154.7	159.9	
Sep	200.4	..	130.7	137.5	155.5	167.6	168.3	123.0	217.0	..	223.0	140.0	135.9	153	240.8	169	113.3	156.1	161.5	
Oct	201.7	..	131.2	138.8	156.9	168.7	170.1	123.2	222.8 R	..	226.8	140.2	136.5	155	242.4 R	172	113.1	157.5	162.8	
Nov	203.3	172.1	131.3	140.2	158.8	170.4 R	171.3	124.0 R	230.4 R	203.9	231.5 R	140.5	136.8	156	244.9	173	114.2 R	158.9	164.2	
Dec	204.4	..	132.4	140.6	159.8	171.0	172.8	124.7	234.9	..	234.4	139.7	137.0	157	248.6	173	114.8	160.3	165.3	
1981 Jan	205.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	4.7	
1973	9.2	9.5	7.6	7.0	7.6	9.3	7.3	6.9	15.5	11.4	10.8	11.7	8.0	7.5	11.4	6.7	8.7	6.2	7.8	
1974	16.1	15.1	9.5	12.7	10.8	15.3	13.7	7.0	26.9	17.0	19.1	24.5	9.6	9.4	15.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	13.5	
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3	
1976	16.5	13.5	7.3	9.2	7.5	9.0	9.6	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.0	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	8.9	
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	9.0	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	7.9	
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8	
Quarterly averages																				
1979 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	11.2	
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	13.1	
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	13.5	
Q3	16.4	10.2	7.0	6.5	10.5	11.5	13.6	5.4	..	18.8	21.8	8.4	7.0	11.8	14.9	13.7	3.8	12.9	12.6	
Q4	15.3	10.2	6.4	7.4	11.1	10.7	13.6	5.4	..	18.2	21.5	7.8	6.7	13.0	14.7	14.7	4.2	12.5	12.2	
Monthly																				
1980 Aug	16.3	10.2	7.3	6.3	10.7	11.2	13.6	5.5	24.4	18.8	22.0	8.7	7.0	11.8	15.2	12.3	4.2	12.8	12.4	
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	14.7	15.0	3.8	12.7	12.5	
Oct	15.4	..	6.7	7.0	10.9	10.7	13.5	5.1	24.2	..	21.1	7.8	6.6	12.9	14.2	15.5	3.7	12.6	12.3	
Nov	15.3	10.2	6.3	7.6	11.2	10.7	13.5	5.3	26.2	18.2	22.0	8.4	6.7	13.1	14.9	14.6	4.2	12.6	12.4	
Dec	15.0	..	6.7	7.5	11.2	10.9	13.6	5.5	24.7	..	21.3	7.1	6.7	13.7	15.0	14.1	4.4	12.4	12.1	
1981 Jan	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 the 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 more than 30 hours a week 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

— 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 PEOPLE

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	Fre-quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre-quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M	Feb 81:	1-1	<i>Production industries and some services (older series) index</i>	M	Feb 81:	5-2
Employees in employment <i>Industry: GB</i>				<i>Manual workers: by occupation in certain manufacturing industries; indices</i>	M	Feb 81:	5-5
All industries: by MLH	Q	Jan 81:	1-4	<i>Non-manual workers: production industries</i>	A	Apr 80:	387
Time series, by order group numbers and indices	M	Feb 81:	1-2	<i>New Earnings Survey (April estimates)</i>	A	Oct 80:	1089
Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Feb 81:	1-3	Latest key results Time series	M	Feb 81:	5-6
<i>Occupation</i>				<i>Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)</i>			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 80:	1-10	Manufacturing and certain other industries	M	Feb 81:	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	Feb 81:	1-12
<i>Region: GB</i>				Aerospace	A	Aug 80:	877
Sector: numbers and indices, quarterly	Q	Jan 81:	1-5	Agriculture	Six-monthly	Nov 80	281
Census of Employment				Chemical industries	A	Oct 80:	1081
Key results, June 1977	A	Feb 81:	61	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
<i>International comparisons</i>				<i>Basic wage rates and normal hours of work (manual workers)</i>			
Accidents at work	Q	Feb 81:	1-9	Changes in rates of wages and hours	A	May 80:	519
Disabled in the public sector	A	Sep 80:	1008	Changes in rates of wages and hours	M	Feb 81:	5-8
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons	A	Nov 80:	1161	<i>International comparisons</i>	M	Feb 81:	5-9
Labour turnover in manufacturing	M	Feb 81:	83	<i>Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing</i>			
Trade union membership	Q	Feb 81:	1-6	Latest figures	M	Feb 81:	1-11
Work permits issued	A	Jan 81:	22	Time series	M	Feb 81:	1-11
	A	July 80:	742	Region: summary	M	Feb 81:	1-13
<i>Output per head</i>				<i>Labour costs</i>			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M	Feb 81:	1-8	Survey results	Triennial	Sep 80:	956
Wages and salaries per unit of output				Indices: per unit of output	M	Feb 81:	5-7
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Feb 81:	5-7				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Feb 81:	5-7	<i>Prices and expenditure</i>			
<i>Unemployment and vacancies</i>				<i>Retail prices</i>			
Unemployment				<i>General index (RPI)</i>			
Summary: UK, GB	M	Feb 81:	2-1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Feb 81:	6-2
			2-2	percentage changes	M	Feb 81:	6-2
<i>Age and duration: GB</i>				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Feb 81:	6-1
Broad category: GB, UK	M	Feb 81:	2-5	Main components: time series and weights	M	Feb 81:	6-4
			2-2	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Feb 81:	6-5
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Feb 81:	2-6	Annual summary	A	Apr 80:	373
Region: summary	Q	Feb 81:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	Mar 80:	240
Age time series quarterly	M	Feb 81:	2-7	<i>Pensioner household indices</i>			
(six-monthly prior to July 1978)				All items excluding housing; quarterly	M	Feb 81:	6-6
estimated rates	Q	Jan 81:	2-15	Group indices: annual averages	M	Feb 81:	6-7
Duration: time series, quarterly	M	Feb 81:	2-8	Revision of weights	A	Apr 80:	381
<i>Region and area</i>				<i>Food prices</i>	M	Feb 81:	6-3
Time series summary: by region	M	Feb 81:	2-3	London weighting: cost indices	A	June 80:	644
assisted areas, counties, local areas	M	Feb 81:	2-4	<i>Family Expenditure Survey</i>			
Occupation	Q	Feb 81:	2-12	Quarterly summary	Q	June 80:	634
Age and duration: summary	Q	Feb 81:	2-6	Annual: preliminary figures	A	July 80:	749
<i>Industry</i>				final detailed figures	A	Nov 80:	1155
Latest figures: GB UK	Q	Dec 80:	2-10	FES and RPI weights	A	Mar 80:	240
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	M	Feb 81:	2-9	<i>International comparisons</i>	M	Feb 81:	6-8
<i>Occupation: Unit groups</i>				<i>Industrial disputes</i>			
Broad category, time series quarterly	M	Feb 81:	2-11	<i>Stoppages of work</i>			
<i>Flows GB, time series</i>				Summary: latest figures	M	Feb 81:	4-1
Adult students: by region	M	Feb 81:	2-13	time series	Q	Jan 81:	4-2
Minority group workers: by region	Q	Dec 80:	2-17	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 80:	865
Disabled workers: GB	M	Feb 81:	2-16	<i>Industry</i>			
Non-claimants: GB	M	Feb 81:	2-16	Monthly			
<i>International comparisons</i>				Broad sector: time series	M	Feb 81:	4-1
Temporarily stopped: GB				<i>Annual</i>			
Latest figures: by region	M	Feb 81:	2-14	Provisional	A	Jan 81:	25
<i>Vacancies (remaining unfilled)</i>				Detailed	A	Aug 80:	865
Region				Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 80:	867
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Feb 81:	3-1	<i>Main causes of stoppage</i>			
unadjusted	M	Feb 81:	3-2	Cumulative	M	Feb 81:	4-1
<i>Industry: GB</i>				Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 80:	865
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: GB	M	Feb 81:	3-4	<i>Size of stoppages</i>			
Region summary	Q	Feb 81:	2-12	Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	Aug 80:	873
<i>Flows: GB, time series</i>				Aggregate days lost	A	Aug 80:	873
<i>Unemployment and vacancy flows: GB</i>				Number of workers involved	A	Aug 80:	874
Skill shortage indicators	Q	Jan 81:	1103	<i>Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry</i>	A	Aug 80:	875
				<i>International comparisons</i>	A	Feb 80:	161
<i>Earnings and hours</i>							
Average earnings							
Whole economy (new series) index							
Main industrial sectors	M	Feb 81:	5-1				
Industry	M	Feb 81:	5-3				

SPECIAL FEATURE

Graduate supply and demand in 1981

by Neil Scott

Director, Careers Advisory Service, University of Nottingham

This article looks at the supply and demand for graduates from universities and polytechnics in 1981. The figures relate to UK institutions but excludes the Open University and those graduates in medical, dental and veterinary subjects.

The three organisations, AGCAS, CSU and SCOEG*, most directly involved with the movement of graduates from universities and polytechnics into their first posts, again produced a forecast of the likely state of affairs for the coming summer. At a press conference in London on January 21, it was made clear that the words "forecast" and "likely" should be treated with particular circumspection this year.

The supply of graduates from the educational system and the demand for their services, especially in respect of particular specialisms, cannot by the nature of things be precisely related. Personal decisions about GCE O-level and A-level subjects of study, and their various effects upon degree choice may or may not be well advised and are in any case made some years before the individuals concerned present themselves to the employment market. On the other hand the market, both in jobs and in the availability of further study or training courses, is subject to a quite separate set of decisions by industrial and commercial firms, professional bodies and by government, according to prevailing economic and political constraints and other, often quite transitory, pressures. The time scales and rationale of each are thus apparently unconnected.

There is of course a broad relationship built up over time between the demands of employers and the supply from higher education, though the precise dimensions can never be exactly determined: educational innovation proceeds

slowly and the overall scale turns upon wide questions of public policy. In the case of the short-term exercise here being discussed, the size and composition of the 1981 graduate supply is of course fixed, the outline of likely demand not entirely unclear though it will be on a reduced scale and more volatile than previously encountered. In sum, the worst year for graduate employment since the war.

Supply

The number of university students on the final year of their courses is accurately recorded by USR† while the DES‡ keeps records of those on degree courses in polytechnics. By making corrections relating to the non-completion and transfer rates appropriate to particular departments, an estimate of overall output can be made (table 1).

First degree graduates

The overall rise of three per cent conceals variations in respect of different subjects. Electrical/electronic engineering and chemical engineering show about average growth, which is expected to continue into 1982: mechanical engineering, though increasing by eight per cent this year, will fall back in 1982. Numbers of biological science graduates have levelled off while numbers in physical sciences continue to grow, especially in mathematics and computer science. The output from business studies departments continues to rise while in 1981 at least that from economics departments will fall, as will the number graduating from law schools. Numbers from arts departments will rise again in 1981, though it must be remembered that industrial design courses in polytechnics make a significant contribution.

Higher degree graduates

Numbers here are thought to be slightly down on 1980 but for a number of reasons given in last year's commentary (*Employment Gazette*, February 1980), the situation is subject to greater ambiguities than is the case with first degree graduates.

Table 1

	Thousands				
	1981 estimate		1980 rev. est.	1979 actual	
	Univ.	Poly.	All	All	All
First degree					
USR Group II Pharmacy	1.4	0.6	2.0	1.9	1.8
USR Group III Engineering and technology	10.4	3.6	14.0	12.9	12.3
USR Group IV Agriculture and forestry	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	0.9
USR Group V Science	16.0	2.9	18.9	18.2	17.1
USR Group VI Soc. admin. business studies	18.1	6.5	24.6	24.0	22.8
USR Group VII Professional and vocational	1.0	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
USR Group VIII Language	8.7	0.7	9.4	9.3	9.0
USR Group IX Arts, design	7.1	3.6	10.7	10.2	10.2
Higher degree					
	63.7	19.1	82.8	79.6	76.3
	18.7	0.8	19.5	19.7	19.5
All	82.4	19.9	102.3	99.3	95.8

Note: These figures relate to UK institutions, excluding the Open University as well as graduates in medical, dental and veterinary subjects together with education on the assumption that these professional disciplines have not usually provided recruits to the general employment market. In addition there are CNAAs graduates numbering perhaps 5,000 in total from institutions other than polytechnics of whose first destinations there is no central record. When using the figures in the table, it must be remembered that these are best estimates and that the actual tally of graduates is not accurately known until some time after graduation because of resits etc.; thus the 1980 figure is still merely a revised estimate of that published in *Employment Gazette* last year and only 1979 is a firm figure.

