Employment government publications

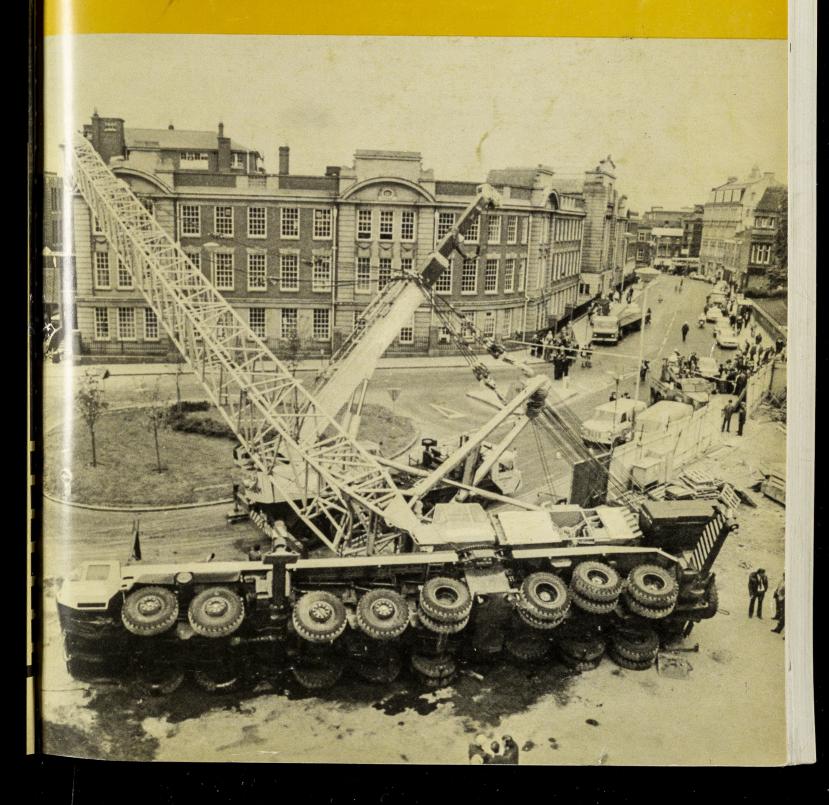
BACK-UP

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April 1980 Volume 88 New AND Department of Employment



Statistics Reading Room 42 (HA 301)



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Cover picture:

Whose fault—the driver's? Although this seems to be the logical conclusion in many mobile crane accidents, a recent report from the Health and Safety Executive says they often stem from a fundamental failure in the management safety organisation. (See report page 348.)

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BACKFILE VOLUMES

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he Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertisements and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or service advertised therein have official approval. EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

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We apologise to readers for the delay in publication of this issue of *Employment Gazette* which, in common with many other periodicals, was caused by a national dispute in the printing industry. The May issue is also affected but it is hoped that it will be published in mid-June. Subsequent issues should appear regularly on the last Thursday of the month.

Price £1.65 net

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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Budget emphasises new jobs from small businesses

Enterprise Zones will streamline controls

Measures designed to provide housands of jobs through the encouragement of small businesses and the setting up of Enterprise Zones have been announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Industry Secretary.

Present Government plans include legisation to set up about six experimental Enterprise Zones, each of about 500 acres. They will be used to test how far commercial and industrial activity can be encouraged by the removal or streamlining of certain controls. These will include:

exemption from Development Land Tax; 100 per cent capital allowances, for income and corporation tax, on industrial and commercial property;

exemption from general rates on industrial and commercial property (the Government will make up lost revenue to the local authority);

simplification of planning procedures; exemption from industrial training boards' requirements;

peedier handling of requests for Cusoms warehousing and inward processing elief, and a relaxed regime for private varehouses:

abolition of remaining industrial development certificates;

duction to a bare minimum of overnment requests for statistical in-

However, ministers have made it clear hat there will be no reduction in the stanlards needed to protect health and safety or ocntrol pollution.



Prize winning: Lion alcolmeter

Sites short-listed for the first Enterprise Zones include: Attercliffe, Sheffield; a site in Tyne and Wear; a site in Liverpool (either the UDC or Speke area); Manchester and Salford Docks/Trafford Park; Bilston, Wolverhampton; a London site (possibilities are Tower Hamlets and Newham parts of the UDC area, South Shoreditch, and North Wandsworth); Lower Swansea Valley; a Clydeside site; Belfast inner city.

Zones will be initially designated for ten years, and all firms in the area will benefit. It is hoped to announce site decisions in the summer.

Awards recognise vital work in the export drive—

The vital part many smaller firms are playing in British exports was recognised with the presentation of the 1979/80 Export Award for Smaller Manufacturers.

The five winning companies were: Healey Mouldings Ltd, Warley, West Midlands (thermoset plastics handles and knobs for cookware); Lion Laboratories, Cardiff (analytical products used for detecting alcohol levels in motorists); Martin Roberts Ltd, Sittingbourne, Kent (various doors including aircraft hangar and blastproof types); Prestwick Circuits Ltd, Ayr (printed circuit design and printed circuit boards); and GTS Flexible Materials Ltd, Braknell, Berks (flexible laminates for the circuit industry).

• Far more attention should be paid to the help large firms are giving the small firms that are so vital to our economic revival said Employment Secretary James Prior, opening a small firms exhibition in London.

He said: "In the same week that everyone was talking about million-pound pools winners hardly anyone was talking about the week's other million-pound winners—the people in St. Helens who will find jobs in small firms as a result of Pilkington's million-pound investment scheme there.

"And such investment is no gamble. It is widely recognised that the creation of new jobs depends largely on the success of small businesses. Neither is it charity or social conscience money. Large firms need a healthy economy."

New measures will boost investment and building

To stimulate the creation of thousands of the small businesses the Government has announced a package of measures aimed at announced and the building of new premises and improving the environment within which small businesses can prosper.

The main incentive for investment in small factories is the change in the Industrial Building Allowances (IBA) announced in the Budget. IBA for premises of 2,500 sq ft and under is to be raised from 50 per cent initial allowance and 4 per cent annually to 100 per cent initial allowance; this arrangement will last for three years. In addition, the Department of Industry

of factory units

has immediately provided the English Industrial Estates Corporation with £5 million to go into partnership with the private sector in the Assisted Areas.

The other group of measures includes:

losses on disposal of shares in unquoted trading companies may in future be set

against income father than capital gains;
the ending of certain close company restrictions;

 relaxation of conditions for interest relief on borrowing to invest in close companies

 reduction from 42 per cent to 40 per cent of corporation tax for small companies and increase in thresholds;

 extension of beneficial stamp duty treatment to dealers in unlisted securities;

• improved tax relief for pension contribution for the self-employed;

• VAT registration limit to be raised from £10,000 to £13.500 turnover.

 the removal of unnecessarily harsh features of the subcontractors tax deduction scheme; and

increase in thresholds of CTT and CGT.

Serious crane accidents often due to management's failure says HSE report

Many serious mobile crane accidents, though seemingly the fault of the driver, are more likely to stem from fundamental failures in management safety organisation, says a recent Health and Safety Executive report*.

It says there is a tendency to assume that the crane driver is always the author of his own misfortunes and during an accident investigation it is all too easy to stop short of the real causes—lack of proper planning, training and maintenance.

Responsibilities

Aimed primarily at owners, hirers and users of cranes, the report examines in detail three typical fatal accidents investigated by HM Factory Inspectorate which illustrate different aspects of management's responsibilities.

Modern technology, says the report, has enabled the demand for cranes of increased lifting capacity and versatility to be met, but there has been a corresponding increase in accident potential. Careful and detailed planning of all aspects of lifting procedure are essential elements of an operation which are too often overlooked by management.

Obligation

Section 2 of the Health and Safety at Work Act imposes on employers an obligation to devise safe systems of work and to institute an organisation to achieve the continuing safety of employees.

The report includes two checklists designed to highlight some of the important features which should form a basis for any

May's Employment Gazette will

include the second article on the early

careers survey of graduates. The first,

"Moving around in the room at the

During the next few months,

further articles will cover the infor-

mation and results collected. The next

article will deal with the latest job of

graduates at the time the survey was

carried out (1977), and how some

aspects of the job (such as relative

earnings, training for management,

Another article will give a detailed

analysis of how graduates' earnings

are affected by sex, age, subject and

class of degree, type of establishment

top", appeared in December 1979.



Brian Cant in the new HSE film, Supercranes

mobile crane operation and, therefore, should form part of the safety policy of any organisation using cranes.

• "Play Away" presenter Brian Cant takes on a different hat—a hard hat—to introduce a mobile crane safety contest in "Supercranes", a new film launched by the

The 27-minute film is available in 16mm for hire or purchase from the Government's Central Film Library, catalogue number

* Management's Responsibilities in the Safe Operation of Mobile Cranes: Report on Three Crane Accidents', HMSO, 50p plus postage

awarding the degree, possession of a

higher degree, sector of employment,

type of work, occupation, length of

time in the job, training, type of

school, A-level performance, and

Training given in the first and latest

jobs will be covered in another article,

giving the subjects studied and the

value of the courses to the different

types of graduate in the performance

Higher degree graduates will be

considered separately with an exam-

ination of how their background and

job experience differs from those with

social class of parents.

of their jobs.

a first degree.

More articles on graduates' careers

Mergers cleared by **Trade Secretary**

to refer the following mergers to the Mon

ATO Chimie SA and Sterling Thermoplas Ltd; Harris Queensway Group Ltd and Hen Focus 21 Developments Ltd; Gradiente Ele Corporation Ltd and City and Internation Ltd and Spollen Concrete Ltd and Tagga Construction Company; Baker Perkins Hold ings Ltd, 84.8 per cent of Pavailler SA, Brothers Ltd/Delson & Company Generale Occidentale SA/Segma Cavenham Ltd/J Weingarten Inc; Throgmorton Trust Ltd/Cray Electronics L Bristol United Press Ltd are being allowed acquire Clevedon Printing Company Ltd, t publishers of the South Avon Mercury.

Tennick retires

Mr Alf Tennick has retired as deputy direct tor of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbi tration Service (ACAS) in the Northen Region. His colleague, Mr Jim Marshall who is already well known in the region becomes the new deputy director.

Trade Secretary John Nott has decided n polies and Mergers Commission:

derson Kenton Ltd; Trafalgar House Ltd and tronic and Garrard Engineering Ltd; Montague L Meyer and Van Riesen Beheer BV Waring & Gillow (Holdings) Ltd and Maple and Company (Holdings) Ltd; The Guthrie Trust Ltd; J Hepworth & Son Ltd and W & E Turner Ltd; Amey Roadstone Corporation Valence, France; Tricentrol Industrial Corpo ration Ltd/R & G Cuthbert Ltd; Ward Whi Group Ltd Childs Corporation; McKechni

YOP trainees put the steam back -into lake yacht

enagers at a training workshop for jobon Tyneside have put the steam back a 120-year-old launch, the Gondola, ch made its return to Coniston in the ke District on March 25.

he steam yacht, originally built in 1859 driven ashore in a storm 17 years ago, been completely restored for the nal Trust. It will now serve as a workboat to begin daily round-the-lake ses for tourists on July 1.

ondola is powered by a V-twin 35 hp m engine, newly-built as an exact ca of the original by Tyneside teenunder the Manpower Services mission's Youth Opportunities

ever the past three years, 80 unemved voungsters have taken part in the ilding project at an MSC-backed training rkshop run by Locomotion Enterprises at teshead, Tyne and Wear.

his is the workshop where youngsters on MSC's youth programme had earlier ilt the replica of locomotive Rocket hich now belongs to the British Railway

The workshop has places for 30 unemyed youngsters at any one time who can pend up to a year gaining valuable work erience to help improve their job prosects. And they receive a £23.50p weekly free allowance from the MSC

Workshop manager Mr Mike Bond said: youngsters on the scheme have gained hly specialised knowledge from their k constructing the yacht engine.

They have been involved in forge and achine and fitting work. Through this they ve greatly improved their job prospects. deed, many of the teenagers who have left scheme after a year have gone into per-

he Gondola was originally owned by the ness Railway Company and used for 80 s ferrying passengers across Coniston. ee years ago she was recovered in a lict state from the shores of the lake and appeal launched by the National Trust her restoration.

e launch's hull, canopy and engine were replaced by Vickers at Barrowirness, and her ornate saloons restored



Final preparations before hoisting the boiler into Gondola

Government committed to unemployment drop but wages must be realistic—Gowrie

a drop in unemployment as it is to develop an economic framework within which productivity, competitiveness and therefore new jobs will be created, said Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, addressing the Institute of Credit Management.

Lord Gowrie said that the sooner people's expectations came into line with reality so that wage claims were matched with productivity performance, the sooner unemployment would fall.

Pressure for temporary relief by adding to public borrowing and adding to inflation would be resisted because the Government was much more afraid of the long-term unemployment caused by inflation, than of the temporary unemployment that occurred until fear for their jobs caused people to

The Government is as committed to achieve settle within what their companies or cash limits could afford.

Lord Gowrie emphasised that people had to start settling below the Retail Price Index rise if the other methods of bringing inflation down were not going to put their jobs at

• Accusations that women were somehow being singled out for a "ferocious attack" by Government policies on employment and the economy were entirely false, Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said at a seminar on women in management at the Ashridge Management College.

He said the Government would like to see women making a full contribution to the economy, particularly in the more skilled and technical areas and in industrial management where women were very much in the minority.

Five ITB levy proposals approved

Employment ministers have approved levy proposals by five industry training boards. Knitting, Lace and Net: a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 0.425 per cent of their payroll in the year to April 5, 1979. Employers whose total payroll is less than £45,000 or who employ fewer than 25 people are to be excluded.

Distributive Industry: a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 0.7 per cent of their payroll in the year ending April 5, 1980. Employers whose total emoluments are less than £25,000 and those with less than 10 employees will not be assessed.

Iron and Steel Industry: a levy on employers within the scope of the Board at a rate of

£45 for each employee. Employers with less than 26 employees will be exempt. The number of employees will be calculated as the average of those employed on April 6 and October 5, 1979.

Air Transport and Travel Industry: a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 1.0 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1979. Employers who employ less than 16 people will not be assessed.

Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry: a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 0.7 per cent of their payroll in the year ending April 5, 1981. Employers whose payroll is less than £132,000 will not be assessed.

and location) have changed.

Vital need for flexible training structure in the eighties—Lester

Apprenticeship and the structure of training which has risen from it is less and less appropriate to the needs of a society dominated by the everaccelerating pace of technological advance, Mr Jim Lester, Employment Under Secretary has warned an Institute of Training and Development conference in London.

"Fifty or a hundred years ago it may well have taken a young person four or five years to learn, sitting side by side with his master, the intricacies of his trade. With modern learning techniques the time-serving approach is doubly inappropriate.

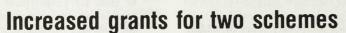
"First, because some young people can learn their skill in two or three years or even less. Second, because in the increasingly competitive world in which we live what matters is not how long a young person has been around but-to put it bluntly-how good he or she is at the job.'

Making a plea for a flexible attitude towards training by all connected with industry, Mr Lester said that he doubted if even the most comprehensive manpower planning system could see us through the changes which con-

fronted us in the eighties. "Our problem is more profound," he warned. "We must transform our present, inflexible arrangements and attitudes. And this means increasing the flexibility and response of the training system."

Attacking the inflexibility which prevented older workers retraining, Mr Lester said: "As older crafts vanish why should men who have suffered the trauma of deskilling not have the opportunity to learn the new crafts of the eighties? Redeploying the talents of such workers—the hidden wealth of this nation—will give new vitality to our industries and hope for the future."

It was the Government's task, said Mr Lester, "to take a radical look at the whole training scene, to preserve and build on that which is good, and to modify or eliminate that which is bad." And so they would be looking carefully at the recommendations which will arise from the MSC's fundamental review of training and those already produced by the Finniston



Grants and allowances under the Employment Transfer and Job Search Schemes are to be increased from April 1. Mr Jim Lester, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, announced this in a written reply to a Parliamentary question from Mr Robert Hicks, MP, Bodmin.

The increased grants and allowances are as follows (old rate in brackets):

Employment Transfer Scheme

Settling-in-grant (£17) £20; temporary separation allowance (£17) £20 pw; continuing liability allowance (£17 (max)) £20 pw max; disturbance allowance (payable to workers without dependants who transfer from Special Development Areas to areas of lower assisted status or to non-assisted areas): first three months (£14) £17 pw. subsequent nine months (£7) £8.50 pw.

Retention of lodgings allowance (£7) £8.50 pw; transfer grant (for workers with dependants, and workers without dependants who owned or rented unfurnished property in their home areas, who move to unfurnished property in the new area): (i)

ex-TOPS trainee rate (for workers who have completed a course of training under the Training Opportunities Scheme) (£800) £900; (ii) enhanced rate (for workers moving from Special Development and Development Areas to areas of lower or non-assisted status; for workers from Special Development and Development Areas who are ex-textile and clothing industry workers or who are eligible under the Skill Shortage Mobility Experiment) (£575) £700, (iii) basic rate (for workers not entitled to the enhanced rate or ex-TOPS rate (£175) £200.

Legal expenses grant (three-quarters of the total estate agent's fees and legal etc expenses up to a maximum of): (i) sale (£300 (max)) £360 (max), (ii) purchase (£195 (max) £235 (max).

Job Search Scheme

Lodging allowance (paid to those who are looking for work in a new area under the arrangements for a Speculative Temporary Transfer): first night (£5.75) £6.50, subsequent nights (£4.00) £5.00.



Big increase in miners' own safety checks

Miners' own safety inspections of pit conditions in Scotland increased significantly last year, said Mr Bill Simpson, Chairman the Health and Safety Commission in Pert at a National Union of Miners' conference

"The increase, from 575 in 1978 to 731 in 1979, is one of the results, not only of the vigilance of miners," said Mr Simpson, "b of the attention paid by the Health and Safety Commission and Executive to mining safety needs and to the new agreemen negotiated in the industry concerning workmen's inspections."

The professional inspectorate for the industry, HM Mines and Quarries Inspector ate (part of the Health and Safety Executive), had also been able to increase inspections in Scotland, Mr Simpson con

And so, while in 1974 the average number of inspections per pit had been 32 in 1979 it had been 41.

But while Scotland had been fortunate keeping its full complement, south of the border the position had not been so goo said Mr Simpson. The high standard qualification necessary, and the fact that the industry had been able to offer higher salaries and better conditions of service than the Government had had its effect, he

However, he continued, he was very gla to be able to tell them that an agreem now being concluded with the Civil Servi Department would mean that competit and attractive salaries could now offered to inspectors. Moreover, he add arrangements were being made to ensu that they would not fall so far behind again

Jobcentres gear up for holiday time

cialist hotel and catering sections at beentres in the North East are gearing-up meet increasing demands for workers for sonal jobs at holiday centres around the

This year, the region has been chosen as in recruitment area for the Scottish holiindustry. North East Jobcentres are ning with Scottish hotels to help fill the y hundreds of seasonal jobs at the ttish holiday spots.

And employers from the Lake District the south of England are also coming to North East.

pheentres at Newcastle, Sunderland, llesbrough and Darlington, all have rial hotel and catering sections. They eady have details of many of the vacangoing with more hotel and holiday no employers visiting these Jobcentres the next month interviewing for staff.



Systematic approach to safety at work helps cut accident rate—HSC

cidents at work in 1978 accounted for costly. Their representative nature and 50 fewer people killed than in 1974, the ear the Health and Safety at Work Act was assed, in comparable sectors of work, says ne Health and Safety Commission and xecutive Annual Report for the financial

The Commission say that while a decline our years cannot be regarded as a trend, redit is due to all those at work who have ntributed to increased concern over zards, which has been channelled into a ore systematic approach to prevention. In their foreword, the Commission add while well-conceived health and safety irements produce real benefits, they conscious that improvement can be

WRU conferences

The Work Research Unit of the

Department of Employment stimu-

lates interest and promotes measures

designed to bring about improve-

ments in the quality of working life.

And its 1980 conference programme

will consider the process of improving

the quality of working life with special

attention to the effects of new technol-

For further details contact Les

Philpott, DE Work Research Unit,

Almack House, 26 King Street, Lon-

don SW1Y 6RB, (01-214 8741).

ogy on jobs.

extensive consultation procedures help to ensure a realistic approach to costs but they are also taking steps to improve their ability to assess the commercial and technical implications of health and safety proposals. Such assessments would be included in consultative documents where appropriate.

The Director of the Health and Safety Executive, Mr John Locke, emphasises in his foreword to the Executive's section of the report that while there is always the possibility of an accident, explosion or disaster which needs a swift reaction, the vast majority of the Executive's work does not hit the headlines, though it is just as crucial to long term goals. Health and safety must be as much a part of normal industrial planning as

Important reports during the year, apart from that on Canvey Island, and those on other potential hazards, in the Moss Morran area, include Health and Safety Executive investigations into the fire on HMS Glasgow which killed eight shipyard workers and one in preparation on the Littlebrook D power station hoist accident where four men were killed.

Guidance was published during the year on a variety of subjects ranging from road tanker labelling to eye protection and the safe use of storage of polyurethane foam.

(For a fuller account, see p. 397)

* Health and Safety Commission Report; ISBN 0 11 883257 3; HMSO, £1.75 plus postage.

Children in Gateshead are making good use of a portable play fort which has been built for them by unemployed youngsters at a Manpower Services Commission workshop in the town.

Our picture shows some of the lads from the workshop in front of the play fort which they had just erected in the Wrekenton area. The assembly has now been handed over to the local council who are taking it round various areas in the town for

The Youth Industry workshop in Oakwellgate, Gateshead, has been set up under the Youth Opportunities Programme to provide training places for about a dozen unemployed local youngsters.

The seven-foot high fort assembly is the latest item in a line of structured learning aids they have produced.

Tribunal race cases —latest figures

Between July 1, 1979, and December 31, 1979, there were 213 completed applications to industrial tribunals under the Race Relations Act 1976. These included 138 cases which were settled without a tribunal

Of these, conciliated settlements were reached in 20 cases, 13 applications were withdrawn because of private settlements, and 105 were withdrawn by the applicant for other reasons. (These would have included further private settlements and cases where the applicants found the complaint to be out of scope).

Of the 76 cases heard by tribunals, eight applications were upheld and 68 dismissed.

One-week programme will help girls choose if they want engineering careers

Girls at school who think they might have an aptitude for professional engineering are being invited to apply for a place on a oneweek residential programme this summer at nine universities throughout the UK.

The programme, known as Insight '80, is sponsored by the Engineering Industry Training Board and follows its pilot scheme launched with great success last year at Loughborough University. It is expected that more than 300 girls will be selected and

Course experiment gets no takers

An experimental course to equip more women with the skills to fill the many engineering jobs currently available in the area has been set up by the Manpower Services Commission at Waddon Skillcentre, near Croydon.

"The Women-only Engineering Course" covers capstan setting and operating. Its aim is to boost MSC's efforts to attract women into engineering, where many jobs are available.

But although the 26-week course which accommodates 10 trainees -has been open for enrolment for over two months, so far no places have been filled.

Women take up less than two per cent of the places at Skillcentre engineering courses through the UK, and commenting on the situation, Miss Jenny Bacon (Controller of MSC's Skillcentres) said: "We are always seeking to initiate new schemes to attract women into wider range of course in male-dominated fields.

She said if this course was successful there were plans to introduce a similar course at another London Skillcentre, and then courses throughout the country would be considered.

"There are plenty of jobs in engineering, and the MSC is seeking to play its part in motivating women to come forward and train themselves to fill these important jobs", she said.

Assets threshold raised

Trade Secretary John Nott has announced that he has decided to raise the level of the assets threshold for determining whether mergers qualify for reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the Fair Trading Act 1973 from £5 million to their expenses, apart from travel to and from the university, will be paid by the

Arrangements have been made with British Rail for concessionary—half fare travel facilities. The EITB will assist girls who live in remote areas.

The dates for the nine programmes differ, but they are all in July except for the one in Scotland which is at the end of June. The universities involved are at Bath, Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh (Heriot-Watt), London (Imperial College), Loughborough, Salford, Sheffield and Southamp-

To be eligible, girls must, by the start of the programme, have sat GCE O-level, SCE O-grade or CSE examinations (or their equivalent) in mathematics and a science subject. In addition they should be studying (or intending to study) these subjects at GCE A-level or SCE H-grade. Other courses of study which qualify for admission to university degree courses will be accepted.

Essential foundation

The girls will have a chance to find out, with the help of experts, whether engineering at the professional level is likely to be the right career for them. And they will learn about the kind of work involved in the various degree courses which form the essential foundation for the training of professional engineers.

They will meet practising engineers, both men and women, as well as university staff and there will also be visits to companies to meet engineers in their working environ-

A leaflet is available describing the scheme in more detail and how to apply for a place on it. Its slogan is "Engineering needs the woman's touch".

Further information from: Eric Lake-Watford 38441, or John Bourgoin -01-387 0501.

Seminar on dust

The Department of Industry's Warren Spring Laboratory is to hold a one-day seminar on dust and fume control in Glasgow on May 13, 1980. It will cover the 'state of the art" of dust and fume control and is aimed at engineers at all levels rather than at non-technical managers.

Further details from: Mr K. W. Payne, Warren Spring Laboratory, PO Box 20, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX (0438 3388).



Britain must not allow its lead in Prestel and Viewdata technology to be eroded said Mr David Mitchell MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, at the Viewdata 80 conference preview at Wembley

He said: "Prestel has already stimulated a wide range of Research and Development work on viewdata systerms generally

"And as Small Business Minister I am delighted that so many of these new developments are being carried out by small companies who can clearly recognise a promising activity when they see one . . . Small businessmen need access to a computer in a way which has not been realised before-because if they don't adapt to the new technology, many will go under.

Eurofunds to boost computer projects

The European Commission is invit applications from UK companies for fina cial support of computer software an applications projects. The scheme has been set up under the European Communit four-year programme in the data process

A key object of the scheme, which has budget of about £9 million, is the support collaborative projects involving at least tw users or companies from at least tw Member States.

The closing date is June 1, 1980.

Furthern information from: Mr Robert Sheaf, UK Office of the Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensingt Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ (01-7



W. R. Hawes and C. C. P. Brookes*

conomic and Social ivision, Department of mployment

WITH THE CHANGE of government administration in 1979, discussion about the purposes and most appropriate methods of employee involvement in industry entered a new phase. In particular it seems likely

over the next few years emphasis will be placed on the untary development of employee participation by manements and trade unions, and the growth of new and isting forms of negotiating and consultative machinery.

background

onsultative or "joint consultative" machinery has a g history in Britain. In the latter half of the nineteenth ntury, for example, committees on which employees and nagers sat to discuss issues other than wages and related atters were to be found in a number of companies with unusual interest in the welfare of their workers" egg, 1953: 329), and in others where employers delibtely sought to avoid dealing with the new trade unions creating alternative channels for regular communication management views (Cole, 1923: 20-25). But regular, mally established consultative machinery only became orporated into the routine of British industrial relations ing and after the First World War, as trade union memnip expanded and pressures grew for an enlargement

of the scale and scope of collective bargaining, particularly at factory level. It was partly as a result of these developments that the Whitley Committee was set up in 1917 to review "the relations between employers and employed", with the object of advising on the postwar reconstruction and development of industrial relations in Britain. Much of the Committee's efforts were devoted to a consideration of collective bargaining and the new industry-wide machinery which its members envisaged as being needed for this purpose. But the Committee also devoted considerable attention to joint consultation, and in the process defined its purposes and functions in a way which forms the basis for discussion to the present day.

It saw joint consultation primarily as a means of improving the "utilisation and practical knowledge and experience of the workpeople" with "special reference to co-operation in carrying new ideas into effect and full consideration of the workpeople's view in relation to them" (Ministry of Reconstruction, 1917:4). It was to have nothing to do with wages, hours and other matters involving remuneration, which were either to be the subject of collective bargaining, or were to be decided unilaterally by management. The watch-word was to be "co-operation" rather than "negotiation", involving issues "affecting daily life and comfort in the . . . business, and affecting in no small degree efficiency of working, which were peculiar to the individual workshop

^{*} Dr Brookes is now with the Health and Safety Executive. The views expressed are those of the authors and may not be those of their Departments. Mr I. B. Knight of the Social Survey Division of OPCS gave helpful advice on some of the statistical

and factory" (Ministry of Reconstruction, 1918:3). As Clegg later put it, whereas collective bargaining was seen

"appropriate in the narrow area in which the interests of management and workers conflict. Joint consultation was to be used in the wide area in which these interests coincided (particularly in increasing productivity). Joint consultation was a continuous process of so informing workers of the facts through their representatives and of conveying the attitudes of the workers to management, that the decision of the firm would become the expression of a 'general will' of the whole body of those who worked in the firm, from the directors to the unskilled labourers" (Clegg, 1960:36).

Committees with these aims were set up on a large scale in many sectors, usually on the initiative of management and often at least partly independently of trade union machinery. As with much other procedural innovation, however, the economic climate of the 1920s and 1930s did little to ensure their continued existence. Although solid evidence is thin on the ground there is little doubt that between 1922 and 1939 consultative committees declined in number throughout industry except in larger companies. And where they continued in existence their separation from collective bargaining and trade union arrangements was often completed. Shop stewards were rarely recognized as 'consultative' representatives, and where elections for committee membership were held employers were often careful to see that they involved all workers, not merely those in membership of trade unions. (Clegg,

Consultation since 1940

The Second World War radically changed this situation. Consultative bodies were revived on a massive scale after 1940, initially on a voluntary basis, but later with government encouragement and the blessing of the TUC. In 1942, for example, agreement was reached between the TUC and the Ministry of Supply that "joint production consultative committees" should be created in all factories operated by the Ministry, and later in the same year, an agreement between the engineering employers and unions encouraged similar arrangements in federated firms. One estimate suggests that by 1943 there were over 4,000 joint production committees or equivalent bodies in private firms in engineering and related sectors, covering some $2\frac{1}{2}$ million workers. Other industries extensively covered included shipbuilding and coal-mining, but the movement seems to have extended to a greater or lesser extent to most sectors (ILO, 1944; Ministry of Labour and National Service, 1944, 1953; Clegg and Chester, 1953).

The flavour of much of this activity is aptly described in a wartime publication aimed at a managerial audience.

"What joint consultation does for industry is three-fold in character. It provides higher management with an additional source of information, warning and advice—particularly valuable because it covers a field in which conventional channels of information and advice are too often biased and ineffective. It also provides the means for transmitting to employees information and explanation without which their attitude towards the work or their management is liable to be prejudiced Thirdly, on the psychological side, it canalises the legitimate aspiration of labour to have a voice in the industry to which it contributes so much". (Walpole, 1943 quoted in Coates and Topham, 1972: 205-6).

Consultation was seen primarily as a means of passing information from management to unions and employees not for the most part as involving joint decision-making by all the parties.

Towards the end of the war, the numbers and activities of ioint consultative committees once again declined, but as the decade progressed they received further encouragement, it has been argued, partly through the more or less explicit espousal in British management circles of many of the ideas advanced by the American "human relations" school of industrial sociology, ideas which fitted easily into a "unitary" frame of thinking in which consensus was emphasised as an overriding aim and conflict rejected as invariably destructive (Clegg, 1970). Another source of encouragement came through the moves towards wider industrial democracy which the post war Labour Government incorporated in its nationalisation proposals. A central plank here was the inclusion of directors drawn from the trade union movement on the main boards of the new central nationalised management structures. But it was recognised that this form of worker control would at best be indirect. As Clegg again put it, the TUC Council:

"had to admit that . . . the new moves . . . would not b themselves satisfy the aim of 'extending the influence of workpeople over the policies and purposes of industry which rested primarily on the 'simple democratic right's workpeople to have a voice in their industrial destinies How could this right now be established? The Council answer was by joint consultation. They pointed to the wartime joint production committees whose 'value ha been recognised on all sides'. Consultation should be 'retained as a permanent feature of our industrial organisation'." (Clegg, 1970: 189-90).

The resulting Nationalised Industries Acts placed statutory obligations on the new managements to set up jo union-management machinery, separate from negotiatin arrangements, in which health and safety matters and other issues of general concern could be discussed. Multi-tiered systems of national, regional and local committees were created, and have been in operation ever since (see example Sallis, 1965; Scott et al, 1963)1.

A third impetus to the maintenance and creation consultative machinery at this time arose from gove mental realisation that the economic difficulties far Britain after the war would be no less urgent than they been during its course. Partly because of this the Ministr Labour's National Joint Advisory Committee came to view in 1947 that joint consultative machinery should set up everywhere it did not exist "for the regular excha of views . . . on production matters" (Ministry of Lab and National Service, 1953). These influences, tal

ngether, probably led to the further creation of formal msultative bodies in many sectors, and ensured that much fwhat machinery already operated continued in existence Ministry of Labour, 1949, quoted in Clegg, 1970; Clegg, 79: National Institute of Industrial Psychology, 1952). As the 1950s progressed, however, it became increasoly difficult to sustain the argument that the rigid division f functions between consultative arrangements and collecwe bargaining and negotiation which had been advanced to this point by many adherents of joint consultation huld and should be maintained. With further increases in nion membership and growth in the numbers and ctivities of shop stewards came an associated enlargement the scope of collective bargaining. Matters which had reviously been widely, if reluctantly, regarded by trade mionists as falling within management control alone, fell more and more to be determined jointly. In many sectors, o long established frameworks of national agreements nout pay and conditions came to be supplemented by local argaining at factory and workshop level, providing further metus for the incorporation of local issues into the barining process, and a consequent diminution of interest and activity in joint consultation.

A decline in joint consultation set in in most sectors². In 957, for example, an unpublished (and rough and ready) quiry by the Ministry of Labour suggested that only about e-third of plants with over 500 employees had some form permanent consultative machinery. In federated ineering establishments the number of joint production nmittees fell by one-third between 1955 and 1961 Marsh & Coker, 1963). A small scale survey conducted by Industrial Welfare Society in the late 1950s led its hor to the unsurprising

general impression . . . that the majority of firms do not lly believe in and practice formal consultation and all hat it implies, but use it rather as a forum for company ronouncements and the airing of employee irritance". D. Llewelyn Davis, 1960, quoted in Coates & Topham,

became conventional to argue, with McCarthy, that joint nsultative committees:

must either change their character and become essentially negotiating committees carrying out functions inlistinguishable from the formal processes of shopfloor

lable 1 Workplace committees in engineering in 1969, wher than joint shop stewards committees

pes of committee	Number of cases	% of establishments
fety	224	52
nteen	135	31
elfare		
orks committee in	102	24
accordance with procedure her works committees in procedure	69	16
ggestions	46	11
gyestions	32	7
oductivity	15	
Scellaneous		4
orks council	9	2
- Council	111.	2

Table 2 Consultative committees in manufacturing industry in 1968 by size of firm

Size of firm Number of employees	Joint consulta	tion	No joint consulta	tion	
	Number of firms	%	Number of firms	%	A top
0- 99	19	12	141	88	THE REAL PROPERTY.
100 - 499	54	22	191	78	
500 - 999	30	47	34	53	
1,000-1,999	35	52	33	48	
2,000+	69	62	43	38	

Source: Clarke, Fatchett and Roberts, 1972: 73.

bargaining, or they are boycotted by shop stewards and. as the influence of the latter grows, fall into disuse". (McCarthy, 1966: 33).

Formal consultative machinery seemed to be in decay³.

Survey evidence from the 1960s suggests however that this picture of an institution in decline can be exaggerated. In a postal survey of 432 federated engineering establishments undertaken in 1969, for example, while only onethird of respondents said that they had a formal "joint productivity committee", a considerably lower figure than in the 1950s, and a further 17 per cent of the surveyed establishments claimed to have disbanded their committees since 1939, most usually after 1955, at the same time some 16 per cent of establishments which had no formal joint productivity committees described some standing non-negotiating machinery with broadly similar functions. suggesting to the survey's authors that overall there "had been no diminution in formal consultation3". (Marsh. Evans and Garcia, 1971: 51-53).

"In addition it was noted that almost 24 per cent of establishments said they had a Welfare Committee, 52 per cent a Safety Committee, and 31 per cent a Canteen Committee, all in addition to a JPC or its equivalent. In nearly two-thirds of cases described the joint productivity committees were 'completely, or almost completely, manned by shop stewards; almost one-third of the committees had some shop stewards, and only 4 per cent had none'." (Marsh et al, 1971: 52, and table 1).

Much the same picture was revealed in a survey of "workers' participation in management" in private manufacturing, construction and transport undertaken in 1968 (Clarke, Fatchett and Roberts, 1972). In this case managers in some 650 firms employing 845,000 workers responded. About one-third (32 per cent) of the companies replying had a "formally constituted body used solely for consultation", with larger firms more likely to have them than others (see table 2). The highest proportion of consultative committees were in the Chemicals, Shipbuilding and Food, drink and tobacco sectors. The survey also attempted to gather views about the "effectiveness" of the committees where they existed. Three-quarters (74 per cent) of managers considered that their committees were "effective", 25 per cent "not very effective" and one per cent that they were "useless". In line with earlier material, consultation was somewhat more likely to be seen as "effective" by

managers where union organisation was weak4. Clarke et al, 1972: 73).

As the 1960s came to an end, therefore, it seems that joint consultative machinery continued in existence in many sectors, but that it generally did little which caught the imagination of the parties. Where union membership was low it provided a formal channel of communication between employees and management which both sides might find useful. Where unions were recognised, management often saw advantage in maintaining machinery in which less contentious issues might be discussed separately from more vigorous argument which took place in the collective bargaining context. In certain circumstances "joint problem solving" committees attracted attention in the context of attempts to change plant and company bargaining structures (Parker, Hawes and Lumb, 1971). But the traditional distinction between consultation and negotiation had often disappeared. For most trade unions joint consultation had generally come to be seen as unimportant. At best it was "little more than a sometimes useful adjunct of collective bargaining" (Clegg, 1970) to be used opportunistically, and at worst a "formality discussing only trivia" (TUC, 1974). The general expectation was that in due course it would disappear.

The new debate on employee involvement

As the 1970s progressed, however, the opposite seems to have happened. A revival of interest occurred. As in the earlier period available sources of information are few, and in some cases open to attack on methodological grounds. General questions relating to "joint committees or councils" for example, were included in the two Workplace Industrial Relations Surveys conducted for the Department of Employment in 1972 and 1973. (Parker, 1974, 1975) but as in earlier inquiries undertaken for the Donovan Commission (Government Social Survey, 1968) no distinction was made between negotiation and consultation. Some 70 per cent of the senior managers interviewed in both surveys said that they had joint committees or councils, a result reinforcing the suggestion that while employers may often have preferred to distinguish between negotiation and consultation in practice the difference had become blurred, but which is not inconsistent with a picture of growth. A more loosely structured "survey" based on visits to some 300 organisations by DE Manpower Advisers in 1972 also produced results which raised the possibility of growing interest in joint consultation. About twothirds of the companies visited had "some form of consultative machinery" with once again the larger firms showing a higher incidence than smaller organisations (Department of Employment, 1973)⁵. Work on the industrial relations consequences of company mergers also stressed the significance of consultation (Millward and McQueeney, 1977,

For more satisfactory evidence, however, it is necessary to turn to the results of two more recent surveys, one undertaken jointly by the Department of Employment and OPCS in 1976 (Brookes, 1979; Knight, 1979), the other carried out for the SSRC's Industrial Relations Research Unit in 1978 (Brown, 1980). Both related to manufacturing industry alone6.

Company organisation and worker participation survey

The Department's survey of company organisation and worker participation was conceived as one part of a larger programme of work on aspects of employee participation (Department of Employment, 1979). The immediate policy background was related to the then Government interest in encouraging the introduction of worker direct tors to company boards. But it was recognised that other issues would also need to be explored, partly as contextual material and partly for their own sake, and because of this series of questions about joint consultation was included Several respondents—ranging from managing directors shop stewards—in some 300 firms with more than 20 employees spread throughout manufacturing industri agreed to provide information. Details of the methods used are given in Knight (1979) and so are not repeated here The results were striking both at company and establish.

Company directors in three-quarters of the companies where interviews took place said they had some form of formally constituted joint consultative committee other than one dealing exclusively with health and safety matters. Two-thirds of these, or about half of the total, had a company-wide remit, a strikingly higher figure than would have been expected on the basis of previous estimates. These company-wide consultative committees were found to be totally union-based in about one-third of the companies sampled, and in a further one-fifth they were partially union based. In the remaining companies with company-wide consultative arrangements (46 per cent) the committees were said not to be union based and might

isation survey: personnel

Are all or some of the company-wide joint consulta-tive committees trade union

35

46

Table 6 Company organ-

isation survey: personnel

or managing directors

Do(es) each of (the) com

tee(s) cover both manual a

non-manual employees?

Base = 95

or managing directors

based?

Some

None

Table 3 Company organ- Table 5 Company organisation survey: personnel or managing directors

Apart from those dealing with health and safety do you have any formally constituted joint consultative committees in the company which meet regularly to discuss matters of concern to either party?

