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Employment Gazette



March 1980 Volume 88 No 3
Department of Employment

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Photo: Len Dance

Cover picture:

A craftsman puts the finishing touches to an air-conditioning duct in a London arts centre. There is a shortage of heating and air-conditioning apprentices, so a new drive has been launched to attract school leavers—who need have no academic qualifications. *Report—p. 227.*

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Communications about the contents of *Employment Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, Cannon House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA (01-213 5483).

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SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £23.52.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the *Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 30 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY; The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 39 Brazenose Street, Manchester M60 8AS.

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BACKFILE VOLUMES

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And: **THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND**, including an exclusive interview with director-general Dr Wolfgang Stabenow.

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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

On offer today—jobs and training schemes for school leavers

No one leaving school in 1980 need be without work or training. Mr Jack Wild, head of operations for the Manpower Services Commission's Special Programmes, told Liverpool careers teachers there would be a place for all jobless school leavers on this year's bigger Youth Opportunities Programme.

"The Government is expanding YOP for 1980/81 to provide places for up to 260,000 young people because it recognises that YOP works, is helping in the fight against



The Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas offers saddlery as one of its New Entrants Training Schemes. Although the training scheme is usually oversubscribed, it is helping to provide a new generation of craftsmen in traditional rural skills. Besides saddlery, training is provided in such things as thatching, wrought ironwork, and furniture restoration. All the subjects are taught on sandwich courses in which young trainees from 16 to 19 work with master craftsmen. In 1980 the Council hopes to start a one-year course on basic smithing, supported by the Engineering Industry Training Board. This will teach modern skills as well as the craft trades based on the forge.

YOP is an open door to all unemployed young people. We will not turn any unemployed young person away."

unemployment, and is a very good bargain for the taxpayer, he said.

"We will repeat our undertaking to offer all 1980 school leavers, still unemployed by Easter 1981, a place on the Programme. And we will also offer a place to all young people who have been unemployed for a year".

He said that support for those managing and supervising YOP schemes would be increased to improve the content and quality of the Programme. Particular attention would be paid to the growing numbers of those over 19 outside the Programme.

Reviewing the Programme's success in

1979, Mr Wild said that YOP had reduced the unemployment rate for the under-18s from 14.5 per cent in 1978 to 11.8 per cent in 1979.

"YOP is an open door to all unemployed young people. We will not turn any unemployed young person away—we take them as they are, regardless of qualifications, background, truancy or criminal records."

And a call for employers to take the lead in providing a new deal for young people in the 1980s was made by Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the MSC's Special Programmes, to the Institute of Employment Consultants recently.

Mr Holland said that large numbers of young people were entering the labour market right now and unemployment among young people was rising. He said:

"We need a new deal for work preparation in this country for young people. Training and education are unhelpfully

More apprentices needed, says HVCA

A shortage of apprentices is one of the reasons that the Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association has issued a new booklet designed to attract school leavers.

There is a shortfall of about a third on the desired intake of 1,500 apprentices a year.

The booklet, *Stake your claim now to a job in the next century*, and its two associated fact sheets provide a colourful and information-packed introduction to the heating and air-conditioning industry.

Contact between all craftsmen and designers is high, forming the basis of experience which leads many workers to start their own businesses or to move into allied fields.

Because of this, and the tendency for

workers to settle down at age 35-40, rather than travel the country from site to site there is a constant stream of opportunities for young people working their way up.

Fitters/welders undergo a four-year apprenticeship which includes block release at college. The would-be apprentice's only formal requirement is the ability to satisfy an employer as to his suitability, but CSEs in maths and English are an advantage.

Apprentice technicians and technician engineers undergo a four- or five-year apprenticeship and they need some academic qualifications in, at least, maths, English and a science subject.

Full details from: the Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association, 34 Palace Court, London W2 4JG.

"Making and doing in the company of people cannot be taught in the classroom."

rigid concepts. They inhibit thought and action; they generate argument. They allow responsibilities to be ducked. What is needed is something which spans and includes both—a bridge between full-time education and full-time employment.

"Making and doing in the company of people cannot be taught in the classroom. The answers can only lie in learning centred on work, learning related to work, learning based in work".

Employment ministers see TUC on secondary action proposals

Following last month's publication of the working paper on secondary industrial action Employment Secretary, Mr James Prior, and Mr Patrick Mayhew, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, met representatives of the TUC on March 4 to discuss the Government's proposals for amending the law on trade union immunities.

Mr Prior told the delegation that the recent House of Lords judgements allowed industrial action to be taken virtually without limit. This was an unjust situation no responsible Government could accept.

There had to be protection for firms and workers whose livelihood was threatened as a result of their being involved in industrial action taken to further a dispute with whose outcome they had no concern. The present immunity to take action far and wide threatened jobs and businesses, Mr Prior said.

He added that the Employment Bill

Rehabilitation centres will handle same number of cases

The overall number of people catered for in Employment Rehabilitation Centres as a result of planned reductions in staffing levels will not be significantly lower over the next three years, employment minister Mr Jim Lester has pledged.

In answer to a recent Parliamentary Question, he told Mr Alfred Morris, MP (Manchester, Wythenshawe), that the Manpower Services Commission was planning to reduce staffing levels within the employment rehabilitation service by 97 posts over the next three years. This would represent a cut of 10 per cent. Of these, 36 were already due to disappear as part of the planned rebuilding of the Egham centre on a slightly smaller scale, following the opening of a new residential centre at Preston last year.

Other centres to be affected under the MSC proposals are Garston Manor and North Staffs, where it is planned to experiment with a new less staff-intensive form of employment rehabilitation; and the three centres in the North East, one of which would be closed. In addition the larger centres would each lose one occupational supervisor post following a redistribution of activities.

Mr Lester added that the Manpower Services Commission had taken no final decisions on the plans yet.

already restricted lawful picketing to the picket's own place of work. In the light of the House of Lords judgements something had to be done about the immunities for other forms of secondary action like blacking and strikes. The Government had published their proposals which sought to balance the rights of third parties against the proper needs of trade unions. For their part the Government would like to know where the trade unions thought it was reasonable to draw the line.

Voluntary action was not enough, said the Employment Secretary. It was important and the Government welcomed it, but the rights of third parties had to be given the ultimate safeguard of the law.

Genuine consultation

Mr Prior said he was undertaking genuine consultations. He wanted to have the views of employers and trade unions before introducing an amendment to the Employment Bill. At the conclusion of the meeting he again invited the TUC to let him have their detailed comments on the Government's proposals and they undertook to do so.

Following the meeting Mr Henry Urwin, chairman of the TUC's Employment policy and Organisation Committee, who led the delegation, said that in view of the Government's insistence on legal measures the unions' own voluntary code of practice drawn up last year was now "a dead letter" and he added that he could not rule out the possibility of another "Pentonville Five" situation which led to a national dock strike in 1972.

'Britain cannot afford working practices which destroy jobs'—Lester

Britain could no longer afford the working practices which slowly destroy the jobs they were intended to protect, Employment Minister Mr Jim Lester told a National and Local Government Officers' association (NALGO) conference in Llandudno recently.

Common ground

"It is common ground that Britain's poor industrial performance is at the root of our economic problems," he said. "That is something for which unions as well as management must accept their share of responsibility."

Mr Lester said it was not in most cases a question of working harder: it was a question of facing up to changing circumstances

New jobs for meat processors

Publicity organised by the local Job-centre in Chippenham, Wiltshire, led to around 100 suitable job vacancies being notified in the space of 48 hours, following the decision by the meat firm of C and T Harris in Calne to make 450 people redundant.

Department of Employment Minister Mr Jim Lester told Chippenham's MP, Mr Richard Needham, who had raised the matter during an adjournment debate last month, that there were over 300 other unfilled vacancies notified to the Chippenham office in a wide range of occupations. Some were in food processing, some in services and others in engineering and construction. In addition to providing some opportunities for part-time work there were jobs for school leavers and other young people, Mr Lester said.

In the longer term the minister said that he understood there was the prospect of a further 350 or more jobs in the Chippenham area arising out of new development and expansion known to be taking place.

But, said Mr Lester, he did not underestimate the problems facing those made redundant and he urged them not to delay in seeking the help of the employment service and to be as flexible as they possibly could in the type of jobs they would take and the area in which they were prepared to work.

and changing methods.

He added, "Few of us welcome change particularly when it disrupts familiar ways of doing things or even threatens our jobs. But increasingly today we may have little or no alternative."

Unenviable position

"Trade union officials are perhaps in an unenviable position. Often they can see what needs to be done but are uncertain how far they can carry their members with them. This is surely an argument for improving communications between management and union, between union officials at all levels, and between union and employees."

U.S. employment delegation visits London



Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, and the United States Secretary of Labor, Mr Ray Marshall, (left) took part in a joint conference between the Department of Employment and the United States Department of Labor at the end of last month.

The conference provided an opportunity for an exchange of views and experience on mutual problems in manpower and industrial relations.

The participants agreed that a continuing study of common problems and the varying approaches being taken by the two countries would be beneficial in both countries.

It was agreed that it would be helpful to both departments to strengthen and make more systematic the exchange of ideas and information on topics of mutual interest. In particular:

- A continuing exchange of views on vocational preparation, the transfer from education to work, and linkages with educational agencies.
- Special employment programmes: Comparative analyses between UK Youth Opportunity Programme, Special Temporary Employment Programme, and the USA's Youth Employment and Demonstrations Projects Act of 1977. Research results from the latter will become available during the late Spring including information on teaching and

training aids for remedial education. UK to provide the US with information on certification of young workers in the Work Experience Programme. A limited exchange for a short period of US and UK personnel, who are actively mounting special employment programme projects or who are concerned at local level with the administration of youth projects.

- A share of experience on evaluation of training and other measures under The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and other US programmes and also under the UK employment and Training Act.
- Exchange of information relating to further work on the job generation potential of small firms.
- Comparison of private industry committees under CETA with UK experience of gearing training to local labour market requirements.
- Comparison of experience of the impact of the run-down of declining industries and effects of measures taken to ease run-down as a case study in a declining industry situation.
- Studies of how labour market shortages are defined, measured, and assessed in the UK and US.
- Continuing exchange of views and information on the development of continuing company consultative mechanisms involving employees.

Speedway riders' work permit rules now in line with other sports

In future, work permits will only be issued for overseas speedway riders who are to participate in the British League with the following conditions:

- there is no suitable resident or European Community rider available and efforts have been made to recruit or train one;
- a rider who has competed in Great Britain in the previous season must have achieved a specified average number of points;
- a rider who has not competed in Great Britain in the previous season must be skilled and experienced enough to be capable of achieving at least the average points required for that season;
- the wages and conditions offered must not be less favourable than those prevailing in the sport for similar work and the remuneration must be sufficient to enable the rider to maintain himself.

Skills criteria

These arrangements are part of a general review of the issue of work permits to overseas sportsmen. The introduction of a points average for overseas speedway riders is in line with the introduction of skills criteria for other sports, for example professional football and professional cricket.

Anthrax watch goes to Leeds area

Responsibility for enforcing the Anthrax Prevention Order passed to the Health and Safety Executive's Wool Textiles National Industry Group (NIG) based in Leeds, on March 3, 1980. The London headquarters of the Executive, previously responsible, will continue its work under the Order of approving disinfection processes used for sampling materials disinfected abroad, and will continue to advise on anthrax problems outside the scope of the Order.

Testing

The Wool Textile NIG in Leeds has been chosen to do this work because the majority of the products covered by the Order are handled in the area. In addition the Public Health Laboratory in Leeds undertakes the bacteriological testing of samples for anthrax and the main plant approved under the Order for the carrying out of disinfection is located in nearby Bradford.

Investment loans for smaller firms now available from Europe

A £20 million loan agreement with the European Investment Bank to provide investment money for smaller firms in private manufacturing industry was signed earlier this month by the minister with responsibility for small firms, Mr David Mitchell.

Speaking after the signing, which took place at the Bank's headquarters in Luxembourg, Mr Mitchell said:

"Loans are available for investment in new projects costing £34,000 or more, of which half the cost can now be available as seven year loan money at 11 per cent plus a small premium for exchange risk cover. Many smallish to medium-sized businesses will find this an attractive proposition, giving them preferential access to long term money at rates which are very favourable at the present time."

Closing date

Under the agreement the Government acts as the Bank's agent for loans of between £17,000 and £2.5 million to smaller companies in the Assisted Areas and in Northern Ireland.

The closing date for applications under the new facility will be December 31, 1980, but in view of the interest which is likely to be aroused, applicants are being advised to come forward quickly.

Exchange risk

The Government provides a guarantee against the exchange risk on agency loans through Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972. Following a ministerial review last year, this scheme was recently extended until the end of 1981.

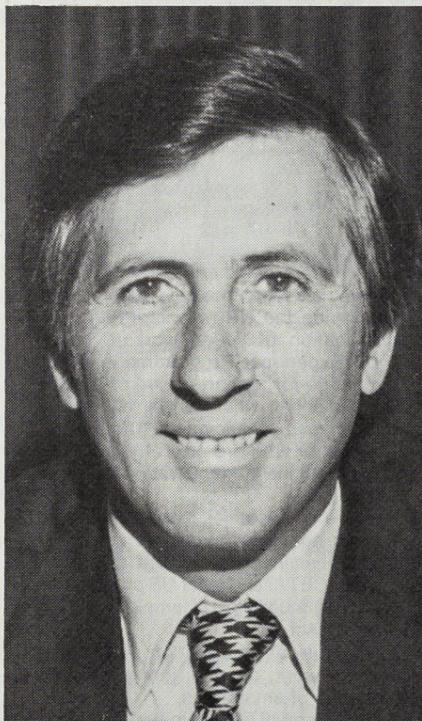
Projects creating or safeguarding jobs in the Assisted Areas or Northern Ireland are eligible for consideration under both the

More details on loans

Further information may be obtained from: Department of Industry, Regional Support and Inward Investment Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1; Scottish Economic Planning Department, Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT; Welsh Office Industry Department, Block 2, Government Buildings, Gwalff, Cardiff CF4 4YL; Northern Ireland Department of Commerce, Chichester House, 65 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX.

agency scheme and the exchange risk guarantee scheme.

The new agency agreement is the third between the United Kingdom and the EIB. A £20 million facility was operated in 1978 and a £30 million facility in 1979. Both were fully taken up. Under the first agreement, assistance was given to 31 projects involving 8,800 associated jobs. Last year, 66 projects were assisted involving some 9,500 associated jobs. Both these agreements only applied to job creation projects in Selective Development Areas, Development Areas and Northern Ireland. The scheme was extended to projects safeguarding existing jobs and projects in Intermedi-



Mitchell: signed in Luxembourg

ate Areas last December, following a ministerial review of the related exchange risk guarantee scheme.

It is open to private sector manufacturing firms in the Assisted Areas and Northern Ireland which satisfy the size criteria laid down by the EIB. These require that firms should have less than 500 employees and less than £20 million net fixed assets. If a firm is a member of a group, the net fixed assets of the parent company are also required to be worth less than £20 million.

Assurance company to fund new factories to import quotas of man-made fibres agreed by European Commission

The Department of Industry, through English Industrial Estates Corporation (EIEC) has reached agreement in principle with the Legal and General Assurance Society to construct 300,000 sq ft of factories and warehousing in English assisted areas with funds provided by the society.

Worth approximately £5 million, the developments will be carried out on sites owned or leased by the EIEC, and acquired originally for the erection of government financed advanced factories.

Interim finance

Legal and General will provide interim finance and will retain the developments until completion. The rate of return to the society will be within a range of 8½ per cent to 8¾ per cent according to site.

Because the EIEC does not have the necessary statutory powers to enter into arrangements with the private sector, a project cannot go ahead until the Industrial Bill now before Parliament becomes law, which is expected to be before the end of the financial year.

Mr David Mitchell, Parliamentary Under-secretary of State for Industry, welcomed the agreement as the first example of the Government's ability to bring new investment and new jobs to assisted areas without increasing public expenditure. He said he confidently expected other similar projects.

The proposed developments will be carried out at Team Valley, Gateshead (175,000 sq ft) and a further 50,000 sq ft, Goldthorpe (25,000 sq ft) and a further 50,000 sq ft at another site in Yorkshire to be agreed.

Consultants bring home the gravy

Consultants working overseas are estimated to have contributed more than £500 million towards Britain's invisibles surplus last year, Mr Jim Wilks, Chief Executive of the British Overseas Trade Board, has told the Royal Institute of British Architects. This represented a dramatic increase over the last 10 years. Behind those consultancy fees flowed exports of hardware to the tune of many more hundreds of millions of pounds, he said.

Britain's request for import quotas into the United Kingdom of polyester filament yarn and nylon carpet yarn has been granted by the European Commission.

Imports of man-made fibre tufted carpets will also be monitored by the Commission which have recognised the need for safeguard-action if present import trends continue and lead to serious injury of the British industry.

Extensive talks

Announcing the decision in the House of Commons, Trade Secretary Mr John Nott said that extensive talks had been held with the Commission which stressed the urgent need for action to stabilise imports of these synthetic textiles to check further factory closures and redundancies in the industry. At the time of Mr Nott's statement, the industry calculated that there were about 10,000 redundancies pending in synthetic textiles.

Mr Nott went on: "For their part the Commission have been anxious to avoid the UK's application leading to a breach in the open trading relations with our main partners. The UK with one-third of its GNP sold to export markets shares this interest in avoiding an outbreak of retaliatory action and damage to our wider trading interests. Moreover, the UK is itself a major textile exporter."

Quotas covered

The quota for polyester filament yarn, announced by the Commission is 9,053 tonnes for 1980 compared with imports in the final quarter of 1979 running at an annual rate of 15,600 tonnes. In the case of nylon carpet yarn, this year's quota will be

7,500 tonnes compared with an annual rate of 9,150 tonnes in the final quarter of 1979. The quotas cover all sources except those countries with whom the Community has a preferential trading agreement or a bilateral agreement under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

In answer to questions on his statement the Trade Secretary said that the introduction of the quota would have the effect of raising price levels within the domestic market and that this would give the industry an opportunity to adjust itself to the surge of competition that had arisen during 1979. Price levels would not rise immediately, he added, but over a period.

● The European Commission has introduced a restriction on imports of blouses into the UK from Indonesia. This follows a rapid rise in imports.

A quota of 150,000 pieces for 1980 has been negotiated by the Commission after representations by the UK. A quota for imports of this product into the UK was not included in the bilateral agreement on textile trade negotiated by the EEC Commission under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement with Indonesia at the end of 1977. However, the recent rapid rise in imports from Indonesia and representations from the UK led the Commission to discuss levels of restraint.

Not babies' clothes

The quota covers women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') blouses and shirt-blouses of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair.

Details of the quota are given in EEC Regulation 428/80 published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* No 49 of February 23.

Trade regulations

European Commission imposes provisional anti-dumping duty on motors

Following the investigation into the dumping of electric motors from Eastern Europe, the European Commission has imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty against the Soviet Union.

The commission has terminated similar cases against Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and

Romania, having obtained satisfactory price undertakings.

Details of the provisional duty, which is valued in European units of account (Eua) can be obtained from General Division, Department of Trade (tel. 01-215 3070) or the European Commission.

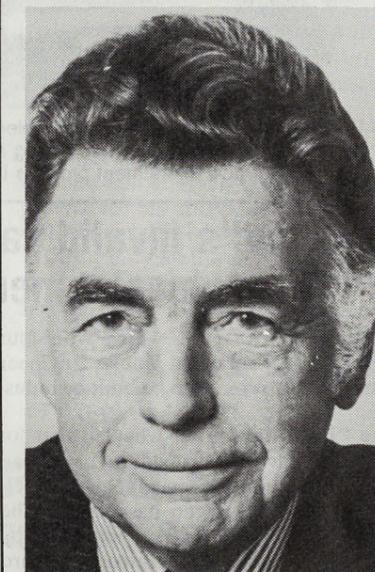
Firm finance loan guaranteed

The Department of Trade is to guarantee bank loans of up to £1 million to the National Film Finance Corporation.

Restructure

The Government's action is designed to enable the NFFC to continue its activities until legislation to restructure its finances can be enacted following proposals announced last July.

Pitts to chair Indian investment talks



Pitts: extensive tour

New trade openings for Britain in India as a result of the extensive development programme being planned by Mrs Gandhi's new government, will be the subject of a full day conference on Thursday, May 15. Sir Cyril Pitts, president of the British and South Asian Trade Association (BASATA)—one of the British Overseas Trade Board's area advisory groups—will chair the conference at the CBI headquarters in Tothill Street, London. Sir Cyril has just returned from an extensive tour of India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The conference is being jointly sponsored by BASATA and the CBI.

Further details are available from Mr E Mellor, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel: 01-930 6711).



● Members of an 18-man Japanese delegation at the East Kilbride firm of Laird Portch Fashions Ltd which was visited during a 10-day tour of Britain this month to examine prospects for new investment projects in the UK.

School's invalid car gets green light for development by industry

An invalid car project, which won four Shrewsbury schoolboys a Young Engineer for Britain first prize, is to be built by industry.

The "Invashrew" four-wheeled car for disabled people is designed to be driven from a wheelchair. It can seat two wheelchairs plus two or three passengers. The prototype, designed and constructed by Matthew Wilkes, James Watson, Richard Fletcher and Nick Edwards of Shrewsbury School, took the 16-17 age group award in the 1978 Young Engineer for Britain Competition.

It will now be developed and built over the next two years by Elswick Special Vehicles Ltd, of Alcester, Warwickshire.

The fourth and fifth reports of the Standing Commission on Pay Comparability under the chairmanship of Professor Hugh Clegg of Warwick University were published this month. The fourth report covered the pay of professions supplementary to medicine. The fifth report covered British Waterways salaried staffs. Full details of the findings of the two reports are contained in Employment Topics on page 281.

The £200,000 project will be jointly funded by the National Research Development Corporation and the company aims to produce 400 vehicles a year by 1982.

Industry minister Mr Michael Marshall welcoming the project, urged industry to co-operate more closely with schools in developing the unquestionable engineering talent of Britain's youth. They can help in all sorts of ways: for example, by providing facilities, equipment and materials, or by setting up schemes which can embrace a wide range of joint activities.

"Only through closer contact with industry will talented youngsters get a clearer, more balanced view of the challenge of manufacturing industry and the importance of its wealth creating role."

He said the Government was urgently examining the far reaching recommendations of the Finniston Committee and hoped to conclude consultation by the end of March.

Mr Marshall added that one way for youngsters to demonstrate their talent is through the Young Engineer for Britain Competition, now in its fourth year. He urged all schools to give their students support in coming forward with ideas.

Last year's record level of youngsters entering the competition has already been overtaken.

Fit for work interest throughout country

Two thousand leading employers and trade union representatives visited the train exhibition which launched the Manpower Services Commission's "Fit for Work" campaign during its tour of 12 major industrial towns in September and October last year. The Campaign is designed to get firms to examine their policies and practices regarding disabled people and help them take advantage of the services and facilities for employing disabled people offered by the MSC.

In addition to the train exhibition a programme of 300 local presentations is now under way, with about 10,000 employers and trade unionists having attended so far.

Disablement Resettlement Officers are also following up interest created by the campaign with a series of visits to local employers.

News points

● Proposals submitted by the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board for a levy on all employers within scope of the board equal to 0.5 per cent of their payroll in the year ending March 31, 1980 have been approved by the Employment Secretary. He has also approved an additional levy on employers in the jute industry of 0.02 per cent.

● Also approved are proposals by the Petroleum Industry Training Board for a levy equal to £11.50 per head on companies with 20 or more employees and £14.50 per head, less £60, on companies with 11 to 19 employees.

● "Bee Productive—everybody benefits" is the slogan adopted by the British Council of Productivity Associations for a series of five posters being offered to employers and others wishing to get this message over. The set costs £5.50 from the Publications Department, British Council of Productivity Associations, 8 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4AQ.

● The Department of Trade has published a consultative document inviting comment on draft regulations prepared under the Merchant Shipping Act 1979 relating to the reporting of accidents, dangerous occurrences and occupational illnesses. The regulations are comparable with those which the Health and Safety Executive intend to introduce for other occupations on January 1981.

Benefit scrutiny aims to cut waste

There is to be a scrutiny of the arrangements for unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance to the unemployed.

Announcing this in answer to a Parliamentary question from Mr John Browne, MP (Winchester), Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, gave the detailed study plan for the scrutiny. The scrutiny has been set up in conjunction with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services and with the advice of Sir Derek Rayner.

Mr Prior said that a small team of officials would:

- thoroughly examine the present arrangements to identify any changes which would increase cost effectiveness and improve the service to unemployed people;
 - examine the ways in which responsibility for the benefits and associated activities is split up, to identify any changes which are needed;
 - review the extent to which policy places limits on the administrative effectiveness of the present arrangements, in order to establish whether there are policy changes which might make possible different, more efficient, administrative arrangements, at no greater overall cost.
- The study plan states that, whilst there is no presumption at the outset that the present structure needs changing, the team will bear in mind the kind of questions often asked by the unemployed themselves and by staff involved with the present arrangements, such as:
- why is it necessary to require many of the unemployed to deal with three Government offices?
 - is the flow of paper-work and information between the various offices all essential?
 - is work unnecessarily duplicated in having two benefits for the unemployed?
 - why should all unemployed supplementary benefit claimants have first to claim unemployment benefit even when it is clear in advance in some cases that there will be no entitlement to it?
 - are the procedures for judging whether claimants are available for work and not turning down suitable jobs working effectively?
 - are current methods of combating fraud and abuse satisfactory?
- The team aims to report by the end of August 1980.

Full details of the study plan are given on page 282.

Development Commission's factory programme is creating rural jobs



Former hop kiln at Fakenham, Norfolk, now workshops

As part of its priority task of strengthening the economy in declining rural areas, the Development Commission completed 86 small factories or workshops in country towns or villages, and started work on another 94 in 1979, according to its latest annual report published last month*.

In the last four years the Development Commission has created about 1,600 jobs through its factory programme and around 6,200 jobs are expected to be provided by the programme approved for the next five years. These figures do not include secondary employment resulting from the additional demand for goods and services generated by the new factories.

Employers' views on Finniston needed: but minister questions statutory body

Employers are being urged to come forward with reactions to the Finniston Report on the engineering profession.

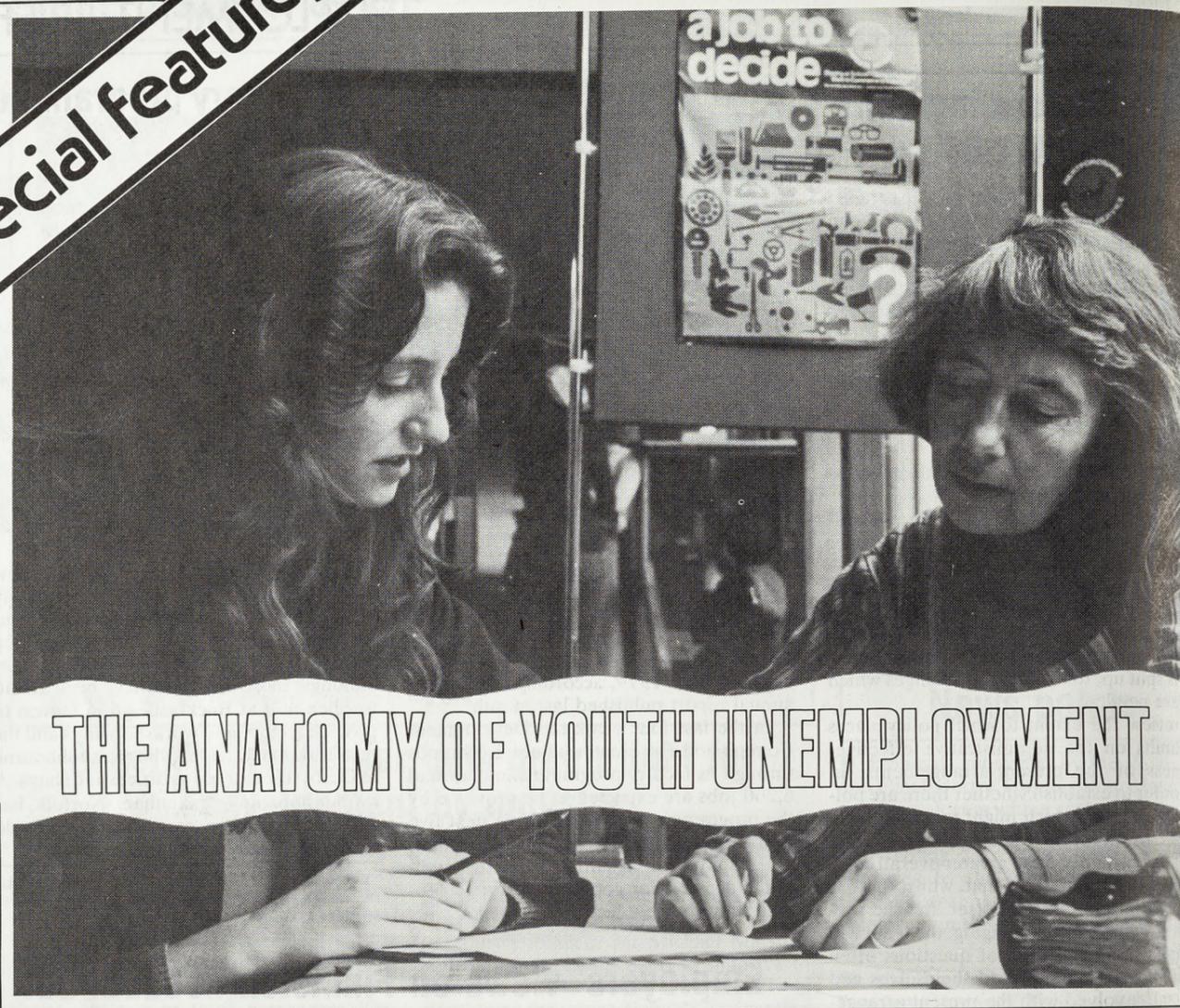
Speaking to the Engineering Employers' Federation in London recently, Industry Minister Mr Michael Marshall, said: "It is widely agreed within Government that the Finniston Report has raised issues of vital importance. It seems unlikely that any part of the manufacturing industry can afford to ignore the challenges presented by that report."

Not necessarily accepted

"But agreeing that the issues are the right ones to consider and that challenges are presented does not mean that the solutions proposed by Finniston are necessarily accepted. For example, the first reaction of Government to any problem is unlikely to be the establishment of a new statutory body. We will need to be convinced on this

Not all the factory projects involve new building. Local authorities are increasingly being encouraged by the Commission to put forward projects for converting existing buildings for commercial or industrial use. Amongst those approved have been an old woollen mill at Buckfastleigh in Devon to provide factory and workshop units and the restoration of listed buildings at Ashbourne in Derbyshire for use as offices and shops. A former hop kiln in Fakenham, Norfolk, has also recently been converted to provide workshops for a cabinet maker.

*Encouraging enterprise in the countryside, the Development Commission 37th annual report 1978-79. HMSO £4.00 net.



THE ANATOMY OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

by Peter Makeham

Department of
Employment

HIGH LEVELS OF youth unemployment have been a significant feature of the recession in the UK and most western industrialised countries, and have been a cause for concern expressed by all political parties. A study of youth unemployment in the UK has been carried out within the Department of Employment and has just been published*. This article describes the scope of the study and summarises the main findings of the research paper.

The aim of the study was to analyse youth unemployment using national statistics and the emphasis was on quantitative evidence. The research concentrated on the period up to 1976 before the significant programmes of government assistance to unemployed young people, since the introduction of those programmes makes the analysis of trends in youth unemployment much more complicated.

The research concentrated on analysing changes over time in youth unemployment and differences between areas of the country in youth unemployment. An understanding of how the unemployment of young people

changed in the past plays a crucial part in our expectation of future trends, and the solutions which might be put forward to reduce the rate of youth unemployment. The significance of regional difference in levels of youth unemployment has been emphasised in past studies. The research paper sets out the various hypotheses that have been advanced as explanations for trends in youth unemployment over time and differences between areas in youth unemployment and uses a statistical technique (regression analysis) to test whether there are significant associations between rates of youth unemployment and quantitative measures representing the various hypotheses.

Changes over time

Evidence on changes over time in youth unemployment was given in a previous article in *Employment Gazette* (August 1978). The research paper develops the explanations of changes over time more fully and analyses trends

* *Youth Unemployment* by Peter Makeham, Research Paper No. 11. Copies will be available from Peter Makeham, Ec A1, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1.

for more age groups.

Explanations

Explanations of youth unemployment necessarily centre on the interaction between the demand for, and supply of, labour input by young people.

Employers demand for the labour of young people is partly a general demand for labour influenced by changes in the whole economy and partly a specific demand for young people, which may be influenced by various factors among which young people's relative pay may be important. On the supply side, the amount of labour supplied by young people will be determined by the number of young people potentially available for employment and the extent to which they offer themselves for employment guided by wage levels. The supply of traditionally competing groups, such as female labour, will affect employers attitudes towards the supply of labour by young people. The various explanations of changes in the level of youth unemployment can be set within this framework and the research paper presents evidence on each of those hypotheses ie total unemployment, relative pay, demographic changes, social security, female activity rates, and changes in school leaving arrangements.

Analysis

Evidence on youth unemployment comes from the age and duration analysis of those registered as unemployed in January and July each year. These data present a number of potential measurement problems. First, the propensity of young people to register could vary between periods of high and low unemployment. Second, young women are more likely to register than adult women. Third, changes in the registration behaviour of young people could affect comparisons between years. Apart from these measurement problems, there is a question of which definition of youth to use. The study has used various definitions (for example 16-17, 18-19 as well as under 20) both including and excluding school leavers and generally the results have been sufficient in common to enable broad general conclusions to be drawn, although, because particular institutional factors appear to have influenced school leavers, a distinction is drawn between school leavers and young people excluding school leavers.

Results

Changes in youth unemployment are closely associated with changes in overall unemployment, but move with a greater amplitude. It is not possible to disentangle which of the various explanations that can be put forward to explain this sensitivity to changes in overall unemployment is the most significant, but it seems likely that cuts in recruitment and changes in the propensity to register are considerable influences. Compared with other groups, young people change jobs more often or start with no jobs; as a recession deepens, recruitment is cut and young people disproportionately represented among the most vulnerable. If the unemployment rate for all males rises by one percentage point then the unemployment rate for males under 20 excluding school leavers rises by about 1.7 percentage points.

So far, the same relationship has also held when unemployment has been falling; male youth unemployment has thus fallen faster than overall male unemployment. This

relationship is confirmed by the fact that predictions based on the data for 1959-72 provide a very accurate forecast of the unemployment rate for males under 20 excluding school leavers in each year from 1973 to 1977. There seems no obvious need to introduce other hypotheses, such as the effect of pay increases or unemployment benefit, in order to account for the changes in unemployment in this particular category and they are not shown as having any effect. Changes in the unemployment rate for females under 20 excluding school leavers are also closely related to the unemployment rate for females of all ages; an increase of one percentage point in the latter is associated with a rise of almost three percentage points for the former. There also appears to have been an increase over time in the unemployment rate of young females which may be associated with increases in the activity rates of adult females.

School leaver unemployment changes with the general level of unemployment, but in addition, demographic changes seem to have some association with changes in the rate of school leaver unemployment as well as the absolute number of unemployed school leavers. It is clear that since 1975 the level of school leaver unemployment has been higher than would have been predicted, given past relationships between numbers of school leavers unemployed and both overall unemployment and demographic change. It is likely that changes in school leaving arrangements have significantly increased the number of school leavers registered as unemployed, especially in July, whereas in previous years they either would not have registered or would have been at school awaiting the end of term.

Duration of unemployment

The number of people unemployed at any one time results from two forces—the number of people who flow into the unemployment register and the length of time they stay on the register. The length of unemployment gives some indication of the severity with which unemployment afflicts particular groups. Young people are concentrated in the low duration categories of the unemployed and the probability of being unemployed for a long time rises consistently with age. Changes in overall unemployment have an impact on young people first and take longer to affect older age groups. The analyses also suggest that recent changes in the duration of young people's unemployment relative to other workers are associated with the general upward movement in the level of unemployment, rather than being the result of a long-term trend. The analyses of the distribution of duration category by age group reveal the effects of changes in school leaving arrangements in 1975 and 1976 on the registration patterns of young people which were found in the analyses of changes over time in rates of youth unemployment.

Regional differences

It would indeed be surprising if there were not variations in youth unemployment between different areas of the country since the fact of regional differences in unemployment levels is well known—the key question for youth unemployment must be whether regional variations are greater for young people than for adults and whether particular influences operate to increase the range of such

variations. The research paper examines such issues, by a cross-section analysis of youth unemployment using 1971 Census of Population data, to identify which area characteristics are significantly associated with rates of youth unemployment.

A number of hypotheses can be advanced to explain why youth unemployment might be higher in one area than another, such as overall unemployment, industrial structure, size of youth cohort, rates of staying on at school, urbanisation and migration. The analysis investigated the relationship between these explanations and youth unemployment (for males and females aged 15-19) and compared the relationship between these explanations and the unemployment of males and females aged 20-24.

As expected, the paramount importance of the general characteristics of an area as evidenced by rate of unemployment amongst adults was demonstrated. It was also found that the variation between towns in levels of male youth unemployment is less than the variation in adult male unemployment. It may be that in a low unemployment town, young people leave school early to take up employment opportunities, whereas in a high unemployment town education provides a temporary escape route from unemployment so that this reduces variations between towns in terms of youth unemployment, or it may be that male youths are a more homogeneous group in terms of skill and experience than are adult males, and thus the variation between towns is less.

The analysis shows that other influences operate which produce differences in levels of youth unemployment between towns. Higher youth unemployment is associated with young people making up a higher percentage of the population and with a greater tendency to stay on at school. The evidence on these influences is interesting since it illustrates the response of young people to high unemployment levels and also because it indicates that the job structure is not flexible enough to meet these demographic factors. The influences which the analysis shows to be non-significant

are worth noting. Youth unemployment is not significantly associated with the percentage of the labour force in manufacturing, nor with the proportion of the labour force in industries and occupations in which the employment of young males tends to be concentrated.

Conclusions

The objective of the research was to examine evidence on youth unemployment using national statistics. This approach has the limitation of not covering aspects of youth unemployment on which national statistics are not available, such as the relationship between educational qualifications and unemployment, but it has the advantage of a consistent basis on which to compare differences either over years or between areas. The analyses enable a number of general conclusions to be drawn.

Those conditions which produce high overall unemployment, produce high youth unemployment. The most important reason why youth unemployment is higher in one town than another is that the local economy is more depressed and overall unemployment is higher. When changes in the whole economy take place and total unemployment rises or falls, youth unemployment also rises or falls, but to a much greater extent. The major finding of the research is not that these relationships exist, (it would be surprising if they did not), but that these relationships are the major explanation of variations in youth unemployment. The implication is that if significant changes in youth unemployment are to be made, there needs to be an improvement in the economy, either the local economy or the United Kingdom's economy as a whole.

Apparent increases

There have been some changes in school-leaving arrangements in the 1970s which have produced apparent increases in unemployment among school leavers which are not related to real changes in school leaver unemployment. Young people are now registering as unemployed whereas in previous years either they would not have registered even though they were unemployed or they would have been at school simply awaiting the end of term. Analyses of changes in school leaver unemployment need to take such changes into account.

There was some discussion in the paper of the hypothesis that the job structure for young people might be inflexible and hence that an increase in the number of young people seeking work would lead to an increase in the rate of youth unemployment. The analysis of differences between towns gave some support to this hypothesis and there was some evidence that this hypothesis might form a part of the explanation for higher unemployment amongst school leavers. This suggests that to the extent that rigidities reflect traditional employment patterns rather than, for example legal restrictions, there may be an important role for the Careers Service to play in widening job opportunities for young people. This would apply regionally where there are relatively large numbers of young people and nationally when demographic trends lead to an increase in the number of young people seeking employment.

Strikers' occupations: an analysis

by Stephen Creigh and Peter Makeham
Economic and social division, Department of Employment

NOT MUCH is known generally about the occupations of people involved in strikes. Yet there are good reasons for believing that this information may be significant in an understanding of industrial relations issues. Occupations may constitute important bargaining units since wage rates may be defined in occupational terms. Demarcation between jobs may also be defined in terms of occupation. Moreover trade unions are often based on particular occupational groups. And when grievances themselves can be perceived by workers in an occupational context, all these factors mean that the incidence of strike action can vary markedly from group to group.

This relative lack of information about occupational variations in strike activity is not just confined to this country. It is also true internationally. The standard work on individual dispute statistics of OECD countries—Fisher's *Measurements of labour disputes and their economic effects*—only notes three member countries who collect occupational strike data—the Netherlands, Iceland, and Finland. In fact the Netherlands does not collect information on strikes by occupation; Iceland groups its information by union rather than occupation; and Finland's classification is based on industries, not occupations, and is very broadly based.

The most recent major research by the Department of Employment on strike activity in this country, reported in *Strikes in Britain**, has included some analysis of the occupations of people involved in strikes between 1966 and 1973. Analysis of strike activity between individual occupations is always difficult because of the need to take into

account the relative size of employment in individual groups. So far analyses of the variations at the broadest level of manual and non-manual work have been published. They found strikes to be overwhelmingly a manual phenomenon, although strikes among non-manual workers were on the increase.

Included in the Department's research project was a classification of strikers' occupations based on CODOT, the official *Classification of occupations and Directory of occupational titles*†, which enabled analyses of groups to be undertaken at several levels. Now this article publishes for the first time an analysis of occupational differences in strike activity at the CODOT "major group" level.

Some limits are imposed on the analysis by the nature of the data. Not all strikes are covered by the analysis since some groups of occupations are described in the stoppage reports in terms of some other common denominator‡. These cannot be allocated to CODOT groups. They are classified to "general groupings" of occupations outside the CODOT system and are not included here. Unfortunately such groupings tend to include the longer strikes, making up 27 per cent of all stoppages and 47 per cent of all working days lost in the period under consideration.

In most cases the occupations of strikers can be allocated to CODOT unit group headings. However, a further distinction must be drawn between single and multi-occupational stoppages. In the multi-occupational strikes the relative importance of each of the various occupational groups involved cannot be ascertained directly from the available records, which merely list the occupations involved in a particular stoppage. Because of this all the analyses described here relate only to stoppages which affected a single occupational group. Such single occupational stoppages constitute 40 per cent of all stoppages and working days lost during the whole eight-year period from 1966 to 1973.

Comparisons between groups

Comparisons of strike activity between occupational groups need to take account of the different sizes of the groups in terms of employment. Annual estimates of the distribution of total employees in employment between broad occupational groups are not available. For the analyses in this article, some approximate estimates were made

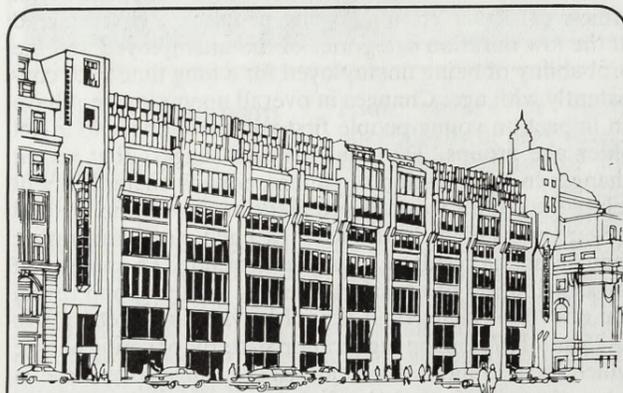
* *Strikes in Britain*, London: HMSO (1978). Chapter 5 presents the occupational analysis, while Appendix 1 describes the classification system used. Throughout this paper the terms strike and stoppage will be used interchangeably, but both terms refer to stoppages of work recorded by the Department. See *Employment Gazette* Vol 88 No. 2 February 1980 p. 182 for details of the stoppages statistics.

† The Department of Employment *Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles*, Vols 1, 2 and 3, London: HMSO (1972), usually referred to as CODOT, defines the 18 major groups as "a convenient collection of minor groups to assist in the comprehension of the classification as a whole" and the 73 minor groups as "a collection of unit groups which are related in terms of work performed and/or reflect a corporate activity commonly found in the employment fields". There are 378 unit groups which are basic groups of occupations in which the main tasks are similar or have many similar characteristics. The system contains about 3,500 separately identified occupations.

‡ This includes groupings of a very general nature such as "all grades", "most grades" and also groupings which are described by their common denominator of skill level, payment system, or area of work within the plant.

Table 1 Number of strikes per 100,000 employees: CODOT major groups

CODOT occupational group	Single occupation stoppages	
	1973	Annual average 1966 to 1973
I & II Administration	0.4	0.1
III Professional—education, welfare, health	0.2	0.2
IV Literary, artistic and sports	4.7	3.0
V Professional—science, engineering and technology	4.0	5.3
VI Managerial	0.4	0.1
VII Clerical and related	0.3	0.3
VIII Selling	0.5	0.4
IX Security	1.4	0.6
X Personal services, e.g. catering	0.5	0.4
XI Farming, fishing	—	0.4
XII Materials processing (not metal)	3.5	2.5
XIII Making and repairing (not metal or electrical)	4.2	5.7
XIV Processing, making, repairing (metal and electrical)	10.2	9.3
XV Painting, assembling, packaging, inspecting	4.7	4.0
XVI Construction and mining	16.5	17.1
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing	17.9	19.0
XVIII Miscellaneous	10.6	11.6



Can we help you?

Up-dated lists of Department of Employment leaflets are carried periodically in *Employment Gazette*. Or for immediate advice, you can telephone 01-213 5551.

Table 2 Number of working days lost per 1,000 employees: CODOT major groups

CODOT occupational group		Single occupation stoppages	
		1973	Annual average 1966 to 1973
I & II	Administration	2.2	0.3
III	Professional—education, welfare, health	18.6	16.3
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	45.1	26.7
V	Professional—science, engineering and technology	51.9	116.9
VI	Managerial	17.2	2.3
VII	Clerical and related	2.4	224.7
VIII	Selling	2.8	25.4
IX	Security	23.3	14.5
X	Personal services, e.g. catering	3.7	2.8
XI	Farming, fishing	0	16.9
XII	Materials processing (not metal)	16.6	14.1
XIII	Making and repairing (not metal or electrical)	57.1	49.8
XIV	Processing, making, repairing (metal and electrical)	213.3	183.3
XV	Painting, assembling, packaging, inspecting	95.7	64.4
XVI	Construction and mining	20.3	1,424.2
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing	213.2	369.6
XVIII	Miscellaneous	38.2	92.3

having regard to the distribution of employees in the April 1973 New Earnings Survey (NES)*. NES information is based on a condensed version of CODOT and the 18 major groups are the same for both systems.

Table 1 shows the number of strikes per 100,000 employees by major groups for 1966-73 on average and 1973 alone, while table 2 gives numbers of working days lost per 1,000 employees on the same basis. 1973 is the one year in which the occupational classifications used in the disputes and NES data coincide.

Wide differences clearly exist between CODOT major

Table 3 Percentage of single occupation stoppages known to be official – period 1966 to 1973

CODOT occupational group		Percentage of single occupation stoppages known to be official
I & II	Administration	16.7
III	Professional—education, welfare, health	20.0
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	23.3
V	Professional—science, engineering and technology	16.9
VI	Managerial	14.3
VII	Clerical and related	19.3
VIII	Selling	8.5
IX	Security	0.0
X	Personal services	4.1
XI	Farming, fishing	11.1
XII	Materials processing (not metal)	2.6
XIII	Making and repairing (not metal or electrical)	4.6
XIV	Processing, making, repairing, (metal and electrical)	3.5
XV	Painting, assembling, packaging, inspecting	3.5
XVI	Construction and mining	0.4
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing	2.6
XVIII	Miscellaneous	5.4
Average for all the above groups		3.9

groups in terms of strike activity, with relatively low levels of strike activity among the administrative (groups I and II), managerial (group VI) and selling (group VIII) occupational groups and also among workers in personal service occupations (group X) and farming (group XI).

The science and technology and literary/artistic sectors (groups V and IV respectively) have relatively high strike activity for non-manual occupations, but strike action is still lower than in most manual groups—groups X to XVIII. To put the literary/artistic group into perspective, however, it should be noted that workers in this occupation were involved in only 10 stoppages during 1973, that the group's relatively high strike frequency rate reflects the small number of employees covered by the group, and that the bulk of strike activity involved journalists.

The metal and electrical, construction and mining and transport operating groups (XIV, XVI and XVII respectively) are identified as having the highest level of both stoppage frequency and working days lost per 1,000 employees, while the clerical and related group (group VII) features, in terms of days lost, when the whole eight-year period is considered.

Other features

Analysis in *Strikes in Britain* showed that stoppages involving non-manual occupations were more likely to be declared official than stoppages involving manual workers. Table 3 illustrates that similar differences are also apparent when comparisons are made between major occupational groups. Some 3.9 per cent of all single occupation stoppages were known to be official. However, while only 0.4 of one per cent of all stoppages in construction and mining (group XVI) received official endorsement, some 23.3 per cent of stoppages in the literary, artistic and sports category (group IV) were official.

Differences in the principal reasons given for striking between CODOT major groups are shown in table 4. Pay disputes comprise 56 per cent of all single occupation stoppages, with the proportion of stoppages occurring over pay ranging from 35.2 per cent in mining (group XVI (b)) and 42.8 per cent in the managerial group (VI) to 75.7 per cent in the literary, artistic and sports group (IV). Stoppages over manning and work allocation account for 44.1 per cent of stoppages in mining compared to 13.9 per cent for all occupations. Trade union matters accounted for 19.1 per cent of stoppages involving clerical and related workers (group VII) compared to only 6.9 per cent of all stoppages.

Explanation

The differences in strike activity between major groups are probably best analysed in terms of stoppage frequency (the number of stoppages per 100,000 employees). Frequency is usually held to be the most readily explained aspect of strike activity in terms of socio-economic variables†. Also, the very large variations in inter-occupational stoppage incidence rates make these inherently more difficult to explain.

Differences between occupational groups in strike activity can be compared with other differences between the

* Analyses at the further disaggregated minor group level have not been made since the margin of error in the employment data would be unacceptably high.
† See for example K. G. J. C. Knowles, *Strikes, a Study in Industrial Conflict*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell (1954) and J. W. Skeels, "Measures of UK strike activity", *Industrial and Labour Relations Review*, Vol 24, no. 4 (1971), pp. 515-525.

Table 4 Causes of stoppages by CODOT major groups: percentages of stoppages involving workers in CODOT major groups during the whole period 1966 to 1973

CODOT occupational group		Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	All pay	Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions	Super- vision	Manning and work allocation	Dis- missal	Other disciplin- ary measures	All non-pay
I & II	Administration	62.5	—	62.5	12.5	—	—	—	12.5	—	—	12.5	37.5
III	Professional—education, welfare, health	53.0	2.9	55.9	—	—	—	—	35.3	2.9	—	5.9	44.1
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	70.8	4.9	75.7	4.9	9.7	4.9	—	—	2.4	2.4	—	24.3
V	Professional—science, engineering and technology	58.4	3.8	62.2	1.0	8.6	9.8	1.2	1.0	3.4	6.4	6.4	37.8
VI	Managerial	42.8	—	42.8	—	14.3	14.3	—	28.6	—	—	—	57.2
VII	Clerical and related	60.1	1.6	61.7	1.6	2.4	19.1	1.6	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.8	38.3
VIII	Selling	51.1	8.5	59.6	4.3	2.1	12.7	—	6.4	6.4	2.1	6.4	40.4
IX	Security	50.0	20.0	70.0	10.0	—	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	—	30.0
X	Personal services, eg catering	53.4	3.3	56.7	3.3	1.1	10.0	4.4	7.8	8.9	1.1	6.7	43.3
XI	Farming, fishing	55.6	—	55.6	—	—	11.1	—	22.2	—	—	11.1	44.4
XII	Materials processing (not metal)	57.7	2.4	60.1	3.5	3.5	7.5	3.5	3.1	8.6	5.9	4.3	39.9
XIII	Making and repairing (not metal and electrical)	56.4	1.4	57.8	1.7	5.7	8.4	3.7	2.9	8.1	7.7	4.0	42.2
XIV	Processing, making, repairing (metal and electrical)	57.3	1.8	59.1	1.9	3.8	7.8	4.0	1.9	7.2	8.5	5.8	40.9
XV	Painting, assembling, packaging, inspecting	66.5	1.3	67.8	0.9	2.0	6.7	2.5	1.4	11.5	3.1	4.1	32.2
XVI	(a) Construction	61.4	2.6	64.0	2.6	—	11.5	2.6	3.9	7.7	5.1	2.6	36.0
XVI	(b) Mining	34.1	1.1	35.2	2.3	—	0.4	8.3	3.5	44.1	0.8	5.4	64.8
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing	51.8	2.9	54.7	2.2	2.1	6.7	3.8	2.1	17.6	5.7	5.1	45.3
XVIII	Miscellaneous	56.6	2.4	59.0	2.5	5.3	5.9	2.7	4.5	6.0	8.6	5.5	41.0
All occupational groups		53.8	2.2	56.0	2.0	3.2	6.9	4.0	2.3	13.9	6.4	6.8	44.0

groups which may influence strike activity. The range of possible variables whose influence can be quantitatively examined is unfortunately rather limited. The most comprehensive source relevant to the period 1966 to 1973 is the information by major groups published in the 1973 New Earnings Survey*. Three hypotheses can be developed using these data.

First, since it is often held that female workers are less strike-prone, the proportion of female employees in each occupational group might be negatively related to strike frequency.

Second, it might be expected that the extent of collective bargaining will be related to stoppage frequency although, of course, collective bargaining is neither a necessary nor sufficient condition for strike activity (since strikes do occur among non-unionised workers). A negative relationship may thus be expected between the proportion of employees in an occupational group not covered by collective agreements and its relative stoppage frequency.

Third, the degree of labour turnover in an occupation is sometimes viewed as a form of industrial conflict. Such conflict may in turn be viewed either as an alternative or as an addition to collective strike action†. One way of measuring labour turnover is the proportion of employees who have been with their current employer for less than 12 months‡. If the additive hypothesis is valid, a positive relationship may be expected between the relative importance of short-service employees and stoppage frequency.

In addition an analysis was undertaken which sought to relate differences in the proportion of stoppages known to be official (as set out in table 3) to the occupational characteristics used in the analysis of the level of strike activity. The general hypothesis is that those characteristics associated with reduced strike activity will also be associated with an increased proportion of officially endorsed stoppages. Thus for example the proportion of female employees in each occupational group may be negatively related to the level of strike frequency but positively associated with the percentage of strikes in that occupation which are known to be official.

These hypotheses have been tested using multiple regression analysis§, which tended to support the three hypotheses advanced above** with respect to stoppage

frequency and character.

The main conclusions, therefore, from the project are that substantial differences can be found between broad occupational groups in both stoppage frequency (stoppages per 100,000 employees) and stoppage incidence (working days lost per 1,000 employees). For example, in 1973 the number of single occupation stoppages per 100,000 employees ranged from 0.0 in farming and fishing (group XI) to 17.9 in transport operating, materials moving and storage (group XVII). In the same year the stoppage incidence rate for single occupational stoppages ranged from 0.0 in farming and fishing (group XI) to 213.3 in processing, making, repairing (metal and electrical) (group XIV).

In addition stoppage frequency was negatively related to the proportion of female workers in an occupational group, to the proportion of employees not covered by collective agreements and the proportion of long service employees in the occupation. In other words, stoppage frequency is positively related to the proportion of male workers, the proportion of employees covered by collective agreements and the proportion of short service employees. ■

* Department of Employment *New Earnings Survey* 1973. London: HMSO (1974). In the analysis presented here main occupational groups I (managerial—general management) and II (professional and related supporting management and administration) have been aggregated. The analyses are thus concerned with variations in stoppage frequency between 17 groups.

† K. G. J. C. Knowles (1954) op cit page 225 and R. Bean. "The relationship between strikes and 'Unorganised' conflict in manufacturing industries", *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol XIII, No. 1 (1975), pp. 98-101.

‡ See R. van de Merve and S. Miller, "The measurement of labour turnover", chapter i in B. O. Pettman, *Labour Turnover and Retention*. Epping: Gower Press (1975).

§ Since data on the three independent explanatory variables only relate to 1973, the stability of the relationships was checked by regressing both measures of stoppage frequency for the period 1966-73 and for 1973 alone on the three independent variables.

** This is available on request from Section ECA2, Economic and Social Division, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA. The equation relating to stoppage frequency in 1973 is marginally more successful than its equivalent for the whole period 1966-73, and this is to be expected since all the independent variables relate to 1973 alone. The magnitude of the relationships can be illustrated by the equation which relates to single occupation stoppage frequency in 1973 and shows that other things being equal a one per cent higher proportion of female employees within an occupational group is associated with 0.15 fewer stoppages per 100,000 employees. A one per cent higher proportion of employees not covered by collective agreements is associated with a reduction of 0.13 stoppages per 100,000 employees. A one per cent higher proportion of employees who have been with their current employer for less than 12 months is associated with 0.49 additional stoppages for 100,000 employees.

The Family Expenditure Survey and annual revision of the weights for the retail prices indices



THE RETAIL PRICES INDEX (RPI) measures the change in the cost of a representative basket of goods and services. The composition of this basket—that is the relative importance, or “weight”, attached to the various goods and services it contains—is brought up to date at the beginning of each year by reference to the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data from the FES

for the year ending June 1979 have now been used as a basis for calculating the weights of the RPI to be used in 1980. In presenting the revised weights this article describes some broad features of the RPI, with special reference to the weights used. The weights for the General Index of retail prices are given below but those for the retail prices indices for “pensioner” households will be published in the April issue of *Employment Gazette*.

An account of the construction of the RPI was given in *The unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index* which appeared in *Employment Gazette* for October 1975, and a fuller account of the FES was given in the article *Family expenditure: a plain man's guide to the family expenditure survey*, in the February 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

General Index

The main RPI has, as its full title, the General Index of Retail Prices, the word “General” being used because of the index's wide representativeness of many households and to distinguish it from the separate indices which are compiled for low income “pensioner” households. The General Index covers all households with the exception of (a) “pensioner” households as described below and (b) those households in which the head has an income above a certain limit which in the second half of 1978 was £180 per week and in the first half of 1979 £185 per week. This income limit is set so as to exclude some four per cent of households. This group and the “pensioner” households are excluded because they have patterns of expenditure which differ markedly from that of the great majority of households (see chart).

With these households excluded, the General Index covers the expenditure of virtually all households headed by manual workers and most of those headed by salaried workers.

“Pensioner” households

The “pensioner” households covered by the special price indices are those of limited means. A “pensioner” household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to, or instead of, such pensions. “Pensioner” households amount to about 11½ per cent of all households. All heads of household included,

whether men or women, are over 60 years of age. The term “national insurance and similar pensions” covers, as well as national insurance pensions proper, national insurance disablement and war disability pensions, and supplementary benefit in conjunction with these disability payments; in a small number of cases it also covers unemployment, sickness and industrial injury benefits paid to men and women over retirement age.

The form of this definition excludes most households in which there is a retired person in receipt of a sizeable occupational pension in addition to NI retirement or similar pensions; also any household in which there is significant earned income. In fact, the number of retired persons (men 65 and over, women 60 and over, not working) in the survey was 2,533 of whom only 1,023 were located in “pensioner” households as defined for the retail prices index. Most of the remainder were part of General Index households, some 892, or nearly 15½ per cent, of such households having a retired head. Of the 776 “pensioner” households in the survey, 493 consisted of one person, and 273 of two persons, leaving 10 larger “pensioner” households.

Although the patterns of expenditure of the “pensioner” households differ appreciably from those of the General Index households, “pensioner” price indices move fairly closely in line with the General Index. On the base January 1974 = 100, the values of the one- and two-person “pensioner” indices in the fourth quarter of 1979 were 239.8 and 238.5 respectively. The value of the General Index, exclusive of housing (housing is not included in the “pensioner” indices) was the same as that for the one-person “pensioner” index. The difference is only 0.1 per cent per annum between the annual average rate of increase of the two-person “pensioner” index and the one-person “pensioner” and General Indices, excluding housing, over the period from January 1974.