* AGCAS—Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services.

CSU—Central Services Unit for University and Polytechnic Careers and Appointments Services.

SCOEG—Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates.

† Universities Statistical Record.

‡ Department of Education and Science.

Flow of new graduates into employment

by Peter Williamson

Unit for Manpower Studies

This article presents first destination data for British universities (and for polytechnics in England and Wales) and discusses trends in the flow of graduates into employment during the last decade, with particular emphasis on flows into industry.

Availability

For various reasons, only about half the graduating total is actually available for employment: the others are mainly comprised of those proceeding on to higher degree courses or on to PGCE courses as a preparation for teaching, those entering other kinds of full time training (for example in social work, secretarial, library etc.), others who are merely released from posts to which they subsequently return, and overseas students—almost certainly bound to leave the UK on completion of their studies.

In trying to estimate what might be the size of these groups in the year ahead, the picture emerging is of proportionately more graduates becoming immediately available for UK employment. The five research councils (ARC, MRC, NERC, SRC, SSRC) will have no more funds and perhaps in total slightly less than last year, so that the number of awards including those in arts subjects from the DES is likely to diminish. Numbers entering PGCE courses is scheduled to diminish, though a willingness to accept candidates from "scarce" disciplines (for example maths, physics, foreign languages) may ameliorate this official intention. Other awards for vocational courses (librarianship, secretarial, personnel among others), being largely at the discretion of local authorities, seem certain to be severely cut back, though no clear figures are yet available. The overall effect is thus to increase the number of graduates available to the UK market by some six per cent over last year.

Table 2 Thousands

	First degrees	Higher degrees	1981 all (est)	1980 all (rev est)
Graduating total	82.8	19.5	102.3	99.3
Further education and training	20.1	1.9	22.0	23.1
Overseas students	6.2	7.5	13.7	13.2
Otherwise not available *	6.0	4.6	10.6	10.0
Total not available	32.3	14.0	46.3	46.5
Available for UK employment	50.5	5.5	56.0	53.2

* Includes sick, already in post, employment abroad etc.

Demand

Several sources of evidence have been utilised in trying to put firm estimates on employer requirement. The SCOEG annual survey of its members' recruitment plans conducted during the autumn of 1980 elicited, as usual, a good response though offering much less than customary precision about numbers. The CSU analysis of jobs notified over the year for inclusion in the regular vacancy lists circulated to all universities and polytechnics indicated the development of trends. Lastly, the reports from a number of major universities about employer targets on the spring term recruitment round gave a further indication of market developments.

Despite these cross references it has proved both difficult and hazardous to make estimates with anything like the modest confidence which endorsed those of previous years. For a start, the forecast of demand in 1980, which seemed accurate enough until mid-summer, was in the event rendered unrealistic by later reductions, particularly in the industrial sector where original targets were undershot by perhaps 30 per cent.

It now appears that engagements over the whole field were some 20 per cent down on the forecast and that in general 1981 will not exceed this level.

In view of this volatility it has not seemed prudent to try and construct precise indices of demand for 1980 or 1981 but some detail is available. It would appear that within manufacturing industry, oil adhered to its original 1980 targets and will increase these in 1981, while the associated chemical industry falls behind somewhat. The demand from electronics exceeded the supply of specialist graduates last year and 1981 targets are more realistic, though still likely to outrun supply: it is in engineering and metals that the biggest reduction in vacancies occurred in 1980 and the outlook for 1981 is of even fewer graduate jobs. In the commercial sector, while banks and insurance companies, together with chartered accountants, show some optimism, other areas such as retail are still reducing their requirements. There are signs that fluctuations in economic conditions are causing many employers to engage graduates against short-term, more immediate, needs than has hitherto been the case, thus spreading recruitment over the whole year. The effect of this might be to increase the initial, perhaps somewhat cautious, targets which have so far been declared—otherwise the outlook is gloomy indeed. In respect of the public sector, only the armed forces, police and some branches of the scientific Civil Service show any buoyancy, otherwise the constraints on expenditure are certain to reduce intake though the exact extent is not yet ascertainable.

Summary and inference

- The supply of graduates seeking first employment is estimated to rise by six per cent.
- Carry-over of job-seeking graduates from 1980 is estimated at perhaps 15 per cent, that is, three times usual level.
- Stated demand from prospective employers will probably be no higher than actual engagements in 1980 and there is continued uncertainty whether even these will be fulfilled, although more vacancies may be notified later.
- There is the possibility of graduate unemployment in 1981 of perhaps 20 per cent or more.

Acknowledgements

The material upon which this forecast is based is the result of efforts by a considerable number of individuals and organisations, principal among whom are:

AGCAS, especially careers advisers at those universities which supplied basic data from their records of graduate first posts and employers recruitment programmes.

CSU, whose director, Mr H. B. Putt and assistant Mr S. Pickman have produced the graduate supply figures from material kindly supplied by the university statistical record at Cheltenham and the Department of Education and Science, as well as much of the employer demand picture.

SCOEG, particularly Mr T. E. Dean (British Aerospace) who has again conducted his analysis of employers' recruitment intentions. Also Mr W. R. Prentice, management consultant, who provided the framework within which the data was interpreted.

The many respondents in industry and elsewhere who supplied much of the raw material on which the forecast is based and to a well-known firm of stock broking analysts whose own researches tend to confirm the prediction here presented.

(continued on page 75)

Concern about British manufacturing industry's recruitment of graduates, in terms both of numbers and of quality, has grown in recent years. An article—"Going into industry"—in the January 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette* examined the available evidence on trends in graduate employment, on employers' views of graduate recruits, and on graduates' attitudes to employment. More recently, *Employment Gazette* has contained articles on the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies' survey of the early careers of graduates—"Moving around in the room at the top" (December 1979 issue), "On the way up" (May 1980) and "Getting better all the time" (June 1980)—and on career attitudes of undergraduates—"Science and arts; the job gap widens" (November 1980 issue).

The publication of the latest figures on first destinations* of graduates provides an opportunity now to update some of the tables of the January 1979 and earlier articles on the flow of graduates into industry. This article presents first destination data for British universities (and for polytechnics in England and Wales) and discusses trends in the flow of graduates into employment† during the last decade, with particular emphasis on flows into industry. Throughout this article graduates with medical, dental, and veterinary degrees have, as in the earlier articles, been excluded mainly because their employment destination is largely predetermined and they are generally not available for employment in industry.

Summary of trends

The main points are:

- The noticeable increase in the numbers and proportion of new graduates entering permanent employment in 1978 has been maintained in 1979.
- The growth in the numbers of graduates entering first employment has been especially marked for social, administrative and business study subjects which, together with other (non-science or non-engineering) subjects, have since 1975 overtaken the numbers with science and engineering degrees.
- The proportion of all new graduates entering industry has remained fairly steady (at about 40 per cent) since 1971, but since 1976 an increased proportion of the total number have been graduates in social, administrative and business studies.
- The proportions and numbers of graduates entering commerce have continued to increase steadily, but the

recent relative upturn for private industry has not been maintained, with the numbers of its graduate recruits increasing slightly but with its share of the growing total number of new graduates falling.

- The proportion of graduates entering the civil and diplomatic service has fallen steadily since 1975.
- The proportion of the best qualified graduates ‡ entering manufacturing industry in 1979 was almost the same as for all graduates—in contrast, the education sector continued to take a relatively large share of these "best" graduates (nearly all of them having a higher degree) whilst commerce attracted relatively few of them.

The total supply of new university graduates

The continued expansion of British universities in the late 1960s and in the 1970s is reflected in the rise in the number obtaining first degrees, increasing from 27,500 in 1965 to 42,600 in 1968 and reaching its highest ever level of 59,500 in 1979. The number obtaining higher degrees rose at an even faster rate from 4,900 in 1965 to reach 9,100 in 1968, but in the last two years' there has been only small growth to the latest level of 17,400 in 1979.

The destination** of these new graduates over the period 1969 to 1979 is shown in table 1, giving the numbers entering permanent employment in the UK and other destinations (such as those going on to further education and training). The growth in the total numbers graduating (with first and higher degrees) has, in the last three years, recovered from the slow expansion between 1971 and 1976. During these three years (1976 to 1979) the growth was proportionately greater among women and first degree holders than for men and those with higher degrees. This latter effect, which reverses the previous trend for the numbers of higher degree holders to grow faster than those with first degrees, was especially marked in 1979 with an annual increase of less than one per cent (from 17,350 in

* First destination of University Graduates 1978-79 (University Grants Committee). First Destinations of Polytechnic Students qualifying in 1979 (Committee of Directors of Polytechnics).

† Sectors of employment were defined in detail in the January 1979 article.

‡ Defined in this article as those with first class honours in their first degree together with all those with a higher degree.

** The first destination of each university graduate is their position up to 31 December following the academic year of graduation.

1978 to 17,449) compared with an increase of three per cent for first degree graduates. This latter increase is only half the demographic trend indicated by rising birth rate figures in the latter half of the 1950s. The slow growth in the earlier period was caused by a decline in the number of men first degree graduates almost offsetting the steady rise in the number of women—over the last three years (to 1979) the number of men first degree graduates has increased more than for women, although the percentage increase for the latter (18 per cent over three years) has been twice that for men.

The number of new (university) graduates obtaining permanent employment has increased markedly in the last three years and the proportion (39 per cent in 1979) was the highest for more than ten years.

The long-term decrease in the proportion of graduates going on to further education and training has continued and fell to 23 per cent in 1979; the number in 1979 was the lowest for more than ten years. The number of overseas students returning home after graduation continues to increase strongly but the number of home graduates obtaining first employment overseas has remained fairly constant over the last ten years, and consequently their proportion of the total number of graduates has gradually declined.

The number of new graduates still seeking permanent employment at the end of December of the year in which they graduated has remained fairly steady for the last five years and their proportion (eight per cent) of all new graduates in 1978 and 1979 was lower than in the three immediately preceding years.

The trends described above in the destinations of new graduates are affected to some extent by the number and proportion of those whose destinations are unknown. The proportions for this "unknown" category have remained reasonably stable at about 11 per cent since 1971 and for this reason no adjustment (to express all figures as a percentage of those whose destinations are known) has been made—the percentages expressed above relate to the total number of graduates (excluding medical, dental and veterinary degrees).

These figures on the total supply of new graduates from universities in Great Britain can be supplemented with similar data on first degree graduates from polytechnics in England and Wales. However, full coverage for this latter source is available only from 1976 and no time series for polytechnic graduates is presented in this article. The success of the CNAAs* validation policy in providing degree courses matching the standards of the universities has drastically reduced the number of external graduates at polytechnics (now mainly B.Ed.). The Committee of Polytechnics has therefore discontinued (in 1978) the practice of publishing separate CNAAs figures. Direct comparison is not possible with the 1977 CNAAs figures published in the January 1979 article (which showed that 5,280 out of a total of 13,217 first degree graduates entered permanent home employment). Comparison is, however, possible for those obtaining full-time and sandwich first degree (CNAAs plus external) from polytechnics—the total number of these graduates was 18,950 in 1979 (compared with 16,470 in 1978 and 13,878 in 1977), of which 8,173 gained permanent home employment (6,976 in 1978 and 5,595 in 1977).

Sector of employment entered by graduates gaining permanent home employment

The employer categories (sectors of employment) of first and higher degree university graduates (excluding medicine, dentistry, and veterinary studies) known to have entered permanent home employment in the period 1970 to 1979 are shown in table 2. For each year the proportion entering each sector is given with (for the beginning and end years of the period) the corresponding numbers. Only partial information is available for higher degree graduates (for 30 per cent of those with known destinations in 1979, compared with 48 per cent for those with first degrees) since many are overseas graduates returned home (30 per cent) or they are already in employment (17 per cent) and no employer information is available.