	%
	Base = 189
NA	3
Yes	76
No	21

Table 4 Company organisation survey: personnel or managing directors .(Sampled com-

pany) have any company-wide

	%		% Base =95
CONTRACT	Base = 143	All	61
Yes	66	Some	22
No	34	None	17

Note: In tables 3-6 the sample size has been reduced by weig according to the chance of selection for respondents establishment companies. For details see Knight, 1979.

able 7 Company organisation survey: personnel or manging directors

sich of the following matters are raised at your company-wide joint isultative committee(s)? Is/are (ask for each in grid) ever nised at (any one of one) your company-wide joint consultative

ase A Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark		95 %	
hysical working conditions ours of work ajor changes in production methods afety matters apital investment within the company edundancy isciplinary procedures		91 74 77 89 56 65 71	20 78 78 84 71 91
lelfare matters urrent trading position of the company of answered	19 130 19 130	94 87 2	ne se

erefore be taken as constituting an alternative channel of epresentation for employees. In about three-fifths of comnies (61 per cent) all the company-wide joint consultawe committees represented both manual and non-manual orkers, while in a further one-fifth (22 per cent) some of ne committees represented both groups. The proportion companies which had separate joint consultative comnittees for manual and non-manual workers was very small see tables 3-6).

The most popular matters raised at these consultative mmittees were said to be "welfare" and "physical workg conditions", both of which were discussed in over 90 r cent of the companies in question. "Safety matters", the current trading position of the company", "producon methods", "hours of work" and "disciplinary produres" were raised in between 70 per cent and 90 per nt of the companies, while the least popular matters

"capital investment" and "redundancy" came up in between 50 and 70 per cent of the companies (table 7)7.

The company organisation survey also provided information on the incidence and composition of establishment level joint consultative committees, again ruling out those which dealt only with health and safety matters. The proportion of informants who said that such committees existed in their establishment varied from nearly four-fifths (79 per cent) of personnel managers to about three-fifths (61 per cent) among shop stewards interviewed (tables 8, 9). In about two-thirds of the plants in which at least one such committee existed, it covered both manual and nonmanual employees. Employee representatives were elected through union or staff association machinery in only about one-third of these whereas in over half the choice was said to be made independently of them (tables 10, 11). To some degree the pattern of issues raised in plant committees duplicated that found at company level. According to establishment managers, for example, "physical working conditions", the "current trading position" and "welfare matters" were raised at more than 90 per cent of factory level joint consultative committees, whereas the equivalent figures for "major changes in production methods" and "safety matters" were between 75 per cent and 90 per cent, and for "redundancy", "hours of work" and "investment" between 60 and 75 per cent (table

An attempt was also made in the survey to examine the way in which respondents saw consultative machinery as working by asking them to choose between four descriptive statements:

"management pass information to employees management receive information from employees

ble 8 Company organisation survey: establishment—level respondents*

art from the committee set up to deal with Health and Safety) do you have any formally constituted joint consultative committees within this ment which meet to discuss matters of concern to either party?

When the second	Estab- lishment manager	IR/ personnel manager	Pro- duction manager	Non- manual manager	Foreman	Convenor	2nd steward	3rd steward
ase The Control of th	78	91	170	125	178	161	108	84
is D	% 74 26	% 79 21	% 74 26	% 70 30	% 63 37	% 64 36	% 61 39	% 61 39

ails of the way in which role-holders in this and subsequent tables were selected and of the way in which the raw samples were weighted to produce the base numbers shown see

ble 9 Company organisation survey: establishment—level respondents

here a/Does the) plant/factory level joint consultative committee cover(ing) all the manual and non-manual employees at

The Paris Office Stay	Estab- lishment manager	IR/ personnel manager	Pro- duction manager	Non- manual manager	Foreman	Convenor	2nd steward	3rd steward
se ·	58	72	125	87	113	103	66	52
s ^t answered/don't know	% 64 36	% 64 36	% 67 33	% 64 36	% 73 25	% 69 31	% 62 38	% 69 31

Table 10 Company organisation survey: establishment—level respondents

Are the employee representatives on this committee chosen through the union or staff association machinery or is the choice independent them?

	Estab- lishment manager	IR/ personnel manager	Pro- duction manager	Non- manual manager	Foreman	Convenor	2nd steward	3rd stewa
Base	37	47	83	56	83	71	41	35
Through unions or staff associations Independently of them Some are, some are not Not answered/don't know	% 532 49 13 6	% 34 51 13 2	% 37 47 14 2	% 27 46 17	% 25 66 7 2	% 33 49 15 3	% 44 46 10	% 38 47 13 3

Table 11 Company organisation survey: establishment—level respondents

Can you tell me which of these matters are raised at the factory/plant level consultative committee(s) you attend? Is the subject (ask for each in grid) raised?

	Estab- lishment manager	IR/ personnel manager	Pro- duction manager	Non- manual manager	Foreman	Convenor	2nd steward	3rd stewa
Base	42	61	74	22	19	84	39	36
The second secon	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Physical working conditions	96	97	92	94	90	93	91	84
Hours of work	66	60	70	61	63	68	64	64
Major changes in prod. method	81	81	76	77	70	77	61	76
Safety matters	84	77	78	83	71	77	88	91
Capital investment with company	61	53	59	55	35	32	25	39
Redundancy	70	73	72	59	33	59	58	91 39 62
Disciplinary procedures	75	78	71	56	56	73	63	59
Welfare matters	94	96	91	94	91	86	94	80
Current trading position of Compan		91	89	88	50	81	74	86
Not answered/don't know	1	<u> </u>	2	ar ii e waaadal	g in the same			1907 6

management and employees discuss a matter before management decides; and

management and employees discuss a matter and come to a joint decision8"

About half of all the managers interviewed at establishment level saw plant or factory level joint consultative committees as an opportunity for management and employees to discuss issues before management reached a final decision, while a quarter saw them more positively as joint decision-making bodies. Among shop stewards interviewed, opinions were more divided. About 40 per cent of stewards saw joint consultative committees as involving joint decision-making while 30 per cent of these groups saw them as opportunities for joint discussion (table 12). When they were asked which way they thought joint consultative committees should operate, about three-quarters of all stewards interviewed indicated a preference for some form of joint decision-making (table 13). With the exception of industrial relations/personnel managers, about half of all managers interviewed considered that joint consultative committees should involve joint discussion, while only about one-third considered that joint decision-making was appropriate. About half (49 per cent) of all personnel managers, on the other hand, felt that consultative machinery should involve joint decision-making.

All this tends to suggest that there may have been a considerable increase in the amount of formal joint consultative machinery in use in manufacturing industry since the early 1970s, that the range of issues discussed may have

become wider than earlier investigations allowed, and that while the view is still widely held that joint consultation should be directed simply at ensuring flows of information from management to employees, apparently more radical views about the desirability of joint decision-making between the various interests represented have also gained ground.

The SSRC Unit's survey

This picture is broadly supported, though to a le dramatic degree, in results from a survey of industrial rela tions in some 1,000 establishments with more than 5 employees in manufacturing industry carried out in early 1978 by the SSRC's Industrial Relations Research Unit the University of Warwick. Personal interviews, this tir with only one representative of management (usually the person most clearly responsible for personnel manageme and industrial relations issues), suggest that in a little ov two-fifths (42 per cent) of establishments covered jo management and employee consultative committees some description existed. They were particularly prevaled in the Vehicles (68 per cent), Chemicals (55 per cent) a Metal manufacturing sectors (50 per cent). Although line with earlier results, including those from the Depa ment's recent survey, the committees were strongly asso ated with large establishments with well organised manual unions, they were also found to appear frequently in esta lishments with no manual union members and even mo

markedly in establishments with manual union membership but no recognition for bargaining, and in establishments with no shop steward organisation. As with the OPCS survey, in over half the cases reported at least some of the employee representatives on the committees were chosen through channels other than trade unions. This pattern tended to be concentrated in smaller establishments since non-union representation decreased dramatically with size (Brown, 1980, Beaumont and Deaton, 1980).

other evidenc

Other evidence, including early results from more intensive case-study based research being conducted for the Department of Employment at the University of Aston (Loveridge et al, 1976–79), and from a small scale survey of recent developments in industrial relations in the Manchester conurbation also being funded by the Department (Goodman et al, 1978–80 gives further support to the view that joint consultation has become an area for procedural change and development.

Conclusions

If this picture of revival and resurgence is to seem plausible, however, an explanation for it is required. One is to hand in the character of the debate which has taken place in Britain since the early 1970s about the extension of industrial democracy. There have been any number of strands in this, few of them tidy9. But as in the periods immediately after the first and second world wars, a number of competing views have surfaced10. On the one hand the legitimacy of management authority in the context of the existing structure of organisations and indeed society more generally has been challenged (see Goldthorpe, 1974, 1978; Brown, 1978) with the result that a number of radical suggestions for change have come to be made. The growth of interest in producer co-operatives directly or indirectly managed by their worker-owners is one example of this (Oakeshott, 1978). Another has been the debate about the desirability of installing worker representatives on to boards of public companies which led to the creation of the Bullock Committee and the legislative intentions of the 1974–79 Labour government. Underlying most initiatives

table 12 Company organisation survey: establishment—level respondents

thich of the statements mentioned on this card best describes the way in which most issues are dealt with on the plant/factory level joint on the plant/factory level joint of the statements mentioned on this card best describes the way in which most issues are dealt with on the plant/factory level joint of the statements mentioned on this card best describes the way in which most issues are dealt with on the plant/factory level joint of the statements mentioned on this card best describes the way in which most issues are dealt with on the plant/factory level joint of the statements mentioned on this card best describes the way in which most issues are dealt with on the plant/factory level joint of the statement of the plant of the plant of the statement of the

	Estab- lishment manager	IR/ personnel manager	Pro- duction manager	Non- manual manager	Foreman	Convenor	2nd steward	3rd steward
Base	55	70	119	86	109	100	66	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Management pass information to employees	5	11	8	10	14	13	16	16
Management receive information from employees Management and employees dis-	12	9	11	9	12	12	8	5
cuss a matter before manage- ment decides Management and employees dis- cuss a matter and come to a	52	48	53	53	44	30	41	32
joint decision Not answered	28 2	30 1	27	23 4	23 7	42 2	32	44 2

able 13 Company organisation survey: establishment—level respondents

nd looking at the card again which of the statements best describes what you think should happen at the plant/factory level joint consultative

The Color of the C	Estab- lishment manager	IR/ personnel manager	Pro- duction manager	Non- manual manager	Foreman	Convenor	2nd steward	3rd steward
ase	55	70	119	86	109	100	66	50
lanagement pass information to	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
employees anagement receive information	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	_
from employees anagement and employees discuss a matter before management decide.	7	4	5	4	2	8		5
lanagement and employees dis-	59	45	49	61	40	17	21	25
joint decision ot answered	30 1	49	43	33	54 2	74	76 1	<u>71</u>

of these sorts lay notions about the desirability of involving workers more fully in key decision-making areas which affected their interests, not primarily because this was thought likely to improve industrial efficiency or reduce the level of overt industrial conflict, but as an extension of more general political democracy into a wider area. On the other side there have been ranged a series of views resting on arguments that efficiency requires the exercise of management untrammelled by the need for a constant and time-consuming search for consensus. From this standpoint managers should seek to re-establish themselves as the key figures in the direction of the business enterprise, albeit by recognizing to some degree that this is likely to be possible only if forms of co-operation and partnership are observed.

In this context the attractions for management of new forms of joint consultative machinery are clear. The act of creating or revitalising formal consultative committees may itself be taken as indicating a seriousness about bringing employee representatives more fully into company decision-making processes. Consultative machinery has traditionally been created on the initiative of management. With the exception of safety committees created under the Health and Safety at Work Act, and which so far form a largely unexplored area of British industrial relations (IRRR, 1975; Beaumont, 1979; Deaton and Beaumont, 1979), the indications are that this situation has continued.

The future seems likely to see a continuation of this pattern: of growth and experiment in the creation and operation of consultative machinery with initiative coming

more from managements than trade unions. In these cir. cumstances evidence about consultative arrangements is likely to have greater interest in the future than for some years past11.

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NOTES

- (1) The literature on consultative structures in the nationalised industries is too large for any full discussion here. Suffice it to say that views about their success in informing employees of key developments in the industries concerned vary, and few commentators argue that they have had significant effect on the formulation of managerial policy in such areas as investment and overall
- (2) This account ignores a number of experiments in which special forms of consultative arrangements were created with varying degrees of success, for example in the Glacier Metal Company (Jacques, 1951), the Scott-Bader Commonwealth (Blum, 1968); and the John Lewis Partnership (Flanders et al,
- (3) There were some more rigorous attempts to consider the circumstances affecting the operation of consultative machinery. Thus for example one researcher, on the basis of a study of factories in the Midlands, argued that three factors particularly affected the status and function of consultative committees: the strength of local union organisation, the activities of personnel departments, and the extent of mutual confidence and goodwill between the parties (Derber, 1955, quoted in Poole, 1975).
- "Thus the machinery was used least when unions were weak and when management paid little attention to personnel work. On the other hand, negotiating machinery was prominent when unions were strong, management production-minded and the relationship between senior stewards and top management antagonistic. Finally advisory [that is consultative] machinery was in operation when management was personnel minded".
- (Poole, 1975: 79) More recently Beaumont and Deaton (1980) have attempted to explore some related issues by statistical means using data reported in Brown (1980).
- (4) The question used here is unfortunately not set out by the authors in their account of the results. Aside from the usual problems associated with questions of this kind, which tend systematically to produce positive rather than negative answers, it has to be

- said that the authors of this survey encountered a number of problems particularly in relation to non-response bias which they did not altogether overcome. The reliability of their data is more uncertain than their account might suggest.
- (5) Methodological problems with this inquiry make it necessary to treat the precise numbers it produced with scepticism. But it may be noted that in other areas where comparison with more systematically gathered material was possible the general picture observed was in both cases broadly similar. So the drift of the data may be plausible here too.
- (6) Since these surveys were completed the Department of Employment has undertaken a survey of aspects of industrial relations in selected non-manufacturing sectors which gathered data on aspects of joint consultation. Results are expected to be available later in 1980. In 1980 the Department is also carrying out, with the cooperation of the Social Science Research Council and the Policy Studies Institute, the first of what is hoped will be a new triennial series of workplace industrial relations surveys across all
- (7) But as redundancy is likely to be discussed only when an actual dismissal situation is in prospect, and some respondents would not have faced such an issue in recent years, it may be that figures on this point underestimate the true picture.
- (8) The four choices were intended to represent points on a continuum ranging from 'low participation' of workers' representatives in decision-making processes to 'high participation'.
- (9) For general accounts see for example Clegg, 1960; Pateman, 1970; Blumberg, 1968; Poole, 1975; and Elliott, 1978.
- (10) For useful accounts of the successive waves of interest in worker participation in Britain since the Great War see Brannen et al, 1976; and Ramsay, 1976, 1977.
- (11) Apart from the new series of workplace industrial relations surveys to be launched by the Department this year, DE funded work at the Centre for Research in Industrial Democracy and Participation at the University of Glasgow is likely to contribute to knowledge about changing patterns of consultative machinery in

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Launching new enterprises Some fresh initiatives for tackling unemployment

by Dr R. M. Belbin*, chairman, Industrial Training Research Unit, Cambridge

Not long ago there was a general belief that we lived in a full employment society. Of course this was not absolutely true. There were always some unemployed to be counted. But since for a long period job vacancies exceeded the number of registered unemployed, full employment did exist in the sense that work was available for those wanting it and in possession of the necessary work skills. Manpower policy during those halcyon days concentrated on providing an efficient placement service, for the benefit of employers and job-seekers alike, and on offering training in the skills that matched known shortages in the labour market.

A cost-effective and coherent manpower policy becomes far more problematical once the numbers of unemployed rise well above the numbers of jobs on offer. Methods that work well in one state of the labour market can rapidly lose their value in another.

Methods that work well in one state of the labour market can rapidly lose their value in another.

A point can be reached in the state of the economy when the availability of jobs becomes a more urgent issue than the technical efficiency of the employment service and of training programmes generally in filling new vacancies. New enterprises are needed to provide the jobs. Only then can adequate use be made of the manpower services and facilities that have been built up.

The Manpower Services Commission has adjusted to this situation by provision of the New Enterprise Programme (NEP). Education and training is now being directed towards people who are interested in starting up new businesses. The earliest of these programmes at the Manchester Business School has been running long enough to have built up an impressive record of success with the establishment of a number of promising new enterprises. The important feature of the NEP approach is that real jobs are being created; that is to say the jobs are self-financing and are not dependent for their survival on public subsidy.

Public interest

It is clearly in the public interest to extend the ways in which public enterprise can effectively foster the wealthcreating sector of the economy. What is uncertain is how best this can be done.

The Industrial Training Research Unit (ITRU) at Cambridge become involved with this question about 18 months ago. The ITRU tends to work in a spearheading function in development and has a long-standing interest in difficult industrial skills. Of all industrial skills, the most demanding and socially important, it might be claimed, is the ability to get a new enterprise going, especially where this is likely to generate new employment. There is a great danger of underestimating the importance of this skill. New enterprises and the jobs that go with them are created by

human talents rather than by support factors such as factory buildings, cash grants and other general incentives, important though these may be. A recent survey by Terry Faulkner, head of the Small Business Centre at Trent Polytechnic, Nottingham has shown that income is not one of the prime factors motivating people to start up their own businesses. If this is generally so, lower direct taxation and other financial inducements may be insufficient to bring about any rapid growth in new enterprises.

The Nottingham survey was based on course-takers, It might be argued that there is a basic difference in population characteristics between prospective entrepreneurs attending a course and entrepreneurs who have actually succeeded in setting up new businesses. ITRU examined this hypothesis in interviewed founders of 13 firms which had started in the Cambridge area since the war and which had kept afloat for at least five years. In fact the Nottingham findings were broadly confirmed. As in the Nottingham study founders of businesses were mainly interested in achieving independence from the control of others and being able to develop their own ideas. Also figuring were intrinsic interest in a product or former hobby and a desire to get away from the academic life.

... real jobs are being created; that is to say the jobs are self-financing and are not dependent for their survival on public subsidy.

One intention of the Cambridge study was to learn more about the background and circumstances of people who had founded new businesses as a means of building up a bank of information concerning the personal skills and characteristics of enterprise-founders. Cambridge seemed a particularly good choice of location—apart from the advantage of proximity—as a number of successful spinoffs from the university have played an important part in keeping unemployment in the area down to a very low figure.

Technological entrepreneurship did not emerge in the Cambridge study as a force of any significance in the creation of these new firms. If one of Britain's economic failings is the inability to take commercial advantage of scientific advance, Cambridge should certainly be an area of exception. One or two firms believed to fall into this category were not studied in our sample. Even so the prevailing picture told a different story from what we had expected. Most enterprise-founders saw new technology as far too risky to form the basis of new business. The most prevalent pattern was for enterprise-founders to have been in fulltime employment prior to registering as self-employed. They emerged as opportunists rather than as innovators, finding ways of exploiting possibilities within their field of technical expertise. The daily job led directly into the

• Dr Belbin describes a research and development project, funded by the Manpowe Services Commission, and the prospects which it might offer for the future.

rivate business which built up through time spent at evenand at weekends. Starting with small contracts they ngs and analysis and the same a their first customers were either personal contacts or likely nuvers approached by means of a letter advertising their roducts or services. Sometimes a new enterprise would act as the sub-contractor to the firm from which the foundermember had come.

Certain reluctance

The term entrepreneur might be used in place of founder-member but I feel a certain reluctance on this noint. This is largely because the word is subject to such mbiguity in meaning that some important issues are obnired. The entrepreneur was originally a middle man. Intervening between the public and the producer, he would find a way of securing for himself a particular market in which he would specialise. If one supplier failed he would find another and it was this ability to play market forces that gave him his special characteristics. The term entrepreneur is now used more loosely. Anyone who starts a business is liable to be called an entrepreneur. It could apply to a man who simply hives himself off from a larger unit and carries m much as before such as a small garage owner who once orked in a larger garage; equally it could cover the rare

New enterprises and the jobs that go with them are created by human talents rather than by support factors such as factory buildings, cash grants and other general incentives, important though these

ises of those who sit down and think up ideas for busiesses which they then proceed to put into operation. Further work at Cambridge has allowed us to classify main groupings of those who start new firms. The distincions are important because they seem to involve people with quite different skills and personalities. Here we can draw on our long-standing study of management types. For ease of communication reference can be made to five main groups. These are not meant to be exhaustive but they do bring into focus a number of issues that are connected with the concept of entrepreneur.

he wheeler-dealer businessman

He is usually the opportunist par excellence. The typical figure is a highly extroverted character full of nervous energy, impulse prone and tending to be low in selfdiscipline. While he may carve out a very successful living for himself he is seldom the creator of firms that expand to provide stable employment for others.

the family businessman

A considerable number of enterprise-founders have no wish to expand their firms but are motivated by the desire orun their own show. Their reluctance to share responsiility with others—the reason that takes them into selfemployment in the first place—is also the factor that limits their desire to expand the business. Their central reference int is their own family unit and personal freedom. Typilly, we find them managing businesses based on property, r example restaurants, small hotels and shops.

The hiver-off tradesman

Many small firms are spin-offs from larger firms. An employee will develop some special skill which is in such short supply that it is capable of becoming a business in its own right. Once this becomes apparent there is always the possibility that the tradesman will hive off to set up on his own. In some instances he continues to work for the firm he left as a sub-contractor. Where relationships are less amicable he not infrequently poaches on his former employer by taking over some of his customers and offering more personal service at a competitive price. It is unusual to find this type of specialist tradesman growing to become the manager of a mature, expanding and more broadly-based

The boffin-businessman

Some well qualified employees leave a company to set up on their own as a means of achieving professional fulfilment. Such moves tend to occur where a person feels that creative enterprise is stifled. Objectively it may simply be that a firm is unwilling to take commercial advantage of something that an employee has invented or developed since it lies outside the mainstream of its activities. In such instances the inventor is usually attached to his investigation or development in a very personal sense. This is capable of outweighing any desire to run a successful business and may result in imbalance in a potentially promising enterprise. The brilliant backroom scientist with ambition tends to fall into this category.

The enterprise-maker

A fascination with the general subject of creating new enterprises is found in a small number of people some of whom display the requisite combination of interest and special skills. Sir Keith Joseph, Industry Secretary, has reminded us that we live in an anti-enterprise culture. In spite of this there seem to exist small numbers of people in our culture who are so taken with the subject of creating and launching new enterprises, that they are more interested in this activity than in owning and managing the

Most enterprise founders saw new technology as far too risky to form the basis of new business. The most prevalent pattern was for enterprise-founders to have been in full-time employment prior to registering as self-employed. They emerged as opportunists rather than as innovators, finding ways of exploiting possibilities within their field of technical expertise.

enterprise they launch. These people sometimes have a track record of having created several businesses, often for friends and relatives.

From the point of view of public policy there is much to be said for paying special attention to the last two groups. Naturally we have a strong need for enterprises that are going to create real work for others. Where is this work coming from? Large firms are unlikely to promise many of the two million new jobs which the CBI has forecast the country will need before the decade is out. Even successful large firms like ICI with impressive plans for expansion expect to employ fewer people by the end of the decade

than they employ at present. All this is in line with recent American experience which shows that two-thirds of all new jobs being created spring from companies that have not been long in business. New jobs depend on the establishment of new enterprises and the expansion of existing small ones.

There is a danger here of running into a similar problem to the one we faced before with the vagueness surrounding the word entrepreneur. What do we mean by new enterprise?

Regional development

Since the last war the country has done much to encourage regional development by assisting the "growth of new industries". In due course it transpired that incoming industries were new in the sense that they had not been in that part of the world before but they were not new in another sense. They already existed elsewhere and what was happening was that they were being expanded into or being wholly relocated in underdeveloped regions. In other words industry and the jobs associated with them were being redistributed at considerable public expense. All this made sense while some areas of the country suffered from overfull employment and others from depression. The policy became more contentious once the shortage of jobs became more nationally widespread. Now there is a need for new industries and jobs to be created, as it were from the drawing board. Borrowing from Peter to pay Paul is no longer as acceptable as it once was as the means of reducing unemployment in a given locality.

This brings us to the second stage of our work at Cambridge. What has come to the fore is that some new enterprises have more employment-generating potential than others. Ironically the ones that present high potential are more difficult to get off the ground than those that have little potential. Sophisticated business propositions raise many imponderable questions. The technology will be less proven, the market more uncertain. Financial forecasting will be difficult and lack of a convincing track record will

Even successful large firms with impressive plans for expansion expect to employ fewer people by the end of the decade . . . in line with recent American experience which shows that two-thirds of all new jobs being created spring from companies that have not been long in business.

prejudice the likelihood of securing venture capital. Enterprise-making skills of the highest order are needed. In the United States it is not uncommon to find small management teams breaking out of large companies to form new enterprises of an advanced type. This seems to happen far less often in the UK where initiatives are generally linked all too often with a one-man band.

Since the ITRU has had long-standing experience in helping to form project teams and other management teams it seemed altogether fitting that we should turn our attention to the subject of how best to set up new enterprises especially those that utilise advanced technology. This aspect of our work is being spearheaded by Alan Randall, an erstwhile managing director, a former chairman of British Association for Commercial and Industrial

Education (BACIE) and, one might say, an enterprise. maker by nature and work record.

Randall is engaged in examining why promising new firms fail to get off the ground or why they come to grief soon after if they do. However his main role is to utilise what knowledge already exists in this field and his own wide-ranging personal contacts to aid the process of launching. The project in fact is known as *Launch-a-Firm*. The help given is through personal involvement rather than advice. Randall negotiates, draws up plans, visits potential customers and so on. During the short time in which the project has been running one firm that had long had difficulty in getting off the stocks has been launched and work is going ahead on two others. All three are firms with "unique selling potential" offering considerable prospects for growth and expanding employment.

What have we learned from this project so far? A general

In the United States it is not uncommon to find small management teams breaking out of larger companies to form new enterprises of an advanced type. This rarely happens in the UK where initiatives are linked all too often with a one-man band.

impression is that the intrinsic merits of prospective enterprises are unrelated to the managerial competencies of their originators. Further, some of the most enthusiastic would-be entrepreneurs turn out to have propositions that, if viewed objectively, merit neither enthusiasm nor support. Conversely there are boffins who would have difficulty in persuading a publican to chalk up a pint of beer on the slate, let alone bankers to lend money: yet on the other hand they have ideas or products that merit serious consideration.

Energy and expertise

A proposition for a new enterprise needs a great deal of energy and expertise put into it before it is ready for launching. One convenient way of acquiring this is through an enterprise-maker. In this instance it might be better to employ the concept of an enterprise-broker. The term enterprise-maker is better reserved for one who is one of the principals of the new enterprise. The point about an enterprise-broker is that his skills can be used over a much wider realm than an enterprise-maker whose work is confined to the firm in which he holds a personal interest.

What does an enterprise-broker do? Essentially he is a go-between, linking up ideas and products with the people who will make them work and the finance which is necessary to fuel the project. While he needs very strong negotiating skills he also needs to be something of an enterprise architect, able to see how a business proposal can be redrawn to give it commercial viability and promise.

One of the advantages of the enterprise-broker is that his established reputation gives him an advantage over boffins and inventors in the matter of raising capital. Credibility is perhaps the most crucial asset when it comes to securing resources for a new company.

The enterprise-broker also needs to know how to form the right human nucleus so that an enterprise will not only be launched successfully but also hold its course thereafter. The creative imagination necessary to formulate the general shape of an enterprise of promise, the know-how about

how to get a company off the ground, the ability to cope with a mass of practical detail akin to moving into a new house once a business starts and the capacity to manage and expand it once it becomes established seldom belong to one man. Perhaps it is for this reason that the *Launch-a-Firm* project is attracting the attention of small companies that have already established themselves and now wish to change gear. Such a change may be desirable to protect a firm from sinking but is often essential where a company seeks expansion.

reck record

The skills and strategies of the enterprise-broker will in he end establish his track record which in turn will affect he resources which can be offered to potential clients. That at least is the concept which underlies the project which is ontinuing at Cambridge. The enterprise-broker may be ompared with the commissioning engineer, where the more complex an engineering plant that is being built the more important it is that a commissioning engineer works on the installation and development before it can be anded over to the plant engineer who in the end will manage it. A new enterprise of promise is no less complex han a new piece of machinery and it requires just as much ommissioning. That is a professional skill in itself and it appears to be one that has so far been neglected. Or mother analogy might be suggested from the naval connoation that Launch-a-Firm suggests. A new ship is not passed over to the intending captain the moment it goes down the slipway. A good deal of work needs to be done before it is seaworthy. Then a pilot will take the ship out

into the broad waters where at last it becomes a going concern. A pilot and a captain have complementary roles that are as distinctive from one another as both are from that of the naval architect. It is the interdependence of those roles that provides the basis of co-operation. A vessel enjoys a long life only in so far as those with related functions succeed in working closely together from the outset.

So we may conclude by considering again some of the main issues. Whether the design and launching operation in the establishment of new enterprises should be looked upon as a professional business skill in its own right is a question of some importance. Is it economic to impart this skill—even if it can be imparted—to those who are about to start their own enterprises? Or is it better to develop these skills amongst a small body of carefully selected people as a

The enterprise-broker may be compared with the commissioning engineer . . . A new enterprise of promise is no less complex than a new piece of machinery and it requires just as much commissioning.

means of assisting more firms to become all shipshape and Bristol fashion?

These questions may be debated but they are better answered by further development work. Efforts to find improved ways of turning blueprints into new firms continues at the ITRU. Training in job skills can retain its current importance only if more is known about how to create the firms upon which the jobs depend.

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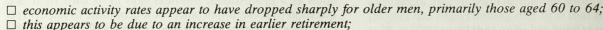
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An increase in earlier retirement for men

This article arises from an internal DE study of changing retirement patterns and summarises evidence from available data or an increase in earlier retirement for men since 1975 and examines possible reasons for what has occurred.

The main points are:



- ☐ the Job Release Scheme played a part in this from 1977 but was not the only major factor involved;
- ☐ it is not clear that occupational pensions played a significant part;
- ☐ it seems very plausible that the sharp increase in unemployment was a major factor.

EVIDENCE IS NOW building up that there has been a substantial and unprecedented fall in economic activity rates of older men in Great Britain since 1975 (and to a lesser extent for older women).

An analysis of data available for the period 1975–1979 is in progress. The provisional conclusion is that there has been a marked drop in activity rates for men aged 55 and over—a much steeper fall than was expected on the basis of the longer-run slow decline in activity rates for this agegroup. The fall has been particularly marked for the 60-64 age-group. The results from the 1979 EC Labour Force Survey are now becoming available and a more detailed analysis of activity rates incorporating this evidence will be published later this year.

Current population estimates and projections indicate that the male population of working age (see definitions) is estimated to have increased by 270,000 between 1975 and 1979. Over the same period, the male working population (see definitions) has not changed—a rise in the early part of the period being off-set by a fall in later years. This implies some fall in activity rates for men. Working population data are not available by age, but age-specific activity rates are available from the biennial EC Labour Force Survey and the annual General Household Survey; the Family Expenditure Survey also provides trends.

The coverage of the surveys and the definitions used differ between surveys and over time. They also differ from those used for working population estimates and the

fall in activity rates for the age-groups discussed. The table below indicates the scale of the change since 1975 by combining the results from the three surveys; no activity rate data are available for 1979.

Table 1 Estimated change in male activity rates 1975-78 These estimated changes together with previous trends are illu

Age	55–59	60–64	65+	55 and ove
1975 Activity Rate (%)	94-8	85-1	15-3	52.0
Average 1975–78 (percentage points)	-11	-7	-2	-31

Why has this apparent unprecedented fall in economic activity rates for older men, primarily those aged 60 to 64, occurred?

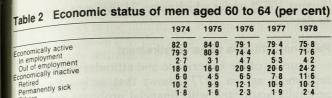
Sickness and retirement

From evidence on the incidence of sickness it does not appear that there has been a significant change in the proportion permanently sick. A slight "bulge" in the numbers recorded in the General Household Survey (GHS) as economically inactive sick around 1975/1977 is not statistically significant. However, the GHS shows a strong growth in retirement between 1975 and 1978 for men aged 60 or over. Men in the 55 to 59 age group do not appear to have been so affected by the growth in retirement but for men aged 60 to 64, while activity rates measured by the GHS fell by 8.2 percentage points between 1975 and 1978, the number who said they were retired as opposed to permanently sick or economically inactive for some other reason increased by 7.1 points.

results, therefore, may not be fully comparable. However, all sources point strongly to the same conclusion, that is a Table 2 gives data from the GHS on the economic status **Definitions** Population of working age Males aged 16-64; Females aged 16-59. Those in employment (employees, self-employed and HM Forces), those who are seeking work, both the Labour force registered and unregistered unemployed, and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work through temporary sickness. The labour force excludes all students in full-time education even though some of them take jobs during vacation. Working population The working population is defined more restrictively than the labour force in that it includes only those in employment (employees, self-employed and HM Forces) and the registered unemployed. It excludes those seeking work who are not registered as unemployed and those prevented from seeking work through

temporary sickness. There are other differences in timing and coverage.

The proportion of the population in any age/sex group who are in the labour force.



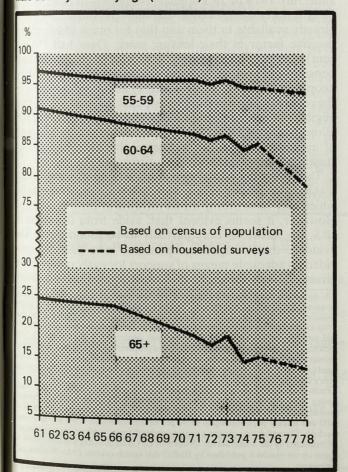
ple population aged 60-64 equals 100 per cent.

f men aged 60 to 64 and analyses economic inactivity in rms of permanent sickness, retirement or other reasons

The Job Release Scheme (JRS) introduced in January 77 played a part in the increase in early retirement for 60 to 64 male age group. By 1978 the average number IRS was around 10,000 while there were some 100,000 nen aged 60 to 64 not in the labour force in that year due to the drop in activity rate since 1975. The effect of JRS can also be assessed in terms of the proportion of the increase in etirement shown by the GHS in 1977 and 1978 which the evel of JRS support would represent. For 1977 and 1978 he GHS recorded increases in retirement of 1.3 and 3.8 percentage points; JRS would account for 0.7 and 0.8 ercentage points respectively.

The level of JRS support on its own cannot provide an timate of the net effect on the decline in the labour force this age group. Inevitably, some covered by the Scheme ould have retired anyway. But, JRS appears to have played a significant part in the increase in early retirement etween 1975 and 1978 although not the only or major

Male activity rates by age (1961-78)—Great Britain



factor. Other significant factors must have been involved and these are analysed below in terms of their effect on labour supply and demand.

Labour supply factors: State pension contribution conditions

The easing of the contribution conditions in 1975 for the receipt of a full state pension from the state retirement age may have encouraged early retirement. Before 1975 a person was allowed to have "missed" contributions for four per cent of working life (that is two years between the ages of 16 and 65 for a man) before full pension was reduced. From 1975 this was increased to 10 per cent (almost five years for a man) and could have encouraged those wanting to retire early to do so without risk to their eventual state pension. It will also have removed the necessity for many older unemployed workers to register for national insurance credits once unemployment benefit was exhausted. This, together with personal pride, may help to explain why the proportion of men aged 60 to 64 who said they were retired in the GHS (table 2) increased from 1975 while the economically active but out of employment did not change very significantly. But for individuals to take advantage of the change in contribution conditions presupposes that they have some means of financial support before the state retirement age is reached.

Occupational pensions

The fairly limited information available on occupational pension schemes only partially supports the view that they have been a factor behind the acceleration of the trend to early retirement. Up to 1975, according to the Government Actuary's (GA) most recent survey there were about 11½ million employees, or about half of the working population, in membership of schemes; 39 per cent of employees in the private sector and 74 per cent in the public sector. However, this level of membership was established in the early 1960s following considerable growth in the membership of schemes in the private sector in the 1950s and has not changed much since then. Table 3 shows the building of membership to 1975.

Table 3 Employees in pension schemes 1936-1975*

					Millions
The Research	Private	sector	Public s	ector	All
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1936 1953	1.3	0·3 0·6	0.8	0·2 0·7	2·6 6·2
1956	3.5	0.8	2.9	0.8	8.0
1963 1967	6·4 6·8	0·8 1·3	3·0 3·1	0·9 1·0	11 · 1 12 · 2
1971 1975	5·5 5·0	1.3	3.2	1.1	11-1

Occupational Pension Schemes 1975: Fifth Survey by the Government Actuary.

Although the level of membership current in 1975 was reached some ten years earlier, the relative value over time of the average pension paid had not improved. In 1975, according to the GA's Survey, the average weekly pension† including those for widows and dependants, was between £9 and £10 when national average weekly earnings for a full-time adult male employee were about £60. The average occupational pension had fallen as a proportion of average male earnings at each of the GA's Surveys from 1956 but this comparison may be misleading because pensions for widows and dependants are included

† The GA's Surveys do not collect figures by age or sex.

Activity rate

and because a growing proportion of occupational pensioners has been drawn from the lower end of the earnings distribution. The association with lower relative earnings would also reduce the average relative to earnings because pensions are almost invariably related to earnings. Ideally what is required is an average of the occupational pensions paid to those who are newly retired, but such information is not available for a comparison over the period involved*.

The GA noted in 1975 that average pensions varied greatly between different types of employer within each sector. In the public sector local authorities were paying an average of £16 per week, central government £12 a week but public corporations were paying only £6 a week since in many cases they had schemes which had been in operation for shorter periods, and employed more manual workers than in the rest of the public sector. In the private sector the range was almost as wide with the larger pensions being paid by the larger companies.

As would be expected there is evidence that pension amounts have increased since 1975. Table 4 gives figures for 1975 and 1977 from the Family Expenditure Survey. The figures are subject to sampling error and it should be noted that the FES under-records occupational pensions when compared with National Accounts estimates.

Table 4 Average occupational pension amounts from Family Expenditure Surveys 1975 and 1977

						(r ba)
a Tra	Under	Male	Over	All male	Female	All male and
	65	65–69	70			female
1975	17 - 20	10.40	9.75	11.30	9.00	10.50
1977	21 · 70	15.90	12.90	15 90	10.90	14:10

Between 1975 and 1977, according to the figures in table 4, average pension for all men increased by some 40 per cent, compared with an increase in the Retail Price Index of 35 per cent, but average pension for men under 65 increased by somewhat less—an increase of around 25 per cent. The proportion of men under 65 receiving £15 or less rose between 1975 and 1977 and compensatory increases at the opposite end of the scale, of £30 and over, account for the overall increase in average pension for this age group.

New pensions

The contracting-out conditions of the new state pension scheme have encouraged the development of new pensions based on "final salary". From around 1978 this provided a notable stimulus towards new or improved "final salary" arrangements being adopted. A gradual improvement in the level of new occupational pensions may therefore be expected from this development. Membership of schemes may also have increased around this time.

There seems generally to have been little change in the normal retirement age in occupational pension schemes. For the overwhelming majority of pension schemes in the private sector the normal retirement age is 65 for men and 60 for women and pensions payable before those ages are in most cases on a much reduced scale. In the public sector half non-manual male employees and a quarter of male manual employees have a normal retirement age of 60 and this did not change generally during the 1970s. The only major notable move to early retirement was the voluntary scheme for underground mineworkers introduced in

August 1977† under which some 21,000 men have retired to date.

Personal attitudes to early retirement

A survey of the experience and attitudes of people near retirement age in 1977† shows that early retirement is generally associated with financial problems and, significantly, ill-health. This suggests that workers are generally forced into early retirement and not that they opt for it voluntarily.

Three-quarters of all those who left work before normal retirement age had some illness or disability. Only one in ten of the retired men under pension age had both good health and an occupational pension of more than £20 a week. A third of the early retired said they had problems as a result of retirement, compared with a fifth of the retired over pension age. Most of the problems reported were financial and the retired were indeed worse off than the workers in their age group. Very few had savings sufficient to support them in retirement and nearly half of the men and three-quarters of non-married women who had retired early received means tested benefits. Many of the early retired were therefore sorry to be retired.

The experience of early retired non-married women was similar to that of men and their incomes tended to be even lower. Few received occupational pensions. But for married women early retirement was less commonly associated with poor health and lack of money, mainly because of their husbands' income. Among married couples there was a tendency for both to work or both to be retired.

A survey for DE by NOP Market Research Ltd in June/July 1979 of JRS applicants appears to confirm that early retirees often need to augment the financial support already available to them and that for many ill-health is a decisive factor in their leaving work. Over half (58 per cent) of JRS applicants were in receipt of an occupational pension—an average of approximately £19 a week. Many people would therefore presumably not choose to retire on the relatively small occupational pension for which they are eligible but are more prepared to do so if they have the JRS allowance as well. On ill-health, almost a third (30 per cent) of applicants stated in the Survey that they had a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity.