The household characteristics of the groups covered by the price indices

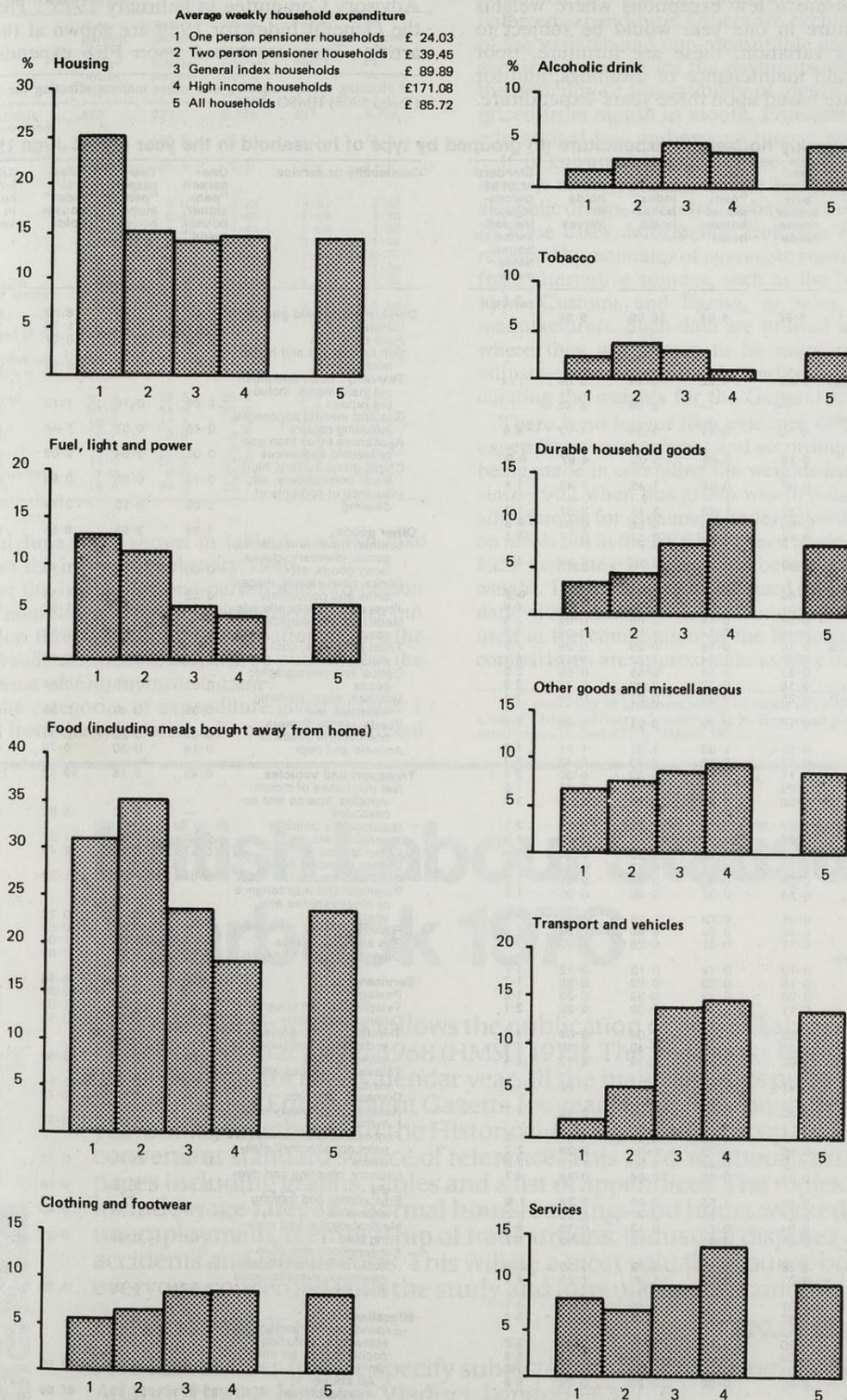
Table 2 shows some of the characteristics of the household groups which have been discussed in relation to the price indices, with the “all households” figures shown alongside for comparison. The “pensioner” households differ markedly from the others in consisting wholly of adults, whereas in other households about one-third of the members are children. About 83 per cent of the one-person “pensioner” households are female.

Among households as a whole, about 42 per cent are in rented unfurnished accommodation while the proportion who are owner-occupiers is just over half. For two-person “pensioner” households the proportion who are owner-occupiers is a little over one-quarter while for high income households it is almost 95 per cent.

Weights for retail prices indices

Since January 1975 most of the weights for the General Index have been based upon FES expenditure data over

Spending patterns of General Index, Pensioner and High Income households



NOTE: Percentages are expenditure on commodity or service as a percentage of total household expenditure

the one-year period ending in the June previous to the year in question. There are a few exceptions where weights based on expenditure in one year would be subject to excessive sampling variation; these are furniture, floor coverings, repair and maintenance of dwellings, and for these the weights are based upon three years' expenditure.

Table 1 Average weekly household expenditure (£) grouped by type of household in the year ended June 1979

Commodity or service	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General Index" households	All households in survey	Standard error as percentage of the estimated all-households mean
Housing	5.37	4.49	10.08	9.81	per cent
Payments such as rent or net mortgage interest, rates, water, insurance of structure, less receipts from (sub-) letting	5.22	4.22	8.14	8.04	..
Net mortgage interest included above	—	—	2.54	2.48	..
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.15	0.27	1.94	1.77	6.6
Fuel, light and power	3.16	4.49	5.02	4.97	0.9
Gas and hire of gas appliances	0.87	0.94	1.45	1.43	1.4
Electricity and hire of electric appliances	1.33	1.72	2.45	2.37	1.0
Coal	0.63	1.20	0.62	0.63	5.5
Coke	0.14	0.32	0.14	0.14	10.5
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	0.20	0.30	0.36	0.39	4.1
Food	7.48	13.85	21.22	20.26	0.7
Bread, rolls, etc	0.51	0.92	1.04	1.00	0.9
Flour	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.09	3.3
Biscuits, cakes, etc	0.48	0.74	1.03	0.98	1.2
Breakfast and other cereals	0.10	0.18	0.29	0.28	2.2
Beef and veal	0.41	1.14	1.42	1.37	2.1
Mutton and lamb	0.27	0.54	0.55	0.55	2.9
Pork	0.15	0.32	0.49	0.47	2.8
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.25	0.55	0.61	0.59	1.4
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.10	0.18	0.21	0.20	2.0
poultry, other and un-defined meat	0.63	1.30	1.81	1.71	1.2
Fish	0.24	0.53	0.48	0.47	1.7
Fish and chips	0.11	0.13	0.33	0.30	2.3
Butter	0.26	0.43	0.47	0.46	1.3
Margarine	0.08	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.6
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.15	2.1
Milk, fresh	0.67	1.13	1.56	1.49	1.0
Milk products including cream	0.08	0.14	0.25	0.24	2.1
Cheese	0.18	0.33	0.47	0.45	1.3
Eggs	0.21	0.40	0.42	0.41	1.2
Potatoes	0.18	0.37	0.59	0.55	1.3
Other and undefined vegetables	0.41	0.78	1.16	1.10	1.0
Fruit	0.40	0.64	0.96	0.93	1.4
Sugar	0.17	0.31	0.28	0.27	1.5
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.12	1.7
Sweets and chocolates	0.16	0.29	0.62	0.58	1.7
Tea	0.25	0.43	0.34	0.33	1.2
Coffee	0.11	0.17	0.30	0.29	2.1
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	4.9
Soft drinks	0.09	0.18	0.40	0.38	1.9
Ice cream	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.13	2.4
Other food, foods not defined	0.41	0.64	1.07	1.02	1.7
Meals bought away from home	0.30	0.38	3.36	3.15	1.7
Alcoholic drink	0.47	1.25	4.39	4.04	1.9
Beer, cider, etc	0.25	0.73	2.54	2.28	2.2
Wines, spirits, etc	0.22	0.47	1.20	1.17	3.0
Drinks not defined	0.01	0.05	0.64	0.59	4.7
Tobacco	0.61	1.56	3.00	2.74	1.6
Cigarettes	0.57	1.30	2.77	2.50	1.7
Pipe tobacco	0.04	0.21	0.13	0.13	5.3
Cigars and snuff	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.10	8.7
Clothing and footwear	1.38	2.57	7.63	7.20	2.0
Men's outer clothing	0.02	0.50	1.35	1.26	4.8
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.07	0.35	0.49	0.47	4.1
Women's outer clothing	0.57	0.64	2.16	2.06	3.4
Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.20	0.29	0.49	0.47	3.0
Boys' clothing	0.04	0.01	0.35	0.33	5.8
Girls' clothing	0.01	0.01	0.38	0.36	7.3
Infants' clothing	0.01	0.02	0.28	0.24	5.0
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.08	0.17	0.38	0.36	3.3
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.01	0.04	0.17	0.16	8.3
Footwear	0.37	0.55	1.60	1.51	2.8

This is explained in a report of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee in February 1975*. The weights for the General Index for 1980 are shown at the end of this article. They are based upon FES expenditure for the

* Housing costs, weighting and other matters affecting the retail prices index (Cmd 5905) HMSO, 1975.

Table 2 Household characteristics by type of household in the year ended June 1979

	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General Index" households	"High income" households	All households in survey
Number of households	493	273	5,759	227	6,762
Percentage of persons that are adults	100.0	100.0	69.9	64.1	71.3
Percentage of persons that are retired	96.8	96.4	9.1	3.9	14.0
Average number of persons per household	1.00	2.00	2.83	3.37	2.68
All persons	0.17	0.92	1.40	1.69	1.30
Males	0.83	1.08	1.44	1.68	1.39
Females	1.00	2.00	1.98	2.16	1.92
Children	—	—	0.85	1.21	0.77
Persons working	0.03	0.04	1.50	1.71	1.34
Persons not working	0.97	1.96	1.34	1.67	1.35
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.97	1.93	0.26	0.13	0.38
Others	—	0.03	1.08	1.53	0.97
Average age of head of household	74	72	47	46	50
Percentage distribution of households by type of housing tenure					
Rented unfurnished	81.3	72.5	38.5	2.6	41.8
Local authority	61.6	54.9	31.2	1.3	33.4
Other	19.7	17.6	7.3	1.3	8.4
Rented furnished	2.7	0.8	3.5	1.8	3.2
Rent-free	1.6	—	3.2	1.3	2.9
Owner-occupied	14.4	26.7	54.8	94.3	52.1
In process of purchase	1.0	2.5	33.1	73.6	30.9
Owned outright	13.4	24.2	21.7	20.7	21.2

period ended June 1979 shown in table 1 and will take effect as from the index for February 1980.

Weights for the indices for one-person and two-person "pensioner" households are also revised each January but are based upon three-year expenditure patterns from the survey. As already mentioned, they will be published in the April 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

A few of the categories of expenditure given in table 1 are excluded from the calculation of weights for the retail

prices indices. Some, such as life assurance premiums and payments into pension funds, are regarded as savings or deferred expenditure. Others are excluded largely because of the variable and non-measurable nature of the services acquired in return for the payments made and because of the difficulty or impossibility of identifying a "unit" to be priced from month to month. Examples are medical fees, educational fees and expenditure at hotels, etc.

It is known that expenditure on a limited number of items is under-recorded in the FES results; examples are alcoholic drinks, cigarettes, tobacco, sweets and chocolates. In these cases, information from the FES is modified or replaced by estimates of aggregate consumers' expenditure from alternative sources, such as the National Accounts, H.M. Customs and Excise, or sales information from manufacturers. Such data are utilised in the limited areas where they are known to be more reliable by making adjustments to the FES expenditure figures prior to calculating the weights for the General Index.

There is no longer firm evidence of under-recording of expenditure on meals out and accordingly no adjustment is being made in compiling the weights for 1980. Previously, since 1962 when this group was first included in the RPI, adjustments for presumed under-recording of expenditure on meals out in the FES have been made by augmenting the FES estimates by one-third before calculating the RPI weight. The adjustment was based on comparisons¹ of FES data with alternative data mainly on the catering industry used in the compilation of the National Accounts. These comparisons are approximate as they involve a number of

¹ The possibility of under-recording of meals out expenditure was noted by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in its Report on proposals for a new index of retail prices (Cmd 9710) HMSO 1956.

British Labour Statistics Yearbook 1976

This series of yearbooks follows the publication of British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968 (HMSO 1971). The yearbooks bring together, in a single volume for each calendar year, all the main statistics published in the Department of Employment Gazette for years from 1969 onwards; so that the yearbooks, together with the Historical Abstract for years up to 1968, provide a convenient standard source of reference. This 1976 Yearbook contains 372 pages including graphs, tables and a list of appendices. The topics covered include wage rates and normal hours, earnings and hours worked, unemployment, membership of trade unions, industrial disputes and accidents and labour costs. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies.

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Table 3 General index of retail prices: annual revision of weights

Weights to be used in 1980		Weights to be used in 1980	
FOOD	214	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	
Bread	12	Men's outer clothing	
Flour	1	Men's underclothing	
Other cereals	3	Women's outer clothing	
Biscuits	6	Women's underclothing	
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	6	Children's outer clothing	
Beef	17	Children's underclothing	
Lamb	6	Hose	
Pork	6	Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	
Bacon	7	Clothing materials	
Ham (cooked)	2	Men's footwear	
Other meat and meat products	19	Women's footwear	
Fish	7	Children's footwear	
Butter	5		
Margarine	2	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	
Lard and other cooking fats	2	Purchase of motor vehicles	
Cheese	5	Maintenance of motor vehicles	
Eggs	5	Petrol and oil	
Milk, fresh	17	Motor licences	
Milk, canned, dried, etc	3	Motor insurance	
Tea	3		
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	4	Cycles and other vehicles	
Soft drinks	5	Rail transport	
Sugar	3	Road transport	
Jam, marmalade and syrup	1		
Potatoes	9	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	
Other vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	13	Books	
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	10	Newspapers and periodicals	
Sweets and chocolates	17	Writing paper and other stationers' goods	
Ice cream	3	Medicine surgical, etc goods	
Other foods	10	Toiletries	
Food for animals	5		
ALCOHOLIC DRINK	62	Soap and detergents	
Beer	49	Soda and polishes	
Spirits, wines, etc	33	Other household goods	
TOBACCO	40	Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	
Cigarettes	37	Photographic and optical goods	
Tobacco	3	Toys	
HOUSING	124	Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc	
Rent	28	SERVICES	
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	38	Postage	
Owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent	3	Telephones and telegrams	
Rates and water charges	31	Television licences and set rentals	
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	8	Other entertainment	
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	16	Domestic help	
FUEL AND LIGHT	59	Hairdressing	
Coal	8	Boot and shoe repairing	
Smokeless fuels	1	Laundering	
Gas	16	Miscellaneous services	
Electricity	29		
Oil and other fuel and light	5	MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	69	ALL ITEMS	
Furniture	16		
Radio, television, etc	9		
Other household appliances	18		
Floor coverings	7		
Soft furnishings	8		
China, glassware, etc	2		
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	9		

adjustments to bring the data onto a common basis. Following changes in the FES diaries for recording expenditure, the separate identification of items of expenditure on meals out and take away food from those on food has been improved. Current comparisons indicate that augmentation of the FES data is no longer appropriate.

Under-recording is believed to be a much less serious matter in the case of "pensioner" households and as there is little firm information on which to base adjustments none are made.

An adjustment is also made to the housing expenditure figures recorded in the FES whereby, for owner-occupiers, mortgage interest net of tax relief is introduced in place of the rental equivalent.

A further adjustment to the figures is necessary before the weights can be calculated. The expenditure recorded in the FES was spread over the complete 12 months ending in

June 1979 and is, therefore, at the prices prevailing at the various times of recording. These figures have to be re-valued to a common time-point if they are to be put onto a comparable basis. The time chosen is January 1980. This is because the retail prices index each year measures the change in prices since January, with the results for successive years being "chained" together using the values of the RPI in January. After the adjustment for under-recording the expenditure data in table 1 are re-valued quarter by quarter to January prices in some considerable detail using the component series of the RPI. The General Index weights shown in table 3 are those re-valued expenditures expressed in relative terms as a proportion of 1,000.

As a consequence of these various adjustments made to the FES expenditure, the weights shown in table 3 differ somewhat from the proportionate expenditures implied by the figures in table 1.

Unemployed minority group workers

TABLE 1 GIVES the figures, and location by region, of unemployed minority group workers who are registered at employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain. The basis of the count was explained in the July 1971 issue of *Employment Gazette* when, for

the first time, comprehensive figures were available. An analysis by age of unemployed minority group workers is made each February. Details for February 1980 are shown in table 2.

Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: February 14, 1980

	South East *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and North Humber-side	North West *	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain *
All listed countries	22,549	400	879	12,437	5,292	4,449	5,127	457	333	441	52,364
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	7.6	1.1	0.9	9.2	6.4	3.4	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.7
Area of origin											
East Africa											
Male	1,769	45	38	505	939	124	315	17	25	16	3,793
Female	1,230	43	32	385	693	56	206	6	13	8	2,672
Other Africa											
Male	1,177	7	28	119	108	57	199	21	35	11	1,762
Female	537	8	15	69	51	20	67	12	5	5	789
West Indies											
Male	6,369	58	386	2,306	565	456	636	29	27	5	10,837
Female	2,536	22	89	1,136	223	167	156	10	4	2	4,345
India											
Male	2,730	32	102	2,707	1,168	655	1,118	68	28	98	8,706
Female	2,168	31	54	2,177	935	414	499	45	18	17	6,358
Pakistan											
Male	1,266	110	77	1,988	328	1,930	1,295	156	96	197	7,443
Female	414	18	8	292	72	303	222	27	28	48	1,432
Bangladesh											
Male	766	6	5	382	37	158	172	11	17	4	1,558
Female	46	1	1	20	10	13	15	1	2	2	111
Other Commonwealth territories											
Male	1,179	12	25	275	122	74	184	45	31	22	1,969
Female	362	7	19	76	41	22	43	9	4	6	589
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Male	1,800	11	120	976	300	198	379	34	17	55	3,890
Female	1,043	8	58	656	149	114	141	29	8	22	2,228
All listed countries											
Nov 8, 1979	19,837	338	861	12,688	4,780	4,074	4,617	437	333	455	48,420
Aug 9, 1979	22,036	368	856	14,408	5,018	4,527	5,411	542	410	518	54,094
May 10, 1979	18,909	380	739	10,558	4,369	3,763	4,370	503	419	455	44,465
Feb 8, 1979	19,945	396	857	11,097	4,653	3,919	4,625	448	452	536	46,928
Nov 9, 1978	20,355	348	927	11,749	4,854	4,029	4,505	431	427	497	48,122

* Excluding figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool and East Ham which are not available

Continued on next page ▶

Table 2 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: February 14, 1980

Region	Age										
	16-17		18		19-24		25-44		45 + over		All ages
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
South East *	992	697	699	428	3,542	2,150	6,065	2,867	3,958	1,151	22,549
East Anglia	9	9	9	13	70	45	108	47	74	16	400
South West	38	31	40	18	161	63	270	85	152	21	879
West Midlands	566	452	442	318	2,059	1,475	2,702	1,371	2,513	539	12,437
East Midlands	135	126	117	73	763	709	1,202	894	1,050	223	5,292
Yorkshire and Humberside	184	110	124	67	665	332	1,334	355	1,147	131	4,449
North West *	176	104	135	91	769	478	1,554	405	1,285	130	5,127
North	28	22	13	9	67	39	128	33	111	7	457
Wales	18	15	3	—	57	25	101	23	80	11	333
Scotland	18	8	9	4	96	38	155	30	75	8	441
Great Britain *	2,164	1,574	1,591	1,021	8,249	5,354	13,619	6,110	10,445	2,237	52,364
Country of origin											
East Africa	93	94	139	106	976	1,057	1,381	1,123	1,204	292	6,465
Other Africa	47	25	47	40	367	262	878	392	423	70	2,551
West Indies	1,343	975	774	457	3,105	1,185	3,490	1,042	2,125	686	15,182
India	281	285	271	263	1,689	2,061	3,384	2,825	3,081	924	15,064
Pakistan	318	163	270	132	1,525	565	2,914	445	2,416	127	8,875
Bangladesh	33	9	36	5	225	34	635	38	629	25	1,669
Other Commonwealth territories	49	23	54	18	362	190	937	245	567	113	2,558

See footnote on previous page.

Census of employment: June 1977

Great Britain: regional analyses by industry

United Kingdom: industrial analysis

FIRST RESULTS for Great Britain of the 1977 Census of Employment, mainly analyses by industry, were published in the February issue of *Employment Gazette*. Now this second article gives numbers of employees in employment in the standard regions of Great Britain in June 1977. In addition, figures for Northern Ireland have been combined with those for Great Britain to provide figures for the United Kingdom. The results are obtained by censuses of employment taken by the Department of Employment in Great Britain and by the Department of Manpower Services in Northern Ireland.

Table 1 gives numbers of employees in employment in each region by Minimum List Heading (MLH) of the Standard Industrial Classification, table 2 gives changes in employment between June 1976 and June 1977 within Industry Order groups for each region. Figures for the United Kingdom analysed by industry (MLH) are given in table 3.

The overall increase in the numbers employed between June 1976 and June 1977 (table 2) was fairly widespread across the country. There were sizeable increases in the South West, East Midlands, West Midlands and in Yorks and Humberside. Some increase was also recorded in East Anglia and in the North West but there was little change in employment levels in the North, Wales and Scotland. Among the regions only in the South East was there a fall in the numbers employed, this was mainly a result of a fall of 57,000 in the numbers employed in Greater London, an increase of 37,000 occurred in the rest of the South East

region. The fall in Greater London was widespread among both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Elsewhere the recorded increase in employment applied to both manufacturing and service industries except for relatively small falls in manufacturing in the North and North West.

Regional boundaries

The figures have analysed according to the standard regions used for statistical purposes. Following local government reorganisation in 1974 the boundaries of certain regions were revised. These were South East, South West, East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, North West and North. Consistent regional estimates of employees in employment at the level of Orders of the SIC for the years 1965-75 were published in the August 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Regional results for June 1976 were published in the December 1977 issue. It should be noted, also, that a number of employees, approximately 6,000 in June 1977, who work within the Welsh sector of the Chester employment area are included in the figures for the North West region.

The total employment figures for Great Britain as a whole include about 1,400 employees whose industrial classification could not be ascertained and for some 600 of these the region of employment could also not be determined. In addition there were some 1,700 employees whose industrial classification was known but whose regional allocation could not be ascertained.

Table 1 Employees in employment at June 1977 by region

THOUSAND

SIC 1968	REGION												
	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
All industries and services*	3652.6	3574.6	7227.3	679.1	1543.3	2202.5	1517.1	1982.8	2645.9	1256.5	997.8	2071.1	22125.5
Male and female	3021.5	2762.6	5784.2	540.6	1213.9	1791.7	1222.0	1582.2	2128.9	1028.4	830.9	1703.1	17827.6
Full-time	631.1	812.0	1443.1	138.5	329.4	410.7	295.1	400.6	517.0	228.1	166.8	368.0	4298.0
Part-time	2154.2	2061.2	4215.4	409.6	908.2	1329.2	905.4	1193.0	1544.2	763.1	607.9	1198.2	13075.6
Male	2037.2	1926.9	3964.0	384.8	852.4	1270.8	857.2	1138.3	1469.1	730.9	583.9	1142.0	12394.5
Full-time	117.1	134.3	251.4	24.7	55.8	85.8	48.3	54.7	75.2	32.3	24.0	56.2	681.1
Part-time	1498.4	1513.4	3011.9	269.6	635.1	873.3	611.6	789.7	1101.7	493.3	389.8	872.8	9049.9
Female	984.4	835.8	1820.2	155.8	361.6	520.9	364.9	443.8	659.9	297.5	247.0	561.1	5433.0
Full-time	514.1	677.6	1191.7	113.8	273.6	352.4	246.8	345.9	441.8	195.8	142.8	311.7	3616.9
Part-time	2.0	76.6	78.6	43.4	48.8	31.7	35.2	33.9	17.5	16.4	23.9	48.6	378.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	2.0	76.6	78.6	43.4	48.8	31.7	35.2	33.9	17.5	16.4	23.9	48.6	378.0
Index of Production industries	1003.0	1323.5	2326.5	256.6	553.0	1149.5	769.1	943.9	1192.9	598.2	433.7	843.0	9067.1
Manufacturing industries	775.8	1080.0	1855.8	202.7	424.8	991.9	596.0	715.3	1004.9	434.3	309.0	614.8	7149.9
Service industries*	2647.6	2174.3	4821.9	379.2	941.5	1021.2	712.7	1004.9	1435.3	641.8	540.2	1179.4	12679.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	2.0	76.6	78.6	43.4	48.8	31.7	35.2	33.9	17.5	16.4	23.9	48.6	378.0
Agriculture and horticulture	1.8	74.1	75.9	41.6	47.4	31.2	34.9	29.7	16.8	15.3	22.8	41.9	357.4
Forestry	**	**	**	0.7	1.1	**	**	**	**	0.8	**	4.7	12.1
Fishing	**	**	**	1.0	0.2	**	**	**	**	0.4	**	2.1	8.4
Mining and quarrying	3.9	8.0	11.9	2.4	11.4	25.4	73.2	84.0	14.1	48.8	41.0	36.1	348.2
Coal mining	1.8	3.5	5.3	**	**	23.0	68.1	80.9	12.0	44.9	37.7	27.2	299.0
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	**	**	0.5	**	**	0.9	2.7	1.2	**	1.5	2.7	2.1	16.0
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	0.6	3.5	4.0	1.4	5.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	**	**	17.8
Petroleum and natural gas	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.9	**	**	**	**	**	0.2	**	5.9	9.1
Other mining and quarrying	**	**	**	**	1.9	**	**	**	0.8	1.8	**	**	6.2
Food, drink and tobacco	85.1	71.1	156.2	40.6	57.5	55.4	51.7	82.6	105.0	30.2	18.5	91.6	689.3
Grain milling	3.8	3.5	7.3	0.9	1.4	**	2.9	1.2	4.6	0.6	**	1.4	21.3
Bread and flour confectionery	11.0	10.1	21.2	2.6	7.2	8.9	5.8	11.2	16.9	6.9	3.8	12.3	96.7
Biscuits	6.9	2.9	9.7	**	1.9	**	2.5	3.3	13.0	1.2	**	6.3	40.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	7.3	9.1	16.4	11.1	9.4	7.2	10.4	15.4	12.7	4.0	1.8	18.2	106.6
Milk and milk products	7.3	4.8	12.1	1.2	10.9	5.3	3.6	4.2	5.2	3.6	3.6	4.9	54.5
Sugar	3.5	0.5	4.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	11.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	6.0	6.6	12.6	2.7	4.6	11.5	2.6	21.9	8.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	71.9
Fruit and vegetable products	5.3	5.0	10.4	10.0	1.9	3.2	6.7	9.5	8.0	1.8	0.5	4.9	58.7
Animal and poultry foods	0.7	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.5	1.5	4.2	2.9	3.3	0.6	0.2	2.7	25.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	**	**	1.2	**	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	3.0	**	**	0.4	7.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	7.1	9.7	16.8	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	8.4	1.3	0.4	2.2	37.4
Brewing and malting	14.7	6.7	21.4	2.6	4.2	9.5	2.6	6.7	9.3	4.6	2.4	4.6	67.9
Soft drinks	5.7	3.1	8.7	0.7	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.2	3.8	1.9	0.9	4.1	27.8
Other drink industries	3.3	1.9	5.3	**	1.7	**	**	**	0.9	**	**	22.2	32.4
Tobacco	**	**	5.6	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	31.5
Coal and petroleum products	2.6	8.1	10.7	**	0.2	1.5	2.4	3.9	6.7	2.7	5.3	3.0	36.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2.8	**	**	**	**	10.3
Mineral oil refining	1.1	7.4	8.5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2.6	2.5	18.9
Lubricating oils and greases	1.5	0.6	2.2	**	**	1.0	**	**	2.2	0.1	**	**	7.1
Chemicals and allied industries	49.4	75.1	124.5	10.0	16.5	21.0	25.1	35.6	99.8	51.6	18.0	31.3	433.4
General chemicals	8.5	11.3	19.8	1.1	4.6	7.1	3.6	10.2	42.0	31.9	6.2	8.1	134.6
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	12.2	24.9	37.1	**	**	**	7.1	2.1	13.1	5.0	1.9	4.1	72.6
Toilet preparations	5.1	10.1	15.1	0.5	2.0	**	2.2	1.8	0.6	**	1.8	**	24.6
Paint	7.2	3.5	10.7	1.1	0.6	2.6	0.7	2.1	5.4	2.0	0.4	0.8	26.2
Soap and detergents	2.0	1.5	3.5	**	**	0.4	2.3	0.5	8.6	1.6	**	0.5	17.5
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials	3.5	8.3	11.9	1.9	3.9	5.6	2.9	1.8	10.8	7.8	3.7	3.7	54.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	1.3	0.4	1.6	**	**	**	0.5	9.1	5.8	1.6	**	**	22.7
Fertilisers	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.2	0.6	2.3	2.0	**	**	1.2	11.7
Other chemical industries	9.4	14.2	23.6	2.4	2.2	3.5	5.3	5.9	11.5	1.3	3.9	10.0	69.5
Metal manufacture	14.5	17.9	32.3	2.7	8.0	121.2	39.1	91.7	21.4	46.6	80.3	39.7	483.0
Iron and steel													

Table 1 (continued) Employees in employment at June 1977 by region

THOUSAND

SIC 1968	REGION												
	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
Electrical engineering	126.3	165.2	291.5	18.6	41.1	102.4	38.0	26.5	98.0	46.3	31.9	50.4	744.7
Electrical machinery	7.4	16.7	24.1	3.8	10.4	31.6	12.2	11.0	17.6	13.0	2.8	7.1	133.7
Insulated wires and cables	7.9	6.5	14.4	**	0.6	3.4	**	0.3	17.8	2.1	1.9	0.8	42.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	12.3	6.8	19.1	**	0.9	14.0	7.8	**	10.0	6.5	4.8	2.5	66.2
Radio and electronic components	21.0	34.7	55.7	5.7	12.5	7.6	6.5	2.4	12.7	7.5	6.3	12.3	129.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	16.8	13.0	29.8	2.9	4.9	3.5	1.0	2.8	1.7	**	**	0.7	51.2
Electronic computers	5.5	15.2	20.7	**	1.0	4.0	**	**	9.1	**	**	8.1	44.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	22.2	42.0	64.2	1.6	4.3	2.4	3.0	1.3	4.2	1.3	1.9	7.0	91.4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	7.0	12.7	19.7	3.1	2.7	5.9	0.7	2.8	7.4	5.5	7.9	6.9	62.5
Other electrical goods	26.2	17.7	43.8	1.3	3.7	29.9	5.2	5.0	17.4	8.2	3.7	5.0	123.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3.9	36.4	40.3	3.6	19.5	3.1	1.8	6.1	9.9	47.7	0.8	39.7	172.5
Vehicles	57.2	146.0	203.2	22.3	56.8	179.9	48.4	41.9	116.8	12.1	23.4	34.4	739.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	**	**	6.4	**	**	7.1	**	**	**	**	**	**	35.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	46.6	90.7	137.3	11.2	13.8	149.2	11.2	17.1	70.9	8.4	21.2	21.7	462.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	0.3	0.9	1.2	**	**	4.5	6.8	**	**	**	**	**	13.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	7.8	42.3	50.1	1.4	39.9	17.8	22.2	6.5	36.2	0.8	1.4	10.1	186.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	5.8	**	0.4	**	17.7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3.2	2.5	**	**	**	24.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	57.9	61.7	119.6	7.1	19.5	167.9	31.5	70.4	50.7	15.4	21.5	28.3	531.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	5.6	9.9	15.5	0.5	3.8	15.9	4.7	12.6	4.2	0.5	0.9	3.0	61.5
Hand tools and implements	**	**	2.8	0.1	0.3	4.9	1.0	7.8	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	18.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	**	**	2.5	**	**	1.1	**	6.2	0.3	**	**	**	11.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	1.4	2.4	3.8	**	**	19.8	1.2	2.1	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.9	32.6
Wire and wire manufactures	2.8	1.9	4.7	0.5	0.5	5.4	2.2	8.9	6.7	2.5	1.9	4.2	37.5
Cans and metal boxes	5.0	2.1	7.2	**	1.6	1.7	**	2.5	6.1	**	**	1.5	31.6
Jewellery and precious metals	7.9	1.7	9.6	**	0.7	7.6	**	1.9	0.3	**	**	**	22.8
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	32.2	41.4	73.6	4.5	12.3	111.4	17.1	28.4	30.0	8.7	12.1	16.8	315.1
Textiles	10.1	10.9	21.0	3.0	11.5	24.2	110.2	101.6	116.8	20.1	12.7	59.0	480.2
Production of man-made fibres	**	**	0.7	**	**	**	4.7	6.9	6.6	**	**	1.4	31.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	**	**	0.7	**	**	0.8	3.4	2.9	31.2	3.2	**	4.6	49.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	3.8	27.6	1.6	**	2.7	38.0
Woolen and worsted	**	**	1.1	**	1.5	1.4	1.5	56.3	5.4	2.6	1.1	11.6	82.4
Jute	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	6.3	7.3
Rope, twine and net	0.6	0.7	1.3	**	**	**	**	1.0	1.0	**	**	0.9	6.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1.3	2.9	4.2	**	**	3.3	74.9	4.0	5.6	5.3	1.8	14.7	114.9
Lace	**	**	**	**	**	**	3.7	**	**	**	**	1.1	5.2
Carpets	0.1	0.9	1.0	**	1.5	9.8	**	10.6	4.3	1.1	0.3	6.4	35.2
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	0.7	0.2	1.0	**	0.6	2.3	3.8	1.4	3.2	**	0.6	3.0	13.6
Made-up textiles	1.5	1.4	2.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	8.6	0.9	0.6	3.0	22.0
Textile finishing	1.8	1.4	3.2	**	**	1.1	13.2	9.0	12.9	1.1	0.8	5.8	47.3
Other textile industries	2.3	1.8	4.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.9	4.0	10.2	1.0	**	0.3	25.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.3	3.4	9.7	1.1	3.8	5.2	3.9	5.3	6.3	1.6	0.8	2.7	40.4
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	0.9	1.8	2.7	0.5	3.2	**	3.0	3.2	2.8	0.6	**	1.8	19.1
Leather goods	2.9	1.5	4.4	0.6	0.4	4.1	0.9	**	3.2	**	0.4	0.5	17.4
Fur	2.4	0.2	2.6	**	0.2	**	**	**	0.3	**	**	0.4	3.9
Clothing and footwear	48.7	27.0	75.7	9.7	22.0	17.8	59.2	41.7	64.4	31.0	15.7	32.6	369.8
Weatherproof outerwear	0.9	1.2	2.2	**	**	0.9	**	1.0	8.8	2.4	**	2.1	18.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	4.7	3.7	8.4	1.8	1.9	4.6	**	4.4	21.5	9.3	8.2	3.6	71.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	12.4	4.8	17.3	0.6	**	1.6	3.0	5.5	1.9	2.5	5.2	5.2	39.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.3	2.2	5.6	0.8	3.2	1.6	2.7	3.6	7.7	2.8	0.9	6.8	35.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	19.7	6.2	25.8	0.8	2.0	4.5	15.5	8.9	17.6	9.8	3.7	5.4	94.1
Hats, caps and millinery	0.6	1.8	2.5	**	**	**	**	**	1.1	**	**	**	4.9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	3.9	4.4	8.3	0.9	4.4	2.4	4.6	**	3.4	**	3.1	4.4	33.2
Footwear	3.0	2.7	5.6	4.6	9.5	2.3	29.8	2.6	10.9	5.2	**	**	73.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	12.3	34.9	47.2	5.8	10.0	69.0	22.5	28.8	54.7	13.9	9.0	17.3	258.1
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	0.3	7.4	7.8	1.9	**	**	5.7	6.6	3.3	2.5	1.3	4.4	40.2
Pottery	**	**	1.4	**	2.4	48.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	59.0
Glass	4.3	6.1	10.4	1.2	1.1	6.2	3.7	13.3	20.2	6.0	2.1	4.2	68.5
Cement	**	**	5.3	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	12.8
Abrasives and building materials, etc. n.e.s.	6.2	16.1	22.3	2.1	5.1	7.4	10.1	6.6	8.8	4.8	3.5	6.9	77.6
Timber, furniture, etc.	37.9	52.3	90.2	9.9	18.1	18.2	17.7	25.3	33.4	11.4	8.2	20.4	252.9
Timber	8.1	16.1	24.2	4.2	8.1	6.2	6.1	9.6	8.0	5.6	3.0	9.7	84.7
Furniture and upholstery	15.2	23.0	38.3	3.5	3.7	5.0	5.9	8.0	12.2	2.9	3.4	3.8	86.7
Bedding, etc.	2.9	1.7	4.6	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.1	4.6	1.1	0.5	1.4	19.6
Shop and office fitting	7.0	4.3	11.3	0.6	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.4	4.1	0.8	0.3	1.9	26.8
Wooden containers and baskets	1.8	3.3	5.2	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.9	14.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	2.9	3.8	6.7	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.7	20.3
Paper, printing and publishing	118.6	116.5	235.2	17.9	36.3	29.6	29.5	33.2	72.2	20.7	11.9	44.0	530.6
Paper and board	2.1	19.8	21.9	0.5	4.7	1.5	0.9	2.3	13.2	1.8	3.8	9.9	60.5
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	7.1	16.2	23.3	2.6	10.1	4.9	7.3	4.7	16.5	3.5	1.5	6.7	81.2
Manufactured stationery	6.5	7.7	14.2	1.2	1.3	4.3	2.0	3.0	4.3	0.7	0.5	3.4	34.9
Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	1.7	3.8	5.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.9	2.0	6.0	2.7	0.5	0.6	21.5
Printing, publishing of newspapers	30.4	7.4	37.8	1.8	4.0	5.2	2.4	5.3	12.9	3.5	2.0	6.2	81.1
Printing, publishing of periodicals	24.3	14.6	38.9	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.7	3.4	0.4	0.5	4.3	54.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	46.5	47.1	93.6	9.1	12.9	11.7	14.3	15.3	15.9	8.0	3.1	12.9	196.8

Table 1 (continued) Employees in employment at June 1977 by region

THOUSAND

SIC 1968	REGION												
	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
Other manufacturing industries	39.3	59.5	98.9	13.7	22.9	47.6	25.2	18.2	45.6	15.1	21.1	16.0	324.1
Rubber	9.9	12.0	21.9	1.9	8.5	26.2	6.4	2.6	19.0	3.7	4.7	6.3	101.3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	0.3	1.0	1.2	**	**	**	**	**	6.0	**	**	**	13.7
Brushes and brooms	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	**	0.7	0.7	**	1.2	**	9.2
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	8.0	8.7	16.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	4.6	4.8	3.0	0.7	5.1	2.4	43.0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	1.8	2.9	4.7	0.6	**	**	0.5	**	0.3	0.4	**	0.4	8.3
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	12.1	27.9	40.0	7.8	9.7	16.1	10.8	8.3	14.6	5.7	6.1	3.6	122.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.0	5.2	11.2	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	25.9
Construction	176.2	180.5	356.7	41.6	86.9	102.8	75.5	108.4	136.3	95.4	64.4	163.7	1231.8
Gas, electricity and water	47.0	55.1	102.1	9.9	29.9	29.4	24.5	36.3	37.7	19.7	19.3	28.5	337.3
Gas	18.9	16.2	35.1	2.1	6.4	8.5	6.8	9.8	12.3	6.8	4.4	7.7	99.6
Electricity	23.0	27.7	50.6	6.0	17.5	15.1	13.4	16.9	19.1				

Table 2 Employees in employment changes between June 1976 and June 1977 by region

THOUSAND

SIC 1968	Order of SIC	Region												
		South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
		Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
All industries and services*		-56.8	37.2	-19.5	9.6	29.8	16.4	20.3	15.3	8.2	1.7	2.5	—	77.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.8	-0.6	—	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	—	-2.4	—	-3.6
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	-25.2	15.0	-10.2	5.2	-0.9	8.1	8.4	6.6	-1.5	-5.2	1.5	-0.5	-3.6
Manufacturing industries	III-XIX	-18.1	22.9	4.8	6.9	4.9	13.2	8.9	3.9	-0.8	-3.8	6.2	7.0	51.3
Service industries*	XXII-XXVII	-31.0	23.2	-7.8	3.7	31.5	8.4	12.1	9.4	10.4	7.1	3.5	0.8	77.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.8	-0.6	—	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	—	-2.4	—	-3.6
Mining and quarrying	II	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.6	2.0	1.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	0.8	2.6
Food, drink and tobacco	III	-1.2	-1.3	-2.5	0.2	-0.9	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.2	-1.4	-0.5	0.8	-1.3
Coal and petroleum products	IV	0.1	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	V	0.3	0.6	0.9	-0.5	0.7	1.8	0.1	1.5	3.4	0.4	1.7	2.7	12.7
Metal manufacture	VI	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.4	1.2	4.8	0.2	-0.1	1.0	-0.3	3.8	0.6	13.8
Mechanical engineering	VII	-4.6	3.1	-1.6	1.2	2.2	-1.9	0.1	6.3	-3.4	-3.1	—	-3.4	-3.7
Instrument engineering	VIII	-1.6	0.9	-0.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.5
Electrical engineering	IX	-1.5	5.0	3.5	-0.2	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.8	3.9	-0.1	1.6	1.8	14.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	—	2.4	2.4	—	-1.7	0.2	0.2	-0.4	—	-0.5	-0.5	-2.6	-2.9
Vehicles	XI	2.4	4.4	6.8	3.3	-2.0	2.1	-3.2	-1.9	-2.1	1.1	0.1	2.2	6.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	-1.6	2.7	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.9	2.2	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	12.6
Textiles	XIII	-0.1	0.8	0.7	—	-0.1	0.5	2.3	-0.6	-2.0	-0.5	-1.5	1.8	0.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	-0.3	—	-0.3	—	0.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
Clothing and footwear	XV	-3.1	1.7	-1.4	-0.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	6.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	—	-1.5	-1.4	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	—	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	-2.3	1.1	-1.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-0.5	-2.2	-0.7	—	—	—	-6.1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	-3.9	-0.1	-4.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	1.1	0.1	-1.1	0.1	0.7	-0.4	-5.1
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	-2.2	2.6	0.3	1.1	1.2	-0.4	2.5	-2.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.4	2.8
Construction	XX	-2.4	-7.1	-9.6	-1.6	-5.5	-4.3	-2.8	-2.1	1.4	-0.4	-4.7	-7.4	-37.4
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	-4.8	-0.7	-5.5	—	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	2.9	-1.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.9	-5.5
Transport and communication	XXII	-3.3	2.7	-0.6	0.3	2.7	1.1	1.6	-2.4	-3.0	-1.0	-1.3	-3.0	-5.5
Distributive trades	XXIII	-3.2	9.2	6.0	4.2	6.7	2.0	3.8	0.5	3.5	0.9	1.7	1.4	30.5
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	0.2	15.7	15.9	0.9	6.9	4.1	2.7	1.9	3.0	1.2	1.2	2.4	40.2
Professional and scientific services	XXV	-14.5	-4.9	-19.4	-3.4	6.0	-4.2	6.0	1.6	4.8	-0.8	-0.2	-3.2	-12.8
Miscellaneous services*	XXVI	-2.4	4.7	2.2	1.3	5.6	1.2	4.3	4.7	4.8	7.2	3.2	7.5	41.8
Public administration and defence†	XXVII	-7.8	-4.1	-12.0	0.3	3.4	4.1	-6.3	3.0	-2.8	-0.4	-1.1	-4.4	-16.3

Notes: 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. It should be borne in mind that these amendments can affect changes in the level of employment shown by industry Order between censuses. See notes to table 1.

Table 3 Employees in employment at June 1977

THOUSAND

United Kingdom 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*		12,662	702	13,363	5,574	3,681	9,255	22,619
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	260.5	35.0	295.5	59.4	33.5	92.9	388.4
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,831.3	92.2	6,923.5	1,783.8	552.2	2,335.9	9,259.4
Manufacturing industries	III-XIX	5,064.4	78.0	5,142.4	1,655.2	494.3	2,149.5	7,291.9
Service industries*	XXII-XXVII	5,569.3	574.3	6,143.6	3,730.8	3,095.2	6,825.9	12,969.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	260.5	35.0	295.5	59.4	33.5	92.9	388.4
Agriculture and horticulture†	001	240.5	34.5	275.0	58.1	32.7	90.8	365.9
Forestry	002	11.8	0.3	12.0	1.0	0.6	1.5	13.6
Fishing	003	8.2	0.2	8.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	9.0
Mining and quarrying	II	334.2	0.6	334.8	11.7	3.6	15.4	350.2
Coal mining	101	288.2	0.2	288.4	7.9	2.8	10.6	299.0
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	16.3	0.2	16.4	1.0	0.3	1.3	17.7
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	16.0	0.2	16.2	1.4	0.4	1.8	18.0
Petroleum and natural gas	104	7.8	0.1	7.9	1.2	0.1	1.2	9.1
Other mining and quarrying	109	5.9	—	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	6.3
Food drink and tobacco	III	415.3	10.2	425.5	188.4	97.4	285.8	711.3
Grain milling	211	16.7	0.2	17.0	4.0	0.9	4.9	21.9
Bread and flour confectionery	212	60.3	4.1	64.4	18.8	16.8	35.6	100.0
Biscuits	213	14.8	0.3	15.0	13.1	12.5	25.5	40.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	55.7	1.9	57.7	34.4	18.2	52.6	110.2
Milk and milk products	215	41.9	0.9	42.8	12.1	3.4	15.5	58.3
Sugar	216	8.8	—	8.9	2.5	0.6	3.0	11.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.5	0.4	32.9	19.7	19.3	39.1	72.0
Fruit and vegetable products	218	26.6	0.3	27.0	20.6	9.4	30.0	57.0
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.8	0.4	22.2	4.0	1.3	5.4	27.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.6	0.1	5.7	1.1	0.4	1.5	7.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	20.9	0.3	21.2	11.0	5.3	16.3	37.5
Brewing and malting	231	55.2	0.4	55.6	10.4	2.3	12.7	68.4
Soft drinks	232	17.6	0.7	18.3	7.2	3.1	10.3	28.6
Other drink industries	239	19.6	0.2	19.7	11.8	1.0	12.8	32.6
Tobacco	240	17.3	—	17.3	17.6	2.9	20.5	37.8
Coal and petroleum products	IV	32.4	0.1	32.5	3.4	0.6	4.0	36.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	9.9	—	9.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	10.3
Mineral oil refining	262	17.0	—	17.0	1.8	0.2	2.1	19.0
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.5	0.1	5.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	7.1

Table 3 (continued) Employees in employment at June 1977

THOUSAND

United Kingdom SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male			Female			Male and female
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
Chemicals and allied industries	V	310.1	2.7	312.8	97.3	25.7	122.9	435.7
General chemicals	271	112.7	0.7	113.4	17.6	4.1	21.7	135.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.8	0.3	41.1	25.2	6.4	31.6	72.7
Toilet preparations	273	9.1	0.2	9.3	12.5	2.8	15.3	24.6
Paint	274	18.7	0.3	19.1	5.4	1.9	7.3	26.3
Soap and detergents	275	10.7	0.2	11.0	4.6	2.0	6.6	17.6
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials	276	44.7	0.4	45.1	7.4	2.4	9.8	54.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.1	0.1	19.2	2.9	0.7	3.6	22.8
Fertilisers	278	10.6	—	10.6	1.4	0.3	1.7	12.3
Other chemical industries	279	43.7	0.4	44.1	20.2	5.2	25.4	69.5
Metal manufacture	VI	425.2	2.7	427.9	43.5	11.9	55.4	483.2
Iron and steel (general)	311	218.3	0.6	218.9	16.9	3.4	20.3	239.2
Steel tubes	312	43.9	0.2	44.2	5.1	1.7	6.7	50.9
Iron castings, etc.	313	68.0	0.8	68.9	5.7	1.8	7.5	76.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43.3	0.4	43.7	6.5	1.9	8.3	52.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	33.6	0.4	33.9	5.9	2.2	8.1	42.0
Other base metals	323	18.0	0.2	18.2	3.5	1.0	4.4	22.6
Mechanical engineering	VII	771.9	8.8	780.7	114.2	30.1	144.4	925.0
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	26.5	0.3	26.8	3.1	0.9	4.0	30.8
Metal-working machine tools	332	53.5	0.5	54.0	7.1	2.2	9.2	63.2
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	71.2	0.6	71.8	12.4	2.7	15.1	86.9
Industrial engines	334	24.6	0.1	24.7	3.6	0.5	4.2	28.9
Textile machinery and accessories	335	23.4	0.9	24.3	3.1	0.9	4.0	28.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	37.2	0.2	37.4	3.7	0.7	4.4	41.8
Mechanical handling equipment	337	52.2	0.4	52.6	6.2	2.1	8.3	60.9
Office machinery	338	17.2	0.1	17.3	6.2	0.7	6.9	24.2
Other machinery	339	174.9	1.9	176.8	27.5	7.5	35.0	211.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	132.0	1.3	133.3	12.5	3.6	16.1	149.4
Ordinance and small arms	342	16.5	0.1	16.6	3.7	0.8	4.5	21.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	142.8	2.4	145.2	25.1	7.6	32.6	177.8
Instrument engineering	VIII	94.6	2.0	96.6	41.7	11.7	53.4	150.0
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.9	0.1	9.0	2.7	0.6	3.2	12.3
Watches and clocks	352	5.0	0.1	5.1	5.0	1.1	6.2	11.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.7	0.7	17.4	9.1	3.4	12.5	29.8
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	63.9	1.1	65.1	24.9	6.6	31.6	96.6
Electrical engineering	IX	468.7	3.9	472.6	222.9	57.6	280.5	753.1
Electrical machinery	361	101.6	0.7	102.2	27.9	5.5	33.4	135.6
Insulated wires and cables	362	30.5	0.3	30.8	10.6	1		

Table 3 (continued) Employees in employment at June 1977

THOUSAND

United Kingdom SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male			Female			Male and female
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	199.3	2.7	201.9	49.7	11.9	61.6	263.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	35.8	0.5	36.3	3.4	1.0	4.4	40.7
Pottery	462	29.7	0.6	30.4	24.9	4.2	29.1	59.5
Glass	463	52.7	0.5	53.2	12.2	3.5	15.7	69.0
Cement	464	12.1	0.1	12.2	1.1	0.2	1.2	13.4
Abrasives and building materials, etc. n.e.s.	469	69.0	0.9	69.9	8.2	2.9	11.1	81.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	203.5	4.6	208.1	37.2	12.4	49.6	257.8
Timber	471	73.9	1.6	75.5	8.5	3.2	11.7	87.2
Furniture and upholstery	472	70.1	1.3	71.4	12.8	3.8	16.6	88.0
Bedding, etc.	473	10.0	0.2	10.3	7.9	1.6	9.6	19.8
Shop and office fittings	474	22.8	0.5	23.3	2.5	1.4	3.9	27.2
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11.2	0.4	11.5	2.5	0.9	3.4	14.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	15.6	0.6	16.2	2.9	1.5	4.4	20.7
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	350.1	14.5	364.6	132.6	39.6	172.1	536.7
Paper and board	481	50.3	0.4	50.7	7.7	2.4	10.1	60.8
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	51.3	0.7	52.0	24.0	7.1	31.1	83.1
Manufactured stationery	483	18.8	0.3	19.1	12.2	3.5	15.8	34.9
Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	484	12.8	0.2	13.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	21.6
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	58.2	7.2	65.4	12.9	4.8	17.7	83.1
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	34.1	2.7	36.8	14.4	3.4	17.8	54.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc.	489	124.6	3.1	127.6	54.4	16.6	71.0	198.6
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	209.2	3.7	212.9	85.5	33.0	118.5	331.4
Rubber	491	83.0	0.5	83.6	18.4	5.2	23.7	107.2
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth etc.	492	11.4	0.1	11.4	2.0	0.4	2.3	13.7
Brushes and brooms	493	4.1	0.2	4.3	3.7	1.3	5.0	9.3
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.1	0.7	17.8	16.9	8.4	25.3	43.1
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	3.9	0.1	4.0	3.5	0.8	4.2	8.3
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	76.1	1.6	77.7	32.2	13.7	45.9	123.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	13.6	0.5	14.1	8.8	3.2	12.0	26.2
Construction	500	1,152.1	12.7	1,164.8	65.3	39.8	105.2	1,270.0
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	280.6	0.9	281.5	51.5	14.4	65.9	347.4
Gas	601	75.7	0.2	75.9	19.5	5.7	25.1	101.0
Electricity	602	149.0	0.3	149.2	26.0	7.2	33.1	182.4
Water supply	603	56.0	0.4	56.3	6.0	1.6	7.6	64.0
Transport and communication	XXII	1,182.9	23.7	1,206.6	206.1	55.3	261.4	1,467.9
Railways	701	192.1	0.3	192.5	13.5	1.1	14.6	207.0
Road passenger transport	702	175.0	8.5	183.5	26.2	6.7	33.0	216.5
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	176.7	4.0	180.7	12.5	7.7	20.2	201.0
Other road haulage	704	19.1	0.3	19.5	1.7	1.0	2.7	22.2
Sea transport	705	73.5	0.3	73.8	7.4	0.8	8.2	82.0
Port and inland water transport	706	65.3	0.9	66.3	3.6	1.2	4.8	71.1
Air transport	707	59.7	0.2	59.9	21.6	0.8	22.3	82.2
Postal services and telecommunications	708	317.7	3.9	321.6	74.9	22.7	97.6	419.2
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	103.8	5.1	108.9	44.6	13.4	58.0	166.9
Distributive trades	XXIII	1,083.3	144.1	1,227.4	760.3	765.0	1,525.3	2,752.7
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	152.8	5.4	158.2	48.0	24.6	72.6	230.8
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	27.7	0.2	27.9	5.5	0.6	6.1	34.0
Other wholesale distribution	812	160.0	9.5	169.5	80.6	35.5	116.1	285.6
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	190.8	38.3	229.1	162.9	225.0	387.9	617.0
Other retail distribution	821	333.2	83.3	416.5	410.6	456.6	867.2	1,283.7
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	83.7	3.6	87.2	20.0	10.7	30.7	118.0
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	135.1	3.8	138.9	32.6	12.2	44.8	183.7
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	517.6	35.4	552.9	413.4	178.2	591.6	1,144.5
Insurance	860	140.9	3.9	144.8	94.8	24.6	119.4	264.2
Banking and bill discounting	861	145.2	2.5	147.7	153.9	24.3	178.2	325.9
Other financial institutions	862	48.1	2.3	50.4	46.0	10.1	56.2	106.5
Property owning and managing, etc.	863	38.5	6.2	44.8	24.9	17.9	42.8	87.6
Advertising and market research	864	17.4	0.6	18.0	10.7	3.2	13.9	31.9
Other business services	865	80.9	18.9	99.7	56.1	92.6	148.8	248.5
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	46.6	1.0	47.6	26.8	5.5	32.4	79.9
Professional and scientific services	XXV	1,015.5	141.7	1,157.9	1,317.9	1,171.4	2,489.3	3,646.5
Accountancy services	871	47.0	1.7	48.7	27.5	12.9	40.4	89.1
Educational services	872	490.2	92.9	583.1	582.2	700.6	1,282.8	1,865.9
Legal services	873	28.9	2.9	31.9	57.5	21.9	79.3	111.2
Medical and dental services	874	269.8	34.9	304.7	588.2	406.6	994.8	1,299.4
Religious organisations	875	11.1	6.0	17.2	4.4	8.7	13.0	30.2
Research and development services	876	81.2	0.6	81.8	23.5	5.7	29.3	111.1
Other professional and scientific services	879	87.2	2.7	89.9	34.7	15.0	49.7	139.6
Miscellaneous services*	XXVI	809.6	184.5	994.1	574.3	775.0	1,349.3	2,343.4
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	881	51.2	5.7	56.9	25.8	17.4	43.2	100.1
Sport and other recreations	882	42.6	17.1	59.7	15.5	28.2	43.7	103.4
Betting and gambling	883	23.1	1.1	24.2	22.4	35.6	58.1	92.2
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	87.8	18.5	106.3	87.4	77.4	164.8	271.1
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	47.4	12.2	59.6	37.0	71.3	108.2	167.8
Public houses	886	35.4	41.6	77.0	33.3	137.1	170.3	247.4
Clubs	887	17.7	23.9	41.6	13.1	54.1	67.2	108.9
Catering contractors	888	17.3	1.9	19.1	30.0	18.8	48.8	67.9
Hairdressing and manicure	889	10.3	0.9	11.2	60.9	25.2	86.1	97.3
Laundries	892	13.4	1.3	14.7	21.5	14.6	36.1	50.8
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	893	5.4	0.8	6.2	9.9	9.8	19.8	26.0
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	326.0	26.5	352.5	65.7	37.7	103.4	455.9
Repair of boots and shoes	895	2.6	0.3	2.9	0.9	1.0	1.9	4.8
Other services	899	129.4	22.6	152.0	150.9	246.8	397.7	549.7
Public administration and defence†	XXVII	960.5	45.0	1,005.5	458.8	150.2	609.0	1,614.5
National government service	901	358.3	4.7	362.9	258.1	29.3	287.4	650.3
Local government service	906	602.2	40.3	642.5	200.7	120.9	321.6	964.2

* † ‡ See notes to tables 1 and 2.

Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation at employment offices in Great Britain

September 1979–December 1979

THE FOLLOWING TABLES show (1) a broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at December 1979 and (2) a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the fourth quarter of 1979. The analysis is based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972.

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

(1) At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.

(2) The vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and it is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977, that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Department can vary for different occupations.

(3) The tables relate to Great Britain as a whole and there may be wide variations in the state of the labour market in different parts of the country for particular occupations.

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

Table 1 Numbers unemployed and notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed			Vacancies
	Male	Female	All	All
Managerial and professional	71,100	37,367	108,467	19,557
Clerical and related*	70,385	112,128	182,513	27,044
Other non-manual occupations†	23,514	50,166	73,680	19,648
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	112,679	10,078	122,757	52,325
General labourers	364,173	73,026	437,199	8,849
Other manual occupations§	208,895	78,823	287,718	75,591
All occupations	850,746	361,588	1,212,334	203,014

*CODOT (and key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.

†CODOT (and key list) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.

‡Selected occupations in CODOT (and key list) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.

§This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1979 price £7.50 (£7.90 including postage).