The key points to emerge from this table are:

- Commerce continues to grow both in terms of the numbers of new graduates it attracts and in terms of its share of the total supply.
- Private industry has taken a smaller share of new graduates in 1979 compared with the preceding two years (although the number of graduates taking up such posts continues to increase)—for public industry (and education) the general downward trend apparent since 1971 seems, in 1979, to have been halted.
- The civil and diplomatic service has, since 1975, taken a reduced share of new graduates and in 1979 there was a fall in the numbers recruited—a smaller fall in the numbers entering local government in 1979 also contributed to a reduced intake for the public service sector as a whole.

The reasons behind these general trends can, to a certain extent, be explained by the growth in the proportion of women graduates, most of whom enter the public service and commerce, and a corresponding fall in the proportion of men graduates, who generally go into industry. Only 13 per cent of men graduates entered public services in 1979 (table 3) compared with an implied figure of 27 per cent of women, which includes 11 per cent entering local government and ten per cent entering the health services (the latter figure being five times the proportion for men). In contrast 42 per cent of men graduates entered private industry compared with only 18 per cent of women. There was little difference in the proportions of total graduates entering commerce (23 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women), which were both higher than in the previous year.

Industry's concern about the quality of graduate applicants includes personal qualities (such as motivation) as well as academic ones. The former are difficult to measure but table 3 shows the employment taken by those graduates with the best academic performance (defined here as those with first class honours in their first degree and those with higher degrees). In 1979 education attracted a much higher proportion (25 per cent) of these best academically qualified compared with the all-graduate figure (ten per cent), but within this figure there was a sharp difference between

* Council for National Academic Awards.

Table 1 First destination of first and higher degree graduates from GB universities: 1968-69 to 1978-79

Destination	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Further education and training	19,729	20,562	21,418	21,675	20,612	18,991	19,670	19,676	18,591	18,636	17,865
Overseas graduates returned home	2,229	2,542	2,519	2,674	3,079	3,694	4,044	5,006	5,816	6,657	6,961
Already in/not available for employment	3,587	4,058	3,927	3,968	4,267	3,977	4,127	4,202	4,690	4,759	4,765
Permanent employment in UK	20,619	21,399	20,820	21,382	23,635	25,113	23,539	23,469	25,920	28,752	29,950
Overseas employment	2,473	2,581	2,463	2,173	2,165	2,332	2,378	2,278	2,324	2,249	2,262
Believed unemployed/gained temporary home employment*	2,049	2,722	4,037	3,903	3,558	3,867	5,821	5,980	6,388	5,857	6,191
Employment or further study arranged†					730	622			Item discontinued		
Unknown	4,444	5,122	6,378	7,424	6,944	8,175	7,718	7,991	7,809	8,051	8,928
All graduates	55,130	58,986	61,562	63,199	64,990	66,771	67,297	68,602	71,538	74,961	76,922

Notes: * Up to 1970/71 the UGC volumes included these people in a category entitled "Still seeking permanent employment".
† Except in 1972/73 and 1973/74, people in these categories would have appeared in "temporary employment" or "believed unemployed".
Excluded are graduates with medical, dental, and veterinary degrees.
Source: UGC First Destination of University Graduates.

Table 2 First and higher degree graduates from GB universities entering employment in UK by sector: 1969-70 to 1978-79

Sector of employment	Number 1970	Percentage										Number 1979
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Public services	3,700	17.3	21.8	22.6	20.5	23.5	26.2	21.1	17.4	18.0	17.3	5,174
of which: Civil and Diplomatic Service	(1,143)	(5.3)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(6.1)	(6.3)	(8.0)	(6.1)	(5.0)	(4.9)	(4.5)	(1,340)
HM Forces	(152)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(286)
Local government	2,405	(11.2)	(10.5)	(11.3)	(9.6)	(12.5)	(12.4)	(9.0)	(6.9)	(7.6)	(7.3)	(2,180)
Health services*			(4.0)	(4.0)	(3.9)	(4.5)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(4.5)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(1,368)
Education	3,140	14.7	16.7	15.5	13.4	12.0	13.1	11.7	10.2	9.6	9.7	2,916
Public industry	1,358	6.3	7.3	5.8	5.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	1,418
of which: Mining, etc			(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(163)
Atomic Energy			(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(147)
Public Utility/Transport			(6.3)	(5.2)	(4.5)	(4.9)	(4.0)	(3.8)	(4.0)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(1,108)
Private industry	8,830	41.3	32.0	30.8	34.5	33.6	30.6	33.7	35.9	35.4	34.8	10,430
of which: manufacturing	(7,646)	(35.7)	(26.4)	(24.4)	(27.2)	(27.4)	(24.8)	(27.5)	(30.3)	(30.0)	(29.4)	(8,802)
non-manufacturing	(1,184)	(5.5)	(5.6)	(6.4)	(7.3)	(6.2)	(5.9)	(6.1)	(5.7)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(1,628)
Commerce	2,700	12.6	14.5	16.6	17.5	16.2	16.7	19.6	21.6	22.5	23.6	7,081
Others	1,671	7.8	7.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.2	10.2	10.1	9.8	2,931
Total number (base for percentage)	21,399	21,399	20,820	21,382	23,635	25,113	23,539	23,469	25,920	28,752	29,950	29,950

Note: Percentages may not add exactly because of rounding.
* These are in addition to medical and dental graduates entering this sector.
Excluded are graduates with medical, dental, and veterinary degrees.
Source: UGC First Destination of University Graduates.

Table 3 Sector of employment entered by different categories of graduate in 1979

Sector of employment	Degrees awarded by GB universities								Polytechnic first degrees*	
	All first and higher degrees		Men—all first and higher degrees		All with first class honours and higher degrees†		All with engineering degrees		Number	Per cent
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		
Public service	5,174	17.3	2,669	12.9	1,129	19.7	531	8.9	1,492	18.3
of which: Civil and Diplomatic Service	(1,340)	(4.5)	(816)	(4.0)	(436)	(7.6)	(167)	(2.8)	(245)	(3.0)
HM Forces	(286)	(1.0)	(249)	(1.2)	(15)	(0.3)	(82)	(1.4)	(36)	(0.4)
Local government	(2,180)	(7.3)	(1,183)	(5.7)	(496)	(8.6)	(265)	(4.4)	(1,211)	(14.8)
Health services	(1,368)	(4.6)	(421)	(2.0)	(182)	(3.2)	(17)	(0.3)		
Education	2,916	9.7	1,672	8.1	1,428	24.9	203	3.4	1,526	18.7
Public industry	1,418	4.7	1,070	5.2	302	5.3	485	8.1	288	3.5
Private industry	10,430	34.8	8,743	42.4	1,886	32.9	4,308	72.1	2,597	31.8
of which: manufacturing	(8,802)	(29.4)	(7,241)	(35.1)	(1,623)	(28.3)	(3,288)	(55.0)	(1,858)	(22.7)
non-manufacturing	(1,628)	(5.4)	(1,502)	(7.3)	(263)	(4.6)	(1,020)	(17.1)	(739)	(9.0)
Commerce	7,081	23.6	4,767	23.1	546	9.5	300	5.0	1,704	20.8
Others	2,931	9.8	1,699	8.2	448	7.8	147	2.5	566	6.9
All	29,950	100	20,620	100	5,739	100	5,974	100	8,173	100

Notes: Percentages may not add exactly because of rounding.
† The "best qualified" graduates—those with first class honours (first degree) and those with a higher degree.
* Almost entirely Council for National Academic Awards (CNAAs) degrees, but including also a proportion of B.Ed. graduates.
Sources: UGC's First Destination of University Graduates (unpublished);
Polytechnic Careers Advisers' First Destination of Polytechnic students qualifying in 1979.

those with first class honours (five per cent) and those with higher degrees (31 per cent). The proportion of the best qualified entering local government (nine per cent) was higher than that for all graduates and, like education, this sector attracted those with higher degrees (ten per cent), compared with only two per cent of those with first class honours. Private industry took a slightly lower share (33 per cent) of the best qualified than of all graduates but

there were proportionately more first class honours graduates (46 per cent) than those with higher degrees (29 per cent). Commerce took fewer of the best qualified (ten per cent compared with 24 per cent of all graduates), but again its share of those with first class honours (19 per cent) was considerably larger than for those with higher degrees (seven per cent).

Another way of interpreting the figures of table 3 is to

look at the concentration of the "best" new graduates within each sector of employment. Education had the highest proportion (48 per cent in 1979 compared with 51 per cent in 1978 and 57 per cent in 1977) and commerce the lowest (seven per cent, down from nine per cent in the two previous years). The other sectors were close to the average for all employment (19 per cent). The lower proportion of "best" graduates in 1979 compared with previous years (20 per cent in 1978 and 22 per cent in 1977) has clearly affected the education sector more than others.

The destinations of new graduates with engineering degrees continue to be of importance to industrial employment, and they also are shown in table 3. The pattern has remained fairly stable for some years, with manufacturing industry by far the largest recruiter of engineers (55 per cent in 1979) but its share has fallen slightly (from 58

per cent in 1978 and 57 per cent in 1977).

As explained earlier the publication of separate CNAAs figures of graduates from polytechnics has now been discontinued, and table 3 shows the first employment of all those awarded a first degree at polytechnics. The total entering permanent home employment in 1979 (8,173) was 17 per cent higher than in 1978, which was itself 25 per cent higher than in 1977. This growth was higher than the growth in the total supply of polytechnic graduates, which increased from 16,470 in 1978 to 18,950 in 1979 (an increase of 15 per cent compared with 19 per cent in the previous year). The two largest increases in recruitment (both over 300 more) were in education (to 1,526 in 1979) and commerce (to 1,704). Although the numbers recruited by manufacturing industry increased (by 135 to 1,858) its share continued to fall (from 25 per cent in 1978 to less than 23 per cent in 1979). Public industry also increased recruitment of polytechnic graduates (by over 100 to 288 in 1979) but the civil and diplomatic service intake fell.

Table 4 Employment patterns of graduates from GB universities (excluding graduates in medicine, dentistry and veterinary studies)

Total first and higher degree graduates:	
(a) obtaining first degree in 1975-76	52,262*
(b) entering employment in 1976	23,469
(c) obtaining first degree and entering employment in 1976 plus those with higher degrees or after further training assumed to enter employment by 1979	36,495

Employment patterns

Sector of first employment	Percentage of (b) entering specified sector	Percentage of (c) entering specified sector
Public service of which: Civil and Diplomatic Service HM forces Local government/health	21.1 (6.1) (1.0) (14.0)	13.9 (3.8) (0.6) (9.4)
Education	11.7	27.2
Public industry	4.7	3.0
Private industry of which: manufacturing non-manufacturing	33.7 (27.5) (6.1)	22.3 (18.2) (4.0)
Commerce	19.6	12.8
Others	9.2	20.8
All	100	100
Total number of graduates (base for percentages)	23,469	36,495

* In addition there were 3,534 graduates in medicine, dentistry, and veterinary studies.
Note: Percentages may not add exactly because of rounding.
Source: UGC First Destination of University Graduates.

Employment patterns of 1976 cohort of university graduates

The UGC First Destination statistics gives employer categories for those leaving higher education for permanent employment but this information is not available for those who go on to further education or training (mainly teachers, social workers and law students), those already in employment, those who gain temporary home employment or employment overseas, those not available for employment or are unemployed, those overseas students returned home, and those who do not supply any information (the unknown). Those first degree graduates who stay on to take a higher degree leave the higher education system at different times and it is not possible to identify the year in which they gained their first degree. Clearly there are considerable difficulties in trying to establish the eventual first employment pattern of those taking a first degree in a particular year. However attempts have been made in previous articles by making assumptions about the destinations of those entering further education or training courses (for example all those entering teacher training are allocated to the education sector) and about the duration of higher degrees (three years). The latest pattern, for the

1976 cohort of first degree graduates, is given in table 4. This pattern is based on about 70 per cent of the total number obtaining their first degree in 1976, the remaining 30 per cent being those categories (described above) for which no employer information can be determined or assumed. For comparison table 4 also shows the employment pattern for the 23,469 first and higher degree graduates who entered employment in 1976 (see also table 2).

For the 1976 cohort entering employment by 1979 a lower proportion went into education (27 per cent, compared with 30 per cent for the 1975 cohort and 28 per cent for the 1974 cohort) and local government and health (nine per cent, compared with 11 per cent for the two previous cohorts). More went into commerce (13 per cent, compared with 11 per cent for earlier cohorts) and into the residual "Others" sector (21 per cent, compared with 19 per cent earlier). These changes may be attributed mainly to those with only a first degree entering employment in 1976 or after training other than study for a higher degree.