The foregoing paragraphs have looked at possible factors on the labour supply side affecting personal choice which may have prompted an increase in early retirement. However, it seems evident that, aside from the effect of JRS, the answer is only partially to be found there. The evidence that occupational pensions have generally provided an adequate means of support for early retirement is mixed, though the move to new or improved final salary

* A significant factor behind the relatively low level of occupational pensions, however, is that job mobility among salaried groups has led to a significant loss of pension rights. Pensions rights have been very commonly either frozen at the cash level established on leaving a pension scheme or contributions have been returned and possibly not reinvested by the individual. Moreover, a BIM survey in 1978 indicated that the average amount a firm was prepared to transfer out in respect of pension rights when ar. executive left was only about two-thirds of what they would need to transfer in if his replacement were to enjoy the same pension rights under the firm's scheme.

from August 1977 underground workers aged 62 and over with 20 or more years service were able to volunteer for early retirement. This age limit was reduced annually to 61 and then to 60. Volunteers receive a tax free lump sum payment of £500 and weekly payments equal to 90 per cent of final take home pay until they reach 65. Thereafter they receive a pension under the mineworkers' pension scheme. ‡ Conducted by the Social Survey Division of OPCS on behalf of DE and DHSS. A report on the results is published by HMSO this month entitled Older Workers and

schemes could lead to marked improvements in pensions for new retirees in the future; and evidence on attitudes to retirement suggests that there is little desire generally for voluntary early retirement.

Labour demand factors

The absence of convincing evidence that labour supply factors, aside from JRS, have led to the sharp increase in the propensity to retire early suggests that the answer is to be found on the labour demand side in the attitude of employers and the state of the labour market.

Nearly all occupational pension schemes contain a provision granting immediate pension if the employee retires early due to ill-health and the GA noted in 1975 that a small but growing number of schemes in the private sector were providing ill-health pension of the same amount as would have been paid at the normal retirement age, that is based on full potential service and without reduction for early payment. The GA also acknowledged that employers sometimes augmented ill-health pensions at their discretion outside the pension scheme rules and it seems possible that at a time of contracting labour demand generally, as over the last few years, employers have been more inclined to shed labour in this way.

Most occupational pension schemes (95 per cent according to a survey in 1978 by the National Association of Pension Funds) also provide for employees to retire early other than on account of ill-health. But this almost invariably means a much reduced pension unless topped-up outside the occupational pension scheme as part of early retirement/redundancy arrangements adopted by managements for manpower planning purposes.

It might be suspected that older workers have been affected adversely by redundancies over the last few years. It has been shown in the past* that older workers were disproportionately over-represented in redundancies but, while the official redundancy payments figures confirm that this continues to be the case, the total number of older workers receiving payments under the Redundancy Payments Act in fact fell between the 1975/76 and 1977/78 financial years. In 1975/76 some 56,000 workers aged 60 to 64 received redundancy payments; the comparable figure for 1976/77 was 40,000 and for 1977/78 32,000. In these years the number in the 60 to 64 age group in receipt of redundancy payments as a proportion of the total receiving

payments fell from 16 per cent to 13 per cent[†]. However, without declaring employees redundant it is possible that employers have used provisions in occupational pension schemes for early retirement, topped-up outside the pension scheme as a means of lowering the age of their labour force and thereby improving the career prospects of junior staff: for example Midland Bank has operated a scheme along these lines.

Finally on the demand side, the sharp increase in early retirement has occurred at a time when unemployment has increased sharply to a new, historically high level. It is plausible therefore that older workers pushed out of employment into retirement would tend to be those who were marginally employable with a poor sickness record. The OPCS attitude survey points to this conclusion given the large proportion (three-quarters) of the early retired who had some illness or disability. It may also be relevant to note that take-up under JRS has generally been strongest in areas of higher unemployment where replacement might be expected to be generally easier. Furthermore, a drop in activity rates for older workers is apparent in other countries. The supply side factors would have varied in importance from one country to another but a sharp increase in unemployment has been a common factor throughout the world.

Summary

There has been an acceleration in the long-term trend to early retirement for men and to a lesser extent for women. The reasons for this are not clear cut. Aside from the effect of JRS, factors on the labour supply side affecting personal choice do not seem to provide much of the answer. Possibly, therefore, factors on the labour demand side have resulted in an increase in early retirement, in particular the sharp increase in unemployment in the second half of the 1970s. Seen in this way, the fall in labour demand has induced a fall in labour supply—perhaps only on a cyclical basis—by forcing early retirement on older workers who would otherwise be employed or seeking work.

* Employment Gazette September 1978: Age and redundancy; a view of the relation

† It is possible that those made redundant have received payments increasingly

ship between age and redundancies notified under the RP Act.

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yments as a proportion of the total receiving more generous than those required by the Act but there is no available informat to quantify this.

Skill shortage indicators

January results of the quarterly survey of hard-to-fill skilled vacancies

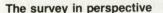
The DE/MSC quarterly survey of hard-to-fill skilled vacancies is conducted by local Employment Office and Jobcentres and covers three categories of notified skilled vacancies which have proved particularly difficult to fill:

Category A-those which have been notified for two months or more but are still unfilled in firms with at least three such vacancies in the same or different occupations.

Category B-other vacancies for skilled workers which are thought to be constraining production or impeding plans for expansion (NB: some vacancies reported in Category A may also be constraining production/expansion).

Category C-unfilled vacancies in a range of ten selected engineering occupations which have been notified for two months or more but which do not qualify to be reported in Categories A or B above.

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



Local office returns for the January survey indicate there has been a significant reduction in unsatisfied demand for skilled labour overall, but there is considerable variation between employers and sectors. Table 1 compares the January survey results with other skill shortage indicators, which move in the same direction. The most likely explanation is that the cyclical downturn in the economy has induced firms to cut back production and reduced their requirements for skilled labour. The December 1979 count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies indicated that in 36 selected skilled engineering occupations in the country as a whole there were roughly two

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

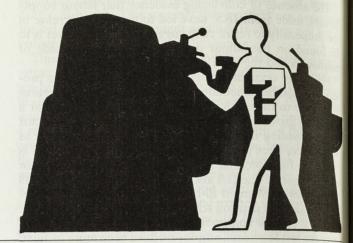
	Jan 1979	Apr 1979	Jul 1979	Oct 1979	Jan 1980
No. of vacancies which satis- fied criteria for reporting as skill shortages	9,118	9,244	10,319	10,891	8,443
Vacancies reported to be affecting production/expan- sion as % of all vacancies reported*	17	15	18.5	19.5	21
No. of establishments with skil- led vacancies which satis- fied skill shortage criteria*	820	667	741	735	626
Establishments where produc- tion/expansion affected as % of all establishments re- ported*	30	30	35	31	34
National ratio of notified vacancies to registered un- employed in 36 skilled engineering occupations (v/v ratio) 2†	0.53	0.50	0.63	0.61	0 · 46
No. of engineering occupa- tions with v/u ratio over 1:1†	8	6	8	8	4

* DE/MSC quarterly survey (see text).
† Quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled vacancies by occupation.

Notes: (1) Vacancies for sewing machinists and establishments with such vacancies were excluded from the April 1979 and subsequent surveys. For this reason and to facilitate comparison between quarters the figures from the January 1979 survey have been revised accordingly.

(2) Information taken from the quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies relates to December 1978, March June and September and December 1979.

(3) The results of research conducted during 1977 showed that probably around a third of all vacancies are notified to the MSC's Employment Service although this varies according to skill and locality.



registered unemployed people for every unfilled notified vacancy and in four of the 36 occupations there was a crude excess of vacancies over the number of unemployed. Both figures indicate a considerable easing in demand since the previous quarter.

The CBI's January survey of industrial trends indicated that the proportion of firms covered by the survey and expecting shortages of skilled labour to constrain output over the next four months had fallen to 13 per cent from 20 per cent in October. The CBI report only a slight increase (from 61 per cent to 63 per cent) in the proportion of firms working below satisfactory full-rate of operation.

Summary of January results

In the DE/MSC survey, 8,443 notified vacancies for skilled occupations satisfied the criteria for reporting as skill shortages (table 2). This is a reduction of about 22 per cent from vacancies reported last October. Reductions in individual regions varied from 43 per cent in qualifying vacancies in Yorkshire and Humberside to 13 per cent in West Midlands region.

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

(a) Machine tool setter operators; tool makers and tool fitters; maintenance fitters (non-electric); electric cians (plant and machinery), sheet metal workers mental working production fitters (fine-limits) at engineering draughtsmen. Shortages of these skil were reported in most regions and although the highest numbers generally were reported in th South East critical shortages of some skills occur i other areas.

(b) Significant problems were reported in a number of other occupations, including inspectors and testers, centre lathe turners, instrument mechanics and press and machine tool setters. These generally were restricted to particular areas and individual regions.

rable 2 Distribution by region of skilled vacancies reported as skill shortages: January 1980

Region	No. of establishments with skilled vacancies which satisfy the criteria for reporting as skill shortages		Category (A): no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months and in establishments with 3 or more vacs. Category (B): other vacancies reported because affecting production or expansion		Category (C): no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more in 10 selected occupations and not included in category A or B	All vacancies reported	vacancies reported which are affecting production/ expansion*
	Manu- facturing	Non- manu- facturing		he delenada	S THE STATE OF THE	inc fourth a and another an	ender of 1219. Washotherston M
Northern North West	15 37	3 5	187 419	56	59 191	247 666	23.5
Yorks & Humberside	18 76 36	6 21 3	322 722 281	- 16 5	204 339 432	526 1,076 718	50 5-5 18
West Midiands East Anglia	8 266 45	1 10 4	30 1,817 456	5 2 17 23	117 1,837 291	158 3,700 770	18 18 18 62
South West Scotland Wales	27 30	9 6	246 134	12	95 82	353 229	20.5
Total (all regions)	558 626	68	4,622	174	3,647	8,443	21

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

Six hundred and twenty-six establishments (558 manuacturing and 68 non-manufacturing) were reported as aving significant skill shortages as defined by the survey. these involved 4,622 vacancies outstanding for two months of longer in establishments with three or more such vacancies (Category A); 174 vacancies reported specifically because they were constraining production/expansion (Category B); and a further 3,647 vacancies in 10 selected ngineering occupations (Category C). This represents an werall reduction of 15 per cent since October.

To put these results into perspective, the number of anufacturing establishments with qualifying shortages of killed labour is equivalent to about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all such establishments employing over 100 people and to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all establishments employing more than 50. 215 firms (about 34 per cent of those covered by the survey) involving 1,768 vacancies, (21 per cent of all vacancies reported) were thought by ESD local office managers to be experiencing production/expansion constraints attributable to skill shortages.

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

The industrial distribution of establishments with reportable hard-to-fill skilled vacancies covered by the survey indicates, as in previous quarters, that these are concentrated in mechanical and electrical engineering, vehicles and metal goods (not elsewhere specified). The number of qualifying vacancies in the construction industry has fallen significantly this quarter.

Information collected on occupations on the Professional and Executive Register (PER) indicates there is widespread demand for qualified engineers (notably electrical and electronic engineers), draughtsmen, computer personnel (in particular, computer programmers and systems analysts) and accountants.

Table 3 Regional breakdown of vacancies in skilled engineering occupations most frequently reported as skill shortages (category A and B): January 1980

0ccupation	North	North West	Yorks and Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	Scot- land	Wales	All regions
Machine tool setter operators Tool makers/tool fitters Maintenance fitters (non-elec-	9 5	175 53	44 4	106	45 37	16	369 170	115 56	35 7	20 54	934 402
Electricians (plant and ma-	2	n al lls	111 (bgs/s	51	42	3	181	5	9	3	307
Sheet metal workers Metal working	1 3	6 14	6 43	42 30	53 2	2 2	69 111	12 9	45 7	8 7	244 228
Production fitters (fine limits) Engineering draughtsmen Inspectors and testers Centre lathe turners	32	70 4 24 22	33 1 7	9 5 2 21	1 7 3	<u>-</u> - 1	57 155 117 71	34 36 15 15	4 6 21	2 1 4	209 205 172 167
Production fitting and wiring occupations Instrument mechanics Press and machine tool setters	86 —	4 _	<u>-</u> 1	3 9 6	1 5 16	3 	136 8 80	_ _ 3	38	<u>-</u> 5	147 146 111

Table 4 Analysis of vacancies in skilled engineering occupations most frequently reported as skill shortages: January 1980

Occupation	Category A: no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more and in establish- ments with 3 or more vacancies	vacancies reported	Category C: no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more and not included in Category A or B	All vacancies reported	Regions in which unfilled vacancies have been most frequently reported as skill shortages
Machine tool setter operators	909	26	1,030	1,965	South East, North West, South West, East Midlands
Toolmakers/tool fitters	398	4	363	765	South East, South West, North West, Wales
Maintenance fitters (non-electric)	301	5	691	997	South East, East Midlands
Electricians plant and machinery	242	2	386	630	West Midlands, Scotland, South East
Sheet metal workers	214	14	394	622	South East, Yorks and Humberside
Metal working production fitters (fine-limits)*	209	Tagadasa.	<u>VI</u>	209	South East, North West, South West
Engineering draughtsmen	205	1	206	412	South East, South West
Inspectors and testers*	170	2		172	South East
Centre lathe turners Production fitting and wiring	157	10	257	424	South East
occupations	147		172	319	South East
Instrument mechanics	141	5	43	189	North, Scotland
Press and machine tool setters*	108	3	_	111	South East

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

MSC action on hard-to-fill vacancies

Reports from local employment offices and jobcentres on hard-to-fill skilled vacancies and from MSC regional offices confirm that considerable efforts are being made, using DE Group services as appropriate, to help ease employers' recruitment difficulties. Specific examples of action reported include discussions with local authorities about provision of housing for key skilled workers; discussions with employers about use of MSC Direct Training Services; and follow-up visits to firms with significant skill shortages identified by the survey.

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Retail prices in 1979

RETAIL PRICES rose sharply during 1979. The increase beween January 1979 and January 1980 in the General ndex of Retail Prices (RPI) was 18.4 per cent, compared with rises of 9.3 per cent during the previous 12 months, 1.9 per cent in 1977 and 16.6 per cent in 1976.

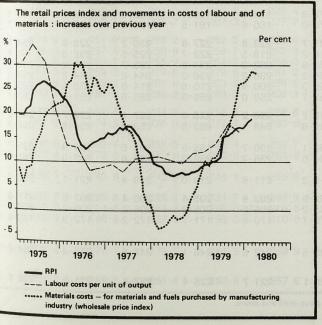
Among the larger increases during the year, the price of petrol rose by a half and mortgage interest rates increased om 11³/₄ per cent to 15 per cent. There was also a substanial increase in the rate of Value Added Tax which was aised to 15 per cent and affected the prices of many goods nd services. There were widespread price increases among noth food and non-food items. The price of a large sliced oaf increased by 4p to 32p and milk went up by $1\frac{1}{2}$ p to 15p while the price of beer rose by 26 per cent. The prices of nost items increased by more than 10 per cent, but for ome the increase was below this figure, including lamb only one per cent), fish, butter, coffee, tea, domestic gas nd some clothing items.

Four main factors affecting prices were:

- the accelerating growth of labour costs
- a strong rise in the prices of manufacturers' materials and fuels, especially oil
- the effects of the June Budget in which there was a switch in emphasis from direct to indirect taxation, and
- higher interest rates, a component of monetary policies. These factors are discussed in turn below. Recent ovements in labour costs and the prices of materials and

els are shown against those in the RPI in chart 1. Firstly, the rate of growth of earnings accelerated during. 178 and 1979 and, with labour productivity growing owly, the consequent increase in labour costs exerted an oward pressure on retail prices. The increase in the index faverage earnings (whole economy) for twelve months to December rose from about 9 per cent during 1977 to 13 per

cent in 1978 and over 19 per cent in 1979. Labour costs



showed a similar movement; the year-on-year increase in labour costs per unit of output rose from about 11 per cent in the last quarter of 1977 and 12 per cent in the last quarter of 1978 to reach 16 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1979.

Secondly, a very large increase in manufacturers' materials and fuel costs added to the upward pressure on retail prices. The effects on retail prices generally involve delays. The wholesale price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturers in the fourth quarter, 1979 was 25 per cent higher than a year earlier compared with an increase of 3.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1978 and 2.4 per cent in 1977. About two-thirds of the increase in 1979 was attributable to a large rise in crude oil prices. For food manufacturers, the year-on-year increase in these costs in the last quarter, 1979, was $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, much less than the increase of $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for manufacturers of goods other than food, drink and tobacco.

The increases in manufacturers' costs would have been much greater but for an increase of about 10 per cent in the sterling effective exchange rate over the year to December 1979, reflecting among other factors the UK's position as an oil producer, and the influence of the Government's monetary policies (including higher interest rates).

Thirdly, the Budget introduced in June by the new Government, formed after the May 1979 election, had an important effect on prices. There was a shift in emphasis as direct taxes were reduced and indirect taxes were increased. VAT rates were increased from 8 and 12½ per cent to 15 per cent and petrol duty was increased by seven pence per gallon; the standard rate of income tax was reduced from 33 to 30 per cent, with the effect of reducing the tax relief on mortgage interest. There were also indirect effects including those resulting from the cash limits set for the nationalised industries. The effects of the indirect tax changes cannot be measured precisely but are estimated to have added about 3.1 per cent to the RPI in July.

Fourthly, interest rates rose through the second half of 1979 reflecting the Government's monetary measures to restrain the growth of the money supply. The Bank of England's minimum lending rate rose to 17 per cent in November. The only direct effect of changes in interest

Table 1 Changes between January 1979 and January 1980

Expenditure group	Percentage increase in group index	Contribution of increase in group index to percentage increase in "all items" index
Food	12.6	2.9
Alcoholic drink	21 · 4	1.6
Tobacco	16.5	0.7
Housing	24.8	3.0
Fuel and light	18.9	1.1
Durable household goods	15.4	1.0
Clothing and footwear	11.9	1.0
Transport and vehicles	22.8	3.3
Miscellaneous goods	19.6	1.4
Services	22 · 2	1.3
Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	22.5	1:1 00505
All items	18-4	18-4

Carrier G	roup	1979	125211	115207						A STATE OF THE STA			Type temples	1980	Change during	Effect of change or	
S	ind sub-group veights	Jan. 16	Feb. 13	Mar. 13	April 10	May 15	June 12	July 17	Aug. 14	Sep. 18	Oct. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 11	Jan. 15	year per cent	"all items" index per cent*	icentisations of the group sound of 5 per cost of December (and one of 1-1 per cost was same to these charges
All items 1	,000	207 · 2	208 9	210-6	214.2	215.9	219-6	229 1	230.9	233 2	235-6	237.7	239 4	245 · 3	18-4	18-4	All items
All items other than food	768	204 · 3	206 2	207 9	212-1	213.7	216.7	228 6	230 - 6	233 4	235.9	238 · 0	239 3	245 - 5	20.2	15.5	All items other than food
Food Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	30 62 8	217·5 218·0 187·0 203·4 258·9	218·7 219·0 187·8 200·4 263·0	220 · 2 219 · 8 188 · 0 202 · 1 265 · 2	221 · 6 220 · 5 188 · 3 200 · 9 267 · 7	224 · 0 221 · 5 192 · 1 203 · 8 270 · 3	230 · 0 226 · 4 197 · 8 204 · 5 272 · 3	231 · 2 230 · 4 200 · 4 205 · 4 265 · 3	231 · 8 232 · 8 200 · 9 207 · 0	232 · 6 234 · 1 201 · 4 208 · 5 264 · 3	234 · 8 238 · 2 202 · 3 210 · 4 267 · 2	237·0 240·3 203·1 211·9 270·1	239·9 247·8 205·1 212·5 270·2	244 · 8 255 · 7 208 · 0 216 · 8 275 · 6	12·6 17 11 7 6	2·9 0·5 0·7 0·1 0·1	Food Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits, and cakes Meat and bacon Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats
Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other foods	35 11 22 24 10	208·2 255·1 278·5 245·9 204·2 220·7	212·1 259·4 279·0 243·6 204·4 222·6	210 · 8 260 · 0 279 · 2 257 · 4 205 · 3 223 · 4	211 · 0 259 · 9 281 · 2 265 · 8 207 · 9 225 · 0	209 · 6 260 · 9 291 · 8 264 · 9 214 · 6 226 · 2	221 · 9 260 · 1 296 · 1 273 · 3 219 · 8 228 · 3	223 · 6 264 · 8 316 · 5 241 · 9 226 · 3 236 · 8	203 · 7 224 · 9 265 · 0 320 · 8 233 · 7 225 · 2 239 · 5	228·6 270·7 322·8 235·0 213·4 240·5	230·0 275·7 326·0 239·4 210·3 243·5	230 · 8 278 · 1 327 · 7 250 · 7 211 · 6 244 · 7	234·0 275·7 327·9 256·0 216·7 247·0	235 · 6 281 · 7 331 · 2 269 · 8 221 · 0 250 · 8	13 10 19 10 8 14	0·5 0·1 0·4 0·2 0·1 0·3	Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other foods
Alcoholic drink	77	198-9	200 · 1	203.9	206·7 223·2	209 · 2 226 · 7	209·8 227·8	224 4	226 2	228 · 5 248·8	231·1 252·2	232·7 254·3	233·7 255·4	241 · 4 268 · 0	21·4 26	1·6 1·2	Alcoholic drink Beer
Beer Spirits, wines, etc	48 29	213·4 178·9	215·5 178·9	218·9 183·2	183.9	185.0	185.0	242·3 199·7	199 · 7	200.6	202.0	202.9	203 · 8	204 · 8	14	0.4	Spirits, wines, etc
Tobacco	44	231 - 5	231 - 5	231 - 5	231 9	231 · 9	231 · 9	256.7	256 - 7	264-8	267-5	267 · 5	267 · 5	269.7	16.5	0.7	Tobacco
Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent)		190-3	191 · 4	192 7	205 0	206 · 9	211 · 2	214.0	215 4	216.7	219.5	221 · 1	222 1	237 · 4	24.8	3.0	Housing (including owner occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent)
Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest pay-	32	167.2	167.9	168 · 3	173 · 1	176 · 4	178 · 2	179 · 1	179 · 2	179 · 5	184.3	185 · 5	185 · 6	186 · 0	11 1976 9	0.4	Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest pay-
ments Rates and water charges Materials and charges for repairs	34	172·2 213·2	174·1 213·2	177·6 213·2	179·6 248·1	181 · 6 247 · 8	193·4 247·8	195·7 247·8	198·5 247·8	201 · 1 247 · 8	203·7 247·8	206·4 247·8	209·0 247·8	260·8 248·0	51 16	1·6 0·6	ments Rates and water charges Materials and charges for repairs
and maintenance		226 · 8	228.5	229 · 4	239 · 1	241 · 3	243 · 1	255 · 8	258 · 4	261 · 2	264 · 3	266 · 8	267.3	268.9	19	0.4	and maintenance
Fuel and light (including oil) Coal and smokless fuels Gas Electricity	10 16	233·1 247·9 176·3 263·6	234 · 4 248 · 4 176 · 4 265 · 3	236·3 248·4 176·4 267·5	237 · 2 249 · 6 176 · 4 268 · 6	238·0 251·9 176·4 269·6	241 · 3 251 · 9 177 · 4 272 · 3	251 · 6 270 · 6 182 · 7 279 · 8	257 · 2 270 · 6 187 · 0 285 · 7	262·1 270·6 190·2 293·9	265·5 270·6 190·2 301·6	273·5 300·4 190·2 309·0	275·8 300·4 190·3 314·2	277·1 301·7 190·4 314·2	18·9 22 8 19	1·1 0·2 0·1 0·6	Fuel and light (including oil) Coal and smokeless fuels Gas Electricity
Durable household goods		187.3	190.3	191 - 8	193 - 3	194 6	196-3	206.7	208 - 5	210-6	212.7	214.7	216-1	216-1	15.4	1.0	Durable household goods
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish-	28	191 · 6	194.9	197 · 7	199 · 1	200 · 5	202.0	215.3	217.7	220.6	222.7	225 · 0	226.5	226 · 2	18	0.5	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
ings Radio, television and other household appliances	26	175.9	177 · 1	177 · 7	178 · 7	179.9	181 · 0	187.3	188 · 7	190.0	191 · 2	192.8	193.8	193.7	10	0.3	Radio, television and other household appli
Pottery, glassware and hardware		208 · 2	216.5	217.0	219.6	221 · 3	225 · 3	239 · 6	240 · 8	242 · 9	247.9	249 · 8	252 · 7	253 · 7	22	0.2	Pottery, glassware and hardware
Clothing and footwear Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing	82 13 5 24	176·1 186·1 220·7 153·8	178·6 188·6 222·4 155·3	180 · 1 189 · 5 225 · 7 155 · 9	180 · 8 191 · 8 229 · 1 155 · 0	181 · 6 193 · 7 233 · 8 154 · 3	183·7 195·3 234·6 156·7	191·8 205·5 247·7 162·4	192 · 4 206 · 7 248 · 5 159 · 9	193·2 207·9 250·2 159·7	195·0 212·6 251·7 160·1	196·0 214·0 252·3 159·8	196·5 214·1 253·5 159·7	197·1 214·2 257·4 159·5	11·9 15 17 4	1·0 0·2 0·1 0·1	Clothing and footwear Men's outher clothing Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing
Women's underclothing Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haber-	3 12	198·5 187·8	206·3 191·5	209·6 193·0	207·3 195·7	206·1 196·6	210·2 197·9	221·0 200·4	225 · 8 201 · 2	227·9 201·2 199·7	231 · 5 202 · 2 202 · 8	233 · 8 202 · 7 204 · 0	235·3 203·1 204·6	233·9 204·5 206·4	18 9 18	0·1 0·1	Women's underclothing Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haber- dashery, hats and materials
dashery, hats and materials Footwear	8 17	174·8 176·3	178·8 178·0	180·8 180·6	180·9 181·5	182·5 182·6	183·8 185·3	196·0 195·7	199 · 4	201 · 3	203 · 1	205.7	207 · 3	207 · 7	18	0.3	Footwear
Transport and vehicles Motoring and cycling Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil	124 57 16	218·5 212·8 228·8 226·4 192·7	221 · 7 216 · 2 230 · 9 236 · 2 195 · 3	223 · 8 218 · 5 232 · 3 236 · 2 200 · 9	227 6 222 7 234 2 236 2 210 6	230 · 2 225 · 5 235 · 7 244 · 2 214 · 6	236 · 6 232 · 6 237 · 8 244 · 2 235 · 5	254·2 251·6 242·7 258·9 285·1	257 · 7 255 · 3 247 · 4 269 · 3 285 · 1 268 · 9	259·9 256·3 250·0 269·3 284·5	261·0 257·4 253·1 269·3 283·2	263·2 259·8 255·9 279·6 281·9	263 · 2 259 · 7 254 · 7 279 · 6 283 · 5	268 · 4 262 · 3 255 · 3 281 · 2 288 · 9	22·8 23 12 24 50	3·3 2·9 0·7 0·4 1·6	Transport and vehicles Motoring and cycling Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil
Fares Miscellaneous goods Book, newspapers and periodicals	69	257·3 216·4 243·7	258·7 218·7 246·6	259·0 220·2 248·1	259·3 225·6 253·3	260 · 6 227 · 1 253 · 8	261 · 5 228 · 7 254 · 6	267·1 243·6 259·7	245 · 6 259 · 8	280·4 248·0 261·2	281 · 8 252 · 4 274 · 5	282 · 8 253 · 9 275 · 9	283·3 256·3 277·7	308·3 258·8 280·6	20 19·6 15	0·4 1·4 0·2	Fares Miscellaneous goods Books, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	11	188·6 234·3	189·1 234·6	190·7 235·7	195·9 239·0	198·5 240·6	199·9 243·0	223·7 261·0	226 · 3 266 · 0	230·0 270·4	232·4 273·6	232·5 275·6	236·4 280·0	238·7 284·8	27 22	0·3 0·2	Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc		207 · 2	210.3	211.9	218.0	219 · 4	221 · 1	235 · 5	237 · 1	238 · 7	240 · 8	242.5	244 · 1	245:9	19	0.6	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical, goods, plants, et
Postage, telephones and telegrams Entertainment Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and	59 13	202 ·0 205·2 170·5	202 · 9 205 · 2 170 · 7	203 · 9 205 · 2 170 · 8	205 · 4 205 · 2 171 · 7	206 · 4 205 · 2 172 · 2	207·6 205·2 172·3	217·0 205·3 183·6	218·3 206·0 183·7	221 · 7 212·3 185·9	223 · 8 214·5 186·9	226·2 218·6 187·3	231·7 220·0 196·3	246 · 9 246·6 210·0	22·2 20 23	1·3 0·3 0·6	Services Postage, telephones and telegrams Entertainment Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing an
laundering Meals bought and consumed outside the		236·8 218·7	239·5 220 ·1	242 · 6	246 · 1	248·5 227·3	252 · 4 231 · 0	264·6 246 ·1	268 · 1 248 · 4	271 · 4 255 · 7	274.7	279 · 2	281 · 5	289 · 9	22	0.5	laundering Meals bought and consumed outside the

^{*} Due to rounding the sum of the constituent items may not agree exactly with the effect at group level and above.

rates on the RPI was on mortgage interest rates which rose to 15 per cent in January 1980.

A further factor of lesser importance was that there were devaluations of the green pound of 5 per cent in April, July and December (and one of 1.1 per cent on October 1). It takes time for the effects of these changes to work through to retail prices and their effects cannot be measured precisely. But it is estimated that a 5 per cent devaluation would eventually add about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to the all items index.

The change of Government brought changes in policies relating to prices. The new Government disengaged from the previous policy of price control and sought instead to rely on its tight financial policies and on strengthened competition. On May 15, it announced its intention to abolish the Price Commission and the order requiring large manufacturers and service firms to pre-notify price increases to the Price Commission was revoked as from May 24. Maximum retail prices ceased to apply to bread (from April 2) and paraffin (from July 11) but continued to apply to milk and butter.

Changes in broad sectors

Prices rose faster in 1979 than in 1978 in all the 11 groups of goods and services comprising the RPI. As in 1978, housing showed the largest percentage increase over the year (24.8 per cent), while the smallest increases were in clothing and footwear (11.9 per cent) and food (12.6 per cent). Prices of the goods and services produced mainly by the nationalised industries rose by 17.1 per cent.

Table 1 shows the percentage change in the index between January 1979 and January 1980 for each of the 11 component groups of items, and their contributions to the change in the "all items" index. The figures in this table are illustrated in chart 2. Table 2, on pages 374 and 375, gives similar information for each of the groups and sub groups of items as well as the monthly indices throughout the period. The index excluding food rose by 20.2 per cent compared with 18.4 per cent for the all items index

Chart 3 summarises the monthly movements of the index using four components: food (excluding seasonal foods) housing, goods and services produced mainly by the nationalised industries, and other goods and services (predominantly produced by the private sector).

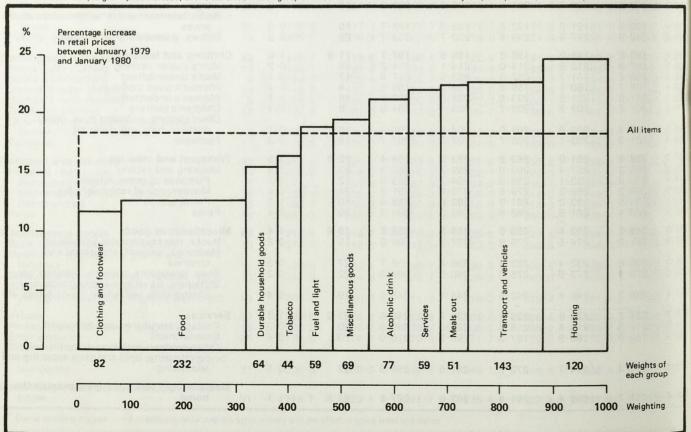
The prices of foods, excluding seasonal foods, rose on average by one per cent per month, though the monthly increases were somewhat uneven, with the more significant contributions from price increases in such foods as meats milk and bread. This unevenness has also been apparent in the previous two years shown on the chart.

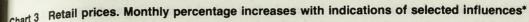
The monthly movements in housing costs are dominated by increases each April in local authority rates and rents and by the major changes in mortgage interest payments These took place in June 1979 as a result of the Budget changes in income tax and in January 1980, when mortgage interest rates were raised to 15 per cent.

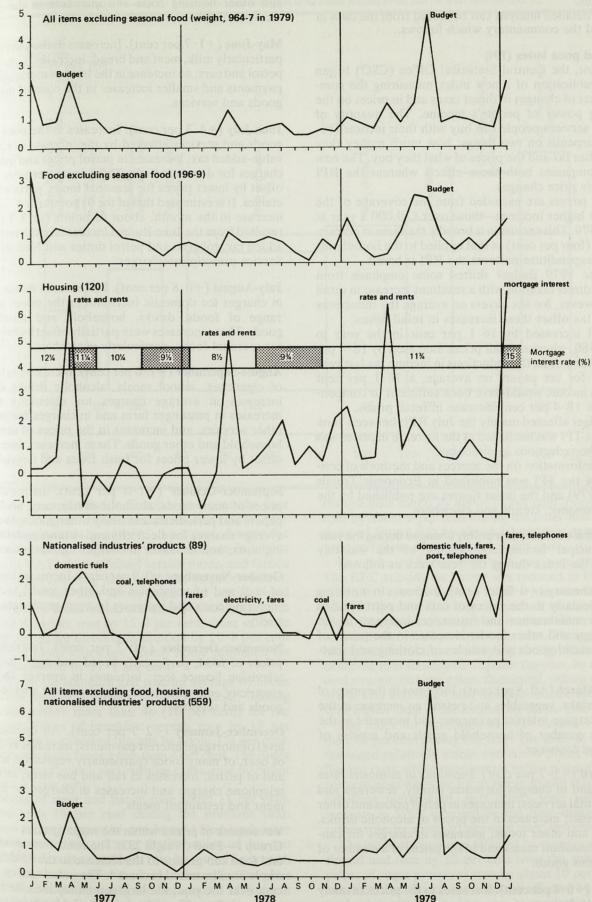
The prices of the nationalised industries' goods and services increased more rapidly in the latter half of the year with increases in charges for gas, electricity, coal and smokeless fuels and rail and other fares.

The monthly movements in prices of the remaining (predominantly private sector) goods and services, accounting for over half the weight in the index, were fairly steady at about one per cent per month. There was a sharp peak in July as a result of the Budget and in April, June and July

Chart 2 Contributions of the main groups of goods and services to the increase in the "all items" index in 1979







there were substantial contributions from the increases in petrol prices.

A more detailed analysis can be traced from the data in table 2 and the commentary which follows.

The tax and price index (TPI)

In August, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) began monthly publication of a new index measuring the combined effects of changes in direct taxes and in prices on the purchasing power of people's income. The quantity of goods and services people can buy with their income (before tax) depends on two things: how much money they have left after tax and the prices of what they buy. The new index encompasses both these effects whereas the RPI reflects only price changes.

Non-tax payers are excluded from the coverage of the TPI, as are higher incomes—those over £10,000 a year at January 1979. This exclusion is broadly the same in percentage terms (four per cent) as that applied to the households on whose expenditure patterns the RPI is based.

The June 1979 Budget shifted some emphasis from direct to indirect taxation with a resultant increase in retail prices. However, for tax pavers on average the reductions in income tax offset these increases in retail prices.

The TPI increased by 16.1 per cent in the year to January 1980, whereas retail prices increased by 18.4 per cent. In other words, the reductions in income tax last year mean that for tax payers on average, a 16.1 per cent increase in income would have been sufficient to compensate for the 18.4 per cent increase in retail prices.

The Budget affected mainly the July RPI; between June and July the TPI was unchaged as the increase in prices was offset by the reductions in direct tax.

Further information on the sources and methods of construction of the TPI was published in Economic Trends (August 1979) and the latest figures are published by the CSO in Economic Trends and elsewhere.

Chronological summary of monthly changes during the year

The principal factors contributing to the monthly changes in the index during the year were as follows:

January-February (+0.8 per cent). Increases in motoring costs, particularly in the prices of cars and petrol and in charges for maintenance and insurance; increases in the prices of eggs and other foods; increases in the prices of many household goods and articles of clothing and footwear.

February-March (+0.8 per cent). Increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks, vegetables and petrol; an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; and increases in the prices of a number of household goods and articles of clothing and footwear.

March-April (+1.7 per cent). Increases in domestic rates and rents and in charges for water supply, sewerage and environmental services; increases in petrol prices and other motoring costs; increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks, vegetables and other foods; increases in charges for canteen and restaurant meals and in the prices of a number of miscellaneous goods.

April-May (+0.8 per cent). Increases in the prices of many foods, particularly meat, sweets and chocolates; increases

in petrol prices and other motoring costs; increases in rents and other housing costs and increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks.

May-June (+1.7 per cent). Increases in the prices of food particularly milk, meat and bread; increases in the prices of petrol and cars; an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments and smaller increases in the costs of many other goods and services.

June-July (+4·3 per cent). Increases in the costs of those goods and services affected by the increase in the rate of value-added tax; increases in petrol prices and increases in charges for domestic fuels. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly vegetables. It is estimated that of the $9\frac{1}{2}$ points (or $4 \cdot 3$ per cent) increase in the month, about 63 points (or 3.1 per cent) resulted from the June Budget increases in the rate of value added tax, tobacco and petrol duties and National Health Service prescription charges.

July-August (+0.8 per cent). Increases in motoring costs, in charges for domestic fuels and in the prices of a wide range of foods, drinks, household and miscellaneous goods. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly vegetables.

August-September (+1.0 per cent). Increases in the prices of cigarettes, school meals, alcoholic drinks and cars: increases in average charges for electricity and gas: increases in passenger fares and in charges for postal and other services; and increases in the prices of some foods, household and other goods. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables.

September-October $(+1\cdot0)$ per cent). Increases in the prices of many foods, alcoholic drinks, cars, books, newspapers and periodicals and many other goods; increases in average charges for electricity and in rents and other housing costs; and increases in charges for restaurant meals.

October-November (+0.9 per cent). Increases in the prices of coal and of vegatables and other foods; increases in motoring costs and increases in average charges for electricity.

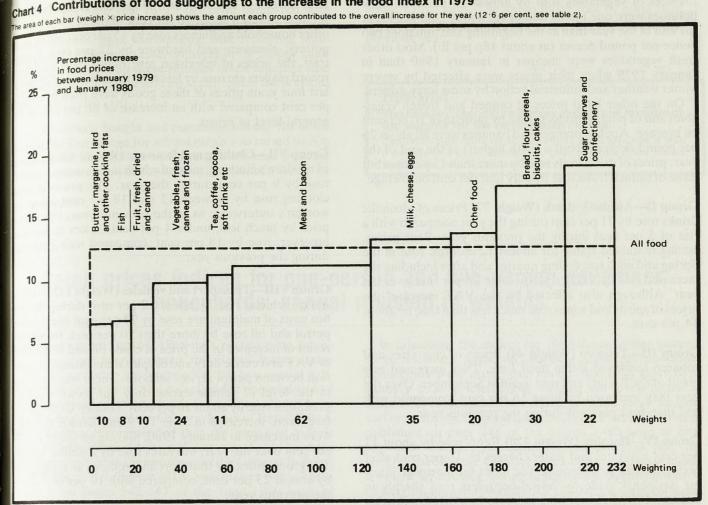
November-December (+0.7 per cent). Increases in the prices of food, particularly bread and eggs; increases in television licence fees; increases in average charges for electricity and other price increases over a wide range of goods and services.

December-January (+2.5 per cent). An increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; increases in the prices of beer, of many foods (particularly vegetables and meat) and of petrol; increases in rail and bus fares; increases in telephone charges and increases in charges for entertainment and restaurant meals.

Movements of prices within the major groups

Group I—Food (Weight 232) The contributions of the several food sub-groups to the increase in the food index as a whole are illustrated in chart 4. The index rose by 12.6 per cent over the year, the largest monthly increase being 2.7 per cent in June. The index for seasonal foods fell in July but

chart 4 Contributions of food subgroups to the increase in the food index in 1979



esumed its upward trend in October and over the year increased by 7.7 per cent. Non-seasonal food prices rose steadily throughout the year by 13.4 per cent. Among the factors contributing to this rise were increases in labour osts and in VAT which affected certain foods, and Green ound changes affecting principally the prices of butter, cheese, meat other than lamb, sugar and cereal based items). Prices of foods which are mainly manufactured in he United Kingdom rose by 15.7 per cent, those of foods nainly imported for direct consumption by 10.8 per cent and those of foods which are mainly home produced for direct consumption by 11.1 per cent.

The price of the standard loaf rose on average by about ip in June and by a further 2p in December, making ne increase rather more than 4p (16 per cent) for the whole year. Prices of breakfast cereals rose by 18 per cent during the year and of biscuits by about 13½ per cent, but the price of flour rose by less than 4 per cent. The index or this sub-group, which also includes cakes, rose by rather more than 17 per cent.