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

Table 2 Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: September 1979 to December 1979

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 13, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 7, 1979	Vacancies notified September 8 to November 30, 1979	Placings September 8 to November 30, 1979		
				All	Male	Female
GREAT BRITAIN				454,789	271,564	183,225
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,161,559	251,510	634,772			
Group I Managerial (general management)	1,521	89	28	11	10	1
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	67	4	4	2	1	1
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,454	85	24	9	9	—
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	18,276	2,598	1,478	687	535	152
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	615	11	4	7	2	5
Company secretaries	249	27	5	2	2	—
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	5	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	86	14	19	4	3	1
Accountants	2,178	526	460	182	166	16
Estimators, valuers and assessors	369	173	74	42	38	4
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	411	37	10	6	5	1
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	2,494	192	105	60	41	19
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	547	290	94	45	40	5
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	315	42	8	10	8	2
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,978	484	133	87	69	18
Marketing and sales managers and executives	3,595	258	147	49	45	4
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	1,045	29	21	20	10	10
Purchasing officers and buyers	1,002	186	99	52	46	6
Property and estate managers	209	12	8	4	3	1
Librarians and information officers	1,020	63	72	49	21	28
Public health inspectors	58	7	12	2	2	—
Other statutory and similar inspectors	154	62	49	13	8	5
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	254	82	57	2	1	1
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	187	4	1	—	—	—
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,505	99	100	51	25	26
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	32,681	7,552	8,714	5,832	974	4,858
University academic staff	1,888	3	8	3	3	—
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	1,190	9	12	9	7	2
Secondary teachers	5,987	80	76	56	21	35
Primary teachers	5,340	79	31	44	8	36
Pre-primary teachers	104	4	1	1	—	1
Special education teachers	270	18	15	12	5	7
Vocational/industrial trainers	540	373	235	76	50	26
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	67	2	125	90	27	63
Social and behavioural scientists	619	52	3	22	11	11
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	4,942	1,135	1,470	908	412	496
Clergy, ministers of religion	44	7	34	11	5	6
Medical practitioners	419	7	1	2	—	2
Dental practitioners	77	2	—	—	—	—
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	444	394	365	68	13	55
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,042	3,312	3,280	2,323	105	2,218
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	3,566	960	1,992	1,525	115	1,410
Pharmacists	134	5	7	2	—	2
Medical radiographers	155	9	5	3	—	3
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	50	17	17	4	1	3
Remedial therapists	365	54	84	31	2	29
Chiropodists	34	3	1	2	1	1
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	275	54	105	46	8	38
Veterinarians	47	—	11	10	—	10
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,082	976	828	582	177	405
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	14,975	787	1,392	896	395	501
Authors, writers and journalists	2,260	63	57	20	15	5
Artists, commercial artists	2,807	66	110	63	30	33
Industrial designers	1,170	25	34	17	11	6
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	5,809	71	186	153	114	39
Photographers and cameramen	1,429	51	110	84	65	19
Sound and vision equipment operators	335	67	121	57	52	5
Window dressers	354	79	129	74	15	59
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	393	133	64	47	25	22
All other literary, artistic and sports	418	232	581	381	68	313
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	18,006	6,315	3,550	1,633	1,368	265
Biological scientists and biochemists	1,732	35	20	23	11	12
Chemical scientists	923	114	60	29	25	4
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	769	122	46	17	—	—
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	579	140	22	20	20	—
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	117	32	—	20	20	—
Mechanical engineers	1,093	577	152	63	63	—
Aeronautical engineers	70	49	37	6	6	—
Electrical engineers	1,149	910	275	89	88	1
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	219	56	22	7	7	—
Chemical engineers	238	204	65	25	24	1
Production engineers	580	196	114	30	28	2
Planning and quality control engineers	77	48	29	8	8	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	223	105	46	18	17	1
General and other engineers	159	32	26	9	9	—
Metallurgists	401	85	12	17	17	—
All other technologists	1,602	1,597	715	364	334	30
Engineering draughtsmen	221	45	63	18	15	3
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	2,831	671	1,017	457	276	181
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	1,748	766	329	167	158	9
Architects and town planners	688	31	10	19	15	4
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	721	212	253	112	100	12
Quantity surveyors	351	94	70	20	20	—
Building, land and mining surveyors	391	32	20	5	5	—
Aircraft flight deck officers	304	1	4	2	—	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	78	3	1	1	—	—
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	202	6	8	4	4	—

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled September 8, to November 30, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at November 30, 1979	Unemployed at December 6, 1979			Key occupation
		All	Male	Female	
228,479	203,014	1,212,334	850,746	361,588	ALL OCCUPATIONS
30	76	1,491	1,449	42	Group I Managerial (General management)
3	3	72	57	15	Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations
27	73	1,419	1,392	27	General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations
1,034	2,355	17,912	13,454	4,458	Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration
5	3	554	437	117	Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors
12	18	243	200	43	Company secretaries
—	—	6	5	1	Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities
8	21	124	79	45	Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities
275	529	2,065	1,873	192	Accountants
71	134	363	355	8	Estimators, valuers and assessors
9	32	415	369	46	Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists
86	151	2,438	1,381	1,057	Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers
107	232	582	518	64	Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers
6	34	263	207	56	Economists, statisticians, actuaries
115	415	1,992	1,575	417	Systems analysts and computer programmers
107	249	3,638	3,164	474	Marketing and sales managers and executives
6	24	1,113	722	391	Advertising and public relations managers and executives
79	154	1,026	863	163	Purchasing officers and buyers
2	14	202	184	18	Property and estate managers
19	67	885	331	554	Librarians and information officers
8	9	60	48	12	Public health inspectors
42	56	135	123	12	Other statutory and similar inspectors
—	137	238	156	82	Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere
2	3	177	120	57	Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere
75	73	1,393	744	649	All other professional and related supporting management and administration
3,620	6,814	31,561	9,627	21,934	Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health
5	3	1,901	1,306	595	University academic staff
1	11	1,091	667	424	Teachers in establishments for further and higher education
19	81	5,558	2,213	3,345	Secondary teachers
20	46	5,076	640	4,436	Primary teachers
2	2	105	12	93	Pre-primary teachers
9	12	277	59	218	Special education teachers
170	362	574	491	83	Vocational/industrial trainers
35	2	84	58	26	Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors
24	9	648	355	293	Social and behavioural scientists
776	921	4,715	1,986	2,729	Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)
8	19	40	36	12	Clergy, ministers of religion
4	2	406	284	122	Medical practitioners
1	1	59	45	14	Dental practitioners
260	431	4,588	89	369	Nurse administrators and nurse executives
1,259	3,010	4,106	346	3,760	State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives
525	902	3,588	234	3,354	Nursing auxiliaries and assistants
5	5	132	75	57	Pharmacists
12	5	157	13	144	Medical radiographers
18	12	42	23	19	Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians
49	58	311	60	251	Remedial therapists
—	2	32	10	22	Chiropodists
71	42	274	48	226	Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries
1	—	35	24	11	Veterinarians
346	876	1,892	553	1,339	All other professional and related in education, welfare and health
624	659	14,869	9,348	5,521	Group IV Literary, artistic and sports
43	57	2,312	1,411	901	Authors, writers and journalists
55	58	2,668	1,675	993	Artists, commercial artists
22	20	1,128	431	697	Industrial designers
58	46	6,362	4,283	2,079	Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers
38	39	939	802	137	Photographers and cameramen
63	68	348	319	29	Sound and vision equipment operators
78	56	335	82	253	Window dressers
56	94	385	235	150	Professional sportsmen, sports officials
211	221	392	110	282	All other literary, artistic and sports
2,663	5,569	17,490	15,161	2,329	Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields
15	17	1,667	1,103	564	Biological scientists and biochemists
51	94	867	734	133	Chemical scientists
15	136	704	604	100	Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians
40	102	566	555	11	Civil, structural and municipal engineers
7	5	93	92	1	Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers
120	546	1,068	1,056	12	Mechanical engineers
24	56	68	67	1	Aeronautical engineers
164	932	1,075	1,062	13	Electrical engineers
12	59	193	185	8	Electronic engineers
69	175	241	240	1	Electrical/electronic engineers
94	186	612	594	18	Chemical engineers
23	46	78	78	—	Production engineers
52	81	221	220	1	Planning and quality control engineers
15	34	160	157	3	Heating and ventilating engineers
23	57	365	310	55	General and other engineers
621	1,327	1,648	1,571	77	Metallurgists
44	46	209	167	42	All other technologists
648	583	2,731	1,703	1,028	Engineering draughtsmen
269	659	1,825	1,803	22	Architectural and other draughtsmen
12	10	634	524	110	Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)
181	172	647	566	81	Engineering technicians and technician engineers
46	98	310	308	2	Architects and town planners
11	36	348	330	18	Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians
7	2	290	285	5	Quantity surveyors
4	3	75	73	2	Building, land and mining surveyors
—	6	232	232	—	Aircraft flight deck officers

Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: September 1979 to December 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed at September 13, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 7, 1979	Vacancies notified September 8 to November 30, 1979	Placings September 8 to November 30, 1979		
				All	Male	Female
Group V Professional—(continued)						
Ships' engineer officers	182	2	19	17	17	—
Ships' radio officers	85	2	—	1	1	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	273	143	113	65	62	3
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	24,286	4,766	5,332	2,528	1,911	617
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	2,677	582	359	162	150	12
Engineering maintenance managers	1,180	205	130	55	48	7
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	1,960	223	237	113	107	6
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	99	2	4	2	1	1
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	1,128	118	130	68	65	3
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,321	184	202	78	73	5
Office managers—national government						
Office managers—local government	3,933	466	549	219	173	46
Other office managers						
Managers—wholesale distribution	294	60	69	41	38	3
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,037	261	415	207	153	54
Branch managers of shops other than above	1,216	425	547	260	149	111
Managers of independent shops	573	97	197	76	49	27
Hotel and residential club managers	666	35	58	16	11	5
Publicans	679	19	32	13	10	3
Catering and non-residential club managers	1,586	363	382	146	73	73
Entertainment and sports managers	639	100	99	59	48	11
Farm managers	287	3	4	—	—	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	4	—	—	—	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	4	—	1	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	5	—	2	1	1	—
Fire service officers	38	2	—	1	1	—
All other managers	4,980	1,617	1,914	1,011	761	250
Group VII Clerical and related	187,446	33,630	100,115	61,625	11,685	49,940
Supervisors of clerks	2,351	450	774	313	141	172
Clerks	146,056	19,146	57,713	36,845	8,425	28,420
Retail shop cashiers	1,778	1,000	3,653	2,176	323	1,853
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,048	1,064	3,979	3,189	141	3,048
Receptionists	6,521	1,061	3,699	2,270	141	2,129
Supervisors of typists, etc	328	67	76	39	3	36
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	9,153	3,946	8,225	4,207	90	4,117
Other typists	7,279	3,441	9,441	5,641	99	5,542
Supervisors of office machine operators	98	45	49	8	—	8
Office machine operators	4,270	1,251	2,835	1,406	255	1,151
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	122	23	37	13	5	8
Telephonists	5,662	1,039	4,130	2,746	151	2,595
Radio and telegraph operators	784	215	448	221	66	155
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	14	19	8	4	—	—
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,982	863	5,048	2,547	1,841	706
Group VIII Selling	67,326	21,067	59,702	41,393	11,185	30,208
Sales supervisors	1,018	940	1,467	825	334	491
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	52,232	12,506	45,870	32,851	6,279	26,572
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	1,256	594	2,460	1,542	847	695
Roundsmen and van salesmen	913	590	1,681	1,216	1,076	140
Technical sales representatives	2,217	950	549	298	266	32
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	6,117	1,251	1,633	854	664	190
Other sales representatives and agents	3,573	4,236	6,042	3,807	1,719	2,088
Group IX Security and protective service	4,980	3,926	5,885	3,942	3,674	268
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	20	95	128	111	104	7
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	217	42	57	21	19	2
Policemen (below sergeant)	94	458	70	74	7	7
Firemen	179	180	145	144	1	1
Prison officers below principal officer	29	98	53	27	22	5
Security officers and detectives	3,681	1,888	3,480	2,304	2,206	98
Security guards, patrolmen	410	732	1,218	776	718	58
Traffic wardens	20	100	44	48	33	15
All other in security and protective service	330	333	665	429	354	75
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	72,953	47,367	132,462	88,096	37,259	50,837
Catering supervisors	2,654	1,720	2,691	1,125	601	524
Chefs, cooks	5,854	4,866	9,356	4,586	2,428	2,158
Waiters, waitresses	3,557	4,417	9,459	5,924	1,438	4,486
Barmen, barmaids	5,417	5,018	12,212	7,781	3,624	4,157
Counter hands/assistants	6,913	3,463	13,602	9,283	1,342	7,941
Kitchen porters/hands	7,504	3,460	22,617	18,041	13,251	4,790
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	551	319	420	184	103	81
Domestic housekeepers	415	457	524	172	7	165
Home and domestic helpers, maids	11,814	4,367	9,430	5,965	310	5,655
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	275	158	375	181	18	163
Travel stewards and attendants	595	82	150	92	46	46
Ambulancemen	54	114	120	87	79	8
Hospital/ward orderlies	3,813	1,146	2,714	1,660	240	1,420
Hospital porters	678	350	969	643	607	36
Hotel porters	1,190	674	1,767	1,092	1,065	27
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	110	347	638	160	104	56
Caretakers	1,213	853	1,735	893	781	112
Road sweepers (manual)	94	138	472	387	364	23
Other cleaners	12,357	8,739	28,863	20,136	5,992	14,144
Railway stationmen	48	241	381	287	237	50
Lift and car park attendants	197	118	470	329	307	22
Garment pressers	806	694	1,039	683	231	452
Hairdressing supervisors	29	17	29	6	1	5
Hairdressers (men), barbers	372	240	195	91	34	57
Hairdressers (ladies)	2,015	1,701	1,512	766	68	698
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	4,428	3,615	10,722	7,542	3,981	3,561

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled September 8 to November 30, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at November 30, 1979	Unemployed at December 6, 1979			Key occupation
		All	Male	Female	
3	1	175	175	—	Group V Professional (continued)
—	1	84	79	5	Ships' engineer officers
92	99	304	288	16	Ships' radio officers
					All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields
3,486	4,084	25,144	22,061	3,083	Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)
270	509	2,686	2,636	50	Production managers, works managers, works foremen
111	169	1,181	1,175	6	Engineering maintenance managers
144	203	1,979	1,971	8	Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)
101	79	1,110	1,083	27	Managers—underground mining and public utilities
136	172	1,370	1,333	37	Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour
357	439	4,041	3,521	520	Managers—warehousing and materials handling
45	43	307	292	15	Office managers—national government
					Office managers—local government
					Other office managers
223	246	1,006	802	204	Managers—wholesale distribution
341	371	1,330	1,042	288	Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers
111	107	629	501	128	Branch managers of shops other than above
44	33	718	574	144	Managers of independent shops
12	26	746	673	73	Hotel and residential club managers
325	274	1,818	1,317	501	Publicans
60	80	703	577	126	Catering and non-residential club managers
5	2	268	245	23	Farm managers
—	3	8	8	—	Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere
—	1	9	8	—	Police officers (inspectors and above)
—	1	2	2	—	Prison officers (chief officers and above)
1,199	1,321	5,097	4,166	931	Fire service officers
					All other managers
42,602	29,518	184,582	72,268	112,314	Group VII Clerical and related
557	354	2,431	2,051	380	Supervisors of clerks
24,178	15,836	141,412	65,848	75,564	Clerks
1,564	913	1,827	96	1,731	Retail shop cashiers
968	886	1,126	16	1,110	Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators
1,674	816	7,265	374	6,891	Receptionists
62	42	392	29	363	Supervisors of typists, etc
4,919	3,045	9,004	907	8,141	Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists
4,411	2,830	7,429	107	7,322	Other typists
1,420	52	1,666	29	1,637	Supervisors of office machine operators
23	—	4,381	54	3,513	Office machine operators
1,625	24	1,300	76	1,224	Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators
254	188	853	409	444	Telephonists
13	10	11	10	1	Radio and telegraph operators
900	2,464	2,058	1,873	185	Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers
					Postmen, mail sorters and messengers
21,486	17,890	70,895	20,308	50,587	Group VIII Selling
817	765	1,062	603	459	Sales supervisors
15,447	10,078	55,766	8,060	47,706	Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers
947	565	609	237	372	Petrol pump/forecourt attendants
591	464	1,122	899	223	Roundsmen and van salesmen
426	775	2,263	2,167	96	Technical sales representatives
844	1,186	6,495	5,767	728	Sales representatives (wholesale goods)
2,414	4,057	3,578	2,575	1,003	Other sales representatives and agents
2,006	3,863	5,360	5,150	210	Group IX Security and protective service
7	105	14	14	—	Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere
15	63	227	220	7	Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)
62	385	90	66	14	Policemen (below sergeant)
51	154	179	178	1	Firemen
19	105	30	25	5	Prison officers below principal officer
1,164	1,900	3,968	3,827	141	Security officers and detectives
451	723	495	492	3	Security guards, patrolmen
21	75	18	12	6	Traffic wardens
216	353	349	316	33	All other in security and protective service
52,064	39,669	80,756	27,854	52,902	Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service
1,793	1,493	3,303	2,167	1,136	Catering supervisors
5,408	4,228	6,692	4,118	2,574	Chefs, cooks
4,547	3,405	5,104	1,472	3,632	Waiters, waitresses
5,242	4,207	6,334	3,520	2,814	Barmen, barmaids
4,697	3,085	7,240	398	6,842	Counter hands/assistants
5,388	2,648	8,421	4,673	3,748	Kitchen porters/hands
330	225	579	333	246	Supervisors—housekeeping and related
374	508	465	8	457	Domestic housekeepers
4,531	3,301	12,418	187	12,231	Home and domestic helpers, maids
198	154	281	18	263	School helpers and school supervisory assistants
56	64	975	726	249	Travel stewards and attendants
50	97	40	33	7	Ambulancemen
1,156	1,044	3,996	480	3,516	Hospital/ward orderlies
364	312	697	693	4	Hospital porters
886	463	1,265	1,256	9	Hotel porters
408	417	124	82	42	Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related
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Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: September 1979 to December 1979

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 13, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 7, 1979	Vacancies notified September 8 to November 30, 1979	Placings September 8 to November 30, 1979		
				All	Male	Female
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	13,999	2,625	11,106	9,565	5,246	4,319
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	116	82	91	45	44	1
General farm workers	3,127	229	2,407	2,224	1,417	807
Dairy cowmen	176	26	68	45	32	13
Pig and poultry men	234	69	231	144	134	10
Other stockmen	1,076	59	175	108	95	13
Horticultural workers	632	173	386	305	190	115
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,315	588	931	666	636	30
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,072	514	1,040	781	749	32
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	311	197	420	310	300	10
Forestry workers	277	76	241	195	165	30
Supervisors/mates—fishing	205	6	33	32	32	—
Fishermen	1,195	17	299	289	287	2
All other in farming and related	3,263	589	4,784	4,421	1,165	3,256
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	8,862	4,503	11,928	8,837	6,755	2,082
Foremen—tannery production workers	5	3	4	—	—	—
Tannery production workers	42	34	122	92	80	12
Foremen—textile processing	127	43	45	20	16	4
Preparatory fibre processors	519	73	265	162	136	26
Spinners, doublers/twisters	853	170	442	414	226	188
Winders, reelers	605	64	325	238	65	173
Warp preparers	90	52	100	55	41	14
Weavers	446	148	296	223	155	68
Knitters	307	145	313	234	151	83
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	239	105	246	188	157	31
Burlers, menders, darners	156	54	75	42	5	37
Foremen—chemical processing	45	5	9	4	4	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	435	256	598	526	497	29
Foremen—food and drink processing	99	80	80	43	41	2
Bread bakers (hand)	695	427	793	514	401	113
Flour confectioners	135	85	188	121	56	65
Butchers, meat cutters	2,255	1,631	3,347	2,123	1,889	234
Foremen—paper and board making	5	1	1	—	—	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	3	—	6	5	5	—
Machinemen, dryeren, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making)	25	3	19	13	12	1
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	31	18	19	7	7	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	12	13	28	19	7	—
Kiln setting	4	6	7	4	4	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	3	—	8	4	4	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	14	13	27	27	25	2
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	71	43	153	111	104	7
Man-made fibre makers	4	—	6	5	5	—
Sewage plant attendants	6	18	32	17	17	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,631	1,013	4,375	3,623	2,630	993
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	26,088	20,563	30,558	21,714	13,749	7,965
Foremen—glass working	9	10	6	5	4	1
Glass formers and shapers	133	156	251	187	144	43
Glass finishers and decorators	24	13	50	37	32	5
Foremen—clay and stone working	12	7	10	4	4	—
Casters and other pottery makers	82	29	109	57	40	17
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	71	62	81	56	55	1
Foremen—printing	54	16	24	6	5	1
Compositors	792	206	205	87	67	20
Electrotypers, stereotypers	73	1	2	—	—	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	183	28	47	28	18	10
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	218	97	40	25	24	1
Printing machine minders (lithography)	212	47	100	47	40	7
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	12	1	12	1	1	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	128	32	31	24	22	2
Screen and block printers	479	140	337	201	132	69
Foremen—bookbinding	4	2	5	—	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	5	3	—	1	—	—
Bookbinders and finishers	448	121	358	246	83	163
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	85	77	132	89	82	7
Foremen—textile materials working	151	165	114	56	8	48
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	341	165	126	67	31	36
Dressmakers	133	60	75	37	4	33
Coach trimmers	71	44	44	15	15	—
Upholsterers, mattress makers	387	277	264	132	124	8
Milliners	4	9	11	—	—	—
Furriers	32	34	29	10	2	8
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	134	39	42	22	15	7
Other clothing cutters and markers	466	282	385	223	143	80
Hand sewers and embroiderers	243	285	253	163	26	137
Linkers	70	88	150	90	4	86
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	6,254	6,249	7,414	5,735	289	5,446
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	14	12	7	5	4	1
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	128	105	131	79	72	7
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	113	78	127	107	80	27
Footwear lasters	67	41	70	51	28	23
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	193	338	262	235	22	213
Footwear finishers	16	19	15	16	10	6
Foremen—woodworking	254	177	174	93	91	2
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	5,748	5,298	7,937	5,632	5,605	27
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	442	117	380	367	367	—
Carpenters and joiners (others)	544	818	830	527	521	6
Cabinet makers	523	397	470	300	292	8
Case and box makers	97	69	102	101	99	2
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	151	112	263	177	177	—
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	378	360	428	259	259	—
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	282	307	522	352	328	24
Patternmakers (moulds)	136	168	70	41	40	1
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	189	45	130	106	104	2
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	45	55	52	19	19	—

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 8 to November 30, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at November 30, 1979	Unemployed at December 6, 1979		
			All	Male	Female
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	2,359	1,807	15,046	12,685	2,361
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	68	60	219	210	9
General farm workers	284	128	3,577	3,081	496
Dairy cowmen	31	18	186	162	24
Pig and poultry men	88	68	243	208	35
Other stockmen	80	46	1,147	1,002	145
Horticultural workers	131	123	712	426	286
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	415	438	1,348	1,293	55
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	418	355	2,164	2,085	79
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	211	92	395	392	3
Forestry workers	70	4	207	205	2
Supervisors/mates—fishing	3	12	1,109	1,104	5
Fishermen	15	—	—	—	—
All other in farming and related	545	407	3,462	2,248	1,214
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	3,882	3,712	9,409	7,490	1,919
Foremen—tannery production workers	2	5	7	7	—
Tannery production workers	43	21	56	51	5
Foremen—textile processing	27	15	165	152	13
Preparatory fibre processors	121	55	574	493	81
Spinners, doublers/twisters	109	89	928	673	255
Winders, reelers	86	65	645	174	471
Warp preparers	51	46	101	54	47
Weavers	88	133	469	301	168
Knitters	96	128	335	256	79
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	110	53	252	229	23
Burlers, menders, darners	37	50	219	7	212
Foremen—chemical processing	7	3	49	49	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	160	168	456	447	9
Foremen—food and drink processing	67	50	92	82	10
Bread bakers (hand)	342	364	744	661	83
Flour confectioners	84	68	132	54	78
Butchers, meat cutters	1,321	1,534	2,313	2,252	61
Foremen—paper and board making	2	—	7	7	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	—	1	6	6	—
Machinemen, dryeren, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making)	5	4	16	13	3
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	20	10	26	26	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	17	5	10	10	—
Kiln setting	3	2	47	45	2
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	2	2	2	2	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	5	8	6	6	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	48	37	92	87	5
Man-made fibre makers	1	—	3	3	—
Sewage plant attendants	12	21	6	6	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,016	749	1,651	1,337	314
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	13,208	16,199	27,492	18,247	9,245
Foremen—glass working	9	2	10	9	1
Glass formers and shapers	101	119	122	113	9
Glass finishers and decorators	7	19	25	20	5
Foremen—clay and stone working	11	2	16	13	3
Casters and other pottery makers	60	21	77	58	19
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	35	17	71	70	1
Foremen—printing	161	163	50	46	4
Compositors	43	2	666	568	98
Electrotypers, stereotypers	24	23	43	1	1
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	45	67	191	164	27
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	93	81	209	195	14
Printing machine minders (lithography)	4	8	235	185	50
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	21	1	23	18	5
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	217	139	436	375	15
Screen and block printers	3	4	5	4	1
Foremen—bookbinding	2	—	6	6	—
Foremen—paper products making	132	101	444	116	328
Bookbinders and finishers	64	56	115	97	18
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	94	129	157	69	88
Foremen—textile materials working	45	134	376	251	125
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	33	53	124	10	114
Dressmakers	33	43	73	67	6
Coach trimmers	139	270	433	399	34
Upholsterers, mattress makers	5	15	7	5	2
Milliners	18	35	28	22	6
Furriers	34	25	159	122	37
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	247	197	543	396	147
Other clothing cutters and markers	156	219	251	17	234
Hand sewers and embroiderers	53	95	119	5	114
Linkers	2,701	5,227	6,679	323	6,356
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	5	9	13	10	3
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	51	106	133	132	1
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	43	55	99	80	19
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	21	39	59	48	11
Footwear lasters	143	222	217	51	166
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	11	7	14	4	10
Footwear finishers	119	139	236	235	1
Foremen—woodworking	3,781	3,822	6,238	6,228	

Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: September 1979 to December 1979

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 13, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at September 7, 1979	Vacancies notified September 8 to November 30, 1979	Placings September 8 to November 30, 1979		
				All	Male	Female
GREAT BRITAIN						
Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)						
Tyre builders	19	5	10	12	12	—
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	399	314	887	762	632	130
Dental mechanics	83	36	20	17	15	2
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	4,959	2,870	6,964	4,798	3,558	1,240
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals), engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding	81,266	41,118	54,070	36,890	35,360	1,530
Foremen—metal making and treating	120	36	38	16	16	—
Blast furnacemen	12	2	—	—	—	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	92	4	14	9	9	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	181	65	171	139	138	1
Roller men (steel)	26	1	14	10	10	—
Metal drawers	38	16	42	37	37	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	356	102	104	76	75	1
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	240	41	131	105	88	17
Die casters	137	33	101	81	80	1
Smiths, forgemen	302	99	73	61	61	—
Electroplaters	173	71	97	58	54	4
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	94	35	74	59	58	1
Foremen—engineering machining	247	108	112	34	33	1
Press and machine tool setters	625	695	550	317	305	12
Roll turners, roll grinders	55	86	24	29	27	2
Other centre lathe turners	1,208	1,062	1,224	811	803	8
Machine tool setter operators	3,381	3,861	3,577	2,023	1,965	58
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	5,417	1,353	3,861	2,867	2,497	370
Press and stamping machine operators	1,880	353	1,395	1,078	721	357
Automatic machine attendants/minders	328	197	387	290	257	33
Metal polishers	460	139	296	190	178	12
Fettlers/dressers	281	74	394	282	277	5
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	147	41	61	18	18	—
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	921	1,385	798	431	428	3
Precision instrument makers	190	213	169	88	82	6
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	1,880	918	1,245	802	795	7
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	368	170	187	107	106	1
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	475	357	589	382	375	7
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	408	170	165	68	68	—
Machinery erectors and installers	719	93	150	123	121	2
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	6,491	3,978	4,222	2,887	2,854	33
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	46	68	6	13	10	3
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	6,379	5,342	4,648	3,068	3,040	28
Other motor vehicle mechanics	85	33	79	38	38	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	129	89	53	57	57	—
Watch and clock repairers	118	32	27	13	12	1
Instrument mechanics	233	402	184	91	90	1
Office machinery mechanics	200	114	115	63	61	2
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	60	50	20	6	6	—
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	948	411	455	246	234	12
Production electricians	285	155	235	150	141	9
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	275	92	34	23	23	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	3,695	2,252	2,831	1,674	1,664	10
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	3,512	1,548	2,577	1,775	1,770	5
Telephone fitters	270	60	131	108	108	—
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	2,482	923	1,124	531	524	7
Cable jointers and linesmen	187	71	117	106	106	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	439	149	142	49	48	1
Plumbers, pipe fitters	3,748	2,405	3,209	2,221	2,215	6
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	516	692	434	287	285	2
Gas fitters	238	185	103	45	45	—
Sheet metal workers	1,997	2,337	2,110	1,291	1,277	14
Platers and metal shipwrights	1,995	725	872	653	650	3
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	552	26	168	150	149	1
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	72	2	20	13	13	—
Steel erectors	1,858	225	253	238	237	1
Scaffolders, staggers	1,565	285	479	392	389	3
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	830	109	226	119	117	2
Welders (skilled)	7,062	2,145	3,547	2,972	2,961	11
Other welders	392	121	355	227	193	34
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	20	12	—	1	1	—
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	227	78	65	40	34	6
Engravers and etchers (printing)	68	27	21	8	7	1
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	277	437	220	152	152	—
Aircraft finishers	—	—	10	1	1	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	177	143	176	72	72	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	33	13	3	6	5	1
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	13,044	3,602	8,768	6,513	6,089	424
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	32,693	12,062	33,486	27,138	15,128	12,010
Foremen—painting and similar coating	159	98	129	66	66	—
Painters and decorators	10,693	3,281	6,262	5,389	5,342	47
Pottery decorators	188	61	169	124	68	56
Coach painters	1,650	759	1,362	930	903	27
Other spray painters	152	68	52	25	21	4
French polishers	96	58	62	33	33	—
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	4,891	1,449	4,931	4,173	1,862	2,311
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	110	67	48	27	25	2
Foremen—product inspection	1,631	1,090	1,287	789	731	58
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	686	315	561	296	212	84
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	93	71	45	39	32	7
Foremen—packaging	7,979	2,272	11,747	9,963	3,175	6,788
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	4,365	2,473	6,831	5,284	2,658	2,626
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	48,904	11,372	30,765	24,622	24,444	178
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	933	423	476	291	290	1
Bricklayers	3,825	3,358	4,426	3,529	3,518	11

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled September 8 to November 30, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at November 30, 1979	Unemployed at December 6, 1979			Key occupation
		All	Male	Female	
2	1	12	12	—	Group XIII Making and repairing (continued)
278	161	434	389	45	Tyre builders
13	26	78	67	11	Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)
2,751	2,285	5,068	4,052	1,016	Dental mechanics
					All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)
					Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals), engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding
25,041	33,257	87,942	85,456	2,486	Foremen—metal making and treating
20	38	117	116	1	Blast furnacemen
2	—	11	11	—	Furnacemen (steel smelting)
6	3	82	82	—	Other furnacemen (metal)
56	41	172	171	1	Roller men (steel)
4	—	23	23	—	Metal drawers
16	5	37	37	—	Moulders and moulder/coremakers
48	82	379	359	20	Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers
39	28	265	258	7	Die casters
34	19	138	138	—	Smiths, forgemen
53	58	291	288	3	Electroplaters
68	68	185	183	2	Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)
42	24	89	89	—	Foremen—engineering machining
26	79	231	231	—	Press and machine tool setters
79	107	642	637	5	Roll turners, roll grinders
380	548	642	637	5	Other centre lathe turners
33	48	55	55	—	Machine tool setter operators
609	866	1,196	1,193	3	Machine tool operators (not setting-up)
1,946	3,469	3,317	3,266	51	Press and stamping machine operators
1,151	1,196	5,471	4,741	730	Automatic machine attendants/minders
384	286	1,935	967	968	Metal polishers
117	177	377	315	62	Fettlers/dressers
98	147	442	416	26	Foremen—production fitting (metal)
125	61	298	287	11	Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out
30	54	139	139	—	Precision instrument makers
538	1,214	918	918	—	Metal working production fitters (fine limits)
103	191	181	178	3	Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)
547	814	1,935	1,934	1	Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)
105	145	423	422	1	Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments
258	306	481	477	4	Machinery erectors and installers
134	133	437	437	—	Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery
58	62	776	775	1	Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)
2,328	2,985	7,171	7,161	10	Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)
27	34	61	61	—	Other motor vehicle mechanics
2,995	3,927	6,884	6,858	26	Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)
39	35	97	96	1	Watch and clock repairers
20	65	134	133	1	Instrument mechanics
12	34	115	114	1	Office machinery mechanics
104	391	254	254	—	Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)
74	92	173	171	2	Production fitters (electrical/electronic)
37	27	59	56	3	Production electricians
270	350	959	952	7	Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic
79	161	259	259	—	Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery
60	43	268	268	—	Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships
1,333	2,076	3,818	3,810	8	Telephone fitters
1,006	1,344	3,697	3,692	5	Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics
37	46	247	246	1	Cable jointers and linesmen
597	919	2,376	2,364	12	Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures
39	43	211	211	—	Plumbers, pipe fitters
107	135	442	442	—	Heating and ventilating engineering fitters
1,548	1,845	4,343	4,341	2	Gas fitters
330	509	561	560	1	Sheet metal workers
63	180	249	249	—	Platers and metal shipwrights
1,267	1,889	2,196	2,188	8	Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)
382	562	2,330	2,330	—	General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)
25	19	549	549	—	Steel erectors
81	159	89	89	—	Scaffolders, staggers
190	182	2,328	2,327	1	Steel benders, bar benders and fixers
—	76	1,901	1,901	—	Welders (skilled)
1,352	1,368	8,546	8,525	21	Other welders
133	97	420	371	49	Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
9	9	23	22	1	Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers
42	61	263	235	28	Engravers and etchers (printing)
11	29	77	65	12	Coach and vehicle body builders/makers
166	339	319	319	—	Aircraft finishers
1	8	4	4	—	Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)
82	165	175	175	—	Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines
5	5	32	32	—	All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
3,006	2,851	14,245	13,876	369	Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related
10,629	7,781	36,278	22,516	13,762	Foremen—painting and similar coating
81	80	162	161	1	Painters and decorators
2,638	1,516	13,270	13,236	34	Pottery decorators
78	28	231	139	92	Coach painters
649	542				

Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings, at employment offices, by occupation: September 1979 to December 1979

Key occupation	Unemployed at September 13, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 7, 1979	Vacancies notified September 8 to November 30, 1979	Placings September 8 to November 30, 1979		
				All	Male	Female
GREAT BRITAIN						
Group XVI Construction—(continued)						
Fixer/walling masons	112	102	105	53	53	—
Plasterers	2,173	746	1,337	904	899	5
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	359	98	121	60	59	1
Roofers and slaters	1,765	438	695	452	445	7
Glaziers	410	200	401	222	221	1
Railway lengthmen	90	68	191	151	151	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	310	43	107	85	84	1
Other roadmen	520	212	463	335	332	3
Concrete erectors/assemblers	60	19	33	30	30	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	260	66	139	137	129	8
General builders	1,194	581	905	667	653	14
Sewermen (maintenance)	27	38	68	48	48	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	583	149	243	161	160	1
Waste inspectors (water supply)	5	12	16	10	10	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	30,112	2,526	14,838	12,612	12,522	90
Civil engineering labourers	1,434	219	1,351	1,224	1,223	1
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	9	6	14	1	1	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	303	747	1,231	973	972	1
Tunnellers	149	1	4	4	4	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	4,271	1,320	3,601	2,673	2,640	33
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	79,028	17,030	59,100	44,772	42,805	1,967
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	72	3	5	5	2	3
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,042	33	144	109	106	3
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	102	6	34	23	23	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	6	—	7	2	2	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	40	49	42	32	32	—
Secondmen (railways)	5	—	5	4	4	—
Railway guards	33	99	280	181	179	2
Railway signalmen and shunters	42	57	202	141	136	5
Foremen—road transport operating	75	17	22	11	11	—
Bus inspectors	31	1	78	29	25	4
Bus and coach drivers	1,021	1,055	1,305	886	867	19
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	10,949	4,233	9,931	7,529	7,482	47
Other goods drivers	31,956	3,071	14,983	11,729	11,039	690
Other motor drivers	1,813	537	1,202	906	834	72
Bus conductors	132	200	474	385	347	38
Drivers' mates	940	112	1,009	814	800	14
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	39	4	1	3	3	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	1,920	817	874	661	659	2
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	10	1	4	1	1	—
Crane drivers/operators	2,266	182	420	410	410	10
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	4,656	353	1,919	1,488	1,484	4
Foremen—materials moving and storing	701	227	458	223	216	7
Storekeepers, warehousemen	18,199	4,983	20,697	15,215	14,373	842
Stevedores and dockers	114	11	70	51	47	4
Furniture removers	88	24	169	148	147	1
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,193	611	3,165	2,524	2,373	151
Refuse collectors/dustmen	54	38	234	191	191	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,528	305	1,261	1,061	1,013	48
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	428,269	14,140	85,101	74,608	59,081	15,527
Foremen—miscellaneous	1,216	390	589	470	431	39
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	538	144	527	362	355	7
Turncocks (water supply)	1	1	1	—	—	—
General labourers	424,079	12,988	82,044	72,208	57,243	14,965
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	2,435	617	1,940	1,568	1,052	516

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled September 8 to November 30, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at November 30, 1979	Unemployed at December 6, 1979		
			All	Male	Female
	50	104	124	121	3
	654	525	2,315	2,314	1
	74	85	390	388	2
	318	363	1,915	1,914	1
	165	214	443	442	1
	30	78	78	78	—
	35	30	334	333	1
	147	193	647	647	—
	10	12	85	85	—
	44	24	310	310	—
	423	396	1,196	1,195	1
	29	29	38	38	—
	142	89	666	665	1
	8	10	8	8	—
	3,217	1,535	33,428	33,412	16
	213	133	1,748	1,748	—
	1	18	11	11	—
	43	962	280	277	3
	—	1	150	150	—
	1,234	1,014	4,310	4,292	18
	19,515	11,843	87,531	83,719	3,812
	1	2	56	55	1
	41	27	1,360	1,357	3
	9	8	205	205	—
	5	—	7	7	—
	9	50	35	35	—
	1	1	6	6	—
	104	94	38	37	1
	55	63	55	53	2
	16	12	65	63	2
	19	31	38	37	1
	514	960	1,437	1,422	15
	4,067	2,568	12,567	12,512	55
	4,103	2,222	35,303	32,372	2,931
	425	408	1,522	1,335	187
	172	117	115	67	48
	202	105	924	915	9
	1	1	46	46	—
	684	346	2,984	2,980	4
	3	1	7	7	—
	176	111	2,546	2,539	7
	548	236	5,071	5,061	10
	6,799	170	734	725	9
	27	3	19,301	18,828	473
	27	3	162	160	2
	848	18	96	96	—
	50	404	1,221	1,206	15
	337	31	52	52	—
	14,670	9,963	443,701	369,129	74,572
	233	276	1,270	1,026	244
	131	178	1,122	800	322
	1	1	—	—	—
	13,975	8,849	437,199	364,173	73,026
	330	659	4,110	3,130	980

Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

THE FOLLOWING TABLES give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages

253-263 of this *Gazette*, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Table 1 provides a broad

Numbers unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: December 1979

	South East				East Anglia				South West			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
Table 1 Summary												
Managerial and professional	25,873	10,802	36,675	9,178	2,160	914	3,074	545	7,083	3,601	10,684	1,109
Clerical and related*	24,909	24,307	49,216	13,806	2,678	2,704	5,382	787	8,603	8,714	17,317	1,710
Other non-manual occupations†	6,625	6,786	13,411	9,572	678	1,075	1,753	555	2,468	3,891	6,359	1,136
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	24,720	1,364	26,084	20,926	2,372	78	2,450	1,769	7,135	323	7,458	4,016
General labourers	53,429	10,586	64,015	3,476	6,989	1,518	8,507	442	19,896	4,339	24,235	498
Other manual occupations§	52,155	14,163	66,318	37,005	5,819	2,050	7,869	3,089	15,916	6,593	22,509	5,148
	187,711	68,008	255,719	93,963	20,696	8,339	29,035	7,187	61,101	27,461	88,562	13,617

Table 2 Occupational groups

I Managerial (general management)	598	18	616	53	67	—	67	—	132	—	132	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	5,075	1,485	6,560	1,277	383	111	494	50	1,215	329	1,544	32
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,101	4,790	7,891	2,739	307	568	875	242	1,127	2,422	3,549	578
IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,482	3,000	8,482	240	175	100	275	19	623	382	1,005	38
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	4,726	687	5,413	3,036	490	62	552	114	1,596	169	1,765	234
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	6,891	822	7,713	1,833	738	73	811	120	2,390	299	2,689	226
VII Clerical and related	26,108	24,406	50,514	14,571	2,713	2,707	5,420	855	8,696	8,724	17,420	2,026
VIII Selling	5,807	6,804	12,611	8,683	645	1,084	1,729	520	2,381	4,065	6,446	1,101
IX Security and protective services	1,387	60	1,447	2,034	108	6	114	89	322	17	339	143
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	9,861	9,206	19,067	19,227	832	1,412	2,244	1,629	2,939	4,982	7,921	2,789
XI Farming, fishing and related	2,679	575	3,254	769	1,091	187	1,278	193	1,476	292	1,768	130
XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	914	55	969	1,230	84	13	97	161	302	38	340	237
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	5,984	1,369	7,353	7,060	463	84	547	500	1,187	319	1,506	1,028
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	14,526	281	14,807	14,490	1,576	13	1,589	1,118	4,922	58	4,980	2,618
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	7,406	2,693	10,099	4,168	555	207	762	284	1,457	563	2,020	538
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	13,821	20	13,841	2,504	1,156	—	1,156	353	3,824	2	3,826	689
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	18,396	736	19,132	6,155	2,137	95	2,232	441	6,349	370	6,719	678
XVIII Miscellaneous	54,949	11,001	65,950	3,894	7,176	1,617	8,793	499	20,163	4,430	24,593	531
All occupations	187,711	68,008	255,719	93,963	20,696	8,339	29,035	7,187	61,101	27,461	88,562	13,617

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

and region in the United Kingdom

summary comparable with that for Great Britain on page 253 and table 2 gives information for the separate occupational

groups. The points made about the interpretation of the figures in the introduction to the article on page 253 apply equally to these two tables.

	West Midlands				East Midlands				Yorkshire and Humberside			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
5,802	2,691	8,493	1,249	3,236	1,673	4,909	900	5,169	2,915	8,084	926	
4,939	10,112	15,051	1,390	3,718	5,208	8,926	1,177	5,033	8,608	13,641	1,546	
2,385	4,836	7,221	1,159	1,220	2,443	3,663	985	1,627	4,427	6,054	1,083	
11,497	1,197	12,694	4,116	5,301	949	6,250	4,580	8,596	1,065	9,661	3,645	
31,802	5,710	37,512	445	26,591	4,714	31,305	591	39,586	7,467	47,053	546	
25,354	10,943	36,297	4,186	10,833	4,434	15,267	4,103	16,521	6,962	23,483	4,421	
81,779	35,489	117,268	12,545	50,899	19,421	70,320	12,336	76,532	31,444	107,976	12,167	

175	3	178	3	62	1	63	3	88	3	91	4
1,235	431	1,666	185	733	239	972	126	896	322	1,218	97
794	1,584	2,378	340	404	1,024	1,428	265	828	1,907	2,735	409
445	271	716	33	239	180	419	27	541	273	814	42
1,302	147	1,449	425	709	115	824	297	1,095	160	1,255	149
1,851	255	2,106	263	1,089	114	1,203	182	1,721	250	1,971	225
5,017	10,127	15,144	1,429	3,741	5,212	8,953	1,235	5,096	8,627	13,723	1,601
2,121	4,856	6,977	1,041	1,109	2,461	3,570	947	1,453	4,462	5,915	1,011
454	26	480	251	193	6	199	134	297	9	306	191
1,690	4,525	6,215	1,979	1,200	2,795	3,995	1,837	1,563	4,558	6,121	2,384
1,273	261	1,534	118	879	256	1,135	164	1,240	167	1,407	98
555	178	733	195	465	76	541	343	1,886	585	2,471	422
1,648	1,072	2,720	1,021	795	969	1,764	1,681	1,024	886	1,910	966
12,152	1,649	13,801	3,176	4,091	61	4,152	2,183	6,773	148	6,921	2,216
3,242	3,724	6,966	463	968	962	1,930	434	1,333	1,252	2,585	383
5,683	7	5,690	483	2,875	3	2,878	990	4,101	1	4,102	663
9,914	585	10,499	632	4,590	212	4,802	682	6,848	340	7,188	707
32,228	5,788	38,016	508	26,757	4,735	31,492	806	39,749	7,494	47,243	599
81,779	35,489	117,268	12,545	50,899	19,421	70,320	12,336	76,532	31,444	107,976	12,167

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

	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	7,909	4,656	12,565	1,594	3,775	2,552	6,327	1,021	4,625	2,842	7,467	965	
Clerical and related*	7,832	17,413	25,245	2,249	3,485	10,038	13,523	1,062	3,703	8,137	11,840	886	
Other non-manual occupations†	3,245	7,581	10,826	1,646	1,336	5,585	6,921	854	1,234	4,512	5,746	712	
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	16,616	1,342	17,958	4,060	13,516	1,082	14,598	2,156	5,694	413	6,107	2,249	
General labourers	65,508	14,734	80,242	675	39,847	6,342	46,189	435	26,697	5,193	31,890	448	
Other manual occupations§	29,747	10,509	40,256	5,503	14,445	6,473	20,918	2,856	10,842	4,244	15,086	2,646	
All occupations	130,857	56,235	187,092	15,727	76,404	32,072	108,476	8,384	52,795	25,341	78,136	7,906	

Table 2 Occupational groups

I Managerial (general management)	103	4	107	2	55	5	60	2	87	5	92	3
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,487	547	2,034	220	660	235	895	71	903	299	1,202	108
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,087	2,872	3,959	494	548	1,831	2,379	475	719	1,935	2,654	318
IV Literary, artistic and sports	706	522	1,228	67	282	150	432	36	342	189	531	69
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,744	289	2,033	375	1,004	145	1,149	258	1,038	199	1,237	225
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	2,782	422	3,204	436	1,226	186	1,412	179	1,536	215	1,751	242
VII Clerical and related	7,977	17,428	25,405	2,387	3,556	10,042	13,598	1,239	3,739	8,143	11,882	930
VIII Selling	2,630	7,619	10,249	1,557	1,015	5,619	6,634	740	1,148	4,546	5,694	662
IX Security and protective services	804	29	833	239	430	14	444	191	239	13	252	110
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	3,822	7,069	10,891	3,179	1,228	5,168	6,396	1,726	947	3,462	4,409	1,663
XI Farming, fishing and related	840	111	951	82	519	102	621	44	568	152	720	54
XII Materials processing (excluding metals), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,716	426	2,142	487	349	63	412	95	176	20	196	132
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,643	1,224	3,867	1,442	1,421	805	2,226	576	608	410	1,018	544
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	12,295	135	12,430	2,215	11,350	25	11,375	1,301	4,111	16	4,127	1,271
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,827	2,104	4,931	506	1,807	709	2,516	215	826	99	925	146
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	9,065	9	9,074	492	4,774	1	4,775	378	3,682	3	3,685	542
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	12,500	485	12,985	797	6,166	333	6,499	375	5,275	260	5,535	382
XVIII Miscellaneous	65,829	14,940	80,769	750	40,014	6,639	46,653	483	26,851	5,375	32,226	505
All occupations	130,857	56,235	187,092	15,727	76,404	32,072	108,476	8,384	52,795	25,341	78,136	7,906

	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom				
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		
Table 1 Summary													
Managerial and professional	5,468	4,721	10,189	2,070	1,577	1,821	3,398	213	72,677	39,188	111,865	19,770	
Clerical and related*	5,485	16,887	22,372	2,431	1,873	6,043	7,916	119	72,258	118,171	190,429	27,163	
Other non-manual occupations†	2,696	9,030	11,726	1,946	1,794	2,437	4,231	112	25,308	52,603	77,911	19,760	
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	17,232	2,265	19,497	4,808	7,792	910	8,702	270	120,471	10,988	131,459	52,595	
General labourers	53,828	12,423	66,251	1,293	14,493	1,817	16,310	95	378,666	74,843	453,509	8,944	
Other manual occupations§	27,263	12,452	39,715	6,634	12,782	4,894	17,676	300	221,677	83,717	305,394	75,891	
All occupations	111,972	57,778	169,750	19,182	40,311	17,922	58,233	1,109	891,057	379,510	1,270,567	204,123	

Table 1 Summary

Occupational groups

I Managerial (general management)	82	3	85	5	43	12	55	10	1,492	54	1,546	86
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	867	460	1,327	189	217	100	317	72	13,671	4,558	18,229	2,427
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	712	3,001	3,713	954	352	1,458	1,810	21	9,979	23,392	33,371	6,835
IV Literary, artistic and sports	513	454	967	88	131	79	210	5	9,479	5,600	15,079	664
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,457	356	1,813	456	425	71	496	57	15,586	2,400	17,986	5,626
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,837	447	2,284	378	409	101	510	48	22,470	3,184	25,654	4,132
VII Clerical and related	5,625	16,898	22,523	3,245	1,942	6,054	7,996	126	74,210	118,368	192,578	29,644
VIII Selling	1,999	9,071	11,070	1,628	768	2,345	3,113	80	21,076	52,932	74,008	17,970
IX Security and protective services	916	30	946	481	1,127	99	1,226	40	6,277	309	6,586	3,903
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,772	9,725	13,497	3,256	1,128	3,196	4,324	121	28,982	56,098	85,080	39,790
XI Farming, fishing and related	2,120	258	2,378	155	1,244	35	1,279	14	13,929	2,396	16,325	1,821
XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,043	465	1,508	410	671	279	950	19	8,161	2,198	10,359	3,731
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,474	2,107	4,581	1,381	1,740	919	2,659	108	19,987	10,164	30,151	16,307
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	13,660	100	13,760	2,669	4,474	36	4,510	133	89,930	2,522	92,452	33,390
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,095	1,449	3,544	644	1,043	748	1,791	21	23,559	14,510	38,069	7,802
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	5,843	5	5,848	861	4,035	14	4,049	38	58,859	65	58,924	7,993
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,544	396	11,940	994	5,367	75	5,442	76	89,086	3,887	92,973	11,919
XVIII Miscellaneous	55,413	12,553	67,966	1,388	15,195	2,301	17,496	120	384,324	76,873	461,197	10,083
All occupations	111,972	57,778	169,750	19,182	40,311	17,922	58,233	1,109	891,057	379,510	1,270,567	204,123

Notes:

The occupational groups used in this table are those used in the *List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes* which was introduced in November 1972. (See *Employment Gazette*, September 1972, page 799). More detailed summaries are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment HQ, Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

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

- at any time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
- the vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and it is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
- there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations;
- care needs to be taken in comparing the analysis of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

This table does not include unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies at careers offices.

Quarterly results from the Family Expenditure Survey

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE increased quite sharply in the second quarter of 1979, partly reflecting seasonal influences but also stimulated by purchases in advance of the VAT increase announced on June 12 to take effect from June 18. Figures from the Family Expenditure Survey show that in the second quarter of 1979, households contained on average 2.64 persons, of whom 1.30 were working, and spent about £90.20 per week. Allowing for seasonal factors, the increase on the previous quarter was £4.40 (five per cent); the actual increase was about £7.10 (8½ per cent). Compared with a year earlier, the increase was almost £13.30 (or over 17 per cent) with all categories of expenditure showing an increase.

The latest available quarterly data from the Family Expenditure Survey are indicated in the table below. These figures are provisional and may be revised later in the year. Also shown is the pattern of expenditure and the trend in this pattern over the past three years. In 1976/7, 46 per cent of total expenditure was allocated to housing, fuel and food but this had declined to 44 per cent in 1978/9. A

corresponding rise was evident in the proportion of expenditure allocated to clothing and household goods.

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 figures of expenditure and income for each calendar year are published towards the end of the following year in the FES annual report.

For general information about the FES and details of the definitions used, together with full analyses of the results of the survey, readers are referred to the annual reports. The most recent is *Family Expenditure Survey 1978* (HMSO, £6.50 net).

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. Standard errors for annual and quarterly expenditures are shown in the table.

Results for the third quarter will be published in the May issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Household expenditure 1977, 1978 and 1979/Q1/2

	Household expenditure (average per week in £)								Pattern of expenditure (as per cent of total expenditure)			
							(standard error per cent)					
	1977	1978	1978 Q2	1978 Q3	1978 Q4	1979 Q1	1979 Q2	1978	1979/Q2	1976/Q3-1977/Q2	1977/Q3-1978/Q2	1978/Q3-1979/Q2
Household expenditure												
All expenditure actual	71.84	80.26	76.92	81.48	88.75	83.14	90.21	0.8	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
seasonally adjusted			77.7	81.5	84.3	86.9	91.3					
Commodity or service Group totals												
Housing	10.31	11.87	11.73	12.41	11.99	12.93	12.72	1.1	2.1	14.8	14.7	14.6
Fuel, light and power	4.38	4.76	5.18	4.50	4.31	5.57	5.54	0.9	1.6	6.0	6.1	5.8
Food	17.74	19.31	18.91	19.42	20.53	20.11	21.13	0.7	1.5	25.1	24.4	23.6
Alcoholic drink	3.51	3.92	3.69	3.61	4.91	3.37	4.35	1.8	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.7
Tobacco	2.60	2.72	2.69	2.72	2.92	2.57	2.75	1.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2
Clothing and footwear	5.78	6.78	5.88	6.65	9.45	5.78	7.00	2.0	3.9	7.8	8.1	8.4
Durable household goods	4.99	5.66	4.48	6.37	6.46	6.77	6.93	3.7	7.7	6.5	7.0	7.7
Other household goods	5.33	5.99	5.10	5.63	8.44	5.96	5.99	1.4	3.7	7.3	7.3	7.6
Transport and vehicles	9.71	10.90	10.82	11.50	11.42	11.03	12.75	1.8	3.8	13.3	13.5	13.6
Services	6.93	7.66	7.94	7.93	7.40	8.26	10.06	2.2	6.6	9.9	9.8	9.8
Miscellaneous	0.56	0.69	0.51	0.76	0.91	0.79	1.02	4.5	17.4	0.7	0.7	1.0

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 **HMSO BOOKS**

The market for highly-qualified manpower: digest of information

THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE amount of statistical material available from a number of sources which is relevant to those concerned with the graduate labour market*, but which may not always come to their notice. This article summarises some of the more important data and indicates some of the sources of further information on graduate supply and demand.

Graduate employment

The graduates least likely to be unemployed at the end of the year in which they graduated are those with degrees in medicine, health, mathematics, accountancy, law and most engineering subjects. A higher proportion of men than of women go into industry after getting their degrees. (The 1978 figures were 25 per cent for men and seven per cent for women.) Graduates in engineering and science subjects such as mathematics and physics have been much more likely to go into industry than those from other disciplines. A high proportion of new women graduates are employed in the public sector and in education, but the proportions of all graduates going into these areas of employment has been falling.

'O' and 'A' level results

The first decisions affecting a potential graduate's field of study will be taken six or seven years before he is awarded his first degree—that is, when he settles on the subjects he will take at 'O' level. Over the past five years the number of 'O' level passes awarded in all subjects has increased as the number of boys and girls in the relevant age groups has risen, but there has not been much change in the subject balance, nor in the way it varies between boys and girls. Chart 1 shows the number of students† in England and Wales awarded 'O' level grades A-C in 1977 in some of the more popular subjects. English language was the subject in which most higher grades were awarded,

About half of all boys leaving school intending to follow degree courses plan to specialise in science or technology. Only a quarter of girls intend to follow similar courses and almost all of them want to specialise in science rather than technology.

Engineering courses have gained in popularity in recent years, as have business studies and accountancy; but medicine and law have remained the favourites. Successful candidates for university places in medicine, law and mathematics have particularly good 'A' level results.

In 1978, 14 per cent of all degrees (university and Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA)) were awarded in engineering and technology. Most university degrees were awarded in medicine, law, mathematics, English and history, while most CNAA degrees were awarded in fine art, education, business studies, electrical engineering and graphic design.

Table 1 School leavers during the academic year 1976-77. Subject specialisation and destination of leavers with GCE Advanced level passes

Number of 'A' level passes	Subject specialisation at 'A' level					
	Science with mathematics	of which percentage entering degree courses	Science without mathematics	of which percentage entering degree courses	Science with arts and/or social science	of which percentage entering degree courses
One: Boys	930	5.4	3,180	5.0	—	—
Girls	510	3.9	1,320	3.0	—	—
Two: Boys	2,320	56.9	2,510	38.2	2,620	32.1
Girls	370	32.4	1,020	39.2	2,270	15.9
Three or more: Boys	11,890	81.3	4,480	77.0	8,420	64.4
Girls	3,450	79.7	2,060	74.3	5,840	59.8

Source: Statistics of Education Volume II 1977 Table G.

Table 2 School leavers during the academic year 1976-77. Leavers intending to follow full-time degree courses

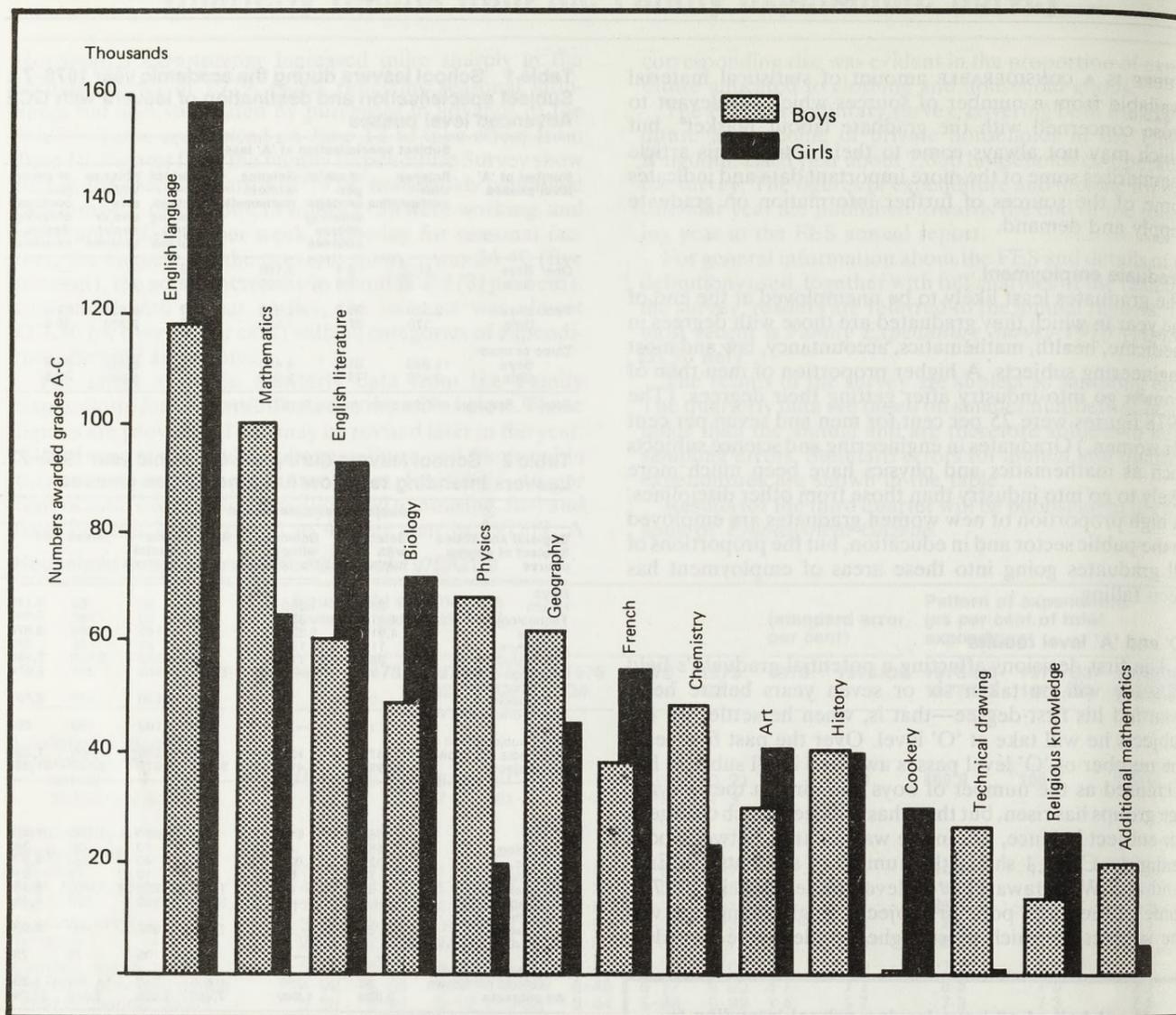
England and Wales Subject of degree course	Subject specialisations at 'A' level*					
	Science with mathematics	Science without mathematics	Arts	Arts-social science	Mixed	All
Boys						
Health	690	1,350	10	30	60	2,140
Technology	4,410	320	20	50	780	5,580
Science	4,910	2,320	10	140	1,490	8,870
Agriculture	110	170	10	30	160	470
Social studies	360	110	840	3,380	3,240	7,930
Language studies	10	—	1,300	540	220	2,070
Arts other than languages	20	10	860	1,290	370	2,550
Music, drama and visual Arts	10	—	310	180	160	660
Other subjects and subjects not known	470	130	230	270	490	1,590
All subjects	10,990	4,410	3,580	5,910	6,970	31,860
Girls						
Health	560	610	50	20	170	1,410
Technology	150	40	30	10	30	260
Science	1,920	1,020	100	40	1,220	4,300
Agriculture	70	60	—	10	70	210
Social studies	60	80	1,110	1,720	1,480	4,450
Language studies	—	—	3,360	850	280	4,490
Arts other than languages	20	—	1,710	890	400	3,020
Music, drama and visual Arts	—	—	580	100	70	750
Other subjects and subjects not known	80	130	460	240	290	1,200
All subjects	2,860	1,940	7,400	3,880	4,010	20,090

* 2 or more 'A' level passes.
Source: Statistics of Education Volume II 1977 Table 14.

followed by mathematics and physics for boys, and by English literature and biology for girls.

At 'A' level, too, the subject distribution and the proportions of boys and girls among the successful candidates have changed very little, though the total number of 'A' level passes has risen over the last five years as the number of 17- and 18-year-olds has increased. 52,000 boys and 41,000 girls left school in 1977 with two or more 'A' level passes. 14,200 boys (27 per cent), but only 3,800 (nine per cent) girls had specialised in science with mathematics (table 1). Boys, especially those with 'A' levels in science and mathematics, were rather more likely to go on to degree courses and (table 2) to intend to specialise in technical

* In this article, the term "highly-qualified manpower" is taken to include all those with qualifications at first degree level or above.
† The figures in chart 1 are for all persons awarded higher grade 'O' levels and include further education, overseas and privately entered candidates, some of whom will be mature students.



Source: Statistics of Education 1977, vol 2, table 27.

subjects. Of the 31,860 boys intending to follow full-time degree courses, more than one-sixth wanted to specialise in technology, but only just over one per cent of the 20,090 girls, while over 40 per cent of girls but only 16 per cent of boys were going on to arts courses. Twenty-eight per cent of boys and 21 per cent of girls intended to study science.

University applications

Table 3 shows the subjects which candidates for admission to universities have named as their first preference over the last five years. Medicine and law have consistently been the two favourites, but engineering courses have been gaining in popularity, probably at the expense of mathematics and physics, which have become less popular as have geography and history. There have been substantial increases in the popularity of business studies and accountancy, and a large drop in that of sociology.

There is considerable variety in the standards reached at 'A' level by successful candidates for different courses of study. Over the last five years the proportion of students accepted for engineering courses who have high 'A' level 'scores' has risen steadily, though in 1978 it was still slightly below the average for all subjects. Candidates accepted as medical students have consistently been more likely to have high scores than those accepted to study other subjects: in 1978 about 60 per cent of these candidates had scores of 13 to 15 (that is, at least A B B or A A C), while only 4.2 per cent of those accepted to study education had scores in this range (table 4). Physics and law also attracted a relatively high proportion of candidates with high scores, as did mathematics and English for men, though rather less so for women. The proportion of successful candidates for science and engineering courses with low scores has fallen over the last five years while for education courses it has

Table 3 Universities: examination qualifications and subject of acceptance: home candidates: sample 1978

Subject	Candidates accepted for subject group (subject) by "score" at 'A' level												Per cent
	Score on 3 subjects 15-13						Score on 2 subjects 10-8						
	12-9		8-3		7-5		4-2						
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
I Education	—	6.3	—	27.1	54.5	20.8	9.1	4.2	18.2	27.1	18.2	14.6	
II Medicine, Dentistry and Health	42.7	36.2	46.0	41.4	9.4	19.0	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	
Medicine	(59.8)	(61.0)	(39.2)	(39.0)	(1.1)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	
III Engineering and Technology	22.5	18.9	34.8	30.2	31.7	41.5	0.5	—	5.3	3.8	5.1	5.7	
Civil engineering	(21.4)	(—)	(40.2)	(16.7)	(30.8)	(83.3)	(—)	(—)	(5.1)	(—)	(2.6)	(—)	
Electrical engineering	(19.4)	(25.0)	(41.2)	(25.0)	(26.7)	(50.0)	(0.6)	(—)	(7.3)	(—)	(4.8)	(—)	
Mechanical engineering	(15.1)	(28.6)	(37.5)	(57.1)	(36.2)	(14.3)	(0.7)	(—)	(7.2)	(—)	(3.3)	(—)	
IV Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	14.8	35.3	34.1	20.6	37.5	32.4	2.3	—	4.5	8.8	6.8	2.9	
V Science	27.0	19.8	30.3	33.5	28.1	33.9	1.8	1.7	6.4	6.9	6.5	4.4	
Mathematics	(31.6)	(23.8)	(32.9)	(41.6)	(20.9)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(2.0)	(7.7)	(4.0)	(5.1)	(3.0)	
Physics	(39.4)	(39.1)	(30.0)	(34.8)	(18.8)	(21.7)	(1.2)	(—)	(7.1)	(3.5)	(1.0)	(4.3)	
Chemistry	(26.2)	(18.8)	(26.2)	(29.2)	(31.1)	(39.6)	(1.1)	(—)	(3.3)	(—)	(12.0)	(12.5)	
VI Social, administrative and business studies	20.1	17.9	43.1	40.2	22.6	26.8	4.4	3.8	8.4	8.7	1.3	2.6	
Economics	(21.1)	(25.7)	(38.3)	(34.3)	(27.1)	(22.9)	(2.3)	(5.7)	(9.0)	(8.6)	(2.3)	(2.9)	
Law	(39.3)	(34.2)	(54.7)	(58.1)	(2.7)	(4.3)	(1.3)	(2.6)	(2.0)	(—)	(—)	(0.9)	
VII Architecture and other professional and vocational studies	12.9	13.3	40.3	33.3	29.0	26.7	4.8	6.7	6.5	11.1	6.5	8.9	
VIII Arts and IX	25.3	20.9	37.1	40.1	22.9	21.3	2.3	4.7	7.4	10.0	4.9	3.0	
English	(34.6)	(23.5)	(41.3)	(45.7)	(16.3)	(17.2)	(1.0)	(3.6)	(5.8)	(9.5)	(1.0)	0.5	
History and archaeology	(24.8)	(18.4)	(42.5)	(48.9)	(22.2)	(14.9)	(2.0)	(3.5)	(5.9)	(12.8)	(2.6)	(1.4)	
All subjects	24.8	20.9	36.7	38.2	25.5	25.6	2.3	3.5	6.5	8.6	4.3	3.3	

* Grade A scores 5
B 4
C 3
D 2
E 1

Source: UCCA Statistical Supplement 1977-8 Table G1.

risen. In 1978 students of education and chemistry were most highly represented among successful candidates with scores of only two to four (that is, at best, CE or DD). But the grades awarded at 'A' level are not necessarily a guide to an individual student's future achievements.