Industry's share of graduates by degree subject

Those with engineering and technology qualifications continue to form the largest group of university graduates entering industry (table 5) and their numbers have remained fairly steady (at about 4,500 each year) but, because of the increasing numbers of other new graduate entrants, their proportion has fallen from 50 per cent of all entrants in 1975 to 40 per cent in 1979. The numbers with science degrees entering industry over the same period has risen in line with total entrants and their proportion has remained steady at about one-third. Graduates in social, administrative and business studies have, since 1975,

increasingly entered industry and their proportion of all entrants has increased from ten per cent in 1975 to 15 per cent in 1979.

Most engineering and technology graduates enter the industry sectors (80 per cent in 1979), a much higher proportion than graduates in other subjects. About half the scientists enter industry. Since 1975 an increasing proportion of the growing numbers of graduates in social, administrative and business studies have, as noted above, taken their first job in industry (21 per cent in 1979).

Private industry's share of the best qualified graduates was, as mentioned earlier, slightly less in 1979 (33 per cent) than for all graduates but proportionately more first degree graduates with first class honours (46 per cent) entered this sector than those with higher degrees (29 per cent).

Other comment

This article continues the attempt to provide an indication of trends in the movement of graduates going into industry and other sectors of employment after leaving higher education. However the first destination statistics, which form the basis for this article, deal only with the initial, permanent job taken and information is not available for a significant minority of graduates, including some from non-university institutions who are in competition for employment opportunities. Further insight on graduate careers is provided by recent *Employment Gazette* articles such as "Graduate supply and demand in 1980" (February 1980) and "The market for higher-qualified manpower: digest of information" (March 1980), in addition to those mentioned at the beginning of this article. ■

Table 5 Industry's share of first and higher degree university graduates entering employment by subject: 1968-69 to 1978-79

Degree subject	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number entering permanent UK employment											
Science	6,107	5,918	5,448	5,544	6,455	7,013	6,236	6,240	6,624	7,372	7,502
Engineering and technology	5,305	5,740	5,578	5,487	5,850	6,006	5,527	5,055	5,441	5,713	5,974
Social, administrative and business studies	5,043	5,142	5,164	5,573	6,053	6,173	5,843	6,151	7,292	8,178	8,614
Other subjects	4,164	4,599	4,630	4,778	5,277	5,921	5,933	6,023	6,563	7,489	7,860
All subjects	20,619	21,399	20,820	21,382	23,635	25,113	23,539	23,469	25,920	28,752	29,950
Number entering industry*											
Science	3,433	3,181	2,241	2,072	2,823	3,053	2,517	2,862	3,309	3,638	3,776
Engineering and technology	4,472	4,643	4,127	4,084	4,556	4,810	4,259	4,080	4,497	4,733	4,793
Social, administrative and business studies	1,347	1,324	974	951	1,051	1,135	863	1,036	1,470	1,702	1,821
Other subjects	1,003	1,040	851	728	967	923	795	1,023	1,252	1,391	1,458
All subjects	10,255	10,188	8,193	7,835	9,397	9,921	8,434	9,001	10,528	11,464	11,848
Percentage entering industry*											
Science	56.2	53.8	41.1	37.4	43.7	43.5	40.4	45.9	50.0	49.3	50.3
Engineering and technology	84.3	80.9	74.0	74.4	77.9	80.1	77.1	80.7	82.7	82.8	80.2
Social, administrative and business studies	26.7	25.7	18.9	17.1	17.4	18.4	14.8	16.8	20.2	20.8	21.1
Other subjects	24.1	22.6	18.4	15.2	18.3	15.6	13.4	17.0	19.1	18.6	18.5
All subjects	49.7	47.6	39.4	36.6	39.8	39.5	35.8	38.4	40.6	39.9	39.6

Note: * Public and private industry (including manufacturing and non-manufacturing). Excluded are graduates with medical, dental and veterinary degrees.
Source: UGC First Destination of University Graduates.

Graduate supply and demand in 1981 (continued from page 70)

- There is a need on students' part for careful preparation and flexibility in career aims together with a more effective approach to employers.
- It is important that prospective entrants to higher education are not discouraged: graduates still have the best life-chances.

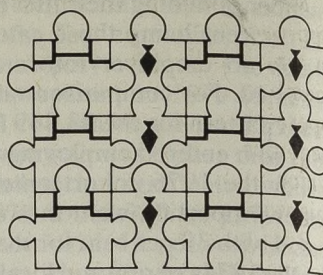
The rising tide of economic depression now seems to have reached the graduate cohort, though graduates still remain the most favoured new entrants to the labour market. Except in the case of electronic engineers and perhaps computer specialists, demand will no longer be in excess of supply, though the message of recent developments remains true—that graduates who offer "numeration", an applied skill, who are prepared to adapt to novel situations, these will in general have an advantage over their fellows in securing a first post. But the harsh realities

of 1981 cannot be avoided: the probability of a static job market with six per cent more graduates emerging to seek first posts. Furthermore, they will be competing not merely with an increased number of school leavers also seeking first posts, but with a significant new element. That is the 15 per cent of 1980 graduates who have not so far obtained a post and are thus directly augmenting the supply of candidates now available to employers—including some from overseas. No doubt some areas, like school teaching, will thus benefit from having a selection of good candidates to choose from, but the spectacle of wasted human resources now embracing graduates as well as school leavers seems likely to weigh more heavily in the national balance sheet. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that a substantial fraction of this invaluable human investment in Britain's future will now lie idle—while paradoxically national recovery must depend in large measure upon its more effective use. ■

Developments in employee involvement: a new series

by Peter Brannen
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This month sees the start of a new series of *Employment Gazette* special features covering aspects of employee involvement and participation covered by the Department's research programme. This article introduces the series and puts the research items involved into context.



Over the past few years, the Department of Employment has undertaken and commissioned a number of research projects into aspects of "indirect" employee involvement and participation in industry, as part of a wider programme of industrial relations research designed to help in the development and discussion of policy¹.

Results from some parts of this programme have already been published (Marsden, 1978; Brookes, 1979; Knight, 1979; Hawes and Brookes, 1980) but over the coming year material from much of the rest will also become available in a number of features in *Employment Gazette*. This article sets out some of the background to the continuing debate about employee involvement, placing the major items in the Department's programme in this area into context, and introduces the first piece in the series by a team of University of Glasgow researchers.

The background

Debate about employee involvement and participation has been carried on in this country in one way and another over at least the last century, although there have been times such as the present when the issue seemed particularly live, and others when interest has waned (Brannen *et al.*, 1977: 245-264; Ramsay, 1977).

Discussion in the area, however, has always been complicated by problems of definition. In part, these relate to the level on which attention is concentrated. In the broadest terms, for example, debate about employee involvement can form one part of a more general discussion about the proper role of governments, employers, trade unions, consumer groups and other interests in developing national policies affecting industry and employment.² In less general terms, it can relate to any aspect of the organised relations between workers and employers and the way in which decisions about the purposes and operations of work are made in the enterprise, in fact to the whole range of management and industrial relations institutions and behaviour as these are usually defined.

And at the narrower level it can concentrate on what is often called "direct" participation: relationships between managers and workers on the shop floor and the way in which work and workgroups are organised.

Questions of level have in turn often been related to differences of view about the purposes which involvement and participation should serve. Some commentators, for example, have argued that employees have insufficient power over their working lives and that a radical transformation of industry leaving key decisions in the hands of the workforce is desirable³. Others argue quite differently, seeing participation essentially as a means of achieving greater co-operation between managements and workers and so to increased efficiency and output, but without leading to major changes in authority relationships.

Collective bargaining and employee involvement

During the 1970s, however, a crystallisation of views emerged in Britain which focused attention not merely on these general issues but on the practical means by which participation could best be achieved. Successive governments became persuaded that important reforms in the framework and conduct of industrial relations were necessary. Part of their concern was that employers had shown "too little willingness to involve employees and their representatives in policies and decisions which affect their working lives" with the result that "employees, particularly in large companies, feel remote from the centre of decision-making in their firm and powerless to influence the running of their enterprise". What was needed was a movement towards "involving employees at the points where they wish to be involved and where they have a specific and direct interest in being involved" (Department of Employment, 1981: 7-8). It became increasingly agreed that collective bargaining processes were no longer to be relied on as the sole means of achieving employee involvement, and that other possibilities required examination.

Although there had been attempts in the past to foster employee participation in companies through other means there can be no doubt that until recently the principal method through which employee involvement in industry was sought in the UK was collective bargaining. Indeed its overall importance is made plain when it is recognised that a little over two-thirds of all full-time employees in this country are directly or indirectly affected by collective agreements in the area of pay, and also increasingly of

other matters (Department of Employment, 1979; ACAS, 1980: 99-289).

Most accounts of collective bargaining viewed as an approach to participation have seen it primarily as a system in which trade unions can defend the interests of their members rather than enter into a more positive co-operative relationship with managements, so that it becomes a method of participation through opposition which allows worker representatives to avoid what they might otherwise consider intolerable conflicts of interest⁴.

But during the 1960s and 1970s this view of trade unions operating in an essentially reactive way through collective bargaining machinery came under increasing attack. On one side, for example, the TUC and many unions began to argue that while there had been substantial extensions in the post-war period in both the industrial coverage and subject matter of bargaining, unions had not generally found it possible to extend negotiations into "strategic" decision-making areas.

They argued that as a matter of right unions and workers should be able to exert influence over decisions on investment, product development, company mergers, closures and other major issues, before management plans were finalised. Thus while bargaining should continue to be the key method of resolving disputes between workers and managements, it was in need of supplementation by other organisational developments, for example via proposals that employee representatives should sit on company boards of directors and play a direct part in the overall conduct and management of businesses⁵.

Interest in new forms of joint consultation also began to revive after some years in which enthusiasm for it had waned. Companies began to explore the possibility of providing employees with more information about the state of their business and future prospects, in the hope that as a result they would be able to identify more closely with the organisation as a whole and benefits would follow in the form of fewer disagreements and greater flexibility⁶. In the safety area, too, joint union-management committees set up in the wake of the Health and Safety Act 1974, also began to play an important role.

Debate on these matters was fuelled through the 1970s by the publication in 1972 in the EC of the draft Fifth Company Law Directive which in its initial version would have required the introduction of employee directors on to the boards of companies (EC, 1972; 1975) and at home by the deliberations of the Bullock Committee (Bullock, 1975) which had been set up to consider how best to introduce such arrangements. The Committee itself extended the nature of the debate, not least by publishing two descriptive papers on the various approaches and practices adopted in other Western European countries (Batsone and Davies, 1976).

More recently, proposals have been discussed in the context of the draft Fifth Directive which would allow a wider range of options for participation by employees. In October 1980 the European Commission published a further draft directive which would require the adoption of consultation and information procedures for undertakings of complex structure, particularly multinationals. These developments continue to attract much interest, since if the proposals were eventually adopted they would require implementing legislation in the UK and some other member

states.

In the UK, the change in Government in May 1979 has led to more emphasis being placed on the encouragement of voluntary procedures for increasing involvement. Managements have been encouraged to devote more attention to extending procedures for communication with their workforce involving, for example, briefing meetings, joint problem-solving groups and generally encouraging a two-way flow of ideas and information as a means of promoting more open management. In some cases, forms of direct financial participation have been initiated, sometimes involving the adoption of special establishment-wide group incentive schemes in which the distribution of resulting rewards are decided by joint union-management committees outside normal collective bargaining, and sometimes leading to the development of employee share ownership schemes under the enabling provisions of the 1978 and 1980 Finance Acts.

Interest has also been revived in forms of producer co-operation in which some or all of the workers employed in an organisation are also its owners and exercise direct control over management. In the UK, several well known attempts were made in the 1970s to transform ailing commercial companies into co-operatives, for the most part with limited success, but more recently there has been a substantial increase in the growth of small new organisations taking co-operative forms.

Again in this area interest has been sharpened by the examples being set overseas, with particular attention being given to some of the ideas exemplified in the Mondragon co-operative systems in Northern Spain⁷.