The prices of meat and bacon rose about 11 per cent, impared with 15 per cent during the previous year. he prices of both imported and home-killed lamb were much the same at the end as at the beginning of the year but the prices of most cuts of beef rose by some 13 per cent, chiefly in June but again at the end of the year. The price of pork remained steady until the last quarter of the year when it rose seasonally by about 10 per cent, bacon prices rising a little more, by about 11 per cent. Fresh fish prices rose by about 6 per cent during the latter half of the year, those of frozen fish by about 10 per cent over the whole year and those of canned fish 3 per cent.

The price of butter rose by 8 per cent over the year. The EEC subsidy on butter was reduced in February but raised in June; in January 1980 it was worth about 13p per 500 grammes, saving about half of one food index point. The prices of margarine, lard and other cooking fats rose over the year by about 4 per cent. The statutory price of fresh milk was increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ p to 15p in June. The price of cheese rose steadily throughout the year, by about 17 per cent overall, but egg prices fluctuated, falling from February to July and then rising again to reach a level of 13 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year.

The index for beverages and soft drinks rose by more than 10 per cent during the year. The price of tea however remained relatively stable and cocoa prices fell by about five per cent, whilst pure instant coffee prices rose by eight per cent after allowing for a change in unit retail quantities following metrication. Soft drinks were subject to the increase in VAT imposed by the June Budget and their prices rose by some 20 per cent over the year.

The price of sugar was affected by changes in the Green Pound and rose by 12 per cent over the year, whilst the prices of sugar preserves rose by about 10 per cent. Prices of sweets and chocolates were also affected by the increase in the rate of VAT and rose by 21 per cent over the year.

Prices of vegetables rose by almost 10 per cent. Raw potatoes were one penny dearer (at about 7-8p per lb) at the end of the year than at the beginning and tomatoes two pence per pound dearer (at about 48p per lb). Most other fresh vegetables were cheaper in January 1980 than in January 1979 when their prices were affected by severe winter weather and industrial action by some lorry drivers.

On the other hand prices of canned and frozen vegetables and of potato products rose by more than 10 per cent on average. Apples, oranges and bananas were all about 2p per pound dearer (about a tenth higher) at the end of the year: prices of dried fruits rose by more than 13 per cent but those of canned fruits rose by only four per cent on average.

Group II—Alcoholic drink (Weight 77) Prices of alcoholic drinks rose by 21 per cent during the year compared with a rise of 5 per cent during the previous year. Beer prices, having remained stable for almost 12 months, rose in the Spring and each succeeding quarter and after including the increased rate of VAT, rose by some 26 per cent over the year. Although also affected by the VAT increase, the prices of spirits and wines rose much less than this, by about 14 per cent.

Group III—Tobacco (Weight 44) Prices of cigarettes and tobacco remained stable until June. They increased as a result of the Budget and rose again in September. Over the year they increased by some 16 per cent, compared with less than four per cent during the previous year.

Group IV—Housing (Weight 120) Rents rose by about 11 per cent and rates and water charges by 16 per cent after taking rebates into account. The index for mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers rose sharply in January 1980 following the increase in mortgage interest rates from $11\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to 15 per cent. It was also influenced by the upward trend in house prices and by the reduction in the basic rate of income tax from 33 per cent to 30 per cent in June which had the effect of reducing the tax relief given to mortgages. During the year this index rose by 51 per cent compared with an increase of 39 per cent during the previous year. Costs of repairs and maintenance of dwellings rose by about 19 per cent and the housing index as a whole by almost 25 per cent during the year.

Group V—Fuel and light (Weight 59) There were two increases in the prices of household coal and smokeless fuels, the first in July and the second in November, the index rising by 22 per cent over the year compared with 12 per cent during the previous year. Domestic heating oil prices which were static throughout 1978 rose even more, by 53 per cent, due mainly to increases in the price of crude oil. In contrast, the charges for gas for domestic purposes rose by only eight per cent. Increases in charges for both gas and electricity proposed for April were frozen for three months by the Price Commission. Electricity tariffs were increased in June and again in September, the index rising by 19 per cent over the year. The index for fuel and light as a whole also rose by 19 per cent, compared with only six per cent during the previous year.

Group VI—Durable household goods (Weight 64) Apart from a steep July increase due to VAT, prices of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings rose gradually during the year to reach about 18 per cent, those of electrical and other household appliances rose by 15 per cent and those of pottery, glassware and hardware by 22 per cent. In con. trast, the prices of television sets, radios, tape recorders record players etc rose by less than three per cent. Over the last four years prices of these goods have risen by only 14 per cent compared with an increase of 66 per cent in the general level of prices.

Group VII-Clothing and footwear (Weight 82) The prices of children's clothing, most of which is zero-rated for VAT, rose by 9 per cent during the year. The prices of other clothing rose by between 15 and 18 per cent except for women's outerwear; as in the previous year, this rose in price by much less, under 4 per cent. Prices of footwear however, rose by 18 per cent, compared with 7 per cent during the previous year.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles (Weight 143) Prices of motor vehicles rose by about 12 per cent during the year but costs of maintenance rose by 24 per cent and prices of petrol and oil rose by more than 50 per cent, mainly as a result of increases in the price of crude oil and in the levels of VAT and excise duty and despite some intense competition between petrol service stations. There was no change in the level of vehicle excise duty but motor insurance premiums rose by about 20 per cent. London Underground fares were increased in June 1979 and British Rail fares were increased in January 1980, making an increase of 20 per cent over the year; bus fares rose by a similar amount. The group index for transport and vehicles as a whole rose by almost 23 per cent, compared with 10 per cent during the previous year.

Group IX—Miscellaneous goods (Weight 69) The prices of books, newspapers and periodicals rose by 15 per cent over the year. The index for medicines and surgical goods reflected the substantial increase in National Health Service charges and rose by 37 per cent over the year, while the index for toiletries rose by about 23 per cent. The price of soda rose by 43 per cent and has now risen by 74 per cent in the last two years. The index for soda, polishes, soap detergents and other household goods rose by 22 per cent, while the index for stationery, travel and sports goods, toys photographic and optical goods and plants rose by 19 per cent. The index for all these miscellaneous goods taken together, rose by about 20 per cent, compared with nine per cent the previous year.

Group X—Services (Weight 59) The index for postage and telephones rose by 20 per cent over the year. Postal rates rose in August, the increased rate of VAT was applied to telecommunications from November and telecommunication charges were increased (for the first time since October 1975) in Januart 1980. Apart from the increase resulting from the new rate of VAT, charges for renting television sets remained unchanged until January 1980 Licence fees were raised in December. Admission charges for other entertainments, including cinemas, dance halls, bingo clubs, football matches and historic monuments rose on average by 28 per cent, so that the index for entertain-

nent rose over the year by 23 per cent, compared with eight per cent the previous year. Charges for other services auch as domestic help, hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering and dry-cleaning rose on average by 22 per cent. The group index for all these services taken together rose w 22 per cent, compared with eight per cent in the previous

roup XI-Meals bought and consumed outside the home Weight 51) The charge for school meals was raised to 30p September. Charges for restaurant meals rose by some 24 per cent over the year and those for canteen meals by

about 15 per cent. The group index rose by more than 22 per cent, compared with less than 10 per cent during the previous year.

Revision

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

The total weight figure for alcoholic drink which appeared in table 3 on page 244 of the March 1980 issue of Employment Gazette should have read 82, and not 62 as published.

Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households: annual revision of weights

NITS REPORT dated May 17, 1968 the Cost of Living Advisry Committee, now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled for one-person and wo-person pensioner households at present excluded from he weighting pattern of the General Index of Retail Prices. The committee recommended that the proposed indices hould exclude housing costs and that they should be chain ndices constructed in the same way as the General Index of Retail Prices. A description of the new indices was given in n article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of imployment Gazette.

In calculating the indices for 1980 the weighting patterns to be used are based on the expenditure of pensioner households in the three years ended June 1979 repriced at January 1980 prices. These weights are given below in table 1. If comparisons are made between these weights and those for the General Index of Retail Prices which were published on page 244 of the March 1980 issue of Employment Gazette, it should be remembered that the weights used for the General Index of Retail Prices include a weight for housing. To make possible proper comparison of weights, the group weights for 1980 of the General Index of Retail Prices excluding housing are given in table 2.

able 1 Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
FOOD	409	416	FOOD—continued		
Bread	30	29	Vegetables fresh, canned and frozer	23	22
Flour	3	4	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	21	18
Other cereals	7	6	Sweets and chocolates	9	11
Biscuits	12	11	Ice cream	1	2
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	16	13	Other foods	18	17
Beef	26	37	Food for animals	8	7
Lamb	15	16			
Pork	8	10	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	23	44
Bacon	14	16	Beer	13	30
Ham (cooked)	6	6	Spirits, wines, etc	10	14
Other meat and meat products	31	35			
risn	15	18	TOBACCO	32	52
Butter	15	14	Cigarettes	30	45
Margarine	4	5	Tobacco	2	7
Lard and other cooking fats	3	4	Commence of the second		
Cheese	11	11	FUEL AND LIGHT	182	142
Eggs Milk from	13	13	Coal	44	39
Milk, fresh	40	36	Smokeless fuels	10	9
Milk, canned, dried, etc	5	4	Gas	39	28
· ca	13	12	Electricity	75	55
			Oil and other fuel and light	14	11
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	7	6	on and one. Not and light		
out dinks	6	6			
Sugar	10	9	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	46	44
Jam, marmalade and syrup	6	4	Furniture	3	4
Potatoes	13	14	Radio, television, etc	5	6

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households		One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS (continued)	The Participant	TOTAL STATE OF	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS (continued)	generalistics of the	ts their
Other household appliances	13	14	Toys	1	2
Floor coverings	8	4	Plants, flowers, horticultural	14年 日医拉斯雷德	4
Soft furnishings	9	8	goods, etc	3	7
Chinaware, glassware, etc	1	ĭ	goods, etc		•
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	7	7			
			SERVICES	96	72
OLOTUNO AND FOOTWEAD	70	71	Postage	7	5
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		12	Telephones and telegrams	15	11
Men's outer clothing	2	9	Television licences and set rentals	35	25
Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing	22	16	Other entertainment	4	5 3
Women's underclothing	10	6	Domestic help	5	3
Children's outer clothing	1	1			
Crimaren's outer clothing	For Ventering		Hairdressing	14	13
Children's underclothing			Boot and shoe repairing	4	3
Hose	6	5	Laundering	5	3
Gloves, haberdashery, hats etc	6	6	Miscellaneous services	7	4
Clothing materials	1	1			
Men's footwear	3	8	MEALS BOUGHT AND CON- SUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	21	12
Women's footwear Children's footwear	16 —	7	ALL ITEMS	1,000	1,000
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES Motoring and cycling Rail transport Road transport	32 14 3 15	63 45 4 14			
			Table 2 General Index of Retail F	Prices, exclu	iding housing
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	89	84	and the second s		
Books	1	1	Food		24
Newspapers and periodicals	27	26	Alcoholic drink		9
Writing paper and other stationers'			Tobacco		4
goods	7	5	Fuel and light		6
Medicine and surgical, etc goods	7	7	Durable household goods		7
Toiletries	8	8	Clothing and footwear		9
Soap and detergents	14	11	Transport and vehicles		17
Soda and polishes,	9	7	Miscellaneous goods		8
	5	5	Services		
Other household goods	5	5	Services Meals bought and consumed outside t	the home	
	6	4	Meals bought and consumed outside t	the home	7 4

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Equal pay and sex discrimination

Outcome of applications to industrial tribunals in 1979

NFORMATION IS NOW available on the outcome of applicaions to industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay Act 1970 and the employment provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, covering cases completed during the period from anuary 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979. Information on ases completed in 1976, 1977 and 1978 was published in the May 1977, April 1978 and April 1979 issues of imployment Gazette respectively.

Under both Acts there is provision for conciliation. A copy of each application is sent to a conciliation officer of he Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service ACAS). The conciliation officer has a duty to try to pronote a settlement of a complaint without the need for a ribunal hearing.

At the conclusion of each case, that is after it has been determined at a tribunal hearing or settled by agreement without recourse to a tribunal hearing or withdrawn for other reasons, statistical returns are completed by ACAS. Cases which involve complaints brought under both Acts are included in the statistics for each Act.

qual Pay Act 1970

The purpose of the Equal Pay Act is to eliminate disimination between men and women in their pay and ther terms of employment (for example overtime, bonus, iece-work payments) when they are in the same employment and doing the same or broadly similar work or work which has been rated as equivalent under job evaluation. ndividual men and women who believe they have a right equal treatment under the provisions of the Act and whose employer does not agree with them can apply to an ndustrial tribunal for a decision.

able 1 Applicants analysed by age and sex

The street of	Male	Female	All	Per cent
Under 18	DITTE SECTION	Distantive S	LEED TO	0.0
18-24	COUNTY TRUE	20	20	7.6
25-34	4	60	64	24.3
35-44	3	57	60	22.8
45-54	3	62	65	24.7
55-60	RP DIGETT SE	20	20	7.6
Over 60	interest	3	3	1.1
Not known	1	30	31	11.8
All	11	252	263	99 9

able 2 Applicants analysed by region and sex

or independing	Male	Female	All	Per cent
South Eastern	1	51	52	19.7
DOUTH Wastern	1	8	9	3.4
Midlands Yorks and	i	111	112	42.6
Humberside	4	16	20	7.6
North Western	3	17	20	7.6
Noπnern	_	27	27	10-3
Wales	A SALASSAN ESCAPE	2	2	0.8
Scotland	1	20	21	8.0
All	11	252	263	100 0

Applicants

The number of applications to industrial tribunals continued to decline in 1979. During the year, 263 cases were completed compared with 343 in 1978, 751 in 1977 and 1,742 in 1976. Of the applicants, 11 were men (4.2 per cent); corresponding percentages of male applicants were 9.0 in 1978, 9.6 in 1977 and 3.3 in 1976. Tables 1-6 below analyse applications under a number of different headings.

Nature and outcome of complaints

Ninety per cent of the applications were made on the grounds of doing the same or broadly similar work as a person of the opposite sex. The balance comprised applica-

Table 3 Applicants analysed by occupational group* and

	Male	Female	All	Per cen
Managerial occupations	antifered to	or the same		the sales
(general management)	_	1	1	0.4
Professional and related				
occupations supporting				
management and administra-			and the	the American
tion	2	3	5	1.9
Professional and related				
occupations in education,	o tem	SE SELVE OF	mob to	in reside total
welfare and health	1	7	8	3.0
Literary, artistic and sports				
occupations	A CA		2021	0.4
Professional and related				
occupations in science,				
engineering, technology		ALL PRINTS AND		
and similar fields	-	4	4	1.5
Managerial occupations				
(excluding general		deares our	TANKER .	A A sible
management)	_	7	7	2.7
Clerical and related				
occupations	-	58	58	22.1
Selling occupations	_	7	7	2.7
Security and protective				
service occupations	-	_	-	10 miles
Catering, cleaning, hair-				
dressing and other personal				The state of the s
service occupations	-	32	32	12.2
Farming, fishing and				e deep o configuration
related occupations	-	1	1	0.4
Materials processing				
occupations (excluding			Walter Town	
metal)	5	17	22	8.4
Making and repairing				
occupations (excluding		The same of the same of	art nei zonn	ATTACABLE SALES
metal and electrical)	-	13	13	4.9
Processing, making,				
repairing and related				
occupations (metal and			enviced.	
electrical)	1	40	41	15.6
Painting, repetitive				
assembling, product				
inspecting, packaging and				
related occupations	1	28	29	11.0
Construction, mining				
and related occupations				
_ not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-
Transport operating,				
materials moving and				
storing and related				10.00 (0.00)
occupations	1	16	17	6.5
Miscellaneous occupations	To los	10	10	3.8
Not known	-	7	7	2.7
All to the same same same	11	252	263	100-2

The occupations of the applicants have been analysed by the 18 major groups of the Department of Employment's Occupational Classification (CODOT).

Table 4 Applicants analysed by size of respondent's firm

Male	Female	All	Per cent
MARKET A	6	6	2.3
	2	2	0.8
1		23	8.7
1	15	16	6-1
	12	12	4.6
A1 -	14	14	5.3
6		125	47.3
3	62	65	24.7
11	252	263	100 0
	1 1 1 - 6 3	- 6 - 2 1 22 1 15 - 12 - 14 6 119 3 62	- 6 6 - 2 2 1 22 23 1 15 16 - 12 12 - 14 14 6 119 125 3 62 65

tions related to work rated as equivalent under job evaluation. Table 7 gives a breakdown of the outcome of the 263 applications.

Conciliation

Seventy per cent of the applications either resulted in a conciliated settlement or were withdrawn after a conciliation officer's services were used. The corresponding proportion for 1978 was 71 per cent. For 1977 it was 51.5 per cent and for 1976, 55 per cent.

Tribunal hearings

Of the 78 cases heard by tribunals, decisions in 13 (16.6 per cent) were in favour of the applicant. This figure compares with 30 per cent in 1978, 25 per cent in 1977 and 30 per cent in 1976. Tribunals desmissed 33 applications (42) per cent of the cases heard) on the grounds that the applicant was not doing the same or broadly similar work as a person of the opposite sex or work rated as equivalent. In seven other cases, tribunals ruled that there was a material difference other than the difference of sex between the applicant's case and that of the person with whom comparison was being made.

Table 5 Applicants analysed by industry*

	Male	Female	All	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		1970.		
Mining and quarrying	-			
Food, drink, tobacco	_	2	2	0.8
Coal, and petroleum products	-		-	
Chemicals	-	3 9	3 9	1.1
Metal manufacture	-	9	9	3.4
Mechanical engineering	_	40	40	15.2
Instrument engineering	_	6	6	2.3
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding, and marine	-	14	14	5.3
engineering	_	7	7	2.7
Vehicles	_	6	6	2.3
Metal goods not elsewhere				
specified	_	10	10	3.8
Textiles	_	21	21	8.0
Leather, leather goods, fur	_			1.1
Clothing and footwear	_	3	3	1.1
Bricks, pottery, glass cement etc	5	_	5	1.9
Timber, furniture etc		4	4	1.5
Paper, printing and publishing	_	6	3 5 4 6	2.3
Other manufacturing industries		30	30	11.4
Construction		2	2	0.8
Gas, electricity, water	1 to 3 to 3	2	1	0.4
Transport and communication	3	2	5	1.9
Distributive trades	3	2 25	26	9.9
Insurance, banking, finance				
Professional and scientific		TABLE OF	SECURIA For Bes	dene en en
services	-	3	3	1.1
Miscellaneous services	_	38	38	14.4
Public administration and defence	2	17	19	7.2
All	11	252	263	99 9

The industries of the respondents have been analysed by the Industry Order of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

Table 6 Applicants analysed by basic weekly wage

Wage £	Male	Female	All	Per cent
Under £20	Ya amanak a t	14	14	5.3
21-25	ENGLISH SALEMAN	8	8	3.0
26-30		7	7	2.7
31-35	-	31	31	11.8
36-40	100 061 NO 069 1 06	44	45	17.1
	41-50 2	57	59	22.4
51-60	1	30	31	11.8
61-70	the same and constant in	35	35	13.3
71-80	artin dalakini n ik	18	18	6.8
81-90	OTOTALE SECTION	4	4	1.5
91-100	2 5	1	3	1.1
Over 100	5	2	. 7	2.7
Not known	and share states	1	1	0.4
All	11	252	263	99 9

Table 7 Outcome of applications

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Male	Female	All	Per cent
Settled by conciliation and withdrawn where conciliation attempted	le sech cas	io mias	iones Iones	C 2000 sup 2003 st
Settled by conciliation	mar - M	29	29	11.0
Withdrawn private settlement reasons not known*	7	20 129	20 136	7·6 51·7
Others withdrawn private settlement reasons not known*	nagramas ital <u>ic</u> s for	at <u>e</u> sela —		Ξ
Heard by tribunal Complaints upheld Complaints dismissed not like or equivalent		13	13	4.9
work	1	32	33	12-6
not same employment	DIXE _DOI			_
material differences other reasons	3	7 22	7 25	2·7 9·5
All	11	252	263	100 0

These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope.

Sex Discrimination Act 1975

The Sex Discrimination Act makes sex discrimination unlawful in employment, training and related matters (where discrimination against married people on the grounds of marriage is also dealt with) in education, and in the provision of goods, facilities and services to the public. The Act gives individuals the right to direct access to the courts or, in employment, training and related cases, to industrial tribunals.

Table 1 Applications analysed by type of discrimination and by sex of applicant

onele All Republic	Male	Female	All
On grounds of sex Direct Indirect	34 4	123	157 13
Against married persons Direct Indirect	1	3 2	4 2
Victimisation		2	2
All	39	139	178

Table 2 Applications analysed by age and sex of applicant

a banks wa	Male	Female	All
1.10	Andrew Control of the Control	1	2
Under 10	7	23	30
Under 18 18-24 25-34 35-44	11	40	51
25-34	3	27	30
35-44	45-5411	23 40 27 22	30 51 30 33
	55-60 1	6	7
0.0160	4	7	11
Over 60 Not known	agrandista di Lon	13	14
All	39	139	178

Table 3 Applications analysed by region and by sex of

TO THE STREET STREET,	Male	Female	All
South Eastern	9	53	62
South Western	4	9	13
uidlands	8	18	26
Yorkshire and Humberside	7	14	21
North Western	7	18	25
Northern	2	13	15
Wales	(A. 19.11 <u>-1</u> 9.39	3	3
Scotland	2	11	13
All	39	139	178

Table 4 Analysis by occupation (held or applied for)*

	male	remaie	All	
Managerial occupations (general	87(18.3)	logs att 1	9 3000	1
management)		1 100	1	
Professional and related occupations supporting management and				
administration	1	7	8	
rofessional and related occupations				
in education, welfare and health	-	15	15	
iterary, artistic and sports		•	•	
occupations refessional and related occupations	WENT Y	2	2	
in science, engineering, technology				
and similar fields	_	3	3	
anagerial occupations (excluding				
general management)	1	11	12	
erical and related occupations	10	25	35 12	
curity and protective service	2	10	12	
occupations	2	5	7	
tering, cleaning, hairdressing				
and other personal service				
occupations urming, fishing and related	6	20	26	
occupations	_	2	2	
aterials processing occupations		-	-	
excluding metal)	2	7	9	
king and repairing occupations				
excluding metal and electrical) cessing, making repairing and	-	11	11	
didled occupations (metal and				
(ectrical)	2	4	6	
inting, repetitive assembling,				
additional packaging and				
related occupations Instruction, mining and related	5	6	11	
Coupations not elsewhere				
assitied	_			
insport operating, materials				
noving and Storing and				
related occupations scellaneous occupations	4	6	10	
t known	4	3	7	
		TOR INCH	DAY IN	
	39	139	178	

Table 5 Applications analysed by type of complaint and sex of applicant

	Male	Female	e All
By applicants for employment against employers regarding: Arrangements made by		memetite Sapplicar	
employers for recruitment	2	7	9
Terms offered Refusal to engage or to		7 3	3
offer employment	14	19	33
By employees regarding access to opportunities for:			
Promotion	3	18	21
Training	1	1	2
Transfer	1	9	10
Other benefits	2	29	31
By employees in respect of: Dismissal	11	43	54
Other unfavourable treatment	5	10	15
By complainants against respondents other than employers:	over seal s ad trop was some to sea		ntaigui egg <u>e</u> st en e in a
All	39	139	178

Table 6 Applications analysed by size of firm

Number of employees	All
Under 20	18
20-49	4
50-99	19
100-249	14
250-449	7
500-999	15
1000 and over	57
Not known	44
All	178

Table 7 Analysis by industry of respondent and by sex of applicant*

	Male	Female	All
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		1	1
Mining and quarrying			_
Food, drink, tobacco	2	9	11
Coal and petroleum products	-	1	1
Chemicals	-	2 2	2
Metal manufacture	_	2	2
Mechanical engineering	_	11	11
Instrument engineering	_	_	_
Electrical engineering	1	4	5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	_	_	
Vehicles	3	2	5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	_	1
Textiles	_	4	4
Leather, leather goods and fur	_		_
Clothing and footwear	1	13	14
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	1	3	4
Timber, furniture etc	_		_
Paper, printing and publishing	_	3	3
Other manufacturing industries	1	3 3	4
Construction	2	3	5
Gas, electricity, water	2	1	5 2
Transport and communication	1	8	9
Distributive trades	7	13	20
Insurance banking and finance	2	6	8
Professional and scientific services		11	11
Miscellaneous services	10	20	30
Public administration and defence	6	19	25
All	39	139	178

Analysed by the Industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

Table 8 Outcome of applications

	Male	Female	All	
Cases cleared without a tribunal hearing				
Conciliated settlements Withdrawn by applicant	11	35	46	
Private settlement	_	10	10	
Reasons not known *	14	49	63	
Tribunal decisions †				
Order declaring rights	_	5	5	
Awards of compensation	-	7	7	
Recommended course of action	1	3	4	
Dismissal	13	32	45	
All	39	141	180	

^{*} These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope. † Some applications upheld include more than one remedy.

The Act defines five types of discrimination. Direct sex discrimination is the less favourable treatment of a person, on the ground of his or her sex, than a person of the opposite sex is or would be treated. Indirect sex discrimination involves practices which, although applied equally to both sexes, are nevertheless discriminatory in their effect (whether or not this is intentional) and which cannot be shown to be justified. In the employment field direct and indirect discrimination against married persons as compared with unmarried persons of the same sex are defined in similar terms. The Act also defines as discrimination the victimisation of a person who, for example, has asserted his or her rights under the Act or the Equal Pay Act.

The coverage of the employment provisions includes discrimination by employers, by employment agencies, by certain vocational training bodies, by trade unions and

Table 9 Compensation

	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal
£1-£49	11	
£50-£99	5	4
£100-£149	4	1
£150-£199		- 4 Th
£200-£299	6	1
£300-£399	3	_
£400-£499	3	_
£500-£749	3	
£750-£999	2	_
£1,000 and over	-	1
All	37	7

employers' associations and by bodies granting licences or other qualifications which facilitate the carrying on of a particular trade or occupation.

Details of applications

Over the period January to December 1979 action was completed in respect of 178 applications to industrial tribunals (compared with 243 in 1976, 229 in 1977 and 171 in 1978) in relation to complaints arising under the employ. ment provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act.

The tables analyse the types of discrimination involved. some characteristics of the applicants and respondents, the area of complaints and the outcome of the applications.

Direct sex discrimination continued to be the main reason for complaint in the cases completed. Twenty-one per cent of the applicants were male. Sixty-six per cent of the applications were cleared without the need for a tribunal hearing (table 8).



Earnings of non-manual workers in October 1979

STIMATES OF THE average gross earnings of non-manual orkers in October each year in index of production indusies in the United Kingdom are obtained from annual urveys by the Department of Employment in Great ritain and by the Department of Manpower Services in orthern Ireland. The main results of the October 1979 vey are given in table 1 below, together with comparable ures for earlier years. More detailed October 1979 sults for industry groups (Orders of the Standard Indusrial Classification) are given in table 2.

The weekly earnings of full-time non-manual males in all oduction industries averaged £119.0 in October 1979, 17 per cent higher than in October 1978. For full-time nonnanual females in the same industries weekly earnings veraged £65.3, also 17 per cent higher than in October 1978. The figures for full-time non-manual earnings in nanufacturing industries were only marginally below those in all production industries and showed similar increases between October 1978 and October 1979. The estimates of weekly earnings in tables 1 and 2 will not wholly reflect

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings (£) of full-time

RCI 3			Per	centage	entage increases	
1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1977- 1978	1978- 1979
72·7 39·3	80·3 45·0	87·6 48·8	101·7 55·8	119·0 65·3	16·1 14·3	17·0 17·0 17·0
						17:0
38·5 61·4	44 4 68 1	48·6 74·7	55·8 86·6	65·3 101·4	14·8 15·9	17·0 17·1
	72.7 39.3 62.0 72.1 38.5	72.7 80.3 39.3 45.0 62.0 69.0 72.1 79.0 38.5 44.4	1975 1976 1977 72.7 80.3 87.6 39.3 45.0 48.8 62.0 69.0 75.5 72.1 79.0 86.7 38.5 44.4 48.6	1975 1976 1977 1978 72.7 80.3 87.6 101.7 39.3 45.0 48.8 55.8 62.0 69.0 75.5 87.3 72.1 79.0 86.7 100.7 38.5 44.4 48.6 55.8	72.7 80.3 87.6 101.7 119.0 39.3 45.0 48.8 55.8 65.3 62.0 69.0 75.5 87.3 102.1 72.1 79.0 86.7 100.7 118.1 38.5 44.4 48.6 55.8 65.3	Percentage 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1978 72.7 80.3 87.6 101.7 119.0 16.1 39.3 45.0 48.8 55.8 65.3 14.3 62.0 69.0 75.5 87.3 102.1 15.6 72.1 79.0 86.7 100.7 118.1 16.1 38.5 44.4 48.6 55.8 65.3 14.8

ers II to XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification, viz manufacturing (Orders III to mining and quarrying (Order II), construction (Order XX), gas, water and electricity III to XIX of Standard Industrial Classification

mual earnings at a weekly rate as they do not include eriodical bonuses paid less frequently than the weekly or onthly pay period for which earnings are reported in this

These annual surveys were reintroduced from 1973 at he request of the Statistical Office of the European Cominities within the framework of the Community system f harmonised statistics of earnings. The 1973 survey was tegrated in a survey of 1973 labour costs. Results of arlier surveys have been published in the December 1975 1973 and 1974 surveys), July 1976 (1975 survey), Sepember 1977 (1976 survey), May 1978 (1977 survey) and pril 1979 (1978 survey) issues of Employment Gazette. he method of combining estimates for individual indusies (Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial assification) to obtain estimates for groups of industries vas changed from the 1976 survey, and recalculated estiates for the years 1973 to 1976 were published with the 377 survey results.

The earnings of manual workers in all production indusies (except coal-mining) and selected other industries are overed by a separate survey, the results of which for october 1979 were published in the February issue of mployment Gazette.

Workers covered

The surveys cover employees of all grades in all nonmanual occupations who are employed on a full-time basis. For those with specified weekly hours, this means those expected to work for more than 30 hours in a normal week, excluding all overtime and main meal-breaks. Part-time workers are not covered; neither are working proprietors, directors paid by fee only, managerial staff remunerated predominantly by a share of company profits and emplovees employed outside the United Kingdom.

The principal broad groups covered are:

- general and specialised management—from top management to supervisors and works or general foremen controlling other foremen
- professional, scientific, technical and design staff, marketing staff and sales representatives
- office staff.

The survey method

Departments conducted the surveys under the Statistics of Trade Acts 1947. Returns were sought from a sample of companies, including all those with a total of 500 or more employees (manual and non-manual), one in four of those with 100 to 499 employees and one in 10 of those with 50 to 99 employees. Small businesses with under 50 employees were excluded.

Generally returns related to the whole of the company, but, where a company included undertakings in two or more different industries, separate returns for those in each industry were sought. In all some 4,650 returns suitable for processing were received (about 91 per cent of those issued). When account is taken of the sampling fractions, they represented nearly 2,057,500 employees (about 80 per cent of the estimated total number of full-time nonmanual workers in Index of Production industries).

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings (£) of full-time non-manual workers, by industry group in October 1979

United Kingdom Industry group (1968 SIC)	Male	Female	All
Manufacturing industries			
Food, drink and tobacco	121 - 2	66 · 2	99.6
Coal and petroleum products	165 · 7	87 · 0	147 · 1
Chemicals and allied industries	131 - 7	72.0	112 · 1
Metal manufacture	116 · 4	63 · 4	104.0
Mechanical engineering	112.8	61 · 2	98 · 4
Instrument engineering	110 · 4	63 · 1	96.2
Electrical engineering	117.0	69 · 0	104 · 1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	120 · 1	69 · 6	110.8
Vehicles	119.8	72.0	110.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	112.6	61 · 0	94 · 1
Textiles	110.7	57.6	90 · 4
Leather, leather goods and fur	113.0	57 · 8	89 · 1
Clothing and footwear	105.9	58 · 8	80 · 3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	116.9	61 - 7	98 · 2
Timber, furniture, etc	112.0	57 · 2	92 · 1
Paper, printing and publishing	127 · 2	70 · 5	102 · 7
Other manufacturing industries	112.4	62 · 6	95 · 1
All manufacturing industries	118-1	65 · 3	101 4
Other production industries			
Mining and quarrying	136 - 2	76 · 7	120 · 4
Construction	113.6	56 · 7	97.6
Gas, electricity and water	138 · 2	76.3	115.4
All index of production industries	119.0	65 - 3	102-1

Information obtained

The surveys obtained information on total pay and the numbers receiving pay, separately for all males and females (including young persons), on the pay-rolls for the last pay-week in October for the weekly-paid and for the October pay-month for the monthly paid. All the information on pay was subsequently converted on to a common basis of earnings per week.

Measurement of earnings

The earnings reported were gross, before income tax, national insurance and other deductions. They include pay supplements, overtime payments, and bonuses and commissions, other than those paid less frequently (for example annual or quarterly or, in the case of weekly paid employees, monthly) even if they were actually paid during the October reference pay-period. They would also include pay during holidays, leave, sickness, training and other approved absence. Workers whose pay for the reference pay-period was affected by absence are included in the averages, unless they were absent for the entire pay period.

No information was obtained about hours, or the makeup of earnings, or benefits in kind received by the employees.

Information for undertakings in the various size-ranges was combined, taking account of the sampling fractions, to obtain estimates for each industry (Minimum List Heading) covered by the surveys. These industry estimates were weighted together to obtain estimates for the industry groups (Orders of the SIC), for all manufacturing industries and all the index of production industries combined.

The weights used were estimates of the total numbers of non-manual male and female employees in the various industries. They were derived from the latest available Census of Employment estimates of the total number of full-time employees, by applying estimates, derived from other employment surveys, of the proportion of nonmanuals in the industries. These procedures are analogous to those used in the surveys of the earnings of manual workers.

The averages derived from the surveys relate to male and female employees of all ages in all grades in all non-manual occupations in the industries concerned. The occupational structures of the male and female labour forces are different both between industries and within particular industries and change a little from year to year. Such structural differences are the principal reasons for differences in average earnings between industries and between male and female earnings within industries, rather than differences in rates of pay for similar work. Changes in average earnings between successive surveys will include the effects of changes in overtime, payments by results and other incentive payments, as well as the effects of labour turnover. changes in employment structure and changes in rates of

EEC aspects

Corresponding results of the surveys on the basis of the European Communities industrial classification (NACE) are being provided to the Statistical Office (SOEC). This information will be published in the EUROSTAT publications, along with comparable figures for other countries.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

The Editor **Employment Gazette** Department of Employment **Caxton House Tothill Street** London SW1H 9NA 01-213 7483

Free DE leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Other related publications Department of Employment. Though some of the more Dismissal—employees' rights pecialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are Information on the improved remedies for unfair available free of charge from employment offices, jobcentres, local unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment and the:

Public Enquiry Office Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA Telephone: 01-213 5551

Orders for bulk supplies of leaflets (ten or more) should be sent to General Office, Information 2, Department of Employment at the above address.

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

Employment Protection Act

A series of leaflets covering specific provisions of the Act:

No	1	Written statement of main terms and con-		
		ditions of employment	PL631	
No	2	Procedure for handling redundancies	PL624	
No	3	Employee's rights on insolvency of em-		
		ployer	PL619	
No	4	Employment rights for the expectant		
		mother	PL625	
No	5	Suspension on medical grounds under		
		health and safety regulations	PL618	
No	6	Facing redundancy? time off for job hunt-		
		ing or to arrange training	PL620	
No	7	Trade union membership and activities	PL627	
No	8	Itemized pay statement	PL633	
No	9	Guarantee payments	PL629	
No	10	Terms and conditions of employment	PL621	
No	11	Rules governing continuous employment		
		and a week's pay	PL628	
No	12	Time off for public duties	PL626	
No	13	Unfairly dismissed?	PL630	
No	14	Rights on termination of employment	PL632	
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Individual rights of employees—a guide for em-

Briefly explains the rights for individuals in employment and sets out the corresponding obligations on employers

Recoupment regulations—guidance for em-

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

dismissal and the right to written reasons for dis-

Contracts of Employment Act 1972

A booklet giving details of the right to a longer period of notice according to length of service, and the right to a more informative written statement of terms and conditions of employment.

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

IL1 (rev)

IL2

Insolvency of employers Safeguard of occupational pension scheme contributions.

Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and

A guide to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975 and the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act

Time off with pay for safety representatives A summary of the regulations governing the entitlement of authorised safety representatives to time off with pay in connection with their duties. PL634

Redundancy payments

PL616

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

The Redundancy Payments Scheme A leaflet outlining aspects of the Redundancy Payments Scheme of particular interest to employees.

The Redundancy Payments Scheme—offsetting pensions against redundancy payments Information for employers on the rules for offsetting pensions and lump sum payments under occupational pension schemes against redundancy RCP1 payments.

RPL1

RPL6

Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from I January 1980 Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states or Gibraltarians. OW5 (1980) Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from I January 1980 Training and work experience schemes. OW21 (1980) Industrial tribunals Industrial Tribunals procedure For parties concerned in Industrial Tribunal proceedings. Industrial Tribunals procedure For appellants with particular reference to Industrial Tribunals For appellants with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act 1974. ITLI Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay The Wages Council Act briefly explained. WBCL1 Employment of Wages Act 1960 Other wages legislation The Fair Wages Resolution Information for government contractors. The Truck Acts Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831–1940, which protect vorkers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages. Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply). Special employment measures Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme For firms faced with making workers redundant. PL648 How did you get on when you started work? Career advice for young people in employment. Finding employment for handicapped young people For employment of wages in the United Medical Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay and least the scribing a film which shows how the Carcers Service helps young people in employment. WBCL1 Employment of working in particular reference to Industrial Tribunals For Employment wages and holidays with pay and the Work Research Unit's information and advisory services. Employment agencies The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidence on the Act, and regulations for users of employment advisory Service Holy to working women people for payment of weges. Fequal pay A guide to the	Overegoe weekswe	Hilly :	A restaurant programme distance, the state of man	
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Questions in Parliament



Retail Prices Index

Mr Terence L. Higgins (Worthing) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether the weight given to tobacco and joarettes in the retail prices index reflected the fact a high proportion of the population does not buy either.

Mr Lester: The retail prices index, as recommended by the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, reflects price changes over the whole field of goods and services nurchased by households. The weights in he index are based on the pattern of aggregate expenditure of all households covered w the index. For individual households the pattern of expenditure may show some variation about the overall position, with a below average proportion spent on some items and an above average proportion spent on others.

(April 14)

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton north) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would consider removing tobacco and obacco products from the retail prices index. Mr Lester: No. The construction of the

retail prices index follows the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee which includes representatives of the TUC, the CBI and trade and consumer organisations together with leading academic experts and government statisti-

On this matter, the Committee has explicitly recommended that the index hould reflect price changes over the whole field of goods and services purchased by households. I accept the judgement of the Committee.

(April 14)

Closed shops

Mr John Ward (Poole) asked the Secetary of State for Employment, what plans he had to introduce further measures to meliorate the effect of closed shops on small

Mr Mayhew: The Government intends hat once the Employment Bill is enacted there will be wider protection against unfair smissal in closed shops; that secret ballots howing overwhelming support for new losed shops will be necessary if these are to provide a defence in a cases of unfair disnissal; and that an employer, faced by ndustrial action to dismiss someone infairly for not being a union member, will be able to join in any tribunal proceedings the person or union taking or threatening he industrial action. The Bill also provides

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between March 12 and April 14 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.

a new right of action where industrial action Early retirement is taken at one firm in order to require a different firm elsewhere to conclude a closed shop.

These provisions will apply to all employers large and small, and it is not intended to make any further special provision for small employers.

(March 18)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: James Prior

Minister of State: Earl of Gowrie

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries

of State: Jim Lester **Patrick Mayhew**

Small firm sponsorship

Mr Donald Thompson (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what proportion of young people on work experience programmes was sponsored by small

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that about 54 per cent of the work experience places on the Youth Opportunities Programme are sponsored by firms employing 100 people or less. Approximately 39 per cent of the places are sponsored by firms employing 20 people or less.

(March 18)

Job vacancies

Mr Sydney Chapman (Chipping Barnet) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the existing arrangements for recording job vacancies; and whether he had any proposal to ensure that the registered numbers of vacancies more accurately reflected the actual numbers of vacancies.

Mr Prior: I appreciate that the existing arrangements for recording job vacancies do not provide a measure of total vacancies. As a general guide there are about three times as many vacancies in the economy as those notified to the Government employment services. However, changes in the numbers of registered vacancies do provide a useful indication of trends.