Polytechnic vacancies

Unpublished figures for vacancies at polytechnics in October 1978 show that courses in health and related subjects and in law were well subscribed, but that the demand for places on courses in science subjects, and in

particular in physics, was considerably lower than the supply.

University and CNA A degrees

The numbers of first and higher degrees awarded by universities and by the Council for National Academic Awards (CNA A) has increased substantially during the last five years. In 1973, 50,700 university first degrees and 6,069 CNA A first degrees were awarded; while in 1977 nearly 60,000 men and women were awarded first degrees by universities* and over 17,000 obtained CNA A first degrees (tables 5 and 6).

Engineering and technology degrees now form a lower proportion of the total, especially of CNA A degrees†, than they did in 1973, but even so, 10,851 (14 per cent) of all first degrees awarded in 1977 were in engineering and technology. Twenty per cent of male university graduates and nearly 17 per cent of all CNA A graduates had first degrees in these subjects.

The single subjects in which most university first degrees were awarded were medicine, (3,744) or six per cent of all university first degrees, law (3,051), mathematics (2,938), English (2,581) and history (2,151). In fine art, 1,233 (7.2 per cent) of all CNA A first degrees were awarded, 1,022 in education, 908 in business studies, 761 in electrical engineering, and 753 graphic design.

7.3 per cent of university first degrees awarded to men in 1977, and 4.3 per cent of those awarded to women were with first class honours. First class honours were awarded

Table 4 Subjects of first preference 1974-1978

Subjects named by at least 1.5 per cent of all candidates applying through UCCA scheme in 1978.

Subject	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	Rank in 1978	Rank in 1974
Medicine	12,089	12,098	12,015	12,046	13,003	1	1
Law	9,155	9,371	8,924	8,351	8,147	2	2
Combinations within group VI (social, administrative and business studies)	8,865	8,491	8,261	7,078	7,126	3	3
English	6,674	6,509	6,085	5,666	5,582	4	4
Electrical engineering	6,032	5,519	4,999	4,392	4,117	5	7
Civil engineering	5,949	6,148	5,570	4,818	4,276	6	6
Mathematics	5,730	5,211	4,890	4,595	4,744	7	5
Mechanical engineering	5,140	4,545	3,898	3,350	3,079	8	12
Business management studies	4,915	4,349	3,282	2,675	2,296	9	19
History	4,295	4,362	4,246	3,905	3,770	10	9
Geography	4,241	4,386	4,498	4,128	4,072	11	8
Combinations of VI with VII (professional and vocational subjects)—IX	4,241	3,995	3,764	3,153	3,137	12	11
Combinations of VIII (language studies) with IX (other arts)	3,873	4,158	4,007	3,774	3,317	13	10
Economics	3,525	3,494	3,362	3,107	2,624	14	16
Accountancy	3,202	2,855	2,285	1,889	1,033	15	25
Biology	3,149	2,972	2,696	2,461	1,958	16	23
General and combined engineering subjects	2,783	2,474	2,265	1,863	1,518	17	24
Chemistry	2,738	2,651	2,457	2,292	2,194	18	21
Pharmacy	2,731	2,740	2,754	2,679	2,638	19	15
Psychology	2,719	2,717	2,806	2,570	2,448	20	18
Dentistry	2,718	2,726	2,591	2,969	3,065	21	13
Physics	2,653	2,484	2,360	2,295	2,471	22	17
Sociology	2,586	2,827	2,898	2,820	2,857	23	14
Combinations of biological and physical sciences	2,483	2,373	2,287	2,276	2,081	24	22
Architecture	2,060	2,430	2,440	2,345	2,295	25	20

Source: UCCA Statistical Supplement 1977-78 Table L2.

* The figures for university degrees include degrees awarded by London University to students at polytechnics and other further education institutions in England and Wales (about 1,500 in 1977) as well as to university students.

† This is partly because the CNA A has, since 1975, awarded degrees to students of art and design for whom only diploma courses had hitherto been available. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of degrees, especially CNA A degrees, awarded in education. The increase in the number of women students has also affected the proportion of degrees awarded in various subjects.

Table 5 University degrees awarded 1973 to 1977

Great Britain	First degrees										Percentage with first				
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1973		1974		1975
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1 Education	40	70	93	256	157	348	199	452	296	552	22.5	4.3	2.2	0.4	4.5
2 Medicine, dentistry and health	3,107	1,387	3,308	1,651	3,312	1,804	3,416	1,946	3,707	2,142	5.1	5.8	3.0	4.4	3.6
Medicine	2,196	744	2,285	836	2,311	954	2,376	1,070	2,542	1,202	5.8	5.6	3.1	3.1	4.2
3 Engineering and technology	7,562	197	7,722	234	7,561	278	7,167	282	7,606	355	9.3	10.7	9.1	10.3	9.8
Chemical engineering	753	13	732	28	643	20	563	27	477	28	12.0	7.7	10.2	10.7	12.1
Civil engineering	1,554	21	1,560	23	1,649	29	1,659	45	1,734	46	7.6	19.0	7.2	13.0	7.3
Electrical engineering	1,804	31	1,794	35	1,665	43	1,722	25	1,851	48	9.1	9.7	8.6	8.6	9.5
Mechanical engineering	1,386	7	1,436	11	1,480	15	1,165	18	1,415	19	8.7	—	10.4	36.4	10.0
4 Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	661	202	641	214	624	211	659	268	774	287	4.4	4.0	3.1	7.5	4.8
5 Science	9,170	3,645	9,680	3,874	9,712	3,919	9,696	4,109	9,496	4,226	11.9	9.0	12.2	8.0	11.6
Mathematics and mathematics/physics	2,160	812	2,400	895	2,197	828	2,128	839	2,053	885	16.2	10.8	16.1	10.8	15.4
Physics	1,825	287	1,777	286	1,769	244	1,603	227	1,519	235	15.2	10.8	15.5	12.9	15.6
Chemistry	1,695	356	1,783	358	1,579	339	1,566	353	1,476	347	12.0	16.6	12.9	12.3	13.5
6 Social, administrative and business studies	7,821	4,224	8,261	4,334	8,314	4,628	8,655	5,151	9,467	5,626	4.1	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.9
Economics	1,278	301	1,339	258	1,243	298	1,203	286	1,366	345	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.7
Accountancy	136	15	130	14	145	21	206	27	380	46	4.4	6.7	0.8	—	2.1
Law	1,606	514	1,827	548	1,822	681	1,912	777	2,120	931	3.8	4.1	4.2	2.7	4.2
7 Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	643	142	675	171	786	215	740	218	778	247	6.8	10.6	6.4	5.3	4.1
8 Language, literature and area studies	2,803	3,945	2,711	4,036	2,708	4,116	2,779	4,395	2,937	4,627	8.2	5.2	8.4	4.6	8.1
English	1,006	1,271	976	1,322	1,013	1,404	1,023	1,437	1,053	1,528	8.3	5.0	9.0	3.9	8.8
9 Arts, other than languages	2,511	2,549	2,497	2,650	2,564	2,786	2,624	2,765	2,752	2,984	5.9	2.0	6.2	2.4	6.0
History	1,129	814	1,059	928	1,025	883	1,106	943	1,179	972	6.9	3.2	7.6	3.2	6.1
All students	34,345	16,361	35,706	17,445	35,793	18,321	35,993	19,615	37,814	21,047	8.0	5.2	7.9	4.6	7.7

to a higher proportion of students of engineering and technological subjects (10.1 per cent for men and 11.5 per cent for women) and science (11.0 per cent for men and 8.4 per cent for women) than to those in other subject groups. These proportions have changed little over the last five years. Only 4.4 per cent of CNA A first degrees were with first class honours; the proportion of first class degrees was highest (11 per cent) among students of art and design, but graduates in science and technology had more first class degrees than those graduating in other subjects.

In 1977, 16,746 higher degrees were awarded by universities and 894 by the CNA A. 1,366 (7.7 per cent) of them were in education, 1,104 (6.3 per cent) in chemistry and 950 (5.4 per cent) in mathematics. These three subjects have between them accounted for a substantial proportion of the total number of higher degrees throughout the last five years, but the share of education has increased during

Table 6 CNA A degrees awarded 1973 to 1977

England and Wales	First degree					Higher degree									
	All					Percentage with first class honours					All				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1 Education	—	45	137	148	1,022	—	—	0.7	—	0.4	—	—	—	1	6
2 Medical, health, welfare	218	320	348	385	384	1.8	1.3	2.9	1.8	2.1	14	21	18	24	24
3 Engineering and technology	2,157	2,226	2,484	2,488	2,890	4.6	4.7	5.1	6.6	4.7	124	104	161	265	18
Chemical engineering	41	29	32	71	49	—	—	9.4	7.0	4.1	1	8	8	18	18
Civil engineering	486	534	596	657	623	2.3	2.6	3.7	6.1	3.5	6	1	6	5	5
Electrical and electro-mechanical engineering	547	558	613	598	761	5.9	7.0	5.4	5.7	5.7	8	12	44	29	29
Mechanical engineering	484	500	519	411	503	6.8	6.2	6.4	8.3	6.0	19	8	26	71	71
4 Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	1,406	1,597	1,925	1,872	2,575	6.8	4.8	6.0	4.1	4.8	233	225	250	310	60
Mathematics and computing subjects	515	554	534	456	441	8.5	4.7	8.4	7.5	7.5	28	38	25	60	60
Physics	162	173	185	221	158	6.2	3.5	2.7	4.1	4.4	45	43	59	10	10
Chemistry	237	295	330	349	349	6.7	5.0	6.7	5.0	6.0	58	63	77	66	66
5 Social, administrative and business studies	1,611	2,176	2,679	3,140	4,357	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	17	46	41	133	1
Economics	166	310	338	298	299	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.0	3.3	—	3	—	—	—
Accountancy	22	28	64	99	187	—	—	3.1	2.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Law	231	295	435	526	689	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
6 Professional studies	283	370	571	708	910	1.4	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.6	15	28	33	48	48
7 and 9 Languages and arts	389	603	980	1,239	1,979	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.9	3	1	3	3	3
10 Music, drama, art and design	5	33	2,552	2,945	3,059	—	6.1	12.8	12.7	11.0	1	111	94	105	105
All subjects	6,069	7,370	11,676	12,925	17,176	3.9	3.4	5.7	5.4	4.4	309	407	536	601	894

Source: Statistics of education, Volume 3 CNA A Annual Reports.

Table 5 University degrees awarded 1973 to 1977

Great Britain	Higher degrees										Percentage with first					Subject group
	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1973		1974		1975	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
1 Education	966	353	943	349	962	399	962	399	962	399	10.6	4.3	2.2	0.4	4.5	
2 Medicine, dentistry and health	522	212	568	206	665	298	679	334	697	306	5.8	5.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	
Medicine	299	102	300	115	375	155	424	196	414	197	5.8	5.6	3.1	3.1	4.2	
3 Engineering and technology	2,544	74	2,531	84	3,008	127	2,909	128	2,969	155	9.3	10.7	9.1	10.3	9.8	
Chemical engineering	239	9	184	4	227	12	249	17	237	14	12.0	7.7	10.2	10.7	12.1	
Civil engineering	388	5	443	4	536	17	500	17	492	24	7.6	19.0	7.2	13.0	7.3	
Electrical engineering	443	7	471	6	592	11	618	15	587	14	9.1	9.7	8.6	8.6	9.5	
Mechanical engineering	373	3	361	6	472	4	423	9	455	7	8.7	—	10.4	36.4	10.0	
4 Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	356	44	374	52	443	64	391	85	419	89	4.4	4.0	3.1	7.5	4.8	
5 Science	3,294	487	3,221	464	3,396	564	3,623	636	3,618	694	11.9	9.0	12.2	8.0	11.6	
Mathematics, mathematics* physics	703	117	757	87	690	108	758	129	788	102	16.6	11.3	16.6	11.3	15.4	
Physics	624	57	572	56	579	60	679	73	629	79	14.6	13.6	15.5	12.9	15.6	
Chemistry	890	85	804	81	924	111	882	99	912	126	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.3	13.5	
6 Social, administrative and business studies	2,091	396	2,369	523	2,577	734	2,760	703	2,959	881	4.1	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.9	
Economics	410	50	455	76	503	83	569	78	602	104	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	
Accountancy	34	2	46	4	61	2	47	1	44	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Law	226	32	239	32	247	55	284	57	282	85	4.4	4.1	4.2	2.7	4.2	
7 Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	353	92	377	108	405	120	425	184	434	153	6.8	10.6	6.4	5.3	4.1	
8 Language, literature and area studies	613	342	681	404	765	486	720	461	663	474	8.2	5.2	8.4	4.6	8.1	
English	285	160	317	208	315	202	286	213	288	212	8.3	5.0	8.4	3.9	8.8	
9 Arts, other than languages	520	160	563	188	659	266	617	206	615	259	5.9	2.0	6.2	2.4	6.0	
History	219	55	227	67	276	122	253	79	242	108	6.9	3.2	7.6	3.2	6.1	
All students	10,871	1,988	11,385	2,245	12,884	3,012	13,069	3,086	13,336	3,410	8.0	5.2	7.9	4.6	7.7	

article on the 1980 forecast appeared in last month's *Gazette*). Statistics published annually of the first destinations of students awarded degrees during the year also give some indication of movements in demand for new graduates with qualifications in different subject areas.

(a) First degrees

Figures for the last five years for the first destinations of university graduates* show that the proportions of first degree graduates believed to be unemployed at the end of the year in which they graduated have consistently been

low for graduates in medicine, law and accountancy and that those for graduates in engineering and mathematics have always been below the average for all graduates.

Of all male graduates whose first degrees were awarded in 1978 and whose first destinations were known, over half had entered permanent home employment by the end of

* Figures for the years before 1974/5 are not available on a comparable basis for the first destinations of polytechnic graduates.

† The figures for polytechnic graduates include 295 men and 963 women awarded external degrees by London University, who are also included in the published figures for university graduates. Nearly all of them had degrees in education.

Table 7 First destination of first degree graduates of universities in the United Kingdom 1977-78

Subject group	Numbers graduating	Destin- ation unknown
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Table 7 First destination of first degree graduates of universities in the United Kingdom 1977-78 (continued)

Subject group	Numbers graduating	Destin- ation unknown	Graduates of known destination									All employ- ment
			Believed to be unem- ployed at 31.12.78	Private industry		Public industry	Commer- ce	Public service	Education	Other		
				Manu- facturing	Non manu- facturing							
VII Architecture and other profes- sional and vocational studies	No 794 % 7.3	73 9.2	23 3.2	13 1.8	197 27.3	4 0.6	114 15.8	113 15.7	7 1.0	5 0.7	453 62.8	
VIII Language, literature and area studies	No 3,088 % 15.1	465 7.5	198 7.5	138 5.3	9 0.3	36 1.4	338 12.9	140 5.3	49 1.9	154 5.9	864 32.9	
English	No 1,146 % 20.4	234 20.4	90 9.9	24 2.6	5 0.5	13 4.4	80 8.8	50 5.5	19 2.1	72 7.9	263 28.8	
IX Arts other than languages	No 3,158 % 12.3	390 12.3	207 7.5	102 3.7	7 0.3	30 1.1	289 10.4	186 6.7	59 2.1	214 7.7	887 32.0	
History	No 1,288 % 12.6	162 12.6	84 7.5	64 5.7	3 0.3	15 1.3	175 15.5	85 7.5	19 1.7	55 4.9	416 36.9	
All subjects	No 40,290 % 3.991	3,991 9.9	1,692 4.7	6,156 17.0	1,340 3.7	838 2.3	4,287 11.8	4,060 11.2	597 1.6	1,923 5.3	19,201 52.9	
Women	No 715 % 8.3	55 8.3	33 5.0	5 0.8	1 0.2	1 0.2	12 1.8	47 7.1	314 47.6	6 0.9	386 58.5	
I Education	No 1,888 % 4.8	91 4.8	13 0.7	58 3.2	1 0.1	—	175 9.7	1,321 73.5	15 0.8	80 4.5	1,650 91.8	
Medicine, dentistry and health	No 962 % 2.4	23 2.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	909 95.8	—	2 0.2	911 97.0	
III Engineering and Technology	No 383 % 5.2	20 5.2	9 2.5	127 35.0	25 6.9	9 2.5	27 7.4	18 5.0	5 1.4	10 2.8	221 60.9	
Chemical engineering	No 39 % 7.7	3 7.7	1 2.8	14 38.9	—	—	2 5.6	1 2.8	—	2 5.6	19 52.8	
Civil engineering and building	No 54 % 1.9	1 1.9	1 1.9	1 41.5	22 3.8	2 3.8	1 1.9	4 7.5	—	1 1.9	31 58.5	
Electrical engineering	No 40 % 5.0	2 5.0	—	15 39.5	—	3 7.9	—	1 2.6	—	—	19 50.0	
Mechanical engineering	No 16 % 4.8	—	—	7 43.8	—	—	—	—	—	1 6.3	8 50.0	
IV Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	No 315 % 4.8	15 4.8	22 7.3	27 9.0	13 4.3	2 0.7	18 6.0	25 8.3	15 5.0	57 19.0	157 52.3	
V Science	No 4,361 % 6.6	287 6.6	180 4.4	586 14.4	10 0.2	93 2.3	394 9.7	476 11.7	209 5.1	96 2.4	1,864 45.8	
32 Maths, Maths/Physics	No 841 % 4.5	38 4.5	12 1.5	203 25.3	2 0.2	33 4.0	180 22.4	49 6.1	21 2.6	6 0.7	493 61.4	
Physics	No 213 % 5.2	11 5.2	4 2.0	56 27.7	1 0.5	11 5.4	19 9.4	12 5.9	5 2.5	2 1.0	106 52.5	
Chemistry	No 380 % 19.1	19 5.0	11 3.0	81 22.4	—	3.0	25 6.9	17 4.7	12 4.7	12 3.3	163 45.2	
VI Social, administrative and business studies	No 6,323 % 9.9	624 9.9	297 5.2	313 5.5	15 0.3	90 1.6	722 12.7	782 13.7	101 1.8	459 8.1	2,482 43.6	
Economics	No 443 % 8.4	37 8.4	20 4.9	45 11.1	1 0.2	7 1.7	108 26.6	36 8.9	5 1.2	16 3.9	218 53.7	
Accountancy	No 114 % 5.3	6 5.3	2 1.9	5 4.6	—	—	79 73.1	2 1.9	—	—	87 80.6	
Law	No 1,012 % 7.4	75 7.4	10 1.1	8 0.9	2 0.2	4 0.4	46 4.9	32 3.4	9 1.0	267 28.5	368 39.3	
VII Architecture and other profes- sional and vocational studies	No 268 % 4.9	13 4.9	7 2.7	13 5.1	33 12.9	5 2.0	37 14.5	67 26.3	10 3.9	14 5.5	179 70.2	
VIII Languages, literature and area studies	No 5,137 % 10.7	551 10.7	229 5.0	152 3.3	5 0.1	65 1.4	369 8.0	354 7.7	143 3.1	265 5.8	1,353 29.5	
English	No 1,748 % 11.6	202 11.6	71 4.6	32 2.1	2 0.1	26 1.7	99 6.4	130 8.4	53 3.4	120 7.8	462 29.9	
IX Arts other than languages	No 3,376 % 9.3	315 9.3	187 6.1	73 2.4	3 0.1	31 1.0	221 7.2	81 9.8	187 6.1	187 6.1	889 29.0	
History	No 1,194 % 8.9	106 8.9	52 4.8	29 2.7	1 0.1	15 1.4	96 8.8	114 10.5	39 3.6	63 5.8	357 32.8	
All subjects	No 22,766 % 8.7	1,971 8.7	977 4.7	1,354 6.5	106 0.5	296 1.4	1,975 9.5	3,383 16.3	893 4.3	1,174 5.6	9,181 44.2	

Source: First destinations of University graduates 1977-78: University Grants Committee.

the year (tables 7 and 8). A similar proportion of women polytechnic graduates† had entered employment, but only just over two-fifths of women university graduates of known destination. A rather higher proportion of polytechnic than of university graduates were believed to be unemployed at December 31, 1978. Among polytechnic students, arts graduates of both sexes experienced the most difficulty in settling into employment, though chemistry graduates also had a relatively high proportion believed unemployed. Similarly, arts graduates from universities had greater difficulty than others in settling into employment, as did female graduates in agriculture.

The proportion of graduates and especially of women graduates, going into industry has been rising over the last few years, and there has been a very striking rise in the proportion of those with qualifications in mathematics,

physics and, to a lesser extent, chemistry entering this type of employment.

Nearly a quarter of men, but less than eight per cent of women university graduates of known destination went into industry. For polytechnic graduates the proportions were a little higher for men and a little lower for women. But a far higher proportion of engineering graduates went into industry—53.4 per cent of male and 42.4 per cent of female university graduates, and 49 per cent of male and 20.4 per cent of female polytechnic graduates. A relatively high proportion of male graduates in mathematics, physics and chemistry also entered industry, especially manufacturing industry, but for women graduates in these disciplines the percentage was a little lower, though still well above that for all women graduates.

The employment patterns for 1978 graduates in educa-

Table 8 First destinations of full-time and sandwich students graduating from polytechnics in 1978

	Numbers graduating	Destin- ation unknown	Graduates of known destination									All in employ- ment
			Believed to be unem- ployed at 31.12.78	Private industry		Public industry	Commer- ce	Public service	Education	Other employ- ment		
				Manu- facturing	Non manu- facturing							
Men	No 399 % 17.0	68 17.0	17 5.1	1 0.3	—	1 0.3	6 1.8	8 2.4	209 63.1	2 0.6	227 68.6	
I Education	No 263 % 15.3	27 15.3	3 1.3	7 3.0	—	—	155 65.7	47 19.9	3 1.3	1 0.4	213 90.3	
III Engineering and technology	No 2,949 % 73.5	249 7.3	60 2.7	669 30.2	364 16.4	58 2.6	133 6.0	198 8.9	9 0.4	14 0.6	1,445 65.3	
Chemical engineering	No 69 % 47.8	33 47.8	2 5.6	26 66.7	—	1 2.8	—	—	—	—	25 69.4	
Civil engineering and building	No 788 % 20.9	209 26.5	15 2.6	17 2.9	244 42.0	17 2.9	2 0.3	94 16.2	2 0.3	2 0.3	378 65.1	
Electrical engineering	No 577 % 14.3	9 24.8	9 2.1	229 52.7	3 0.7	16 3.7	1 0.2	2 0.5	3 0.7	7 1.6	261 60.1	
Mechanical engineering	No 580 % 15.3	26 4.6	1 1.6	226 52.9	2 0.5	10 2.3	1 0.2	3 0.7	3 0.7	2 0.5	247 57.8	
V Science	No 1,517 % 22.0	334 22.0	102 8.6	327 27.6	11 0.9	22 1.9	89 7.5	102 8.6	56 4.7	20 1.7	627 53.0	
Mathematics and computing subjects	No 302 % 21.9	66 21.9	5 1.4	112 47.5	3 1.3	2 0.8	38 16.1	14 5.9	5 2.1	4 1.6	178 75.4	
Physics	No 38 % 10.5	4 —	—	19 —	—	1 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	—	24 70.6	
Chemistry	No 160 % 26.6	26 16.3	14 10.4	61 45.5	—	1 0.7	3 2.2	7 5.2	2 2.2	3 1.5	77 57.5	
VI Social, administrative and business studies	No 3,408 % 26.2	894 26.2	192 7.6	356 14.2	19 0.8	53 2.1	445 17.7	227 9.0	20 0.8	97 3.9	1,217 948.4	
Economics	No 353 % 28.6	101 28.6	29 11.5	39 15.5	2 0.8	6 2.3	47 18.6	20 7.9	—	8 3.2	122 48.4	
Accountancy	No 204 % 41.4	41 20.1	4 2.5	26 16.0	—	5 3.1	108 66.3	7 4.3	1 0.6	—	147 90.2	
Law	No 562 % 108.1	8 19.2	4 9.9	3 1.8	—	—	16 3.5	11 2.4	3 0.7	34 7.5	73 16.0	
VII Architecture and other profes- sional and vocational studies	No 760 % 148.5	148 19.5	19 3.1	17 2.8	184 30.1	5 0.8	58 9.5	153 25.0	4 0.6	21 3.4	442 72.2	
VIII, IX, X Language, arts, music, etc	No 1,319 % 36.7	367 27.8	133 14.0	84 8.8	10 1.1	8 0.8	107 11.2	49 3.9	3 0.3	111 11.7	390 41.0	
English	No 43 % 15.4	15 34.9	4 14.3	—	—	—	1 3.6	2 7.1	1 3.6	3 10.7	7 25.0	
History	No 32 % 28.1	9 28.1	6 26.1	1 4.3	—	—	2 8.7	—	1 4.3	1 4.3	5 21.7	
All subjects	No 10,615 % 2,573	2,573 24.2	526 6.5	1,461 18.2	588 7.3	147 1.8	993 12.3	774 9.6	332 4.1	266 3.3	4,561 56.7	
Women	No 1,491 % 17.6	262 17.6	65 5.3	6 0.5	—	4 0.3	20 1.6	43 3.5	782 63.6	9 0.7	864 70.3	
I Education	No 162 % 8.6	14 8.6	1 0.7	3 2.0	—	—	68 45.9	—	—	—	140 94.6	
III Engineering and technology	No 65 % 16.9	11 16.9	4 7.4	7 13.0	4 7.4	—	5 9.3	17 31.5	1 1.9	3 5.6	37 68.5	
Chemical engineering	No — % —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Civil engineering and building	No 10 % 30.0	3 30.0	—	—	3 42.9	—	—	—	—	1 14.3	4 57.1	
Electrical engineering	No 7 % 14.3	1 14.3	—	1 16.7	—	—	—	—	—	1 16.7	2 33.3	
Mechanical engineering	No 1 % 100.0	1 100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
V Science	No 572 % 24.7	141 24.7	33 7.7	62 14.4	—	7 1.6	33 7.7	55 12.8	28 6.5	16 3.7	201 46.6	
Mathematics and computing subjects	No 89 % 22.5	20 22.5	1 1.4	23 33.3	—	3 4.3	16 23.2	7 10.1	2 2.9	—	51 73.9	
Physics	No 5 % 20.0	—	—	60 0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 80.0	
Chemistry	No 33 % 33.3	11 33.3	4 18.2	5 22.7	—	—	—	1 4.5	—	—	6 27.3	
VI Social, administrative and business studies	No 1,803 % 24.6	444 24.6	116 8.5	81 6.0	8 0.6	19 1.4	141 10.4	222 16.3	27 2.0	64 4.7	562 41.9	
Economics	No 70 % 15.7	11 15.7	3 5.1	3 5.1	—	3 5.1	5 8.5	8 13.6	—	—	19 32.2	
Accountancy	No 45 % 15.6	7 15.6	—	2 5.3	—	2 5.3	26 68.4	2 5.3	2 5.3	—	34 89.5	
Law	No 243 % 46.4	46 18.9	4 2.0	7 3.6	—	1 0.5	7 3.6	3 1.5	2 1.0	17 8.62	37 18.8	
VII Architecture, and other profes- sional and vocational studies	No 322 % 29.0	29 9.0	17 5.8	12 4.1	17 5.8	6 2.0	12 4.1	120 41.0	21 7.2	20 6.8	208 71.0	
VIII, IX, X Languages, arts, music, etc	No 1,440 % 26.0	375 26.0	133 12.5	91 8.5	5 0.5	3 0.3	121 11.4	49 4.6	26 2.4	108 10.1	403 37.8	
English	No 62 % 30.6	19 30.6	7 16.3	1 2.3	—	—	3 7.0	4 9.3	2 4.7	5 11.6	16 37.2	
History	No 20 % 25.0	5 25.0	1 6.7	—	—	—	3 20.0	2 13.3	—	—	5 33.3	
All subjects	No 5,855 % 1,226	1,226 20.9	369 8.0	262 5.7	34 0.7	39 0.8	400 8.6	575 12.4	885 19.1	220 4.8	2,415 52.2	

Source: First destination of polytechnic students qualifying in 1978: Polytechnic careers advisers—Statistics working party.

Table 9 First destination of higher degree graduates of universities in the United Kingdom 1977-78

	Total Numbers graduating	Destinations unknown	Overseas graduates returned home	Believed to be unemployed 31.12.78	Private industry		Public industry	Commerce	Public service	Education	Others	All in employment
					Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing						
Men												
I Education	No 1,116 % 16.2	181 18.7	175 18.7	4 0.4	1 0.1	1 0.1	—	1	26 2.8	82 8.8	5 0.5	116 12.4
II Medicine, Dentistry and health	No 744 % 18.1	135 18.1	174 23.6	5 0.8	31 4.1	—	2 0.3	4 0.7	62 10.2	33 5.4	5 0.8	137 22.5
Medicine, clinical medicine	No 456 % 19.1	87 19.1	96 26.2	3 0.8	11 3.0	—	1 0.3	—	49 13.3	22 6.0	—	83
III Engineering and technology	No 3,183 % 12.3	391 12.3	1,192 42.7	19 0.7	405 14.5	82 2.9	41 1.5	23 0.8	73 2.6	126 4.5	18 0.6	768 27.5
Chemical engineering	No 238 % 11.8	28 11.8	103 49.0	1 0.5	25 11.9	3 1.4	2 2.9	—	1.4 2.9	4.3 9.9	—	47
Civil engineering	No 498 % 8.8	44 8.8	208 45.8	6 1.3	7 1.5	55 12.1	8 1.8	4 0.9	23 5.1	12 2.6	—	109
Electrical engineering	No 703 % 13.1	92 13.1	239 39.1	3 0.5	111 18.2	1 0.2	6 1.0	3 0.5	9 1.5	30 4.9	—	164
Mechanical engineering	No 463 % 13.2	61 13.2	195 48.5	—	57 14.2	3 0.7	6 1.5	2 0.5	9 2.2	16 4.0	—	95
IV Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	No 477 % 9.0	43 9.0	187 43.1	9 2.1	11 2.5	13 3.0	—	2 0.5	28 6.5	35 8.1	5 1.2	94 21.7
V Science	No 3,996 % 24.1	481 12.0	866 24.1	44 1.3	459 13.1	23 0.7	68 1.9	62 1.8	169 4.8	314 8.9	37 1.1	1,132 32.2
Mathematics	No 861 % 11.7	101 11.7	204 26.8	12 1.6	67 8.8	1 0.1	11 1.4	33 4.3	27 3.6	83 10.9	7 0.9	229 30.1
Physics	No 646 % 12.7	82 12.7	126 22.3	9 1.6	80 14.2	1 0.2	19 3.4	12 2.1	26 4.6	50 8.9	5 0.9	193 34.2
Chemistry	No 1,054 % 11.3	113 10.7	221 23.5	7 0.7	221 23.5	1 0.1	10 1.1	6 0.6	28 3.0	62 6.6	7 0.7	335 35.6
VI Social, administrative and business studies	No 3,144 % 14.4	454 14.4	812 30.2	34 1.3	211 7.8	7 0.3	25 0.9	128 4.8	179 6.7	284 10.6	86 3.2	920 34.2
Economics	No 613 % 13.2	81 13.2	215 40.4	11 2.1	8 1.5	2 0.4	1 0.2	31 5.8	19 3.6	57 10.7	8 1.5	126 23.7
Accountancy	No 49 % 18.4	9 18.4	113 32.5	—	—	—	1 2.5	6 15.0	—	8 20.0	—	15
Law	No 305 % 15.7	48 15.7	116 45.1	2 0.8	2 0.8	—	—	3 0.8	14 1.2	26 5.4	26 10.1	47 18.3
VII Architecture and other professional vocational studies	No 451 % 16.2	73 16.2	122 32.2	9 2.4	4 1.1	16 4.2	2 0.5	5 1.3	91 24.3	32 8.5	8 2.1	158 41.8
VIII Language, literature and area studies	No 834 % 20.3	169 20.3	175 26.3	13 2.0	2 0.3	1 0.2	—	7 1.1	23 3.5	107 16.1	19 2.9	159 23.9
English	No 331 % 22.7	75 22.7	59 23.0	2 0.8	—	—	—	4 1.6	11 4.3	48 18.8	6 2.3	69 27.0
IX Arts other than languages	No 703 % 18.2	128 18.2	132 23.0	8 1.4	2 0.3	—	2 0.3	17 3.0	23 4.0	88 15.3	36 6.3	168 29.2
History	No 280 % 17.5	49 17.5	64 27.7	2 0.9	—	—	—	7 3.0	13 5.6	32 13.9	2 0.8	60 26.0
All subjects	No 14,648 % 14.0	2,055 14.0	3,815 30.3	145 1.2	1,126 8.9	143 1.1	140 1.1	249 2.0	674 5.4	1,101 8.7	219 1.7	3,652 29.0

Women												
	Total Numbers graduating	Destinations unknown	Overseas graduates returned home	Believed to be unemployed 31.12.78	Private industry		Public industry	Commerce	Public service	Education	Others	All in employment
					Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing						
I Education	No 467 % 18.6	87 18.6	67 17.6	11 2.9	—	—	—	—	31 8.2	40 10.5	1 0.3	72 18.9
II Medicine, dentistry and health	No 343 % 14.0	48 14.0	62 21.0	8 2.7	11 3.7	—	—	2 0.7	57 19.3	34 11.5	2 0.7	106 35.9
Medicine, clinical medicine	No 206 % 18.4	38 18.4	30 17.9	6 3.6	2 1.2	—	—	—	40 23.8	23 13.7	—	65 38.7
III Engineering and technology	No 180 % 12.8	23 12.8	63 40.1	—	20 12.7	4 2.5	5 3.2	4 2.5	5 3.2	8 5.1	2 1.3	48 30.6
Chemical engineering	No 18 % 11.1	2 11.1	9 56.3	—	2 12.5	1 6.3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Civil engineering	No 32 % 18.8	6 18.8	7 26.9	—	1 3.8	2 7.7	2 7.7	1 3.8	1 3.8	2 7.7	—	9
Electrical engineering	No 16 % 12.5	2 12.5	9 64.3	—	—	—	—	1 7.1	—	—	—	3
Mechanical engineering	No 7 % 42.9	—	3 42.9	—	—	—	—	—	1 14.3	—	—	1
IV Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	No 108 % 15.7	17 15.7	23 25.3	1 1.1	4 4.4	2 2.2	—	2 2.2	15 16.5	10 11.0	3 3.3	36 39.6
V Science	No 789 % 12.5	99 12.5	179 25.9	14 2.0	53 7.7	2 0.3	7 1.0	13 1.9	44 6.4	62 9.0	8 1.2	189 27.4
Mathematics	No 136 % 11.0	15 11.0	34 28.1	4 3.3	14 11.6	—	1 0.8	10 8.3	6 5.0	15 12.4	1 0.8	47 38.8
Physics	No 72 % 13.9	10 13.9	14 22.6	1 1.6	1 1.6	—	1 1.6	—	6 9.7	8 12.9	1 1.6	17
Chemistry	No 166 % 15.7	26 15.7	45 32.1	—	20 14.3	—	2 1.4	—	4 2.9	9 6.4	1 0.7	36 25.7
VI Social, administrative and business studies	No 976 % 15.0	150 15.0	174 21.1	15 1.8	25 3.0	—	5 0.6	36 4.4	155 18.8	84 10.2	34 4.1	339 41.0
Economics	No 112 % 22.3	25 22.3	34 39.1	1 1.1	—	—	1 1.1	6 6.9	7 8.0	6 6.9	3 3.4	23
Accountancy	No 7 % 57.1	—	4 57.1	—	—	—	—	—	1 14.3	—	—	1
Law	No 95 % 25.3	24 25.3	30 42.3	—	—	—	—	2 2.8	1 1.4	4 5.6	5 7.0	12 16.9

Table 9 First destination of higher degree graduates of universities in the United Kingdom 1977-78 (continued)

	Total Numbers graduating	Destinations unknown	Overseas graduates returned home	Believed to be unemployed 31.12.78	Private industry		Public industry	Commerce	Public service	Education	Others	All in employment
					Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing						
VII Architecture and other professional and vocational studies	No 180 % 8.3	15 8.3	32 19.4	1 0.6	17 10.3	2 1.2	2 1.2	3 1.8	51 30.9	18 10.9	9 5.5	102 61.8
VIII Language, literature and area studies	No 510 % 22.9	117 22.9	109 27.7	10 2.5	2 0.5	—	2 0.5	2 0.5	16 4.1	55 14.0	13 3.3	90 22.9
English	No 202 % 27.2	55 27.2	31 21.1	5 3.4	—	—	1.4	0.7	4 2.7	26 17.7	6 4.1	39 26.5
IX Arts other than languages	No 264 % 17.0	45 17.0	31 14.2	11 5.0	1 0.5	—	—	4 1.8	16 7.3	37 16.9	10 4.6	68 31.1
History	No 98 % 16.3	16 16.3	16 19.5	1 1.2	—	—	—	3 3.7	6 7.3	11 13.4	3 3.7	23 28.0
All subjects	No 3,817 % 15.7	601 15.7	740 23.0	71 2.2	133 4.1	10 0.3	21 0.7	66 2.1	390 12.1	348 10.8	82 2.5	1,050 32.6

Source: First destinations of university graduates 1977-78: University Grants Committee.

tion, medicine and engineering were broadly the same for men and women and did not differ markedly as between universities and polytechnics. But among graduates in all other disciplines, men were much more likely than women to enter industry, while women were more likely to go into education or the public service (though a higher proportion of university than of polytechnic graduates went into the public service and a lower proportion into education). This has been the general pattern for some time, though the proportion of all university graduates entering the public service has been falling recently and education has also absorbed a somewhat smaller proportion of first degree graduates.

*b University higher degrees**

The proportion of higher degree graduates entering home employment has fallen over the last five years but, while the proportion entering industry fell in the early 1970s, it has been rising since 1975. There has been a substantial increase in the proportion of post graduate students, especially those taking courses in engineering and technology, who are from overseas and who return home after graduating. Relatively few higher degree graduates are believed to be unemployed by the end of the year in which they graduate—indeed many of them have been in employment for some time before their degrees are awarded—and this has been so over the whole of the last five years.

In 1978, over a quarter of all higher degree graduates of known destination were overseas students who returned home after graduating—the figures for engineering and technology, agriculture etc, economics and law are particularly striking (table 9). Just over one-sixth were already in employment when their degrees were awarded, and nearly 30 per cent had entered permanent home employment by 31 December 1978; only 1.4 per cent were believed to be unemployed at that date. 11.1 per cent of men and 5.1 per cent of women entered manufacturing or other industry; but a relatively high proportion of graduates in engineering and technology, chemistry and, for male graduates, physics went into industry. Among graduates in disciplines other than engineering, education and the public service were popular destinations, especially among women, though these sectors have in recent years been absorbing a smaller proportion of higher as well as first degree graduates.

Conclusion

The statistical information summarised in this article is available from a number of published sources. It has to be interpreted with some caution, but it gives an indication of the main movements in the supply of and demand for new graduates and of the likely future supply of qualified people. This could affect the decisions taken by prospective and recent graduates, by those who are or will be employing them and by those concerned with the planning and provision of educational and training courses.

* Figures for the first destinations of CNA higher degree graduates are not available.

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Questions in Parliament



Youth Opportunities Programme

Mr Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he was taking to ensure the adequacy of training in the "work experience on employers' premises" aspect of the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), who are responsible for the Youth Opportunities Programme, that work experience on employers' premises is intended primarily to enable young people to gain experience of different types of work. However, training of young people on these schemes is encouraged both in and away from the workplace.

I understand that the MSC now applies more rigorous standards to both existing and new schemes, and are actively trying to attract into the programme larger employers with good training records. All schemes are monitored frequently and thoroughly by MSC staff.

Since the inception of the programme, the Director of Special Programmes has been advised by specialist advisory bodies who have been working on the development of quality in the provision of work experience. The PROFILE task group produced a set of Principles and Guidelines relating to work experience. More recently other groups have been examining how the effectiveness of training in the workplace can be improved and how teaching and learning materials can be developed for use by work-based instructors.

I am also informed by the Manpower Services Commission that facilities are being developed whereby employers' staff supervising young people in work experience schemes may receive suitable instructional training. The MSC is also actively encouraging young people on work experience schemes to receive appropriate supportive training in colleges of further education. Local education authorities are being asked to be more aware of the likely training needs of young people on YOP schemes when planning training provision available for young people.

(March 5)

Sir John Langford-Holt (Shrewsbury) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how successful the Youth Opportunities Programme had been in achieving its two key objectives of ensuring that no young person who left school during the current academic year should remain unemployed at Easter without the offer of a suitable place in the

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

programme, and to offer by March a suitable place in the programme to every young person who had been unemployed for over 12 months.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that sound progress has been made towards meeting both this year's undertakings. On January 10, well over 100,000 unemployed 1979 school leavers had already entered this programme, there remained some 13,000 for whom provision had still to be made.

On the same date there were 3,400 young people within the long-term unemployed undertaking group. Although some of these will leave the register for employment, the aim at this stage is to offer, by Easter, a suitable place in the programme to all young people within the group.

The present indications are that both undertakings will be discharged completely in most areas and largely met in the few remaining areas where the level of youth unemployment is particularly high.

(February 19)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **James Prior**

Minister of State: **Earl of Gowrie**

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries
of State: **Jim Lester**
Patrick Mayhew

Jobcentres

Mrs Peggy Fenner (Rochester and Chatham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, following his statement regarding considerable cuts in the Manpower Services Commission, how many Jobcentres he proposed to amalgamate and how many he proposed to close.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that it has no plans at present to amalgamate or close any Jobcentres as a result of expenditure cuts that have been announced. However, the future pace of the MSC's modernisation programme will be determined in the light of public expenditure reductions and I have asked the MSC to develop the programme in the most cost-effective way and to avoid an extravagance, particularly in relation to the siting of Jobcentres.

(March 4)

Race relations

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the function of the Race Relations Employment Advisory Group; how many people it employed; and what was the total cost to public funds per annum.

Mr Mayhew: This Group advises Department of Employment Ministers on matters relating to the employment of the ethnic minorities. Its membership includes the chairmen of the Manpower Services Commission, the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service and the Commission for Racial Equality, representatives of both sides of industry and the local authorities, and members of the ethnic minorities. It employs no staff: meetings are serviced by Department of Employment staff, all of whom are mainly engaged on other duties. Apart from departmental staff time, the only identifiable extra cost to public funds is about £200 a year for travelling and connected expenses incurred by members.

(March 11)

Maternity benefit

Mr John Grant (Islington Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what notification he had given to the European Commission of his proposed changes in maternity benefit; whether he had had discussions with the Commission about the proposals and about moves for harmonisation of these benefits within the EEC; and, if so, what reactions he received.

Mr Lester: As none of the proposals infringe an EEC Directive, no notification has been given to the European Commission, nor have any discussions been held. There are at present no moves towards harmonisation of these benefits within the EEC.

(March 6)

Married women

Mr Guy Barnett (Greenwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he had any proposals to reduce the number of courses for married women entitled, Wider Opportunities for Women currently being run by the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that, following the favourable evaluation of experimental Wider Opportunities for Women courses mounted in Birmingham and Cardiff during 1978, a modest expansion in the number of courses is proposed for the 1980-81 financial year.

(March 10)

MSC-sponsored courses

Mr Guy Barnett (Greenwich) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many courses at colleges for further education administered by the Inner London Educational Authority are sponsored currently by the Manpower Services Commission; how many students are following: (a) full-time and (b) part-time courses; and what plans he has to reduce the number of these courses during the academic year 1980-81 and 1981-2.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that there are 50 exclusive courses for adults under the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) in colleges of further education administered by the Inner London Educational Authority (ILEA). There are an additional 21 courses partially supported through TOPS. All courses supported by the Training Opportunities Scheme are full-time. The number of full-time completions in ILEA in the current year is expected to be approximately 1,800. In 1980-81 this figure is expected to fall to 1,450. During 1981-82 there is expected to be a further reduction to about 1,300.

The Youth Opportunities Programme has a number of full-time courses for young people of 16 years to 19 years of age running in colleges within the ILEA area. It is not possible to provide an estimate of the number of young people entering these courses in the coming year since courses are tailored to demand. However, at present there are some 18 courses in progress at 10 colleges of Further Education providing approximately 320 college-based places. These courses run approximately three times a year. There are no plans to make any cuts in this provision and in some districts more courses may be introduced.

The Youth Opportunities Programme also has a number of part-time places spread across colleges of Further Education in ILEA used by young people on the work experience element of YOP for day release. The numbers of these young people fluctuate throughout the year. It is the policy of the Special Programmes Division's Youth Opportunities Programme to encourage more young people on work experience to make use of these facilities. There are no plans to make any cuts in the programme.

(March 10)

Skill Shortage Mobility Experiment

Mr Nicholas Lyell (Hemel Hempstead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what had been the outcome of the Skill Shortage Mobility Experiment.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Skill Shortage Mobility Experiment was introduced in January 1979 for a trial period of 12 months. A premium of £500 was paid to the unemployed or redundant workers in 18

selected occupational groups who were prepared to move to fill long-standing vacancies in certain sectors of manufacturing industry. The premium was paid in addition to the normal assistance under the Employment Transfer Scheme.

The number assisted under the experiment was less than had been anticipated. However, the Commission decided that it should be extended for six months so that in this period consideration could be given to whether there should continue to be special arrangements to promote the geographical mobility of people taking up particular kinds of vacancies, and if so what these should be.

(February 28)

Salary limit

Mr Richard Page (South West Herts) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he had any plans to raise the salary limit for assistance under the Employment Transfer and Job Search Schemes.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the pay limit above which assistance under the Employment Transfer and Job Search Schemes is not available, has been increased from £5,220 per annum (£100 per week), to £6,264 per annum (£120 per week) with effect from March 1, 1980.

(March 10)



Skillcentres

Mr Robert Taylor (Croydon North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total number of places available at Skillcentres for courses commencing during 1979; what proportion was actually taken up; and what reasons had been identified as contributing significantly to the shortfall.

Mr Lester: I am advised by the Manpower Services Commission that the information is not available in the form requested. However, on December 10, 1979, there were approximately 18,000 possible places of which 16,541 were operational places. 13,008 (78 per cent) of the operational places were occupied. The main reasons for the shortfall are:

- 1 lack of recruits;
- 2 difficulty in filling vacant places at short notice;
- 3 failure of applicants to report for training;
- 4 premises and equipment difficulties;
- 5 the progressive build-up of new classes.

The difference of approximately 1,500 places between possible and operational places is the result of shortage of instructors.

(February 13)

Questions in Parliament

Benefit rules

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether local employment offices were told to encourage people, especially the long term unemployed, to seek any work available, including part-time work and whether a benefit recipient who refused part-time work could lose his right to benefit.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that staff in Jobcentres and employment offices are trained to help and encourage jobseekers, including long term unemployed people, into suitable employment. This includes part-time work, temporary work and seasonal work, as well as full-time permanent jobs. In practice the experience of the employment service is that the demand for part-time work, particularly among married women, is strong. A benefit recipient who refuses part-time work can indeed lose his right to benefit but much depends upon the details of the job and the individual's circumstance.

(March 7)

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what instructions were given to local employment offices as regards following up offers of part-time work; and whether a register of part-time job opportunities was maintained.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) that part-time vacancies are readily accepted by jobcentres and employment offices in the same way as full-time vacancies. Employment service staff display details of part-time vacancies in the self-service areas of jobcentres and employment offices and match requirements for part-time workers against details of people registered for work. People identified as being prima facie suitable are then put in touch with the employers concerned. Part-time vacancies are included in the statistics of unfilled vacancies but no separately identified register of part-time vacancies is maintained by the MSC.

(March 7)

Mine safety

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what consultations he was having concerning the development of safer rails for coal mine haulage systems.

Mr Mayhew: Consultations with the National Coal Board, the British Steel Corporation and other interested parties have resulted in the development of a new type of rail for trials in coal mine haulage systems.

The Board have placed initial orders for the rail which is to be tested in selected mines.

I have asked the Chairman of the National Coal Board to write to the hon Member.

(February 11)

Questions in Parliament

Disabled people

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshaw) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would instruct the Manpower Services Commission to remind any employer who was making workers redundant, of the obligations under section 9(5) of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, not to discontinue the employment of a registered disabled person if to do so would leave him or make him fall below the three per cent quota; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Lester: I do not propose to instruct the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) in this way. An employer who is below quota, or becomes so as a result of discharging a registered disabled person, breaks the law only if there is no reasonable cause for the discharge. This is explained in a booklet about employers' obligations which is widely distributed by MSC's disablement resettlement officers (DROs). I am advised by the MSC that when a major redundancy is announced, staff of the Employment Service Division will visit the employer's premises to help those who are to lose their jobs to find alternative work. Disabled employees would be helped by the DRO. Any disabled person who is likely to be made redundant should contact the DRO at the nearest Employment Office or Jobcentre. If they are registered as disabled and feel that their dismissal is unreasonable they may make a formal complaint. The DRO would consider the possibility of retention or redeployment with the employer, or, if this is not possible, work elsewhere. The DRO would in this context remind employers of their obligations under section 9(5) of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944. (February 27)

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was his estimate of the number of employers who were breaking the law by employing less than their statutory quota of three per cent disabled and engaging a fit person without a permit of exemption; how many employers had been prosecuted; and what further legal action he proposed to take for any infringement of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.

Mr Lester: I am advised by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) that on June 1, 1979, the latest date for which information is available, the number of employers who were below quota and had not been issued with permits was 8,822. Precise figures are not available but it is likely that many of these employers have at some time made unauthorised engagements.

Action against employers, when apparent infringements are discovered, is considered in the light of the circumstances of each case. Present policy is not to prosecute unless the infringement is flagrant or blatant. I have no plans to change this policy

before the MSC's current review of the quota scheme has been completed.

Six employers have so far been prosecuted for making unauthorised engagements, though there have been no prosecutions in recent years.

Dr Roger Thomas (Carmarthen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would make a statement on the fact that at present the unemployment rate among the registered disabled was twice that of the average working population.

Mr Lester: While in recent years the increase in the unemployment rate for registered disabled people had been less than the increase in the general rate, the employment prospects of disabled people as a whole remain a matter of concern to us and we attach great importance to assisting disabled people find suitable employment.

Our continuing support for the MSCs Fit for Work campaign, the Awards Scheme and resettlement schemes for disabled people reflects that concern.



Equal pay

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he was satisfied with the wide divergence between the gross weekly earnings of men and women in manufacturing industries; and what proposals he had for closing the gap.

Mr Lester: I am satisfied that the Equal Pay Act 1970 has worked well towards eliminating discriminatory rates of pay. The gap between gross weekly earnings of men and women in manufacturing reflects, in part, differences in the hours worked and other variables such as overtime, shift work and long-service bonuses. An additional factor is the exclusion of the earnings of males aged 18 to 20. The remaining differences are the result of many other factors; for example, differences in occupational and industrial distribution, age and level of skill.

Women have made progress in the field of earnings and both the Equal Pay Act and Sex Discrimination Act can continue to play a part. Further progress depends to some extent on the efforts made by women themselves to train for and take up employment in jobs which are still largely the preserve of men, and thereby break down sex-based segregation in employment. With this in mind, the Manpower Services Commission's employment and training services include activities and initiatives designed specifically to widen job opportunities for women.

Professional and Executive Recruitment

Mr Patrick Cormack (South West Staffordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what vocational guidance facilities were offered by the Professional and Executive Register division of the Manpower Services Commission; and whether he had any plans for their expansion.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that vocational guidance is given in a variety of ways. These range from careers information leaflets for those leaving higher education and seeking their first appointment to individual occupational advice. In addition short counselling course are available under the Training Opportunities Scheme for unemployed executives who are making a career change. There are no plans for any significant expansion of the services.

Hazardous materials

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether the Health and Safety Executive had up-to-date computerised information concerning the contents of hazardous materials stored on industrial premises; and, if so, to whom it was available.

Mr Mayhew: The Health and Safety Executive maintains no computerised information about the quantities of hazardous materials stored in industrial premises. Certain information about the composition of materials supplied under trade names is held, for convenience, on a computer. Much of this information is provided by manufacturers and suppliers on a voluntary basis and in confidence and it is used by inspectors within the Health and Safety Executive as the basis of practical advice to management and work people about precautions to be taken. The actual composition is not made available outside the Health and Safety Executive. Manufacturers and suppliers have a duty under section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 to make available to users information so as to ensure that the substances which they supply are safe and without risks to health when properly used.

Certification officer

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if the Certification Officer was satisfied with the accounts of the Grunwick Strike Fund.

Mr Mayhew: The Certification Officer is an independent public official for whom my rt. hon. Friend is not answerable to Parliament because he is not subject to the instructions of the Secretary of State as to how he exercises his statutory obligations in particular cases.

Employment topics

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustments for unemployment and vacancies have been recalculated using an extra year's date. Such periodic updating is a normal feature of the seasonal adjustment procedure. Revisions have been made to the seasonally adjusted figures from January 1977 onwards.

A method evolved by the US Bureau of the Census and known as the Census method II, Variant X-11 is used. The additive version is used for all the vacancy series and for the regional unemployment series (including Northern Ireland). The additive quarterly (rather than the standard monthly) program is used to seasonally adjust the industrial analysis of unemployment.

The method used to seasonally adjust the Great Britain unemployment series was introduced last year and was discussed in an article in the August 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Much of the rapid change in seasonality in the summer months in recent years can be attributed to school and student leavers aged 18 and over who come on to the unemployment register in substantial numbers at the end of the academic year.

Separately adjusting this group, using the multiplicative version of the X-11 program, and then recombining it with the remainder of the unemployed, seasonally adjusted using the additive version of the program, gives an improved adjustment. Because this method has still been applied only to the figures for Great Britain, small differences occur between the sum of the regions and the total for Great Britain as a whole.

Earnings in agriculture

Information about farm worker's pay is collected from regular inquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youth (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

The average earnings of regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including over-

time, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Hours

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause.

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the February 1978 and February 1979 issues of *Employment Gazette*.

Average weekly earnings

Date	£ per week		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1978 Apr-1978 Sep	63.44	42.32	48.47
1978 Oct-1979 Mar	64.50	43.75	52.35
1979 Apr-1979 Sep	74.54	48.71	55.52
Yearly period			
1978 Apr-1979 Mar	63.98	43.05	50.42

Average hourly earnings

Date	pence per hour		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1978 Apr-1978 Sep	135.3	94.5	114.6
1978 Oct-1979 Mar	143.3	100.6	126.9
1979 Apr-1979 Sep	156.3	107.3	129.5
Yearly period			
1978 Apr-1979 Mar	138.9	97.5	120.7

Average hours worked

Date	pence per hour		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1978 Apr-1978 Sep	46.9	44.9	42.3
1978 Oct-1979 Mar	45.0	43.6	41.3
1979 Apr-1979 Sep	47.7	45.4	42.9
Yearly period			
1978 Apr-1979 Mar	45.9	44.3	41.8

Health, safety and cotton

The first report published by the Factory Inspectorate's Cotton National Industry Group (NIG), *Cotton and Allied Fibres: Health and Safety 1971-77*, (HMSO, £1), says that many of the industry's significant improvements in health, safety and welfare stem from early contributions to the concept of joint consultations between employers, unions and the Inspectorate.

Consultation

It highlights one particularly forward-looking example of consultation. In 1970, representatives of the British Textile Employers' Association and the industry's three main unions signed an agreement on the setting-up of accident prevention committees and the appointment of safety officers.

This says the report, illustrates the forward thinking of the industry and anticipated by more than eight years some of the provisions of the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977.

Cotton dust

The report describes how byssinosis came to be identified more than a century ago and the work carried out in the intervening period by industry, the Factory Inspectorate and other organisations to control dusty processes, particularly in the vicinity of opening and blowing machinery, on carding machines, and during plant cleaning operations.

Past experience, says the report, serves to emphasise that the most pressing need is for the management of each cotton processing mill to carry out a programme of dust sampling, preferably annually. Only by such means can the level of dust control be assessed and any necessary remedial action identified and carried out.

"Some managements are also shortsighted in not appreciating the benefits to be obtained in controlling dust by simple engineering methods and the need to maintain plant so that dust does not needlessly escape from it", says the report. "To this end programmes for regular and frequent inspection of plant should be instituted and methodically carried out."

Operatives also have a part to play in carrying out some simple but vital precautions; by properly securing covers, doors and panels on machines; by not carelessly causing damage to such parts; and by reporting any damage that is causing dust to leak from plant.

Machinery safety

Some old and new problems relating to the safeguarding of machinery are described in the report.

Factors to be taken into account when seeking solutions to guarding problems are the peculiar complexity of cotton machinery with its multiplicity of working parts, the working practices of operatives, the need for access for process reasons, and the varied nature of the materials being processed.

The NIG has identified a need for a wider application of interlocking due to the "steamline" construction of modern machines on which most of the gearing and belt drives are behind hinged doors, so allowing easy access to dangerous parts.

Stress is laid on the part that makers, suppliers and agents must play in the design and production of safe machines. Referring to the statutory duties imposed on makers, suppliers and agents under section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act, the report states that "some are very much aware of these requirements while other remain in various degrees of ignorance."

Noise

The risk of operatives becoming deaf due to exposure to high noise levels in textile mills has long been recognised and at one time "weavers deafness" was almost synonymous with the problem of industrial noise.

The report states that it would be wrong to minimise the difficulties but criticises, on the one hand, operatives who have a "marked reluctance to use ear protection" and, on the other, "managements that have never attempted to grasp the nettle of the problem or have resigned themselves to failure."

The report, which is illustrated, also includes sections on other health and environmental problems apart from byssinosis, future developments in the industry, together with appendices including a bibliography of important literature on the cotton and allied fibres industry.

Benefit payment

□ This month, Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, gave details of the study plan for a scrutiny of the arrangements for paying unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance to the unemployed. The scrutiny has been set up jointly by the Department of Employment and the DHSS, with the advice of Sir Derek Rayner, who has been appointed by the Prime Minister to look into Government cost-cutting and efficiency. At any one time at present there are about 1.4 million people in Great Britain registered as unemployed. Each week about 80,000 make new claims and a similar number leave the register. The number of new claims is fairly stable but the number leaving depends on whether unemployment is rising or falling. Most of the unemployed look to the State for income support during unemployment—though occupational pensioners and married women are groups containing exceptions.

There are two forms of State income support: unemployment benefit, which is part of the national insurance system whereby individuals pay regular contributions into the National Insurance Fund to insure themselves against specific contingencies and receive benefits from the Fund when the contingencies arise; and supplementary benefit, which is a means-tested benefit available to those not in

full-time work whose needs (as defined by Parliament) exceed their resources. Supplementary benefit can be paid by itself or as a supplement to unemployment benefit. For the unemployed, both benefits are subject to certain conditions, such as registration and availability for work.

Unemployment benefit is administered by the Unemployment Benefit Service (UBS) of the Department of Employment on an agency basis for the Department of Health and Social Security, which has the policy responsibility. Supplementary benefit is administered by DHSS officials under the guidance of the Supplementary Benefits Commission (SBC), which has the policy responsibility within the legislative framework set by Parliament. However, proposals are now before Parliament to abolish the SBC and place the policy responsibility on DHSS. For almost all of the unemployed the UBS is used as paying agent. Registration for employment and finding work for unemployed people have, since 1974, been mainly handled by what is now the Employment Service Division (ESD) of the Manpower Services Commission. Prior to 1974 both unemployment benefit and employment work were dealt with by DE. Altogether about 26,500 man-years are now involved in administering unemployment and supplementary benefits for unemployed people in DE and DHSS while another 500 staff are employed on registration and related work in ESD. The total cost of these

staff in the three organisations in 1978-79 was about £200 million. The amount paid out in benefits for the unemployed in that year was about £1,300 million.

This multiplicity of benefits and organisations, each having its own network of local offices, leads inevitably to travelling between offices by unemployed people and to major flows of paper and information. Significant changes have taken place in recent years—notably the computerisation of the UBS; the introduction of fortnightly attendance and payment for the unemployed; the physical separation of Jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices; higher levels of unemployment and increasing recourse to supplementary benefit; and greater concern about fraud and abuse. Other changes have been announced. In the light of these considerations, it is thought desirable to review the complex inter-acting systems which have developed and consider whether, and if so how, they could be made more effective.

The team will bear in mind a number of key issues in their study. These are not the parameters of the study and they do not indicate any presumption at the outset that the present structure is in need of change. However, they are the sort of questions which both the unemployed themselves and staff in DE, DHSS and ESD frequently ask. They are:

- why is it necessary to require many of the unemployed to deal with three Government offices?
- is the flow of paperwork and information between the various offices all essential?
- is work unnecessarily duplicated in having two benefits for the unemployed?
- why should all unemployed supplementary benefit claimants have first to claim unemployment benefit even when it is clear in advance in some cases that there will be no UB entitlement?
- are the procedures for determining whether claimants are available for work and not turning down suitable jobs, working effectively?
- are current methods of combating fraud and abuse satisfactory?