One further development should also not go unnoticed in this brief round-up of recent initiatives: the increase in interest over the 1970s in forms of direct participation at the level of the workgroup, where a number of examples, again often overseas, have caught the imagination of many commentators. This kind of participation often forms part of efforts to increase the quality of working life at all levels in an organisation, which is the main concern of the Department of Employment's Work Research Unit and its Tripartite Steering Group. The WRU, set up in 1974, offers advice and help to organisations seeking to introduce job changes which give greater autonomy to individual workers and work-groups and monitors developments in this area⁸.

Some research issues

It is plain from this brief account what a wide range of issues can be brought together under the general heading of employee involvement and participation. Perhaps surprisingly in the light of its importance in public debate, however, empirical research material on these issues in the mid-1970s remained scanty and not easily put together.

The Department had commissioned surveys of aspects of workplace industrial relations from the Office of Populations Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) (Parker, 1974; 1975) designed in a general way to follow up earlier work undertaken for the Donovan Commission (Government Social Survey, 1968, McCarthy and Parker, 1968), and a small number of surveys of industrial relations had been carried out by others (notably Marsh *et al.*, 1971; Clarke *et al.*, 1972; Commission on Industrial Relations, 1973; Daniel, 1976), but for the most part these dealt with a restricted range of issues and sectors.

In particular, there was a lack of systematic empirical information on the changing scope of bargaining, on the extent and form of consultative procedures and machinery, and on the extent of experimentation with other possible developments in employee involvement.

In these circumstances, it seemed to the Department that two approaches to research might be useful in increasing understanding and informing debate.

The first would involve the collection of data on the extent and nature of the main institutional arrangements through which managements, unions and employees deal with each other and of their attitudes towards these institutions, with a view to providing an essential base of information around which debate could take place. Discussion about the possibility of extending consultative machinery will be more soundly based, for example, if it is known how much of it already exists and on what basis.

The second would involve more detailed analysis of the processes of interaction between the parties to collective employment relationships both within formal procedures and more generally, with a view to understanding how they come to be as they are, how they operate, how the parties themselves judge their operation, and what the outcomes are.

With a view to meeting at least part of this need for information, the Department, in association with OPCS, undertook in 1976 a survey of aspects of company organisation and worker participation in England and Wales (Knight, 1979). Given the policy context at the time, with concentration of attention on proposals for worker directors, one part of this survey was aimed at exploring the characteristics and functions of company boards, an area on which little recent research of any kind had been conducted in the UK (Brookes, 1979).

Patterns

But attention was also given to patterns of collective bargaining, and to developments in joint consultation where the results seemed to show a considerable upsurge of activity (Hawes and Brookes, 1980). Attempts were also made to gather material of an explicitly attitudinal kind relating to the aspirations and intentions of managers, shop stewards and others in the area of participation (Knight, 1979: 42-51).

All the resulting material helped to fill a number of important gaps in the evidence, but considerable omissions remained. Some of these will be dealt with in a large-scale survey of workplace industrial relations across all industries except coal mining and agriculture now being undertaken by the Department of Employment in association with the Policy Studies Institute and Social Science Research Council from which results are expected to be available over the next year.

Extensive survey methods, however, have severe limitations in the industrial relations field. Skilfully handled, they can provide certain kinds of data about formal institutions and procedures. But evidence on how such arrangements are introduced, how they operate in practice, and their significance for the parties generally, calls for additional approaches of a more intensive kind involving case study and observational methods.

To begin, within this area the Department felt it worthwhile to pull together available French and German litera-

ture in a paper comparing different approaches to participation in these two countries and Britain (Marsden, 1978). At the empirical level, however, it seemed that few researchers in the UK had relevant work under way or planned on any scale⁹, and new initiatives seemed to be required. Therefore, between 1975 and 1978, the Department commissioned a number of projects designed to illuminate the field in general and to explore particular approaches to involvement.

For example, two studies combining both survey and case study methods were commissioned from academics at the University of Glasgow and the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, the first in selected Scottish companies, the second in North West England. A brief account of some of the Scottish survey results—which look both at the practice of employee involvement in Scottish industry and its meaning and importance for the participants—will be given in an article in next month's issue of *Employment Gazette* by Professor John Eldridge and his colleagues in the Centre for Research in Industrial Democracy and Participation at the University of Glasgow. It is hoped to supplement this in the near future by a second article on the research in England¹⁰.

In both cases, the results significantly extend the material available from the Department's "company organisation" study and allow some conclusions to be drawn about changes in practice since the mid-1970s. Later stages in both projects are concentrating on examining a small number of particular situations chosen to illustrate a diversity of approach and company circumstances, and the experiences of the parties in introducing change.

In addition to these two projects, results from a number of others are now, or will shortly be available. One area which seemed to merit investigation, for example, was the experience of the small number of companies and organisations which had already experimented with systems of "worker directors". One of these, the British Steel Corporation experiment, is well known and had already attracted research attention (Brannen *et al.*, 1978; Bank and Jones, 1979), and another, the experimental arrangements set up in the Post Office in the mid-1970s, has also been studied¹¹.

But the nine or so other organisations which were known to have gone some way down this road, most of which were much smaller than the two nationalised industries on which public attention had been focused, also seemed worth investigation as examples which others might follow. A team of researchers based at the University of Nottingham was asked to examine the origins and purposes of these schemes and the experiences of the parties in operating them. Selected preliminary results were published in 1979 (Chell and Cox, 1979) and it is hoped to make a full account available shortly¹².

Further research has also been undertaken for the Department on the relationship between participation and collective bargaining and the experiences of parties seeking to introduce new participative systems in areas of high trade union density; again, it is hoped to make results of this work available soon¹³. The Department has also provided partial funding for studies of the British Leyland Car participation experiment which operated over 1976-1980 from which in due course it is expected that results will be published¹⁴.

Results from this whole programme, together with

series of background papers by Departmental research staff on such issues as developments in employee share-ownership schemes, the growth in consultative machinery outside manufacturing, and the growth of producer co-operation, will appear in *Employment Gazette* as a contribution to informing general debate about employee involvement. In each case, the authors will be presenting their own views which may not be shared by the Department. ■

Notes

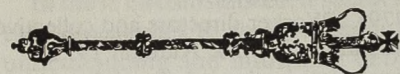
- 1 Brief details of all external research commissioned by the Department are given in its annual reports on research (Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission, 1980).
- 2 An area usefully and briefly reviewed in Thomson, 1979.
- 3 General discussions of these and opposing positions abound. See for example Clegg, 1960; Blumberg, 1968; Poole, 1975; Elliott, 1978.
- 4 A position described in detail in Clegg, 1960, perhaps the best known academic exponent of this approach.
- 5 See for example, TUC, 1974. It must be emphasised, however that not all unions accepted this position wholeheartedly and some, such as the EETPU have consistently preferred strategies which rely on collective bargaining and more conventional consultative machinery.
- 6 Views of this kind have been particularly associated with the CBI, as for example in CBI, 1976; 1977.
- 7 Where a considerable literature has developed. See for example Campbell, 1977; Johnson and Whyte, 1977; Oakeshott, 1978.
- 8 The WRU has sponsored case studies of changes designed to improve the quality of working life including work group participation and it is currently monitoring developments including mechanisms for work group participation in improving the quality of working life, the introduction of new technology and the setting up of new factories.
- 9 A small programme of work was under way at the Medical Research Council's Social and Applied Psychology Unit at the University of Sheffield, although with some exceptions (see for example Warr *et al.*, 1978) it concentrated on direct participation. Two independent international comparative studies were also beginning (Heller *et al.*, 1979; Clark, 1980).
- 10 In both cases fuller accounts of the main results will also be published in the Department's Research Paper series.
- 11 By two research teams based at Imperial College, London, and the ssrscs Industrial Relations Research Unit at the University of Warwick.
- 12 Again in the Department's Research Paper series.
- 13 Parts of this work, undertaken by researchers at Aston University, build on earlier work described in Marchington, 1980; and Loveridge, 1980.
- 14 This work by members of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, was jointly funded by the Department, the Nuffield Foundation and the National Enterprise Board.

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Questions in Parliament



Married women

Mr Robert Sheldon (Ashton under Lyme) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what estimate he had made of the number of non-working spouses who have no dependent children or relatives, who were not incapacitated and who had not reached retirement age.

Mr Morrison: It is estimated that in 1978 in Great Britain about 1½ million married women, under retirement age, with no dependent children were neither working nor seeking work. It is not known how many of these were incapacitated or had dependent adult relatives. Corresponding information for married men is not available.

(January 21)

Health and safety

Dr Oonach McDonald (Thurrock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would ensure that all asbestos products, including imported manufactured asbestos products, were adequately labelled with details of the nature and proportion of asbestos material contained in the product.

Mr Waddington: Following discussions between the Government and representatives of the asbestos industry in 1976, a voluntary labelling scheme was introduced for all UK-manufactured products containing asbestos which could constitute a possible danger to health through the release of asbestos dust. More recently the industry has had some success in persuading importers of similar products to participate in the labelling scheme. The UK with other member states of the European Community is considering a proposal to harmonise a statutory labelling scheme.

The Advisory Committee on Asbestos has recommended in its Final Report that if experience shows that voluntary compliance with the present labelling scheme is inadequate, it should be made obligatory. With other recommendations made by the Committee and taking account of reaction to them and the European proposals, the Government will be considering shortly whether any change in existing procedures is desirable.

(January 16)

Mr Charles Morris (Manchester Openshaw) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when Her Majesty's Government

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between January 15 and February 2 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.

intended to ratify International Labour Organisation Convention 139 concerning the prevention and control of occupational hazards caused by exposure to carcinogenic substances.

Mr Waddington: The Government supports the objectives of ILO Convention No 139. The Health and Safety Commission began work on the preparation of new regulations for the control of carcinogenic substances but, following agreement by Ministers in June 1980 to an EC Framework Directive concerned with the control of hazardous agents in the workplace, the HSC has reviewed its general strategy for legislation on substances hazardous to health. Work is now proceeding on the preparation of regulations to control exposure of workpeople to all toxic substances including carcinogens.

Completion of this work would enable HM Government to ratify the Convention, but until it is completed I regret I am unable to give a date for ratification.

(January 16)

Apprentices

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would consider the introduction of special Construction ITB schemes whereby Government's factory building programmes could act as training bases for construction and allied trade apprentices.

Mr Morrison: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that it is the policy of the Construction Industry Training Board to encourage employers to use initial off-the-job training for apprentices. Thereafter it is for employers to continue training on site. This policy would apply to contractors engaged in government factory building programmes. The Board uses site projects to provide continued training for redundant apprentices who have not been able to find another employer and for its own award trainees who have not been placed after their initial period of Board-sponsored off-the-job training. These site projects are, of necessity, small-scale operations to provide continued training for the limited number of unplaced trainees in an area. Any such project is subject to the approval of both sides of industry which normally restricts them to works which would not otherwise be undertaken.

(February 2)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **James Prior**

Minister of State: **Earl of Gowrie**

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: **Peter Morrison**
David Waddington

Local labour market

Mr Iain Mills (Meriden) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if the Manpower Services Commission had any plans to change the operation of the local labour market rule which was an eligibility condition of its schemes to promote geographical mobility of labour.

Mr Morrison: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) that financial assistance cannot be given under the rules of the Job Search Scheme and Employment Transfer Schemes (JSS and ETS) if there are local unemployed people registered in the new area who are suitable for the job which the applicant is seeking or is taking. This is to ensure that public funds are not used to encourage workers from elsewhere to take jobs which could be filled by local unemployed people. However, the MSC recognises the need for an objective test to determine whether or not local unemployed people are available and, if they are available, that they have had the opportunity to apply for the job. From February 2, the MSC will apply the local labour market rule as follows:

The rule will be satisfied if:
(a) there are no suitable local people registered as unemployed; or
(b) the vacancy has been notified to a local office of the MSC's Employment Service Division, or has been suitably advertised, and has remained unfilled for at least four weeks.
In addition if the condition was satisfied under the Job Search Scheme for a fare to attend an interview for employment, it will remain satisfied for an ETS application for that employment.

(January 30)

Disabled people

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if, to mark the International Year of Disabled People, he would seek during the year to restore all public expenditure cuts which had reduced the number of Disabled Resettlement Officers and rehabilitation staff within the Manpower Services Commission, and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: There have to date been no public expenditure cuts which have reduced the number of Disabled Resettlement Officers within the Manpower Services Commission (MSC).

The Government fully supports the principles of the International Year of Disabled People. An important objective of the Year is the further integration of disabled people into the workforce, and we shall therefore continue to give positive support to the MSC's "Fit for Work" campaign.