(March 18)*

Mr A. W. Stallard (Camden, St Pancras North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what representations he had received from the Trades Union Congress on the need to introduce some form of flexible

Mr Lester: I have seen the Trades Union Congress Economic Review 1980 which refers to the contribution that early retirement can make to the creation of job opportunities. I have also seen the Progress Reports on the TUC's Campaign for Reduced Working Time. My rt hon Friend the Secretary of State for Social Services has also been considering representations from the TUC in response to his Department's discussion document A happier Old Age.

(March 18)



Permanent jobs

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what powers the Manpower Services Commission exercised in relation to the creation of permanent jobs either via the Special Programmes Division or the Disablement Resettlement Service or in other ways.

Mr Lester: The Manpower Services Commission does not have powers to create permanent jobs but, under the special programmes it operates for the unemployed, provides work experience and training opportunities for unemployed young people and temporary jobs for the long-term unemployed. In addition as agent of the Secretary of State for Employment, the MSC makes capital and revenue funds available under the Disabled Persons Employment Acts, 1944 and 1958 for the provision of sheltered employment in Remploy factories and in sheltered workshops and sheltered industrial groups run by local authorities and voluntary bodies. The employment and training services operated by the Commission can also assist the Government's economic, industrial and regional policies but while they help people into permanent employment they cannot of themselves create jobs. (March 31)

Mr John Forrester (Stoke on Trent North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he was satisfied that the regulations concerning the storage of highly flammable materials were adequate and if he would require all firms to notify the Health and Safety Executive when any quantity of such materials were being stored and not only when the quantity reached 100 tons or more.

Mr Mayhew: I do not consider that the present regulatory position with regard to storage of highly flammable materials is completely satisfactory. There are some variations in the standards required by the existing legislation and it does not cover all work activities. As part of a wide ranging review of existing controls over hazardous substances, the Health and Safety Executive has begun work on the preparation of updated regulations for highly flammable liquids and gases and these are intended to apply to all work situations. Consultative documents setting out proposals for the regulations will be published in due course.

There are no general statutory requirements for firms to notify the Health and Safety Executive when they are storing any quantity of highly flammable materials. Under the Fire Certificates (Special Premises) Regulations 1976, the occupier of a premises is required to apply to the Executive for a fire certificate relating to means of escape in case of fire if flammable materials are stored above certain specified amounts.

The Advisory Committee on Major Hazards is considering the safety problems associated with large scale premises conducting potentially hazardous operations and draft regulations based on their recommendations have been published. The quantities at which it is proposed that notification should take place are based on the levels of risk which substances present and they are not tied to a specific quantity such as 100 tons.

(March 12)



Mr Forrester went on to ask if he would make regulations requiring all firms making or storing potentially dangerous chemicals to notify the appropriate authorities so that a directory of such premises and their contents would be available to the emergency ser-

Mr Mayhew: There are no proposals at present to require all firms making or storing potentially dangerous chemicals to notify the appropriate authorities. InspecSafety at Work etc Act to obtain, where necessary, information concerning hazardous chemicals in such firms. There are no formal arrangements for the exchange of information following all visits, but there is close liaison both with fire prevention officers and local authorities and especially where serious deficiencies are noted.

The Health and Safety Executive is now looking at the whole question of the exchange of information to see in what ways it can be improved.

(March 12)



Mr Forrester then asked if he would make it a requirement that all factories making or storing potentially dangerous chemical substances must display a notice on the outside of the building indicating the contents of the materials inside.

Mr Mayhew: The Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances have under consideration proposals for regulations to provide for the sign marking of buildings or places containing materials or substances which would be dangerous to firemen in the event of a fire. The issues raised are not clear cut and the results of pilot studies carried out in selected fire brigade areas will soon be available. The Advisory Committee will consider these results together with any recommendations with a view to ascertaining the best method of making infor-

tors have powers under the Health and mation available about dangerous substances to those who need to know it.

(March 12)

Open University

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield East)

osked the Secretary of State for Employment

following his recent visit to the Open Univer-

w, what plans he had to promote training

chemes through the medium of the Open

Mr Prior: Although I have not visited the

Open University since taking office, I was

pappy to speak at the Graduation Cere-

ony some weeks ago. I am glad to see that

he MSC is already working with the

Open University to develop updating pro-

ammes for managers and engineers and is

sidering the scope for greater use of dis-

Mr Keith Wickenden (Dorking) asked

the Secretary of State for Employment, in

spect of each of the last five years, how

inv deaths, serious injuries and non-

rious injuries had occurred in the course of

ployment in the coal mining and nuclear

wer industries, respectively; and, in

espect of the same period and the same

istries, how many deaths have occurred

m industry related diseases such as

Mr Mayhew: The information requested

sgiven in the following tables. There are no

in the nuclear power industries, but I am

eported accidents* 1975-79

Fatal

Fatal

clear power industry

sured that there have been no deaths

Serious

Other

Other‡

tistics of deaths from industrial diseases

(March 18)*

nce learning techniques.

Health and safety

Mr Norman Buchan (West Renfrewshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what progress had been made in the provision of local exhaust ventilation at rubber tyre curing processes since the news release of the Health and Safety Executive in 1976 on cancer in the rubber industry; and what interim practicable measures had been considered and taken to protect the process workers against inhalation of the dust and fumes which were believed to cause cancer.

Mr Mayhew: The Factory Inspectorate in 1978 initiated a five-year programme of environmental inspection and investigation throughout the rubber industry, which of course includes the tyre manufacturers. The purpose of the programme is to obtain an improvement in the overall environmental working conditions and to obtain information about practical measures for dust and fume control. The programme is coordinated by the area director who has national responsibility within the Factory Inspectorate for health and safety matters in the rubber industry. Gradual progress is being made in the provision where practicable, of local exhaust ventilation systems. In the interim, all other factors (for example, materials handling, housekeeping, plant maintenance, general ventilation and welfare facilities) influencing the working environment are being examined for improvement.

Registered unemployed

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many men and women, respectively, had been registered as unemployed for three years or more at the latest count, and for similar counts during each of the past five

Mr Craigen also asked how many men and women, respectively, had been registered as unemployed for 12 months or more as at the latest count and for similar counts during each of the past five years.

Mr Lester: Information from the quarterly duration analysis for Great Britain giving those registered as unemployed for 52

weeks and over is in the following table for January each year from 1976 but is not available for January 1975. The analyses for January 1979 and earlier dates do not distinguish separately those registered for 156 weeks and over.

As a result of changing the attendance and payment of benefit from weekly to fortnightly the unemployment figures for October 1979 and later dates were raised by an amount estimated for Great Britain at about 20,000. For this reason figures for earlier dates are not strictly comparable with those for October 1979 and later dates.

	52 weeks a	52 weeks and over		156 weeks
	Males	Females	Males	Females
January 1976	163,524	18,824		no the desired
January 1977	242,437	41,880		-
January 1978	272,539	61,378		-
January 1979	268,827	65,973		
January 1980	264,204	70,924	87,006	14,926
				CONTROL SOUTHWARE THE TAXABLE PROPERTY.

effects of radiation at work. Deaths in coal mining from pneumoconiosis reflect conditions many years (March 28)

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he had taken to ensure that the Health and Safety Inspectorate's emphasis on inspecting larger companies would not lead to neglect of the safety requirements in smaller companies; and if he would make a

Mr Mayhew: My rt hon Friend has taken no such steps. It is the responsibility of all employers to ensure that safety requirements are not neglected, whatever the size of their company. HM Factory Inspectorate select workplaces for inspection on their merits, without regard to the size of the company that owns them. However, the selection system used is slightly weighted towards the larger workplaces in that, first, these may be divided for inspection purposes into convenient blocks of work, each of which is treated as a separate workplace. and in that inspectors have general instructions to visit the larger workplaces first, thereby covering the greater numbers of employees. Experience has shown that in some large companies, particularly those with many subsidiaries, there are problems of organisation which may adversely affect health and safety standards, so that the intentions of the senior management may not be translated into action on the shop floor. It has been found that a co-ordinated national approach to larger companies may help to overcome these difficulties, and a small unit was set up some years ago to take the lead in this work among other duties.

I am assured by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that neither the slight weighting towards the larger workplaces, nor the small allocation of resources to the special unit lead to any significant reduction of inspectorate activity among the smaller companies. If any neglect of safety requirements is discovered at the workplaces of any company, large or small, this is taken into account in determining when the workplace should next be (April 2)

Mr John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Sec-

retary of State for Employment, what steps

were being taken to provide employment and

Mr Lester: The Government will con-

tinue to support the Manpower Service

Commission (MSC) in its efforts to provide

the most effective means of helping dis-

abled people into employment. To this end

Disabled people

training for disabled people.

eaths from industrial diseases attractng awards of death benefit, 1975-78

dents resulting in more than three days' absence from

idents to operators' employees at sites operated by the tral Electricity Board, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd and

tablishments of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy con rned with nuclear research and development. Parate figures are not available for serious injuries.

	Pneumoconiosis (industrial injuries and other schemes)	Other diseases (industrial injuries scheme only)
Coal min		
1976	640 597	1
1977 1978*	535	3
* Inco-	498	2

Incomplete figures including cases where death benefit had been approved by mid-1979.

the Commission launched its Fit for Work campaign and Award scheme last September and is currently reviewing the quota scheme for the employment of disabled people.

The Commission provides a range of measures to help disabled people train for and obtain suitable employment and we have for example recently approved the establishment of the MSC's experimental Job Introduction Scheme (JIS) on a permanent basis. The scheme aims to encourage employers to give certain disabled people a trial period of employment, of normally six weeks, during which they will have the chance to prove their ability to do a particular job. It is applied selectively in cases where, in the judgment of the MSC's Disablement Resettlement Officer, the disabled person is prima facie suitable for the job but the employer has reasonable reservations about their ability to do it satisfactorily. The MSC has monitored usage of the scheme since its introduction in July 1977 and results have proved most encouraging with 3,039 disabled people being placed under the scheme to the end of January

(March 18)

School leavers

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the employment prospects of school leavers leaving school in the summer

Mr Prior: I recognise the serious employment problems confronting summer 1980 school leavers. That is why the Government has agreed to proposals from the Manpower Services Commission to expand the Youth Opportunities Programme by 25 per cent in 1980-81 and has renewed the undertakings to school leavers and the long-term young unemployed. (March 18)

Trade union membership

Mr Van Straubenzee (Wokingham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what proportion of Great Britain's working population were members of trade unions at the latest date for which information was avail-

Mr Prior: The proportion at the end of 1978, the latest date for which information is available, was 49 per cent. The working population consists of employees in employment, employers and self-employed persons, HM Forces and registered unemployed. (March 18)*



an A to Z of Income and Wealth

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Employment topics

Microtechnology

The European Commission's ad thinking on the employment cations of new technology was sented in a document to the opean Council in Dublin last ar. It emphasised the need to dinate the efforts of member ates by creating what is described "homogeneous" European rket, encouraging co-operation ween the new technology indusand its users, as well as by proing the European industry to are competitiveness in world

In particular the Commission has rlined the need for a inity-wide initiative. Not would this be in the interests of netitiveness and avoiding er-term over capacity but also ew of the need to balance the ial implications across the nunity too, in terms of the act on jobs, working conditions d industrial relations.

Arising out of the Dublin Council Commission presented the ling Committee on Employent with various "fields of action" assist member States' governits, the social partners and the nunity to identify their approte roles and tasks in the transition to a new technology society.

In the Commission's view, policies for economic growth should be renewed emphasising aid for regions and sectors particularly affected. Benefits of increased productivity could be used to increase growth in public and private services. Productivity increases should be able to lead to a reduction of annual working time and less overtime, with the development of more part-time jobs and flexible retirement schemes.

Governments are also urged by the Commission to develop policies in such areas as health and safety, downgrading of skills, job enlargement and enrichment, job rotation, and to tackle the question of job status and labour market discrimi-

Quality of life

As well as using the benefits flowing from new technology to improve the quality of life, particularly in regard to the sick and the aged in society, governments should also monitor the impact on privacy and the confidentiality of personal data.

The Commission sees a disproportionate effect on women's jobs occurring with existing skills becoming obsolete and looks for better links between education and train-

ing organisations, and retraining for the highly qualified as well as others affected by job losses. Qualitative mis-match in labour supply and demand is already a problem and could get worse if measures are not considered for tackling it.

Review policies

There may also be a need to review existing redundancy policies and job and income protection in the light of the changes brought about by new technology, says the Commission. In particular legislation or agreements on dismissal may need to be reconsidered to aid alternative employment. To mitigate the traumatic effects on older workers in particular who lose their jobs, special support packages are called for which combine employment, training and leisure support elements. As yet, says the Commission, this kind of approach is under-

developed in the Community.

Monitoring changes in the structure of employment in relation to industries, regions, product groups, and specific labour groups, as well as training needs is something which should be capable of being fed by member states into the Community where results can be related to other forecasts, including the FAST (Forecasting of Science and Technology) programmes and the 1990 projections. A European pool of studies and analysis for common use is already being set up.

What is set out in the Commission's latest document is not, of course a set of mandatory policies, merely proposals—a common course of action and developments by all member states. In any case many of the proposals would have to be the subject of collective agreements between management and unions in the UK's case and could not involve the Government

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 February 14, 1980

	Male	Female	All
Section 1 Registered Unregistered	45,006 58,402	7,561 16,443	52,567 74,845
Section 2	Male	Female	All
Registered Unregistered	6,412 2,761	1,501 910	7,913 3,671

Placings of disabled people from January 5, 1980, to February 8, 1980

		Male	Female	All
Registered disabled people	Section 1 Section 2	1,931 186	515 44	2,446 230
Unregistered disabled people	Section 1	1,793	681	2,474
All placings	ords and stable 1. I	3,910	1,240	5,150

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Special exemption orders—end-year 1979 and February 1980

related legislation restrict the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption

☐ The Factories Act 1961 and orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on December 31, 1979, according to the type of exemption granted were:*

Industry group	Females (18 years	Young pe and 17	ople aged 16	All
	and over)	Male	Female	
Food, drink and tobacco	63,945	1,756	2,347	68,048
Coal and petroleum products and chemicals and allied industries	7.711	369	333	8.413
Metal manufacture	2.995	611	48	3,654
Mechanical, instrument and elec-	2,000	the said there		
trical engineering	42.288	1,130	1,213	44,631
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		695	162	13,132
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2,699	263	251	3,213
Cotton, linen and lace	9,036	883	759	10,678
Wool and worsted	8,266	477	397	9,140
Other textiles	6,228	531	360	7,119
Clothing and footwear, leather			A	44 000
goods and fur	9,157	201	1,724	11,082
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	5,365	336	175	5,876
Timber, furniture, etc	969	143	38	1,150
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries and	18,340	1,063	681	20,084
miscellaneous services	28,330	1,202	1,027	30,559
All	217,604	9,660	9,515	236,779

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on December 31, 1979† were:

Period of validity	Number of new orders	Number of renewal orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	1,027	3,200
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	66	55
Three months or less	56	24
All	1,149	3,279

Pay comparability

☐ The Clegg Commission's sixth report (Cmnd 7852), published last month, covered some 1,550 manual workers at municipal airports. Their pay and conditions of employment are negotiated in the Municipal Airports Panel of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers). The unions represented on the panel are the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Union of Public Employees and the Transport and General Workers' Union

Request

Following a request by the previous Government the Commission has made recommendations on the Airport Panel's proposals for municipal airport manual workers to be graded and paid rates of pay similar

to employees with comparable jobs in British Airways and the British Airports Authority. A comparability study was undertaken by the Pay Research Unit on behalf of the Commission. The Commission has endorsed the Panel's proposals subject to certain conditions and a number of minor changes. These are that the Panel should prepare agreed schemes for the grading of employees at each municipal airport and for the assimilation of present rates to the appropriate new pay scales. The Commission's approval is required before they are put into operation.

Management and unions had agreed that any increases in pay resulting from the Commmission's findings would be paid in two equal stages, from April 1, 1979 and April 1, 1980. As the full rates of pay will not be known until the grading and

The number of women and young people covered by special Exemption Orders current on January 31, 1980 according to the type of employment

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	All
Extended hours § Double day shifts Long spells Night shifts Part-time work1 Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	24,201 40,026 11,331 63,961 14,046 5,377 53,687 5,384	1,193 3,649 399 2,306 189 197 1,259 415	1,739 2,747 1,373 601 330 176 1,929 246	27,133 46,422 13,103 66,868 14,565 5,750 56,875 6,045
All	218,013	9,607	9,141	236,761

The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current in February 1980, according to the type of exemption

Type of exemption	Females (18 years	Young per and 17	ople aged 16	All
	and over)	Male	Female	
Extended hours §	24,837	1,257	1,772	27,866
Double day shifts	42,752	3,911	2,966	49,629
Long spells	11,794	395	1,372	13,561
Night shifts	64,380	2,779	681	67,840
Part-time work ¶	14,125	200	328	14,653
Saturday afternoon work	5,817	215	183	6,215
Sunday work	61,644	1,313	1,958	64,915
Miscellaneous	6,155	425	260	6,840
All	231,504	10,495	9,520	251,519

See page 167 of the February 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette* for analyses according to type of employment permitted by these orders.
 Corresponding information for December 31, 1978 was published on page 366 of the April

1979 issue of Employment Gazette. numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual

numbers of workers employed on condition permitted by the orders may, however, vary from time to time.

§ "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories

Act in respect of daily hours of overtime.

| Includes 16,978 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or o Saturday afternoon, but not included under those headings.

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

assimilation arrangements have been approved, the Commission recommends the payment of a supplement for the first stage, according to present grade. This is based on half the difference between the average weekly basic pay for each of the present municipal airport grades and the minimum of the appropriate scale in the comparator organisations. The amounts recommended range from £4.92 to £10.04 pw, less the £1 pw which is at present being paid on account.

Full effect

A limit on productivity payments has been recommended until the full effect of the recommendations on total earnings is known, and management will need to ensure that overtime working is kept under

The full cost of implementing the Commission's recommendations will not be known until the grading and assimilation arrangements have been agreed.

Employment figures

☐ Employment figures in tables 101, 102, 103 and 104 for the period after June 1976 have been revised in the light of the results of the 1977 Census of Employment. December 1979 estimates for the quarterly series are also included for the first time.

Revised quarterly estimates for September 1976 to September 1979 and new data for December 1979 for individual industries (Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification) and for regions by broad industry groups will be published in the next issue of Employment Gazette.

Health and safety annual report

The foreword to the Health and Commission's Annual Report 1078-79 lists some of the main ities of the Commission during year, of which the major step ward was the coming into force the Safety Representatives and ty Committees Regulations, in tober 1978. Other features ude, besides proposals to simify and make comprehensive existnuirements, proposals for new ions to cover transport by of certain hazardous subnces; the intention that potenly hazardous installations should tified to the Health and Safety ntive: work on mine safety, ding the preparation of the (Precautions against Inshes) Regulations.

Pressures of work from European international activities coned to affect their priorities, say Commission, including particion in the preparation of direces concerning classification, ckaging and labelling of dangersubstances. The latter suppleent the general requirements of ion 6 of the Health and Safety at

The introduction of the Health Safety Commission Newsletter, ose circulation had increased om 60,000 to 100,000 over the ar, was a significant step in their unication effort, the Comion say. Other forms of comication have continued to keep istry, employees and the public med of developments in occuional health and safety. Publicaion of the Canvey Island Report as a new departure in community mation, and the development the computerised data storage nd retrieval system would play an rtant role in the future.

A section in the annual report on tation and legislation quotes Commission's "strongly held w" that "solutions to problems health and safety should be ked out between both sides of stry". This is the foundation which the Commisssion itself is ed, it says.

ntaminants

Research commented on by the sion ranges from advances nalytical techniques for measurtoxic metal contaminants in dy fluids, to work on semiconducelements supported by the pean Coal and Steel Commun-The report also includes much ing research on mining , including testing work on

trackmounted devices for arresting mine cars and locomotives, carried out with the National Coal Board.

HSE's report

Among summaries of the year's work in the seven inspectorates (Factories, Mines and Quarries, Explosives, Nuclear Installations, Alkali and Clean Air, Railways and Agriculture), an account is given of the Factory Inspectorate's approach to planned inspection of major "new entrants" to health and safety legislation such as universities and hospitals, where complex networks of responsibilities in large organisations have required inspectors to reconsider techniques and approaches to staff representatives and management.

The Factory Inspectorate have also begun a systematic cycle of visits to makers and suppliers of articles for use at work to discuss section 6 responsibilities.

Other points from this section of the report include that there were no major accidents at nuclear installations, and particulars of minor incidents were published in the quarterly statements on nuclear installations.

The Agricultural Inspectorate report that complaints from members of the public about pesticide spray drift have declined, but continue to cause anxiety to the public. Every reported incident was fully investigated, and safeguards in aerial spraying had been strengthened through liaison with the Civil Aviation Authorities.

Advantage

In order to deploy HSE expertise to greater advantage in the whole field of hazardous installations, two new units were formed from existing resources under the Chief Nuclear Inspector. One was the Hazardous Installations Policy Branch and the other was an operational group for non-nuclear hazardous installations, the Major Hazard Assessment Unit.

During the year the Major Hazard assessment Unit has had almost 500 referrals for advice from planning authorities, an increase of nearly 50 per cent on the previous year's workload, ranging in area from Canvey Island to northern Scotland. The unit will also be engaged in developing criteria for siting policy.

Summarise

Other sections of the Executive report summarise the work of the Employment Medical Advisory

Service, which gives medical advice to all the Inspectorates within the Executive as well as co-operating with professional bodies outside HSE, from the NHS to advisory groups on genetic manipulation and dangerous pathogens.

EMAS has set up a branch to co-ordinate assessment of data on occupational health risks as its part in the task of setting standards of workplace exposure.

The Directorate of Information and Advisory Services has a crucial role in HSE's open approach to health and safety, the report says. It plays a part in the introduction of the national computerised data storage and retrieval system for information on accidents, etc, and has developed its own library system to provide on-line information retrieval. It has expanded its Prestel service, and one of its films, "Building Sites Bite" (on dangers to children on construction sites) became the most popular ever held in the Government's Central Film Lib-

Among the research activities summarised in the report is the development of tests and criteria for equipment to be used safely in flammable atmospheres, work aimed at preventing boiling liquid expanding vapour explosions such as in liquefied petroleum gas containers, and collaboration on spill trials of dense, potentially toxic or flammable vapours.

Two complementary sampling

devices for measuring personal exposure to potentially harmful vapours were developed, as well as improvements to techniques for measuring airborne asbestos concentrations in the working and public environments. One of the commissioned research projects, the report says, an international joint study, will, it is hoped, form the basis of recommendations for short-term screening tests on cancer potential in substances, which will be acceptable internationally.

Enforcement

Also, for the first time, there is a report on Local Authority enforcement of the Health and Safety at Work Act, which operates in certain premises such as offices and shops. This section notes a 'general improvement in standards of health, safety and welfare in the premises inspected".

Smaller businesses however. showed some lack of awareness of duties, and there were some activities which caused concern. In the case of small family-type businesses, employers were sometimes reluctant to accept that the duties under the Act applied to them; and in new entrant premises such as hotels and public houses, both employers and employees were generally unaware of their duties, although willing to comply when the requirements were brought to their attention.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

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The Editor **Employment Gazette** Department of Employment **Caxton House Tothill Street** London SW1H 9NA 01-213 7483

Rubber industry

☐ Bladder cancer is no longer a threat in the British rubber industry but there is an indication that now workers may be at risk from lung and stomach cancer. A ten year study published by the Health and Safety Executive confirms that the bladder cancer problem of the industry was caused by the antioxidants based on 1-and 2-naphthylamine which were withdrawn from use in 1949.

Death comparisons

The study* surveyed nearly 41,000 workers and compared the causes of death amongst them during 1967-76 with causes of death in the general population. During this period 36 deaths from bladder cancer were observed against 25

expected in the group of 12,779 men who had worked in factories where the suspect anti-oxidants were used prior to withdrawal. An earlier interim report† on the study covering deaths in the years 1972-4 suggested that others also suffered an excess risk. The full findings for the ten years do not confirm this suggestion and support the view that the bladder cancer problem in the industry was caused by exposure to the substances which were withdrawn from use in 1949.

An excess of lung cancer deaths across the entire industry was shown with 822 deaths observed from this cause against 764 expected. The parts of the industry most affected are: adhesives; rubber solutions and sealing compounds; belting, hose and rubberwith-asbestos flooring; ebonite and vulcanite. An analysis by occupational category suggests that the cause may be exposure to fumes

Unemployment rates by age

☐ Using the quarterly age analysis of the unemployed, estimates of unemployment rates by age have now been made for January 1980. These new unemployment rates are given in the table, alongside those for earlier dates

The derivation of these rates was described in an article in the July 1977 issue of Employment Gazette (pp. 718-719). Subsequently, revised estimates have been pre-

pared using more recent information on young people entering the labour force: the results of the 1977 EEC Labour Force Survey and the 1976 Census of Employment; and the quarterly estimates of the employees in employment for June 1978.

The rates for the youngest age group are inevitably high in July, at the end of the school year.

Per	centage	rate
-4	lon	787

	1						Perc	entage rate
Great Britain	Jan 1978	July 1978	Oct 1978	Jan 1979	April 1979	July 1979	Oct 1979	Jan 1980
All Under 18 18-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59	14·5 10·9 9·4 6·1 4·3 3·7 4·6	27·5 11·1 8·2 5·2 3·7 3·5 4·5	13 4 10 4 8 5 5 3 3 6 3 5 4 6	11·8 10·4 8·9 5·8 3·9 3·6 4·8	9·4 9·4 8·2 5·4 3·7 3·5 4·8	24·4 10·2 7·8 4·9 3·3 3·2 4·6	11 · 8 10 · 0 8 · 4 5 · 1 3 · 4 3 · 3 4 · 8	11·5 10·5 9·3 5·8 3·9 3·6 5·1
60 and over	7-3	7.0	7-1	7.2	7.0	6-6	6-8	7.0
All ages	6.3	6-4	5-8	5.9	5-4	5.9	5.5	5.9
Male Under 18 18-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60 and	13·4 11·1 10·3 7·3 6·0 5·0 6·0	27 5 11 2 8 7 6 1 5 0 4 5 5 7	12·5 10·4 8·8 6·0 4·9 4·5 5·9	11·4 10·7 9·4 6·6 5·4 4·7 6·2	9·2 9·7 8·7 6·1 5·1 4·6 6·1	24·6 10·0 7·9 5·3 4·4 4·1 5·8	11· 0 9· 9 8· 4 5· 5 4· 5 4· 2 6· 0	10·8 10·8 9·6 6·3 5·2 4·6 6·4
over	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.4	9.8
All ages	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.0
Female Under 18 18-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60 and	15·6 10·7 8·2 4·0 1·9 2·1 2·6	27·5 11·1 7·6 3·8 1·8 2·0 3·3	14 4 10 5 8 1 4 1 1 9 2 1 2 8	12·3 10·0 8·1 4·3 1·9 2·1 2·9	9·7 8·9 7·6 4·1 1·8 2·0 2·9	24 2 10 4 7 7 4 1 1 8 1 9 2 9	12·8 10·0 8·3 4·5 1·9 2·0 3·0	12·4 10·2 8·9 4·9 2·1 2·1 3·2
over	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
All ages	4.3	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.5

Notes: 1 All percentages rates by age are estimated.

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree.

3 The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest errors.

given off by the rubber mixture when heated during processing, but it is likely that exposure to asbestos also played a part in the flooring

In tyre manufacturing an excess of deaths from stomach cancer is also shown. From the 16,030 men in this sector included in the study 91 stomach cancer deaths were observed against 74 expected. Although the evidence from the study is not strong, exposure to the dusts of chemicals mixed with raw rubber in the earlier stages of the manufacturing process is suspected. All these findings are broadly consistent with those of the British Rubber Manufacturers Association (BRMA) which has carried out similar study in its member

Bladder cancer was identified as an occupational hazard of German dye workers in 1895, but the association with the dyestuff intermediates 1-and 2-naphthylamine was not demonstrated until after the second world war in a study of English chemical workers. The same study led to a realisation that certain anti-oxidants used in the rubber industry, which were made from 1-and 2-naphthylamine and contained these compounds impurities, constituted a hazard to health, and the use of these was promptly abandoned in 1949. The study now reported was set up in 1967 in order to test the hypothesis that this action removed the bladder cancer hazard in the rubber industry for new workers. Because mortality data on all causes of death were col lected it was possible to investigate other risks to health as well.

Census taken

A census was taken of men aged 35 and over who were employed in 381 factories in the rubber and cable making industries on February 1, 1967. Women employees were excluded because they formed only a small proportion of the workforce and the number of deaths

would have been too small for ade quate study says the report. The final population studied consis of 40,867 men aged 35 and ow each of whom had worked for least one year in the industry.

Death rates from cancers and other diseases in the general popul lation are known to vary widel between different regions of Britai but, since the effects of such variability on the survey results have been allowed for in the analysis, the report rules out the possibility that the lung and stomach cancer excesses found could be due to the fact that a high proportion of the study population worked in the more ndustrial regions. The study has certain limitations, which are described in detail in the report, but it is concluded that the large size of the study and the long period of follow-up make it possible to be fairly confident about the conclusions, especially since these are consistent with those from other studies reported in Britain and the United

Complete picture

Mr Les Williams, Health and Safety Executive's Area Director in charge of the National Industry Group for rubber said, "This gives us a more complete picture of the extent of the health problems of the industry and adds point to measure we have already adopted to improve hygiene standards. In collaboration with the BRMA and the unions we have set up a five year programme of action that includes a survey of standards of dust and fume control and a major effort on promoting the use of efficient well designed ventilating systems in affected work areas"

Mortality in the British Rubber Indu tries 1967-76, HMSO £2.50 plus postage. ISBN 0 11 883300 6.

Fox A. J. and Collier P. F. "A survey occupational cancer in the rubber and cable-making industries: analysis deaths occuring in 1972-74", British Journal of Industrial Medicine (1974) Vol. 31, pp. 140-151.

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

Commenta

Summary

his commentary analyses recent nds in the main labour market statistics series againt a background of trends in the economy as a whole (data available at mid-April).

The Budget, introduced on March 26, projected a significant decline in economic activity for 1980. This is partly the consequence of a poor projected real trade balance, reflecting weak world demand and declining UK competitiveness, and partly a likely swing from the building to the running down of stocks.

A fall of 2½ per cent in GDP between 1979 and 1980 is forecast in the Financial Statement. It is planned to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement (PBSR) to £8½ billion in 1980-81, as part of the strategy to curb inflation and continue the slowdown in monetary growth. The Retail Prices Index increase on a year earlier is forecast to be 161 per cent in the fourth quarter of

The implications of the forecasts are for a further decline in employment and an increase in unemployment. Unemployment is already on a strong upward trend and notified vacancies continue to fall. Employment is now falling at a faster rate than unemployment is rising, with a consequent eduction in the working popula-

The latest figures show the annual rate of increase in retail prices continuing to rise, though the upward pressure of materials prices may be abating slightly. Underlying increases in average earnings also continue to rise. The underlying level of economic activity was flat during 1979, in spite of buoyant home demand with consumers' expenditure risng 4 per cent in the year.

General economic background

Total economic activity, as easured by real Gross Domestic Product, rose by about 1½ per cent between 1978 and 1979 based on the output measure). About half the growth was attributable to the North Sea oil and gas industries whose contribution to GDP rose from 2 to about 3 per cent between the

Apart from North Sea oil and gas, there was little change in the underlying level of activity between the third quarter of 1978 and the fourth quarter of 1979, although there were fluctuations during the course of 1979.

The index of industrial production for January reflects the early effects of the dispute at the British Steel Corporation, Industrial output has changed little since 1978. except for some growth in the energy sector, after making due allowance for these effects and for recovery from strikes in the engineering sector.

Real personal disposable income (RPDI) rose by about 5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1979 resulting in an increase of 6 per cent for the year as a whole. RPDI rose sharply in the fourth quarter largely as a result of the switch from direct to indirect taxation which depressed the third quarter's level and inflated the fourth quarter's total.

Consumer's expenditure did not grow as fast as RPDI in either the fourth quarter or in 1979 as a whole. As a result the savings ratio rose from 14.1 per cent to 15.7 per cent between 1978 and 1979 and from 16 to a record 18.5 per cent between the third and fourth quarters.

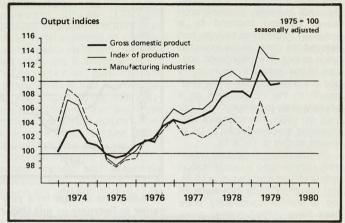
Consumers' expenditure levelled off in the second half of 1979. However, retail sales have been buoyant in the first two months of 1980; the level in February being about 2 per cent higher than that in the fourth quarter of 1979, possibly reflecting the lagged effect of the large rise in RPDI of that

Total fixed investment fell by 3 per cent between 1978 and 1979. largely because of reduced investment in dwellings and in the North Sea oil and gas industries. Direct investment by manufacturing industries was little changed in 1979 but in addition there was a growth in the volume of fixed assets leased to manufacturers by financial companies.

The volume of stockbuilding was high in 1979 and about double the rate of 1978. Manufacturers' stocks fell in the fourth quarter last year, the first quarterly drop since 1976, but they rose in 1979 as a whole, with the stocks output ratio rising to a very high level.

The volume of government final consumption in the first three quarters of the financial year

Chart 1



1979/80 was 1 per cent higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies, excluding those engaged in North Sea oil and gas activities and net of stock appreciation, fell by 7 per cent in money terms in 1979. Companies net borrowing requirement was £6 billion in 1979, equivalent to about 3 per cent of GDP; this is higher than in recent years although well below the level reached in 1974.

The liquidity of companies replying to the DOI's company liquidity survey fell sharply in the fourth quarter of 1979. The liquidity ratio (current assets as a percentage of current liabilities) is now at the lowest level since mid

Monetary growth has slowed. In the eight months of the target period to mid February 1980. £M3 grew at an annual rate of about 12 per cent, above the target range of 7-11 per cent, but in the last four months the annual rate of growth has slowed to about 10 per cent

Bank lending to companies was again the major expansionary influence in February with lending to the personal sector falling and the public sector exerting a contractionary influence. External and foreign currency finance was largely neutral.

Interest rates remain high in the UK and have been rising abroad. particularly in the US, where prime rates have risen from 16 per cent to 20 per cent since the beginning of the year. Short term interest rates have been under pressure in the UK in recent months because of temporary factors such as large seasonal tax payments and heavy gilt sales.

The UK's relatively high interest rates in 1979 contributed to large net capital inflows (of £4.1bn in 1979, as against net outflows of £2.1bn in 1978) which more than offset the deterioration in the current account of the balance of payments. This deterioration was the result of an increase of £1 · 8 billion in the deficit on visible trade, largely because of increased import volumes, and a drop of £1.5 billion in the surplus on invisibles, reflecting increased earnings by foreign oil companies, higher travel expenditure overseas and increased payments to the EC.

In the three months to February the current deficit was £676 million, compared with £571 million in the September-November period. The rise is more than accounted for by an increase in the oil deficit and by a deterioration in the balance on erratic items. Excluding these, the volume of exports of goods rose by 2½ per cent during the period while the volume of imports increased by only ½ per cent as a result. possibly, of efforts to reduce

Because of rising interest rates abroad, particularly in the US, sterling came under some downward pressure in the first two weeks of March. It then steadied and the average effective exchange rate index in the week to 27 March was 72 · 5, 2 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year and 11 per cent higher than a

World Economic Outlook

There are signs that the recession in the developed industrial world has now started with the first indications of a downturn in the United States. This downturn had been forecast for some time. but until recently, buoyant consumer demand financed by a reduction in personal savings had delayed the onset of the expected fall in output. The depressed position of the American economy is one of the main reasons why GNP growth in the OECD area as a whole is likely to be less than 1 per cent in 1980. Nevertheless, the recession is not expected to be as severe as that of 1974/75.

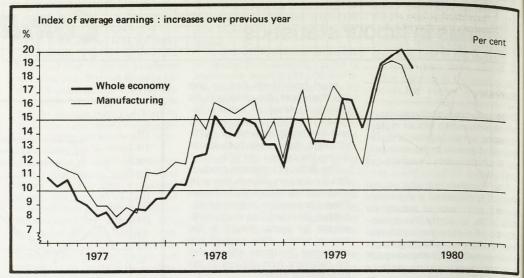
All the major industrial countries experienced an acceleration in their inflation rates during 1979. and recent oil price increases on top of earlier commodity price rises have added further pressure. The high priority the governments of OECD countries are giving to combating inflation has meant that they have in recent weeks, almost without exception, tightened their monetary policies and raised interest rates, in spite of any possible adverse effects on output. In addition, the United States and Switzerland have introduced deflationary budgets, and statutory wage and price controls have been introduced by the Netherlands Government

Average earnings

Special factors affected the average earnings index in February. The increase on a year earlier was down to 18·6 per cent, compared with corresponding figures for January and December of 20·1 and 19·7 per cent respectively. When special temporary factors are allowed for, the underlying change on a year earlier was continuing to rise and was probably just over 20 per cent in February

ruary. The February change on a year earlier was depressed by two temporary factors. Firstly, the steel strike is estimated to have reduced the change by 1 percentage point. Secondly, retrospective pay elements were much more important in February last vear than this year and are estimated to have depressed the change by nearly 11 percentage points. These depressing factors were partly offset by a continuation of the tendency for pay settlements to be concluded slightly faster in the current pay round than a year earlier, which is likely to have temporarily

Chart 2



increased the change on a year earlier in February by just under ½ percentage point. Taken together, these factors imply an underlying change about 1¾ percentage points above the recorded change, ie in the range 20 to 20½ per cent, compared with just under 20 per cent in January and 19 per cent in December.

This percentage increase on a

year earlier shown by the earnings index should not be taken as a close guide to the current level of new pay settlements. For one thing it will reflect settlements over the past 12 months and not simply those recently concluded (it is because of this that, as new settlements come in generally at higher levels than those they replace a year ago, the earnings index month by month is currently showing increasing percentage changes on a year earlier). Also average earnings consistently over the years tend to outrun, usually by 2 to 3 percentage points, the scale of increases occurring in settlements in so far as these can be estimated.

The reasons for this are various and are difficult to quantify. For example, earnings will reflect changes in payments under incentive schemes which may move differentially with respect to changes in basic rates of pay. They may also reflect grade drift and other structural changes in the labour force. An additional factor in the difference between increases in the earnings index and in settlements during the latest 12-month period to February is that the rise in average earnings will reflect "overhang" from the previous pay round in the form of the early staged payments of awards arising from comparability studies for public service employees; this is estimated to

amount so far to a little under 1 per cent of the increase in the average earnings index.

Retail prices

Prices for the March retail prices index were collected before the Chancellor's Budget statement. The year-on-year increase in the RPI reached 19-8 per cent in March compared with 19-1 per cent in February and 18-4 per cent in January. Increases in labour costs and in materials prices continued to exert strong upward pressure.

The rate of increase of prices was greater during the first quarter than in the closing months of last year. The monthly increase in the index of retail prices excluding seasonal food in March was 1-4 per cent, following 1-5 per cent in February and 2-4 per cent in January, compared with under 1 per cent a month during the last quarter of 1979. Over the six months to March the increase in

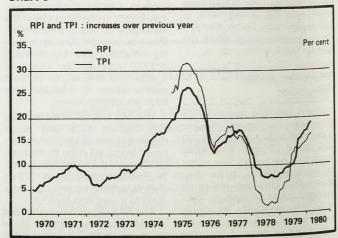
this index was 7.9 per cent, compared with the 7.6 per cent recorded for February

The main contributions to the increase of 1 · 4 per cent in the RPI in March were increases in the prices of fresh milk, vegetables and other foods, clothing and footwear, alcoholic drinks, cigarettes, coal and petrol and increases in bus fares. These accounted for about one-half of the increase, with a wide range of other price increases accounting for the remainder.

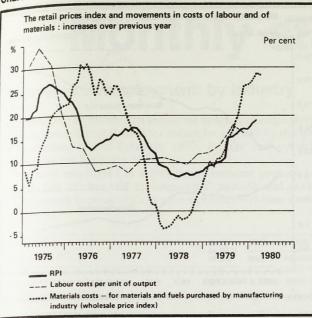
The increase in March in the tax and price index (TPI) over a year earlier, at 17·6 per cent, was 2·2 per cent less than that in the RPI. The TPI in March was 12·2 (January 1978 = 100). The March figures were not affected by the measures announced by the Chancellor in his Budget statement on March 26. For both the RPI and the TPI these measures will first be reflected in the April figures.

The immediate impact of the increases in duties on alcoholic

Chart 3







drinks, petrol, oil and tobacco and in vehicle excise duty is estimated by the Treasury as an increase of about 1.1 per cent on the RPI. with a further 0.2 per cent for increases in prescription charges and council rents in the autumn. In April, the year on year increase in the RPI is expected to show a step up because this year there were changes in indirect taxes in the Budget whereas last year there were no similar Budget effects in April. There will, of course, be a marked fall in the increase on a year earlier in July when last year's figures become affected by the main Budget roduced by the new administraion at the end of June.