In the light of these questions, the team proposes a thorough examination of the present arrangements including establishing their costs, with a view to identifying any procedural changes which would increase cost effectiveness and improve the service to claimants.

It will also examine the ways in which responsibility for the benefits and associated activities is split up,

with a view to identifying any organisational changes which are needed. And it will review the extent to which policy constrains the administrative effectiveness of the present arrangements, in order to establish whether there are policy changes which might facilitate different, more efficient, administrative arrangements at no greater overall cost.

This will involve a detailed study of how a claim for unemployment benefit is dealt with. The team will study all stages of a claim, from when a person first becomes unemployed and registers for work to when the payments made to him are brought to account at the end of the financial year. Similarly, a detailed study will be made of a claim for supplementary benefit by an unemployed person. The studies will examine correspondence with claimants, and the contacts which are necessary with employers and other outside bodies. The team will examine the use of Automatic Data Processing bearing in mind the effect on management, staff and claimants. In considering claims, the team will look at the conditions imposed on claimants relating to contributions; registration; availability; circumstances in which unemployment arose; and personal circumstances and resources.

The team will examine how these are administered.

Inter-actions between the benefits—notably at differing pay periods and at recovery of supplementary benefit paid through delayed awards of unemployment benefit will also be studied and the team will consider how sickness benefit meshes with the two when the unemployed fall sick (or vice versa). Over-payment of benefit and recovery action will be considered.

The team will consider the activities of specialist officers—such as unemployment review officers—to see how their functions add to the control of benefits and to assistance given to the unemployed. It will consider staffing and organisation in local offices, and in the area and regional structures supporting them.

The study will recognise that there are many special arrangements for particular categories of the unemployed, for example share fishermen and seasonal workers, but will concentrate on the mainstream operation.

The effect of having policy and operational responsibilities divided between different organisations will be examined, and consideration given to the extent this may lead to duplication of work and also what advantages there may be in the present single purpose organisations.

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Benefit payments cont'd

The team will consider, to the extent that the time available permits, whether administrative constraints are imposed by policies such as those governing registration and adjudication which have remained unchanged for many years. They will examine whether the distinction between a contributory benefit and a means-tested one means anything to the unemployed and also the extent to which the contributory benefit is still the main source of support for unemployed people. They will also seek to establish what extra administrative costs are incurred as a result of the current level of recourse to supplementary benefit by unemployed people. The team will examine such other inter-actions between policy and administration as become evident during the initial stages.

It will have regard to the fact that policy objectives are set by Ministers and Parliament, and that any conclusions based on the desirability of attaining greater efficiency in administration will need to be considered by Ministers in the light of wider social economic implications.

The work will be organised as follows:

Phase 1 Initial discussions with the responsible Ministers, the heads

of the organisations concerned with paying benefits to the unemployed and the appropriate departmental Staff Sides.

Phase 2 Collection of background factual material.

Review of all recently introduced and forthcoming policy and procedural changes relevant to the area of the scrutiny. Detailed examination of current procedures in local offices of the DE, DHSS and ESD. Design and carrying out of market research. Contact with non-Government bodies concerned with unemployed people to seek with their views on the areas covered by the scrutiny.

Phase 3 Consideration of possible changes to existing procedures and responsibilities. Discussion of these with department officials. Further opportunities to seek the views of the Staff Sides involved. Consideration of policy constraints which may affect administrative efficiency.

Phase 4 Drafting and submission of report to the responsible Ministers. The team aim to report by the end of August 1980.

Sir Derek Rayner will be closely associated with the project. He has been consulted about this plan and will be kept in touch with their progress by the study officers. He will

Disabled people

□ At April 16, 1979, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 482,006. 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 January 10, 1980

	Male	Female	All
Section 1			
Registered	44,564	7,466	52,030
Unregistered	57,287	16,084	73,371
Section 2			
Registered	6,504	1,486	7,990
Unregistered	2,776	896	3,672

Placings of disabled people in employment from December 1, 1979 to January 4, 1980

		Male	Female	All
Registered	Section 1	1,227	281	1,508
Disabled people	Section 2	97	32	129
Unregistered				
disabled people	Section 1	1,062	406	1,468
All placings		2,386	719	3,105

be consulted by them at will and especially on the findings as they begin to emerge, and on their draft report. He will discuss the draft report with the Secretary of State for Employment and the Parliamentary Secretary at the DHSS.

Pay comparability

□ The fourth and fifth reports of the Standing Commission on Pay Comparability were published earlier this month. They covered the professions supplementary to medicine (Cmnd 7850) and British Waterways Board salaried staffs (Cmnd 7851).

The professions supplementary to medicine are a group of staff employed in the National Health Service working directly with patients in giving therapeutic treatment, advice, assessment or examinations. For the purpose of the reference to the Commission, the group comprised chiropodists, dietitians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, physiotherapists, radiographers, remedial gymnasts, speech therapists, helpers (whose terms and conditions of employment are negotiated within the Professional and Technical "A" Whitley Council), and a group of staff (the *ad hoc* grades) whose terms and conditions are fixed by the health departments—a total of about 37,000 staff, of whom about 15,000 are part-time.

On this group the Commission's recommendations complete a pay settlement which was effective from April 1, 1979. This settlement provided for increases to salary scales of around 9 per cent and for a payment of £1 per week up to the end of July 1979 in anticipation of the Commission's findings.

With effect from August 1, 1979, the parties to the settlement agreed that an interim pay award should be made based on the first stage award from the same date arising from the comparability study for nurses and midwives undertaken by the Commission (and that the cost of the £1 per week supplement would be offset against this). The parties also agreed that the balance due from the Commission's findings would be paid from April 1, 1980. The Commission has made comparisons appropriate to April 1, 1979.

The report recommends average increases ranging from 16.7 per cent for the basic grade and 17.3 per cent for helpers (single-handed) to 10.3 per cent for the most senior management grade and 10.0 per cent for the most senior teaching grade. The overall average increase for the grades evaluated is 15.4 per cent. The Commission estimates that the cost of implementing its

recommendations will be £19.6 million in a full year, or 14.2 per cent of the total pay bill (these figures take no account of employers' increased pension liability). The recommended increases are in addition to the April 1, 1979, increase of nine per cent, but subsume the interim increases awarded from August 1, 1979. Both sides of the Whitley Council have undertaken to accept the Commission's recommendations.

The Staff Side put forward a form of indexation which they termed "integration". They argued that the level of training and qualifications of the professions compared favourably with the qualifications of all male non-manual workers and they asked that the earnings of the professions should be integrated into the distribution of male non-manual earnings. The Management Side emphasised their preference for retaining a common pay and grading structure for the professions and put forward some proposals for simplifying the structure. Evidence was also received from a number of individual organisations represented on the Staff Side of the Whitley Council.

Approaches based on job-for-job comparison (comparing similar whole jobs) and factor analysis (breaking jobs down into their constituent parts) were examined fully in the Commission's first report (Local Authority and University Manual Workers; NHS Ancillary Staffs; and Ambulance—Cmnd 7641). The Commission regards job-for-job comparisons as the most satisfactory in principle. However, factor analysis was the only practicable approach to this reference because very few external job-for-job comparators are available.

Too long

The Commission says that, as with nurses and midwives, it would have taken too long to devise a special factor plan for the professions. For this reason, and since the Commission planned to report on the professions shortly after nurses and midwives, the same management consultants who carried out the comparability study on nurses and midwives and who appeared to operate the most appropriate scheme were commissioned to undertake a comparability study. The method used, and its application by the Commission, is explained in the report.

The consultants' findings, adjusted for differences in holidays, bonus and pensions and related to April 1, 1979, pointed to a substantial increase in the basic grade and a sharp reduction in differentials for the senior and supervisory grades.

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Earnings in coal mining

□ Coal mining is not covered by the Department of Employment's regular October survey of earnings and hours of manual workers. However, the National Coal Board provides some information for an October pay-week for some male manual workers employed by the Board. Since this information is compiled on a different basis, it is not directly comparable with the results of the Department's survey.

The NCB information relates to male manual workers aged 18 and over and only to those employed in coal mining activities. In addition to their average cash earnings for a

specific pay week, information is also supplied on the estimated cost of paid holidays and rest days per working man/week in the current financial year, and of the average weekly value of the actual cost of sickness pay and allowances in kind per working man/week during October. The allowances in kind consist mainly of the value of concessionary fuel valued at pithead prices, but there is also an element of concessionary rents.

The information for October 1979, with comparable information for previous years, is shown in the following table:

	Week ended			
	Oct 9 1976	Oct 8 1977	Oct 7 1978	Oct 13 1979
Cash earnings	71.51	76.54	97.11	112.41
Other items				
Provisions for paid holidays and rest days	10.36	11.17	12.36	13.23
Sickness pay	£2.26	2.00	2.52	2.45
Allowances in kind	£5.05	5.82	6.32	7.31

Pay comparability cont'd

Their explanation of this pattern was that the job of the service (non-teaching) grades did not change greatly over the course of their careers. Their findings for the teaching grades indicated that there was only a marginal shortfall in the pay of the Principal I grade and that senior teachers were apparently already paid more than the size of their jobs could justify.

The Commission also made recommendations on two other conditions of service—special duty payments (the equivalent of shift payments), and emergency duty payments (payable when staff are on "standby" at their place of work or "on-call" at their own homes). Concerning special duty payments, the Commission recommended that all grades required to undertake clinical work during the relevant period should be eligible for these payments and that the rates should be the same as for nurses. Concerning emergency duty payments, the Commission had undertaken in Report No 3 on nurses and midwives to make recommendations on both nurses and midwives and the professions together. The Commission considered the evidence put forward by the parties and examined the payments made in other services. However, arrangements for emergency duty pay varied considerably from one organisation to another and between different groups within the NHS. The Commission considered that there was a need for a common policy for the NHS as a whole and that the arrangements for each group should be related to such a policy. The Commission therefore decided that the long-term solution should be left to the parties but that as a short-term measure, the existing flat rate allowances for being on-call or standby should be doubled.

In coming to their conclusions, the Commission considered that they should follow the general line of the consultants' findings, without adhering rigidly to the figures for any grade and that they should take account of other evidence. The Commission decided that the basic grade should not receive a lower starting salary than the staff nurse and that to achieve this, a five-point scale should be substituted for the existing six-point scale. In dealing with the grades above the basic grade, the Commission were concerned to provide a coherent salary and career structure without straying too far from the consultants' findings. They substituted four-point scales (five points for Senior II) for the existing six-point scales, thereby abating the severity of the

compression indicated by the findings.

In reaching their recommendations the Commission considered whether there was justification for differentiation in salaries between the several professions but decided that the evidence was inconclusive. Similarly they concluded that there was insufficient evidence for abolishing the "leads" enjoyed by three of the professions (dietitians, radiographers and speech therapists). In determining the pay of the teaching grades the Commission took account of the difficulties in recruiting teachers in the professions and decided to maintain the existing relationship between teaching salaries and service grade salaries.

The Commission took into account conditions of employment as well as salary comparisons. The hours of work at present vary from profession to profession (between 33 and 38) and the Commission was unable to find any clear justification for these variations. The most common figure in the consultants' data bank for conditioned hours was 37½. The Commission therefore recommended that the new rates of pay should be paid for a 37½ hour week.

Where staff had already received interim increases leading to salaries greater than those recommended, the Commission recommended that those concerned should retain their existing salaries until they were overtaken by further increases or increments.

British Waterways

The report on British Waterways Board staff covers about 830 employees in five main categories: administrative; professional and technical; clerical; data processing and secretarial and typing. Except for the most senior staff for whom there is no formal negotiating machinery, terms and conditions of employment are negotiated nationally by the National Joint Council (NJC) for British Waterways Salaried Staffs. The annual settlement date is the first Monday in September.

Comparisons have been made by the Commission as at September 1978. Both sides of the NJC agreed that any increases due from the Commission's findings should be paid in two equal stages from September 3, 1979 and September 1, 1980.

The report recommends an increase of five per cent for all clerical, professional and technical, and supervisory staff to be paid in two stages. The recommended increase is in addition to the settlements already agreed and implemented since September 1978. Compari-

sons for the most senior staff indicated substantially higher increases and the recommendations for these grades range from 24 per cent to 40 per cent, also to be paid in two stages. Both sides of the NJC have undertaken to accept the Commission's recommendations.

The Commission deals with two initial requests made by the parties to the reference; first, that the results of a comparability study undertaken by consultants in connection with a claim made in 1978 to the Central Arbitration Committee (CAC) under Schedule II of the Employment Protection Act should be used as a basis for recommendations; second, a request for an interim pay increase. The reasons are explained for turning down both requests and for the consequential decision to ask the Pay Research Unit (PRU) to undertake a fresh comparison study.

The main evidence, jointly submitted, was that submitted to the CAC. This stated that pay settlements had been severely distorted since 1975 because of the pay policy of the day and that as a result salaries at all levels were out of line with salaries in comparable outside jobs. This had led to recruitment difficulties and industrial action.

The PRU followed their normal practice of making a detailed study of the work of the reference group and of identifying appropriate external comparisons, in this case from their existing survey information in order to reduce the time taken to complete their study. The number of comparators found was very small for some of the senior staff and most of the senior technical grades, but, having checked the results against the job comparisons provided by the consultants as evidence for the CAC submission and similar levels and jobs in the administration and professional and technology groups in the civil service, the PRU concluded that there was a reasonable framework for a comparative review.

In addition to providing information about the salaries of comparators, the Commission reports

that the PRU also gave details of other conditions of employment and fringe benefits, including sick pay, hours of work and holidays, educational awards, assistance towards the cost of meals, discounts and travel to work payments. The Commission compared these with the benefits available to British Waterways Board (BWB) staff and the result was that comparators on average had an equivalent salary advantage of not less than 1 per cent. The Government Actuary advised that the difference between the value of pensions for BWB staff and those of the comparators was 1.5 per cent in favour of the latter. The Commission adjusted the median salaries of the comparators to take account of the differences and the results when compared with BWB salaries indicated an increase of 14.6 per cent over the rates paid to clerical, technical and supervisory grades at September 4, 1978. For more senior grades the increase averaged about 40 per cent, though this was based on very few comparators.

The Commission points out that the increases in pay amounting to 11.3 per cent in 1978/79 have to be deducted from the 14.6 per cent. After taking into account benefits which are not readily quantifiable and the estimated value of cars available to some of the comparators for the higher grades, the conclusion reached is that a five per cent increase should be recommended for the clerical, technical and supervisory grades. As originally agreed by the parties this is to be paid in two equal stages from September 3, 1979 and September 1, 1980. Substantially higher increases are recommended for the most senior grades on a similar basis. Recommendations are also made about the overtime rate for weekdays and the level at which staff should be eligible. The S3 scale is to be reduced by two points.

The Commission estimates that the cost of their recommendations in a full year when fully implemented will be £270,000—about 6.1 per cent of the salary bill.

Subscription charges

Increased postal charges have put up the annual subscription for Department of Employment periodicals (the net price remains the same).

These are: *Employment Gazette* £23.52; *New Earnings Survey* £40.26; and *Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work* £7.20.

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

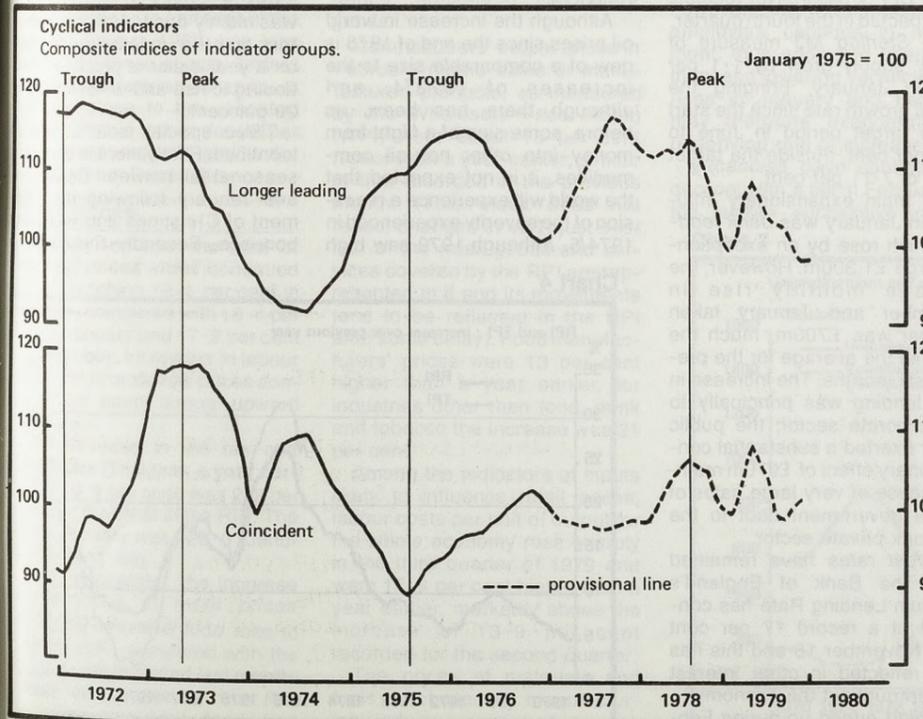
This commentary is a regular feature of *Employment Gazette*; it analyses recent trends in the main labour statistics series against a background of trends in the economy as a whole (data available at mid-March).

1980 is widely forecast to be a year of recession, with declining output. The main contributory factors are depressed world trade coupled with a lack of UK competitiveness and the short term effects of tighter monetary and fiscal policies, with associated falls in investment and stockbuilding. The recession is possibly foreshadowed by the recent falls in the CSO leading indicators (chart 1) which show the overall trends in a number of series.

Unemployment is now on a firmly rising trend while vacancies have continued to fall for the eighth month running. The recent upward trend in employment now seems to have ceased. The annual rate of increase in retail prices continues to rise with increases in labour costs and materials prices exerting upward pressure.

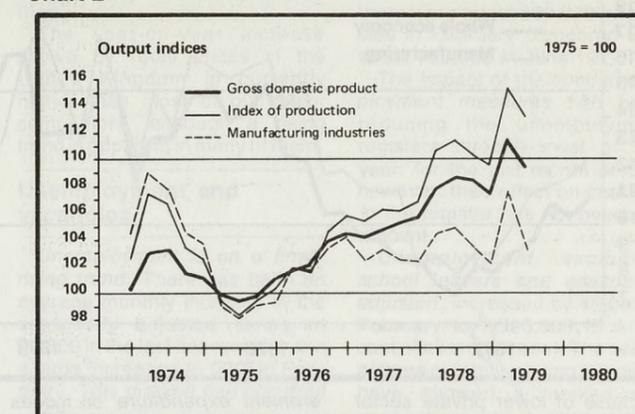
Underlying levels of total output and industrial production (both excluding North Sea oil output) seem to have been fairly flat dur-

Chart 1



Commentary

Chart 2



following rising US interest rates.

General economic background

The preliminary output estimate of *gross domestic product*, for the fourth quarter of 1979, suggests that, except for some growth in the energy sector, the underlying level of activity in 1979 as a whole was much the same as in the second half of 1978. It also indicates that the level of output was little changed from that in the previous quarter; activity in the distributive and motor trades recovered from levels in the quiet

ing most of 1979. The underlying level of North Sea oil output continues to grow. Consumers' expenditure rose strongly in the first half of 1979 before levelling off in the second half. Manufacturing investment was at the same level in the second half of 1979 as in the first half while investment by distribution and services was 4 per cent higher.

Manufacturing stocks fell in the fourth quarter of 1979, the first fall since 1976. Retail stocks rose in the same period by more than double the average of the previous three quarters, some of which may have been unplanned. The volume of imports in the three months to January was little changed, probably beginning to reflect the sluggishness of the economy while exports recovered after the depressing effects of the engineering strike.

The rate of growth of the money supply (Sterling M3) rose to 12 per cent in January, 1 per cent above the top of the present target range. The main expansionary influence was bank lending to the corporate sector. Interest rates remain high.

Sterling edged up during February though it came under some downward pressure in the first week of March largely as a result of the strengthening of the dollar

third quarter which followed the pre-Budget boom, but there was some temporary reduction in North Sea oil and gas production.

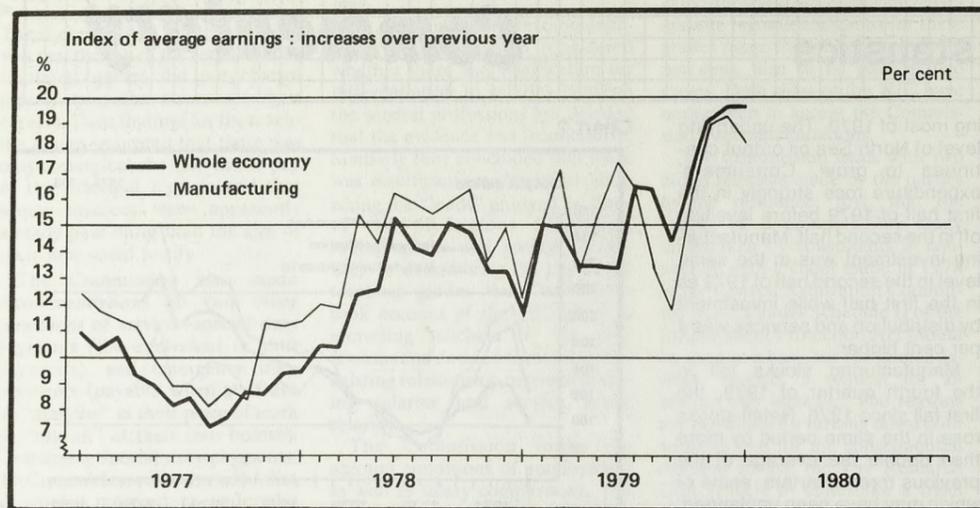
Figures up to December 1979 suggest that except for some growth in the energy sector the underlying level of *industrial production* has changed little since 1978. Industrial activity in 1979 was affected by particularly adverse weather early in the year and industrial disputes (in road haulage, motor vehicle production and engineering industries). Manufacturing production was, however, at much the same level as in the previous year. Construction activity was some 2 to 3 per cent below its level in 1978. North Sea oil and gas production increased by some 45 per cent which, together with the 6 per cent increase in the output of the gas, electricity and water industries, accounted for the 2½ per cent increase in the all industries' index.

Output per person employed may have increased a little during 1979 as employment in both the index of production industries and in manufacturing fell by about 1 per cent.

Consumers' expenditure seems to have levelled off after two years of relatively rapid growth partly reflecting the slow-down in the growth of real disposable income which took place in the first three quarters of 1979. Consumers' expenditure recovered in the fourth quarter of 1979 to the average level of the second and third quarters. Retail sales were unchanged in December and in the fourth quarter.

Total fixed investment in the first three quarters of 1979 was 4½ per cent lower than for the corresponding period in 1978, largely

Chart 3



because of lower private sector investment in housing.

Manufacturing investment was at the same level in the second half of 1979 as in the first half and in 1979 as a whole was much the same as in 1978 (it grew by about 1 per cent higher if account is taken of assets leased from service industries).

Investment by distribution and service industries (excluding shipping) was about 4 per cent higher in the second half of 1979 than in the first half and in 1979 as a whole was 8 per cent higher than in 1978.

Manufacturers' stocks fell in the fourth quarter last year, the first quarterly drop since 1976, with a large fall in work in progress being partly offset by increases in stocks of materials and fuel and finished goods. The increase in manufacturers' stocks for 1979 was about three fifths of that for 1978 but the stocks/output ratio rose to a very high level. Retail stocks rose in the fourth quarter of 1979 by more than double the average of the previous three quarters and for 1979 the increase was a little more than in 1978. Wholesalers' stocks were unchanged during the fourth quarter of 1979, though they rose in 1979 following little change in 1978.

The deficit on visible trade fell to £673m in the three months to January from £855m in the previous three months, owing mainly to the recovery in exports after the depressing effects of the engineering strike in autumn. Exports grew by about 3 per cent in volume in the three months to January while imports were roughly unchanged, partly reflecting the sluggish domestic economy.

In the first three quarters of 1979 the volume of general gov-

ernment expenditure on goods and services rose by 2 per cent.

In the company sector gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil and gas) were 5 per cent lower in the first three quarters of 1979 than in the same period of 1978.

Companies' net increase in financial liabilities were significantly higher than the average of the past five years, at £3½ billion in the first three quarters of 1979, equivalent to about 4½ per cent of gross domestic product.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) in the first three quarters of the financial year is estimated to have been about £11.1 billion. Net receipts are expected in the fourth quarter.

The Sterling M3 measure of money supply grew by 1.1 per cent in January, bringing the annual growth rate since the start of the target period in June to 12.2 per cent, outside the target range of 7-11 per cent.

The main expansionary influence in January was bank lending which rose by an exceptionally large £1,300m. However, the average monthly rise in December and January taken together was £700m, much the same as the average for the previous six months. The increase in bank lending was principally to the corporate sector; the public sector exerted a substantial contractionary effect of £970m mainly because of very large sales of central government debt to the non bank private sector.

Interest rates have remained high. The Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate has continued at a record 17 per cent since November 15 and this has been reflected in other interest rates throughout the economy.

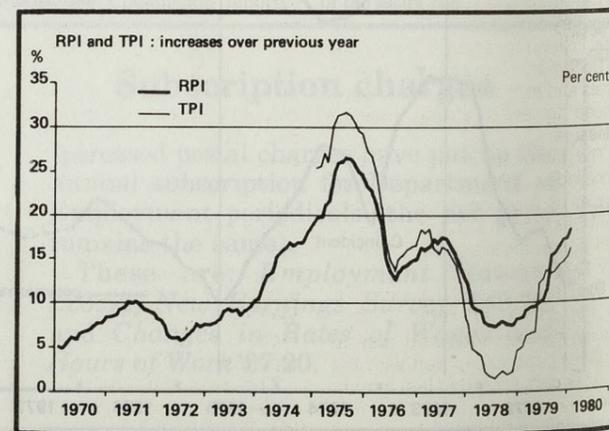
Sterling edged up during Feb-

ruary though it fell somewhat during the first week of March, largely as a result of the stronger dollar following the rise in US interest rates. Despite the fall, the effective rate was still about 2 per cent higher than the rate at the beginning of the year.

World economic outlook for 1980: The developed industrial world is moving towards recession, although the downturn in the United States has been delayed by a reduction in personal savings in order to finance their oil deficits. This would tend to worsen the balance of payments position of the industrial countries and reduce growth in aggregate demand.

Although the increase in world oil prices since the end of 1978 is now of a comparable size to the increases of 1973/4, and although there has been, as before, some sign of a flight from money into other non-oil commodities, it is not expected that the world will experience a recession of the severity experienced in 1974/5. Although 1979 saw high

Chart 4



levels of inventory investment in most European countries, inventory levels in general are not unduly high, and most economies are in much better general balance than at the time of the last oil crisis. Companies are now better prepared and in a stronger financial position than they were in 1974. In addition, the timing of the downturn has varied between countries, with Japan and West Germany lagging behind the United States.

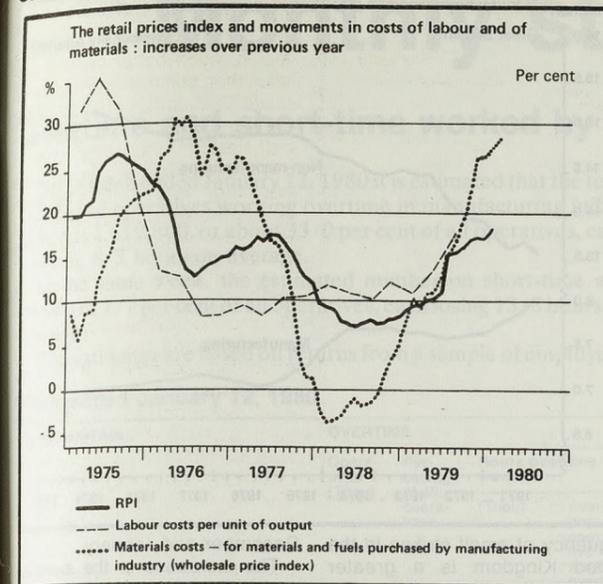
Nevertheless, an increase in the price of oil reduces real income in oil consuming countries and increases real income in oil exporting countries. It is estimated that the OPEC countries will have a balance of payments surplus of \$100 billion to \$120 billion in 1980 (similar in real terms to their 1974 surplus). This means that the industrial and non-OPEC less-developed countries must between them run a deficit of the same size. Since less developed countries may experience difficulty in increasing their borrowing much above current high levels, much of this deficit will need to be run by the industrial countries. Less-developed countries will also have to cut back on the growth of their non-oil imports, in order to finance their oil deficits. This would tend to worsen the balance of payments position of the industrial countries and reduce growth in aggregate demand.

Average earnings

Although the average earnings index fell back in January, this was mainly due to temporary factors and the underlying increase on a year earlier is probably continuing to rise and is now close to 20 per cent.

Three special factors can be identified. Firstly there is a regular seasonal fall between December and January following the payment of Christmas and year-end bonuses. Secondly the national

Chart 5



steel strike depressed earnings and its direct effects are estimated to have reduced the whole economy index by about ½ per cent. Thirdly, and partly as an indirect consequence of the steel strike, there was a sharp fall in overtime working in manufacturing industry.

As earnings in January 1979 were also reduced by industrial disputes (the number of working days lost through disputes and the number of overtime hours worked in manufacturing were at similar levels in both January 1979 and January 1980), the percentage change in earnings in the year to January 1980 was less than the underlying change is probably close to the recorded change (that is just under 20 per cent), compared with just under 19 per cent in December.

Retail prices

The year-on-year increase in the retail prices index continued to rise, reaching 19.1 per cent in February compared with 18.4 per cent in January and 17.2 per cent in December. Increases in labour costs and in materials prices continued to exert strong upward pressure.

The increase in the tax and price index (TPI) over a year earlier, at 16.9 per cent, was 2.2 per cent less than that in the RPI. The TPI in January was 125.3 (January 1978 = 100).

Over six months, the increase in the index of retail prices excluding seasonal food rose to 7.6 per cent, compared with the 7.0 per cent recorded last month. Monthly increases in the RPI excluding seasonal food had

been running at rather less than 1 per cent in the latter part of last year but the January and February increases, at 2.4 and 1.5 per cent, respectively, have been somewhat higher.

The main contributions to the increase of 1.4 per cent in the RPI in February were increases in motoring costs, particularly petrol prices; in mortgage interest payments; in charges for postal and telephone services and school meals; and increases in bus fares and the prices of many foods, articles of clothing, alcoholic drinks, household and other goods.

Manufacturers' output prices in February (home sales of manufactured products, as measured by the Wholesale Price Index) (WPI) were about 18 per cent higher than a year earlier, similar to that recorded in the previous month. (This index does not reflect changes in VAT; just over half of the retail goods and services covered by the RPI are represented in it and its movements tend to be reflected in the RPI after some delay). Food manufacturers' prices were 13 per cent higher than a year earlier; for industries other than food, drink and tobacco the increase was 21 per cent.

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

The prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry continued to rise

strongly and the WPI for February was nearly 29 per cent higher than a year earlier. Two thirds of this increase resulted from higher prices for crude oil. Materials and fuels account for about half of the costs of manufacturing industries.

The year-on-year increase shown by retail prices in the United Kingdom is currently higher than most of our major competitors, although a rising trend is apparent in many of them.

Unemployment and vacancies

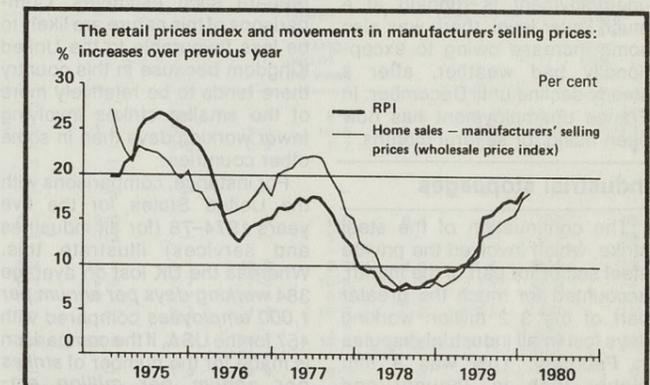
Unemployment is on a firmly rising trend. There has been an average monthly increase in the seasonally adjusted series of 24,000 in the last five months, and a large increase (45,000) in February. This marked rise occurred

Since June, notified vacancies have fallen by 67,000 (seasonally adjusted)—an average of 8,000 a month. Vacancies at employment offices account for about one-third of all those in the economy as a whole, and it is estimated that there were about 500,000 vacancies in February compared with about 750,000 in June 1979.

The impact of the special employment measures had been reducing the unemployment registers through most of last year; for the last month or two, however, their effect on changes in the register has not been significant.

Unemployment, excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted, increased by 45,000 in February to 1,320,000 (5.6 per cent of all employees). The series of three monthly moving averages have showed a marked and

Chart 6



in all regions. The steel strike, however, will have made many employers cautious in recruitment, thus adding to unemployment and lowering vacancies; the rises in January and February may therefore exaggerate the underlying rate of increase.

Vacancies have continued to decline; with a fall in February for the eighth successive month.

accelerating upturn since October with an average monthly increase of 32,000 over the last three months.

The rise in unemployment (seasonally adjusted) over the last five months has been somewhat greater for males than females, males accounting for about two-thirds of the increase.

School leavers registered as

Chart 7



unemployed totalled 35,000 in February. The level remained 2,000 below that of a year ago, continuing the pattern of lower figures compared with a year earlier which first emerged in Mid-1978.

Of the total unemployed in February, it is estimated that 1,086,000 had been unemployed for more than four weeks and were aged under 60. This is 25,000 higher than a year ago. Some of this increase reflects the introduction in October 1979 of fortnightly attendance and payment of benefit which artificially raised the total register by about 20,000. A further 211,000 had been on the register for four weeks or less.

Both the United States and Canada experienced sharp rises in unemployment (seasonally adjusted), between December and January. In Germany, where unemployment is running at a much lower level, there was also some increase owing to exceptionally bad weather, after a steady decline until December. In France unemployment has now been rising for several months.

Industrial stoppages

The continuation of the steel strike, which involved the private steel sector for part of the month, accounted for much the greater part of the 3.2 million working days lost in all industrial disputes in February. This was a fifth higher than in January and showed a small increase on February of last year.

Strikes outside the steel industry were generally at a low level and involved only 20 per cent of

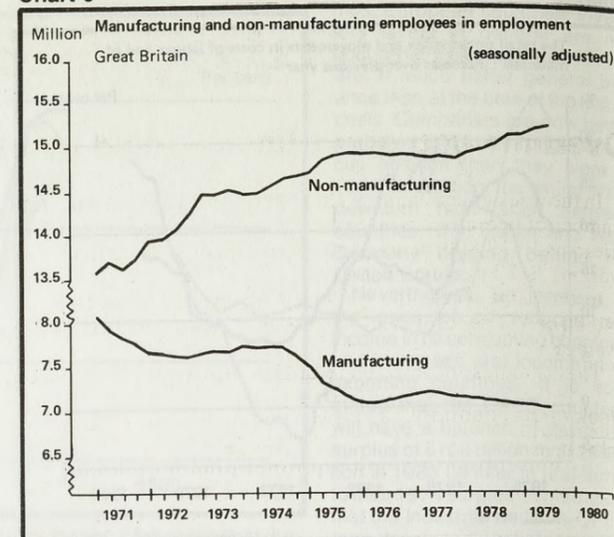
the total 180,000 workers concerned, and 6 per cent of all working days lost.

Numbers of workers laid-off at plants and work sites where others were on strike totalled 11,000 last month, but numbers of work people laid-off elsewhere due to indirect effects of the steel strike are thought, on limited sample information, to have been small at the end of February.

In international comparisons, the United Kingdom has been shown (in an article in the February issue of *Employment Gazette*) to be middle ranking in numbers of days lost per 1,000 employees among 19 countries compared by the International Labour Office. It is possible to make some comparisons of numbers of strikes per million workers in order to show the relative frequencies of stoppages in various countries, although the ILO do not in fact prepare such estimates. Comparisons of this nature are likely to be less favourable to the United Kingdom because in this country there tends to be relatively more of the smaller strikes involving fewer working days than in some other countries.

For instance, comparisons with the United States for the five years 1974-78 (for all industries and services) illustrate this. Whereas the UK lost on average 384 working days per annum per 1,000 employees compared with 457 for the USA, if the comparison is made for the number of strikes per annum per million employees, the annual averages are: UK, 109 and the USA, 63. Some industrial relations specialists consider that the disruption from the greater relative

Chart 9



frequency of small strikes in the United Kingdom is a greater economic disability to us than the higher relative loss of working days in the United States is to industry in that country.

Employment

It now looks as though the upward trend in employment during the three years to mid-1979 has come to an end. A substantial fall is expected in the December 1979 estimate of total employment, compared with three months earlier, possibly in excess of 50,000. Increases in employment in the service sector are unlikely to have offset the large decrease in production industries. Total employment in the previous three months showed little change.

Manufacturing employment has been falling faster in recent months. The seasonally adjusted fall of 30,000 in January compares with averages of about 20,000 a month in the previous six months and of only 5,000 a month in the two years to mid-1979.

Part of the recent decline might reflect uncertainties arising from the engineering and steel disputes. On the other hand, in recent cyclical downturns in the economy, there has generally been a sharp decline in employment in manufacturing. For example, in 1975, manufacturing employment fell by nearly half a million, or about 40,000 a month.

Short-time working in manufacturing industries in January, at 1.2 million hours, was almost double the average levels of the previous two years, possibly reflecting the first effects of the British Steel Corporation strike. The amount of overtime worked, at about 15 million hours, showed virtually no change between

December and January.

The increases in the summer and autumn in construction employment have not been maintained and a fall of over 40,000 (not seasonally adjusted) in the three months to January meant that employment in the industry was slightly below the levels of a year earlier.

In the year to September 1979, employment fell in manufacturing industries and amongst males but rose in service industries and amongst females—trends which were common to most of the 1970s. Over this same twelve months, employment fell in the West Midlands and the North-West but increased in all other regions of Great Britain. To a large extent these changes reflect the industrial mix of the regions. The West Midlands and the North-West are heavily dependent on manufacturing while the South-East (including East Anglia) and the South-West, the regions most dependent on the service sector, had the biggest employment increases.

Most OECD countries have had some growth in employment in the last three or four years. The amount of increase has varied considerably with the largest growth in the United States where civilian employment went up by nearly 14 per cent between 1975 and the second quarter of 1979. In recent years, all the major OECD countries have experienced a slow decline in the proportion of total employment in productive industries. However, in 1977 (the latest date for which international figures are available) manufacturing industries still accounted for a larger proportion of total employment in the UK than in any other major OECD country with the exception of West Germany.

Monthly statistics (pages 289-302)

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

In the week ended January 12, 1980 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,619,800, or about 33.0 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.3 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 84,800 or 1.7 per cent of all operatives, each losing 13.8 hours on average.

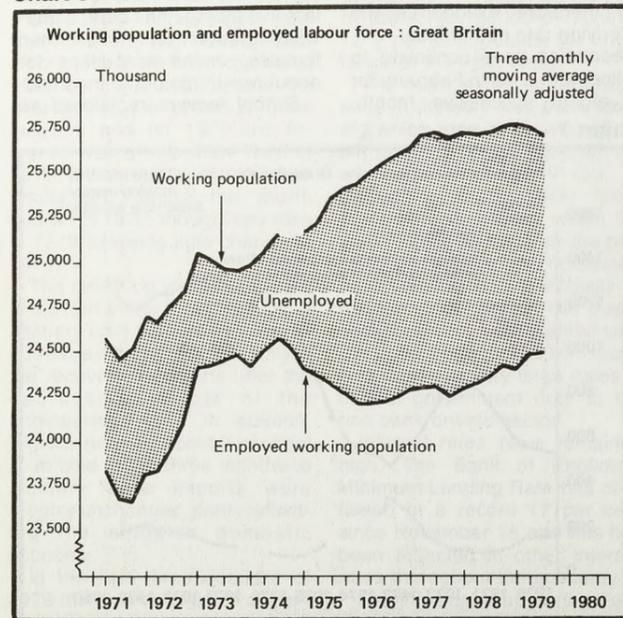
The estimates are based on returns from a sample of employers.

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

Week ended January 12, 1980

SIC 1968	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week			Stood off for whole or part of week			
			(Thou)	Average per operative working overtime	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
Food, drink and tobacco	182.1	35.3	1,736.3	9.5	—	1.9	0.6	4.8	8.6	0.6	0.1	6.7	11.0
Food industries (211-229)	141.5	34.7	1,390.2	9.8	—	1.9	0.4	3.9	10.6	0.4	0.1	5.8	13.9
Drink industries (231-239)	37.2	43.2	328.2	8.8	—	—	0.2	0.9	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	4.7
Tobacco (240)	3.4	15.4	17.9	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	8.1	33.3	80.9	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and allied industries	86.1	33.4	831.9	9.7	0.1	2.0	—	—	5.0	0.1	—	2.0	39.3
General chemicals (271)	30.5	37.5	316.3	10.4	—	0.3	—	—	5.0	—	—	0.3	36.1
Metal manufacture	108.0	33.3	937.4	8.7	0.4	14.2	4.1	40.9	9.9	4.5	1.4	55.1	12.3
Iron and steel (general) (311)	31.0	20.6	267.4	8.6	0.1	4.0	1.7	17.5	10.4	1.8	1.2	21.5	12.0
Other iron and steel (312-313)	40.9	45.5	356.6	8.7	0.3	10.2	2.2	18.8	8.6	2.4	2.7	29.0	11.9
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	36.1	43.1	313.3	8.7	—	—	0.2	4.7	19.3	0.2	0.3	4.7	19.3
Mechanical engineering	248.5	43.8	1,990.0	8.0	1.3	50.8	3.5	36.1	10.3	4.8	0.8	86.9	18.2
Instrument engineering	29.5	33.9	188.9	6.4	—	—	1.0	9.9	9.7	1.0	1.2	9.9	9.7
Electrical engineering	141.1	30.4	1,077.4	7.6	0.1	3.0	15.2	174.4	11.5	15.2	3.3	177.4	11.6
Electrical machinery (361)	30.2	36.3	221.5	7.3	—	—	0.2	1.7	8.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	8.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	46.4	40.7	476.5	10.3	—	—	0.1	2.5	18.5	0.1	0.1	2.5	18.5
Vehicles	201.9	38.4	1,479.9	7.3	0.4	16.8	2.7	32.2	11.8	3.1	0.6	49.0	15.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	118.5	34.6	847.1	7.2	0.4	16.3	2.5	30.5	12.2	2.9	0.9	46.8	16.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	48.4	43.9	380.6	7.9	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	40.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	143.9	37.0	1,113.6	7.7	0.3	11.4	4.4	40.9	9.4	4.6	1.2	52.3	11.3
Textiles	76.6	22.5	619.1	8.1	0.8	32.2	20.7	287.0	13.8	21.6	6.3	319.2	14.8
Production of man-made fibres (411) and man-made fibres (412-413)	6.5	31.1	60.6	9.4	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.0	40.0
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and woolen and worsted (414)	14.1	22.4	117.2	8.3	0.2	6.5	2.6	41.0	15.5	2.8	4.5	47.5	17.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	18.0	30.3	168.0	9.3	0.2	8.8	5.5	78.0	14.3	5.7	9.5	86.8	15.3
	8.3	9.6	47.8	5.8	0.1	5.2	4.8	62.8	13.1	4.9	5.7	68.0	13.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.2	22.1	50.8	8.2	0.1	3.0	0.8	10.3	12.2	0.9	3.3	13.3	14.5
Clothing and footwear	18.8	6.3	100.6	5.3	0.1	2.8	11.1	112.0	10.1	11.1	3.7	114.8	10.3
Clothing industries (441-449)	13.5	5.6	77.2	5.7	0.1	2.7	3.9	38.6	9.9	4.0	1.7	41.3	10.4
Footwear (450)	5.3	8.9	23.5	4.4	—	—	7.2	73.5	10.3	7.2	12.0	73.5	10.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	64.7	34.1	600.6	9.3	0.2	9.5	4.7	50.3	10.7	5.0	2.6	59.8	12.1
Timber, furniture, etc	58.0	30.2	423.8	7.3	0.4	14.1	5.7	70.6	12.4	6.0	3.1	84.6	14.1
Paper, printing and publishing	131.2	36.4	1,112.2	8.5	0.3	13.5	4.3	101.2	23.5	4.6	1.3	114.8	24.7
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	57.6	38.8	529.5	9.2	0.3	12.8	4.3	100.1	23.5	4.6	3.1	112.9	24.7
Printing and publishing (485-489)	73.6	34.7	582.7	7.9	—	0.7	0.1	1.1	21.1	0.1	—	1.8	25.9
Other manufacturing industries	68.8	30.0	575.1	8.4	0.1	5.5	1.3	18.9	14.4	1.4	0.6	24.4	16.9
Rubber (491)	22.0	32.7	185.0	8.4	—	0.5	0.2	1.9	12.1	0.2	0.3	2.4	14.2
All manufacturing industries	1,619.8	33.0	13,394.8	8.3	4.5	180.6	80.3	992.2	12.4	84.8	1.7	1,172.8	13.8
Analysis by region													
South East and East Anglia	497.6	38.3	4,180.6	8.4	0.2	8.7	11.3	106.4	9.4	11.5	0.9	115.1	10.0
South West	107.6	37.7	868.9	8.1	—	1.8	3.4	37.3	10.8	3.5	1.2	39.1	11.2
West Midlands	214.7	30.7	1,652.8	7.7	0.7	27.8	20.9	215.5	10.3	21.6	3.1	243.2	11.3
East Midlands	131.3	30.5	1,030.3	7.8	0.6	25.5	11.4	105.2	13.2	12.0	2.8	175.7	14.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	165.5	32.2	1,379.5	8.3	0.5	21.4	8.9	120.7	13.6	9.4	1.8	142.0	15.1
North West	225.5	32.3	1,890.0	8.4	1.3	53.8	6.9	99.2	14.5	8.2	1.2	153.0	18.7
North	91.3	29.2	811.8	8.9	0.3	12.0	3.6	40.0	11.2	3.9	1.2	52.0	13.4
Wales	59.9	26.3	515.2	8.6	0.1	3.6	3.7	49.1	13.2	3.8	1.7	52.7	13.9
Scotland	126.4	28.6	1,065.8	8.4	0.7	26.1	10.2	173.8	17.0	10.9	2.5	199.9	18.4

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



Unemployed by industry at February 14, 1980

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	NUMBER					
		Great Britain			United Kingdom		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
All industries and services		985,185	436,803	1,421,988	1,031,521	457,402	1,488,923
Index of production industries	II-XXI	473,759	116,390	590,149	497,991	122,268	620,259
Manufacturing industries	III-XIX	254,303	110,595	364,898	262,969	116,151	379,120
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	21,356	4,035	25,391	23,262	4,112	27,374
Agriculture and horticulture	001	17,591	3,934	21,525	19,285	4,007	23,292
Forestry	002	623	43	666	656	45	701
Fishing	003	3,142	58	3,200	3,321	60	3,381
Mining and quarrying	II	24,579	431	25,010	24,829	440	25,269
Coal mining	101	22,034	226	22,260	22,042	226	22,268
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	498	27	525	662	29	691
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	294	23	317	339	28	367
Petroleum and natural gas	104	1,319	108	1,427	1,334	109	1,443
Other mining and quarrying	109	434	47	481	452	48	500
Food, drink and tobacco	III	29,430	17,125	46,555	31,081	17,961	49,042
Grain milling	211	826	185	1,011	872	192	1,064
Bread and flour confectionery	212	6,726	2,722	9,448	7,130	2,831	9,961
Biscuits	213	934	1,510	2,444	956	1,552	2,508
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	4,863	3,480	8,343	5,261	3,659	8,920
Milk and milk products	215	1,886	828	2,714	2,117	888	3,005
Sugar	216	1,797	332	2,129	1,800	334	2,134
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1,494	1,595	3,089	1,507	1,617	3,124
Fruit and vegetable products	218	2,264	2,313	4,577	2,335	2,376	4,711
Animal and poultry foods	219	1,484	383	1,867	1,620	428	2,048
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	371	101	472	377	102	479
Food industries n.e.s.	229	1,050	793	1,843	1,066	807	1,873
Brewing and malting	231	1,933	491	2,424	2,034	505	2,539
Soft drinks	232	2,141	815	2,956	2,246	836	3,082
Other drink industries	239	831	967	1,798	842	976	1,818
Tobacco	240	830	610	1,440	918	858	1,776
Coal and petroleum products	IV	1,900	272	2,172	1,923	282	2,205
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	322	33	355	325	33	358
Mineral oil refining	262	1,429	215	1,644	1,446	219	1,665
Lubricating oils and greases	263	149	24	173	152	30	182
Chemicals and allied industries	V	11,905	5,403	17,308	12,073	5,445	17,518
General chemicals	271	4,293	1,114	5,407	4,345	1,122	5,467
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	1,121	1,050	2,171	1,145	1,061	2,206
Toilet preparations	273	475	869	1,344	478	872	1,350
Paint	274	1,005	283	1,288	1,017	285	1,302
Soap and detergents	275	542	381	923	548	382	930
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	2,157	563	2,720	2,178	567	2,745
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	431	71	502	436	72	508
Fertilisers	278	305	69	374	339	70	409
Other chemical industries	279	1,576	1,003	2,579	1,587	1,014	2,601
Metal manufacture	VI	26,024	2,734	28,758	26,168	2,752	28,920
Iron and steel (general)	311	16,202	1,403	17,605	16,266	1,414	17,680
Steel tubes	312	1,557	197	1,754	1,564	198	1,762
Iron castings, etc.	313	4,440	427	4,867	4,479	431	4,910
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1,656	304	1,960	1,668	306	1,974
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	1,185	209	1,394	1,197	209	1,406
Other base metals	323	984	194	1,178	994	194	1,188
Mechanical engineering	VII	35,699	6,144	41,843	36,468	6,284	42,752
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	765	119	884	789	123	912
Metal-working machine tools	332	1,899	348	2,247	1,921	350	2,271
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	2,144	470	2,614	2,177	488	2,665
Industrial engines	334	1,163	174	1,337	1,172	174	1,346
Textile machinery and accessories	335	786	158	944	911	186	1,097
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	1,068	162	1,230	1,094	163	1,257
Mechanical handling equipment	337	1,928	271	2,199	1,982	277	2,259
Office machinery	338	663	351	1,014	702	375	1,077
Other machinery	339	9,837	1,997	11,834	10,082	2,023	12,105
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	8,070	632	8,702	8,176	642	8,818
Ordnance and small arms	342	416	100	516	420	100	520
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	6,960	1,362	8,322	7,042	1,383	8,425
Instrument engineering	VIII	2,570	2,039	4,609	2,635	2,075	4,710
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	392	241	633	394	241	635
Watches and clocks	352	261	553	814	261	554	815
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	421	379	800	449	401	850
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1,496	866	2,362	1,531	879	2,410
Electrical engineering	IX	16,093	12,462	28,555	16,538	12,870	29,408
Electrical machinery	361	3,048	1,142	4,190	3,165	1,179	4,344
Insulated wires and cables	362	1,218	528	1,746	1,260	565	1,825
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	1,474	1,381	2,855	1,510	1,480	2,990
Radio and electronic components	364	2,202	2,760	4,962	2,248	2,822	5,070
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1,179	1,536	2,715	1,248	1,612	2,860
Electronic computers	366	857	520	1,377	875	524	1,399
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1,339	729	2,068	1,345	736	2,081
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	2,033	1,328	3,361	2,111	1,369	3,480
Other electrical goods	369	2,743	2,538	5,281	2,776	2,583	5,359
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	11,836	519	12,355	12,625	536	13,161
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	370.1	10,842	463	11,305	11,624	479	12,103
Marine engineering	370.2	994	56	1,050	1,001	57	1,058

Unemployed by industry at February 14, 1980 (continued)

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	NUMBER					
		Great Britain			United Kingdom		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Vehicles	XI	18,283	3,268	21,551	18,581	3,322	21,903
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	788	65	853	790	67	857
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	14,309	2,585	16,894	14,496	2,604	17,100
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	564	143	707	145	717	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1,993	413	2,406	2,091	444	2,535
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	296	32	328	296	32	328
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	333	30	363	336	30	366
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	26,920	8,602	35,522	27,457	8,698	36,155
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	1,702	432	2,134	1,743	441	2,184
Hand tools and implements	391	805	272	1,077	816	273	1,089
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	541	364	905	556	369	925
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	1,067	291	1,358	1,074	292	1,366
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1,306	352	1,658	1,318	353	1,671
Cans and metal boxes	395	709	577	1,286	721	590	1,311
Jewellery and precious metals	396	781	528	1,309	786	533	1,319
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	20,009	5,786	25,795	20,443	5,847	26,290
Textiles	XIII	17,332	11,998	29,330	19,150	13,260	32,410
Production of man-made fibres	411	1,182	355	1,537	1,612	438	2,050
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	2,356	1,157	3,513	2,944	1,529	4,473
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	1,505	867	2,372	1,662	1,016	2,678
Woolen and worsted	414	3,771	2,075	5,846	3,826	2,131	5,957
Jute	415	663	272	935	665	272	937
Rope, twine and net	416	237	232	469	314	255	569
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	1,865	3,383	5,248	1,993	3,578	5,571
Lace	418	164	104	268	166	106	272
Carpets	419	1,369	738	2,107	1,549	838	2,387
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	476	412	888	487	426	913
Made-up textiles	422	655	840	1,495	696	1,043	1,739
Textile finishing	423	2,284	1,306	3,590	2,417	1,363	3,780
Other textile industries	429	805	257	1,062	819	265	1,084
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	2,138	1,190	3,328	2,168	1,204	3,372
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,345	337	1,682	1,367	339	1,706
Leather goods	432	651	731	1,382	658	741	1,399
Fur	433	142	122	264	143	124	267
Clothing and footwear	XV	7,064	19,709	26,773	7,367	21,834	29,201
Weatherproof outerwear	441	317	886	1,203	323	916	1,239
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	1,441	4,591	6,032	1,522	5,013	6,535
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	1,411	2,505	3,916	1,418	2,541	3,959
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	459	2,765	3,224	560	3,859	4,419
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	1,393	5,671	7,064	1,450	6,015	7,465
Hats, caps and millinery	446	86	169	255	89	179	268
Dress industries n.e.s.	449	387	1,176	1,563	414	1,308	1,722
Footwear	450	1,570	1,946	3,516	1,591	2,003	3,594
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	9,747	2,702	12,449	10,199	2,775	12,974
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	2,376	227	2,603	2,456	234	2,690
Pottery	462	1,764	1,140	2,904	1,787	1,160	2,947
Glass	463	2,736	984	3,720	2,846	1	

Unemployed by industry at February 14, 1980 (continued)

SIC 1968	Order or MLH or SIC	Great Britain			United Kingdom			NUMBER
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
		Distributive trades	XXIII	78,981	68,464	147,445	81,942		71,157	153,099
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	9,947	3,533	13,480	10,536	3,740	14,276	
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	714	155	869	729	159	888	
Other wholesale distribution	812	10,301	5,360	15,661	10,628	5,545	16,173	
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	15,987	16,490	32,477	16,579	17,144	33,723	
Other retail distribution	821	29,199	40,816	70,015	30,087	42,374	72,461	
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	4,217	803	5,020	4,464	843	5,307	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	8,616	1,307	9,923	8,919	1,352	10,271	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	20,034	13,773	33,807	20,550	14,247	34,797	
Insurance	860	3,916	2,672	6,588	4,035	2,795	6,830	
Banking and bill discounting	861	3,476	2,482	5,958	3,512	2,640	6,152	
Other financial institutions	862	1,229	1,252	2,481	1,239	1,304	2,543	
Property owning and managing, etc	863	2,195	1,092	3,287	2,269	1,147	3,416	
Advertising and market research	864	752	748	1,500	759	763	1,522	
Other business services	865	8,281	5,362	13,643	8,550	5,429	13,979	
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	185	165	350	186	169	355	
Professional and scientific services	XXV	26,193	36,261	62,454	27,215	38,860	66,075	
Accountancy services	871	823	807	1,630	842	853	1,695	
Educational services	872	13,420	14,399	27,819	14,005	15,333	29,338	
Legal services	873	796	1,888	2,684	805	1,990	2,795	
Medical and dental services	874	7,473	17,271	24,744	7,819	18,727	26,546	
Religious organisations	875	553	242	795	570	258	828	
Research and development services	876	755	369	1,124	758	375	1,133	
Other professional and scientific services	879	2,373	1,285	3,658	2,416	1,324	3,740	
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	94,845	66,673	161,518	97,650	68,638	166,288	
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	881	7,632	3,285	10,917	7,728	3,320	11,048	
Sport and other recreations	882	5,351	1,993	7,344	5,484	2,039	7,523	
Betting and gambling	883	3,424	2,743	6,167	3,561	2,788	6,349	
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	24,369	21,838	46,207	24,766	22,298	47,064	
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	6,457	7,198	13,655	6,563	7,497	14,060	
Public houses	886	6,178	4,627	10,805	6,608	4,774	11,382	
Clubs	887	2,923	1,799	4,722	2,996	1,815	4,811	
Catering contractors	888	1,854	1,858	3,712	1,881	1,914	3,795	
Hairdressing and manicure	889	1,282	4,683	5,965	1,300	4,857	6,157	
Private domestic service	891	998	2,962	3,960	1,018	3,115	4,133	
Laundries	892	1,491	2,016	3,507	1,541	2,070	3,611	
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	893	558	557	1,115	572	603	1,175	
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	17,745	4,334	22,079	18,544	4,508	23,052	
Repair of boots and shoes	895	224	128	352	229	131	360	
Other services	899	14,359	6,652	21,011	14,859	6,909	21,768	
Public administration and defence	XXVII	55,133	22,274	77,407	57,758	23,605	81,363	
National Government service	901	19,256	8,923	28,179	20,619	9,809	30,428	
Local government service	906	35,877	13,351	49,228	37,139	13,796	50,935	
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	977	3,665	467	4,132	3,771	477	4,248	
Other persons not classified by industry	999	156,685	99,286	255,971	165,240	104,589	269,829	

Unemployed: area statistics

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at February 14, 1980

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS									
South Western DA	18,605	9,613	28,218	9.8	*Guildford	1,742	564	2,306	2.4
Falmouth and Redruth SDA	3,368	1,101	4,469	13.4	*Harlow	1,733	856	2,589	3.5
Corby DA	1,537	790	2,327	7.5	*Hastings	2,115	681	2,796	6.4
Hull and Grimsby DA	15,287	5,234	20,521	7.9	*Hertford	525	180	705	1.8
Rotherham and Mexborough DA	5,524	2,815	8,339	9.1	*High Wycombe	1,506	580	2,086	2.3
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,995	779	2,774	9.0	*Hichin	1,088	494	1,582	3.0
Wigan DA	3,935	2,495	6,430	9.2	*Luton	4,028	2,004	6,032	4.6
Merseyside SDA	62,678	28,330	91,008	12.0	*Maidstone	1,754	816	2,570	3.2
Northern DA	89,067	38,939	128,006	9.2	*Newport (IoW)	2,169	949	3,118	7.7
North East SDA	60,255	24,347	84,602	9.8	*Oxford	5,062	2,549	7,611	4.3
West Cumberland SDA	2,991	2,139	5,130	8.6	*Portsmouth	7,510	3,092	10,602	5.3
Welsh DA	54,628	27,268	81,896	8.7	*Ramsgate	2,052	826	2,878	8.3
North East Wales SDA	5,864	3,093	8,957	9.9	*Reading	3,462	1,325	4,787	2.9
North West Wales SDA	4,032	1,779	5,811	11.0	*Slough	1,840	765	2,605	2.2
South Wales SDA	14,192	8,300	22,492	9.6	*Southampton	6,434	2,552	8,986	4.1
Scottish DA	129,300	69,191	198,491	9.5	*Southend-on-Sea	9,496	3,411	12,907	6.6
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,720	3,919	10,639	10.0	*St Albans	1,323	462	1,785	2.0
Girvan SDA	330	215	545	12.9	*Stevenage	1,062	489	1,551	4.1
Glenrothes SDA	831	724	1,555	8.8	*Tunbridge Wells	1,806	593	2,399	2.9
Leven and Methil SDA	1,092	558	1,650	8.8	*Wattford	2,212	798	3,010	2.5
Livingston SDA	1,165	996	2,161	11.1	*Worthing	1,708	509	2,217	3.8
West Central Scotland SDA	77,116	39,357	116,473	10.9	East Anglia				
All Development Areas	382,556	185,454	568,010	9.5	Cambridge	1,593	666	2,259	2.7
Of which, Special Development areas	240,634	114,858	355,492	10.9	Great Yarmouth	2,376	950	3,326	8.9
Northern Ireland	46,336	20,599	66,935	11.6	*Ipswich	3,000	1,253	4,253	3.9
INTERMEDIATE AREAS					Lowestoft	1,273	511	1,784	6.3
South Western	5,252	2,472	7,724	9.6	*Norwich	4,168	1,342	5,510	4.4
Oswestry	662	271	933	7.0	Peterborough	2,571	1,257	3,828	5.6
High Peak	870	408	1,278	3.2	South West				
North Lincolnshire	2,831	1,127	3,958	10.1	Bath	1,831	722	2,553	5.5
North Midlands	7,581	2,525	10,106	5.5	*Bournemouth	5,315	2,146	7,461	5.4
Yorks and Humberside	68,077	30,831	98,908	5.8	Bristol	12,997	4,861	17,858	5.6
North West	83,675	36,811	120,486	6.0	*Cheltenham	1,868	849	2,717	3.8
North Wales	1,118	565	1,683	8.2	*Chippenham	793	386	1,179	4.2
South East Wales	5,538	2,958	8,496	7.7	*Exeter	2,571	1,039	3,610	5.0
Aberdeen	3,692	1,645	5,337	4.2	Gloucester	2,033	1,048	3,081	4.6
All Intermediate areas	179,296	79,613	258,909	6.0	*Plymouth	6,925	3,814	10,739	8.8
Local areas (by region)					*Salisbury	1,124	676	1,800	4.7
South East					Swindon	3,012	1,529	4,541	5.7
Aldershot	1,700	706	2,406	2.9	*Taunton	1,264	484	1,748	4.3
Aylesbury	755	344	1,099	2.5	*Torbay	4,586	2,111	6,697	9.6
Basingstoke	1,001	479	1,480	3.2	*Trowbridge	665	419	1,084	4.2
Bedford	1,785	936	2,721	3.3	*Yeovil	978	656	1,634	4.0
Braintree	883	452	1,335	3.8	West Midlands				
Brighton	5,873	1,923	7,796	5.7	*Birmingham	31,322	12,767	44,089	6.3
Canterbury	1,610	639	2,249	5.7	Burton-upon-Trent	895	391	1,286	3.5
Chatham	5,130	2,630	7,760	6.6	*Coventry	9,731	6,053	15,784	6.5
Chelmsford	1,625	592	2,217	3.3	*Dudley/Sandwell	10,062	4,417	14,479	4.9
Chichester	1,772	662	2,434	5.1	Hereford	1,270	704	1,974	5.5
Colchester	1,697	866	2,563	4.4	*Kidderminster	1,658	820	2,478	6.2
Crawley	2,617	1,075	3,692	2.3	Leamington	1,310	805	2,115	4.3
Eastbourne	1,422	402	1,824	4.4	*Oakenates	3,407	1,922	5,329	9.3
					Redditch	1,126	695	1,821	5.4
					Rugby	942	720	1,662	5.4
					Shrewsbury	1,292	523	1,815	4.4
					*Stafford	1,363	742	2,105	3.8
					*Stoke-on-Trent	7,055	2,983	10,038	5.0
					*Walsall	7,653	4,179	11,832	6.7
					*Wolverhampton	7,079	3,175	10,254	7.0
					Worcester	2,434	1,000	3,434	4.8
					East Midlands				
					*Chesterfield	3,388	1,273	4,661	5.7
					*Coalville	1,308	411	1,719	3.7
					Corby	1,537	790	2,327	7.5
					*Derby	4,095	1,630	5,725	3.9
					Kettering	880	421	1,301	4.4
					*Leicester	8,970	3,832	12,802	5.5
					Lincoln	3,093	1,585	4,678	7.4
					Loughborough	1,033	487	1,520	3.4
					Mansfield	2,932	983	3,915	6.4
					*Northampton	3,000	1,062	4,062	3.9
					*Nottingham	13,638	4,207	17,845	5.3
					*Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,221	262	1,483	4.2