But the Government's first priority must be to restore the economy so that all disadvantaged groups, including disabled people can benefit from new jobs becoming available.

(January 19)

Mr John Grant (Islington Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he had taken to secure increased observance of the quota for the employment of disabled people by public sector employers since May 1979; and what steps he would now take.

Mr Morrison: Since May 1979 all employers have been regularly reminded of their obligations regarding the employment of disabled people. I acknowledge the importance of public sector employers setting a good example in this connection and have continued with their agreement, to publish figures relating to their employment of registered disabled people in the November issue of *Employment Gazette*. Copies are available in the library.

However quota figures do not give an accurate picture of the employment of disabled people, since they relate only to the employment of those people who voluntarily register as disabled. A decline in the number of registered disabled people and an increasing reluctance amongst disabled people to register, seriously restrict the ability of employers in both the public and private sectors to achieve the three per cent quota. The scheme is therefore no longer fully effective and the Manpower Services Commission is reviewing it. The Commission hopes to be able to make recommendations to my rt hon Friend within the next few

Questions in Parliament

Careers Service in the province is currently under review.

(January 27)

Training aid

The Earl of Shannon asked Her Majesty's Government whether it would not be more nationally beneficial if employers, who currently received funds partially to compensate them for their employees' working short time, could receive similar assistance when their employees were attending approved training courses instead of only when they are sitting at home.

The Earl of Gowrie: No my Lords. Most training is, in effect, an extension of employment and we could not accept that workers being trained were genuinely on short time working. It follows that no compensation could be payable under the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme on days on which workers are being trained.

An exception can be made in the case of English language courses run by the Industrial Training Unit, providing these courses are not held on the employers premises.

(February 2)



Job creation

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what had been the estimated number of new jobs created in 1980.

Mr Morrison: Information about new jobs created or jobs lost is not available. However, a limited pointer to the occurrence of new jobs is provided by the employment statistics showing increases in particular industries although these increases understate the position since they are generally made up of new jobs partly offset by reductions in jobs. In addition, new jobs will also occur in firms with industries which show overall a net decline in employment.

Between June 1979 and June 1980, in Great Britain, the number of employees in employment increased in 31 industries (Minimum List Headings of 1968 Standard Industrial Classification) by a total of 139,000. In the remaining 150 industries employment was either unchanged or fell; the total decrease in these industries was 544,000, leaving a net decrease in employment in all industries and services of 405,000. The figures are provisional.

(January 15)

months on the future strategy for helping disabled people to get and keep suitable jobs.

Meanwhile new legislation regarding the employment of disabled people has been introduced in the Companies Act Regulations 1980 which requires all companies employing over 250 people to state, in their annual directors' reports, their policy towards employment of disabled people. Although the regulations do not apply to public sector employers the Government is drawing their attention to them.

Irrespective of any legislative provisions, it will be necessary to continue drawing attention to the needs and abilities of disabled workers through education and persuasion. I therefore fully support the MSC's "Fit for Work" campaign, which aims to encourage employers in both the public and private sectors to provide more and better job opportunities for disabled people, whether registered or not.

(January 29)

Careers Service

Mr Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would publish the number of extra careers officer appointments allocated to each region of the United Kingdom and for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Mr Morrison: On November 21, 1980, my rt hon Friend the Secretary of State announced the provision of an additional 200 posts under the Government's existing scheme to strengthen the Careers Service in dealing with unemployment. The posts have been allocated as follows in relation to the numbers of young people who have been registered as unemployed with the Careers Service for six weeks or more plus those participating in the Youth Opportunities Programme:

Region	Latest allocation	Total allocation
London	21	61
Midlands	52	171
Northern	8	115
North Western	21	168
South Eastern	28	94
South Western	13	63
Yorkshire and Humberside	33	116
Scotland	10	115
Wales	14	91

The posts are divided approximately equally between careers officers and employment assistants. My rt hon Friends, the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, are responsible for arrangements under the scheme in their countries. I am informed by my rt hon Friend the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland that the staffing of the

Employment topics

Unfair dismissal cases in 1979

□ The numbers of unfair dismissal cases disposed of during 1979, compared with those for 1977 and 1978, are given in table 1. The figures do not relate to unfair dismissal applications registered, of which there were about 38,000, 37,000 and 35,000 in 1977, 1978 and 1979 respectively. Nor are cases included which were not registered following letters written by the Tribunal Secretariat pointing out that they

appeared to be outside the tribunals' jurisdiction.

About two per cent fewer cases were disposed of in 1979 than in 1978. This continues the slight downward trend from 1977 to 1978 when the number of cases decreased by about three per cent.

A new computer system has been introduced for recording cases where dismissal took place on or after January 1, 1979. Cases where

dismissal took place before that date, but which were not completed until after January 1, 1979, were recorded on the old system. The tables, therefore, are a combination of two sets of data.

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

Tables 2a and 2b show that almost two-thirds of cases are with-

drawn or settled after conciliation. Of those cases which reach a tribunal hearing, about one-quarter are upheld, that is dismissal is found to be unfair.

Table 3b shows that in 1979 almost half the awards made by industrial tribunals amounted to less than £400 each. Almost three-quarters of awards were less than £750 and only about two per cent of awards were over £4,000.

Table 1 Unfair dismissal cases; analysis by ACAS region

Region	1977		1978		1979	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
South East	12,659	35.8	11,517	33.7	10,959	32.8
South West	2,521	7.1	2,148	6.3	2,097	6.3
Midlands	4,807	13.6	5,290	15.5	5,539	16.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,152	8.9	2,765	8.1	2,903	8.7
North West	4,834	13.6	4,784	14.0	4,678	14.0
Northern	1,671	4.7	1,817	5.3	1,878	5.6
Wales	1,716	4.8	1,722	5.0	1,505	4.5
Scotland	4,029	11.4	4,137	12.1	3,824	11.5
All	35,389	100.0	34,180	100.0	33,383	100.0

Table 2 Outcomes of cases 1979

Total cases completed: 33,383			
Total cases conciliated 21,678 (64.9 per cent)			
	Number	Per cent	Per cent of all cases (33,383 = 100)
(2a) Conciliated cases*			
Complaint withdrawn:			
out of scope	242	1.1	0.7
for other reasons	8,298	38.3	24.9
leading to private settlements	1,705	7.9	5.1
Total conciliated withdrawals	10,245	47.3	30.7
Non-conciliated withdrawals	11	0.0	0.0
Total withdrawals	10,256	47.3	30.7
Re-employment agreed	400	1.8	1.2
Compensation agreed	10,851	50.1	32.5
Some other remedy	171	0.8	0.5
Total agreed settlements	11,422	52.7	34.2
Total cases conciliated	21,678		
Total cases heard at tribunals: 11,705 (35.1 per cent)			
	Number	Per cent	Per cent of all cases (33,383 = 100)
(2b) Tribunal hearings			
Cases dismissed:			
out of scope	1,082	9.2	3.2
held to be fair	4,645	39.7	13.9
for other reasons	2,791	23.9	8.4
Total cases dismissed	8,518	72.8	25.5
Re-instatement	76	0.6	0.2
Re-engagement	23	0.2	0.1
Compensation	2,388	20.4	7.2
Redundancy payment	153	1.3	0.5
Other remedy	547	4.7	1.6
Total cases upheld	3,187	27.2	9.6
Total cases heard	11,705		

* ACAS is required to conciliate in certain cases where no formal complaint to a tribunal has been lodged. Comparison between the figures in this table and those in the ACAS Annual Report 1979 is therefore inappropriate.

Table 3a Compensation agreed at conciliation*

Amount	1977		1978		1979	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Not known	45	0.4	35	0.3	11	0.1
Less than £50	1,196	10.2	855	7.5	552	5.1
£50-£99	2,722	23.3	2,354	20.9	1,862	17.2
£100-£149	2,319	19.8	2,162	19.2	1,970	18.2
£150-£199	1,258	10.8	1,242	11.0	1,196	11.0
£200-£299	1,608	13.7	1,644	14.6	1,871	17.3
£300-£399	754	6.4	860	7.6	884	8.2
£400-£499	403	3.4	458	4.1	541	5.0
£500-£749	613	5.2	693	6.1	856	7.9
£750-£999	227	1.9	286	2.5	210	1.9
£1,000-£1,499	186	1.6	265	2.3	346	3.2
£1,500-£1,999	105	0.9	133	1.2	149	1.4
£2,000-£2,999	127	1.1	119	1.1	179	1.6
£3,000-£3,999	54	0.5	62	0.5	75	0.7
£4,000-£4,999	28	0.2	31	0.3	45	0.4
£5,000-£5,999	31	0.3	27	0.2	40	0.4
£6,000-£6,999	7	0.1	8	0.1	16	0.1
£7,000-£7,999	3	0.0	11	0.1	20	0.2
£8,000 and over	13	0.1	29	0.3	3	0.0
£8,000-£8,999					3	0.0
£9,000 and over					16	0.1
Total	11,699	100.0	11,274	100.0	10,842	100.0

* Excludes redundancy payments.
† Includes some cases where re-employment and compensation agreed.

Table 3b Compensation awarded by a tribunal

Amount	1977		1978		1979	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than £50	56	1.8	27	1.1	18	0.8
£50-£99	266	8.6	186	7.5	156	6.5
£100-£149	329	10.7	264	10.7	261	10.9
£150-£199	265	8.6	215	8.7	206	8.6
£200-£299	447	14.5	344	13.9	320	13.4
£300-£399	347	11.3	253	10.2	231	9.7
£400-£499	305	9.9	234	9.4	190	8.0
£500-£749	420	13.6	342	13.8	328	13.7
£750-£999	218	7.1	191	7.7	184	7.7
£1,000-£1,499	204	6.6	181	7.7	217	9.1
£1,500-£1,999	85	2.8	100	4.0	107	4.5
£2,000-£2,999	79	2.6	69	2.8	89	3.7
£3,000-£3,999	27	0.9	30	1.2	31	1.3
£4,000-£4,999	15	0.5	13	0.5	22	0.9
£5,000-£5,999	9	0.3	10	0.4	17	0.7
£6,000-£6,999	2	0.1	4	0.2	7	0.3
£7,000-£7,999	2	0.1	4	0.2	3	0.1
£8,000-£8,999					—	—
£9,000 and over					1	0.0
Total	3,076	100.0	2,477	100.0	2,388	100.0
Cases where basic award only made	336	10.9	341	13.8	446	18.7
Cases where compensatory award was the maximum						
£5,200 in 1977 and 1978.						
£5,750 from 1.2.1979)	8	0.3	17	0.7	15	0.6

Special exemption orders

□ 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 exemptions orders current on December 31, 1980, according to the type of exemption granted were*:

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		All
		males	females	
Extended hours †	23,211	1,142	1,495	25,848
Double day shifts ‡	36,987	3,333	2,600	42,920
Long spells	11,882	399	1,214	13,495
Night shifts	64,122	2,625	770	67,517
Part-time work §	12,291	122	278	12,691
Saturday afternoon work	5,068	196	198	5,462
Sunday work	55,348	1,217	1,748	58,313
Miscellaneous	5,552	388	350	6,290
All	214,461	9,422	8,653	232,536

* 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 of overtime.

‡ Includes 13,787 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those heading.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Printing and publishing

□ Details from the Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board's improved manpower data base have been given in its latest report to the Manpower Services Commission.

It provides more accurate information on employment by occupation and age than was possible before the introduction of the new statutory return. The new source of information has also been coupled with a data processing system enabling a more detailed analysis than before to be made.

Occupations

Approximate numbers of employees in the broad occupational groups in the industries covered by the board are:

Category	Number	%
Managers	45,000	13.2
Journalists	18,000	5.3
Technical	16,500	4.9
Medical	45,000	13.2
Production	136,000	40.0
Distribution	22,000	6.5
Sales	19,000	5.6
Photography	4,500	1.3
Maintenance	10,000	2.9
Others	24,000	7.1
Total	340,000	100

The 136,000 printing production workers included in those figures are broken down in the following way:

Category	Number
Printing surface preparation	49,300
Printing (Letterpress)	43,700
(Litho)	(10,000)
(Screen Process)	(13,500)
(Other Printing)	(1,200)
(Assistants)	(3,000)
(16,000)	
Binding/finishing	43,000
All	136,000

Analyses of the age of employees were made using the four age-groups, 16 to 20, 21 to 30, 31 to 50, and over 50. In terms of occupation there were found to be proportionately more younger people among journalists—nearly half were under 30—as well as screen process printers.