The Financial Statement of last month's Budget forecast that "With a weak prospect for output and employment and with the financial pressures on many companies enhanced by strong international competition the prospect is still for the pace of inflation to slow down fairly quickly, though the increase in retail prices during 1980 may be only slightly below that of 1979.

Å12-month increase of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is forecast for the fourth quarter of 1980 falling to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by the second quarter of 1981."

Manufacturers' output prices In March (as measured by the Wholesale Price Index for home sales of manufactured products) were about 19 per cent higher than a year earlier, slightly above the figure recorded in the previous month. (Just over half of the retail goods and services covered by the RPI are represented in this WPI). Food manufacturers' prices were about 14 per cent higher in

March than a year earlier; for industries other than food, drink and tobacco the increase was about 21 per cent.

Turning to the indicators of inputs likely to influence retail price movements, *labour costs per unit of output* for the whole economy rose sharply in the third quarter of 1979 to stand 17·9 per cent higher than a year earlier. The rate of increase fell back slightly in the fourth quarter, to 16·3 per cent, but was still markedly above the increases recorded during 1978 and the first half of 1979.

Materials prices (as measured by the price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry) showed an increase on a year earlier of around 29 per cent on March. much the same as in February. The increase in these prices between February and March, at 1 per cent, was somewhat less than in recent months. This was attributable to an easing in some materials prices in the non-food sector which helped partly to offset a further rise in crude oil prices that resulted almost entirely from the depreciation of sterling against the dollar

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

Unemployment and vacancies

Unemployment is on a strong upward trend. The rate of increase over the last three

months has been very similar to that during the last major upturn in unemployment in 1975.

Vacancies continue to decline. The fall of 11,000 in March was the ninth in succession. Since June, notified vacancies have fallen by 78,000 seasonally adjusted—an average of about 9,000 a month. Vacancies at employment offices (175,000) account for about one-third of all those in the economy as a whole, so there were about 500,000 unfilled vacancies in March.

The special employment measures have had a somewhat smaller impact on the unemployment register in the last three months than in the autumn; however, their effect remains higher than at this time last year.

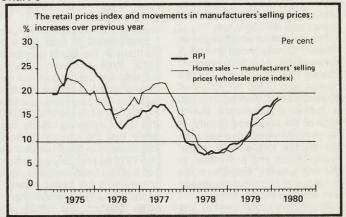
Unemployment, excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted increased by 30,000 in March to 1,350,000 (5·7 per cent

averages rises in the North West, East Midlands, West Midlands, North and Wales. All other regions had increases below the average, particularly in the South West.

Of the recent increase in unemployment (seasonally adjusted) about two-thirds has been in males and one-third in females. This is roughly in proportion to their numbers on the register.

School leavers registered as unemployed totalled 29,000. This was close to last year's figure for March and is the low point of the annual cycle which peaks in July each year (in July 1979, there were 204,000 school leavers on the register). From July the numbers decrease rapidly until January when there is a slight upturn because of school leavers in Scotland joining the register at Christmas. Further decreases follow until April when Easter leav-

Chart 5



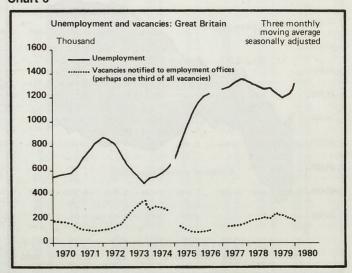
of all employees). Since September, the numbers have increased by 147,000.

The upward trend since September has affected all regions. The rate of increase has been fastest in Yorkshire and Humberside whilst there have been above

ers join the register followed in June and July by summer leavers.

About one in twelve of the registered unemployed are disabled people; the number in January was 125,000. These figures exclude nearly 12,000 unemployed people who were so

Chart 6



severely disabled that they would be unlikely to obtain jobs except under special sheltered conditions

Unemployment in the European Community as a whole remained virtually unchanged in the year to February 1980. Since September 1979 unemployment (seasonally adjusted) rose by about 7 per cent to February 1980 in Canada and Spain, and about 8 per cent to March in USA. This compares with a rise in the UK of about 10 per cent to February and 12 per cent to March. The level of unemployment has also risen slightly in France, but in most other OECD countries it has fallen recently.

Industrial stoppages

Industrial stoppages in March again involved a large loss, of 3 · 2 million working days in the month, although the total number of strikes was relatively low.

The steel strike which began on January 2 finally ended on April 3. It involved 150,000 workers (mainly BSC) in March, and the dispute accounted for well over 90 per cent of all working days lost in industrial stoppages during each of the first three months of the year. Working days lost from this dispute totalled 2.9 million during March and 8.5 million in the first quarter. Elsewhere the incidence of industrial stoppages was not very high in March.

Preliminary estimates of the effects on output of the steel strike, based on the monitoring of

a sample of manufacturing establishments by the Business Statistics Office and the Department of Industry, suggest that manufacturing production as a whole was reduced by some 4 per cent on average over the first three months of 1980. Home and export deliveries by the manufacturing sector were also affected, approximately to the same extent.

Of the 4 per cent loss in manufacturing production, over a half was accounted for by the cessation of steel production in British Steel Corporation plants. The consequent loss elsewhere was perhaps not as great as had at first been anticipated. Other manufacturing industry appeared to have been reduced on average by nearly 2 per cent in the first quarter, with most of the losses among major suppliers or customers of the BSC.

Employment

Employment in total fell substantially in the fourth quarter of 1979. With non-manufacturing employment unchanged and the increasing rate of decline in manufacturing employment continuing into the early months of 1980. this latest evidence clearly suggests that the upward trend in employment in the three years to mid-1979 has not only come to an end but has been reversed. Male employment fell faster between September and December than in earlier quarters and female employment-which had levelled off in the third quarter after rising

Chart 7

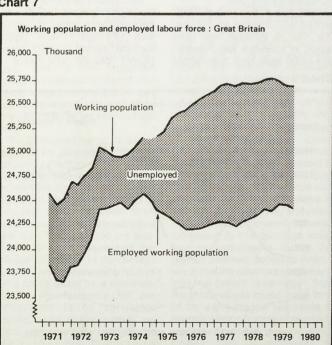


Chart 8



steadily for over three years —also declined.

The working population has also been falling since early 1979—despite the continued rise in the population of working age-and in December was at its lowest level since early 1977. The latest (seasonally adjusted) figures of employees in employment in the whole economy show a fall of 78,000 between September and December 1979, as against only a slight fall in the previous quarter. This followed a period of three years during which employment increased by over 250,000. It is now clear that this earlier upward trend has been

Male employment fell by 70,000 in the fourth quarter of 1979 compared with an average fall of only 5,000 a quarter over the previous three years. Female employment also fell between September and December, by 8,000; it had levelled off in the third quarter, following an average increase of nearly 30,000 a quarter in the three years to June 1979.

Manufacturing employment has been falling faster in recent months. A seasonally adjusted decline averaging 35,000 a month in the first two months of 1980 compares with average falls of 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. However, 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. Non-manufacturing employment was unchanged in the fourth quarter with a decline in construction employment offsetting an increase in the service sector. However, the growth in service sector employment also appears to be slowing down; the increase of only 88,000 during 1979 contrasts with one of 240,000 during 1978.

The working population (sea-

sonally adjusted) fell by over 100,000 between March and December 1979 and is now at its lowest level since March 1977. Despite the increase in the population of working age—some 200,000 a year in recent years—and the slow growth and then turn down in employment, there has not been a corresponding increase in unemployment. Earlier retirement, particularly among men, is thought to have been the main reason accounting for these "missing workers".

In December the female working population was unchanged from six months earlier and this might be evidence that the strong growth in female labour supply which has been a feature of the labour scene throughout the 1970s may at least be slowing down.

Short-time working in manufacturing industries in February again increased no doubt reflecting the steel strike, with nearly 120,000 workers affected—35,000 more than in January and the highest level recorded since early 1976. Also less overtime was worked in February after allowing for seasonal factors.

Monthly statistics (pages 403-414)

Employees in employment: by industry

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-February 1980, for the two preceding months and for February 1979.

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

are included and counted as full units.

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1977. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[Februa	ry 1979]	THE STATE OF	[Decem	ber 1979]	Helica des	[Januar	y 1980]		[Februa	ry 1980]	
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,711 9	2,239 4	8,951 2	6,641 3	2,230 8	8,872 2	6,585 4	2,198-4	8,783 8	6,547 8	2,181 · 5	8,729 3
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,981 8	2,052 3	7,034 0	4,900 4	2,043 4	6,943 8	4,859 7	2,010 9			1,994.0	6,823 · 1
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	319·8 275·3		335·1 285·9	319·8 275·3		335·0 285·9		15·3 10·6	335·4 286·2	320 · 2 275 · 7		335·5 286·3
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	III 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219	398 · 8 15 · 2 59 · 4 14 · 7 51 · 7 38 · 1 9 · 5 33 · 9 25 · 4 20 · 2	4·7 34·3 24·3 49·1 14·0 2·8 38·4 28·1 4·6	664·3 19·9 93·6 39·0 100·7 52·0 12·3 72·3 53·5 24·9	15·5 60·7 14·7 52·5 38·6 10·3 33·9 25·9 20·0	4·6 35·6 26·0 51·4 14·1 3·1 40·2 29·6 4·7	680 · 9 20 · 1 96 · 3 40 · 6 103 · 9 52 · 7 13 · 4 74 · 1 55 · 5 24 · 7	15·4 60·4 14·6 51·4 38·4 10·2 33·7 25·6	34·6 24·9 50·2 13·9 3·1 38·9 28·5	670 · 0 20 · 0 95 · 1 39 · 5 101 · 7 52 · 2 13 · 3 72 · 7 54 · 1 24 · 6	60 · 0 14 · 6 51 · 8 38 · 5	4·5 34·1 24·7 50·6 13·9 2·6 38·4 28·1	664 · 6 19 · 9 94 · 1 39 · 2 102 · 3 52 · 4 10 · 7 71 · 8 53 · 4 24 · 6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drinks industries Tobacco	221 229 231 232 239 240	5·7 20·3 55·0 15·6 19·8 14·5	14·7 12·5 8·4 12·6	7·3 35·0 67·4 24·0 32·4 29·9	20·1 54·3 16·9 20·9	14·7 12·6 8·6 14·5	7·4 34·8 66·9 25·5 35·4 29·5	20·2 53·9 16·5 20·4	12·5 8·5 13·9	7·4 34·6 66·3 25·0 34·2 29·4	5·6 20·1 53·7 16·5 20·5 14·4	14·5 12·4 8·5 13·6	7·2 34·5 66·2 25·0 34·0 29·3
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	IV 261 262 263	31·3 9·3 16·3 5·7	0.4	35·3 9·7 18·3 7·3	9·5 16·1	0.4	35·2 9·9 18·0 7·3	9.5	0.4	35·1 9·9 17·9 7·3	31·3 9·5 16·0 5·8	0·4 1·9	35·2 9·9 17·9 7·4
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	V 271 272 273 274 275	312·9 114·8 42·4 9·3 19·1 10·7	32.7	436·2 136·7 75·1 24·5 26·3 17·1	115·7 41·9 9·7	22·6 32·7 15·6 7·3	437 · 4 138 · 3 74 · 6 25 · 4 26 · 4 17 · 5	116·0 41·9 9·4 18·9	32·3 15·2 7·2	434·0 138·2 74·2 24·6 26·0 17·3	311 · 9 116 · 0 41 · 8 9 · 6 18 · 7 10 · 6	22·1 32·1 15·2 7·1	433·5 138·1 73·9 24·8 25·8 17·2
synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	44 · 2 18 · 5 10 · 2 43 · 6	3·5 1·7	53 · 6 22 · 0 11 · 9 68 · 8	18.1	3·2 1·8	54·0 21·3 11·7 68·3	17·9 9·8	3.1	53·7 21·1 11·6 67·5	44·4 17·8 9·8 43·1	3.1	53·6 20·9 11·6 67·5
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323	401 · 0 198 · 9 40 · 6 66 · 2 43 · 5 34 · 1 17 · 7	6·2 7·3 7·8 8·4	454 · 3 218 · 4 46 · 8 73 · 5 51 · 2 42 · 4 21 · 9	190 · 3 38 · 9 64 · 5 43 · 7 33 · 7	18·6 6·1 7·4 7·2 8·0	439 · 4 208 · 8 44 · 9 72 · 0 50 · 9 41 · 8 21 · 0	188·1 38·1 63·8 43·6 33·8	7·1 7·9	434 · 6 206 · 4 44 · 0 71 · 0 50 · 7 41 · 7 20 · 8	63·7 43·6	18·1 5·9 7·2 7·2 7·9	432·7 205·0 43·7 70·9 50·8 41·4 20·8
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349	765 · 0 25 · 1 52 · 9 71 · 3 24 · 4 20 · 1 37 · 4 51 · 7 16 · 6 175 · 2 131 · 8 16 · 3 142 · 0	3·9 8·8 14·9 4·1 3·7 4·3 8·3 6·6 34·4 16·4 4·3	906 9 29 0 61 7 86 3 28 5 23 8 41 7 60 0 23 3 209 7 148 2 20 6 174 2	24·7 52·4 68·8 21·7 18·9 36·6 50·2 16·2 173·6 129·7 14·7	3 · 9 8 · 3 14 · 2 3 · 3 3 · 5 4 · 1 8 · 0 6 · 3 34 · 6 1 · 0 4 · 1	878 6 28 6 60 7 83 0 25 0 22 4 40 7 58 1 22 6 208 2 145 7 164 9	24·6 52·0 68·5 21·0 18·7 36·1 49·6 616·2 171·9 128·3	3·8 8·4 14·1 3·2 3·5 4·1 7·9 6·3 34·2 15·8 4·1	870 · 0 28 · 4 60 · 3 82 · 6 24 · 2 22 · 1 40 · 2 57 · 5 22 · 5 206 · 1 144 · 2 18 · 8 163 · 1	51·7 68·5 20·9 18·5 35·8 49·4 16·2 170·6	3·8 8·3 14·2 3·2 3·5 4·0 7·9 6·2 33·8 15·7 4·1	863 · 9 27 · 2 60 · 0 82 · 6 24 · 2 22 · 0 39 · 9 57 · 3 22 · 4 204 · 4 142 · 9 188 · 6 162 · 3
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	VIII 351 352 353 354	95.6 8.8 5.0 15.8 65.9	2·9 6·5 11·0	147 · 9 11 · 8 11 · 5 26 · 8 97 · 7	8·4 4·7 15·8	2·9 5·8 11·1	146·3 11·3 10·5 26·9 97·7	8·2 4·3 15·6	2·7 5·5 10·9	144·7 11·0 9·8 26·6 97·3		5.4	143·8 10·9 9·7 26·4 96·8
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and council accordances	IX 361 362 363 364	472 · 7 100 · 0 30 · 2 39 · 7 64 · 5	275·1 32·2 11·8 24·7	747 · 8 132 · 3 41 · 9 64 · 4 129 · 6	467 · 8 96 · 8 29 · 6 39 · 2	272·8 32·0 11·7 24·7	740 · 5 128 · 8 41 · 3 64 · 0 127 · 0	465 3 96 3 29 3 39 2	269 8 31 6 11 5 25 0	735 · 0 127 · 9 40 · 8 64 · 1 126 · 7	462 · 6 95 · 0	268·5 31·4 11·3 25·2	731 · 1 126 · 4 40 · 6 64 · 0 125 · 6
equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	365 366 367 368 369	23·1 35·4 69·0 40·3 70·5	26·0 22·3	47 · 8 48 · 3 95 · 0 62 · 6 125 · 9	37 · 1 71 · 0 39 · 2	13·4 26·5 23·0	45 · 0 50 · 4 97 · 5 62 · 2 124 · 3	36·0 71·0 39·1	13·0 26·5 22·7	44·3 49·0 97·5 61·8 122·9	71 . 0	13·0 26·4 22·6	43·9 49·1 97·4 61·5 122·8

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[Februa	ry 1979]		[Decemb	er 1979]		[January	1980]		[Februar	ry 1980]	
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	155-7	12.4	168-1	143 9	11.7	155-6	141-6	11.5	153-1	140-0	11-4	151-4
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	XI 380 381 382 383 384 385	650 · 7 30 · 9 403 · 0 10 · 0 165 · 1 16 · 9 24 · 6	2·4 54·5 3·3 27·1 1·0	740 · 2 33 · 4 457 · 5 13 · 4 192 · 2 17 · 9 25 · 8	31·5 395·3 9·2 170·4 17·4	90·9 2·4 55·2 2·8 28·2 1·0 1·2	739 · 8 33 · 9 450 · 5 12 · 0 198 · 6 18 · 4 26 · 3	31·5 391·1 9·1 170·7 17·3	2:4 53:8 2:8 28:3 1:0	734 1 33 9 444 8 11 9 199 0 18 3 26 2	31·1 388·8 9·1 171·7 17·3	2·4 53·2 2·8 28·3	731 · 7 33 · 5 442 · 0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries n.e.s.	XII 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	381 · 0 50 · 3 12 · 8 22 · 5 27 · 8 18 · 4 14 · 4	12.5 5.8 4.5 9.1 7.8 12.3 8.1	525 · 1 62 · 7 18 · 6 11 · 6 31 · 6 35 · 6 30 · 7 22 · 6 311 · 9	49·8 6 12·3 6·2 6·2 7·1 18·3 6 14·0	140·0 12·5 5·4 4·5 8·9 7·5 11·9 7·3 82·2	518·0 62·3 17·7 10·7 30·8 34·6 30·2 21·2 310·5	50·2 12·1 6·1 21·7 26·8 18·3 14·1	12·2 5·3 4·4 8·8 7·7 11·6 7·1	514·2 62·4 17·5 10·5 30·5 29·9 21·2	50·1 12·2 5 5·9 21·6 26·7 18·2 14·1	12·2 5·4 4·3 8·8 7·7 11·5 6·8	511·2 62·2 17·6 10·2 30·3 34·4 29·7 21·0
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	XIII 411	247·7 25·2		452 ·7 29·6		197·3 4·1	430 · 3 27 · 9			424 · 2 27 · 6		192.2	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles textile finishing Other textile industries	412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	24 · 9 21 · 1 42 · 8 5 · 1 2 · 9 36 · 4 21 · 8 6 · 1 7 · 6 32 · 1	14·9 33·9 2·5 2·9 72·3 3·0 11·4 7·1 13·4 14·1	44·0 36·0 76·7 7·6 5·8 108·7 33·2 21·0 46·2 25·4	20·0 40·2 4·9 2·8 34·8 2·4 20·7 5·9 7·7 30·1	18·2 14·4 31·9 2·4 2·8 70·8 2·9 10·6 6·9 13·2 5·5	39·6 34·4 72·1 7·4 5·6 105·6 5·3 31·3 12·8 20·9 43·5 23·8	19·8 39·4 4·9 2·7 34·5 2·4 20·1 5·9 7·7 29·3	14·2 31·1 2·4 2·9 70·2 2·8 10·1 6·7 13·2	39 · 4 34 · 0 70 · 6 5 · 7 104 · 7 30 · 2 12 · 7 20 · 9 42 · 5 23 · 6	19·2 39·0 4·8 2·7 34·1 2·3 2·19·6 7·4 29·0	13.9 30.5 2.8 69.8 2.7 9.6 7 13.2 12.9	40·1 33·1 69·5 7·1 5·5 103·9 5·1 29·5 12·6 20·6 41·9 23·5
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	XIV 431 432 433	21 · 4 13 · 6 6 · 0 1 · 7	17·8 4·7 11·3	39·1 18·3 17·3 3·5	20·2 13·1 5·6	16·4 4·5 10·6 1·4	36 · 6 17 · 6 16 · 2 2 · 9	12·6 5·6	4·4 10·5	35 · 8 17 · 0 16 · 1 2 · 6	19·6 12·7 5·5	16·0 4·3 10·5	35·6 17·0
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries n.e.s. Footwear	XV 441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	83 · 9 3 · 6 13 · 6 9 · 6 5 · 9 13 · 0 1 · 4 5 · 9 30 · 8	14·1 52·5 28·5 30·2 79·6 3·6 25·9	359 · 6 17 · 7 66 · 1 38 · 1 36 · 1 92 · 6 5 · 0 31 · 8 72 · 2	3·4 13·1 9·3 5·7 13·1 1·4 5·9	273·3 13·7 51·8 28·0 31·0 79·1 3·3 25·4 41·1	355 · 7 17 · 1 64 · 9 37 · 3 36 · 7 92 · 2 4 · 7 31 · 3 71 · 5	3·4 13·1 9·0 5·6 12·9 1·4 5·8	13·5 50·9 27·6 30·6 78·2 3·3 25·0	351 · 1 16 · 9 64 · 0 36 · 6 36 · 6 91 · 0 4 · 7 30 · 8 70 · 9	3·4 12·9 8·9 5·5 12·8 1·4 5·9	13·5 50·2 27·4 30·3 77·4 3·2 25·5	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials etc, n.e.s.	XVI 461 462 463 464 469	194·6 34·0 30·3 52·7 11·9 65·7	4·3 27·8 15·2 1·3	254·3 38·3 58·1 67·9 13·2 76·8	33 · 4 29 · 0 52 · 3 12 · 3	57 · 6 4 · 5 26 · 3 14 · 7 1 · 4 10 · 7	249·7 37·9 55·3 67·0 13·6 75·9	33·1 28·9 51·4 12·2	4·4 26·0 14·4 1·4	247 · 0 37 · 5 54 · 9 65 · 8 13 · 6 75 · 2	32·9 28·9 51·2 12·2	4·3 25·9 14·1 1·4	245·7 37·2 54·8 65·2 13·6 74·9
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	XVII 471 472 473 474 475 479	205 · 4 73 · 2 71 · 4 9 · 8 23 · 5 11 · 2 16 · 3	11·7 16·8 9·0 4·1 3·1	254·3 84·9 88·2 18·8 27·6 14·3 20·5	73·2 70·6 9·8 23·5 10·7	48·9 11·6 17·1 9·4 3·9 3·1 3·8	252 · 4 84 · 8 87 · 7 19 · 2 27 · 4 13 · 8 19 · 4	72·8 69·2 9·6 23·4 10·5	11·6 16·8 9·2 3·9	249 · 6 84 · 4 86 · 0 18 · 8 27 · 3 13 · 6 19 · 4	72·1 67·9 9·5 23·4 10·8	11·7 16·3 9·0 4·3 3·1	247·2 83·8 84·2 18·5 27·7 13·9 19·2
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	360 ·5		532 ·7	360·4 48·2	179·9 14·3	540 · 3 62 · 5	358·6 47·8	177-4	536 0 61 4			532-3 59-5
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s. Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	482 483 484 485 486	50 · 4 19 · 8 12 · 8 63 · 6 37 · 1	28·1 15·9 8·2	78 · 4 35 · 7 21 · 0 81 · 7 56 · 1	50·7 20·0 12·4	28·3 16·0 8·1 18·9 19·9	79 · 0 36 · 0 20 · 5 82 · 6 57 · 6	50·3 19·9 12·5 63·2	27·8 15·8 8·1 19·0	78 · 2 35 · 7 20 · 6 82 · 2 57 · 1	19·5 12·4 63·2	15·6 8·1 19·0	77·5 35·1 20·5 82·3 57·2
etc.	489	127 · 2		199 · 8	127 · 8	74 · 4	202 · 2		73 · 5	200 · 9		73 · 2	200 · 3
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports	XIX 491 492 493	203 · 6 75 · 8 10 · 8 4 · 4	21 . 5	315·3 97·3 13·0 9·4	196·0 70·5 10·2 4·2	111·0 21·3 2·1 4·7	307·0 91·8 12·3 8·9	194·7 70·0 10·1 4·1	107·5 21·0 2·0 4·6	302·1 91·0 12·2 8·7	10.2	20.9	296·8 89·4 12·3 8·6
equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products n.e.s. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	494 495 496 499	16·2 4·0 78·6 13·9	4.2	37 · 7 8 · 2 124 · 1 25 · 6	15·6 4·0 77·9 13·6	21 · 2 4 · 3 45 · 5 11 · 7	36 · 9 8 · 3 123 · 4 25 · 4	15·4 3·9 77·3 13·7	19·8 4·1 44·4 11·5	35 · 2 8 · 1 121 · 7 25 · 2	4·0 76·8	4·2 44·3	32·2 8·2 121·1 25·0
Construction	500	1,133-6	103-3		1,143-9	103 - 3		1,128 4	103 - 3		1,121 4		1,224-7
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water	XXI 601 602 603	276·7 77·1 143·7 55·9	68·5 26·8 33·0 8·7	345·2 103·9 176·7 64·6	277·2 78·0 143·6 55·6	68·9 26·9 32·5 9·5	346·1 104·9 176·1 65·1	277 · 2 78 · 0 143 · 5 55 · 6	68·9 26·9 32·5 9·5	346·1 105·0 176·0 65·1	277 ·1 78·1	68·9 26·9 32·4	346·0 105·0 175·9 65·1

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

In the week ended February 16, 1980 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,692,300, or about 34 · 7 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.4 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 119,400 or 2 · 4 per cent of all operatives, each losing 14 · 5 hours

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 February 16, 1980

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME					CARL AC SECURE AS THE SECURE			
	Opera- tives	Per- centage	Hours ove worked	rtime	Stood o		Working	part of a	week	Stood of or part o	f for whole f week	•	
	(Thou)	of all opera-	(Thou)	Average	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours los	st	Opera-	Per-	Hours lo	st
SIC 1968		tives		opera- tive working overtime	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	tives (Thou)	centage of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229 Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	179·4 139·5 35·1 4·7	35·1 34·6 40·9 21·7	1,663 · 5 1,339 · 9 295 · 2 28 · 4	9·3 9·6 8·4 6·0	1·3 0·8 0·6	53·0 30·7 22·4	5·3 5·2 0·1	39·8 39·6 0·2	7·5 7·6 2·7	6·6 6·0 0·6	1·3 1·5 0·7	92·9 70·3 22·5	14·0 11·7 36·0
Coal and petroleum products	9.5	38-9	100-1	10-6	-	-	North Tar	_	-	Marie I	-		THE STATE OF
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	90·5 31·0	35·1 38·1	867·2 303·6	9·6 9·8	0.1	3·2 1·3	0·3 0·2	4·0 3·1	14·3 18·4	0·4 0·2	0·1 0·2	7·2 4·4	20·1 21·8
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	102·1 23·6 41·4 37·1	31 6 15 7 46 2 44 4	897·7 198·9 373·2 325·6	8·8 8·4 9·0 8·8	0·3 0·3 —	12·2 12·2 —	4·3 1·0 2·7 0·5	48·1 12·4 28·6 7·2	11 · 2 11 · 8 10 · 4 13 · 5	4·6 1·4 2·7 0·5	1·4 0·9 3·1 0·6	60·3 24·6 28·6 7·2	13·1 18·2 10·4 13·5
Mechanical engineering	264-2	46-8	2,175-9	8.2	2.2	87 - 6	3.3	43 - 4	13-1	5.5	1.0	131-0	23 8
Instrument engineering	32.4	37-5	223.7	6.9	_	- XAI_	0.9	6.8	7.9	0.9	1.0	6.8	7.9
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	150·8 31·6	32·7 38·5	1,186·1 249·5	7·9 7·9	0.2	7.0	16·1 0·4	149·7 4·3	9·3 10·7	16·2 0·4	3·5 0·5	156·6 4·3	9· 7 10·7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	59.3	52 6	649 8	11.0	_	1-4	0.2	7-1	28 · 8	0.3	0.2	8.5	30 2
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	218·3 131·6	41·7 38·6	1,625·5 949·3	7.4	0·3 0·3	12·2 11·4	6.9	75·2 74·7	10.9 10.9	7·2 7·2	1·4 2·1	87 · 5 86 · 0	12·1 12·0
repairing (383)	52.8	47-6	421 · 1	8.0		-		-	40.0	10.5	2.7	200.4	-
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146-4	37.8	1,165-0	8.0	5.8	230 · 6	4.7	65-8	13.9	10.5	6.5	296 4	28 2
Textlles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	79·5 5·8 14·3 18·4 9·8	23.7 29.9 22.8 31.5 11.4	631 · 2 56 · 2 113 · 8 168 · 6 54 · 2	8·0 9·2	0·9 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·1	36·7 5·4 6·3 13·8 5·4	3·5 5·5 4·3	254·3 — 52·7 66·7 47·4	12·1 — 15·0 12·2 11·1	21 9 0 1 3 7 5 8 4 4	0·7 5·9 9·9 5·1	291·0 5·4 59·0 80·5 52·8	13·3 40·0 16·0 13·8 12·0
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.2	22.3	52.3	8.4	0.2	7.6	0.5	6.7	12-6	0.7	2.6	14.3	19.8
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	22·1 16·1 6·0	7·4 6·8 10·2	112·4 85·3 27·0	5·1 5·3	0·4 0·4	16·5 16·2 0·3	21 · 4 10 · 1 11 · 2	227·4 120·7 106·6	10·6 11·9	21 · 8 10 · 5	7·3 4·4	243 · 8 136 · 9 106 · 9	11·2 13·0 9·5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	66-8	35-4	616-8	9.2	0.4	17.8	5-1	60 0	11.9	5.5	2.9	77.9	14-1
Timber, furniture, etc	59.8	31-5	441-7	7.4	1-1	43.0	7.9	95 2	12.0	9.0	4.7	138 2	15.4
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	133·4 58·3 75·1	37·2 39·9 35·4	1,173·0 570·5 602·6		Ξ	0·8 0·8	5·8 5·2 0·6		13·7 14·4 7·9	5·9 5·2 0·6	3.6	80 · 7 75 · 6 5 · 1	13·8 14·5 7·9
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	71·7 23·1	31·9 34·8	616·5 193·4			5·7 0·4	2·3 0·2	26·9 3·4	12·0 18·6	2·4 0·2	1·1 0·3	32·6 3·7	13·6 19·6
All manufacturing industries	1,692-3	34.7	14,198-6	8-4	13-4	535 4	106-0	1190-4	11.2	119-4	2.4	1,725 8	14.5
Analysis by region													
South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	522·2 110·2 213·7 139·6 165·6 241·0 99·0 58·1 143·0	40 6 38 8 30 7 32 6 32 6 34 6 31 9 25 5 32 7	1,661 · 7 1,071 · 8 1,400 · 9 2,063 · 0 898 · 8 494 · 1	7·8 7·7 8·5 8·6 9·1 8·5	0·1 1·2 1·0 2·1 0·6 0·9 2·9	52 6 3 6 48 1 38 8 82 4 23 7 35 3 117 5 133 4	23 8 13 8 18 0 10 8 6 0 7 4	144 6 201 9 152 5 80 1 86 4	10·5 11·2	20·1 11·4	1 6 3 6 3 4 4 0 1 6 2 2 4 5	203 1 42 3 293 6 183 4 284 3 176 2 115 4 204 0 223 5	12 · 9 9 · 5 11 · 7 12 · 4 14 · 2 15 · 4 16 · 9 19 · 8 20 · 7

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

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*.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at March 13, 1980

	Male	Female	All unemploye	Percentage ed rate		Male	Female	All	Percer ed rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	Sections	trow ythat	los aming	acto puot	*Guildford *Harlow	1,671 1,761	521 862	2,192 2,623	2.3
AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS					*Hastings *Hertford	2,099 524	670 196	2,769 720	6.4
South Western DA	18,161	9,135	27,296	9-4	*High Wycombe *Hitchin	1,480 1,082	551 507	2,031 1,589	2.2
Falmouth and Redruth SDA	3,230	988	4,218	12-6	*Luton Maidstone	3,867 1,707	1,941 779	5,808 2,486	4·4 3·1 7·2
Corby DA	1,571	832	2,403	7-8	*Newport (IOW) *Oxford	2,072 4,811	877 2,387	2,949 7,198	7·2 4·0
Hull and Grimsby DA	15,829	5,326	21,155	8-2	*Portsmouth *Ramsgate	7,295 2,031	3,111	10,406 2,835	5·2 8·1
Rotherham and Mexborough Da	A 5,549	2,759	8,308	9-1	*Reading *Slough	3,488 1,889	1,294 840	4,782 2,729	2.9
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,877	703	2,580	8-4	*Southampton *Southend-on-Sea	6,163 9,216	2,515 3,270	8,678 12,486	4·0 6·4
Wigan DA	3,951	2,656	6,607	9 4	*St. Albans Stevenage	1,264 1,020	394 439	1,658 1,459	4 0 5 2 8 1 2 9 2 3 4 0 6 4 1 8 3 8 2 9 3 3 8
Merseyside SDA	62,401	27,944	90,345	11-9	*Tunbridge Wells *Watford	1,761 2,078	578 762	2,339 2,840	2.9
Northern DA	88,680	38,433	127,113	9-1.	*Worthing	1,710	504	2,214	3.8
North East SDA	59,672	24,032	83,704	9.7	East Anglia Cambridge	1,562	662	2,224	2.6
West Cumberland SDA	2,921	2,172	5,093	8-6	Great Yarmouth *Ipswich	2,386 3,061	928 1,254	3,314 4,315	8·9 4·0
Welsh DA	54,960	26,871	81,831	8-7	Lowestoft *Norwich	1,258 4,110	501 1,367	1,759 5,477	6·2 4·4
North East Wales SDA	6,977	3,047	10,024	11-1	Peterborough	2,592	1,270	3,862	5.7
North West Wales SDA	3,871	1,758	5,629	10-6	South West Bath	1,866	671	2,537	5-4
South Wales SDA	14,335	8,255	22,590	9-6	*Bournemouth *Bristol	5,118 12,654	1,956 4,667	7,074 17,321	5·1 5·4
Scottish DA	126,956	68,098	195,054	9-3	*Cheltenham *Chippenham	1,804 775	782 408	2,586 1,183	3·6 4·3
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,406	3,836	10,242	9-6	*Exeter Gloucester	2,639 2,008	956 1,022	3,595 3,030	4·9 4·6
Girvan SDA	340	205	545	12.9	*Plymouth	6,893 1,090	3,779	10,672 1,773	8·7 4·6
Glenrothes SDA	798	726	1,524)	8-5	*Salisbury Swindon Taunton	2,947 1,239	1,509	4,456 1,719	5.6
Leven and Methil SDA	1,016	577	1,593		*Torbay	4,448 659	2,042	6,490 1,090	9.3
Livingston SDA	1,105	962	2,067	10.7	*Trowbridge *Yeovil	971	628	1,599	3.9
West Central Scotland SDA	77,435	39,105	116,540	10-9	West Midlands	31,806	12,955	44,761	6-4
All Development Areas	379,935	182,757	562,692	9-5	*Brimingham Burton-upon-Trent	953 9,921	422 6,133	1,375	3·7 6·6
Of which, Special	10			40.0	*Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell	10,366	4,391 695	14,757	5·0 5·3
Development Areas	240,507	113,607	354,114	10-8	Hereford *Kidderminster	1,685 1,364	894 819	2,579 2,183	6.5
Northern Ireland	45,827	20,424	66,251	11-5	Leamington *Oakengates	3,465 1,112	1,907	5,372 1,846	9·4 5·5
INTERMEDIATE AREAS					Redditch Rugby	926 1,336	745 575	1,671	5·4 4·6
South Western	5,091	2,383	7,474	9-3	Shrewsbury *Stafford	1,365 7,067	708 2,817	2,073 9,884	3.7
Oswestry	644	260	904	6.7	*Stoke-on-Trent *Walsall	7,658	4,413 3,226	12,071 10,270	6·8 7·1
High Peak	839	427	1,266	3.2	*Wolverhampton *Worcester	7,044 2,424	958	3,382	4.7
North Lincolnshire	2,713	1,106	3,819	9.7	East Midlands	2.242	1,312	4,654	5.7
North Midlands	7,515	2,582	10,097	5-5	*Chesterfield *Coalville	3,342 1,316	417	1,733 2,403	3·8 7·8
Yorks and Humberside	68,500	30,904	99,404	5-8	Corby *Derby	1,571 4,090	832 1,650	5,740 1,344	3.9
North West	84,484	37,171	121,655	6-1	Kettering *Leicester	921 8,228	423 3,627	11,855 4,482	5-1
North Wales	1,094	496	1,590	7.7	Lincoln Loughborough	1,118	1,549 506	1,624	3.7
South East Wales	5,577	3,002	8,579	7-8	Mansfield *Northampton	2,976 2,916	959 1,133	3,935 4,049	3.9
Aberdeen	3,461	1,609	5,070	4.0	*Nottingham *Sutton-in-Ashfield	13,530 1,205	4,082 274	17,612 1,479	4.2
All intermediate areas	179,918	79,940	259,858	6.0	Yorkshire and Humberside			5.744	7-1
					*Barnsley *Bradford	3,952 8,507	1,759 3,329	5,711 11,836	7·0 6·7
Local areas (by region)					*Castleford *Dewsbury	2,792 2,956	1,384 889	4,176 3,845	5.9
South East *Aldershot	1,577	659	2,236	2.7	*Doncaster Grimsby	5,479 4,281	3,386 999	8,865 5,280	6.9
Aylesbury Basingstoke	773 969	345 448	1,118 1,417	2·6 3·1	*Halifax Harrogate	2,530 892	1,078 347	3,608 1,239	3.0
*Bedford *Braintree	1,703 871	878 453	2,581 1,324	3·1· 3·7	Huddersfield *Hull	3,154 11,548	1,866 4,327	5,020 15,875	8.7
*Brighton	5,760 1,598	1,834	7,594 2,229	5·6 5·7	Keighley *Leeds	1,069 13,429	633 5,680	1,702 19,109	5.6
*Canterbury	5,119	2,568	7,687	6.5	*Mexborough Rotherham	2,059 3,490	1,227 1,532	3,286 5,022	10-8
*Chatham	1 570	600	2 1 7 0	3.7					
*Chelmsford *Chichester Colchester	1,578 1,628 1,745	600 587 803	2,178 2,215 2,548	3 2 4 6 4 4 2 2	*Scunthorpe *Sheffield	3,092 11,259	1,555 4,014	4,647 15,273 4,246	8· 2 7· 3 5· 2 5· 3

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at March 13, 1980 (continued)

Male	Female	All	Percentage red rate	intermedial and a mo	Male	Female	All	Percentage ed rate
916 3,574	513 1,699	1,429 5,273	4·8 5·6	†Countles (by region) South East Bedfordshire	5,405	2.756	8.161	3.9
3,171 5,610 4,807 1,381 2,179 2,229	1,256 2,819 2,153 802 1,079 1,102	4,427 8,429 6,960 2,183 3,258 3,331	6 6 7 8 6 3 4 3 5 1 6 2	Buckinghamshire East Sussex Essex Greater London (GLC area) Hampshire	4,313 9,156 17,745 107,729 16,866	2,381 2,015 2,876 6,759 36,758 7,118	8,482 6,328 12,032 24,504 144,487 23,984	3·9 2·7 3·5 5·5 5·1 3·8 4·2
2,253 1,880 43,589 31,760 890	1,123 1,053 17,882 10,396 517	3,376 2,933 61,471 42,156 1,407	4·1 7·2 6·8 12·7 6·0 5·4	Isle of Wight Kent Oxfordshire Surrey West Sussex	2,072 19,351 5,771 6,064 5,322	877 8,085 2,804 1,790 1,970	2,949 27,436 8,575 7,854 7,292	2·4 7·2 5·4 4·2 2·3 3·0
3,288 6,075 2,419 2,150 3,573	1,546 3,091 1,102 1,028	4,834 9,166 3,521 3,178	4·9 6·3 6·8 9·6	Cambridgeshire Norfolk Suffolk	6,592 11,069 6,949	2,966 4,138 2,866	9,558 15,207 9,815	4·4 5·9 4·3
2,949 3,440 3,951	1,746 2,403 2,656	4,695 5,843 6,607	6·0 10·7 9·4	Avon Cornwall Devon Dorset Gloucestershire	16,502 9,693 17,459 6,991 5,857	6,251 4,680 8,360 2,916 2,858	22,753 14,373 25,819 9,907 8,715	5 6 10 7 7 8 5 2 4 3
594 1,857 3,737 2,661	339 1,115 1,693 1,125	933 2,972 5,430 3,786	8·7 5·9 8·2 12·1	Somerset Wiltshire West Midlands West Midlands Metropolitan	4,633 6,003	2,299 3,309	6,932 9,312	4·6 4·9
3,786 1,456 4,333 3,692 15,707	1,809 1,161 1,566 1,565 6,002	5,595 2,617 5,899 5,257 21,709	6·9 5·8 13·1 8·7 8·0	Hereford and Worcester Salop Staffordshire ‡Warwickshire	7,903 6,249 13,803 5,036	3,877 3,103 6,572 3,292	11,780 9,352 20,375 8,328	5·3 7·2 4·5
1,673 14,595 17,335 12,191 1,368 1,553	937 5,647 7,126 5,029 894 1,278	2,610 20,242 24,461 17,220 2,262 2,831	9·8 11·4 10·8 12·1 7·8 9·3	East Midlands Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire	12,563 11,487 9,210 6,541 17,892	4,716 5,233 4,421 2,935 5,699	17,279 16,720 13,631 9,476 23,591	4·5 4·6 7·0 4·6 5·4
1,963 11,296 2,591 1,730	1,071 4,143 1,272 1,327	3,034 15,439 3,863 3,057	11·4 7·8 12·7 8·4	Yorkshire and Humberside South Yorkshire Metroplitan West Yorkshire Metropolitan Humberside North Yorkshire	26,751 37,455 20,395 7,154	12,251 16,369 7,591 3,481	39,002 53,824 27,986 10,635	6·7 5·9 8·0 4·6
4,498 2,436 3,757 3,766 3,802 5,484	2,296 1,509 2,098 2,177 1,520 2,835	6,794 3,945 5,855 5,943 5,322 8,319	7·7 7·9 8·7 7·4 10·9 7·7	Merseyside Metropolitan Cheshire Lancashire	52,491 60,500 14,109 23,736	20,912 26,074 8,677 12,108	73,403 86,574 22,786 35,844	6·1 11·9 6·3 6·6
3,461 2,882	1,609 1,636	5,070 4,518	4·0 9·9	Cleveland Cumbria Durham Northumberland Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	21,668 7,302 14,057 5,418 40,235	8,692 5,029 6,598 2,459 15,655	30,360 12,331 20,655 7,877 55,890	11·2 6·4 8·5 8·1 10·0
2,428 1,382 5,879 2,349 12,549 2,841 41,731 4,340 3,883	1,388 964 3,405 1,612 5,443 2,170 18,237 2,083 2,167	3,816 2,346 9,284 3,961 17,992 5,011 59,968 6,423 6,050	12·7 6·9 9·6 7·9 6·4 7·5 10·1 12·6 15·1	Wales Clwyd Dyfed Gwent Gwynedd Mid-Glamorgan Powys South Glamorgan West Glamorgan	9,863 5,685 10,422 4,999 11,111 1,068 9,999 8,484	4,417 3,229 5,563 2,337 5,920 500 3,460 4,943	14,280 8,914 15,985 7,336 17,031 1,568 13,459 13,427	11· 0 8· 1 8· 6 9· 5 9· 0 5· 6 7· 7
3,424 11,592 5,304 1,433 2,083	2,158 7,794 2,854 796 1,447	5,582 19,386 8,158 2,229 3,530	8·5 13·3 8·8 5·9 7·5	Scotland Borders Central Dumfries and Galloway Fife Grampian	998 4,924 2,773 6,408 5,664	455 3,617 1,927 4,266	1,453 8,541 4,700 10,674	3·8 7·5 8·7 8·0
1,118 3,496 19,449 2,548 997 2,786 1,386 1,613 1,738 4,785 3,035	482 1,954 9,189 964 437 1,466 740 655 748 1,741 943	1,600 5,450 28,638 3,512 1,434 4,252 2,126 2,268 2,486 6,526 3,978	12-6 11-5 9-3 13-6 23-6 10-1 12-0 20-9 15-3 15-6 21-3 14-2 23-3	Highlands Lothians Orkneys Shetlands Strathclyde Tayside Western Isles	4,671 15,645 316 136 79,004 8,968 910	2,561 7,814 128 74 40,081 5,343 243	7,232 23,459 444 210 119,085 14,311 1,153	4·9 9·7 6·9 7·0 2·9 10·9 8·4 14·1
	916 3,574 11,799 3,171 5,610 4,807 1,381 2,179 2,129 1,596 2,253 1,880 43,589 31,760 890 1,416 3,288 6,075 2,419 2,150 3,573 2,949 3,440 3,951 3,737 2,661 3,786 1,456 4,333 3,692 15,707 1,673 14,595 17,335 12,191 1,368 1,553 1,963 11,296 2,591 1,368 1,553 1,963 11,296 2,591 1,373 2,419 2,591 1,368 1,553 1,368 1,373 2,424 1,380 1,373 2,428 2,591 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,380 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,373 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,434 1,592 1,380 1,434 1,592 1,380 1,434 1,592 1,380 1,434 1,592 1,380 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,430 1,440 1,43	916 513 3,574 1,693 11,799 5,706 3,171 1,256 5,610 2,819 4,807 2,153 1,381 802 2,179 1,079 2,229 1,103 2,253 1,123 43,589 17,882 31,760 10,396 880 517 1,416 939 3,288 1,546 6,075 3,091 2,419 1,102 2,150 1,028 3,573 1,953 2,949 1,746 3,440 2,403 3,951 2,656 594 339 1,857 1,115 3,737 1,693 2,949 1,746 3,440 2,403 3,951 2,656 594 339 1,857 1,115 3,737 1,693 2,661 1,125 3,786 1,809 1,456 1,161 4,333 1,566 3,692 1,565 5,707 6,002 1,673 937 14,595 5,647 17,335 7,126 12,191 5,029 1,368 894 1,553 1,278 1,963 1,071 11,296 4,143 2,591 1,272 1,373 1,950 1,498 2,296 2,436 1,509 3,766 2,177 3,802 1,520 1,473 1,373 1,950 4,498 2,296 2,436 1,509 3,766 2,177 3,802 1,520 5,484 2,835 3,175 1,527	916	916		916 513 1.429 4.8 Bedfordshire 5.405 11.739 1.739 1.7506 1.7505 11.2 Bedfordshire 6.101 11.799 1.7506 1.7505 1.7505 1.7506 1.7506 1.7505 1.7506 1.750	916 513 1.429 4.8 South East Sussex 9156 2.2756 6.575	

^{9:} The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the 1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) except for Northern DA othern Region) for which the provisional mid-1979 estimates have been used. The males are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employ-th, Statistics Paranch 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.