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at February 14, 1980 (continued)

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
North West									
*Accrington	874	479	1,353	4.6	†Counties (by region)				
*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,550	1,650	5,200	5.5	South East				
*Blackburn	11,717	5,760	17,477	11.2	Bedfordshire	5,639	2,886	8,525	4.1
*Blackpool	2,982	1,213	4,195	6.2	Berkshire	5,991	2,332	8,323	2.7
*Bolton	5,682	2,806	8,488	7.9	Buckinghamshire	4,348	2,045	6,393	3.5
*Bury	4,760	2,021	6,781	6.1	East Sussex	9,272	3,005	12,277	5.6
*Chester	1,419	768	2,187	4.3	Essex	18,112	7,018	25,130	5.2
*Crewe	2,238	1,071	3,309	5.2	Greater London (GLC area)	107,717	36,869	144,586	3.8
*Lancaster	2,213	1,130	3,343	6.2	Hampshire	17,504	7,182	24,686	4.3
*Leigh	1,826	1,039	2,865	6.6	Hertfordshire	7,842	2,919	10,761	2.5
*Liverpool	43,969	18,187	62,156	12.9	Isle of Wight	2,169	949	3,118	7.7
*Manchester	32,143	10,505	42,648	6.0	Kent	19,774	8,434	28,208	5.5
*Nelson	837	466	1,303	5.0	Oxfordshire	6,036	2,986	9,022	4.4
*Northwich	1,323	905	2,228	5.6	Surrey	6,279	1,870	8,149	2.4
*Oldham	3,291	1,402	4,693	4.8	West Sussex	5,523	2,052	7,575	3.1
*Preston	5,202	2,904	8,106	5.6	East Anglia				
*Rochdale	2,628	1,178	3,806	7.3	Cambridgeshire	6,647	2,948	9,595	4.4
*Southport	2,097	1,128	3,225	9.8	Norfolk	11,187	4,149	15,336	5.9
*St. Helens	3,593	2,000	5,593	8.6	Suffolk	6,950	2,905	9,855	4.4
*Warrington	2,930	1,755	4,685	6.0	South West				
*Widnes	3,399	2,383	5,782	10.6	Avon	16,848	6,524	23,372	5.8
*Wigan	3,935	2,495	6,430	9.2	Cornwall	10,098	5,070	15,168	11.4
North									
*Alnwick	603	363	966	9.0	Devon	17,600	8,643	26,243	7.9
*Carlisle	1,901	1,131	3,032	6.0	Dorset	7,238	3,154	10,392	5.4
*Central Durham	3,687	1,712	5,399	8.1	Gloucestershire	6,049	2,894	8,943	4.4
*Consett	2,696	1,162	3,858	12.3	Somerset	4,672	2,393	7,065	4.7
*Darlington and S/West Durham	3,866	1,936	5,802	7.2	Wiltshire	6,123	3,296	9,419	4.9
*Furness	1,360	1,143	2,503	5.5	West Midlands				
*Hartlepool	4,384	1,605	5,989	13.3	West Midlands Metropolitan	59,106	26,391	85,497	6.2
*Morpeth	3,793	1,582	5,375	8.8	Hereford and Worcester	7,988	3,840	11,828	5.3
*North Tyne	15,809	5,929	21,738	8.0	Salop	6,185	3,039	9,224	7.1
*Peterlee	1,724	920	2,644	9.9	Staffordshire	13,857	6,701	20,558	4.5
*South Tyne	14,610	5,739	20,349	11.4	‡Warwickshire	4,945	3,279	8,224	...
*Teesside	16,926	7,126	24,052	10.6	East Midlands				
*Wearside	12,425	5,223	17,648	12.4	Derbyshire	12,603	4,608	17,211	4.5
*Whitehaven	1,431	883	2,314	7.9	Leicestershire	12,100	5,415	17,515	4.9
*Workington	1,560	1,256	2,816	9.3	Lincolnshire	9,630	4,472	14,102	7.2
Wales									
*Bargoed	1,954	1,064	3,018	11.3	Northamptonshire	6,530	2,791	9,321	4.5
*Cardiff	11,482	4,243	15,725	7.9	Nottinghamshire	18,109	5,883	23,992	5.4
*Ebbw Vale	2,577	1,290	3,867	12.7	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Llanelli	1,720	1,298	3,018	8.3	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	26,371	12,371	38,742	6.6
*Neath	1,354	988	2,342	8.9	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	37,153	16,268	53,421	5.8
*Newport	4,500	2,320	6,820	7.7	Humberside	19,861	7,357	27,218	7.8
*Pontypool	2,355	1,449	3,804	7.6	North Yorkshire	7,498	3,663	11,161	4.8
*Pontypridd	3,743	2,076	5,819	8.6	North West				
*Port Talbot	3,748	2,137	5,885	7.3	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	52,954	20,604	73,558	6.1
*Shotton	2,635	1,485	4,120	8.4	Merseyside Metropolitan	60,822	26,600	87,422	12.0
*Swansea	5,528	3,003	8,531	7.9	Cheshire	13,878	8,657	22,535	6.3
*Wrexham	3,229	1,608	4,837	11.7	Lancashire	22,634	11,775	34,409	6.3
Scotland									
*Aberdeen	3,692	1,645	5,337	4.2	North				
*Ayr	2,888	1,731	4,619	10.2	Cleveland	21,310	8,731	30,041	11.1
*Bathgate	3,027	2,320	5,347	11.1	Cumbria	7,394	5,050	12,444	6.4
*Dumbarton	2,326	1,406	3,732	12.4	Durham	14,201	6,769	20,970	8.6
*Dumfries	1,484	1,015	2,499	7.3	Northumberland	5,614	2,525	8,139	8.3
*Dundee	6,154	3,476	9,630	9.9	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	40,548	15,864	56,412	10.1
*Dunfermline	2,474	1,752	4,226	8.4	Wales				
*Edinburgh	13,267	5,717	18,984	6.7	Clwyd	8,798	4,491	13,289	10.2
*Falkirk	2,964	2,183	5,147	7.7	Dyfed	6,019	3,237	9,256	8.4
*Glasgow	42,023	18,300	60,323	10.2	Gwent	10,327	5,545	15,872	8.6
*Greenock	4,370	2,236	6,606	13.0	Gwynedd	5,257	2,450	7,707	9.9
*Irvine	3,911	2,053	5,964	14.9	Mid-Glamorgan	11,063	5,877	16,940	9.0
*Kilmarnock	2,323	1,362	3,685	10.2	Powys	1,125	498	1,623	5.8
*Kirkcaldy	3,806	2,200	6,006	8.8	South Glamorgan	10,183	3,554	13,737	7.9
*North Lanarkshire	11,487	7,764	19,251	13.2	West Glamorgan	8,512	5,139	13,651	7.8
*Paisley	5,552	2,944	8,496	9.2	Scotland				
*Perth	1,545	821	2,366	6.3	Borders	1,096	470	1,566	4.1
*Stirling	2,112	1,432	3,544	7.6	Central	5,076	3,615	8,691	7.6
Northern Ireland									
*Armagh	1,085	478	1,563	12.3	Dumfries and Galloway	2,899	1,999	4,898	9.1
*Ballymena	3,517	1,933	5,450	11.5	Fife	6,725	4,414	11,139	8.4
*Belfast	19,561	9,364	28,925	9.4	Grampian	6,023	3,200	9,223	5.1
*Coleraine	2,622	999	3,621	14.0	Highlands	5,078	2,693	7,771	10.5
*Cookstown	1,019	444	1,463	24.1	Lothians	16,540	8,186	24,726	7.3
*Craigavon	2,854	1,446	4,300	10.3	Orkneys	339	127	466	7.4
*Downpatrick	1,376	717	2,093	11.8	Shetlands	163	82	245	3.4
*Dungannon	1,864	653	2,517	21.3	Strathclyde	78,736	40,358	119,094	10.9
*Enniskillen	1,764	738	2,502	15.4	Tayside	9,411	5,427	14,838	8.7
*Londonderry	4,859	1,731	6,590	15.7	Western Isles	906	265	1,171	14.3
*Newry	3,081	1,006	4,087	21.9					
*Omagh	1,184	645	1,829	14.2					
*Strabane	1,750	445	2,195	23.7					

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

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

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

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on February 14, 1980 was 35,198.

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

Unemployed on February 14, 1980

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on February 14, 1980, was 1,386,775, 25,034 more than on January 10, 1980. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,319,900, (5.6 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 44,500 between the January and February counts, and by an average of

Number claiming benefits on February 14, 1980, by region

Region	Male	Female	All
South East	1,095	244	1,339
Greater London	664	206	870
East Anglia	681	144	825
South West	932	60	992
West Midlands	11,641	706	12,347
East Midlands	1,832	120	1,952
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,898	175	7,073
North West	1,064	247	1,311
North	2,677	85	2,762
Wales	3,816	244	4,060
Scotland	2,376	161	2,537
Great Britain	33,012	2,186	35,198

32,100 per month between November and February.

Between January and February the number unemployed rose by 17,599. This change included a fall of 7,435 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on February 14, 1980 had been registered for up to four weeks was 14.9 per cent. The corresponding proportion for January was 14.3 per cent.

By region

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Unemployed (excluding school leavers)														
Actual	293,344	142,879	34,366	99,090	132,447	81,093	127,633	212,313	124,172	89,333	192,984	1,386,775	63,976	1,450,751
Seasonally adjusted	277,200	136,300	31,400	90,700	129,500	77,500	121,300	204,600	119,000	85,400	182,300	1,319,900	63,300	1,383,100
Percentage rates †	3.6	3.6	4.3	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.7	7.2	8.5	7.8	8.0	5.6	11.0	5.7
School leavers (included in unemployed)														
Male	1,708	926	198	691	1,150	435	1,123	2,850	1,957	1,125	5,915	17,152	1,798	18,950
Female	1,701	781	222	821	1,734	613	1,786	2,761	1,877	1,617	4,929	18,061	1,161	19,222
Unemployed														
All	296,753	144,586	34,786	100,602	135,331	82,141	130,542	217,924	128,006	92,075	203,828	1,421,988	66,935	1,488,923
Male	216,206	107,717	24,784	68,628	92,081	58,972	90,883	150,288	89,067	61,284	132,992	985,185	46,336	1,031,521
Female	80,547	36,869	10,002	31,974	43,250	23,169	39,659	67,636	38,939	30,791	70,836	436,803	20,599	457,402
Married females ‡	30,402	12,269	4,329	13,381	20,367	10,511	17,586	29,276	20,405	15,185	36,171	197,613	11,067	208,680
Percentage rates †														
All	3.9	3.8	4.7	6.1	5.8	5.1	6.2	7.7	9.2	8.4	9.0	6.0	11.6	6.1
Male	4.9	4.8	5.6	7.1	6.6	6.2	7.1							

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 8, 1980, was 177,509; 7,117 lower than on January 4, 1980.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on February 8, 1980, was 190,200; 15,500 lower than for January 4, 1980, and 43,100 lower than on November 2, 1979.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on February 8, 1980, was 17,918; 1,229 lower than on January 4, 1980.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on February 8, 1980.

Table 1 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 8, 1980: by region

Region	NUMBER	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	80,739	11,175
Greater London	42,315	6,791
East Anglia	5,815	532
South Western	12,541	786
West Midlands	11,134	1,250
East Midlands	11,210	955
Yorkshire and Humberside	10,531	874
North Western	14,047	1,067
Northern	7,177	367
Wales	6,974	311
Scotland	17,341	601
Great Britain	177,509	17,918

It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

Table 2 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 8, 1980: by industry

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	NUMBER		Industry Group (SIC 1968)	NUMBER	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*		At employment offices*	At careers offices*
All industries and services	177,509	17,918	Clothing and footwear	4,909	820
Index of production industries	69,644	6,265	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,073	122
All manufacturing industries	52,653	5,286	Timber, furniture, etc	2,562	349
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,136	344	Paper, printing and publishing	2,464	472
Mining and quarrying	1,188	26	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	892	103
Coal mining	834	9	Printing and publishing	1,572	369
Food, drink and tobacco	3,365	293	Other manufacturing industries	2,484	323
Coal and petroleum products	152	7	Construction	14,185	841
Chemicals and allied industries	2,463	240	Gas, electricity and water	1,618	112
Metal manufacture	1,723	158	Transport and communication	7,844	699
Mechanical engineering	9,443	556	Distributive trades	24,517	4,178
Instrument engineering	1,894	157	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	9,212	1,409
Electrical engineering	7,437	450	Professional and scientific services	17,738	1,121
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	497	33	Miscellaneous services	34,168	2,028
Vehicles	4,257	197	Entertainments, sports, etc	2,446	193
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,326	683	Catering (MLH 884-888)	14,969	485
Textiles	2,275	308	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	714	74
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	363	28	Public administration	13,250	1,874
Woolen and worsted	258	27	National government service	4,192	1,519
Leather, leather goods and fur	329	118	Local government service	9,058	355

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

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

New monthly series of indices of average earnings of employees in Great Britain have been introduced, based on average earnings in January 1976 = 100, as described in an explanatory article in the April 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The latest available values of the principal new index, covering virtually the whole economy, are given in the table, together with corresponding indices for the various industry groups (Order groups of the Standard Industrial Classification).

There are three sets of industry groups:

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

Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976;

Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.

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

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

Type	SIC Order	LATEST FIGURES (Jan 1976 = 100)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING					
		Dec 1979	[Jan] 1980	Dec 1978	Mar 1979	June 1979	Sept 1979	Dec 1979	[Jan] 1980
		WHOLE ECONOMY		165.1	162.6†	13.3	14.9	13.4	14.4†	19.7	19.9†
B	I to XXVII	165.1	162.6†	13.3	14.9	13.4	14.4†	19.7	19.9†
C	Agriculture and forestry*	155.4	155.4	12.7	8.7	11.5	17.3	15.3	15.3
A	Mining and quarrying	177.2	189.5	29.2	16.4	15.5	17.2	15.5	24.6
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		170.3	166.4†	14.9	17.1	17.4	11.7†	19.2	18.6†
A	Food, drink and tobacco	174.4	170.5	16.7	16.8	17.3	19.0	21.2	21.2
A	Coal and petroleum products	169.6	178.3	18.1	11.3	17.1	15.5	19.0	24.7
A	Chemicals and allied industries	174.6	170.3	11.9	17.4	16.0	27.0	20.8	24.7
A	Metal manufacture	173.2	171.0	14.9	10.7	17.1	9.5†	18.8	19.3
C	Mechanical engineering	173.2	171.0	15.6	16.4	18.4	3.2†	18.8	19.3
A	Instrument engineering	175.4	173.9	15.5	19.6	16.3	12.7†	18.8	18.7
A	Electrical engineering	167.4	167.4	14.4	16.6	14.2	9.3†	19.5	19.7
C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	154.4	158.6	12.9	24.9	15.0	11.2†	17.7	16.3
A	Vehicles	170.2	171.1	13.4	20.3	19.5	-1.5†	22.4	23.9
A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	173.0	175.6	12.8	17.3	18.1	8.0†	20.9	23.5
A	Textiles	159.9	160.5	14.0	18.0	14.0	14.4	14.3	15.7
A	Leather, leather goods and fur	152.2	162.5	10.8	14.8	15.9	12.1	19.4	19.2
A	Clothing and footwear	167.9	170.2	14.8	14.1	14.6	17.5	16.7	18.2
A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	172.8	165.3	16.9	16.0	18.6	17.3	19.4	20.2
A	Timber, furniture, etc	161.0	163.6	15.4	16.6	17.1	15.9	15.6	17.9
C	Paper, printing and publishing	173.1	175.4	17.3	19.0	20.1	19.1	20.3	22.9
A	Other manufacturing industries	166.1	165.5	16.1	15.7	18.8	18.4	18.9	20.0
C	Construction	165.5	162.1	13.2	15.9	16.1	13.7	17.6	21.8
A	Gas, electricity and water	173.6	169.3	17.0	20.5	-3.9	12.1	26.7	22.7
C	Transport and communication	166.2	166.0	11.5	17.7	14.8	18.5	27.7	28.8
B	Distributive trades	174.5	170.1	13.4	15.5	16.1	17.4	18.4	16.7
B	Insurance, banking and finance	169.8	160.4	10.8	14.8	10.5	13.6	29.6	19.5
B	Professional and scientific services	151.2	147.5	9.9	7.8	0.9	14.3	17.2	16.2
C	Miscellaneous services	171.9	169.8	15.2	17.1	20.2	17.6	17.9	18.8
B	Public administration	154.9	159.3	11.2	11.9	13.0	20.4	20.6	24.9

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

* England and Wales only.

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

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

Wages and salaries per unit of output: monthly index

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of *Employment Gazette*, page 000.

Index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries

1975 = 100

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1970	49.2	49.8	50.1	50.6	51.2	51.7	52.4	53.0	53.3	53.7	54.2	54.7
1971	55.3	56.2	56.6	56.5	56.1	56.5	56.9	57.4	57.7	57.9	57.8	57.9
1972	58.1	59.6	59.1	59.0	59.0	59.3	59.7	60.1	60.0	59.9	59.5	59.2
1973	59.3	59.6	60.5	61.1	61.6	61.8	62.2	63.0	63.9	65.0	66.2	67.2
1974	67.9	69.1	69.7	71.7	73.0	75.7	77.3	79.7	82.2	85.0	87.7	89.0
1975	90.2	91.4	93.7	96.4	98.1	100.1	102.0	103.8	104.7	105.0	106.7	108.1
1976	109.6	110.1	110.5	110.6	111.8	113.0	115.2	115.9	116.6	116.6	117.6	118.3
1977	119.3	120.0	121.7 R	122.7 R	124.6	125.1	126.2	126.0	127.6	129.9	131.7 R	133.5
1978	134.8	136.6	137.8	138.8	139.9	141.0	141.2	142.2	144.6	146.8 R	148.3	153.4 R
1979	154.3 R	155.1 R	151.5 R	153.1 R	154.8	157.0 R	159.8 R	162.7 R	166.1 R	167.6 R	171.1	

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

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

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Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA 01-213 7483

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

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, where these are the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages orders. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations, for example at district, establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in the local rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to full-time manual workers only.

Indices

At February 29, 1980, the indices of *weekly* rates of wages, of normal *weekly* hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

End-month	July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1979					
Sep	300.8	99.3	302.9	12.9	13.0
Oct	303.1	99.3	305.3	11.9	12.1
Nov	319.4	99.3	321.7	17.0	17.1
Dec	320.9	99.3	323.2	16.7	16.8
1980					
Jan	327.7	99.3	330.2	15.8	15.9
Feb	328.8	99.2	331.3	15.3	15.3

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

Principal changes reported in February

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

Coalmining—Great Britain: Increases of between £6.15 and £8.50 a week according to occupation for adult workers following the consolidation of the £6 a week supplement (beginning of the pay week including February 25).

Knitting industries—England and Wales: An increase in earnings, excluding unsocial hours premia and overtime premia of 10 per cent (week commencing December 31, 1979).

Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases in minimum hourly time rates of 13.13p for adult qualified workers 18 and over and 12.94p for learners 20 and over. Learners under 20 and young workers receive proportional amounts (January 1).

Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Increases of 13.25p an hour for adult time workers and 14p an hour for pieceworkers of any age. Juveniles on time rates receive proportional amounts (January 1).

Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering—United Kingdom: Increases ranging from 16p to 26p an hour, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours (February 4).

Laundry (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases in general minimum time rates of £6.80 a week for adult workers, with varying amounts for young workers (February 20).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 860,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,480,000 but as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in February with operative effect from earlier months (430,000 workers and £2,505,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £5,480,000 about £1,915,000 resulted from statutory wages

orders, £1,795,000 from direct negotiations between employer's associations and trade unions, £1,715,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £55,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index. Reports received in February indicated that 16,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour and 75,000 workers by two hours.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to February 1980, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry Group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	255	3,055	—	—
Mining and quarrying	225	1,625	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	85	750	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	15	110	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	15	85	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	10	25	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	15	100	—	—
Clothing and footwear	200	1,045	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	5	35	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	100	1,065	83	83
Paper, printing and publishing	5	35	16	16
Other manufacturing industries	20	20	2	2
Construction	180	1,160	75	150
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	230	1,415	—	—
Distributive trades	60	435	—	—
Public administration and professional services	30	250	—	—
Miscellaneous services	455	4,195	—	—
All industries and services —Jan-Feb 1980	1,905	15,405	176	251
All industries and services —Jan-Feb 1979	3,285	18,455	5	5

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
1979				
Feb	1,335	4,160	5	5
Mar	390	2,255	—	—
April	1,100	5,600	30	180
May	560	3,195	—	—
June	1,260	8,540	—	—
July	1,195	7,230	—	—
Aug	1,225	5,060	—	—
Sep	280	1,810	—	—
Oct R	820	4,425	—	—
Nov R	3,805	31,475	—	—
Dec R	545	3,630	—	—
1980				
Jan R	1,475	12,430	85	85
Feb R	430	2,975	91	166

Retail prices, February 12, 1980

The index of retail prices for all items on February 12, 1980, was 248.8 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.4 per cent on January 1980 (245.3) and 19.1 per cent on February 1979 (208.9). The index for February 1980 was published on March 14, 1980.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to

increases in motoring costs, particularly petrol prices; to an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; to increases in charges for postal and telephone services and school meals; and to increases in bus fares and in the prices of many foods, articles of clothing, alcoholic drinks, household and other goods.

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

	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
1978							
June	197.2	0.8	4.7	7.4	197.2	0.6	4.3
July	198.1	0.5	4.5	7.8	198.7	0.8	4.5
Aug	199.4	0.7	4.6	8.0	200.4	0.9	4.7
Sep	200.2	0.4	4.4	7.8	201.4	0.5	4.7
Oct	201.1	0.4	3.3	7.8	202.4	0.5	3.8
Nov	202.5	0.7	3.5	8.1	203.8	0.7	3.9
Dec	204.2	0.8	3.5	8.4	205.1	0.6	4.0
1979							
Jan	207.2	1.5	4.6	9.3	207.3	1.1	4.3
Feb	208.9	0.8	4.8	9.6	209.1	0.9	4.3
Mar	210.6	0.8	5.2	9.8	210.6	0.7	4.6
April	214.2	1.7	6.5	10.1	214.0	1.6	5.7
May	215.9	0.8	6.6	10.3	215.9	0.9	5.9
June	219.6	1.7	7.5	11.4	219.4	1.6	7.0
July	229.1	4.3	10.6	15.6	230.1	4.9	11.0
Aug	230.9	0.8	10.5	15.8	232.1	0.9	11.0
Sep	233.2	1.0	10.7	16.5	234.6	1.1	11.4
Oct	235.6	1.0	10.0	17.2	237.0	1.0	10.7
Nov	237.7	0.9	10.1	17.4	238.9	0.8	10.7
Dec	239.4	0.7	9.0	17.2	240.5	0.7	9.6
1980							
Jan	245.3	2.5	7.1	18.4	246.2	2.4	7.0
Feb	248.8	1.4	7.8	19.1	249.8	1.5	7.6

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather less than 1 per cent. There were increases in the prices of sweets and chocolates, sugar, soft drinks and beverages, tomatoes, chicken, canned meats, butter and many other foods. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than one half of 1 per cent.

Alcoholic drink: Increases in the prices of spirits and some beers caused the group index to rise by almost 1½ per cent.

Housing: The housing index rose by rather less than 2 per cent due mainly to an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments which reflected the residual effect of the raising of mortgage interest rates to 15 per cent.

Fuel and light: Increases in the prices of domestic fuel oil and paraffin caused the group index to rise by about one half of 1 per cent.

Durable household goods: There were increases in the prices of most articles of furniture, floor coverings, soft furnishings, appliances, hardware, chinaware and glassware, causing the group index to rise by 2 per cent.

Clothing and footwear: There were increases in the prices of many articles of clothing following the termination of the January sales, causing the group index to rise by almost 1½ per cent.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of petrol and cars and in the costs of maintenance and insurance of vehicles, together with increases in some provincial bus fares, caused the group index to rise by rather more than 2 per cent.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of some cosmetics, medicines, toiletries, polishes, gramophone records and other goods causing the group index to rise by more than 1½ per cent.

Services: The group index rose by rather more than 1½ per cent mainly because of increased charges for postal and telephone services.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: The index rose by 2 per cent mainly as a result of the increase in the charge for state school meals from 30p to 35p.

Table 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over	
	February 12, 1980		1 month	12 months
All items	248.8		1.4	19.1
All items excluding food	249.4		1.6	21.0
Food	246.7		0.8	12.8
Seasonal food	225.1		0.7	8.1
Other food	251.0		0.8	13.7
Alcoholic drink	244.7		1.4	22.3
Tobacco	269.7		0.0	16.5
Housing	241.7		1.8	26.3
Fuel and light	278.2		0.4	18.7
Durable household goods	220.4		2.0	15.8
Clothing and footwear	199.8		1.4	11.9
Transport and vehicles	274.4		2.2	23.8
Miscellaneous goods	262.9		1.6	20.2
Services	251.0		1.7	23.7
Meals out	273.3		2.1	24.2

Retail prices index, February 12, 1980

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections:

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
I Food	246.7	13	VI Durable household goods	220.4	16
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	256.8	17	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	232.1	19
Bread	249.2	17	Radio, television and other household appliances	196.0	11
Flour	222.6	4	Pottery, glassware and hardware	258.6	19
Other cereals	275.2	18	VII Clothing and footwear	199.8	12
Biscuits	261.5	14	Men's outer clothing	217.8	15
Meat and bacon	209.2	11	Men's underclothing	260.3	17
Beef	241.2	14	Women's outer clothing	161.5	4
Lamb	199.6	0	Women's underclothing	233.4	13
Pork	198.5	9	Children's clothing	210.3	10
Bacon	193.6	11	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	210.3	18
Ham (cooked)	190.8	17	Footwear	209.1	17
Other meat and meat products	198.5	14	VIII Transport and vehicles	274.4	24
Fish	215.9	8	Motoring and cycling	268.1	24
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	279.3	6	Purchase of motor vehicles	257.5	12
Butter	347.4	7	Maintenance of motor vehicles	298.7	26
Margarine	210.4	5	Petrol and oil	295.9	52
Lard and other cooking fats	195.1	5	Motor licences	199.0	0
Milk, cheese and eggs	236.7	12	Motor insurance	245.2	19
Cheese	281.1	16	Fares	316.4	22
Eggs	143.4	5	Rail transport	327.1	20
Milk, fresh	270.3	11	Road transport	310.7	23
Milk, canned, dried, etc	299.9	20	IX Miscellaneous goods	262.9	20
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	287.1	11	Books, newspapers and periodicals	283.3	15
Tea	283.2	2	Books	284.5	17
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	347.8	8	Newspapers and periodicals	283.0	14
Soft drinks	267.7	22	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries	247.5	31
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	337.1	21	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	286.9	22
Sugar	309.0	13	Soap and detergents	253.0	17
Jam, marmalade and syrup	259.8	9	Soda and polishes	333.5	25
Sweets and chocolates	338.2	23	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	249.2	18
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	272.3	12	X Services	251.0	24
Potatoes	325.3	22	Postage, telephones and telegrams	259.5	26
Other vegetables	237.0	6	Postage	345.0	39
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	222.2	9	Telephones and telegrams	238.2	24
Other foods	253.0	14	Entertainment	210.2	23
Food for animals	231.5	15	Entertainment (other than TV)	267.0	28
II Alcoholic drink	244.7	22	Other services	293.4	23
Beer	270.7	26	Domestic help	307.1	18
Spirits, wines, etc	208.6	17	Hairdressing	299.0	23
III Tobacco	269.7	17	Boot and shoe repairing	301.0	28
Cigarettes	269.9	17	Laundry	266.6	21
Tobacco	267.1	12	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	273.3	24
IV Housing	241.7	26	All items	248.8	19
Rent	186.1	11			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	273.3	57			
Rates and water charges	248.0	16			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	272.5	19			
V Fuel and light	278.2	19			
Coal and smokeless fuels	303.2	22			
Coal	307.8	23			
Smokeless fuels	285.9	20			
Gas	190.6	8			
Electricity	314.3	18			
Oil and other fuel and light	386.9	53			

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.

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on February 12, 1980, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 230 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 181 of the February 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Average prices on February 12, 1980*

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			p	p
Beef: Home-killed				Fresh vegetables			
Chuck, (braising steak)	793	120.4	104-135	Potatoes, old loose			
Shoulder (without bone)	736	207.7	164-255	White	515	6.8	6-8
Silverside (without bone)†	787	165.3	148-180	Red	298	7.9	7-9
Best beef mince	704	87.4	72-110	Potatoes, new loose			
Fore ribs (with bone)	594	110.3	92-140	Tomatoes	741	54.2	45-64
Brisket (without bone)	748	105.7	90-130	Cabbage, greens	491	12.0	7-16
Rump steak†	797	221.4	188-255	Cabbage, hearted	588	10.3	6-14
Stewing steak	749	107.8	94-135	Cauliflower	377	26.0	15-35
				Brussels sprouts	672	14.1	12-20
Lamb: Home-killed				Carrots	742	9.9	7-14
Loin (with bone)	654	134.5	116-165	Onions	751	12.6	10-16
Breast†	612	42.2	30-58	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	702	24.1	20-26
Best end of neck	551	94.4	52-128	Fresh fruit			
Shoulder (with bone)	640	85.7	72-130	Apples, cooking	703	18.1	12-21
Leg (with bone)	660	127.7	112-150	Apples, dessert	748	20.4	15-25
				Pears, dessert	663	20.7	15-28
Lamb: Imported				Oranges	619	21.6	16-27
Loin (with bone)	479	100.2	86-120	Bananas	726	25.8	22-28
Breast†	457	32.0	25-44	Bacon			
Best end of neck	412	78.1	50-98	Collar†	402	86.9	69-100
Shoulder (with bone)	482	68.8	58-85	Gammon†	481	125.9	106-150
Leg (with bone)	497	107.5	98-118	Middle cut, smoked†	395	103.7	90-120
				Back, smoked	324	119.6	106-138
Pork: Home-killed				Back, unsmoked	451	116.4	100-142
Leg (foot off)	715	91.8	78-120	Streaky, smoked	279	81.7	70-96
Belly†	731	66.4	58-78	Ham (not shoulder)	651	161.5	128-192
Loin (with bone)	784	111.1	99-150	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	551	37.5	30-44
Fillet (without bone)	558	134.1	104-190	Corned beef, 12 oz can	611	83.2	68-96
				Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	680	90.2	81-102
Pork sausages	798	58.9	49-68	Milk, ordinary, per pint		15.0	
Beef sausages	632	52.2	44-64	Butter			
Roasting chicken (broiler)				Home-produced, per 500g	635	83.3	75-92
frozen (3lb)	532	50.4	44-58	New Zealand, per 500g	576	79.4	74-84
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled				Danish, per 500g	591	90.3	84-94
4lb oven ready	507	65.1	54-71	Margarine			
				Standard quality, per 250g	154	16.2	14½-17
Fresh and smoked fish				Lower priced, per 250g	125	15.5	14½-16½
Cod fillets	386	107.6	94-124	Lard, per 500g	772	28.8	25-33½
Haddock fillets	384	115.4	96-135	Cheese, cheddar type	776	91.4	82-99
Haddock, smoked whole	317	113.9	94-134	Eggs			
Plaice fillets	362	122.2	100-150	Size 2 (65-70g) per dozen	476	70.4	64-74
Herrings	294	64.7	52-78	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	550	64.9	60-70
Kippers, with bone	393	85.4	74-96	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	208	57.0	47-64
				Sugar, granulated, per kg	808	34.2	32½-36
Bread				Pure coffee instant, per 100g	713	100.7	92-110
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	739	32.3	29-35	Tea			
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	412	35.0	31½-38	Higher priced, per ½ lb	205	26.7	25-30
White, per 400g loaf	513	22.4	20-24	Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,231	23.4	21-26
Brown, per 400g loaf	618	23.5	23-25	Lower priced, per ½ lb	817	20.5	19-24
				Flour			
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	708	37.2	29-43				

* Per lb unless otherwise stated
† Or Scottish equivalent

Stoppages of work

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in February* which came to the notice of the department, was 93. In addition, 42 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 179,500 consisting of 18,100 involved in stoppages which began in February and 161,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 17,600 workers involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in earlier months.

Of the 18,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in February 13,700 were directly involved and 4,400 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 3,202,000 working days lost in February includes 3,128,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during February

The national steel strike, which began on January 2, continued throughout February. An estimated 15,000 private sector steel workers were ordered to rejoin the strike at the beginning of the month after a Court of Appeal instruction against extending the strike was over-ruled. At the end of February, however, many of the private sector employees were preparing to return to work.

A six week stoppage of work at a Glasgow typewriter factory ended on February 29. The strike arose over the dismissal of three employees who led a demonstration and takeover of factory premises. Over 800 workers were involved in the dispute, which was resolved with the assistance of ACAS.

A two week stoppage of work over pay, which began on February 11 by members of the National Amalgamated Stevedores' and Dockers Union, seriously affected London's docks. An estimated total of about 4,500 dock workers were involved in the dispute. Members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who had staged one-day lightning strikes on January 15 to 25 in support of their pay claim, refused to cross NASDU's picket lines. The stoppage ended on February 23 when the main union involved accepted an effective 14 per cent wage increase.

Stoppages Jan to Feb 1980 Jan to Feb 1979

Industry group S.I.C. 1968	Stop- pages begin- ning in period	Stoppages in progress		Stop- pages begin- ning in period	Stoppages in progress	
		Workers in- volved	Working days lost		Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	500	6,000	—	—	—
Coal mining	40	31,000	32,000	38	4,800	8,000
All other mining and quarrying	1	100	†	1	100	†
Food, drink and tobacco	10	2,400	16,000	10	3,300	32,000
Coal and petroleum products	1	100	†	1	†	†
Chemicals and allied industries	5	1,500	35,000	9	3,100	16,000
Metal manufacture	9	145,500	5,541,000	31	9,700	77,000
Engineering	32	9,700	81,000	78	35,400	465,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7	1,200	6,000	10	6,200	103,000
Motor vehicles	23	12,700	39,000	33	33,800	144,000
Aerospace equipment	2	300	3,000	7	13,800	46,000
All other vehicles	1	100	†	4	1,400	4,000
Metal goods not else- where specified	8	2,800	13,000	20	4,500	36,000
Textiles	8	1,900	4,000	9	1,100	6,000
Clothing and footwear	1	200	1,000	7	1,600	5,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	7	2,400	7,000	9	1,900	5,000
Timber, furniture, etc	5	500	6,000	3	300	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	5	700	8,000	10	12,600	240,000
All other manufacturing industries	5	1,100	7,000	14	3,100	17,000
Construction	16	4,000	22,000	30	5,900	56,000
Gas, electricity and water	5	700	4,000	4	2,500	21,000
Port and inland water transport	11	11,200	53,000	13	5,700	25,000
Other transport and communication	16	21,500	19,000	23	114,000	1,059,000
Distributive trades	6	800	2,000	11	2,900	17,000
Administrative, financial and profes- sional services	19	8,300	11,000	36	1,564,800	2,884,000
Miscellaneous services	4	300	†	6	1,300	3,000
All industries	242†	261,500	5,918,000	411†	1,834,000	5,271,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February 1980		Beginning in the first two months of 1980	
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	42	4,800	122	165,200
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	6	500	10	700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	200	6	500
Redundancy questions	3	2,100	11	54,300
Trade union matters	4	900	10	1,400
Working conditions and supervision	10	1,500	22	4,200
Manning and work allocation	15	1,600	37	8,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	2,100	24	3,700
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
All causes	93	13,700	242	238,100

Duration of stoppages ending in February 1980

Duration of stoppage in working days	Stoppages		Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
	Over	Not more than		
—	1	25	5,600	5,000
1	2	14	3,400	4,000
2	3	7	1,800	6,000
3	5	15	1,400	12,000
5	10	13	1,500	11,000
10	—	34	9,400	253,000
All stoppages		108	23,100	291,000

*The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 340 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Statistical series

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

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

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

Working population. The changing size and composition of the working population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 101, and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemployment figures are in subsequent tables.

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

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

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

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

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

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121, the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad indus-

try groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following groups.

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
□	provisional
—	break in series
R	revised
e	estimated
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

Working population

TABLE 101

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 employees					
A. UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1975	June	13,536	9,174	22,710	1,886	336	24,932	866	25,798
	Sep	13,548	9,172	22,720	1,886	340	24,946	1,145	26,091
	Dec	13,456	9,198	22,655	1,886	339	24,880	1,201	26,081
1976	Mar	13,345	9,071	22,416	1,886	337	24,639	1,285	25,924
	June	13,392	9,152	22,543	1,886	336	24,765	1,332	26,097
	Sep	13,445	9,164	22,609	1,886	338	24,833	1,456	26,289
	Dec	13,412	9,236	22,648	1,886	334	24,868	1,371 e	26,239
1979	Mar	13,310	9,159	22,468	1,886	330	24,684	1,383	26,067
	June	13,364	9,255	22,619	1,886	327	24,832	1,450	26,282
	Sep	13,420	9,260	22,680	1,886	328	24,894	1,609	26,503
	Dec	13,363	9,303	22,666	1,886	324	24,876	1,481	26,357
1978	Mar	13,286	9,226	22,512	1,886	321	24,719	1,461	26,180
	June	13,346	9,332	22,678	1,886	318	24,882	1,446	26,328
	Sep	13,401	9,373	22,774	1,886	320	24,980	1,518	26,498
	Dec	13,382	9,484	22,865	1,886	317	25,068	1,364	26,432
1979	Mar	13,260	9,366	22,626	1,886	315	24,827	1,402	26,229
	June	13,327	9,506	22,834	1,886	314	25,034	1,344	26,378
	Sep	13,380	9,501	22,881	1,886	319	25,086	1,395	26,481
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1975	June	13,549	9,164	22,713	1,886	336	24,935		25,847
	Sep	13,494	9,164	22,658	1,886	340	24,884		25,975
	Dec	13,432	9,165	22,597	1,886	339	24,822		26,034
1976	Mar	13,413	9,127	22,540	1,886	337	24,763		26,055
	June	13,403	9,139	22,542	1,886	336	24,764		26,133
	Sep	13,388	9,157	22,545	1,886	338	24,769		26,158
	Dec	13,390	9,191	22,581	1,886	334	24,801		26,193
1977	Mar	13,381	9,225	22,606	1,886	330	24,822		26,221
	June	13,371	9,241	22,612	1,886	327	24,825		26,307
	Sep	13,364	9,254	22,618	1,886	328	24,832		26,364
	Dec	13,342	9,253	22,595	1,886	324	24,805		26,313
1978	Mar	13,357	9,297	22,654	1,886	321	24,861		26,345
	June	13,351	9,318	22,669	1,886	318	24,873		26,345
	Sep	13,346	9,368	22,714	1,886	320	24,920		26,357
	Dec	13,360	9,433	22,793	1,886	317	24,996		26,390
1979	Mar	13,332	9,437	22,769	1,886	315	24,970		26,397
	June	13,332	9,492	22,824	1,886	314	25,024		26,392
	Sep	13,326	9,496	22,822	1,886	319	25,027		26,340
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1975	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	Sep	13,253	8,971	22,224	1,825	340	24,389	1,097	25,486
	Dec	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1976	Mar	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	Sep	13,152	8,962	22,114	1,825	338	24,277	1,395	25,672
	Dec	13,121	9,033	22,154	1,825	334	24,313	1,316 e	25,629
1977	Mar	13,020	8,954	21,974	1,825	330	24,129	1,328	25,457
	June	13,076	9,050	22,126	1,825	327	24,278	1,390	25,668
	Sep	13,130	9,051	22,181	1,825	328	24,334	1,542	25,876
	Dec	13,071	9,089	22,160	1,825	324	24,309	1,420	25,729
1978	Mar	12,997	9,013	22,010	1,825	321	24,156	1,399	25,555
	June	13,057	9,118	22,175	1,825	318	24,318	1,381	25,699
	Sep	13,111	9,154	22,265	1,825	320	24,410	1,447	25,857
	Dec	13,091	9,262	22,353	1,825	317	24,495	1,303	25,798
1979	Mar	12,972	9,144	22,116	1,825	315	24,256	1,340	25,596
	June	13,039	9,281	22,320	1,825	314	24,459	1,281	25,740
	Sep	13,091	9,276	22,367	1,825	319	24,511	1,325	25,836
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1975	June	13,253	8,963	22,216	1,825	336	24,377		25,249
	Sep	13,199	8,963	22,162	1,825	340	24,327		25,373
	Dec	13,137	8,965	22,102	1,825	339	24,266		25,429
1976	Mar	13,118	8,926	22,044	1,825	337	24,206		25,445
	June	13,108	8,938	22,046	1,825	336	24,207		25,521
	Sep	13,095	8,955	22,050	1,825	338	24,213		25,547
	Dec	13,100	8,989	22,089	1,825	334	24,248		25,584
1977	Mar	13,090	9,020	22,110	1,825	330	24,265		25,608
	June	13,083	9,036	22,119	1,825	327	24,271		25,691
	Sep	13,074	9,045	22,119	1,825	328	24,272		25,743
	Dec	13,051	9,040	22,091	1,825	324	24,240		25,684
1978	Mar	13,067	9,083	22,150	1,825	321	24,296		25,716
	June	13,062	9,103	22,165	1,825	318	24,308		25,714
	Sep	13,057	9,149	22,206	1,825	320	24,351		25,722
	Dec	13,070	9,212	22,282	1,825	317	24,424		25,756
1979	Mar	13,043	9,214	22,257	1,825	315	24,397		25,760
	June	13,043	9,266	22,309	1,825	314	24,448		25,752
	Sep	13,037	9,271	22,308	1,825	319	24,452		25,702

Note: Figures for September 1976 and later may be subject to future revision.
* Estimates are assumed unchanged from the June 1975 level until later data become available.

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousand)						Regional indices of employment (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production industries II-XXI	of which manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII	Index of Production industries II-XXI	Manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII	
SIC 1968		All employees	Male	Female								
South East and East Anglia												
1978	Mar	35 87	7,896	4,606	3,289	113	2,580	2,057	5,203	93 0	92 4	101 5
	June	35 81	7,940	4,626	3,314	122	2,582	2,055	5,236	93 1	92 3	102 1
	Dec	35 84	7,979	4,654	3,324	128	2,594	2,063	5,258	93 5	92 7	102 6
	Mar	35 92	8,030	4,653	3,378	119	2,593	2,062	5,318	93 5	92 6	103 7
	June	35 92	7,945	4,610	3,335	114	2,565	2,040	5,267	92 5	91 6	102 7
	Sep	35 83	7,998	4,628	3,370	114	2,571	2,035	5,312	92 7	91 4	103 6
	Dec	35 87	8,022	4,651	3,370	124	2,581	2,039	5,316	93 1	91 6	103 7
South West												
1978	Mar	6 86	1,509	896	613	45	553	425	911	94 4	94 8	103 2
	June	6 99	1,551	913	638	49	555	426	948	94 8	95 1	107 4
	Sep	6 99	1,557	917	640	48	559	430	950	95 5	95 0	107 6
	Dec	6 92	1,547	909	638	47	560	430	941	95 6	95 0	106 6
	Mar	6 96	1,540	905	634	46	559	430	936	95 5	95 0	106 0
	June	7 08	1,580	917	662	46	560	429	975	95 6	95 7	110 4
	Sep	7 08	1,583	922	661	50	562	430	972	96 0	96 0	110 1
West Midlands												
1978	Mar	10 04	2,210	1,337	873	30	1,153	996	1,027	92 8	92 1	105 8
	June	9 99	2,215	1,335	880	31	1,151	994	1,032	92 6	92 0	106 3
	Sep	9 97	2,220	1,338	883	33	1,150	993	1,036	92 5	91 9	106 7
	Dec	9 99	2,232	1,335	897	30	1,145	987	1,056	92 1	91 3	108 8
	Mar	9 94	2,199	1,321	878	29	1,129	972	1,040	90 8	89 9	107 1
	June	9 87	2,202	1,319	883	30	1,128	968	1,044	90 8	89 6	107 6
	Sep	9 86	2,205	1,322	883	32	1,126	965	1,046	90 6	89 3	107 8
East Midlands												
1978	Mar	6 85	1,508	901	608	32	763	591	713	96 8	95 8	108 7
	June	6 84	1,516	904	612	35	765	592	716	97 0	96 0	109 2
	Sep	6 84	1,522	908	614	38	769	595	716	97 6	96 5	109 2
	Dec	6 84	1,530	906	623	36	766	593	728	97 2	96 2	111 0
	Mar	6 86	1,517	900	617	32	759	587	726	96 3	95 2	110 7
	June	6 85	1,529	905	624	33	764	589	732	96 9	95 5	111 6
	Sep	6 86										

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: by industry

TABLE 103

GREAT BRITAIN		Index of Production Industries* II-XXI				Manufacturing Industries III-XIX											THOUSAND	
		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
1975	May		9,352	91.5	7,389	7,424	90.7		350	702	40	430	505	955	154	777	174	757
	June	22,213	9,300	90.9	7,334	7,365	89.9	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748
	July		9,294	90.5	7,318	7,315	89.3		349	716	40	430	498	945	153	761	173	741
	Aug		9,280	90.2	7,304	7,284	88.9		349	717	40	430	495	943	152	760	174	741
	Sep	22,224	9,251	89.9	7,280	7,256	88.6	391	349	707	39	428	493	944	152	757	174	742
	Oct		9,233	89.6	7,253	7,223	88.2		348	707	39	425	489	938	152	756	177	737
	Nov		9,217	89.4	7,239	7,197	87.9		348	709	39	423	487	936	151	753	177	736
	Dec	22,158	9,193	89.3	7,214	7,180	87.7	361	347	705	39	423	485	932	151	748	176	738
1976	Jan		9,118	89.0	7,150	7,160	87.4		348	692	39	419	480	926	150	740	176	735
	Feb		9,094	88.9	7,122	7,141	87.2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733
	Mar	21,920	9,070	88.8	7,104	7,131	87.1	358	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732
	April		9,042	88.5	7,089	7,122	87.0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731
	May		9,040	88.5	7,082	7,117	86.9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729
	June	22,048	9,056	88.5	7,099	7,128	87.0	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733
	July		9,093	88.5	7,137	7,131	87.1		346	708	38	423	471	919	148	733	176	734
	Aug		9,102	88.5	7,147	7,129	87.0		346	710	37	426	473	918	148	733	175	735
	Sep	22,114	9,106	88.5	7,158	7,137	87.1	389	345	701	37	427	477	923	148	737	176	741
	Oct		9,127	88.6	7,179	7,154	87.4		345	703	37	428	479	922	149	741	176	742
	Nov		9,131	88.5	7,186	7,143	87.2		345	702	37	429	479	921	149	745	175	743
	Dec	22,154	9,120	88.5	7,180	7,146	87.3	375	344	699	37	429	481	919	148	746	175	744
1977	Jan		9,069	88.5	7,139	7,148	87.3		345	689	37	429	481	915	147	743	173	743
	Feb		9,054	88.5	7,143	7,161	87.4		345	685	37	431	481	916	148	743	174	745
	Mar	21,974	9,050	88.6	7,140	7,166	87.5	356	346	682	37	431	481	916	148	744	173	743
	April		9,053	88.7	7,139	7,172	87.6		347	681	37	431	482	917	148	745	173	741
	May		9,052	88.6	7,139	7,174	87.6		347	682	36	433	482	916	148	744	173	740
	June	22,126	9,067	88.6	7,150	7,175	87.6	378	348	689	36	433	483	915	148	745	173	739
	July		9,104	88.5	7,185	7,172	87.6		346	702	36	435	485	918	149	750	173	741
	Aug		9,108	88.5	7,186	7,163	87.5		344	703	36	436	485	921	149	750	173	741
	Sep	22,181	9,105	88.4	7,187	7,159	87.4	386	342	693	36	437	486	925	149	750	175	747
	Oct		9,098	88.3	7,186	7,157	87.4		342	691	36	436	484	925	149	751	175	750
	Nov		9,099	88.3	7,186	7,152	87.3		342	691	36	436	484	925	149	752	175	750
	Dec	22,160	9,088	88.3	7,177	7,150	87.3	365	342	689	36	437	483	925	148	751	174	751
1978	Jan		9,046	88.3	7,136	7,150	87.3		342	681	36	434	480	923	148	748	173	749
	Feb		9,041	88.4	7,132	7,153	87.3		342	676	36	434	479	921	148	750	173	750
	Mar	22,010	9,029	88.4	7,121	7,148	87.3	354	343	676	36	435	477	920	147	749	173	749
	April		9,014	88.3	7,108	7,141	87.2		343	676	36	435	474	919	146	748	172	745
	May		9,009	88.2	7,097	7,132	87.1		343	676	36	434	469	918	146	747	173	745
	June	22,175	9,024	88.2	7,107	7,130	87.1	374	342	683	35	435	466	916	146	748	173	744
	July		9,062	88.1	7,139	7,123	87.0		341	695	36	438	465	917	147	750	172	745
	Aug		9,060	88.0	7,136	7,113	86.9		337	696	36	440	465	915	147	751	172	744
	Sep	22,265	9,056	87.9	7,132	7,104	86.7	388	336	688	36	440	465	919	147	752	172	747
	Oct		9,050	87.9	7,123	7,096	86.6		336	687	36	439	462	915	147	754	172	746
	Nov		9,050	87.9	7,123	7,091	86.6		335	685	36	439	461	915	148	755	172	745
	Dec	22,353	9,037	87.8	7,113	7,087	86.5	370	334	681	36	439	461	914	148	753	171	743
1979	Jan		8,991	87.8	7,065	7,080	86.4		335	669	35	436	459	909	148	750	170	741
	Feb		8,952	87.6	7,046	7,067	86.3		335	663	35	436	456	907	148	749	169	739
	Mar	22,116	8,944	87.5	7,035	7,062	86.2	353	335	664	35	436	455	905	147	747	167	738
	April		8,938	87.5	7,023	7,056	86.2		335	666	35	437	453	901	147	744	166	740
	May		8,951	87.6	7,021	7,056	86.2		334	669	35	437	453	898	147	743	166	740
	June	22,320	8,970	87.6	7,025	7,048	86.1	354	335	676	36	438	451	895	147	743	164	740
	July		9,013	87.6	7,057	7,042	86.0		335	687	36	439	452	894	148	745	164	742
	Aug		9,008	87.5	7,051	7,030	85.8		333	691	36	441	450	893	148	745	163	741
	Sep	22,367	8,991	87.3	7,032	7,008	85.6	381	334	683	36	440	450	893	147	744	162	744
	Oct		8,964	87.1	7,001	6,979	85.2		334	682	35	438	444	888	146	743	161	744
	Nov		8,935 R	86.7 R	6,986	6,955	84.9		335	682	35	438	443	885	146	743	159	742
	Dec	22,324	8,897 R	86.4 R	6,965	6,939	84.7		335	681	35	438	441	884	146	743	157	739
1980	Jan		8,810	86.0	6,892	6,907	84.3		335	670	35	435	437	875	145	737	154	733

Note: Figures for July 1976 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 in the *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: by industry

TABLE 103 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN		THOUSAND
	May	947
	June	942
	July	940
	Aug	937
	Sep	935
	Oct	933
	Nov	932
	Dec	930
	Jan	926
	Feb	924
	Mar	921
	April	918
	May	919
	June	919
	July	923
	Aug	926
	Sep	926
	Oct	928
	Nov	928
	Dec	929
	Jan	926
	Feb	926
	Mar	930
	April	929
	May	932
	June	932
	July	936
	Aug	934
	Sep	938
	Oct	936
	Nov	937
	Dec	938
	Jan	937
	Feb	937
	Mar	934
	April	934
	May	935
	June	938
	July	938
	Aug	937
	Sep	937
	Oct	935
	Nov	935
	Dec	935
	Jan	931
	Feb	929
	Mar	928
	April	924
	May	926
	June	926
	July	927
	Aug	926
	Sep	926
	Oct	922

UNEMPLOYMENT Summary

TABLE 104

UNITED KINGDOM		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†			Male	Female		
							Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
1975	Feb 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	733.8	3.1	30.7	605.2	128.6		
	Mar 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	768.8	3.3	35.0	630.2	138.6		
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	812.1	3.4	43.3	663.7	148.4		
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	858.5	3.6	46.4	698.2	160.3		
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	905.0	3.8	46.5	733.2	171.8		
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	960.5	4.1	55.5	775.5	185.0		
	Aug 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	993.2	4.2	32.7	798.8	194.4		
	Sep 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,030.1	4.4	36.9	826.0	204.1		
	Oct 9†	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,088.7	4.6	58.6	865.9	222.8		
	Nov 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,129.4	4.8	40.7	895.4	234.0		
	Dec 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,166.5	4.9	37.1	923.1	243.4		
1976	Jan 8	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4e	285.8e	40.7	1,262.6	1,196.6	5.0	30.1	942.3e	254.3e		
	Feb 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,227.9	5.1	31.3	959.9	268.0		
	Mar 11	5.4	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,243.6	5.2	15.7	967.2	276.4		
	April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,258.3	5.3	14.7	975.7	282.6		
	May 13	5.3	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,270.9	5.3	12.6	982.0	288.9		
	June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,278.6	5.4	7.7	984.3	294.4		
	July 8	6.1	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,281.5	5.4	2.9	981.4	300.1		
	Aug 12	6.3	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,292.5	5.4	11.0	983.8	308.8		
	Sep 9	6.1	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,297.7	5.4	5.2	983.7	314.0		
	Oct 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,296.9	5.4	-0.8	980.3	316.6		
	Nov 11	5.7	1,371.0	1,007.0	364.0	51.0	1,320.0	1,317.5	5.5	...	...	...
	Dec 9e	5.7	1,371.0	1,007.0	364.0	51.0	1,320.0	1,317.5	5.5	...	...	...
1977	Jan 13	6.0	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,329.2	5.5	11.7	993.9	335.9		
	Feb 10	5.9	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,313.7	5.5	2.5	994.0	337.7		
	Mar 10	5.7	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,333.7	5.5	2.0	993.2	340.5		
	April 14	5.8	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,341.4	5.6	7.7	997.6	343.8		
	May 12	5.6	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,337.5	5.5	-3.9	990.6	346.9		
	June 9	6.0	1,450.1	1,050.8	399.2	149.0	1,301.1	1,378.6	5.7	41.1	1,016.9	361.7		
	July 14	6.7	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	253.4	1,369.0	1,393.0	5.8	14.4	1,023.3	369.7		
	Aug 11	6.8	1,635.8	1,143.5	492.3	231.4	1,404.4	1,393.2	5.8	0.2	1,023.1	370.1		
	Sep 8	6.7	1,609.1	1,124.3	484.8	175.6	1,433.5	1,414.0	5.9	20.8	1,034.5	379.5		
	Oct 13	6.3	1,518.3	1,070.8	447.6	98.6	1,419.7	1,419.7	5.9	5.7	1,036.0	383.7		
	Nov 10	6.2	1,499.1	1,063.2	435.9	73.5	1,425.6	1,424.9	5.9	5.2	1,036.8	388.1		
	Dec 8	6.1	1,480.8	1,060.7	420.1	58.4	1,422.4	1,424.7	5.9	-0.2	1,034.7	390.0		
1978	Jan 12	6.4	1,548.5	1,114.8	433.8	61.1	1,487.4	1,421.4	5.9	-3.3	1,031.2	390.2		
	Feb 9	6.2	1,508.7	1,089.6	419.1	49.7	1,459.0	1,413.5	5.8	-7.9	1,025.2	388.3		
	Mar 9	6.0	1,461.0	1,058.4	402.6	40.2	1,420.7	1,410.9	5.8	-2.6	1,022.3	388.6		
	April 13	6.0	1,451.8	1,045.4	406.4	60.8	1,391.0	1,403.0	5.8	-7.9	1,011.4	391.6		
	May 11	5.7	1,386.8	1,001.1	385.7	48.2	1,338.6	1,386.3	5.7	-16.7	998.2	388.1		
	June 8	6.0	1,446.1	1,022.9	423.1	145.6	1,300.5	1,379.6	5.7	-6.7	991.5	388.1		
	July 6	6.6	1,585.8	1,087.3	498.5	243.3	1,342.5	1,367.9	5.7	-11.7	983.4	384.5		
	Aug 10	6.7	1,608.3	1,099.0	509.3	222.1	1,386.2	1,370.6	5.7	2.7	981.2	389.4		
	Sep 14	6.3	1,517.7	1,041.1	476.6	139.2	1,378.5	1,357.2	5.6	-13.4	970.5	386.7		
	Oct 12	5.9	1,429.5	989.7	439.8	82.0	1,347.5	1,347.4	5.6	-9.8	961.5	385.9		
	Nov 9	5.8	1,392.0	970.4	421.6	57.1	1,334.9	1,333.3	5.5	-14.1	950.5	382.8		
	Dec 7	5.6	1,364.3	962.5	401.8	43.2	1,321.1	1,323.5	5.5	-9.8	943.3	380.2		
1979	Jan 11	6.0	1,455.3	1,034.8	420.5	47.4	1,407.8	1,340.9	5.5	17.4	956.1	384.8		
	Feb 8	6.0	1,451.9	1,039.5	412.4	39.4	1,412.5	1,366.0	5.6	25.1	978.2	387.8		
	Mar 8	5.8	1,402.3	1,005.5	396.8	31.2	1,371.1	1,360.3	5.6	-5.7	972.3	388.0		
	April 5	5.5	1,340.6	959.2	381.4	25.8	1,314.8	1,325.3	5.5	-35.0	942.5	382.8		
	May 10	5.4	1,299.3	922.1	377.2	39.3	1,260.0	1,306.1	5.4	-19.2	922.0	384.1		
	June 14	5.5	1,343.9	930.2	413.7	143.8	1,200.1	1,281.8	5.3	-24.3	899.8	382.0		
	July 12	6.0	1,464.0	980.5	483.5	215.4	1,248.6	1,276.4	5.3	-5.4	891.8	384.6		
	Aug 9	6.0	1,455.5	974.9	480.6	183.5	1,272.0	1,262.0	5.2	-14.4	880.0	382.0		
	Sep 13	5.8	1,394.5	936.1	458.4	114.3	1,280.2	1,261.9	5.2	-0.1	878.7	383.2		
	Oct 11§	5.6	1,367.6	925.8	441.9	69.4	1,298.3	1,278.8	5.3	16.9	890.6	388.2		
	Nov 8	5.6	1,355.2	924.4	430.8	49.7	1,305.5	1,283.7	5.3	4.9	894.6	389.1		
	Dec 6	5.6	1,355.5	934.2	421.2	39.2	1,316.3	1,297.7	5.4	14.0	903.2	394.5		
1980	Jan 10	6.1	1,470.6	1,016.0	454.5	45.9	1,424.7	1,336.7	5.5	39.0	924.6	412.1		
	Feb 14	6.1	1,488.9	1,031.5	457.4	38.2	1,450.8	1,383.1	5.7	46.4	957.3	425.8		

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year.
 † From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued.
 ‡ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1977 onwards have been calculated as described on page 281 of the March 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 § From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payments of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this as described on p 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT Summary