Looking at age by industry group, there were proportionately more older people working for national newspapers, where nearly half the employees were over 50, than in other sectors. Only 12 per cent of managers are under 30, and more than 15 per cent are over 60.

The age of production workers compared with non-production workers do differ significantly, although amongst non-production workers, excluding managers and journalists, workers tend to be slightly younger than their production counterparts. Overall, 30 per cent of all workers are under 30 and eight per cent are under 21.

Flexible pay

□ Recent years have seen an increase in the number and variety of composite pay packages which, besides money, may include one or more of a range of benefits including: company cars, share options, cheap loan facilities, medical insurance, and of course, company pension schemes.

For most people these items are non-negotiable, whether or not they want or even need them. But they do represent pay spent without the employee having any choice in the matter—short of changing jobs.

Consultant Richard Greenhill thinks that there must now be movement towards individual packages of pay and benefits—a view endorsed by Cadbury Schweppes chairman Sir Adrian Cadbury (*Employment Gazette*, November 1980, p.1140) —and his new book shows how this can be achieved at little or no cost to companies.

Mr Greenhill is a director of Cockman, Copeman and Partners Ltd and serves on the committees of the Central London Group and Staff Management Association of the Institute of Personnel Management, and the executive and industrial committees of the Wider Share Ownership Council.

At the launch of his book, *Employee remuneration and profit sharing**, Mr Greenhill pointed out that the value of pension schemes, for instance, is seen in a different light by different people.

Now there was a generation of employees within 20 years of retirement, he pointed out, who were likely to inherit wealth from parents or relatives who were homeowners. For them, a substantial company pension scheme did not seem particularly attractive.

For any firm employing more than a handful of employees, the total remuneration policy should be able to provide options on the components of individual pay packages—basic pay, benefits and profit sharing—to give employees effective rewards for work.

The first part of the book considers basic pay in the form of salaries and wages. Separate chapters discuss how companies may evolve a basic pay policy using pay comparison data between similar companies and through job evaluation within the company.

Part two deals with the various benefits which most employees receive in addition to basic pay.

Finally, the book goes into the whole question of variable remuneration and share ownership.

* *Employee remuneration and profit sharing* by Richard Greenhill; Woodhead-Faulkner (Publishers) Ltd, £15.

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 Dec 11, 1980

	Male	Female	All
Section 1			
Registered	52,201	8,686	60,887
Unregistered	73,274	19,878	93,152
Section 2			
Registered	6,251	1,522	7,773
Unregistered	2,830	982	3,812

Placings of disabled people in employment from Nov 10, 1980, to Dec 5, 1980

		Male	Female	All
Registered disabled people	Open	934	307	1,241
Unregistered disabled people	Sheltered	113	42	155
All placings	Open	889	387	1,276
		1,936	736	2,672

Working mothers and their families

□ Mothers out at work seem to be in two minds about whether the experience is good for them or their families. A recent survey carried out among members of Townswomen's Guilds throughout the country, on behalf of the Study Commission on the Family, asked the question: Large numbers of mothers now go out to work: do you feel that this is good for women; bad for children; undermining the family?

More than two-thirds of the 500 who replied to the questionnaire felt that mothers working was "good for women", but at the same time three-quarters, including a large proportion of the under-40s, felt that the trend was "bad for children". A similar number also agreed it was undermining the family.

Qualify answers

The survey report adds that many women were at pains to qualify their answers. Some felt that the age of the children was a factor to be taken into account. Some said it depended on the type of work mothers performed; many considering part-time work more acceptable.

Such attitudes are reflected in the national rates of part-time employment amongst mothers, the report points out. Study commission estimates indicate about 67 per cent of

women with dependent children have part-time work outside the home, but women with very young children are less likely to go out to work at all. In the case of children aged under two in 1978, only five per cent had mothers who worked full-time and only 16 per cent had mothers working part-time.

A clear majority of the sample cited money as the main reason for women going out to work. But other important reasons given were: to give them an outside interest; the need to alleviate boredom at home and make friends; to use skills and to keep alert.

On the other hand, the report notes "a striking number of responses" which suggested that working women were "greedy", "selfish", and inadequate and irresponsible parents.

Social pressures on women were mentioned as were the influence of the media "brain-washing" women into taking outside jobs rather than being content with domestic skills and home-making.

The Study Commission on the Family is an independent organisation under the chairmanship of Sir Campbell Adamson, supported by the Leverhulme Trust Fund. Its aim is to provide information for, and participate in, public discussion on issues affecting family life in Britain.

Manpower: paper and paper products

□ The Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board has published the findings of its survey into the main employment trends in its industry during the year April 1979 to April 1980.

In general, there have been few significant changes in the structure of the industry or in manpower trends or patterns in the year to April 1980. However, the survey findings are overshadowed by the much more dramatic employment changes that have taken place since April 1980, particularly in the paper and board manufacturing sector.

While some information is available to the board about these more recent developments, and this is reported below, very little detail is yet known about changes in the industry's occupational structure.

The industry in general

In the year to April 1980, total employment in the industry fell by just over two per cent to some

185,200 people in 1,670 establishments, compared with some 189,200 employees in 1,690 establishments a year earlier. This was a rather smaller decrease than for manufacturing industry as a whole.

The proportion of women employed continued its gradual fall and there are no signs yet of women gaining increased access to management, scientific or engineering occupations or the traditional paper-making and print skilled jobs.

About 7,500 people under 19 were employed, representing an eight per cent reduction over the year, although intakes to formal training schemes were higher in the autumn of 1979 than in the previous year. The reduction in the recruitment of young people was therefore among the less well-qualified school leavers.

The sectors

Analysis of the industrial structure of the industry revealed that

only the waste paper and agents and merchants sectors increased in employment over the previous year, by about one per cent and seven per cent respectively.

The wallcoverings sector continued to suffer from lack of demand for its products and employment fell by a further 4.5 per cent to just over 5,000 people. This continues the steady decline which has been evident since 1972.

Although employment in the paper, board and coating sector fell by just under four per cent to about 63,500, tissue manufacture maintained its steady expansion of employment and now comprises 16 per cent of this sector.

Occupational trends

The occupational structure of the industry revealed that despite an overall slight growth in the employment in waste paper firms, the number of managers decreased slightly, perhaps indicating the continuing rationalisation of this sector.

In paper board and coating, the biggest reduction was among paper-making skilled operatives (class 1 and 1A employees). These skilled workers have usually been retained in times of low production (for instance in 1974-75) and their loss may be an indication of the severity of problems facing the paper industry in 1980 and manufacturing industries generally.

Training in key skills

As regards training in key skills, the number of extensive trainees registered with the Board fell from 2,300 in 1979 to 2,230 in 1980, but at the same time first-year trainees increased from about 700 to 770.

The main increases were in carton trainees, print apprentices and others such as accountancy and clerical trainees.

During the year, the industry recruited four skilled engineers and three skilled printers for each apprentice trained in these trades, which was broadly similar to the previous year.

It is estimated that in 1980-81 the number of first-year extensive trainees registered with the board will fall by between 15 and 20 per cent.

Changes since April 1980

The board has, as yet, no accurate picture of the full extent or nature of employment reductions as a result of the severe business problems facing the industry in 1980.

However, the information which is available suggests that before the end of this year some 9,600 redundancies, representing more than five per cent of total employment in the industry, will have occurred.

Some 75 per cent of these are the direct result of closures and therefore much less likely to be recovered in any subsequent reflation of business.

Many companies are also on short-time working and many more jobs are probably disappearing through the use of natural wastage and early retirement. The heaviest job loss has fallen on the paper and board sector which stands to suffer 7,200 redundancies in 1980, mainly in board and newsprint mills.

Nearly 570 redundancies seem inevitable in the wallcoverings sector (representing more than 11 per cent of all employees).

Detailed analysis and statistics covering employment for each occupation by age, sex, industrial sector, labour turnover and size of establishment for the year to April 1980, is available from Tony Thurston, Manpower Planning Adviser, PPTTB, Star House, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 2PG (Potters Bar 50211).

Occupational stigma

□ Our job descriptions often say much more about us to other people than the simple fact of what we do for a living. According to a new book by Conrad Saunders, *Social Stigma of Occupations*, certain designations such as assistant operative, attendant, hand labourer, service worker, and porter instantly serve to discredit that person in the eyes of others.

For managers

In his book, Mr Saunders aims to "provide an extended horizon" for managers and supervisors who wish to understand their workforce and improve the stability of their undertaking in terms of manpower, particularly at the lower levels of the enterprise. The book sets out to give a broader understanding of how members of occupations such as janitor, nightwatchman, hospital porter, catering worker, dustman, car parking attendant, kitchen porter, domestic service worker, and others experience their work, in social and historical context.

In particular the book looks in detail at the occupational history of the kitchen porter and the development of the modern hotel and catering industry. It traces various influences that determine the social organisation of an occupation and the hierarchical structure of the kitchen which is decided according to the menu, says Mr Saunders.

Social Stigma of Occupations, by Conrad Saunders, Gower Publishing, £10.50

Putting the big time into small businesses

by Judy Hillman

□ "What makes you think you can manage four outlets?" the bank manager asks. Once satisfied on this count, he moves on to the finances: rent which will be lost during the kitting-out period, and cash which will be needed to fund stock, packaging, VAT and initial losses.

"I understand now that you need £10,000 but your cash flow didn't even give me a closing balance." He is being tough, but deliberately, because this is a mock bank presentation of a business plan at a London Enterprise Agency (LENTA) weekend course for budding entrepreneurs.

Held at the Central London Polytechnic, there have been three complete programmes to date, each of four weekends, two of them residential. As a result, participants can carry on with their everyday routine while they garner some expertise and further their individual projects and plans.

In the particular learning session with the bank manager, the applicant naturally discovers the gaps in his argument and can then ensure they are well plugged before he has a similar but solo private session at the final weekend. If his case is good enough, he can win the promise of resources should his own bank manager in the world outside prove unco-operative.

Four performers

Meanwhile, the rest of the members of the course are also watching, listening and looking out for clues to help them. At the mock presentation, there are four performers, chosen for the diversity of their business needs.

All have to be willing to submit themselves to public scrutiny, since, although their typed business plans and detailed forecasts remain confidential, a good deal of information

emerges during the course of the interview.

It is only afterwards over lunch that the bank manager relaxes and admits that the four proposals were all greatly superior in presentation to the general run of small business requests. It seems that the constant stress on the need to project ahead, to set all the figures out properly and let the bank manager see the results in advance of any appointment have borne fruit.

Not yet ready

Participants may find during the four weekends, held over a two-month period, that their schemes are unviable and they are not yet ready to launch out on their own.

But at least they are learning how to avoid some of the basic mistakes, like setting their prices too low because they have forgotten hidden overheads such as rent and insurance, which will come out into the open should they ever expand.

The weekend courses are run by LENTA, together with one-day conferences, as part of its campaign to promote the growth of small firms and help regenerate the economy of the inner city.

The agency was set up in April 1979 by nine major British companies: Barclays Bank, BOC, British Petroleum, GEC, IBM United Kingdom, Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, Marks and Spencer, Midland, and Shell UK.

Each contributes £20,000 a year in cash or kind; kind being staff on secondment who broaden their experience by helping sort out a multitude of problems in the small business sector by counselling on such areas as management, premises, marketing and finance.

The companies believe that there are strong grounds in terms of social

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responsibility as well as commercial self-interest for large firms to help counter unemployment and inner-city dereliction.

The case was well argued in a working party report which immediately preceded the formation of LENTA. "After years of relative economic decline a new impetus is required, much of which could be provided by an energetic small firms sector," it said.

And again: "Large firms need reliable, high quality and competitive suppliers, components, parts and services, and these can only be provided by a strong infrastructure of both large and small suppliers."

And: "Only rarely will large factories find suitable sites in the inner city areas, and so their regeneration depends on the small unit which cannot only save the wasting of resources, but also create wealth."

Main centre

It went on to point out that despite the decline of recent years, there were 8,400 manufacturing small firm units of under 200 employees in London or 17 per cent of the UK total. It also stated that London was still the main centre for the birth of new firms, particularly in areas such as technology, software, export-linked activities, professional and other services, and consumer durables, among other things.