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 7, 1980, was 175,265; 2,244 lower than on February 8, 1980.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on March 7, 1980, was 179,500; 10,700 lower than that for February 8, 1980, and 41,500 lower than on November 30, 1979.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on March 7, 1980, was 18,878; 960 higher than on February 8, 1980.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on March 7, 1980, was 18,878; 960 higher than on 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.

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on March 7, 1980, by

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East Greater London	77,380 39.090	11,347
East Anglia	5.734	6,833 811
South West	14.361	932
West Midlands	10.820	1,331
East Midlands	10,354	1.051
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,926	1.039
North West	13,824	1,093
North	7,465	342
Wales	7,125	288
Scotland	18,276	644
Great Britain	175,265	18,878

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on March 13, 1980, was 34,105.

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.

Number claiming benefits on March 13, 1980, by region

Region	Male	Female	All
South East Greater London	2,175 1,035	803 386	2,978 1,421
East Anglia	1,291	582	1,873
South West	1,050	58	1,108
West Midlands	6,362	473	6,835
East Midlands	3,196	501	3,697
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,048	453	4,501
North West	1,875	373	2,248
North	2,877	316	3,193
Wales	3,919	321	4,240
Scotland	3,182	250	3,432
Great Britain	29,975	4,130	34,105

Unemployed on March 13, 1980

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on March 13, 1980, was 1,382,373, 4,402 less than on February 14, 1980. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,349,500 (5.7 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 29,600 between the February and March counts, and by an average of 37,600 per month between December and March.

Between February and March the number unemployed fell by 10,278. This change included a fall of 5,876 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on March 13 1980, had been registered for up to four weeks was 14.1 per cent. The corresponding proportion for February was 14.9 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 Actual	school leave 289,660	vers) 143,061	34,217	96,516	134,320	79,761	128,901	213,954	123,789	89,536	191,719	1,382,373	63,797	1,446,170
Seasonally adjusted Number	282,600	140,800	32,000	90,600	133,800	77,800	126,200	212,200	121,200	87,800	184,800	1,349,500	64,000	1,413,50
Percentage rates †	3.7	3.7	4-4	5.5	5.8	4.9	6-0	7.5	8.7	8-0	8-1	5.7	11-1	5
School leavers (included Male Female	d in unemplo 1,366 1,397	745 681	181 182	589 706	1,041 1,547	404 532	987 1,559	2,360 2,293	1,733 1,591	1,010 1,454	4,609 3,796	14,280 15,057	1,468 986	15,74 16,04
Unemployed All Male Female Married females ‡	292,423 213,418 79,005 31,030	144,487 107,729 36,758 12,488	34,580 24,610 9,970 4,376	97,811 67,138 30,673 13,252	136,908 93,139 43,769 20,330	80,697 57,693 23,004 10,863	131,447 91,755 39,692 17,532	218,607 150,836 67,771 29,744	127,113 88,680 38,433 20,290	92,000 61,631 30,369 15,478	200,124 130,417 69,707 36,886	1,411,710 979,317 432,393 199,781	66,251 45,827 20,424 11,304	1,025,1
Percentage rates † All Male Female	3·8 4·8 2·5	3·8 4·8 2·4	4·7 5·6 3·4	5· 9 6· 9 4· 5	5·9 6·6 4·8	5· 0 6· 0 3· 6	6·2 7·2 4·7	7·7 9·1 5·7	9·1 10·5 7·0	8·4 9·3 7·1	8·8 9·9 7·3	6·0 7·0 4·5	11·5 13·8 8·3	1
Length of time on register up to 4 weeks over 4 weeks	52,018 240,405	25,953 118,534	5,676 28,904	12,863 84,948	17,926 118,982	11,309 69,388	19,026 112,421	27,649 190,958	14,835 112,278	12,116 79,884	25,958 174,166	199,376 1,212,334	7,646 58,605	207,0
Adult students (excluded Male Female	d from unen	nployed)	=	_	Ξ	3 2	4	8	199 164	=	96 62	311 230	=	. 3

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 anuary 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:

ype B: those for which indices were not available before 1976:

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 te underlying trend in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted (older series) index given in tables 127 and 129 lating 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 overed by the monthly survey before its extension in 1976.

Гуре		SIC Order	LATEST F (Jan 1976		PERCEN	TAGE CHAN	GE OVER 12	MONTHS EN	DING	
			Jan 1980	[Feb] 1980	Mar 1979	June 1979	Sept 1979	Dec 1979	Jan 1980	[Feb] 1980
3	WHOLE ECONOMY	I to XXVII	163·0‡	167 - 3‡	14.9	13 4	14.4†	19.7	20·1±	_
	Agriculture and forestry* Mining and quarrying	I II	161·2 189·5	189-9	8·7 16·4	11·5 15·5	17·3 17·2	15·3 15·5	21·7 24·6	23.4
;	ALL MANUFACTURING	7200 4. 74								
	INDUSTRIES	III to XIX	166 8‡	168 · 5‡	17-1	17-4	11.7†	19.2	18-9±	16 - 6‡
	Food, Drink and tobacco	III	171-3	173 6	16.8	17.3	19.3	19.0	21 · 8	19.7
1	Coal and petroleum products	IV	179-6	190 0	11.3	17 · 1	15.5	19.0	25 - 6	26 4
1	Chemicals and allied industries	V	170-5	171-7	17 · 4	16.0	27 · 0	20 · 8	24.9	23 - 2
	Metal manufacture	VI	‡	‡	10.7	17 · 1	9.51	İ	‡	‡
	Mechanical engineering	VII	171-4	174-3	16 · 4	18.4	3.21	18.8	19.6	19.6
	Instrument engineering	VIII	174-2	178-1	19.6	16.3	12.71	18.8	19.0	17.0
	Electrical engineering	IX	167-6	169-7	16.6	14.2	9.31	19.5	19.8	17.0
	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	158-7	159-8	24.9	15.0	11 - 2†	17.7	16.4	19.0
	Vehicles	XI	170.9	170-8	20.3	19.5	-1.5†			16.2
	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	176-4	174-6	17.3	18.1	8.01	22 · 4 20 · 9	23·8 24·0	17·5 19·3
	Textiles	XIII	160-6	164-1	18.0	14.0	14.4	11.0		
	Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	161-3	163-4	14.8	15.9	14·4 12·1	14.3	15.7	17.1
	Clothing and footwear	XV	170-1	173-2	14.1	14.6		19.4	18.3	15.6
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	165-9	168-8	16.0		17.5	16.7	18.2	18.8
	Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	164-5	169-1	16.6	18·6 17·1	17·3 15·9	19·4 15·6	20·7 18·6	19·9 18·5
	Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	475.5				13 3	13.6	10.0	18.5
	Other manufacturing industries		175-5	177-7	19.0	20 · 1	19.1	20.3	23 · 1	20 · 4
		XIX	167-4	173-3	15.7	18.8	18-4	18.9	21 · 5	21 - 8
	Construction	XX	162-4	168-5	15.9	16.1	13.7	17.6	22 · 1	24.3
	Gas, electricity and water	XXI	169-4	169-5	20.5	-3.9	12.1	26.7	22.7	
	Transport and communication	XXII	165-6	164-2	17.7	14.8	18.5	27.7		20 · 4
	Distributive trades	XXIII	170-7	173-6	15.5	16.1	17.4		28 · 5	2.2
	Insurance, banking and finance	XXIV	160-4	163-8	14.8	10.5	13.6	18·4 29·6	17·1 19·5	19·0 14·5
	Professional and scientific services	XXV	147-4	161-1	7.8	0.9	14.0	47.0		
	Miscellaneous services	XXVI	171-3	173-7	17.1		14.3	17.2	16.1	27 · 1
	Public administration	XXVII	159-7	167-7	11.9	20.2	17.6	17.9	19.9	18.5
		,,,,,,,	103 /	101-1	11.9	13.0	20 · 4	20.6	25 · 3	29 · 2

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

Some relatively small industries are not covered, for skalings, its large and an analysis and wales only.

† 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 "whole economy".

Wages and salaries per unit of output: monthly index

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the pril 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 454.

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

1975 = 100

Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
49.2	49 · 8	50 · 1	50 · 6	51 · 2	51 · 7	52 · 4	53.0	53.3	53.7	54.2	54.7
55 · 3 58 · 1 59 · 2 67 · 9 90 · 0	56·2 59·6 68·9 91·3	56 · 6 59 · 1 60 · 4 69 · 6 93 · 6	56 · 5 59 · 0 61 · 0 71 · 7 96 · 4	56·1 59·0 61·6 73·1 98·1	56·5 59·3 61·9 75·8 100·2	56 · 9 59 · 7 62 · 2 77 · 3 102 · 2	57 · 4 60 · 1 63 · 2 79 · 8 103 · 9	57·7 60·0 64·0 82·2 104·7	58·0 59·9 65·0 85·0 105·0	57 · 7 59 · 5 66 · 2 87 · 8 106 · 7	57·9 59·2 67·2 89·0 108·0
109 · 4 118 · 9 134 · 1 153 · 3	109 · 9 119 · 5 135 · 8 154 · 1	110 · 4 121 · 5 137 · 6 151 · 7	110·5 122·6 138·8 153·5	111 · 8 124 · 8 140 · 2 155 · 6	113·1 125·4 141·5 157·7	115·3 126·5 141·7 160·3	116·0 126·2 142·4 162·6	116·7 127·7 144·7 165·8	116 · 8 130 · 2 147 · 0 167 · 4	117·7 132·0 148·7 170·5	118·1 133·1 152·6 171·4

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

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

APRIL 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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 March 31, 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, 1	972 = 100		Percentage increas over previous 12 months			
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates		
1979 Oct Nov Dec	303·1 319·4 322·6	99·3 99·3 99·3	305·3 321·7 324·9	11·9 17·0 17·3	12·1 17·1 17·4		
1980 Jan Feb Mar	330·9 332·7 332·9	99·3 99·2 99·2	333-4 335-3 335-5	16·9 16·7 16·2	17·0 16·7 16·3		

Notes: 1 The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 131 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 March

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

Footwear manufacture—United Kingdom (except East Lancashire and the Fylde Coast): Workers (other than pieceworkers)—Operatives currently in receipt of day wage rates of £46 a week or more shall receive, an increase of £3 325 plus 5 5 per cent or 6.78 per cent plus 5.5 per cent whichever is the greater (First pay day in March).

Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making—United Kingdom: Increases of varying amounts related to shift worked and incorporating a minimum earnings level of £75 for a 40-hour week for skilled craftsmen, with proportional amounts for apprentices and increases of amounts ranging from 20-28p to 32-75p an hour according to grade and shift worked for process and general workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (February 1).

Building and civil engineering construction—England and Wales: Certain operatives employed by local authorities—Basic weekly rates for the calculation of overtime and other premia increased to £70 for craftsmen and £63 for labourers. Rates for the calculation of bonus increased to £60 for craftsmen and £52 for labourers. Apprentices receive proportional amounts. Guaranteed minimum earnings level discontinued (November 4,

Gas supply-Great Britain: All gas workers except maintenance workers-Increases In basic hourly rates of between 28 99p and 38 93p according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (January 20).

Water industry-England and Wales: All workers other than fully skilled craftsmen—Increases of amounts ranging from £10.44 to £12.04 a week according to occupation for adult workers (Beginning of pay week containing December 2, 1979). Health services-Great Britain: Ancillary workers-Standard weekly rates increased by £8.07, £7.83 or £7.66 according to grade for adult workers, other than trainees, with proportional amounts for young workers (Beginning of pay week including December 13, 1979).

Licensed non-residential establishment (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Introduction of a single rate, according to age and area for all bar staff who normally work more than 12 hours a week and increases of varying amounts, according to area for full-time workers 18 (previously 20) and over, with proportional amounts for young

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 March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,015,000 workers were increased by a total of £7,375,000 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 March with operative effect from earlier months (790,000 workers and £6,610,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £7,375,000 about £4,020,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £1,795,000 from statutory wages orders £1.395,000 from direct negotiations between employer's associations and trade unions and £165,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index.

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 March 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

	Basic weekly wages or min entitlements	rates of imum	Normal weekl	y hours
1913	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	260	3,100	ALTON DOSHES	
Mining and quarrying	230	1,660		STATE OF THE PARTY OF
Food, drink and tobacco	85	755		AND I
Coal and petroleum products	-	700	Manager Street	
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	65	230	-	-
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	15	85	-	-
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	125	355		1
Leather, leather goods and fur	15	100		
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	320	1,520	10 (20) 20	T.
etc.	5	35	-	
Timber, furniture, etc.	120	1,290	83	83
Paper, printing and publishing	45	535	16	16
Other manufacturing industries		20	2	2
Construction	180	1,185	75	150
Gas, electricity and water	40	530	Control of the last	The state of
Transport and communication	240	1,480		AND DESCRIPTION
Distributive trades	115	910		Charles of
Public administration and pro-	20	250		4
fessional services Miscellaneous services	30 610	5.940	A CONTRACTOR	Sec. Property
	610	5,540		Settle W
All industries and services —Jan-Mar 1980	2,520	19,980	176	251

Month	Basic week	kly rates of wa	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approxima workers at	ate number of fected by:	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction
	increases	decreases	or moreage	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours
1979 Mar	390	2,49%	2.255	1 146	_
April May R June R	1,100 560 1,260	_ (1908) _ 0 000 (1	5,600 3,200 8,545	30	180
July R Aug Sep R	1,200 1,225 305	50	7,235 5,060 2,025	Ξ	=
Oct Nov R Dec R	820 3,835 810	= + 00	4,425 32,010 5,655	三 三 三 元 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	=
1980 Jan R Feb R Mar	1,715 580 225	Teva System	15,085 4,125 770	85 91 —	85 166 —

Table (b)

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on March 18, 1980, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the nurposes 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.

verage prices on March 18, 1980*

Average prices on Mar		utificia s'nathi	RCI.	1		
Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem	Number of quotations	Average
	en	p	p	A 24 ATOC		
Beef: Home-killed Chuck, braising steak	774	121 · 8		Fresh vegetables		Р
Sirloin (without bone)	729	208 · 9	110 -136 164 -255	Potatoes, old loose White	504	6.0
Silverside (without bone)† Best beef mince	778 714	164·9 88·9	164 -255 150 -180	Red	280	6·8 7·8
Fore ribs (with bone)	593	111.3	74 -110 88 -140	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	700	60 · 7
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak †	742 787	105·8 223·7	89 -130	Cabbage, greens	525	12·4 10·6
Stewing steak	747	108.3	184 -255 94 -130	Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	572 434	10.6
9 626 355				Brussels sprouts	567	25·5 13·8 9·9
				Carrots Onions	720 741	9.9
Lamb: Home-killed				Mushrooms, per alb	697	13·1 23·8
Loin (with bone)	575	141 · 7	120 -165			
Breast † Best end of neck	538 459	43·1 98·1	34 - 60 60 -138	Fresh fruit		
Shoulder (with bone)	555	91 · 0	75 -128	Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	705	19.4
Leg (with bone)	582	133 · 9	116 -154	Pears, dessert	739 657	21 · 0 22 · 3
aartora				Oranges Bananas	617	21 · 3
3 0 3 0 3 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5				Dananas	715	26 · 1
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone)	506	102.6	89 -120	Bacon		
Breast †	481	31 - 9	25 - 42	Collar†	394	86 · 4
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	449 510	79 · 6 70 · 2	52 -100 59 - 87	Gammon†	465	125 - 7
Leg (with bone)	519	108.8	98 -116	Middle cut, smoked † Back, smoked	388 315	102·1 117·6
				Back, unsmoked	436	116.7
				Streaky, smoked	276	81 .0
Pork: Home-killed				Ham (not shoulder)	619	162 · 1
Leg (foot off) Belly†	700 716	90·0 66·1	74 -120	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	538	37 · 3
Loin (with bone)	765	109.9	58 - 78 98 -140			
Fillet (without bone)	554	133 · 7	99 -194	Corned beef, 12 oz can	605	83 · 4
Pork sausages	790	59 · 4	50 - 70	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	672	90.3
Beef sausages	630	59 · 4 52 · 7	44 - 64	Milk, ordinary, per pint	reandarper etter	16.5
Roasting chicken (broiler)						10.5
frozen (3lb) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	529	51 · 2	46 - 58	Butter Home-produced, per 500g	661	83 · 7
4lb oven ready	510	65 · 1	56 - 72	New Zealand, per 500g	544	80.6
			00 12	Danish, per 500g	581	91 · 2
				DON STR		
Fresh and smoked fish				Margarine Standard quality, per 250g	150	900000
Haddock fillete	393	106·2 114·3	90 -122	Lower priced, per 250g	153 126	16·1 15·4
Haddock smoked whole	378 312		95 -135	Lard, per 500g		
Plaice fillets Herrings	345	114·3 119·4	94 -138 95 -148	AC AC INC. TO THE RESERVE OF THE RES	757	29 · 2
Kippers, with bone	291 386	64 · 4 85 · 4	50 - 75	Cheese, cheddar type	751	92 1
2000 1000 1000	300	65.4	75 – 98			
				Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen		
Bread				Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	464 536	70 · 6
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf				Size 6 (45–50g), per dozen	200	64·4 58·3
White, per 800g unwrapped loof	718	32 · 3	29 - 35	Sugar, granulated, per kg	700	
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf Brown, per 400g loaf	409 521	35·0 22·4	31½ 38½ 20 - 24 23 - 25		786	34 · 4
Brown, per 400g loaf	609	23 6	23 - 25	Pure coffee instant, per 100g	713	102 · 3
Flour				Tea		
Self-raising per 11 kg				Medium priced, per #lb#		26.8
3, poi 12 kg	693	37 · 0	29 - 44	Lower priced, per lbt	819	21.3
Porth						
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	693	37.0	29 - 44	Higher priced, per libt Medium priced, per libt Lower priced, per libt	203 1,210 819	23 -

unless otherwise stated.

Pence per Ib

Price range

per cent of

69 -100 108 -150 88 -118 106 -138 100 -140 68 - 96

130 -196 29 - 43

81 -104

25 - 33

33 - 36

alsh equivalent. Petric packs included but price adjusted to alb

Retail prices index, March 18, 1980

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and

sect	Section between the property and the section of the	Index Jan	Percentage change	OEB on	Carrollo i sono e promoto de carrollo de c	Index Jan 1974	Percentage change over 12
	ale process of the second process of the control of	1974 = 100	over 12 months		Free Committees 2890 Valuety of 1964	= 100	months
THE PARTY		251 1	14	VI	Durable household goods Furniture, floor coverings and soft	223 1	16
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and	258-0	17		furnishings	236-1	19
	cakes	249.4	16		Radio, television and other house-	197-4	11
	Bread Flour	222.3	6		hold appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware	262-1	11 21
	Other cereals	277-4	17		Pollery, glassware and marchine		
	Biscuits	266·0 210·6	15 12	VII	Clothing and footwear	203 1	13
	Meat and bacon	243.0	15		Men's outer clothing	219·4 264·6	16
	Beef Lamb	206-9	4		Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing	165-4	17 16
	Pork	196.0	9		Women's underclothing	241.7	15
	Bacon	192.8	11 17		Children's clothing	211.0	9
	Ham (cooked)	192·6 199·9	14		Other clothing, including hose,	010 6	
	Other meat and meat products	218-5	8		haberdashery, hats and materials	212·6 213·9	18
	Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other				Footwear	210 3	18
	cooking fats	281-3	6	V/III	Transport and vehicles	278 0	24
	Butter	351-2	6	VIII	Motoring and cycling	270.8	24
	Margarine	209·5 190·1	4 5		Purchase of motor vehicles	259.7	12
	Lard and other cooking fats	250-5	19		Maintenance of motor vehicles	301·3 299·9	28
	Milk, cheese and eggs	282-6	15		Petrol and oil	199.0	49
	Cheese Eggs	143.5	10		Motor licences Motor insurance	247-5	21
	Milk, fresh	297-3	22		Fares	326-3	26
	Milk canned dried, etc	302.5	20 11		Rail transport	327-1	20
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	289·5 282·8			Road transport	325-5	29
	Tea Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	351.3	9		ant allegance goods	265 3	20
	Soft drinks	271.2	23	IX	Miscellaneous goods Books, newspapers and periodicals		
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	340.9	22		Books	204.0	17
	Sugar	310·2 260·1	14		Newspapers and periodicals	290-3	17
	Jam, marmalade and syrup	342.7	25		Medicines, surgical, etc goods and	248-9	31
	Sweets and chocolates Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozer		8		toiletries		The state of the state of
	Potatoes	324 0	19		Soap, detergents, polishes, matche etc	289-6	23
	Other vegetables	247-4	2		Soap and detergents	256-3	
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	225·6 257·9	10 15		Soda and polishes	335-4	24
	Other foods	237-1	17		Stationery, travel and sports goods	,	
	Food for animals	20.			toys, photographic and optical	250-7	1 18
11	Alcoholic drink	247 7			goods, plants, etc		
"	Beer	274-2				253 4	2
	Spirits, wines, etc	211-0	13	X	Services		
	Tabassa	275 2	19		Postage, telephones and telegram	345-0	
III	Tobacco Cigarettes	275-3	19		Postage Telephones and telegrams	241.9	2
	Tobacco	273-3	15		Entertainment	210-4	
		040 0	27		Entertainment (other than TV)	267·4 298·7	-
IV	Housing	243 8 186 7			Other services	312	4
	Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	100 /			Domestic help Hairdressing	304	1 2
	payments	276-6	56		Boot and shoe repairing	305	
	Rates and water charges	248 0	16		Laundering	272	Ď ²
	Materials and charges for repairs an	d 077 9	21			ido	
	maintenance	277-8	21	XI		276	3 2
120	First and light	282 3	19		the home		
٧	Fuel and light. Coal and smokeless fuels	331-0	33		All items	252	2
	Coal	335-4	34				EL 1000 200 200 200 1
	Smokeless fuels	316					
	Gas	190·0					
	Electricity	390					
	Oil and other fuel and light	333	(Street of the latest			or the south	and group levels.

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

Retail prices, March 18, 1980

The index of retail prices for all items on March 18, 1980, was 252.2 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.4 per cent on February 1980 (248.8) and 19.8 per cent on March 1979 (210.6). The index for March 1980 was published on April 18, 1980.

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

increases in the prices of fresh milk and vegetables and other foods, clothing and footwear, alcoholic drinks, cigarettes, coal and petrol; and to increases in bus fares. [Note: Price quotations used in the compilation of the March index relate to Tuesday March 18 and were collected one week before the Budget of March 26.]

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

	All Items				All items except seasonal foods		
		Percentage ch	ange over			Percentage ch	ange over
	index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
1978 July Aug Sep	198·1 199·4 200·2	0·5 0·7 0·4	4·5 4·6 4·4	7·8 8·0 7·8	198·7 200·4 201·4	0·8 0·9 0·5	4·5 4·7 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 Feb Mar	207·2 208·9 210·6	1·5 0·8 0·8	4·6 4·8 5·2	9·3 9·6 9·8	207·3 209·1 210·6	1·1 0·9 0·7	4·3 4·3 4·6
April	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	219·5	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· 0	0·8	10·7
Dec	239-4	0·7	9·0	17·2	240· 5	0·7	9·6
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
Mar	252-2	1·4	8·1	19·8	253-2	1·4	7·9

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather less than 2 per cent, mainly as a result of the increase in the price of fresh milk. Increases also occurred in the prices of some fresh vegetables, particularly tomatoes, and in the prices of apples, pears, lamb, beef, biscuits, pet foods, sweets and chocolates and other foods. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather less than 2 per cent.

holic drink: There were increases in the prices of beer, wines and spirits, causing the up index to rise by rather more than one per cent

bacco: The prices of most brands of cigarettes and tobacco increased by about 2 per

ousing: There were increases in the level of mortgage interest payments and in the prices materials for home repairs and decorations, causing the group index to rise by about one

ruel and light: Increases in the prices of coal and smokeless fuels caused the group index

Durable household goods: There were increases in the prices of soft furnishings, floor coverings, furniture, domestic appliances, pottery, glassware and hardware, causing the group index to rise by rather more than one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: The group index rose by rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent due mainly to increases in the prices of men's and women's clothing and of footwear.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in bus fares and in the prices of cars, petrol and oil, caused the group index to rise by rather less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Miscellaneous goods: There were increases in the prices of several national newspapers, stationery and other goods. The group index rose by about one per cent.

Services: Increases in average telephone charges and in charges for hairdressing and other personal services caused the group index to rise by one per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the prices of meals at restaurants and canteens and of sandwiches and snacks, caused the group index to rise by about one per cent.

able 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

The second of th	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 = 100)	Percentage cl	hange over
and the second and the second	February 12, 1980	1 month	12 months
All items All items excluding food	252· 2	1 · 4	19·8
	252· 5	1 · 2	21·5
Food	251·1	1·8	14·0
Seasonal food	229·3	1·9	6·5
Other food	255·4	1·8	15·4
Alcoholic drink	247·7	1·2	21·5
Tobacco	275·2	2·0	18·9
Housing	243·8	0·9	26 · 5
Fuel and light	282·3	1·5	19 · 5
Durable household goods	223·1	1·2	16 · 3
Clothing and footwear	203·1	1·7	12 · 8
Transport and vehicles	278·0	1·3	24 · 2
Miscellaneous goods	265·3	0·9	20·5
Services	253·4	1·0	24·3
Meals out	276·3	1·1	24·6

Stoppages of work

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in March† which came to the notice of the department, was 94. In addition, 36 stoppages which began before March 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 223,600 consisting of 71,200 involved in stoppages which began in March and 152,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 4,000 workers involved for the first time in March in stoppages which began in earlier months.

Of the 71,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in March 58,900 were directly involved and 12,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 3,258,000 working days lost in March includes 3,010,000 days lost through stoppages which has continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during March

The national steel strike continued through March with a further loss of 2.9 million days. At the end of the month, however, the findings of a committee of enquiry produced a settlement agreeable to both sides for ending the dispute.

On March 21 the Port of Liverpool was brought to a standstill when 5,600 dockers stopped work in support of 100 men who were laid off without pay for refusing to load steel.

On March 27 radiographers and some other professional medical staff, staged a one day stoppage in protest against certain recommendations of the Clegg commission regarding their salaries and working hours.

Stoppages	Jan to	o Mar 19	980	Jan to Mar 1979		
S.I.C. 1968	Stop- pages	Stoppage	s in	Stop- pages	Stoppager	in .
	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry,	RUIN	1000		FE	12.020	
fishing	2	500	6,000		- NAME -	STORY !
Coal mining	52	34,900	38,000	67	8,100	14,000
All other mining and	-11		0.000			
quarrying	3	400	3,000		200	
Food, drink and tobacco	18	4,900	47,000	19	7,600	83,000
Coal and petroleum						
products	1	100	1	1	#	
Chemicals and allied						
industries	10	3,700	64,000		4,700	26,000
Metal manufacture	13	152,900	8,575,000		17,800	124 nnr
Engineering	50	14,900	167,000	119	56,100	650,000
Shipbuilding and						
marine engineering	9	6,400	56,000		8,800	
Motor vehicles	28	19,500	56,000		49,000	215 00
Aerospace equipment	4	500	4,000		. 16,300	60,00
All other vehicles	2	3,600	3,000	5	1,400	4,000
Metal goods not						4,000
elsewhere specified	15	5,000	25,000		7,200	75.000
Textiles	10	2,900	7,000		4,300	
Clothing and footwear	4	500	2,000		2,200	
Bricks, pottery, glass						0,00
cement, etc	8	2,800	9,000	9	1,900	7,000
Timber, furniture, etc	6	600	7,000		600	
Paper, printing and					110 110 110	0,000
publishing	10	1,600	14,000	18	17,400	294,000
All other manufacturing		.,00		A SALES	,	234,000
industries	5	1,100	10,000	21	26,100	45.000
Construction	23	5,600	32,000		7.000	
Gas, electricity and	20	0,000	02,000	4 178	,,000	09,000
water	7	900	8,000	6	2,700	22.000
Port and inland water		000	0,000		2,,00	22,000
	17	20,000	91,000	15	6,500	40.00
transport	17	20,000	01,000	.0	0,000	48,000
Other transport and	23	37,700	31,000	29	116 600	1,068,000
communication			6,000		3,700	
Distributive trades	7	1,100	0,000	14	3,700	23,000
Administrative,						
financial and pro-		00 000	25 000	E0.	1 660 000	
fessional services	27	22,800	35,000		1,669,200	
Miscellaneous services	5	300	1,000	9	1,800	7,000
All industries	359 §	345,200	9.297.000	635 §	2,037,400	6.478.00

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginn March	ing in 1980	first th	ing in the ree s of 1980
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	49	18,900	181	189,500
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	3	3,000	13	3,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	- I- I	ul para	6	500
Redundancy questions	10	5,600	23	60,500
Trade union matters	7	5,000	19	7,200
Working conditions and supervision	11	19,000	33	23,200
Manning and work allocation	4	400	45	9,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	10	7,000	39	12,300
Miscellaneous	_	_	-	_
All causes	94	58,900	359	306,000

Duration of stoppages ending in March 1980

Duration of stop days	page in working	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers
Over	Not more than			involved
	1	18	14.000	11,000
1	2	14	3,500	5,000
2	3	7	1,700	11,000
3	5	16	3.300	23,000
5	10	16	4.000	32,000
10		16	5,700	76,000
All stoppages		87	32,300	158,000

* The figures therefore exclude absences from work on March 3 and 24 by large numbers

* The figures therefore exclude absences from work on March 3 and 24 by large numination workers in the aerospace industry protesting against government plans to de-nationalise the industry.

† 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 of page 452 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 incipal statistics compiled regularly by the Department in the rm 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 nulation, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies, worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail ices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes. ome of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of he terms used are at the end of this section.

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

Working population. The changing size and composition of the orking population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 11. and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemovment figures are in subsequent tables.

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

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

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

semporarily stopped workers who register to claim benefit but ve jobs to which they expect to return are not included in the nployment count, but are counted separately.