TABLE 105

GREAT BRITAIN		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†			Male	Female		
							Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
1975	Feb 10	3.3	757.1	624.6	132.5	8.4	748.7	701.2	3.0	28.9	581.4	119.8		
	Mar 10	3.3	768.4	632.8	135.6	5.8	762.6	735.7	3.2	34.5	606.3	129.4		
	April 14	3.5	808.2	663.3	144.9	19.9	788.3	777.0	3.4	41.3	638.1	138.9		
	May 12	3.5	813.1	666.9	146.2	14.3	798.8	821.6	3.6	44.6	671.5	150.1		
	June 9	3.6	828.5	679.6	148.9	18.4	810.1	867.4	3.8	45.8	706.1	161.3		
	July 14	4.1	944.4	753.0	191.3	55.3	889.1	921.9	4.0	54.5	747.7	174.2		
	Aug 11	4.8	1,102.0	851.5	250.5	158.2	943.8	952.3	4.1	30.4	769.3	183.0		
	Sep 8	4.8	1,096.9	849.9	247.0	117.9	979.0	988.2	4.3	35.9	795.8	192.4		
	Oct 9†	4.8	1,098.6	855.1	243.5	65.3	1,033.3	1,043.6	4.5	55.4	833.6	210.0		
	Nov 13	4.9	1,120.1	875.0	245.2	40.4	1,079.7	1,083.8	4.7	40.2	862.8	221.0		
	Dec 11	5.0	1,152.5	906.6	245.9	32.1	1,120.4	1,120.8	4.9	37.0	890.6	230.2		
1976	Jan 8	5.4	1,251.8	981.3e	270.5e	38.0	1,213.8	1,149.5	4.9	28.7	909.1e	240.4e		
	Feb 12	5.4	1,253.4	978.8	274.6	28.0	1,225.4	1,180.0	5.1	30.5	926.3	253.7		
	Mar 11	5.3	1,234.6	962.5	272.1	21.7	1,212.9	1,194.9	5.1	14.9	933.2	261.7		
	April 8	5.3	1,231.2	959.1	272.1	21.3	1,209.9	1,209.5	5.2	14.6	941.6	267.9		
	May 13	5.2	1,220.4	947.1	273.3	35.1	1,185.3	1,220.8	5.2	11.3	947.2	273.6		
	June 10	5.5	1,277.9	972.4	305.5	118.2	1,159.7	1,227.6	5.3	6.8	948.9	278.7		
	July 8	6.0	1,402.5	1,030.7	371.8	199.4	1,203.1	1,230.1	5.3	2.5	945.7	284.4		

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYMENT													THOUSAND
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†				Male	Female		
						Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended					
SOUTH EAST‡														
1979	Feb 8	4.0	302.6	226.4	76.2	3.6	299.0	288.7	3.8	4.5	0.6	216.0	72.7	—
	Mar 8	3.8	292.4	218.9	73.5	2.8	289.6	288.2	3.8	-0.5	1.9	214.9	73.3	—
	April 5	3.7	277.9	208.2	69.7	2.4	275.5	277.8	3.7	-10.4	-2.1	205.9	71.9	14.2
	May 10	3.5	267.4	199.4	67.9	4.7	262.7	273.4	3.6	-4.4	-5.1	202.0	71.4	—
	June 14	3.5	265.9	194.5	71.4	18.7	247.1	267.3	3.5	-6.1	-7.0	196.0	71.3	0.5
	July 12	3.8	290.0	204.9	85.1	32.0	258.0	264.7	3.5	-2.6	-4.4	193.1	71.6	23.5
	Aug 9	3.8	292.4	206.1	86.3	27.2	265.2	259.6	3.4	-5.1	-4.6	189.2	70.4	22.2
	Sep 13	3.7	280.9	198.5	82.4	15.8	265.1	256.7	3.4	-2.9	-3.5	187.3	69.4	24.7
	Oct 11§	3.6	274.6	195.6	79.0	8.5	266.0	259.2	3.4	2.5	-1.8	189.4	69.8	4.9
	Nov 8	3.5	269.5	193.6	75.9	5.5	264.0	258.5	3.4	-0.7	-0.4	189.3	69.2	—
	Dec 6	3.5	267.6	194.1	73.6	4.1	263.5	260.3	3.4	1.8	1.2	190.3	70.0	0.1
1980	Jan 10	3.9	294.3	214.1	80.3	3.9	290.4	267.4	3.5	7.1	2.7	194.4	73.0	7.7
	Feb 14	3.9	296.8	216.2	80.5	3.4	293.3	277.2	3.6	9.8	6.2	201.8	75.4	—
EAST ANGLIA														
1979	Feb 8	5.0	36.4	27.0	9.3	0.5	35.9	33.5	4.6	-0.2	0.2	24.6	8.9	—
	Mar 8	4.8	35.5	26.3	9.2	0.4	35.1	33.5	4.6	—	0.4	24.6	8.9	—
	April 5	4.6	33.6	24.8	8.7	0.3	33.2	32.2	4.4	-1.3	-0.5	23.6	8.6	2.1
	May 10	4.3	31.3	23.0	8.3	0.7	30.6	31.1	4.2	-1.1	-0.8	22.6	8.5	—
	June 14	4.2	30.8	21.9	8.9	2.8	28.0	30.1	4.1	-1.0	-1.1	21.7	8.4	0.1
	July 12	4.3	31.9	21.8	10.1	3.8	28.0	29.8	4.1	-0.3	-0.8	21.4	8.4	2.8
	Aug 9	4.3	31.6	21.7	9.9	3.0	28.5	29.3	4.0	-0.5	-0.6	21.0	8.3	2.4
	Sep 13	4.1	30.3	20.7	9.6	1.8	28.5	29.2	4.0	-0.1	-0.3	20.9	8.3	2.9
	Oct 11§	4.1	30.3	20.9	9.5	1.1	29.2	29.5	4.0	0.3	-0.1	21.1	8.4	0.2
	Nov 8	4.2	30.5	21.2	9.4	0.6	29.9	29.7	4.0	0.2	0.1	21.1	8.6	—
	Dec 6	4.2	30.7	21.5	9.2	0.5	30.2	29.7	4.0	—	0.2	21.1	8.6	—
1980	Jan 10	4.6	34.1	24.2	9.8	0.4	33.6	31.0	4.2	1.3	0.5	21.9	9.1	1.1
	Feb 14	4.7	34.8	24.8	10.0	0.4	34.4	31.4	4.3	0.4	0.6	22.0	9.4	—
SOUTH WEST														
1979	Feb 8	6.3	105.2	74.6	30.6	1.7	103.5	96.7	5.8	0.6	0.1	69.0	27.7	—
	Mar 8	6.0	99.9	70.6	29.3	1.4	98.5	94.1	5.7	-2.6	-0.3	66.5	27.6	—
	April 5	5.7	95.3	67.4	27.8	1.2	94.1	92.9	5.6	-1.2	-1.1	65.6	27.3	4.6
	May 10	5.4	89.1	63.1	26.0	2.0	87.1	91.1	5.5	-1.8	-1.9	63.9	27.2	—
	June 14	5.4	88.8	62.4	26.4	9.2	79.6	89.1	5.4	-2.0	-1.7	62.7	26.4	0.2
	July 12	5.7	94.7	64.5	30.2	12.7	82.0	88.9	5.4	-0.2	-1.3	62.2	26.7	7.8
	Aug 9	5.7	94.6	64.3	30.3	10.4	84.2	88.2	5.3	-0.7	-1.0	61.6	26.6	7.6
	Sep 13	5.5	90.9	61.8	29.1	5.7	85.3	87.6	5.3	-0.6	-0.5	61.1	26.5	8.6
	Oct 11§	5.6	92.6	62.7	29.9	3.2	89.4	87.2	5.3	-0.4	-0.6	60.8	26.4	1.3
	Nov 8	5.7	93.8	63.7	30.1	2.3	91.5	86.9	5.2	-0.3	-0.4	60.5	26.4	—
	Dec 6	5.6	93.4	63.5	29.9	1.8	91.7	87.2	5.3	0.3	-0.1	60.0	27.2	—
1980	Jan 10	6.0	99.9	67.9	32.0	1.8	98.1	88.4	5.3	1.2	0.4	60.3	28.1	2.0
	Feb 14	6.1	100.6	68.6	32.0	1.5	99.1	90.7	5.5	2.3	1.3	62.0	28.7	—
WEST MIDLANDS														
1979	Feb 8	5.4	126.0	89.2	36.7	2.9	123.1	121.9	5.2	2.7	1.2	86.6	35.3	—
	Mar 8	5.3	122.9	87.4	35.5	2.2	120.6	121.9	5.2	—	1.2	86.4	35.5	—
	April 5	5.1	119.3	84.6	34.7	1.9	117.4	119.7	5.2	-2.2	0.2	84.5	35.2	4.1
	May 10	5.1	117.7	82.8	34.9	3.6	114.1	119.0	5.1	-0.7	-1.0	83.6	35.4	—
	June 14	5.2	121.5	84.1	37.5	10.8	110.7	116.8	5.0	-2.2	-1.7	81.9	34.9	0.4
	July 12	6.2	143.1	94.3	48.8	26.0	117.1	116.5	5.0	-0.3	-1.1	81.0	35.5	12.3
	Aug 9	6.1	141.0	92.8	48.2	21.7	119.3	114.8	4.9	-1.7	-1.4	79.4	35.4	12.0
	Sep 13	5.8	135.2	89.0	46.3	13.1	122.1	116.4	5.0	1.6	-0.1	80.4	36.0	12.8
	Oct 11§	5.6	130.0	87.1	42.9	7.5	122.5	119.3	5.1	2.9	1.0	82.7	36.6	2.9
	Nov 8	5.5	127.6	86.1	41.5	5.3	122.3	120.7	5.2	1.4	2.0	83.6	37.1	—
	Dec 6	5.4	126.3	86.0	40.3	3.9	122.3	122.4	5.3	1.7	2.0	84.4	38.0	—
1980	Jan 10	5.7	133.3	91.0	42.3	3.7	129.5	124.5	5.4	2.1	1.7	85.5	39.1	1.8
	Feb 14	5.8	135.3	92.1	43.3	2.9	132.4	129.5	5.6	5.0	2.9	88.2	41.3	—

* † ‡ § See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYMENT													THOUSAND
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†				Male	Female		
						Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended					
EAST MIDLANDS														
1979	Feb 8	4.9	78.8	57.9	20.9	1.0	77.8	75.2	4.7	1.4	0.4	54.9	20.3	—
	Mar 8	4.8	77.2	57.1	20.1	0.9	76.3	75.4	4.7	0.2	0.5	55.3	20.1	—
	April 5	4.5	72.1	52.9	19.3	0.7	71.5	71.9	4.5	-3.5	-0.6	52.2	19.7	3.9
	May 10	4.4	70.9	51.5	19.4	1.5	69.4	71.7	4.5	-0.2	-1.2	51.7	20.0	—
	June 14	4.7	74.5	52.6	21.9	8.6	65.9	70.3	4.4	-1.4	-1.7	50.5	19.8	0.1
	July 12	4.9	79.0	53.9	25.1	11.4	67.6	68.5	4.3	-1.8	-1.1	49.2	19.3	7.3
	Aug 9	4.9	78.4	53.6	24.8	9.0	69.4	67.6	4.2	-0.9	-1.4	48.4	19.2	7.2
	Sep 13	4.6	74.1	50.9	23.3	4.8	69.3	67.7	4.2	0.1	-0.9	48.2	19.5	7.9
	Oct 11§	4.6	73.8	51.4	22.3	2.7	71.1	70.9	4.4	3.2	0.8	51.0	19.9	1.5
	Nov 8	4.6	72.8	51.4	21.5	1.7	71.1	71.2	4.5	0.3	1.2	51.2	20.0	—
	Dec 6	4.6	73.8	52.6	21.2	1.3	72.5	72.4	4.5	1.2	1.6	52.0	20.4	0.1
1980	Jan 10	5.0	79.7	57.0	22.7	1.3	78.4	73.8	4.6	1.4	1.0	52.8	21.0	1.1
	Feb 14	5.1	82.1	59.0	23.2	1.0	81.1	77.5	4.8	3.7	2.1	55.3	22.2	—
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1979	Feb 8	5.9	125.4	90.8	34.6	2.8	122.5	117.9	5.6	2.0	1.0	85.5	32.4	—
	Mar 8	5.8	122.6	88.7	34.0	2.3	120.3	119.3	5.6	1.4	1.9	86.2	33.1	—
	April 5	5.5	115.7	83.5	32.2	1.9	113.8	115.2	5.4	-4.1	-0.2	82.8	32.4	4.7
	May 10	5.3	112.9	80.4	32.6	3.9	109.1	113.4	5.4	-1.8	-1.5	80.6	32.8	—
	June 14	5.5	117.0	80.3	36.6	14.4	102.5	109.7	5.2	-3.7	-3.2	77.4	32.3	0.8
	July 12	6.1	129.4	85.2	44.1	22.6	106.7	110.4	5.2	0.7	-1.6	77.3	33.1	13.7
	Aug 9	6.1	128.5	84.1	44.3	19.0	109.5	108.7	5.1	-1.7	-1.6	75.7	33.0	12.2
	Sep 13	5.8	122.6	81.1	41.4	12.2	110.4	107.9	5.1	-0.8	-0.6	75.3	32.6	13.2
	Oct 11§	5.6	119.1	79.9	39.1	6.8	112.3	109.8	5.2	1.9	-0.2	76.6	33.2	1.6
	Nov 8	5.5	117.1	79.5	37.7	4.6	112.6	110.7	5.2	0.9	0.7	77.2	33.5	—
	Dec 6	5.6	117.8	81.0	36.8	3.5	114.3	112.2	5.3	1.5	1.4	78.2	34.0	—
1980	Jan 10	6.0	127.7	88.4	39.3	3.5	124.2	116.5	5.5	4.3	2.2	80.9	35.7	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYMENT EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS											THOUSAND
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		Female
WALES												
1979 Feb 8	8.4	91.9	64.3	27.5	2.9	88.9	86.1	7.9	1.6	1.1	60.5	25.6
Mar 8	8.1	88.5	62.1	26.4	2.4	86.0	85.4	7.8	-0.7	1.1	60.1	25.3
April 5	7.7	84.2	58.7	25.5	2.1	82.1	82.3	7.5	-3.1	-0.7	57.4	24.9
May 10	7.6	83.0	56.7	26.3	3.9	79.1	81.3	7.4	-1.0	-1.6	55.7	25.6
June 14	7.3	80.0	54.1	25.9	5.7	74.3	79.3	7.3	-2.0	-2.0	54.1	25.2
July 12	8.4	91.3	58.9	32.4	15.4	75.9	78.7	7.2	-0.6	-1.2	53.2	25.5
Aug 9	8.3	90.6	58.5	32.2	14.3	76.4	77.5	7.1	-1.2	-1.3	52.2	25.3
Sep 13	7.9	86.5	55.7	30.8	8.9	77.6	77.7	7.1	0.2	-0.5	52.2	25.5
Oct 11‡	7.9	85.8	55.4	30.4	5.7	80.1	78.2	7.2	0.5	-0.2	52.4	25.8
Nov 8	7.8	85.2	55.4	29.8	4.2	81.0	78.6	7.2	0.4	0.4	52.7	25.9
Dec 6	7.8	85.2	55.9	29.2	3.3	81.9	79.2	7.2	0.6	0.5	52.8	26.4
1980 Jan 10	8.3	90.9	59.9	30.9	3.2	87.6	82.1	7.5	2.9	1.3	54.3	27.9
Feb 14	8.4	92.1	61.3	30.8	2.7	89.3	85.4	7.8	3.3	2.3	57.0	28.5
SCOTLAND												
1979 Feb 8	8.4	191.7	128.7	63.0	11.3	180.4	172.4	7.6	6.6	2.1	115.6	56.8
Mar 8	8.0	183.0	123.3	59.7	8.3	174.7	170.3	7.5	-2.1	1.9	114.7	55.6
April 5	7.7	175.6	117.7	57.9	6.7	168.9	169.3	7.4	-1.0	1.2	113.3	56.0
May 10	7.3	165.4	109.7	55.7	4.9	160.5	166.7	7.3	-2.6	-1.9	110.5	56.2
June 14	8.0	182.8	117.5	65.3	25.5	157.2	165.2	7.3	-1.5	-1.7	108.6	56.6
July 12	8.2	187.4	119.4	68.0	24.7	162.7	166.5	7.3	1.3	-0.9	108.8	57.7
Aug 9	8.2	186.0	119.3	66.7	20.7	165.3	166.0	7.3	-0.5	-0.2	108.6	57.4
Sep 13	7.8	177.2	113.7	63.5	12.9	164.4	167.3	7.4	1.3	0.7	109.5	57.8
Oct 11‡	7.8	178.5	114.6	63.9	9.5	169.0	169.5	7.4	2.2	1.0	110.7	58.8
Nov 8	7.9	179.5	115.6	63.9	7.1	172.5	169.7	7.5	0.2	1.2	111.0	58.7
Dec 6	7.9	180.3	117.8	62.5	5.8	174.4	170.5	7.5	0.8	1.1	111.8	58.7
1980 Jan 10	8.9	203.2	132.6	70.6	13.3	189.9	175.7	7.7	5.2	2.1	114.6	61.1
Feb 14	9.0	203.8	133.0	70.8	10.8	193.0	182.3	8.0	6.6	4.2	118.8	63.5
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1979 Feb 8	11.1	64.2	45.5	18.7	2.7	61.6	60.8	10.6	1.4	0.9	42.9	17.9
Mar 8	10.8	62.4	44.3	18.2	2.3	60.2	60.5	10.5	-0.3	0.6	42.5	18.0
April 5	10.5	60.8	43.0	17.8	1.9	58.9	59.4	10.3	-1.1	—	41.5	17.9
May 10	10.6	60.8	42.6	18.2	3.1	57.7	59.2	10.3	-0.2	-0.5	41.1	18.1
June 14	10.9	62.8	43.0	19.8	6.7	56.1	58.2	10.1	-1.0	-0.8	40.0	18.2
July 12	12.5	72.0	46.8	25.2	11.2	60.8	59.3	10.3	1.1	—	40.4	18.9
Aug 9	12.4	71.6	46.7	24.9	10.4	61.2	59.2	10.3	-0.1	—	40.3	18.9
Sep 13	12.1	69.6	45.8	23.8	8.3	61.3	59.5	10.3	0.3	0.4	40.5	19.0
Oct 11‡	11.2	64.8	43.0	21.8	5.3	59.5	60.5	10.5	1.0	0.4	41.1	19.4
Nov 8	10.9	62.9	42.4	20.5	4.2	58.7	60.1	10.4	-0.4	0.3	41.1	19.0
Dec 6	11.0	63.4	43.4	20.0	3.5	59.9	60.9	10.6	0.8	0.5	42.0	18.9
1980 Jan 10	11.5	66.2	45.7	20.5	3.3	62.9	61.3	10.6	0.4	0.3	42.3	19.0
Feb 14	11.6	66.9	46.3	20.6	3.0	64.0	63.3	11.0	2.0	1.1	43.5	19.7

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of provisional estimates of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year.
 † The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 281 of the March 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 ‡ Includes Greater London.
 § From October 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this, as described on page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT Duration and age

THOUSAND

	GREAT BRITAIN*										UNITED KINGDOM*									
	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60		Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over		Over 4 weeks aged under 60		Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		All unemployed		Up to 4 weeks aged under 60		Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over		Over 4 weeks aged under 60		Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		All unem- ployed	
1975 Jan 20	174	10	485	96	738	180	10	512	98	773	180	10	512	98	773	180	10	512	98	773
Feb 10	174	10	485	96	738	180	10	512	98	773	180	10	512	98	773	180	10	512	98	773
Mar 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811	168	9	535	99	811	168	9	535	99	811
April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868	191	9	568	100	868	191	9	568	100	868
May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861	174	9	576	102	861	174	9	576	102	861
June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876	173	9	591	103	876	173	9	591	103	876
July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996	254	11	627	104	996	254	11	627	104	996
Aug 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166	332	12	716	106	1,166	332	12	716	106	1,166
Sep 8	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165	237	12	805	111	1,165	237	12	805	111	1,165
Oct 9	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150	239	12	787	112	1,150	239	12	787	112	1,150
Nov 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169	221	12	822	114	1,169	221	12	822	114	1,169
Dec 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201	205	11	865	120	1,201	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976 Jan 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310	202	11	973	124	1,310	202	11	973	124	1,310
Feb 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304	209	11	960	124	1,304	209	11	960	124	1,304
Mar 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285	189	10	962	124	1,285	189	10	962	124	1,285
April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281	206	11	940	124	1,281	206	11	940	124	1,281
May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272	185	9	954	124	1,272	185	9	954	124	1,272
June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332	270	9	928	125	1,332	270	9	928	125	1,332
July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463	359	11	968	125	1,463	359	11	968	125	1,463
Aug 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502	256	11	1,107	128	1,502	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
Sep 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456	235	11	1,082	128	1,456	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
Oct 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377	248	10	992	127	1,377	248	10	992	127	1,377
Nov 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec 9	...	...	...	...	1,316	...	...	...	...	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Jan 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448	203	10	1,103	132	1,448	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
Feb 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422	208	10	1,076	128	1,422	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
Mar 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383	190	10	1,057	127	1,383	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392	221	10	1,036	125	1,392	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342	193	10	1,016	122	1,342	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450	289	10	1,030	122	1,450	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622	394									

UNEMPLOYMENT

By industry*: excluding school leavers

TABLE 108

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		
Number (thousand)												
1976	Feb	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
	May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.8	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
	Aug	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
	Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	Feb	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
	May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
	Aug	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
	Nov	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
1978	Feb	28.8	22.7	344.8	221.8	8.9	64.2	145.9	249.8	80.2	232.0	1,399.2
	May	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
	Aug	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
	Nov	23.5	24.5	318.2	166.1	8.3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9
1979	Feb	27.2	24.7	331.4	205.0	8.7	61.0	137.9	241.8	79.8	233.4	1,350.9
	May	21.6	23.3	314.0	160.0	7.7	54.3	122.8	209.1	72.3	216.8	1,202.3
	Aug	19.6	24.1	310.9	139.2	7.3	50.8	122.0	209.3	69.9	257.8	1,202.8
1980	Nov [§]	21.3	24.5	317.9	152.2	7.4	55.0	124.8	239.5	74.7	229.4	1,246.8
	Feb	25.4	25.0	364.9	192.6	7.6	63.7	147.4	257.8	77.4	224.9	1,386.8
Percentage rate [†]												
1976	Feb	6.1	4.8	4.8	15.1	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.9	3.5	..	5.3
	May	5.5	4.7	4.8	14.1	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	..	5.1
	Aug	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	..	5.3
	Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	Feb	6.6	4.7	4.5	15.9	2.8	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.2	..	5.6
	May	5.9	4.6	4.4	14.3	2.6	4.0	4.7	2.9	4.2	..	5.3
	Aug	5.7	5.8	4.5	13.7	2.7	3.9	4.9	3.1	4.5	..	5.7
	Nov	6.4	6.1	4.5	14.2	2.6	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.8	..	5.8
1978	Feb	7.2	6.2	4.6	15.6	2.6	4.3	5.2	3.4	4.8	..	5.9
	May	6.0	6.1	4.5	13.1	2.5	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.6	..	5.4
	Aug	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.9	2.4	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.6	..	5.6
	Nov	5.9	6.7	4.2	11.7	2.4	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.7	..	5.4
1979	Feb	7.2	6.9	4.5	14.4	2.5	4.1	4.8	3.3	4.8	..	5.7
	May	5.8	6.5	4.2	11.3	2.2	3.6	4.3	2.8	4.3	..	5.1
	Aug	5.2	6.8	4.2	9.8	2.1	3.4	4.3	2.8	4.2	..	5.1
1980	Nov [§]	5.6	6.9	4.3	10.7	2.1	3.7	4.4	3.2	4.5	..	5.3
	Feb	6.7	7.0	4.9	13.6	2.2	4.2	5.2	3.5	4.6	..	5.9
Number, seasonally adjusted (thousand) [‡]												
1977	Feb	24.0	16.8	334.9	207.7	9.4	60.2	134.1	222.4	68.0	200.8	1,278.3
	May	24.5	17.5	332.7	206.3	9.4	60.6	134.7	224.7	70.6	202.2	1,283.2
	Aug	24.9	20.7	340.5	208.4	9.4	61.2	138.8	233.9	74.8	224.5	1,337.1
	Nov	25.9	21.8	343.9	208.9	9.2	61.9	140.9	241.2	77.3	236.7	1,367.7
1978	Feb	26.0	22.5	337.6	200.5	8.7	60.3	138.6	236.6	78.0	245.6	1,354.4
	May	25.0	32.1	336.4	189.1	8.8	59.4	136.0	233.2	78.2	237.2	1,326.4
	Aug	24.2	23.7	335.8	181.8	8.5	58.0	134.0	229.6	77.9	236.4	1,309.9
	Nov	23.4	24.0	323.6	171.6	8.3	56.2	128.4	224.7	76.2	238.7	1,275.1
1979	Feb	24.4	24.6	324.6	183.0	8.5	57.1	130.4	228.3	77.5	246.8	1,305.2
	May	22.8	24.4	317.0	162.9	7.9	55.3	126.4	223.7	74.4	232.1	1,246.9
	Aug	21.6	23.6	309.5	153.1	7.3	53.9	123.2	220.7	71.4	218.5	1,202.8
1980	Nov	21.3	24.0	323.0	157.5	7.4	54.8	127.5	226.7	73.4	228.0	1,223.6
	Feb [§]	22.5	24.9	358.2	170.2	7.4	59.8	139.9	244.2	75.1	237.7	1,319.9

* Classified by industry in which last employed.
[†] The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, the provisional estimate for mid-1979 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1979 onwards.
[‡] 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 figure has been amended to take account of this.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Numbers registered at employment offices: by occupation

TABLE 109

GREAT BRITAIN		Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non-manual occupations [†]	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc [‡]	General labourers	Other manual occupations [§]	All occupations
MALE								
1976	Sep	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	Mar	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
	June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
	Sep	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
	Dec	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
1978	Mar	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
	June	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
	Sep	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
	Dec	70,827	75,114	24,557	119,473	372,326	215,673	877,970
1979	Mar	70,239	75,017	25,615	136,214	387,000	231,800	925,885
	June	63,054	68,594	21,997	106,436	344,910	189,320	794,311
	Sep	71,260	72,886	22,326	101,221	350,700	188,782	807,175
1980	Dec||	71,100	70,385	23,514	112,679	364,173	208,895	850,746
Percentage of number unemployed								
1976	Sep	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	Mar	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
	June	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
	Sep	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
	Dec	8.0	8.5	2.9	15.1	40.6	25.0	100.0
1978	Mar	7.4	8.2	2.9	15.6	40.5	25.4	100.0
	June	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
	Sep	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0
	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
	June	7.9	8.6	2.8	13.4	43.4	23.8	100.0
	Sep	8.8	9.0	2.8	12.5	43.4	23.4	100.0
1980	Dec||	8.4	8.3	2.8	13.2	42.8	24.6	100.0
FEMALE								
1976	Sep	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	Mar	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
	June	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
	Sep	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
	Dec	35,328	110,914	46,951	9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
1978	Mar	31,840	107,358	48,963	9,558	71,037	74,163	342,919
	June	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,095	69,100	320,092
	Sep	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,161	74,049	357,186
	Dec	34,860	103,623	47,392	9,037	72,011	74,302	341,225
1979	Mar	33,487	104,306	49,969	9,289	73,063	75,694	345,808
	June	29,272	96,515	43,975	9,043	68,592	68,639	316,036
	Sep	38,485	112,564	47,071	9,243	73,379	73,642	354,384
1980	Dec||	37,367	112,128	50,166	10,078	73,026	78,823	361,588
Percentage of number unemployed								
1976	Sep	8.4	34.2	12.6	2.9	21.2	20.7	100.0
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	Mar	7.9	33.1	13.9	2.8	20.5	21.9	100.0
	June	8.5	32.7	13.6	2.8	21.0	21.3	100.0
	Sep	11.0	33.3	12.8	2.7	20.1	20.0	100.0
	Dec	10.2	32.0	13.5	2.7	20.1	21.5	100.0
1978	Mar	9.3	31.3	14.3	2.8	20.7	21.6	100.0
	June	8.7	30.8	14.2	3.0	21.7	21.6	100.0
	Sep	10.9	31.4	13.1	2.8	21.0	20.7	100.0
	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
	June	9.3	30.5	13.9	2.9	21.7	21.7	100.0
	Sep							

UNEMPLOYMENT

By age

TABLE 110

THOUSAND

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									
1976 July	146.6	70.3	155.2	206.9	137.2	123.3	58.6	132.5	1,030.7
1977 Jan	62.9	72.5	170.4	236.9	152.5	134.1	66.1	138.6	1,034.0
July	166.2	76.8	161.3	219.8	142.5	126.6	66.5	127.5	1,087.3
1978 Jan	67.0	75.4	175.0	247.3	158.0	137.0	73.0	137.6	1,070.2
July	159.3	75.9	145.2	203.3	132.1	123.4	69.5	129.9	1,038.8
Oct	71.1	70.7	145.4	201.1	129.5	123.2	72.2	132.9	946.0
1979 Jan	55.3	71.9	158.1	223.3	142.2	129.2	75.8	134.0	989.9
April	38.2	64.3	144.5	206.0	133.4	124.4	75.2	130.3	916.2
July	140.0	67.3	130.2	175.2	115.6	111.5	71.2	122.8	933.7
Oct*	62.0	66.6	139.0	182.1	118.6	114.8	73.8	125.7	882.7
1980 Jan	53.4	72.4	160.6	212.8	136.1	126.1	78.0	130.8	970.4
Percentage of number unemployed									
1976 July	14.2	6.8	15.1	20.1	13.3	12.0	5.7	12.9	100.0
1977 Jan	6.1	7.0	16.5	22.9	14.7	13.0	6.4	13.4	100.0
July	15.3	7.1	14.8	20.2	13.1	11.6	6.1	11.7	100.0
1978 Jan	6.3	7.0	16.4	23.1	14.8	12.8	6.8	12.9	100.0
July	15.3	7.3	14.0	19.6	12.7	11.9	6.7	12.5	100.0
Oct	7.5	7.5	15.4	21.3	13.7	13.0	7.6	14.0	100.0
1979 Jan	5.6	7.3	16.0	22.6	14.4	13.1	7.7	13.5	100.0
April	4.2	7.0	15.8	22.5	14.6	13.6	8.2	14.2	100.0
July	15.0	7.2	13.9	18.8	12.4	11.9	7.6	13.2	100.0
Oct*	7.0	7.5	15.7	20.6	13.4	13.0	8.4	14.2	100.0
1980 Jan	5.5	7.5	16.5	21.9	14.0	13.0	8.0	13.5	100.0
FEMALE									
1976 July	121.8	51.6	69.7	49.9	27.8	32.7	17.0	1.3	371.8
1977 Jan	59.5	57.4	84.5	62.3	32.8	38.5	19.9	1.4	356.2
July	146.5	66.7	91.0	66.4	34.8	39.5	19.8	1.4	466.2
1978 Jan	67.9	64.6	101.4	76.1	37.6	42.8	22.7	1.4	414.5
July	137.0	68.7	93.2	72.6	35.5	42.1	23.2	1.3	473.7
Oct	70.8	64.7	99.9	78.3	36.4	43.0	24.4	1.4	418.9
1979 Jan	52.5	60.7	100.9	81.1	36.8	42.7	25.3	1.3	401.3
April	35.1	53.1	93.7	78.2	35.6	41.5	25.1	1.2	363.6
July	118.7	63.9	95.3	78.8	35.5	40.1	24.7	1.3	458.3
Oct*	61.8	61.7	103.1	86.3	37.8	41.8	26.2	1.4	420.1
1980 Jan	52.2	62.3	110.6	93.7	41.3	44.7	27.7	1.4	434.0
Percentage of number unemployed									
1976 July	32.8	13.9	18.7	13.4	7.5	8.8	4.6	0.3	100.0
1977 Jan	16.7	16.1	23.7	17.5	9.2	10.8	5.6	0.4	100.0
July	31.4	14.3	19.5	14.2	7.5	8.5	4.3	0.3	100.0
1978 Jan	16.4	15.6	24.5	18.4	9.1	10.3	5.5	0.3	100.0
July	28.9	14.5	19.7	15.3	7.5	8.9	4.9	0.3	100.0
Oct	16.9	15.4	23.8	18.7	8.7	10.3	5.8	0.3	100.0
1979 Jan	13.1	15.1	25.1	20.2	9.2	10.6	6.3	0.3	100.0
April	9.7	14.6	25.8	21.5	9.8	11.4	6.9	0.3	100.0
July	25.9	13.9	20.8	17.2	7.7	8.7	5.4	0.3	100.0
Oct*	14.7	14.7	24.5	20.5	9.0	10.0	6.2	0.3	100.0
1980 Jan	12.0	14.4	25.5	21.6	9.5	10.3	6.4	0.3	100.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

By duration

TABLE 111

THOUSAND

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								
1976 July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
Oct	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977 Jan	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
April	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.6
July	189.5	199.8	230.3	150.6	233.7	242.6	307.1	1,553.5
Oct	135.2	117.3	177.2	172.8	297.0	232.8	324.3	1,456.6
1978 Jan	116.4	82.1	177.8	190.5	307.2	276.8	333.9	1,484.7
April	115.3	104.6	149.0	148.1	253.8	284.4	332.3	1,387.5
July	214.9	151.3	214.1	133.8	226.9	243.0	328.4	1,512.5
Oct	126.7	108.7	161.9	153.2	260.9	220.4	333.1	1,364.9
1979 Jan	121.7	79.8	173.1	169.6	265.8	246.5	334.8	1,391.2
April	82.8	83.1	137.8	145.0	233.4	250.9	346.8	1,279.8
July	164.3	170.4	204.3	112.0	188.9	211.6	340.5	1,392.0
Oct*	121.8	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
Percentage of number unemployed								
1976 July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
Oct	10.3	9.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977 Jan	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
July	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
Oct	9.3	8.1	12.2	11.9	20.4	16.0	22.3	100.0
1978 Jan	7.8	5.5	12.0	12.8	20.7	18.6	22.5	100.0
April	8.3	7.5	10.7	10.7	18.3	20.5	23.9	100.0
July	14.2	10.0	14.2	8.8	15.0	16.1	21.7	100.0
Oct	9.3	8.0	11.9	11.2	19.1	16.1	24.4	100.0
1979 Jan	8.7	5.7	12.4	12.2	19.1	17.7	24.1	100.0
April	6.5	6.5	10.8	11.3	18.2	19.6	27.1	100.0
July	11.8	12.2	14.7	8.0	13.6	15.2	24.5	100.0
Oct*	9.3	8.4	12.6	11.1	17.7	14.9	25.9	100.0
1980 Jan	8.6	5.7	13.6	12.6	19.6	15.9	23.9	100.0
MALE								
1976 July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
Oct	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977 Jan	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
Oct	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.6	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
1978 Jan	78.4	57.0	126.9	133.3	210.9	191.1	272.5	1,070.2
April	79.3	69.4	102.8	101.7	177.7	198.5	270.4	999.9
July	130.6	93.9	136.9	90.8	152.0	170.4	264.2	1,038.8
Oct	84.3	71.2	104.9	100.2	167.9	150.9	266.7	946.0
1979 Jan	83.8	54.7	122.1	115.5	178.1	166.9	268.8	989.9
April	57.1	56.7	93.1	97.2	162.7	172.5	276.9	916.2
July	97.8	102.1	126.2	73.0	122.3	143.5	268.8	933.7
Oct*	79.2	70.0	104.2	93.2	143.0	128.1	265.0	882.7
1980 Jan	77.5	54.4	130.6	118.6	179.9	145.1	264.2	970.4
FEMALE								
1976 July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
Oct	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	348.8
1977 Jan	38.2	23.4	48.3	52.3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356.2
April	38.0	26.4	43.7	44.8	70.3	46.7	34.1	343.1
July	70.1	77.7	82.2	45.1	70.8	67.6	52.6	466.2
Oct	43.2	38.8	60.2	56.2	102.9	67.1	59.4	427.9
1978 Jan	38.0	25.1	50.9	57.2	96.2	85.7	61.4	414.5
April	36.0	35.2	46.2	46.3	76.1	85.9	61.9	387.6
July	84.3	57.4	77.2	43.0	74.9	72.7	64.2	473.7
Oct	42.4	37.5	57.0	52.9	93.1	69.5	66.4	418.9
1979 Jan	37.8	25.1	51.0	54.1	87.8	79.6	66.0	401.3
April	25.6	26.4	44.7	47.7	70.8	78.4	69.9	363.6
July	66.6	68.3	78.0	39.0	66.7	68.0	71.7	458.3
Oct*	42.6	39.7	60.5	51.9	87.3	66.1	72.0	420.1
1980 Jan	43.3	25.9	60.5	58.7	95.9	78.8	70.9	434.0

* 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*).

Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

THE TABLE BELOW gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons on the registers of local

employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain on January 10, 1980.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	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	5,074	2,192	2,122	8,484	5,383	4,230	5,355	2,021	1,701	1,722	2,115	33	40,432	
Over 1 and up to 2	3,543	1,741	1,879	7,481	4,875	3,953	5,116	1,923	1,776	2,008	2,707	29	37,031	
Over 2 and up to 4	7,708	2,508	2,606	10,686	7,329	5,897	7,534	2,895	2,467	2,267	2,481	47	54,425	
Over 4 and up to 6	6,380	3,802	3,607	14,735	10,058	7,598	9,813	3,774	3,336	3,276	3,823	71	70,273	
Over 6 and up to 8	5,031	3,304	3,200	12,780	8,631	6,650	8,603	3,209	2,873	2,892	3,105	61	60,339	
Over 8 and up to 13	7,839	5,681	5,909	24,517	16,775	12,919	16,575	6,599	6,439	6,680	8,566	133	118,632	
Over 13 and up to 26	9,910	7,704	8,576	35,264	23,888	18,456	23,938	10,173	9,815	11,810	20,102	312	179,948	
Over 26 and up to 39	5,598	3,603	3,991	14,823	10,797	8,629	12,027	5,407	5,609	7,242	12,923	209	90,858	
Over 39 and up to 52	1,310	1,425	2,127	7,971	6,490	5,459	7,809	3,501	3,775	4,911	9,258	183	54,219	
Over 52 and up to 65	394	628	1,610	5,570	4,667	3,953	5,844	2,730	3,007	3,886	7,649	143	40,081	
Over 65 and up to 78	287	387	1,141	4,435	3,678	3,040	4,919	2,340	2,550	3,727	8,623	135	35,262	
Over 78 and up to 104	325	478	1,142	5,462	4,752	4,225	6,910	3,502	4,100	5,484	9,903	249	46,532	
Over 104 and up to 156	30	261	559	4,987	4,907	4,937	8,186	4,443	5,422	7,100	14,091	400	55,323	
Over 156	—	49	197	3,441	4,866	5,791	13,450	8,813	11,924	15,028	22,660	787	87,006	
All	53,429	33,763	38,666	160,636	117,096	95,737	136,079	61,330	64,794	78,033	128,006	2,792	970,361	
FEMALE														
One or less	5,032	2,086	1,894	5,948	2,872	1,787	2,076	812	756	692	32	32	23,987	
Over 1 and up to 2	3,710	1,857	1,654	5,027	2,308	1,240	1,506	735	609	643	31	31	19,320	
Over 2 and up to 4	6,862	2,113	1,824	6,023	2,950	1,680	2,058	946	796	625	30	30	25,907	
Over 4 and up to 6	5,372	2,912	2,419	8,195	4,151	2,354	2,855	1,275	1,087	1,017	48	48	31,685	
Over 6 and up to 8	4,636	2,600	2,220	7,484	3,883	2,091	2,655	1,180	1,081	892	51	51	28,773	
Over 8 and up to 13	7,493	5,035	4,674	16,123	8,236	4,503	5,375	2,537	2,297	2,305	123	123	58,701	
Over 13 and up to 26	10,296	7,453	7,672	26,901	14,529	7,431	8,812	4,046	4,173	4,372	220	220	95,905	
Over 26 and up to 39	6,213	3,627	3,701	12,933	8,086	4,028	4,498	2,238	2,442	2,577	142	142	50,505	
Over 39 and up to 52	1,348	1,360	1,934	7,494	5,301	2,693	2,879	1,528	1,655	2,031	98	98	28,321	
Over 52 and up to 65	497	514	1,223	3,985	2,527	1,447	1,675	953	1,207	1,506	78	78	15,612	
Over 65 and up to 78	313	356	861	2,675	1,553	923	1,455	865	1,066	1,450	85	85	11,602	
Over 78 and up to 104	429	392	1,004	3,142	1,551	1,069	1,793	1,159	1,586	2,044	98	98	14,247	
Over 104 and up to 156	26	278	493	2,910	1,435	988	1,889	1,433	2,035	2,900	150	150	14,537	
Over 156	—	31	153	1,774	1,209	897	1,727	1,574	2,683	4,669	209	209	14,926	
All	52,227	30,614	31,726	110,614	60,591	33,131	41,253	21,281	23,453	27,743	1,395		434,028	

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALE				FEMALE				MALE				FEMALE			
	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All
	SOUTH EAST								YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE							
2 or less	8,733	7,929	4,663	21,325	6,078	2,900	1,179	10,157	2,946	2,771	1,662	7,379	2,569	987	389	3,945
Over 2 and up to 4	4,924	5,297	2,804	13,025	2,855	1,590	659	5,104	1,902	1,915	1,026	4,843	1,533	523	245	2,301
Over 4 and up to 8	13,004	13,403	7,294	33,701	7,734	4,231	1,757	13,722	4,948	4,782	2,505	12,235	3,432	1,531	620	5,583
Over 8 and up to 13	9,469	11,008	7,503	27,980	6,277	3,929	1,724	11,930	3,985	4,272	2,608	10,865	3,243	1,482	610	5,335
Over 13 and up to 26	11,619	15,152	12,836	39,607	8,102	5,577	2,971	16,650	5,636	5,754	5,037	16,427	5,248	2,457	1,027	8,732
Over 26 and up to 52	6,575	11,580	13,474	31,629	4,424	4,234	2,838	11,496	3,385	4,234	4,424	12,043	3,874	2,083	1,060	7,017
Over 52 and up to 104	3,029	7,935	12,563	23,527	1,697	2,150	2,574	6,421	1,658	3,387	5,887	10,932	1,508	1,057	1,073	3,638
Over 104 and up to 156	608	2,784	6,686	10,078	367	592	1,409	2,368	422	1,475	3,194	5,091	358	373	608	1,339
Over 156	300	2,752	10,135	13,187	171	528	1,703	2,402	345	1,996	6,233	8,574	162	353	939	1,454
All	58,261	77,840	77,958	214,059	37,705	25,731	16,814	80,250	25,227	30,586	32,576	88,389	21,927	10,846	6,571	39,344
	EAST ANGLIA								NORTH WEST							
2 or less	949	941	575	2,465	725	322	130	1,177	4,282	3,532	1,868	9,682	3,638	1,617	625	5,880
Over 2 and up to 4	590	624	325	1,539	322	180	53	555	3,002	2,679	1,259	6,940	2,280	1,040	345	3,665
Over 4 and up to 8	1,388	1,484	837	3,709	897	437	171	1,505	7,489	6,804	3,192	17,485	5,467	2,685	966	9,118
Over 8 and up to 13	1,101	1,230	968	3,299	822	494	239	1,555	6,858	6,628	3,778	17,264	5,089	2,543	1,077	8,709
Over 13 and up to 26	1,314	1,687	1,669	4,670	1,130	709	385	2,224	10,356	9,835	6,427	26,618	8,472	4,457	1,842	14,771
Over 26 and up to 52	549	947	1,476	2,972	544	474	363	1,381	7,891	8,386	7,323	23,600	6,759	4,389	1,971	13,119
Over 52 and up to 104	239	639	1,561	2,439	205	252	333	790	4,920	7,579	7,383	19,882	3,107	2,387	1,798	7,292
Over 104 and up to 156	52	264	820	1,136	46	57	169	272	1,465	3,717	4,368	9,550	806	779	949	2,534
Over 156	47	375	1,577	1,999	35	76	258	369	1,135	6,066	9,822	17,023	418	686	1,294	2,398
All	6,229	8,191	9,808	24,228	4,726	3,001	2,101	9,828	47,398	55,226	45,420	148,044	36,036	20,583	10,867	67,486
	SOUTH WEST								NORTH							
2 or less	2,210	2,012	1,129	5,351	2,128	879	362	3,369	2,212	2,568	1,315	6,095	2,156	941	248	3,345
Over 2 and up to 4	1,347	1,237	736	3,320	1,046	426	186	1,658	1,813	2,001	782	4,596	1,372	507	158	2,037
Over 4 and up to 8	3,476	3,419	1,940	8,835	2,729	1,293	585	4,607	4,206	4,344	2,110	10,660	2,801	1,359	402	4,562
Over 8 and up to 13	3,022	3,433	2,517	8,972	2,846	1,560	819	5,225	3,715	4,069	2,194	9,978	2,817	1,464	392	4,673
Over 13 and up to 26	3,965	4,637	4,832	13,434	3,852	2,368	1,296	7,516	5,875	5,868	4,277	16,020	5,217	2,807	814	8,838
Over 26 and up to 52	1,969	3,106	4,649	9,724	1,925	1,576	1,044	4,545	4,343	4,260	4,457	13,060	4,675	3,035	962	8,672
Over 52 and up to 104	993	2,418	4,819	8,230	927	954	1,047	2,928	2,355	4,081	5,348	11,784	1,606	1,236	918	3,760
Over 104 and up to 156	278	1,104	2,828	4,210	213	294	580	1,087	769	1,875	2,755	5,399	385	353	555	1,293
Over 156	163	1,273	4,389	5,825	100	235	698	1,033	406	2,514	6,609	9,529	243	341	911	1,495
All	17,423	22,639	27,839	67,901	15,766	9,585	6,617	31,968	25,694	31,580	29,847	87,121	21,272	12,043	5,360	38,675
	WEST MIDLANDS								WALES							
2 or less	2,837	2,478	1,463	6,778	2,331	1,001	374	3,706	1,745	1,754	850	4,349	1,864	839	243	2,946
Over 2 and up to 4	1,517	1,458	763	3,738	1,212	477	189	1,878	1,001	1,092	451	2,544	791	360	120	1,271
Over 4 and up to 8	4,673	4,260	2,429	11,362	3,201	1,648	618	5,467	3,379	3,058	1,439	7,876	2,423	1,181	377	3,981
Over 8 and up to 13	3,916	4,070	2,495	10,481	3,115	1,582	653	5,350	2,878	2,895	1,515	7,288	2,411	1,283	424	4,118
Over 13 and up to 26	6,025	6,309	4,889	17,223	5,427	2,970	1,250	9,647	4,282	4,252	2,883	11,417	4,269	2,373	792	7,434
Over 26 and up to 52	4,596	5,391	5,645	15,632	4,421	2,623	1,296	8,340	2,712	3,192	2,686	8,590	3,241	2,087	762	6,090
Over 52 and up to 104	2,207	4,425	5,559	12,191	1,804	1,483	1,345	4								

UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

TABLE 113

	United Kingdom*†		Bel- gium‡	Den- mark‡	France*	Ger- many*	Ireland‡	Italy||	Nether- lands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden†	Switzer- land*	Austra- lia*	Japan†	Canada†	United States†
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																			
Annual averages																			
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	1,107	195	55	35	19.6	257	67	10.2	269	1,000	690	7,830
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	1,182	211	55	28	19.9	376	66	20.7	282	1,080	727	7,288
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,380	204	51	28	16.1	540	75	12.0	345	1,100	850	6,856
1978	1,475	1,376	282	190	1,167	993	75	1,529	206	59	31	20.0	817	94	10.5	406	1,240	911	6,047
1979	1,390	1,307	294	159	1,350	870		1,633 R	210	57	31	24.0	1,037	88	10.3	428**	1,167	838	5,963
Quarterly averages																			
1978 Q2	1,428	1,343	274	182	1,047	930	76	1,475	186	47	23	15.3	786	86	9.3	396	1,240	933	5,823
Q3	1,571	1,369	271	173	1,179	904	71	1,488	209	37	20	18.0	837	106	7.9	388	1,203	881	6,055
Q4	1,395	1,335	293	190	1,334	945	69	1,569	212	67	36	25.6	903	84	11.2	410	1,163	829	5,605
1979 Q1	1,436	1,397	299	203	1,337	1,088	73	1,691	222	87	48	32.0	947	100	14.5	475	1,277	969	6,360
Q2	1,328	1,258	284	152	1,261	805	66	1,590	193	46	22	22.2	1,015	85	10.3		1,153	859	5,683
Q3	1,438	1,267	288	137	1,328	780		1,559	214	34	18	20.2	1,070	92	8.1	399	1,140	761	6,013
Q4	1,359	1,307	307	146	1,474	809		1,640 R	211	60	37	21.7	1,116	76	8.4	407	1,097	764	5,798
Monthly																			
1979 Sep	1,395	1,280	287	137	1,424	737		1,590	213	36	18	20.0	1,093	89	7.7	390	1,080	719	5,798
Oct	1,368	1,298	296	139	1,480	762		1,635	207	50	23	19.9	1,107	78	7.8	384	1,110	743	5,781
Nov	1,355	1,306	309	145	1,473	799		1,623	209	62	39	21.2	1,110	76	8.4	397	1,110	771	5,776
Dec	1,355	1,316	315	153	1,469	867		1,663 R	217	69	49	24.9 R	1,130	74	8.9	441	1,070	779	5,836
1980 Jan	1,471	1,425	314		1,485	1,037		[1,681]	232	91				94	11.4	478		946	7,043
Feb	1,489	1,451	306		1,448	993													6,993
Percentage rate latest month																			
	6.1		11.3	5.8	7.7	4.3	9.0††	[7.8]	5.6	3.2	3.2	1.3	8.6	2.2	0.4	7.2	1.9	8.5	6.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1978 Q2		1,390 R	285	184	1,139	1,000	76		202	58	28	18.4	781	97			1,251	922	6,028
Q3		1,365 R	284	186	1,234	995	74		206	59	30	20.8	852	107			1,288	921	6,027
Q4		1,335 R	281	188	1,224	952	72		209	60	35	23.8	907	85			1,251	900	5,908
1979 Q1		1,356 R	287	172	1,285	920	68		211	60	34	27.9	937	88			1,118	882	5,878
Q2		1,304	296	157	1,369	875	66		210	57	27	25.3	1,015	96			1,162	855	5,880
Q3		1,267 H	302	148 R	1,388	871			211	55	28 e	23.0	1,090	93			1,220	802	5,994
Q4		1,287 R	295	141	1,352	816			209 R	54 R	36 e	20.3 R	1,121 e	78			1,181	827	6,101
Monthly																			
1979 Sep		1,262 R	302	146 R	1,355	856			210	54	27 e	21.8	1,115	83			1,138	794	5,985
Oct		1,279 R	298	144 R	1,340	832			208	56	31 e	20.9	1,121	76			1,212	843	6,182
Nov		1,284 R	293	140	1,345	823			210	55	39 e	20.8	1,110	78			1,224 R	827	6,039
Dec		1,298 R	292 R	137	1,370	793			208 R	51 R	38 e	19.1 R	1,131 e	81			1,107	811	6,082 R
1980 Jan		1,337 R	293 e		1,378	820 e			213 e	53 e				72				852	6,425
Feb		1,383	293 e		1,391	781 e													6,307
Percentage rate latest month																			
	5.7		10.8 e	5.2	7.4	3.4 e	9.3 e††		5.1 e	1.9 e	2.5 e	1.0	8.7 e	1.7			2.1	7.4	6.0

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

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

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

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

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

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

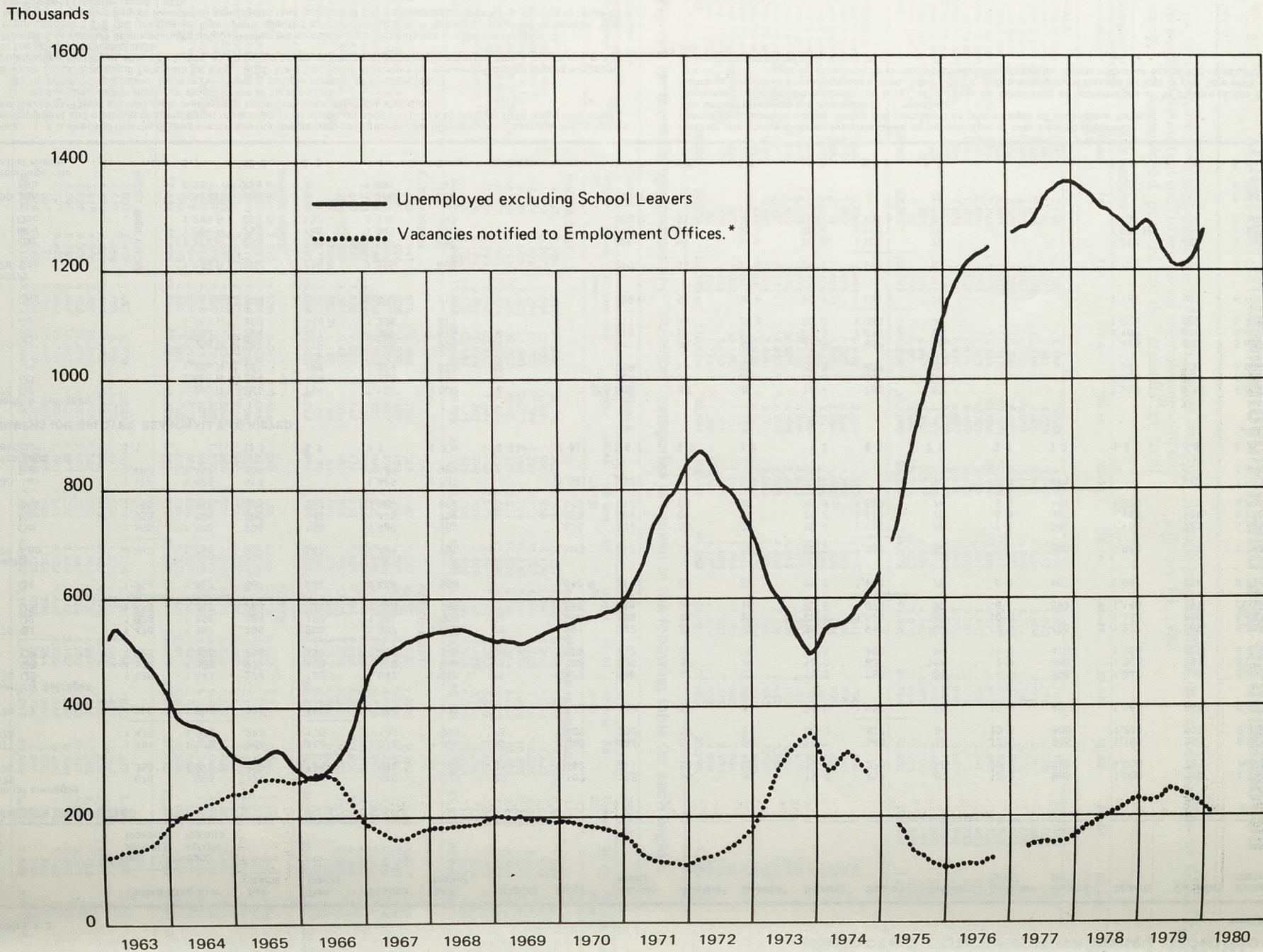
† Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

** The annual averages are averages of 11 months.

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

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

†† July 1979



* Vacancies at Employment Offices are only a part, perhaps a third, of total vacancies.

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Flows at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted*

TABLE 117

GREAT BRITAIN
Average of 3 months
ended

THOUSAND

		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	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
	Aug 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
	Sep 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
	Oct 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
	Nov 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
	Dec 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
1976	Jan 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
	Feb 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
	Mar 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
	April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
	May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	-3
	June 10	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	-8
	July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	-3
	Aug 12	248	128	376	248	118	367	—	9	9	180	176	4
	Sep 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	-1	10	9	186	180	6
	Oct 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	-4	5	1	188	185	3
	Nov 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	Jan 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	—	-5	..	..	..
	May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	-6	-1	-7	196	197	—
	June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6
	July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	-4
	Aug 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
	Sep 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
	Oct 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
	Nov 10	248	145	393	243	141	384	4	4	9	196	196	—
	Dec 8	245	143	388	244	143	387	1	—	1	198	193	5
1978	Jan 12	229	129	358	229	129	357	1	—	1	195	185	10
	Feb 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
	Mar 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	-11	-2	-13	209	192	17
	April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	-12	-5	-17	213	203	10
	May 11	229	135	363	239	139	379	-11	-5	-16	218	215	3
	June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	-9	-3	-11	221	221	—
	July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	-7	4	-3	229	231	-2
	Aug 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	-7	6	-1	232	231	1
	Sep 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	-7	5	-1	233	231	2
	Oct 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	-8	—	-8	238	232	7
	Nov 9	238	155	393	245	156	401	-7	-2	-8	237	233	4
	Dec 7	239	151	390	244	155	399	-5	-4	-9	235	232	3
1979	Jan 11	226	134	361	226	136	363	—	-2	-2	219	215	3
	Feb 8	224	130	354	217	130	347	7	—	7	210	206	5
	Mar 8	220	128	349	219	128	347	1	—	2	210	202	8
	April 5	222	134	355	232	139	371	-11	-5	-16	227	220	7
	May 10	215	131	345	235	137	372	-20	-6	-26	233	227	6
	June 14	219	137	356	237	142	379	-19	-4	-23	238	236	2
	July 12	229	151	381	240	145	385	-11	7	-4	235	240	-6
	Aug 9	236	157	393	247	150	397	-11	7	-4	241	248	-7
	Sep 13	235	158	393	240	150	391	-5	8	3	236	245	-9
	Oct 11†	236	159	395	237	157	393	—	2	2	235	241	-6
	Nov 8 †	240	163	403	233	160	393	7	3	10	228	235	-7
	Dec 6 †	245	163	408	235	161	395	11	2	13	225	235	-10
1980	Jan 10	233	149	382	221	142	363	12	7	19	207	215	-8

* The flow statistics are described in the *Gazette*, September 1976, pp. 976-987. While the coverage of the flow statistics is somewhat different from the published totals of unemployed including school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.

† Flow figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 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 (5 days in the period before October 1975).

‡ The October monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 *Employment Gazette*).

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Operatives in manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME									
	Hours of overtime worked				Stood off for whole week*		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part week				
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Actual (millions)	Seasonally adjusted (millions)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time	
								Operatives (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week					
Week ended														
1975 June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.93	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
July 19	1,509	28.2	8.8	13.21	12.97	21	846	111	1,158	10.4	132	2.5	2,005	15.1
Aug 16	1,388	26.0	8.4	11.60	12.70	17	683	107	1,089	10.2	124	2.3	1,772	14.3
Sep 13	1,558	29.3	8.4	13.02	12.87	12	489	119	1,174	9.9	131	2.5	1,665	12.7
Oct 18	1,614	30.5	8.3	13.38	12.71	6	229	146	1,553	10.7	151	2.9	1,781	11.8
Nov 15	1,664	31.8	8.3	13.74	12.91	20	810	156	1,526	9.8	176	3.4	2,336	13.3
Dec 13	1,689	32.2	8.5	14.26	13.27	24	934	127	1,218	9.6	150	2.9	2,152	14.4
1976 Jan 10	1,423	27.5	7.8	11.13	12.50	13	499	139	1,335	9.6	151	2.9	1,833	12.2
Feb 14	1,558	30.3	8.3	12.95	13.31	6	245	158	1,521	9.6	165	3.2	1,765	10.7
Mar 13	1,610	31.4	8.4	13.53	13.69	4	174	127	1,282	10.1	131	2.6	1,456	11.1
April 10	1,620	31.6	8.3	13.42	13.44	4	163	110	1,043	9.5	114	2.2	1,208	10.6
May 15	1,672	32.7	8.4	14.03	13.65	2	94	100	914	9.2	102	2.0	1,007	9.9
June 12	1,623	31.7	8.3	13.46	13.62	6	256	76	712	9.5	82	1.6	968	11.8
1976 July 10 R	1,648	32.0	8.6	14.10	13.76	2	83	51	481	9.5	53	1.0	563	10.7
Aug 14 R	1,505	29.2	8.5	12.84	14.12	6	227	42	391	9.3	48	0.9	617	13.0
Sep 11 R	1,692	32.7	8.6	14.55	14.47	3	103	52	485	9.4	54	1.0	588	10.9
Oct 16 R	1,831	35.1	8.6	15.73	15.10	3	125	43	374	8.8	46	0.9	500	10.9
Nov 13 R	1,852	35.4	8.5	15.83	15.14	3	133	30	312	10.6	33	0.6	445	13.6
Dec 11 R	1,897	36.3	8.6	16.41	15.39	2	90	41	557	13.9	43	0.8	647	15.1
1977 Jan 15 R	1,712	33.0	8.3	14.17	15.60	8	331	33	281	8.6	41	0.8	611	15.0
Feb 12 R	1,831	35.2	8.6	15.77	16.04	5	188	36	432	12.0	41	0.8	620	15.3
Mar 12 R	1,835	35.3	8.6	15.75	15.66	8	331	43	419	10.0	51	1.0	750	14.9
April 23 R	1,804	34.7	8.5	15.42	15.31	13	529	33	276	8.5	46	0.9	804	17.7
May 14 R	1,904	36.6	8.6	16.38	16.02	9	356	36	345	9.6	45	0.9	701	15.6
June 18 R	1,771	34.0	8.7	15.32	15.53	6	237	33	351	10.7	39	0.7	588	15.2
July 16 R	1,800	34.4	8.9	16.06	15.63	5	202	30	307	10.3	35	0.7	509	14.7
Aug 13 R	1,612	30.8	9.0	14.46	15.91	24	928	26	236	9.2	50	0.9	1,165	23.8
Sept 10 R	1,762	33.7	8.7	15.28	15.28	22	862	41	453	11.1	63	1.2	1,315	21.1
Oct 15 R	1,863	35.8	8.7	16.12	15.52	13	494	36	336	9.6	48	0.9	830	17.5
Nov 12 R	1,830	35.2	8.7	15.84	15.27	34	1,332	49	635	13.2	81	1.6	1,968	24.2
Dec 10 R	1,870	36.0	8.7	16.30	15.27	4	144	27	270	10.0	31	0.6	414	13.5
1978 Jan 14 R	1,733	33.6	8.4	14.57	16.05	4	175	43	568	13.5	47	0.9	743	16.0
Feb 11 R	1,807	35.0	8.6	15.53	15.73	4	169	41	518	12.9	45	0.9	686	15.4
Mar 11 R	1,842	35.7	8.7	16.05	15.76	4	144	36	393	11.0	40	0.8	538	13.7
April 15 R	1,833	35.7	8.7	15.92	15.73	3	122	36	376	10.5	39	0.8	498	12.8
May 13 R	1,854	36.2	8.5	15.82	15.48	3	98	33	330	10.2	35	0.7	428	12.3
June 10 R	1,761	34.3	8.5	14.96	15.17	3	127	33	315	9.6	36	0.7	442	12.3
July 8 R	1,794	34.8	8.8	15.81	15.31	12	492	22	199	9.3	34	0.7	692	20.6
Aug 12 R	1,553	30.1	8.8	13.62	15.22	3	125	21	214	10.1	25	0.5	339	13.9
Sep 16 R	1,776	34.4	8.7	15.49	15.56	9	355	22	193	9.1	31	0.6	548	18.1
Oct 14 R	1,807	35.5	8.7	15.75	15.15	4	171	28	275	10.1	32	0.6	446	14.1
Nov 1 R	1,823	35.8	8.6	15.71	15.19	7	262	35	437	12.6	42	0.8	697	17.0
Dec 9 R	1,865	36.7	8.7	16.20	15.20	4	137	35	430	12.5	38	0.7	567	15.0
1979 Jan 13 R	1,616	32.0	8.2	13.27	14.76	10	376	61	738	12.1	70	1.4	1,114	15.8
Feb 10 R	1,724	34.2	8.5	14.71	14.86	18	699	45	466	10.5	61	1.2	1,165	18.9
Mar 10 R	1,834	36.5	8.7	15.88	15.54	6	223	33	364	11.0	39	0.8	587	15.2
April 7 R	1,871	37.2	8.7	16.18	15.94	6	234	26	255	9.8	32	0.6	488	15.3
May 5 R	1,845	36.8	8.4	15.52	15.15	4	159	28	256	9.3	32	0.6	414	13.2
June 9 R	1,821	36.3	8.6	15.61	15.82	2	73	29	264	9.0	31	0.6	336	10.9
July 7 R	1,811	35.9	8.9	16.03	15.51	4	168	35	433	12.6	39	0.8	601	15.6
Aug 4 R	1,296	25.7	9.2	11.86	13.51	3	120	21	176	8.4	24	0.5	296	12.4
Sep 4 R	1,399	27.8	9.0	12.57	12.67	9	361	42	420	10.1	51	1.0	780	15.4
Oct 13 R	1,684	33.7	8.6	14.53	13.95	23	914	62	706	11.4	85	1.7	1,620	19.1
Nov 10 R	1,825	36.7	8.6	15.70	15.21	8	297	56	644	11.4	64	1.3	941	14.7
Dec 8 R	1,850	37.3	8.6	15.95	14.96	4	154	61	708	11.5	65	1.3	863	13.2
1980 Jan 12†	1,620	33.0	8.3	13.39	14.90	5	181	80	992	12.4	85	1.7	1,173	13.8

Note: Figures for July 1977 and subsequent months are subject to further revision when the 1978 and subsequent censuses of employment become available.
* Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
† See page 289 for detailed analysis.