"The proximity of large customers for whom they can supply goods and services, the access to finance and international trade facilities in the City, plus the range of property, all encourage small firms," it added.

Expansion would help the rest of the country since there was always going to be a natural cut-off point when the successful firm had to

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leave the capital. Based on the London Chamber of Commerce, LENTA is simply trying to speed the successful growth.

So far, about 1,400 people have attended nine one-day conferences during 1980 and the first of six planned for 1981 took place on January 24 in Wandsworth. Just under 90 people have taken part in the three series of weekend programmes, known as LEP 1, 2 and 3.

Whereas the single-day sessions in hotels and town halls in different parts of London really just titillate the desire for independence and hint at the complexities and obstacles involved in self-employment, the weekends provide an opportunity to develop a project under the guidance of highly-experienced organisers and with the impetus of a great deal of friendly and potentially useful comment from other participants.

Like several others, I graduated from a Saturday to the weekends. The first was held in the Cunard International Hotel in Hammer-smith and at that time cost £6.50 including a sandwich lunch.

The fee is now £9.20 but, for very little more than the price of a good theatre ticket, LENTA kept about 150 people utterly absorbed all day, as they heard a successful businessman describe his route to independence including the finesse necessary in labour relations. He was paying bonuses for five-day attendance and prompt arrival because absenteeism could wreck his production flow and a late start wasted expensive power.

Positive atmosphere

There were lectures about the relative advantages of sole trading, partnerships and companies, marketing and finance, plus opportunities to mix and find out that other people were equally uncertain of the way ahead.

Perhaps best of all was the positive atmosphere, with men and women concentrating on hope and possible success, instead of yielding

to the current British tendency to seek out the black lining in every silver cloud.

By mid-summer I had launched a practical marketing exercise, having produced four quality London pictorial postcards. By late summer, I applied for the autumn series of weekend courses. Acceptance required the completion of a basic business plan with figures and an interview at LENTA's premises.

A number of apparently serious participants fall by the wayside because they cannot see their way to producing anything on paper; LENTA, however, looks on the attempt as some proof of good intent.

Back-up services

The cost is £250, a figure which is reduced for Londoners to £100. The course has the benefit of an EC grant of £5,000 and is subsidised by the Greater London Council and LENTA, which also provides the administrative back-up services.

The three courses held to date have covered people with a wide variety of interests and, whereas the emphasis on the first two was towards retail and services, manufacturing is now beginning to surface as well.

Participants in LEP 1 last winter (35 people) were involved in business ideas including: industrial photography, waste paper recovery, a squash club, employment agency, carpet and upholstery cleaning, contract furnishing, bedroom furnishing, publishing for export, road haulage, a translation service, franchising of various sorts, catering, plumbing, wine broking, moped hire, silk screen printing, credit control and herb farm.

LEP 2 (24 people) covered hair-dressing, engineering consultancy, a nursing agency, knitwear manufacture, computer systems, flooring contracting, soft furnishings, a restaurant, a driving school, office contract cleaning, furniture design, a brewery, plant hire, word processing and party plan sales.

LEP 3 (30 people) included fashion, T-shirt printing, fast-food,

kitchen outfitters, a bathroom shop, office furnishing, design, special window frames, shop fronts, reproduction furniture, removals, travel share, marine sales, computer programming and a sales centre, picture framing, cosmetic surgery advice, publishing and hot bread.

The age range tends to be mid-20s to mid-40s, the latter sometimes in the process of making a new start after redundancy or hiving off from a larger company. Such men and women help inject a note of experience and realism into discussions which can be over-optimistic in terms of the time it may take to succeed.

Variations in age and experience are matched by differences in background, which again is beneficial to the participants and their ideas.

The first weekend provided a chance for everyone to investigate and accept each other, speeded up by a pairing arrangement during the first meal. After this each person had to tell the whole group what the other's plans and hopes were.

Syndicate sessions

From then on, it was fascinating how people's concern and interest grew. There were syndicate sessions where group leaders began to probe and make suggestions about individual business propositions.

This was followed by an afternoon devoted to the business plan, given incidentally by a person seconded from IBM, who is now about to make a part-time small business in reproduction fossils into his life's work. There were films on the balance sheet and working capital plus an introduction to marketing, public relations and business structure and taxation.

The second weekend concentrated on a case study in forecasting and budgeting, a marketing case study, work on business plans, sources of finance, insurance and pricing. The third introduced a book-keeping system devised by Arthur Anderson and Co and

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included sessions on premises, property, marketing, the mock bank presentation, and law and the small firm.

During the fourth weekend there was another marketing workshop, personnel management, more employment law, the solo bank presentations, VAT, office organisation, planning meetings and personal selling skills.

Traditional problem

After two weekends, the man who was into hot bread opened his shop and disappeared. After three, another was sorting our financial problems. Building difficulties had delayed the opening of the fast food outlet to the new year, but the bank loan was through, as was the case with other people ready, able and willing to borrow.

One venture requiring a greater amount of working capital was having the traditional problem of getting off the ground. Several of the rest were pursuing their ideas part-time which, in some cases, means they work a regular 12 hours a day. Some have already started to do business with each other.

Spin-off club

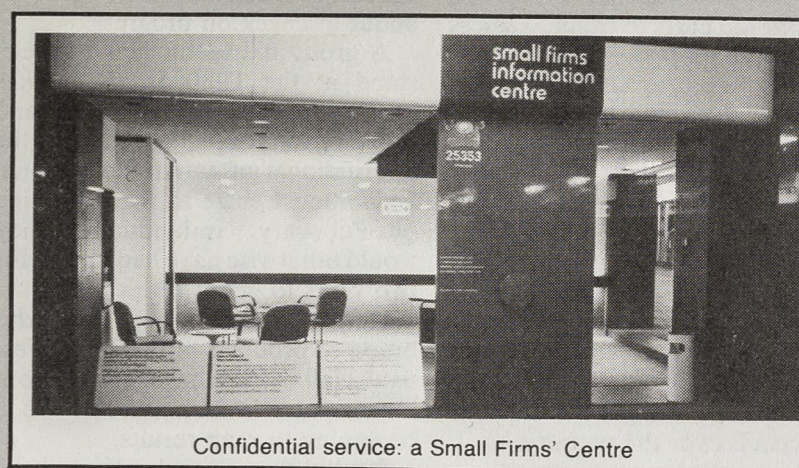
LENTA hopes to strengthen this beginning of a network by recalling all LEP participants to a gathering in February and setting up some form of small business club, which will eventually spin off and run its own affairs.

"Our major objective is to see a growing number of small firms scattered throughout London—a kind of mafia—liaising with each other, possibly inter-trading, where we take a back seat," says Mr Brian Wright, LENTA's director.

"They are supporting each other, organising their own exhibitions and premises. One is just starting to see that now."

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Information on demand



Confidential service: a Small Firms' Centre

The Small Firms' Service* of the Department of Industry (DI) was established in 1972/73 as an information service for small businesses through a chain of regional Small Firms' Centres staffed by a small number of full-time civil servants.

Inquiries span a wide range of subjects from sources of supply to legislation, and although the fundamental aim is to direct clients to the most appropriate source of information, centre staff have now developed considerable expertise and frequently handle inquiries themselves.

It was found, however, that there were problems that were either not readily identifiable or that required more detailed or specialist guidance. This often arises because the new entrepreneur, although highly-skilled in his own particular field, may lack the full range of expertise and experience needed to run his own business successfully.

It was to meet this need that a counselling facility was introduced in November 1976.

Counselling is carried out through a network of more than 50 area counselling offices by a team of experienced businessmen engaged on a self-employed contract basis by DI.

The counsellors provide confidential, impartial advice based on their business experience of a whole range of management problems facing small businesses and the aim is to make available to small enterprises at a modest cost the type of expertise that is not always available or acceptable from civil servants.

A counsellor acts purely as an adviser and does not seek to make or implement decisions, this being

entirely a matter for the commercial judgement of the client. Deliberately the service does not attempt to replace professional consultancy and the normal limit imposed is ten days counselling per client in any one year.

Should further specialised advice be required, clients are usually referred to the appropriate professional source.

But apart from helping owners and managers of small firms with their plans and problems, the Small Firms' Service also provides advice to those thinking of starting their own business. It is now well established and during 1980, over 90,000 information inquiries and some 9,000 counselling cases were handled.

New booklets

In order to help existing and potential small businesses, the newly-appointed Minister with special responsibility for small firms, Mr John MacGregor, recently announced six new booklets in the Small Firms' Service series.

The titles of these booklets are: *Setting up a new business*, *Elements of bookkeeping*, *Management accounting*, *Tendering for Government contracts*, *Microprocessors and the small business*, and *How to start exporting—a guide for small firms*.

Copies of the booklets and further information can be obtained from local Small Firms' Centres and a national Freephone number has been introduced. To contact the nearest centre, dial 100 and ask the operator for Freephone 2444.

* The Small Firms' Service has no connection with LENTA, which is a private organisation.

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It is far too early to begin to assess the number of jobs which will be saved or created by LENTA's conferences and courses. This is particularly true in the recession, where small firms have had to trim staff numbers or postpone expansion plans to survive.

Nevertheless, there is generally a feeling of optimism. In one year, the herb farm in Cambridgeshire, which is run by a journalist/public relations man and uses outworkers to make attractive bags, has grown to sell its products all over the country.

Driving school

The translation service is helping British companies with publicity material and manuals for exporters dealing with countries speaking Arabic, Chinese, Russian and the languages of Eastern Europe and the Far East; it employs 22 people.

The people behind the driving school used to run their business and purchasing on a week-by-week instead of an annual basis. They employ 11 men and women.

"I was very impressed with that course," says one of the directors. "For somebody who hadn't been in business at all, it would have avoided quite a few errors."

A builder, who found that frozen food was going to involve too much capital, is now moving towards development by conversion. "I think the LENTA course would have been very useful if I had attended before starting in business. Many of the things they were warning of, I had already experienced."

Typed figures

However, he was about to see his bank manager armed with typed figures and a proper report on prospects, where before he would have turned up with the facts in his head and a scrap of paper. Then a freelance publisher of calendars advertising job opportunities for school children was a runner-up in the British Direct Marketing Awards.

Not everyone has kept in regular contact with LENTA and the agency is about to check on progress.

A group did feature on a special stand at the 1980 *Sunday Times* business-to-business exhibition and more were grouped together at the international gift fair at the National Exhibition Centre at the beginning of February. Individually, they would otherwise have had to wait for two years to get into this event.

LENTA also sponsored an exhibition of products at the Royal Festival Hall to which American store buyers were invited and this too is beginning to reap results.

Really, the agency's efforts have to be seen in the round. It is less than two years since LENTA was set up. Each time a one-day conference is held, the seed of small business is sown and, while some falls on stony ground, other does begin to grow.

Then with the weekend course, it has a chance of growing faster and under better control. This is the direct result of the training programme.

Spreading fast

The indirect result is more nebulous but equally important. If 100 people go to a conference and each talks enthusiastically to 10 more men and women about the day, then the gospel of independence, initiative, effort, self-help and discipline is spreading fast indeed.

The same is true of the weekends, where word of mouth had led to LEP 4 being fully booked by Christmas and people at that time being interviewed for LEP 5 in the spring.

"We're looking for somebody with a business idea not totally proven with some thought put into it, that would justify four weekends' work trying to take it further," says Mr Wright.

Add to this effort the counselling and the local business centres in the boroughs of Hammersmith, Tower Hamlets and Wandsworth and the network is shown to be expanding.

"If you want inner London to become a small firms' centre, we have got to make it more attractive

to them to stay here," he adds. "If there are well-established networks, they will be even more reluctant to leave."

Mr. Wright points out that London's economy used largely to be built around the port and the City. Given its retail outlets and high level of tourism, it could make a natural centre for consumer goods.

But there is still the need for some permanent centre to display small firms' products, for innovation and for more contact with schools and colleges to encourage the bright to think about going into business on their own.

The city of London was not built in a day, nor was its economy and there can be no magical transformation overnight, or even in one or two years. But things are happening, which could make a great deal of difference when the time comes to assess the record of the 1980s. ■

● If your company, association, or trade union has a story for *Case Study*, contact: The Editor, *Employment Gazette*, Department of Employment, Caxton House, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 7483).

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