HOURS OF WORK

Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*				
	All manufacturing industries		Engi- neering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Engi- neering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1958	100.4	100.0	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9	100.0	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9	100.0	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9	100.0	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	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7	101.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8	101.9	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	100.3	99.4	99.0
1966	97.3	101.0	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4	96.8	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5	94.6	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4	96.1	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2	94.3	94.3	86.7	78.3	90.8	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4	87.2	87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.3	82.7	82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7
1973	83.2	85.8	85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6
1974	81.0	84.7	84.7	79.3	66.1	87.2	93.8	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8
1975	75.4	80.2	80.2	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8	91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4
1976	73.8	76.5	76.5	74.5	58.9	79.8	93.1	91.1	93.7	93.8	95.1
1977	75.1	77.8	77.8	77.1	59.6	80.3	94.0	92.2	93.3	94.2	95.8
1978	74.1	76.8	76.8	77.9	58.1	79.7	93.7	92.0	92.3	94.0</	

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 122
SIC 1968 FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

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 not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Oct													
Weekly earnings (£)													
1976	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	61.61
1978	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20	67.50
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	80.37
Hours worked													
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	40.9
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	41.3
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	41.3
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	41.0
Hourly earnings (pence)													
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	130.3
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3	149.2
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	163.4
1979	215.5	262.6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218.3	226.2	236.2	220.0	202.7	188.0	196.0

UNITED KINGDOM	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Oct												
Weekly earnings (£)												
1976	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
1977	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	63.31	59.04	72.89
1978	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	72.39	67.15	83.50
1979	102.32	91.05	114.88	96.89	98.28	99.82	94.06	104.30	103.30	83.52	76.92	96.94
Hours worked												
1976	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
1977	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	43.3	42.9	44.2
1978	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	43.5	43.2	44.2
1979	45.0	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.2	46.8	44.9	43.4	48.6	43.1	43.1	44.0
Hourly earnings (pence)												
1976	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2
1977	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	146.2	137.6	164.9
1978	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	166.4	155.4	188.9
1979	227.4	210.8	262.3	223.2	227.5	213.3	209.5	240.3	212.6	193.8	178.5	220.3

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 not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Oct													
Weekly earnings (£)													
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	33.59
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	38.08
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	41.94
1979	62.86	68.37	64.44	63.27	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69.52	60.12	52.44	49.62	50.43
Hours worked													
1976	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4	36.0
1977	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.1
1978	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7	36.1
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	36.0
Hourly earnings (pence)													
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	93.3
1977	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9	105.5	105.5
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	116.2
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	140.1

UNITED KINGDOM	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Oct												
Weekly earnings (£)												
1976	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
1977	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31
1978	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	40.11	52.98	50.03
1979	60.06	61.84	67.15	56.08	58.44	—	48.23	70.29	72.38	46.40	57.04	58.24
Hours worked												
1976	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4
1977	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	38.3	39.4	37.4
1978	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	38.4	40.3	37.4
1979	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)												
1976	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6
1977	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5
1978	142.0	143.0	145.2	132.8	134.6	—	111.6	157.9	146.6	104.5	131.5	133.8
1979	163.2	168.5	175.3	149.9	157.1	—	129.7	186.9	167.2	121.1	140.8	155.7

* Except railways and London Transport.
† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 123
UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1968	Oct 1977			Oct 1978			Oct 1979		
	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings
	£		pence	£		pence	£		pence
All manufacturing industries									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	73.56	43.6	168.7	84.77	43.5	194.9	98.28	43.2	227.5
Full-time women (18 years and over)	44.45	37.2	119.5	50.08	37.2	134.6	58.44	37.2	157.1
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	23.90	21.5	111.2	27.13	21.6	125.6	31.55	21.6	146.1
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	41.16	40.0	102.9	47.96	40.0	119.9	56.43	40.2	140.4
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	29.90	37.6	79.5	33.33	37.6	88.6	39.33	37.5	104.9
All Industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	72.89	44.2	164.9	83.50	44.2	188.9	96.94	44.0	220.3
Full-time women (18 years and over)	44.31	37.4	118.5	50.03	37.4	133.8	58.24	37.4	155.7
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	23.14	21.0	110.2	26.20	21.1	124.2	30.22	21.1	143.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	41.30	40.5	102.0	46.98	40.6	115.7	54.51	40.6	134.3
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	29.74	37.6	79.1	33.18	37.6	88.2	39.21	37.5	104.6

* Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.
† The industries covered are manufacturing; mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES		
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
April						
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	110.7	112.5	111.0	111.5	112.2	111.7
1972	122.3	124.9	122.7	124.1	125.8	124.5
1973	135.9	139.9	136.5	137.3	139.8	138.0
1974	152.1	165.2	154.3	155.3	161.8	157.0
1975	191.8	226.7	197.5	195.0	224.0	202.9
1976	225.6	276.2	233.9	232.6	276.6	244.5
1977	248.0	310.0	258.1	253.6	304.5	267.3
1978	287.3	353.4	298.1	287.2	334.5	300.0
1979	328.5	402.4	340.6	322.4	373.5	336.2
Weights	689	311	1,000	575	425	1,000

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

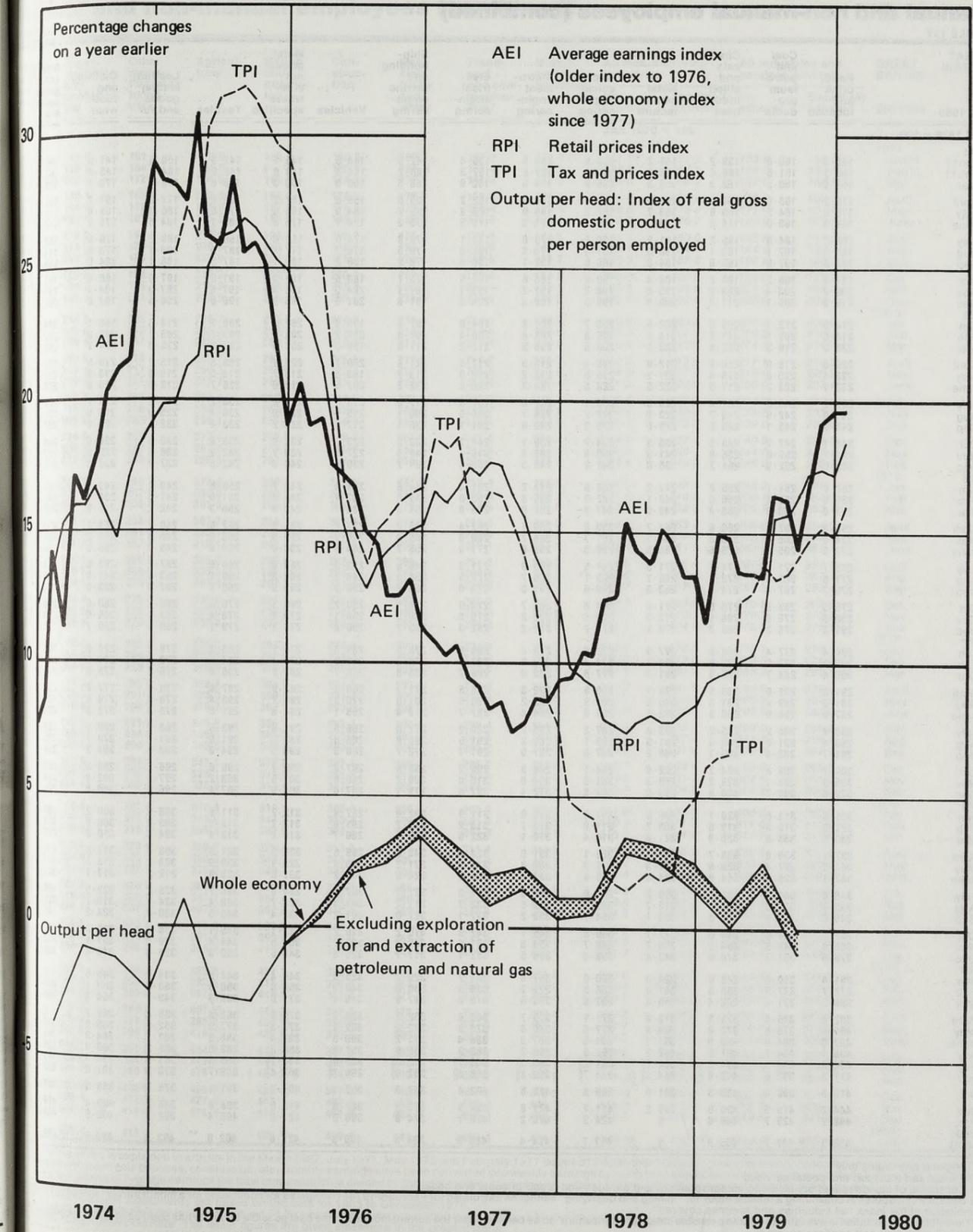
TABLE 126

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	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	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										
1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	83.7	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1
1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	95.2	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2
1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	106.1	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
Non-manual occupations										
1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	122.4	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8
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	258.9	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
All occupations										
1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	93.5	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3
1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	106.1	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
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over										
Manual occupations										
1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	50.7	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6
1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	60.1	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1
1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	69.0	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
Non-manual occupations										
1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	58.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8
1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	68.8	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1
1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	78.3	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
All occupations										
1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	53.5	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9
1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	63.4	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3
1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	72.6	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
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over										
WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	84.1	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0
1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	96.1	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1
1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	106.1	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
(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

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.

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices

Average 1970 = 100



EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series)

Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

TABLE 127

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	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	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	All manufacturing industries				All industries and services covered		GREAT BRITAIN
																Un-adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Un-adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	SIC 1968		
JAN 1970 = 100																						
1974		166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3	157.7	153.9	151.7	152.0	153.9	154.0	1974
Jan††		166.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5	160.8	155.3	154.6	155.1	156.9	156.8	Jan††
Feb††		169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2	173.0	162.9	172.3	174.2	165.0	166.6	Feb††
Mar		170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2	172.3	162.3	172.3	174.2	166.1	165.2	Mar
April		170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2	172.3	162.3	172.3	174.2	166.1	165.2	April
May		176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	168.2	164.9	175.5	180.0	180.0	169.6	171.4	176.6	168.6	170.6	168.8	173.9	174.9	May
June		181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6	186.0	177.9	183.4	186.0	180.0	177.5	June
July		186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1	192.1	185.2	177.9	188.5	180.0	183.6	July
Aug		188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8	192.1	185.4	184.6	185.4	184.1	184.9	Aug
Sep		193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5	192.1	186.9	190.7	186.9	189.9	189.9	Sep
Oct		197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1	199.2	190.8	193.0	193.0	191.9	191.9	Oct
Nov		209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4	204.2	200.2	198.0	205.4	201.7	199.2	Nov
Dec		218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0	204.2	202.4	203.8	206.6	206.6	207.7	Dec
1975		214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9	202.3	203.6	203.8	205.7	205.7	205.6	1975
Jan		214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0	203.3	203.6	203.8	207.7	210.2	210.2	Jan
Feb		213.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0	203.4	210.8	210.7	214.7	214.7	214.2	Feb
Mar		220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8	212.9	212.9	219.5	219.5	217.1	216.2	Mar
April		225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	222.0	218.7	218.7	198.8	218.5	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2	219.6	214.9	217.4	219.6	219.6	219.6	April
May		233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1	223.4	221.2	220.0	223.4	223.4	223.4	May
June		237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9	229.5	219.5	219.5	227.5	234.3	230.9	June
July		241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6	232.7	228.5	232.7	232.7	230.8	233.4	July
Aug		245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	206.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7	237.0	232.5	237.0	237.0	237.0	237.0	Aug
Sep		248.1	247.2	246.6	236.3	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5	242.2	236.9	244.4	244.4	240.9	239.8	Sep
Oct		254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2	242.2	244.4	244.4	244.4	244.4	244.4	Oct
Nov		263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	Nov
Dec		257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7	247.7	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	Dec
1976		255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1	247.1	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	1976
Jan		277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4	250.4	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	246.6	Jan
Feb		265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9	253.9	253.9	253.9	253.9	253.9	253.9	Feb
Mar		274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1	264.1	264.1	264.1	264.1	264.1	264.1	Mar
April		273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1	264.1	264.1	264.1	264.1	264.1	264.1	April
May		275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3	261.3	261.3	261.3	261.3	261.3	261.3	May
June		277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8	259.8	259.8	259.8	259.8	259.8	259.8	June
July		276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6	264.7	264.7	264.7	264.7	264.7	264.7	264.7	July
Aug		276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8	265.8	265.8	265.8	265.8	265.8	265.8	Aug
Sep		286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	270.7	Sep
Oct		291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6	275.6	275.6	275.6	275.6	275.6	275.6	Oct
Nov		286.4	277.4	282.6	277.9	272.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8	269.4	269.4	269.4	269.4	269.4	269.4	269.4	Nov
Dec		285.5	277.2	283.9	282.7	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6	272.8	272.8	272.8	272.8	272.8	272.8	272.8	Dec
1977		308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	283.2	286.6	276.5	278.8	275.8	275.8	275.8	275.8	275.8	275.8	275.8	1977
Jan		291.0	282.9	286.5	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	278.9	277.8	280.0	280.0	280.0	280.0	280.0	280.0	280.0	Jan
Feb		301.9	289.9	291.8	288.6	285.9	283.2	290.5	281.0	270.3	285.7	293.4	278.3	278.3	285.1	285.1	285.1	285.1	285.1	285.1	285.1	Feb
Mar		297.9	288.9	296.3	283.5	283.9	284.4	287.7	278.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	279.3	289.5	289.5	289.5	289.5	289.5	289.5	289.5	Mar
April		298.4	296.2	293.2	303.8	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	280.5	282.4	282.4	282.4	282.4	282.4	282.4	282.4	April
May		293.4	291.0	290.6	281.9	283.1	286.3	291.6	269.8	265.5	285.5	291.0	281.7	278.7	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	286.4	May
June		301.7	286.4	295.7	289.2	287.3	287.0	291.7	272.7	260.5	295.6	294.0	283.5	283.5	288.6	288.6	288.6	288.6	288.6	288.6	288.6	June
July		309.7	286.6	304.2	292.9	294.1	296.3	304.0	296.2	265.8	267.4	300.7	299.0	296.1	296.3	296.3	296.3	296.3	296.3	296.3	296.3	July
Aug		326.0	294.1	328.2	290.3	301.9	304.0	315.8	290.2	280.6	307.5	303.2	297.5	302.8	306.8	306.8	306.8	306.8	306.8	306.8	306.8	Aug
Sep		322.6	302.7</																			

EARNINGS

Indices of earnings by occupation: manual men in certain manufacturing industries

TABLE 128

JAN 1964 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN Industry group SIC 1968	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*												
	£											
Timeworkers	446.7	473.0	501.6	530.5	591.4	100.37	493.4	506.5	553.6	591.3	650.6	213.9
Skilled	492.3	506.8	550.1	603.8	645.2	89.91	499.0	512.4	553.7	608.8	672.0	180.6
Semi-skilled	470.8	534.5	591.4	661.0	715.7	95.27	530.7	578.7	654.2	698.1	697.6	171.8
Labourers	477.1	503.4	540.1	580.3	637.5	96.69	517.3	535.3	585.5	631.5	693.0	200.4
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-results workers												
Skilled	430.8	450.4	481.2	498.3	548.2	100.71	449.0	464.9	496.7	534.5	586.6	225.1
Semi-skilled	469.1	484.7	502.1	532.5	577.8	87.40	494.1	507.2	539.7	573.5	639.0	185.3
Labourers	423.7	457.4	509.4	533.4	592.9	93.12	479.3	497.4	527.7	576.9	663.6	190.5
All payment-by-results workers	438.6	458.6	486.3	507.8	556.0	96.24	458.7	474.3	504.4	542.2	598.1	210.6
All skilled workers	429.5	451.4	479.0	501.2	554.9	100.53	450.3	464.7	498.4	534.3	585.9	219.0
All semi-skilled workers	480.8	496.6	526.5	569.1	612.6	88.81	486.3	500.7	534.8	579.1	641.6	182.6
All labourers	447.1	490.3	543.3	588.7	644.9	94.19	509.5	536.9	588.1	635.5	680.3	180.8
All workers covered	442.9	465.2	494.4	523.7	574.5	96.48	464.9	481.2	515.4	555.0	609.7	205.0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers	449.3	468.2	503.7	522.6	567.0	96.12	503.7	534.1	565.1	605.1	644.0	213.9
General workers	433.5	461.0	489.3	519.7	554.9	104.43	467.7	500.1	525.9	562.6	605.6	228.0
Craftsmen	446.0	467.6	501.1	523.4	565.1	98.23	496.7	528.1	557.7	597.2	637.4	217.5
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-results workers												
General workers	418.6	448.7	469.3	477.1	582.0	103.50	424.4	444.7	472.6	509.9	570.9	219.0
Craftsmen	412.0	430.4	467.9	505.1	551.8	110.28	416.3	431.7	482.9	487.2	545.9	233.3
All payment-by-results workers	413.7	442.0	466.5	480.4	574.0	104.89	418.7	438.3	467.5	502.2	563.1	221.9
All general workers	439.1	459.2	492.2	509.5	561.6	97.14	473.2	501.0	529.9	568.2	609.1	214.7
All craftsmen	423.2	449.5	478.0	508.4	544.7	105.07	443.0	472.9	497.8	531.7	574.7	228.6
All workers covered	435.5	457.6	489.4	510.4	558.3	99.11	465.7	494.6	522.4	559.6	601.0	218.1
ENGINEERING‡												
	£											
Timeworkers	373.4		424.7		497.0	96.85	410.6		472.3		548.4	213.4
Skilled	397.6		444.0		512.6	88.58	444.0		502.9		571.7	195.1
Semi-skilled	407.9		461.1		536.3	75.09	456.2		520.3		601.1	164.3
Labourers	390.0		440.4		512.6	91.66	431.8		493.8		568.5	201.8
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-results workers												
Skilled	367.6		416.1		484.7	97.28	401.0		457.9		531.2	226.8
Semi-skilled	356.2		400.1		458.4	85.27	338.6		443.6		503.3	200.5
Labourers	385.9		445.6		514.8	76.55	435.6		498.9		583.9	172.5
All payment-by-results workers	363.0		409.3		473.0	90.66	396.5		452.2		519.3	211.9
All skilled workers	370.0		420.0		490.6	97.01	402.7		461.8		535.7	218.3
All semi-skilled workers	376.5		421.3		484.9	87.20	412.0		468.4		532.0	197.3
All labourers	402.8		458.0		531.7	75.45	451.9		516.4		598.4	166.3
All workers covered	376.4		424.8		493.1	91.27	412.3		471.0		541.7	205.6

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
 * 370-1.
 † 271-273; 276-278.
 ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

(continued from p. 318)

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALE				FEMALE				MALE				FEMALE			
	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All
EAST MIDLANDS																
2 or less	1,817	1,784	947	4,548	1,441	663	257	2,361	4,785	3,143	1,563	9,491	4,278	1,640	503	6,421
Over 2 and up to 4	1,234	1,104	594	2,932	839	365	118	1,322	6,178	3,353	1,417	10,948	4,572	1,220	324	6,116
Over 4 and up to 8	3,180	3,068	1,618	7,866	2,033	1,011	385	3,429	7,096	6,731	3,056	16,883	5,121	2,613	750	8,484
Over 8 and up to 13	2,444	2,627	1,728	6,799	1,707	965	367	3,039	6,558	6,037	3,111	15,706	4,998	2,812	957	8,767
Over 13 and up to 26	3,090	3,778	3,762	10,630	2,604	1,598	692	4,894	9,292	9,010	5,600	23,902	8,001	5,456	1,742	15,199
Over 26 and up to 52	1,979	2,575	3,270	7,824	1,818	1,288	663	3,769	6,849	7,540	5,614	20,003	6,929	5,696	1,772	14,397
Over 52 and up to 104	1,023	2,149	4,658	7,830	741	740	647	2,128	3,995	6,393	6,376	16,764	2,653	2,542	1,577	6,772
Over 104 and up to 156	272	901	2,400	3,573	187	298	358	843	1,015	2,851	3,365	7,231	597	753	860	2,210
Over 156	150	1,177	3,707	5,034	91	237	564	892	595	3,871	7,251	11,717	325	642	1,254	2,221
All	15,189	19,163	22,684	57,036	11,461	7,165	4,051	22,677	46,363	48,929	37,353	132,645	37,474	23,374	9,739	70,587
GREAT BRITAIN																
2 or less	32,516	28,912	16,035	77,463	27,208	11,789	4,310	43,307								
Over 2 and up to 4	23,508	20,760	10,157	54,425	16,822	6,688	2,397	25,907								
Over 4 and up to 8	52,839	51,353	26,420	130,612	35,838	17,989	6,631	60,458								
Over 8 and up to 13	43,946	46,269	28,417	118,632	33,325	18,114	7,262	58,701								
Over 13 and up to 26	61,454	66,282	52,212	179,948	52,322	30,772	12,811	95,905								
Over 26 and up to 52	40,848	51,211	53,018	145,077	38,610	27,485	12,731	78,826								
Over 52 and up to 104	21,859	41,988	58,028	121,875	15,391	13,993	12,077	41,461								
Over 104 and up to 156	5,837	18,030	31,456	55,323	3,707	4,312	6,518	14,537								
Over 156	3,687	24,107	59,212	87,006	1,958	3,833	9,135	14,926								
All	286,494	348,912	334,955	970,361	225,181	134,975	73,872	434,028								

EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: manual and non-manual employees (combined)

TABLE 129 (new version)

NEW SERIES: unadjusted: Jan 1976 = 100

OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Jan 1970 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average§
Whole economy													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.8	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	117.0	115.7	116.6	117.9	120.1	121.7	115.6
1978	121.5	122.7	125.0	127.2	129.4	133.1	133.6	131.7	134.2	135.2	136.1	138.0	130.6
1979	135.7	141.1	143.7	144.3	146.9	150.9	155.6	153.3	153.6	158.1	162.1	165.1	150.9
1980	[162.6]												
All industries and services covered													
1976	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1977	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1978	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1979	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1980	124.4	144.4	145.9	148.3	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1976	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	158.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1977	154.0†	156.8†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.7	188.8	191.9	199.2	207.7	179.1†
1978	205.6	210.1	212.7	216.2	220.8	223.4	230.9	233.4	237.6	239.8	241.1	247.2	226.6
1979	248.1	250.1	253.7	254.5	258.7	261.1	263.1	267.4	267.4	269.8	272.8	275.3	261.8
1980	278.3	279.2	283.1	282.4	284.9	285.9	286.6	288.8	291.8	295.6	301.2	304.1	288.5
1976	306.7	311.5	314.6	324.1	326.2	333.0	333.2	334.7	339.2	344.5	344.5	350.1	330.2
1977	344.7	355.6	369.3	368.1	373.2	386.6	387.8	384.8	384.1	401.3	408.2	417.2	381.7
1979	[415.2]												
All manufacturing industries													
1976	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1977	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1978	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1979	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.	

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers

TABLE 131

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, forestry and fishing I	Mining and quarrying II	Food, drink and tobacco III	Chemicals and allied industries IV and V	All metals combined VI-XII	Textiles XIII	Leather, leather goods and fur XIV	Clothing and footwear XV	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc XVI	Timber, furniture, etc XVII
SIC 1968	I	II	III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
Basic weekly rates of wages										
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978										
1976	232	211	436	283	2,840	352	28	209	227	179
1977	247	225	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186
1978	273	247	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1979	310	276	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
Annual averages										
1976	247	225	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248
1977	273	247	285	265	314	287	280	300	276	279
1978	271	226	240	228	220	241	234	249	230	247
1979	273	249	240	227	220	241	234	255	235	247
1978	273	249	244	227	282	242	234	255	239	248
1979	273	249	244	234	282	258	234	255	242	248
1978	273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
1979	273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
1978	273	249	253	247	286	259	252	255	243	248
1979	273	249	253	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
1978	273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
1979	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1978	308	249	269	249	304	265	270	281	258	276
1979	310	275	269	250	304	265	270	281	258	277
1978	310	275	272	250	304	265	270	291	264	277
1979	310	276	273	250	305	267	270	300	273	280
1978	310	276	273	252	305	295	270	303	273	280
1979	310	276	288	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1978	310	276	288	275	305	298	290	303	275	280
1979	310	276	293	275	307	298	290	303	275	280
1978	310	276	294	276	308	300	290	307	280	280
1979	310	276	297	276	308	300	290	307	280	280
1978	310	276	297	275	308	300	290	307	297	280
1979	316	301	309	275	358**	302	290	307	297	280
1978	367	301	319	279	358	302	304	339	297	319
1979	370	318	319	278	358	303	304	339	297	319
Normal weekly hours*										
1976	42.2	36.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0
1977	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1978	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1979	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1980	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.7
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1976	243	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977	259	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1978	286	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	243	248
1979	326	276	286	265	314	287	280	300	276	279
1978	285	226	241	228	220	241	234	249	230	247
1979	286	249	241	227	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978	286	249	243	227	220	241	234	255	236	247
1979	286	249	245	227	282	242	234	255	240	248
1978	286	249	245	234	282	258	234	242	242	248
1979	286	249	252	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
1978	286	249	252	247	282	259	252	255	243	248
1979	286	249	254	247	286	259	252	255	246	250
1978	286	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
1979	286	249	266	247	298	260	252	259	256	250
1978	286	249	266	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1979	323	249	270	249	304	265	270	281	259	276
1978	325	275	270	250	304	265	270	281	259	277
1979	325	275	273	250	304	265	270	291	265	277
1978	325	276	274	250	305	267	270	300	274	280
1979	325	276	274	252	305	295	270	303	274	280
1978	325	276	289	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1979	325	276	289	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1978	325	276	289	275	305	298	290	303	275	280
1979	325	276	294	275	307	298	290	303	275	280
1978	325	276	295	276	308	300	290	307	281	280
1979	325	276	295	276	308	300	290	307	281	280
1978	325	276	298	276	308	300	290	307	281	280
1979	325	276	298	275	358**	300	290	307	298	280
1978	332	301	310	275	358	302	290	307	298	280
1979	386	301	320	279	358	302	304	339	298	324
1978	389	318	320	278	358	303	304	339	298	324

Notes: (1) The indices are based on minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours laid down in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers in representative industries and services. Minimum entitlements mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order.
 (2) The indices relate to the end of the month. Figures published in previous issues of *Employment Gazette* have been revised, where necessary, to take account of changes reported subsequently.
 (3) Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, and September 1972 issues of *Employment Gazette*.
 * Average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

TABLE 131 (continued)

Paper, printing and publishing XVIII	Other manufacturing industries† XIX	Construction XX	Gas, electricity and water XXI	Transport and communication XXII	Distributive trades XXIII	Professional services and public administration XXV and XXVII	Miscellaneous services XXVI	Manufacturing industries§ XIX	All industries and services§	UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968
387	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	
403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1976	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2	
1977	207	268	214	213	243	230	233	218.9	227.3	
1978	—	290	261	232	272	252	253	258.8	259.3	
1979	—	321	301	266	319	280	319	297.5	297.9	
1978	214	275	233	221	259	249	245	225.6	236.6	Jan 1978
1979	214	275	233	221	260	249	248	226.0	237.9	Feb 1978
1978	214	275	250	223	260	249	248	226.6	238.7	Mar 1978
1979	216	275	267	234	261	249	248	262.0	258.5	Apr 1978
1978	216	275	267	234	266	249	248	263.8	259.9	May 1978
1979	220	301	267	234	266	249	252	265.7	263.5	Jun 1978
1978	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	265.9	264.8	Jul 1978
1979	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	266.6	266.2	Aug 1978
1978	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	269.1	266.5	Sep 1978
1979	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	276.6	270.8	Oct 1978
1978	—	301	268	236	288	258	261	277.9	273.0	Nov 1978
1979	—	301	273	236	300	269	264	278.0	275.1	Dec 1978
1978	—	302	281	255	301	269	302	283.7	283.1	Jan 1979
1979	—	302	281	255	303	274	311	284.7	285.2	Feb 1979
1978	—	302	291	264	303	274	311	285.1	286.5	Mar 1979
1979	—	302	299	266	304	274	311	288.6	289.2	Apr 1979
1978	—	302	299	266	311	274	311	291.2	291.2	May 1979
1979	—	333	299	266	312	274	321	294.0	296.2	Jun 1979
1978	—	333	306	272	325	278	321	294.6	298.7	Jul 1979
1979	—	334	306	272	325	282	321	296.7	300.2	Aug 1979
1978	—	334	307	272	325	282	321	297.7	300.8	Sep 1979
1979	—	334	317	272	338	282	334	298.4	303.1	Oct 1979
1978	—	334	317	272	341	297	335	327.3**	319.4**	Nov 1979
1979	—	334	317	272	341	297	335	328.5	320.9	Dec 1979
1978	—	336	317	291	342	297	355	332.7	327.7	Jan 1980
1979	—	336	317	291	342	297	362	332.7	328.8	Feb 1980
Normal weekly hours*										
1976	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.9	40.0	41.3	40.0	40.2	
1977	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4	
1978	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4	
1979	—	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7					

RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

TABLE 132

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	UNITED KINGDOM	
		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						
JAN 16, 1962 = 100												
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	1968	
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	1969	
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	1970	
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	1971	
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	1972	
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	1973	
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	1974	
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
Weights 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	1974	
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	1975	
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	1976	
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	1977	
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	1978	
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	1979	
1980	1,000	214	[31.4]	[182.6]	[35.9]	[59.3]	[95.2]	48.0	[39.4]	786	1980	
Annual averages												
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.2	125.2	
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	136.0	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	149.8	152.8	153.5	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	177.7	174.5	177.7	
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1	206.1	
1968 Jan 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7	
1969 Jan 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3	
1970 Jan 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5	
1971 Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1	
1972 Jan 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1	
1973 Jan 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8	
1974 Jan 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4	
Annual averages												
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8	
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.2	135.1	
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5	
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	179.7	181.5	181.5	
1978	197.1	203.8	208.4	210.8	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	197.8	197.8	
1979	223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	205.7	222.2	224.1	
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5	
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6	
1977 Jan 18	172.4	183.2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9	
July 12	183.8	192.0	194.1	191.8	196.3	210.2	204.5	178.4	177.5	181.5	183.5	
Aug 16	184.7	191.9	182.2	193.8	196.9	214.9	207.6	178.8	179.3	182.7	184.9	
Sep 13	185.7	192.5	176.9	195.6	198.3	216.9	209.4	179.7	182.1	183.8	186.2	
Oct 18	186.5	192.3	168.1	196.9	199.0	219.0	211.0	179.9	184.0	184.9	187.3	
Nov 15	187.4	192.9	166.9	197.5	200.3	220.5	212.3	179.5	184.2	185.9	188.2	
Dec 13	188.4	194.8	171.1	198.9	201.1	224.1	214.8	179.9	184.5	186.6	189.0	
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2	
Feb 14	190.6	197.3	174.5	201.7	205.1	223.9	216.3	188.1	184.2	188.8	191.4	
Mar 14	191.8	198.4	179.0	202.2	206.1	224.4	217.0	189.9	182.7	189.9	192.4	
April 18	194.6	201.6	186.3	204.7	209.3	228.0	220.4	192.5	183.1	192.7	195.0	
May 17	195.7	203.2	187.5	206.3	209.7	229.5	221.5	195.6	184.3	193.6	196.1	
June 13	197.2	206.7	200.8	207.9	210.4	230.3	222.3	198.2	186.4	194.5	197.2	
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	209.0	191.9	202.4	205.1	
1979 Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3	
Feb 13	208.9	218.7	208.2	220.8	220.1	241.6	233.7	213.0	199.7	206.2	209.1	
Mar 13	210.6	220.2	215.3	221.3	222.6	242.2	234.2	212.9	200.7	207.9	210.6	
April 10	214.2	221.6	221.6	221.9	223.8	243.3	235.4	213.0	200.6	212.1	214.0	
May 15	215.9	224.0	222.1	224.6	225.0	248.0	238.7	215.4	202.7	213.7	215.9	
June 12	219.6	230.0	229.3	230.3	225.9	252.7	241.8	228.6	204.7	216.7	219.4	
July 17	229.1	231.2	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	

* 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

General* index of retail prices

TABLE 132 (continued)

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
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974
Annual averages											
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.2	142.5	135.0	1969
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	155.1					

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

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	7	8	10	9	13	12
1973 Jan 16	8	10	6	2	14	6	10	13	5	2	9	10	6
1974 Jan 15	12	20	2	0	10	10	10	10	7	12	21	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
July 18	8	7	7	4	7	6	9	9	7	9	11	12	9
Aug 15	8	7	6	4	8	6	9	8	9	9	10	12	9
Sep 12	8	7	5	5	8	6	8	8	9	9	12	9	10
Oct 17	8	7	5	6	11	4	8	7	9	9	10	9	8
Nov 14	8	8	5	6	11	6	8	7	10	9	9	9	8
Dec 12	8	8	5	6	13	6	8	7	10	9	8	9	7
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
Feb 13	10	11	5	4	18	6	7	7	10	9	8	10	6
Mar 13	10	11	5	4	19	6	7	7	11	10	8	10	6
April 10	10	10	5	3	20	6	7	7	12	11	8	11	6
May 15	10	10	6	3	21	5	8	7	12	11	8	11	6
June 12	11	11	7	3	23	5	8	8	15	11	9	12	5
July 17	16	12	14	14	23	9	14	12	22	17	13	18	7
Aug 14	16	12	15	13	21	12	13	12	23	18	13	18	8
Sep 18	16	13	16	16	21	14	14	11	23	18	14	21	11
Oct 16	17	14	16	16	22	15	14	11	23	19	15	22	12
Nov 13	17	14	17	16	22	17	15	12	23	19	15	22	13
Dec 11	17	14	18	16	20	18	15	11	22	19	16	22	14
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

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

TABLE 132(a)

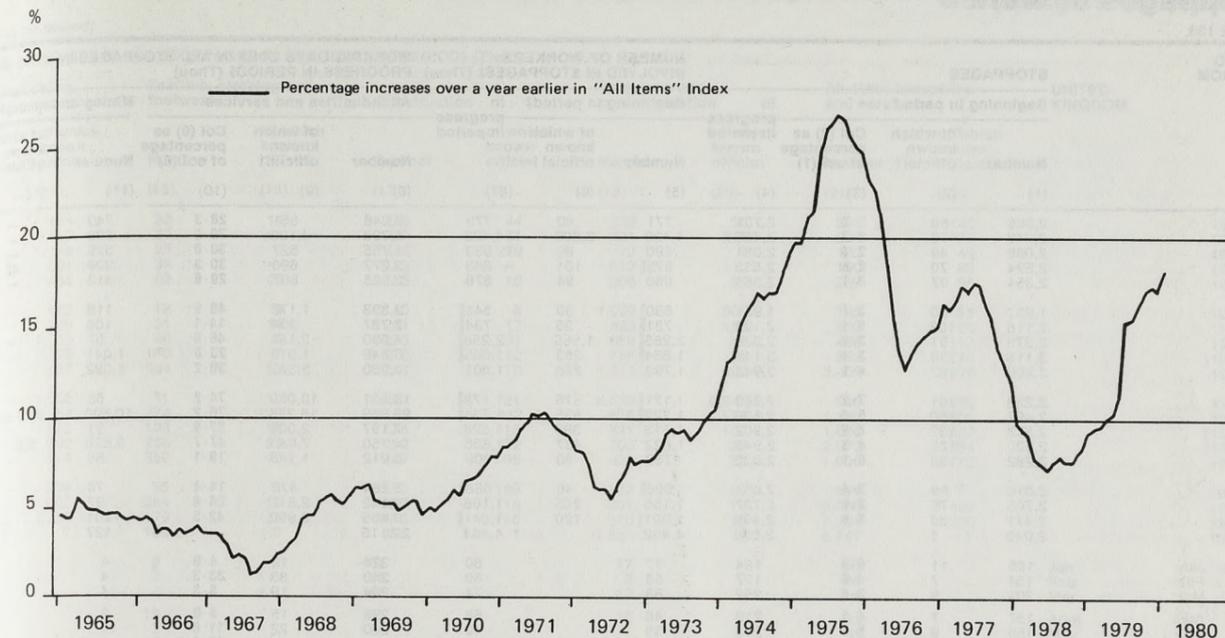
Index for UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	JAN 16, 1962 = 100											
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
1975	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	233.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
	JAN 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	233.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8

TABLE 132(b)

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										
	JAN 15, 1974 = 100										
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
1979	226.8	222.4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186.6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
	INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS										
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247.8	252.8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
	GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES										
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9

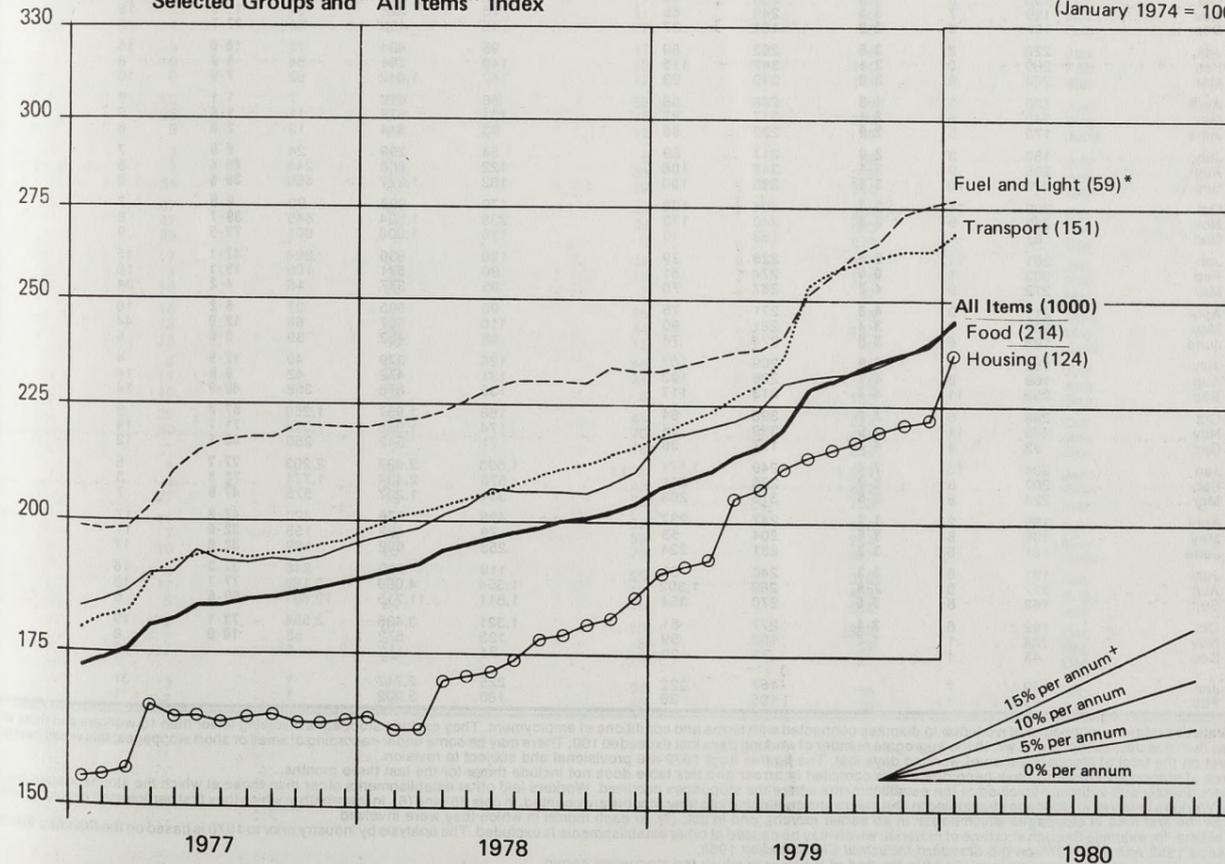
Index of retail prices



Log scale

Selected Groups and "All Items" Index

(January 1974 = 100)



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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* Stoppages of work

TABLE 133

UNITED KINGDOM	STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES† (Thou)			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡ (Thou)					
	Beginning in period			In progress in period (4)	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period		All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Number	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)		Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official
				(1)										(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726	
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—	
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567	
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	—	
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	3,284	472	14.4	78	—	
1977	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24.8	4	—	
1978	2,471	89	3.6	2,498	1,001	120	1,041	9,405	3,996	42.5	201	2	
1979	2,045	†	—	2,090	4,432	4,454	—	29,116	†	—	127	†	
1976	Jan	166	11	6.6	184	77	80	324	13	4.0	4	—	
	Feb	154	7	4.5	197	58	69	240	80	33.3	4	—	
	Mar	203	6	3.0	252	68	74	304	19	6.3	4	—	
	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	68	298	15	5.0	3	—	
	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	49	200	22	11.0	11	—	
	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	56	224	44	19.6	3	—	
	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	57	219	53	24.2	5	—	
	Aug	172	3	1.7	210	70	78	321	45	14.0	6	—	
	Sep	179	1	1.0	237	69	94	385	45	11.7	4	—	
	Oct	190	5	2.6	248	44	59	254	45	17.7	10	—	
	Nov	199	7	3.5	249	65	76	327	39	11.9	18	—	
	Dec	103	3	2.9	161	37	46	188	52	27.7	5	—	
1977	Jan	228	8	3.5	262	88	95	434	72	16.6	15	—	
	Feb	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	781	54	6.9	8	—	
	Mar	264	8	3.0	349	93	142	1,042	82	7.9	10	—	
	April	196	3	1.5	288	68	86	619	7	1.1	6	—	
	May	240	5	2.1	317	87	101	678	11	1.6	8	—	
	June	170	5	2.9	239	66	93	514	13	2.5	6	—	
	July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	299	24	8.0	7	—	
	Aug	295	9	3.1	346	108	122	868	248	28.6	5	—	
	Sep	277	10	3.6	395	150	182	1,277	466	36.5	8	—	
	Oct	300	11	3.7	404	138	179	998	90	9.0	7	—	
	Nov	236	9	3.8	340	173	238	1,624	645	39.7	8	—	
	Dec	87	—	—	153	40	110	1,008	801	79.5	9	—	
1978	Jan	201	11	5.5	228	79	120	836	394	47.1	15	—	
	Feb	203	1	0.5	274	61	90	571	109	19.1	18	—	
	Mar	212	9	4.2	287	76	95	377	16	4.2	34	—	
	April	211	9	4.3	271	75	96	595	37	6.2	18	—	
	May	207	7	3.4	281	90	110	527	68	12.9	44	—	
	June	198	6	3.0	274	76	96	452	39	8.6	8	—	
	July	162	6	3.9	209	107	125	379	49	12.9	4	—	
	Aug	169	8	4.7	226	103	131	472	42	8.9	14	—	
	Sep	252	11	4.4	313	117	135	878	359	40.9	14	—	
	Oct	298	6	2.0	398	84	166	1,857	1,259	67.8	8	—	
	Nov	275	11	4.0	369	95	174	1,918	1,375	71.7	14	—	
	Dec	93	4	4.3	177	38	71	542	250	46.1	12	—	
1979	Jan	204	15	7.4	249	1,571	1,593	2,837	2,203	77.7	5	—	
	Feb	207	6	2.9	298	241	241	2,434	1,771	72.8	3	—	
	Mar	224	8	3.6	315	203	334	1,207	575	47.6	7	—	
	April	165	2	1.2	247	237	426	878	420	47.8	17	—	
	May	139	5	3.6	204	55	79	482	158	32.8	11	—	
	June	181	6	3.3	231	224	253	622	199	32.0	17	—	
	July	181	6	3.3	240	66	119	660	246	37.3	16	—	
	Aug	217	6	2.8	289	1,302	1,354	4,099	3,186	77.7	15	—	
	Sep	168	6	3.6	270	354	1,611	11,715	10,637	90.8	6	—	
	Oct	192	6	3.1	277	61	1,321	3,495	2,554	73.1	19	—	
	Nov	124	1	1.0	192	99	125	572	58	10.0	8	—	
	Dec	43	†	—	73	20	34	115	†	—	2	—	
1980	Jan	149	†	—	167	222	225	2,717	†	—	31	—	
	Feb	93	†	—	135	36	180	3,202	†	—	1	—	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. There may be some under-recording of small or short stoppages; this would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost. The figures from 1979 are provisional and subject to revision.
† Figures of stoppages known to have been official days lost. The figures from 1979 are provisional and subject to revision.
‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.
§ Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the *Standard Industrial Classification 1958* and from 1970 on the *Standard Industrial Classification 1968*.
|| Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* Stoppages of work

TABLE 133 (continued)

UNITED KINGDOM	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡ (Thou)									
	Metals, engineering, building and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official
1961	464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	659	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	654	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	654	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	654	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	671	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	683	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1969	739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	640	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	605	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973	636	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1974	632	837	255	23	602	22	705	33	2,072	794
1975	632	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172
1976	632	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71
1977	633	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	3,050	1,498
1978	635	2,735	179	27	416	15	360	16	2,264	1,200
1979	642	†	109	†	356	†	1,351	†	6,747	†
1976	247	9	—	—	31	—	17	—	16	—
	227	2	—	—	39	—	3	—	64	—
	218	4	—	—	37	—	17	—	24	—
1977	61	12	—	—	65	—	15	—	43	—
	105	7	—	—	31	—	7	—	38	—
	103	5	—	—	50	—	18	—	45	—
	115	8	—	—	46	—	13	—	32	—
	230	5	—	—	46	—	7	—	28	—
	268	5	—	—	59	—	11	—	38	—
	108	3	—	—	75	—	7	—	52	—
	178	1	—	—	67	—	11	—	52	—
	116	4	—	—	25	—	7	—	30	—
	222	5	—	—	19	—	17	—	56	—
	231	10	—	—	40	—	12	—	180	—
	319	9	—	—	46	—	12	—	146	—
	441	10	—	—	26	—	58	—	79	—
	429	26	—	—	37	—	46	—	132	—
	420	6	—	—	20	—	12	—	49	—
	198	3	—	—	27	—	6	—	59	—
	275	7	—	—	12	—	31	—	239	—
	260	54	—	—	23	—	32	—	610	—
	349	67	—	—	28	—	44	—	204	—
	373	41	—	—	16	—	24	—	623	—
	287	28	—	—	2	—	8	—	674	—
	361	17	—	—	24	—	44	—	375	—
	380	9	—	—	33	—	12	—	109	—
	224	16	—							

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1 WHOLE ECONOMY										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	93.6	94.9	97.9	103.7	102.0	100.0	102.1	104.6	107.7	
1b	99.4	97.6	98.3	100.4	100.7	100.0	99.5	99.7	100.1	
1c	94.2	97.2	99.6	103.3	101.3	100.0	102.6	104.9	107.6	
Cost per unit of output										
1d	51.2	56.8	62.4	67.1	78.5	100.0	113.7	127.3	140.9	
1e	49.6	54.3	59.1	63.4	77.7	100.0	109.3	118.7	131.8	
1f	49.2	53.6	58.4	62.5	77.1	100.0	110.7	121.6	135.7	
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	99.7	99.8	102.0	109.5	105.1	100.0	102.2	106.0	109.9	112.7
2b	109.3	106.1	103.4	104.7	104.4	100.0	97.5	97.4	97.0	96.3
2c	91.2	94.1	98.6	104.6	100.7	100.0	104.8	108.8	113.3	117.0
Costs per unit of output										
2d	50.1	54.4	58.1	62.2	78.3	100.0	111.5	118.7	130.5	
2e	49.1	53.3	57.0	60.9	77.1	100.0	112.0	121.0	133.6	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	98.0	97.4	100.0	108.3	106.5	100.0	101.6	103.0	103.8	104.2
3b	111.0	107.4	103.9	104.5	104.7	100.0	96.9	97.2	96.7	95.4
3c	88.3	90.7	96.2	103.6	101.7	100.0	104.9	106.0	107.3	109.2
Costs per unit of output										
3d	52.0	56.9	59.3	62.6	77.3	100.0	113.8	125.7	142.1	
3e	50.6	55.6	58.1	61.5	76.4	100.0	114.4	128.3	145.7	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	119.1	119.1	100.2	110.1	89.9	100.0	125.8	187.7	232.5	294.2
4b	116.6	112.6	107.9	102.8	99.3	100.0	99.1	98.8	97.4	95.2
4c	102.2	105.7	92.9	107.1	90.5	100.0	126.9	190.0	238.7	305.8
Costs per unit of output										
4d	35.0	35.9	52.6	50.4	86.3	100.0	84.1	61.4	60.1	
4e	32.0	32.8	47.8	46.4	78.9	100.0	84.0	62.0	61.0	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	125.0	114.1	114.3	125.1	114.6	100.0	106.5	102.0	100.6	103.1
5b	118.9	111.9	103.9	103.8	102.2	100.0	95.2	96.8	93.8	90.2
5c	105.1	102.0	110.0	120.5	112.1	100.0	111.9	105.4	107.2	114.3
Cost per unit of output										
5d	43.3	48.9	50.9	52.2	70.0	100.0	106.9	122.1	138.7	
5e	41.1	46.8	49.1	50.5	68.0	100.0	107.4	124.2	142.2	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	89.7	89.3	88.9	98.4	102.3	100.0	96.5	97.7	99.4	100.5
6b	110.8	106.8	102.0	102.6	104.3	100.0	96.1	96.6	96.7	95.2
6c	81.0	83.6	87.2	95.9	98.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	102.8	105.6
Cost per unit of output										
6d	57.9	62.9	64.1	66.3	79.1	100.0	118.9	135.1	152.7	
6e	56.1	61.2	62.9	65.1	78.0	100.0	119.5	137.1	156.4	
7 VEHICLES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	105.2	105.5	109.4	113.3	108.9	100.0	99.2	102.1	99.9	97.6
7b	110.4	107.1	103.4	104.6	104.2	100.0	97.9	98.9	99.2	98.6
7c	95.3	98.5	105.8	108.3	104.5	100.0	101.3	103.2	100.7	99.0
Costs per unit of output										
7d	46.5	50.7	54.7	61.5	73.4	100.0	118.0	125.5	146.9	
7e	45.8	50.0	53.9	60.7	73.1	100.0	118.5	127.1	150.3	
8 TEXTILES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	107.8	108.4	110.9	117.1	105.9	100.0	103.0	100.9	99.3	97.0
8b	127.9	118.2	113.2	112.4	109.8	100.0	96.9	96.4	93.1	90.3
8c	84.3	91.7	98.0	104.2	96.4	100.0	106.3	104.7	106.7	107.4
Costs per unit of output										
8d	52.3	55.2	57.3	68.2	81.4	100.0	113.1	127.5	142.4	
8e	51.0	54.3	56.6	67.2	81.5	100.0	113.9	129.5	146.8	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	84.0	87.3	93.6	99.3	99.2	100.0	102.9	107.1	110.2	117.0
9b	110.1	105.6	100.4	97.6	98.2	100.0	99.7	98.1	98.5	100.0
9c	76.3	82.7	93.2	101.7	101.0	100.0	103.2	109.2	111.9	117.0
Costs per unit of output										
9d	56.7	61.3	64.1	62.5	80.0	100.0	106.9	111.8	127.1	
9e	54.8	59.0	61.8	60.8	78.0	100.0	107.9	112.9	129.0	

* Civil employment and HM Forces.
 ** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 297 of this issue.
 † As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing.
 ‡ The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.
 § The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

	1974	1975	Q2	Q3	Q4	1976	1977	1978	1979													
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										
1 WHOLE ECONOMY																						
Output, employment and output per person employed																						
1a	101.4	101.2	99.8	99.3	99.7	101.0	101.7	102.0	103.9	104.4	104.1	104.8	105.1	105.7	107.9	108.6	108.5	107.3	111.4	109.3	1a	
1b	100.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.5	1b	
1c	100.7	100.9	99.7	99.4	100.0	101.6	102.2	102.5	104.3	104.7	104.4	105.1	105.5	105.9	108.0	108.5	108.1	107.0	110.8	108.8	1c	
Cost per unit of output																						
1d	96.2	92.9	97.7	103.0	106.3	108.6	112.4	115.1	118.7	122.6	125.2	130.1	131.0	137.0	138.5	143.0	145.2	147.5	155.5	162.3	1d	
1e	95.6	95.1	97.6	103.1	104.2	106.5	108.9	110.2	111.5	116.0	116.3	120.2	122.2	128.3	129.9	132.5	136.4	140.9	146.0	154.3	1e	
1f	95.0	94.4	97.8	103.3	104.4	107.2	110.5	111.8	113.3	117.4	119.9	123.6	125.7	131.6	133.5	136.1	141.7	146.3	152.0	160.5	1f	
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																						
Output, employment and output per person employed																						
2a	103.5	102.6	99.4	98.4	99.6	100.3	101.9	101.7	104.8	105.8	105.5	106.3	106.2	106.9	110.7	111.4	110.4	109.7	115.3	113.3	2a	
2b	104.2	101.9	100.4	99.4	98.4	97.9	97.5	97.3	97.4	97.5	97.6	97.4	97.1	97.2	97.2	96.9	96.6	96.5	96.6	96.4	95.5	2b
2c	99.3	100.7	99.0	99.0	101.2	102.5	104.5	104.5	107.6	108.5	108.1	109.1	109.4	110.0	113.9	115.0	114.3	113.7	119.4	117.5	2c	
Costs per unit of output																						
2d	104.7	103.8	99.1	98.1	99.0	99.3	101.9	101.8	103.5	104.2	102.4	103.1	102.4	102.3	104.5	104.9	103.3	102.2	107.6	103.1	3a	
3b	104.1	102.7	100.7	98.9	97.7	97.0	96.7	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.0	97.0	96.9	96.7	96.2	95.9	95.8	95.5	3b	
3c	100.6	101.1	98.4	99.2	101.3	102.4	105.4	105.2	106.7	107.3	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.5	107.8	108.5	107.4	106.6	112.3	108.0	3c	
Costs per unit of output																						
3d	102.2	91.8	98.2	103.5	106.6	110.1	111.8	115.9	117.5	120.3	124.1	126.6	131.7	136.4	139.9	142.7	149.5	153.6	155.0	162.9	3d	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																						
Output, employment and output per person employed																						
4a	99.7	95.5	98.2	98.6	107.7	110.1	120.0	126.1	147.0	174.7	190.1	190.3	195.5	209.6	228.6	236.7	255.3	276.6	295.8	308.5	4a	
4b	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.0	99.9	99.5	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.3	98.7	98.3	98.2	98.0	96.9	96.4	96.0	96.7	95.8	96.1	4b
4c	100.0	95.5	98.0	98.6	107.8	110.7	121.3	127.5	148.6	176.5	191.4	192.8	198.9	213.4	233.3	244.3	264.8	288.1	305.9	322.0	307.9	4c
Costs per unit of output																						
4d	100.6	113.6	98.8	91.8	95.8	101.3	109.9	107.6	107.3	104.9	101.6	105.6	95.9	98.0	106.3	99.2	99.0	98.6	110.6	104.9	98.3	5a
5b	102.6	102.3	101.4	99.1	97.1	95.6	94.7	94.8	95.7	96.3	97.2	97.2	96.5	95.8	94.5	93.0	92.0	91.4	90.9	90.1	88.4	5b
5c	100.6	111.0	97.4	92.6	98.7	106.0	116.1	113.5	112.1	108.9	104.5	108.6	99.4	102.3	112.5	106.7	107.6	107.9	121.7	116.4	111.2	5c
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING																						
Output, employment and output per person employed																						
6a	104.5	103.3	101.2	98.3	97.2	95.9	97.1	95.8	97.2	98.5	98.1	98.0	98.0	99.1	100.4	100.2	99.3	99.3	104.6	97.3	100.7	6a
6b	104.3	102.9	100.9	98.9	97.4	96.4	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.2	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.9	96.8	96.3	96.3					

Definitions and Conventions

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

ADULT STUDENTS

Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.

BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

Basic weekly rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours.

BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES

Minimum entitlements of manual workers under national collective agreements and statutory wages orders.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment plus self-employed persons.

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

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

HM FORCES

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

INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGES

Stoppages of work in disputes about terms and conditions of labour (excluding those of less than 10 workers or lasting less than one day, except where the number of man-days lost exceeds 100).

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

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing industries plus agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders XXII-XXVII.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Persons 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

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

UNEMPLOYED 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 persons 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.

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
-	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
[]	provisional
—	break in series
R	revised
e	estimated
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

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

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

**NELSON
BEETHOVEN
JULIUS CAESAR
MILTON
LEONARDO DA VINCI
SARAH BERNHARDT
ROOSEVELT
HELEN KELLER**

**1980 AWARD
Applications must be
received by
18th April, 1980.**

**Did you know all these people
were disabled?**

No-one would question their ability to contribute. And that's true of most disabled workers today – disabled they might be, unable they're not.

Yet their chances of finding the kind of employment that allows their full abilities to be used are well below average.

That's why the Manpower Services Commission has created the Fit for Work Award Scheme – a project wholeheartedly supported by the Government, the TUC and the CBI.

The Fit for Work Award will be presented publicly each year to those 100 firms (large or small) who best carry out constructive policies towards the employment and development of disabled workers.

The award will consist of the trophy pictured here, a wall plaque and a citation in a presentation case. And it's for the firm as a whole – both management and employees – to acknowledge the part everyone plays in carrying out good employment policies.

Could your firm win the Fit for Work Award?

If you send us the coupon, we'll send you a wallet containing details of the scheme and how to apply. The wallet also gives case histories of firms who have successfully employed

disabled people, and information about the financial and advisory help the MSC provides.

One of these wallets has already been sent to most major employers, but you are welcome to additional copies.

For the record, Milton was blind, Beethoven was deaf, Helen Keller was blind and deaf, and Leonardo and Caesar had the hidden disability of epilepsy. Roosevelt, Bernhardt, and Nelson were examples of major or partial physical disability.

Yet their disabilities are scarcely the first thing one remembers about them.

Today's disabled worker no more deserves to be categorised than they do.

**Could your firm win
the Fit for Work Award?**

Apply now for application form and explanatory booklet to: Manpower Services Commission, Box 101, Gunwharf, 128 Wapping High Street, London E1.

Please send me copies of the Fit for Work Award Scheme wallet. (Applications must relate to period 1st April 1979 to 31st March 1980).

Name _____ Block capitals.
Position in firm _____
Name of firm _____
Address _____

Employment Service, Manpower Services Commission. **MSC**