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

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

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

Quarter	A CHARLES TO STATE OF THE STATE	Employees	s in employmen	nt	Self-em- ployed	HM Forces	Employed labour	Unem- ployed	Working
		Male	Female	All employees	persons (with or without employees)*	Forces	force	excluding adult students	population
	KINGDOM sted for seasonal variation		mar yyaa ma markog siyus	AUG FASSIV	e se sedi yo	75V00 36	E519 125(d#	il balles	00 Otto (500)
1975	Sep	13,548	9,172	22,720	1,886	340 339	24,946 24,880	1,145 1,201	26,091
1976	Dec Mar	13,456 13,345	9,198 9,071	22,655 22,416	1,886 1,886	337	24,639	1,285	26,081 25,924
1370	June Sep R	13,392 13,438	9,152 9,163	22,543 22,601	1,886 1,886	336 338	24,765 24,825	1,332 1,456	26,097 26,281
	Dec R	13,407	9,234	22,641	1,886	334	24,861	1,371 e	26,232
1977	Mar R June R	13,307 13,363	9,155 9,255	22,462 22,619	1,886 1,886	330 327	24,678 24,832	1,383 1,450	26,061 26,282
	Sep R Dec R	13,407 13,348	9,258 9,308	22,665 22,657	1,886 1,886	328 324	24,879 24,867	1,609 1,481	26,488 26,348
1978	Mar R	13,273	9,231	22,503	1,886 1,886	321 318	24,710 24,870	1,461 1,446	26,171
	June R Sep R	13,332 13,392	9,334 9,378	22,666 22,770	1,886	320	24,976	1,518	26,316 26,494
1979	Dec R Mar R	13,374 13,267	9,482 9,373	22,856 22,641	1,886 1,886	317 315	25,059 24,842	1,364	26,423 26,244
1979	June R	13,324	9,501	22,825	1,886	314 319	25,025 25,073	1,344 1,395	26,369
	Sep R Dec	13,378 13,265	9,490 9,525	22,868 22,791	1,886 1,886	319	24,996	1,355†	26,468 26,351†
Adjusted	d for seasonal variation								
1975	Sep R	13,496 13,433	9,164 9,166	22,660 22,599	1,886 1,886	340 339	24,886 24,824		25,975 26,031
1976	Dec R Mar R	13,412	9,100	22,539	1,886	337	24,762		26,048
.070	June R Sep R	13,402 13,382	9,139 9,156	22,541 22,538	1,886 1,886	336 338	24,763 24,762		26,147 26,148
	Dec R	13,388	9,191	22,579	1,886	334	24,799		26,182
1977	Mar R June R	13,375 13,370	9,220 9,241	22,595 22,611	1,886 1,886	330 327	24,811 24,824		26,203 26,328
	Sep R Dec R	13,350 13,332	9,252 9,260	22,602 22,592	1,886 1,886	328 324	24,816 24,802		26,344 26,298
1978	Mar R	13,340	9,300	22,640	1,886	321	24,847		26,321
	June R Sep R	13,337 13,335	9,319 9,373	22,656 22,708	1,886 1,886	318 320	24,860 24,914		26,360 26,345
	Dec R	13,359	9,433	22,792	1,886	317	24,995		26,378
1979	Mar R June R	13,334 13,329	9,442 9,486	22,776 22,815	1,886 1,886	315 314	24,977 25,015		26,395 26,414
	Sep R Dec	13,321 13,250	9,485 9,476	22,806 22,726	1,886 1,886	319 319	25,011 24,931		26,318 26,287†
CREAT	BRITAIN	10,200		01.8	outs claudique				
1975	sted for seasonal variation 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 June	13,050 13,097	8,870 8,951	21,920 22,048	1,825 1,825	337 336	24,082 24,209	1,235 1,278	25,317 25,487
	Sep R Dec R	13,145 13,116	8,961 9,031	22,106 22,146	1,825 1,825	338 334	24,269 24,305	1,395 1,316 e	25,664 25,621
1977	Mar R	13,018	8,951	21,968	1,825	330	24,123	1,328	25,451
	June R Sep R	13,076 13,116	9,050 9,049	22,126 22,165	1,825 1,825	327 328	24,278 24,318	1,390 1,542	25,668 25,860
	Dec R	13,057	9,095	22,151	1,825	324	24,300	1,420	25,720
1978	Mar R June R	12,984 13,043	9,017 9,120	22,001 22,163	1,825 1,825	321 318	24,147 24,306	1,399 1,381	25,546 25,687
	Sep R Dec R	13,102 13,084	9,160 9,260	22,262 22,344	1,825 1,825	320 317	24,407 24,486	1,447 1,303	25,854 25,789
1979	Mar R	12,980	9,151	22,131 22,311	1.825	315	24,271	1,340	25,611
	June R Sep R	13,036 13,089	9,276 9,265	22,311 22,355 22,277	1,825 1,825	314 319	24,450 24,499	1,281 1,325	25,731 25,824 25,713†
	Dec	12,977	9,300	22,277	1,825	319	24,421	1,292†	25,/131
	d for seasonal variation	ng tito News, your		00.404	4 005	040	04.000		25,375
1975	Sep R Dec R	13,201 13,138	8,963 8,965	22,164 22,103	1,825 1,825	340 339	24,329 24,267		25,431
1976	Mar R	13,116	8,926	22,042	1,825 1,825	337 336	24,204 24,204		25,444 25,520
	June R Sep R	13,106 13,089	8,937 8,954	22,043 22,043	1,825	338	24,206		25,540 25,579
1977	Dec R Mar R	13,098	8,989 9,016	22,087 22,101	1,825 1,825	334 330	24,246 24,256		25,600
19//	June R	13,085 13,082 13,060	9.035	22,107 22,117 22,102	1,825	327	24.269		25,690 25,727
	Sep R Dec R	13,060 13,041	9,043 9,048	22,102 22,089	1,825 1,825	328 324	24,255 24,238		25,680
1978	Mar R	13,051	9,086 9,104	22,137 22,152	1,825 1,825	321 318	24,283 24,295		25,703 25,702
	June R Sep R	13,048 13,046	9,155	22,201	1,825	320	24,346		25,719 25,753
1979	Dec R Mar R	13,070 13,047	9,212 9,219	22,282 22,266	1,825 1,825	317 315	24,424 24,406		25,768
1313	June R	13,040	9,261	22,300 22,293	1,825 1,825	314 319	24,439 24,437		25,742
	Sep R Dec	13,033 12,963	9,260 9,252	22,293	1,825	319	24,359		25,659† 25,659†

TABLE 102

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage	Numbers of	f employed	es in employm	ent (Thousand)		- supr	Regional in (June 1974	dices of emp = 100)	oloyment
	of Great Britain	All industri			Agricul- ture,	Index of Produc-	of which manufac-	Service industries	Index of Produc-	Manufac- turing	Service industries
SIC 1968	9 4 3	All employees	Male	Female	forestry and fishing	tion industries II-XXI	turing industries III-XIX	XXII- XXVII	tion industries II-XXI	industries	XXII- XXVII
South East 1978 Dec 1979 Mar June Sep Dec	32·87 32·84 32·74 32·75 32·90	7,345 7,270 7,304 7,321 7,330	4,242 4,209 4,221 4,242 4,218	3,104 3,061 3,084 3,079 3,112	77 73 74 80 74	2,328 2,308 2,310 2,319 2,295	1,854 1,836 1,831 1,834 1,819	4,941 4,890 4,921 4,921 4,961	The state of the s	Date de la constante de la con	
East Anglia 1978 Dec 1979 Mar June Sep Dec	3·06 3·06 3·09 3·13 3·11	683 678 690 699 693	409 405 408 415 409	274 274 282 284 284	42 40 41 44 43	258 254 256 258 258	204 200 201 203 203	383 385 393 397 393			
South West 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	6· 91 6· 95 7· 06 7· 07 7· 00	1,545 1,539 1,575 1,580 1,560	907 904 915 921 908	638 635 660 660 652	48 46 46 50 47	556 555 556 558 555	426 426 425 426 425	941 938 974 972 959	95· 0 94· 8 95· 0 95· 3 94· 8	95·1 95·1 94·8 95·1 94·8	106·6 106·2 110·3 110·1 108·6
West Midlands 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	10·00 9·98 9·91 9·89 9·95	2,234 2,208 2,210 2,212 2,216	1,337 1,326 1,322 1,325 1,319	897 882 888 887 897	30 29 30 32 30	1,144 1,130 1,126 1,125 1,114	986 972 967 964 955	1,059 1,049 1,054 1,055 1,073	92·1 90·9 90·6 90·5 89·6	91·2 89·9 89·5 89·2 88·4	109-1 108-1 108-6 108-7 110-5
East Midlands 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	6·87 6·88 6·86 6·89	1,535 1,522 1,531 1,541 1,536	910 903 906 914 909	625 619 625 627 628	36 32 31 36 34	769 762 766 771 763	596 589 592 596 588	730 728 733 734 739	97·6 96·7 97·2 97·8 96·8	96·7 95·5 96·0 96·7 95·4	111·3 111·0 111·8 111·9 112·7
Yorkshire and Humberside 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sept R Dec	8· 92 8· 93 8· 93 8· 90 8· 91	1,993 1,976 1,992 1,990 1,984	1,187 1,179 1,186 1,189 1,177	807 797 805 801 807	33 32 32 34 33	933 925 927 928 916	707 700 699 698 688	1,028 1,019 1,033 1,028 1,035	94·1 93·3 93·5 93·6 92·4	92·5 91·6 91·4 91·3 90·0	106 6 105 7 107 1 106 6 107 3
North West 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sept R Dec	11-97 11-96 11-87 11-85 11-86	2,675 2,646 2,649 2,649 2,642	1,546 1,531 1,528 1,531 1,519	1,129 1,115 1,121 1,118 1,123	18 16 16 18 17	1,178 1,165 1,163 1,165 1,147	988 976 972 972 957	1,479 1,465 1,471 1,466 1,478	91·4 90·4 90·2 90·4 89·0	90·6 89·5 89·1 89·1 87·8	106·1 105·1 105·5 105·1 106·0
North 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sept R Dec	5· 66 5· 64 5· 66 5· 65 5· 65	1,264 1,248 1,262 1,262 1,259	757 748 753 756 749	507 500 508 506 510	16 16 17 17 16	588 583 586 588 579	424 420 421 427 416	660 649 659 658 664	92 6 91 8 92 3 92 6 91 2	90·8 89·9 90·1 91·4 89·1	111-3 109-5 111-1 111-0 112-0
Wales 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sept R Dec	4· 48 4· 49 4· 58 4· 59 4· 50	1,002 994 1,022 1,026 1,002	599 596 607 610 596	403 397 415 416 406	25 23 22 24 25	427 425 427 429 426	305 303 304 305 304	551 546 574 573 551	91·9 91·5 91·9 92·4 91·7	90·9 90·3 90·6 90·9	110·2 109·2 114·8 114·6 110·2
Scotland 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sept R Dec	9·25 9·25 9·30 9·29 9·22	2,067 2,048 2,075 2,076 2,054	1,190 1,177 1,188 1,188 1,174	877 870 887 888 881	48 48 48 49 47	839 830 833 831 819	611 603 602 598 590	1,180 1,169 1,195 1,196 1,188	92-3 91-3 91-7 91-4 90-1	90·9 89·2 89·0 88·4 87·3	104·9 103·9 106·2 106·3 105·6
Great Britain 1978 Dec R 1979 Mar R June R Sep R Dec	100:00 100:00 100:00 100:00 100:00	22,344 22,131 22,311 22,355 22,277	13,084 12,980 13,036 13,089 12,977	9,260 9,151 9,276 9,265 9,300	372 355 356 383 365	9,019 8,937 8,949 8,973 8,872	7,101 7,025 7,015 7,017 6,944	12,952 12,839 13,006 13,000 13,040	93·2 92·3 92·5 92·7 91·7	92·2 91·2 91·0 91·1 90·1	106·0 105·1 106·5 106·4 106·8

lote: Figures are subject to revision when the 1978 and subsequent censuses of employment become available.

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

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

† The figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasons lly adjusted working population figures, a deduction of 200 has been made to allow for the effects of the new arrangements. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette.)

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: by industry

GREA BRITA	AT AIN			f Produc fustries*		Manufa industr III-XIX	cturing les											Troresty .	DUSAN
		All industries and services*	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	All employees	Seasonally	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	June	22,213	9,300	9,328	90-9	7,334	7,365	89-9	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748
	July Aug Sep	22,224	9,294 9,280 9,251	9,282 9,251 9,223	90·5 90·2 89·9	7,318 7,304 7,280	7,315 7,283 7,256	89·3 88·9 88·6	391	349 349 349	716 717 707	40 40 39	430 430 428	498 495 493	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 757	173 174 174	741 741 742
	Oct Nov Dec	22,158	9,233 9,217 9,193	9,194 9,171 9,156	89·6 89·4 89·2	7,253 7,239 7,214	7,221 7,197 7,179	88·2 87·9 87·7	361	348 348 347	707 709 705	39 39 39	425 423 423	489 487 485	938 936 932	152 151 151	756 753 748	177 177 176	737 736 738
1976	Jan Feb Mar	21,920	9,118 9,094 9,070	9,136 9,121 9,110	89·0 88·9 88·8	7,150 7,122 7,104	7,160 7,142 7,132	87·4 87·2 87·1	358	348 347 346	692 685 683	39 39 39	419 419 419	480 477 475	926 924 921	150 149 148	740 736 734	176 176 176	735 733 732
	April May June	22,048	9,042 9,040 9,056	9,085 9,078 9,081	88·5 88·5 88·5	7,089 7,082 7,099	7,123 7,118 7,127	87· 0 86· 9 87· 0	382	346 346 346	684 685 691	38 38 37	420 420 421	472 471 469	921 918 919	148 148 148	732 729 730	176 176 175	731 729 733
	July R Aug R Sep R	22,106	9,093 9,102 9,106	9,078 9,073 9,077	88·5 88·4 88·5	7,137 7,147 7,158	7,130 7,126 7,134	87·1 87·0 87·1	389	346 346 345	708 710 701	38 37 37	423 426 427	471 473 477	919 918 923	148 148 148	733 733 737	176 175 176	734 735 741
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	22,146	9,128 9,131 9,120	9,090 9,090 9,086	88-6 88-6 88-6	7,179 7,186 7,180	7,149 7,148 7,147	87·3 87·3 87·3	376	345 345 344	703 702 699	37 37 37	428 429 429	479 479 481	922 921 919	149 149 148	741 745 746	176 175 175	742 743 744
1977	Jan R Feb R Mar R	21,968	9,069 9,054 9,049	9,085 9,082 9,086	88·5 88·5 88·6	7,139 7,143 7,140	7,151 7,164 7,167	87·3 87·5 87·5	358	345 345 346	689 685 682	37 37 37	429 431 431	481 481 481	915 916 916	147 148 148	743 743 744	173 174 173	743 745 743
	April R May R June R	22,126	9,053 9,052 9,067	9,097 9,090 9,089	88·7 88·6 88·6	7,139 7,139 7,150	7,173 7,174 7,175	87·6 87·6 87·6	378	347 347 348	681 682 689	37 36 36	431 433 433	482 482 483	917 916 915	148 148 148	745 744 745	173 173 173	741 740 739
	July R Aug R Sep R	22,165	9,103 9,095 9,088	9,083 9,066 9,060	88·5 88·4 88·3	7,183 7,182 7,182	7,172 7,160 7,158	87·6 87·4 87·4	388	347 345 343	703 704 694	37 37 37	435 437 437	484 484 486	918 920 925	149 149 149	750 750 749	172 173 174	742 741 747
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	22,151	9,083 9,078 9,072	9,048 9,041 9,040	88·2 88·1 88·1	7,182 7,177 7,173	7,153 7,143 7,143	87·3 87·2 87·2	367	343 343 342	691 692 689	37 37 36	437 437 437	484 484 482	926 923 925	148 148 148	750 752 752	174 174 173	751 751 753
1978	Jan R Feb R Mar R	22,001	9,029 9,023 9,012	9,045 9,050 9,048	88 2 88 2 88 2	7,129 7,124 7,116	7,143 7,145 7,142	87·2 87·2 87·2	356	342 343 343	681 675 676	36 36 36	435 435 435	478 478 475	923 921 920	148 148 147	748 750 749	172 172 172	750 751 750
	April R May R June R	22,163	8,994 8,985 9,000	9,038 9,023 9,019	88·1 87·9 87·9	7,097 7,083 7,093	7,130 7,118 7,115	87·1 86·9 86·9	374	344 343 343	677 677 683	36 36 36	435 435 435	472 468 464	917 916 914	146 146 146	748 746 747	171 172 171	747 746 745
	July R Aug R Sep R	22,262	9,039 9,039 9,033	9,015 9,011 9,006	87·9 87·8 87·8	7,124 7,124 7,119	7,109 7,102 7,095	86·8 86·7 86·6	390	341 338 336	694 695 687	36 36 36	438 440 440	464 463 463	915 914 919	146 147 147	750 750 752	171 171 171	746 745 748
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	22,344	9,029 9,028 9,019	8,997 8,993 8,990	87·7 87·7 87·6	7,111 7,109 7,101	7,084 7,078 7,072	86·5 86·4 86·4	372	336 335 334	686 685 682	36 36 36	439 439 439	460 459 459	915 914 913	147 148 148	754 754 752	171 171 170	748 746 745
1979	Jan R Feb R Mar R	22,131	8,976 8,951 8,937	8,992 8,978 8,971	87·6 87·5 87·4	7,054 7,034 7,025	7,069 7,054 7,050	86·3 86·1 86·1	355	335 335 335	670 664 665	35 35 35	436 436 436	457 454 454	909 907 904	148 148 148	749 748 747	169 168 166	742 740 740
	April R May R June R	22,311	8,917 8,930 8,949	8,960 8,967 8,967	87·3 87·4 87·4	7,011 7,008 7,015	7,044 7,043 7,035	86·0 86·0 85·9	356	335 335 335	667 669 676	35 35 35	437 437 438	452 451 449	901 900 895	147 147 147	743 742 741	166 165 163	741 741 741
	July R Aug R Sep R	22,355	8,998 8,994 8,973	8,972 8,966 8,946	87·4 87·4 87·2	7,047 7,042 7,017	7,030 7,019 6,993	85·8 85·7 85·4	383	336 333 334	687 691 684	35 35 35	439 441 439	450 448 448	896 892 890	148 148 147	744 743 742	162 162 162	743 742 745
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	22,277	8,946 8,913 8,872	8,915 8,879 8,843	86·9 86·5 86·2	6,985 6,967 6,944	6,959 6,937 6,915	85·0 84·7 84·4	365	335 335 335	683 682 681	35 35 35	438 438 437	443 442 439	884 882 879	146 146 146	740 741 741	160 158 156	743 742 740
1980	Jan R Feb		8,784 8,729	8,800 8,756	85·8 85·3	6,871 6,823	6,887 6,843	84·1 83·6		335 335	670 665	35 35	434 434	435 433	870 864	145 144	735 731	153 151	734 732

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

* Excludes private domestic service.

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

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: by industry

TABL	E 103 (co	ontinued)	48.70								75 July 1						THOUSAND
		a service															GREAT BRITAIN
	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence t		
2	494	41	383	270	259	559	323	1,273	343	1,495	2,709	1,088	3,465	2,157	1,608	June	1975
0 7 5	492 491 486	42 42 42	381 380 378	269 269 266	258 259 260	558 556 555	323 322 321	1,283 1,281 1,276	344 345 347	1,492	2,703	1,091	3,495	2,188	1,613	July Aug Sept	
3 2 0	483 482 480	42 42 41	377 377 375	265 264 263	260 262 262	552 548 546	322 324 322	1,285 1,283 1,286	347 347 347	1,472	2,757	1,078	3,551	2,153	1,594	Oct Nov Dec	
6	478 477	41 41 40	370 367 365	260 258 257	260 261 260	542 539 537	319 318 318	1,274 1,279	346 347							Jan Feb	1976
3	478 477 478	40 40	361 361	258 258	259 258	535 534	319 321	1,274 1,261 1,268	346 345 344	1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583	Mar April May	
3	480	40 40 40	364 364 364	258 260 261	259 261 261	536 536 535	321 325	1,269	343	1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581	June R July	
3	481 481	40	365 368	260 261	260 264	535 534	325 326 329	1,266 1,260 1,261 1,259	343 342 342	1,449	2,680	1,110	3,511	2,273	1,588	R Aug R Sep R Oct	
	483 484 481	40 40 40	368 368 365	261 259 258	263 262 259	534 533 530	328 327 324	1,255	341 341 340	1,443	2,733	1,119	3,570	2,215	1,572	R Nov R Dec	107
	480 480	41	367 367	257 256	258 257	530 529	325 325	1,245 1,226 1,225	340 339	1,441	2,674	1,117	3,572	2,196	1,561	R Jan R Feb R Mar	1977
	480 479 480	40 41 40	371 369 370	256 257 258	255 254 253	529 529 531	325 325 324	1,229 1,228 1,232	339 338 337	1,447	2,700	1,128	3,546	2,294	1,564	R April R May R June	
	479 478 475	40 40 40	368 366 367	260 261 259	252 253 254	533 533 532	325 325 323	1,234 1,229 1,224	339 339 340	1,450	2,701	1,152	3,504	2,316	1,567	R July R Aug R Sep	
	472 471 471	40 40 40	367 367 366	260 259 259	254 254 254	532 529 531	325 324 322	1,219 1,219 1,219	340 339 337	1,441	2,745	1,154	3,570	2,249	1,554	R Oct R Nov R Dec	
	466 466 464	40 40 40	363 364 363	258 257 257	253 253 253	527 528 530	318 317 317	1,220 1,218 1,217	339 338 337	1,430	2,674	1,152	3,584	2,238	1,554	R Jan R Feb	1978
	461 460 461	40 40 39	362 361	256 257	252 251	530 527	318 316	1,215 1,221	339 339							R Mar R April R May	
	462 460	39 39	362 364 362	257 259 259	253 255 254	530 533 536	318 321 321	1,226 1,232 1,234	338 342 343	1,445	2,703	1,152	3,568	2,353	1,568	R July R Aug	
	457 456 456	39 39 40	360 360 361	258 258 258	253 255 257	535 535 534	320 321 321	1,235 1,237 1,239	343 345	1,458	2,723	1,172	3,544	2,368	1,575	R Sep R Oct	
	456 453	40 39	361 359	258 256	257 255	537 536	319 315	1,240	345 344 346	1,452	2,809	1,180	3,616	2,328	1,568	R Nov R Dec R Jan	1979
	453 452 450	39 39 38	360 359 359	254 254 254	254 254 254	533 533 533	315 315 315	1,237 1,233 1,228	345 345	1,449	2,723	1,177	3,622	2,301	1,568	R Feb R Mar	Chea Or tests Chans
	449 449	38 38	359 362	254 254	254 254	533 537	313 313	1,242 1,255	343 345 344	1,461	2,749	1,181	3,616	2,418	1,580	R April R May R June	
	450 446 443	38 38 37	364 363 362	255 255 254	256 256 256	540 544 540	316 315 314	1,269 1,272 1,275	347 347 347	1,472	2,758	1,203	3,566	2,426	1,575	R July R Aug R Sep	
	439 434 430	37 37 37	360 359 356	252 250 250	254 254 252	539 539 540	312 310 307	1,278 1,263 1,247)	348 347 346	1,473	2,827	1,207	3,633	2,345	1,556	R Oct R Nov R Dec	
	424 418	36 36	351 348	247 246	250 247	536 532	302 297	1,232 1,225	346 346							R Jan Feb	1980

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Summary

UNIT	ED	UNEMP	LOYED				UNEMP	LOYED EXC	LUDING SC	CHOOL LEAV	ERS			Adult
	DOM	Percen-		Male	Female	School	Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted	d‡				students
		tage rate*				leavers included in un- employed		Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
1975	Mar 10	3 · 4	802 · 6	657 · 7	144.9	6.7	795 · 9	768 · 8	3.3	35 · 0		630 · 2	138 · 6	0.1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3 · 6 3 · 6 3 · 7	845·0 850·3 866·1	690 · 2 693 · 9 706 · 6	154·9 156·4 159·4	21 · 8 15 · 8 19 · 9	823 · 2 834 · 5 846 · 1	812·1 858·5 905·0	3·4 3·6 3·8	43·3 46·4 46·5	36 · 3 41 · 6 45 · 4	663 · 7 698 · 2 733 · 2	148 · 4 160 · 3 171 · 8	94.8
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	4·2 4·9 4·9	990·1 1,151·0 1,145·5	784 · 5 885 · 2 883 · 3	205 · 6 265 · 8 262 · 2	62 · 1 165 · 6 124 · 2	927·9 985·4 1,021·3	960 · 5 993 · 2 1,030 · 1	4·1 4·2 4·4	55·5 32·7 36·9	49·5 44·9 41·7	775 · 5 798 · 8 826 · 0	185·0 194·4 204·1	97·8 99·3 103·8
	Oct 9† Nov 13 Dec 11	4·9 5·0 5·1	1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8	888 · 8 909 · 0 940 · 5	258·5 259·9 260·3	43 · 8	1,077 · 6 1,125 · 1 1,165 · 8	1,088·7 1,129·4 1,166·5	4·6 4·8 4·9	58·6 40·7 37·1	42·7 45·4 45·5	865 · 9 895 · 4 923 · 1	222·8 234·0 243·4	18·1 10·7
1976	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11	5·5 5·5 5·4	1,303·2 1,304·4 1,284·9	1,017·4e 1,014·6 997·7	285 · 8e 289 · 8 287 · 2	30 · 1	1,262 · 6 1,274 · 3 1,261 · 5	1,196·6 1,227·9 1,243·6	5·0 5·1 5·2	30·1 31·3 15·7	36·0 32·8 25·7	942·3e 959·9 967·2	254·3e 268·0 276·4	127·1 — 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·4 5·3 5·6	1,281 · 1 1,271 · 8 1,331 · 8	994·2 982·9 1,009·4	287·0 288·9 322·4	37 · 8	1,258·4 1,234·1 1,208·9	1,258·3 1,270·9 1,278·6	5·3 5·3 5·4	14·7 12·6 7·7	20·6 14·3 11·7	975·7 982·0 984·3	282·6 288·9 294·4	179·3 0·3 6·0
	July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	6·1 6·3 6·1	1,463 · 5 1,502 · 0 1,455 · 7	1,071 · 2 1,093 · 2 1,059 · 8	392 · 2 408 · 8 395 · 9	203 · 4	1,255·0 1,298·6 1,305·9	1,281 · 5 1,292 · 5 1,297 · 7	5·4 5·4 5·4	2·9 11·0 5·2	7·7 7·2 6·4	981 · 4 983 · 8 983 · 7	300·1 308·8 314·0	108·8 122·7 131·8
	Oct 14 Nov 11	5·8 5·7	1,377·1 1,371·0	1,010 · 0	367 · 1	0000	1,294 · 4	1,296 · 9	5 - 4	-0.8	5.1	980 · 3	316.6	9.1
1977	Dec 9e Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	6·0 5·9	1,448·2 1,421·8	1,074·1 1.055·5 1,028·5	374·1 366·3 355·0	51 · 0 41 · 8	1,320·0 1,397·2 1,380·0 1,350·1	1,317·5 1,329·2 1,313·7 1,333·7	5·5 5·5 5·5	11·7 2·5 2·0	5.4	993·9 994·0 993·2	335·9 337·7 340·5	10·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5 · 8 5 · 6	1,392·3 1,341·7	1,032·4 994·3 1,050·8	359·9 347·4 399·2	53 · 6 45 · 1	1,308·7 1,296·6 1,301·1	1,341 · 4 1,337 · 5 1,378 · 6	5·6 5·5 5·7	7·7 -3·9 41·1	4·1 1·9 15·0	997·6 990·6 1,016·9	343·8 346·9 361·7	92·8 0·9 6·7
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	6.8	1,635 8	1,132·7 1,143·5 1,124·3	489 · 6 492 · 3 484 · 8	231 · 4	1,369·0 1,404·4 1,433·5	1,393·0 1,393·2 1,414·0	5 · 8 5 · 8 5 · 9	14·4 0·2 20·8	17·2 18·6 11·8	1,023·3 1,023·1 1,034·5	369·7 370·1 379·5	133·4 130·3 145·2
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	6 - 2	1,499 · 1	1,070 · 8 1,063 · 2 1,060 · 7	447 · 6 435 · 9 420 · 1	73 · 5	1,419·7 1,425·6 1,422·4	1,419·7 1,424·9 1,424·7	5·9 5·9 5·9	5·7 5·2 -0·2	8·9 10·6 3·6	1,036·0 1,036·8 1,034·7	383·7 388·1 390·0	13·4 3·0
1978	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	6 2	1,508 - 7	1,114·8 1,089·6 1,058·4	433 · 8 419 · 1 402 · 6	49.7	1,487·4 1,459·0 1,420·7	1,421 · 4 1,413 · 5 1,410 · 9	5·9 5·8 5·8	-3·3 -7·9 -2·6	0·6 -3·8 -4·6	1,031 · 2 1,025 · 2 1,022 · 3	390·2 388·3 388·6	16·3 0·6 0·2
	April 13 May 11 June 8	5.7	1,386 · 9	1,045 · 4 1,001 · 1 1,022 · 9	406 · 4 385 · 7 423 · 1	48 · 2	1,391 · 0 1,338 · 6 1,300 · 5	1,403·0 1,386·3 1,379·6	5·8 5·7 5·7	-7·9 -16·7 -6·7	-6·1 -9·1 -10·4	1,011 · 4 998 · 2 991 · 5	391 · 6 388 · 1 388 · 1	53·0 1·2 6·8
	July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	6.7	1,608 · 3	1,087 · 3 1,099 · 0 1,041 · 1	498·5 509·3 476·6	222 · 1	1,342·5 1,386·2 1,378·5	1,367·9 1,370·6 1,357·2	5·7 5·7 5·6	-11·7 2·7 -13·4	-11·7 -5·2 -7·5	983 · 4 981 · 2 970 · 5	384·5 389·4 386·7	117·5 127·0 140·7
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5 8	1,429·5 1,392·0 1,364·3	989·7 970·4 962·5	439 · 8 421 · 6 401 · 8	57 · 1	1,347·5 1,334·9 1,321·1	1,347·4 1,333·3 1,323·5	5·6 5·5 5·5	-9·8 -14·1 -9·8	-6·8 -12·4 -11·2	961 · 5 950 · 5 943 · 3	385 · 9 382 · 8 380 · 2	21·3 — 1·1
	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	6.0	1,451.9	1,034·8 1,039·5 1,005·3	420 · 5 412 · 4 396 · 8	39 · 4	1,407·8 1,412·5 1,371·1	1,340 · 9 1,366 · 0 1,360 · 3	5·5 5·6 5·6	17·4 25·1 -5·7	-2·2 10·9 12·3	956·1 978·2 972·3	384 · 8 387 · 8 388 · 0	33·4 0·4 —
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 4	1,340 · 6 1,299 · 3 1,343 · 9	959·2 922·1 930·2	381 · 4 377 · 2 413 · 7	39.3	1,314·8 1,260·0 1,200·1	1,325·3 1,306·1 1,281·8	5·5 5·4 5·3	-35·0 -19·2 -24·3	-5·2 -20·0 -26·2	942·5 922·0 899·8	382 · 8 384 · 1 382 · 0	56·3 0·4 9·8
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6.0	1,464·0 1,455·5 1,394·5	980·5 974·9 936·1	483 · 5 480 · 6 458 · 4	183 - 5	1,248 · 6 1,272 · 0 1,280 · 2	1,276 · 4 1,262 · 0 1,261 · 9	5·3 5·2 5·2	-5·4 -14·4 -0·1	-16·3 -14·7 -6·6	891 · 8 880 · 0 878 · 7	384·6 382·0 383·2	121·5 114·7 127·1
	Oct 11 § Nov 8 Dec 6	5.6	1,367 · 6 1,355 · 2 1,355 · 5	925·6 924·4 934·2	441 · 9 430 · 8 421 · 2	49.7	1,298·3 1,305·5 1,316·3	1,278·8 1,283·7 1,297·7	5·3 5·3 5·4	16·9 4·9 14·0	0·8 7·2 11·9	890 · 6 894 · 6 903 · 2	388·2 389·1 394·5	22·1 0·5
	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13e	6.1	1,488 · 9	1,016·0 1,031·5 1,025·1	454·5 457·4 452·8	38 2	1,424·7 1,450·8 1,446·2	1,336·7 1,383·1 1,413·5	5·5 5·7 5·8	39·0 46·4 30·4	19·3 33·1 38·6	924·6 957·3 977·6	412·1 425·8 435·9	24·5 0·1 0·5

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

GREAT	UNEMPL	OYED	eurolean - Sh	Argentiae (color) Sello		UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEAV	ERS	MARKET THE TAXABLE PROPERTY.		Adult
RITAIN	Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Actual		lly adjusted				Transfer.	students registered
ANABO BINAS ANABO BINAS ANABO BINAS	tage rate*	E to	na mynn no ann es annhva es (esne)	10 -71830 108 -91 100 -91	leavers included in un- employed		Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
975 Mar 10	3 · 3	768 · 4	632 · 8	135 · 6	5.8	762 · 6	735 · 7	3 · 2	34.5		606 · 3	129 · 4	#75 <u>3</u> 5 167130
April 14 May 12 June 9	3·5 3·5 3·6	808·2 813·1 828·5	663·3 666·9 679·6	144·9 146·2 148·9	19·9 14·3 ·18·4	788·3 798·8 810·1	777 · 0 821 · 6 867 · 4	3·4 3·6 3·8	41 · 3 44 · 6 45 · 8	34·9 40·1 43·9	638 · 1 671 · 5 706 · 1	138·9 150·1 161·3	91 · 5
July 14	4·1	944·4	753·0	191·3	55·3	889 · 1	921 · 9	4·0	54·5	48·3	747·7	174·2	92·0
Aug 11	4·8	1,102·0	851·5	250·5	158·2	943 · 8	952 · 3	4·1	30·4	43·6	769·3	183·0	93·5
Sep 8	4·8	1,096·9	849·9	247·0	117·9	979 · 0	988 · 2	4·3	35·9	40·3	795·8	192·4	97·4
Oct 9†	4·8	1,098·6	855·1	243·5	65·3	1,033·3	1,043 · 6	4·5	55 · 4	40·6	833 · 6	210·0	15·6
Nov 13	4·9	1,120·1	875·0	245·2	40·4	1,079·7	1,083 · 8	4·7	40 · 2	43·8	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	44·2	890 · 6	230·2	10·5
76 Jan 8e	5·4	1,251 · 8	981 · 3e	270·5e	38·0	1,213·8	1,149·5	4·9	28·7	35·3	909·1e	240 · 4e	120 · 6
Feb 12	5·4	1,253 · 4	978 · 8	274·6	28·0	1,225·4	1,180·0	5·1	30·5	32·1	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	24·7	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	20·0	941 · 6	267·9	172·3
May 13	5·2	1,220 · 4	947·1	273·3	35·1	1,185 · 3	1,220 · 8	5·2	11·3	13·6	947 · 2	273·6	0·3
June 10	5·5	1,277 · 9	972·4	305·5	118·2	1,159 · 7	1,227 · 6	5·3	6·8	10·9	948 · 9	278·7	4·6
July 8	6·0	1,402·5	1,030·7	371 · 8	199 · 4	1,203·1	1,230 · 1	5·3	2·5	6·9	945·7	284 · 4	102 · 0
Aug 12	6·2	1,440·0	1,052·3	387 · 7	194 · 5	1,245·4	1,240 · 7	5·3	10·6	6·6	947·9	292 · 8	116 · 5
Sep 9	6·0	1,395·1	1,019·6	375 · 5	142 · 3	1,252·8	1,245 · 5	5·3	4·8	6·0	947·5	298 · 0	125 · 0
Oct 14 Nov 11	5·7 5·6	1,320.9	972.2	348 · 8	78.0	1,243.0	1,244 · 5	5.3	-1.0	4.8	943 9	300 · 6	8.0
Dec 9e 77 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	5·9 5·8 5·6	1,390·2 1,365·2 1,328·1	1,034·0 1,016·0 989·5	356·2 349·1 338·6	48·0 48·2 39·4 31·3	1,268·0 1,342·0 1,325·8 1,296·8	1,264·9 1,275·6 1,278·3 1,280·0	5·4 5·4 5·4 5·4	10·7 2·7 1·7	 5·0	956·6 956·8 955·6	319:0 321:5 324:4	9·5 —
April 14	5·7	1,335·6	992·5	343 · 1	50·4	1,285·3	1,287·6	5· 5	7·6	4·0	960·0	327 · 6	91 · 0
May 12	5·5	1,285·7	954·6	331 · 1	42·0	1,243·7	1,283·2	5· 4	-4·4	1·6	952·4	330 · 8	0 · 9
June 9	5·9	1,390·4	1,009·4	381 · 0	142·7	1,247·7	1,323·3	5· 6	40·1	14·4	978·0	345 · 3	5 · 4
July 14	6·6	1,553·5	1,087·3	466 · 2	241 · 6	1,311 · 9	1,337·0	5·7	13·7	16·5	984·1	352·9	127 · 1
Aug 11	6·7	1,567·0	1,097·9	469 · 1	220 · 4	1,346 · 6	1,337·1	5·7	0·1	18·0	983·8	353·3	124 · 6
Sep 8	6·5	1,541·8	1,079·6	462 · 3	166 · 2	1,375 · 7	1,357·6	5·8	20·5	11·4	995·1	362·5	138 · 4
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	6·2 6·1 6·0	1,456·6 1,438·0 1,419·7	1,038·7 1,021·5 1,018·5	427·9 416·5 401·2	92·6 68·6 54·3	1,364·0 1,369·4 1,365·4	1,363·1 1,367·7 1,366·7	5·8 5·8 5·8	5·5 4·6 -1·0	8·7 10·2 3·0	996·1 996·7 994·0	367·0 371·0 372·7	11 · 6 3 · 0
78 Jan 12	6·3	1,484·7	1,070·2	414·5	57 · 4	1,427·3	1,362·9	5·8	-3·8	-0·1	990 · 1	372·8	16·0
Feb 9	6·1	1,445·9	1,045·2	400·7	46 · 6	1,399·2	1,354·4	5·7	-8·5	-4·4	983 · 5	370·9	0·6
Mar 9	5·9	1,399·0	1,014·4	384·6	37 · 6	1,361·3	1,351·2	5·7	-3·2	-5·2	980 · 2	371·0	0·1
April 13	5· 9	1,387·5	999·9	387 · 6	56·7	1,330 · 8	1,342·4	5·7	-8·8	-6·8	968·7	373·7	52·6
May 11	5· 6	1,324·9	957·4	367 · 4	44·7	1,280 · 2	1,326·4	5·6	-16·0	-9·3	956·3	370·1	0·9
June 8	5· 9	1,381·4	978·1	403 · 3	139·2	1,242 · 2	1,319·4	5·6	-7·0	-10·6	949·4	370·0	4·7
July 6	6·4	1,512·5	1,038·8	473 · 7	231 · 7	1,280·8	1,307·6	5· 5	-11 · 8	-11 · 6	941 · 4	366·2	110 · 6
Aug 10	6·5	1,534·4	1,050·1	484 · 4	210 · 9	1,323·6	1,309·9	5· 5	2 · 3	-5 · 5	939 · 0	370·9	120 · 1
Sep 14	6·1	1,446·7	993·7	453 · 1	130 · 7	1,316·0	1,296·5	5· 5	-13 · 4	-7 · 6	928 · 2	368·3	133 · 6
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5· 8 5· 6 5· 5	1,364·9 1,330·8 1,303·2	946·0 928·8 920·3	418·9 402·0 382·9	52.9	1,288·5 1,277·9 1,263·4	1,287·5 1,275·1 1,264·8	5· 5 5· 4 5· 4	-9·0 -12·4 -10·3	-6·7 -11·6 -10·6	919·8 910·1 902·3	367·7 365·0 362·5	18·5 1·1
9 Jan 11	5·9	1,391·2	989·9	401 · 3	36.7	1,346·9	1,281 · 5	5· 4	16·7	-2·0	914·4	367 · 1	32·1
Feb 8	5·9	1,387·6	993·9	393 · 7		1,350·9	1,305 · 2	5· 5	23·7	10·0	935·3	369 · 9	0·4
Mar 8	5·7	1,339·8	961·2	378 · 6		1,310·9	1,299 · 8	5· 5	-5·4	11·7	929·8	370 · 0	—
April 5	5· 4	1,279·8	916·2	363 · 6	23·9	1,255·9	1,265·9	5· 4	-33·9	-5·2	901 · 0	364·9	55·6
May 10	5· 2	1,238·5	879·5	359 · 0	36·2	1,202·3	1,246·9	5· 3	-19·0	-19·4	880 · 9	366·0	0·3
June 4	5· 4	1,281·1	887·2	393 · 9	137·1	1,144·0	1,223·6	5· 2	-23·3	-25·4	859 · 8	363·8	7·0
July 12	5· 9	1,392·0	933·7	458·3	204·2	1,187·8	1,217·1	5·1	-6·5	-16·5	851 · 4	365·7	115·7
Aug 9	5· 9	1,383·9	928·2	455·7	173·1	1,210·8	1,202·8	5·1	-14·3	-14·7	839 · 7	363·1	109·3
Sep 13	5· 6	1,325·0	890·4	434·6	106·0	1,219·0	1,202·4	5·1	-0·4	-7·1	838 · 2	364·2	121·7
Oct 11§	5· 5	1,302·8	882·7	420·1	64·0	1,238·8	1,218·3	5·2	15·9	0·4	849·5	368·8	20·9
Nov 8	5· 5	1,292·3	882·0	410·3	45·5	1,246·8	1,223·6	5·2	5·3	6·9	853·5	370·1	-
Dec 6	5· 5	1,292·0	980·8	401·3	35·7	1,256·3	1,236·8	5·2	13·2	11·5	861·2	375·6	0·5
9 Jan 10	5· 9	1,404·4	970·4	434·0	42·6	1,361·7	1,275 · 4	5· 4	38·6	19·0	882·3	393 · 1	24·5
Feb 14	6· 0	1,422·0	985·2	436·8	35·2	1,386·8	1,319 · 9	5· 6	44·5	32·14.~1	913·8	406 · 1	0·1
Mar 13e	6· 0	1,411·7	979·3	432·4	29·3	1,382·4	1,349 · 5	5· 7	29·6	37·6	933·7	415 · 8	0·5

^{*†‡§} see footnotes to table 104.

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TA	RI	F	1	OF	3

	E 106		OVER	rans page that	rearrest contract		UNEMP	OYED FXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS		Carried and Applications	THOUSAN
		UNEMPL		120 8 3 F N	Female	School	Actual	45.5	lly adjusted			er and a second		Adult
		Percen- tage rate*	Number	Male	remale	leavers included in un- employed		Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	registered for vacation employmen (not include in previous
	PL STANTO	elser .	Tarabasan .	No.		102000					ended	4424		columns)
SOUT	H EAST‡	more many and												
	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	- 1 · ·
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3·7 3·5 3·5	277·9 267·4 265·9	208·2 199·4 194·5	69·7 67·9 71·4	2·4 4·7 18·7	275·5 262·7 247·1	277 · 8 273 · 4 267 · 3	3·7 3·6 3·5	-10·4 -4·4 -7·1	-2·1 -5·1 -7·0	205·9 202·0 196·0	71 · 9 71 · 4 71 · 3	14·2 0·5
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	3·8 3·8 3·7	290·0 292·4 280·9	204·9 206·1 198·5	85 · 1 86 · 3 82 · 4	32·0 27·2 15·8	258·0 265·2 265·1	264 · 7 259 · 6 256 · 7	3·5 3·4 3·4	2·6 -5·1 -2·9	-4·4 -4·6 -3·5	193 · 1 189 · 2 187 · 3	71 · 6 70 · 4 69 · 4	23·5 22·2 24·7
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	3·6 3·5 3·5	274 · 6 269 · 5 267 · 6	195 · 6 193 · 6 194 · 1	79·0 75·9 73·6	8·5 5·5 4·1	266 · 0 264 · 0 263 · 5	259 · 2 258 · 5 260 · 3	3·4 3·4 3·4	2·5 -0·7 1·8	-1·8 -0·4 1·2	189 · 4 189 · 3 190 · 3	69·8 69·2 70·0	4·9 - 0·1
1980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 e	3·9 3·9 3·8	294·3 296·8 292·4	214·1 216·2 213·4	80·3 80·5 79·0	3·9 3·4 2·8	290 · 4 293 · 3 289 · 7	267 · 4 277 · 2 282 · 6	3·5 3·6 3·7	7·1 9·8 5·4	2·7 6·2 7·4	194·4 201·8 205·5	73·0 75·4 77·1	7·7 — —
EAST	ANGLIA								7-1		4.47	04.0	0.0	
1979	Mar 8	4 · 8	35 · 5	26 · 3	9.2	0.4	35 · 1	33 · 5	4.6	-1:3	0.4	24 · 6	8.9	2.1
	April 5 May 10 June 14	4·6 4·3 4·2	33 · 6 31 · 3 30 · 8	24 · 8 23 · 0 21 · 9	8·7 8·3 9·0	0·3 0·7 2·8	33·2 30·6 28·0	32·2 31·1 30·1	4.2	-1·1 -1·0	-0·8 -1·1	22·6 21·7	8·5 8·4	0.1
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	4·3 4·3 4·1	31 · 9 31 · 6 30 · 3	21 · 8 21 · 7 20 · 7	10·1 9·9 9·6	3·8 3·0 1·8	28·0 28·5 28·5	29·8 29·3 29·2	4·1 4·0 4·0	-0·3 -0·5 -0·1	-0·8 -0·6 -0·3	21 · 4 21 · 0 20 · 9	8·4 8·3 8·3	2·3 2·4 2·9
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	4·1 4·2 4·2	30·3 30·5 30·7	20·9 21·2 21·5	9·5 9·4 9·2	1·1 0·6 0·5	29·2 29·9 30·2	29·5 29·7 29·7	4·0 4·0 4·0	0·3 0·2 —	-0·1 0·1 0·2	21 · 1 21 · 1 21 · 1	8·4 8·6 8·6	0·2
1980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	4·6 4·7 4·7	34·1 34·8 34·6	24 · 2 24 · 8 24 · 6	9·8 10·0 10·0	0·4 0·4 0·4	33·6 34·4 34·2	31 · 0 31 · 4 32 · 0	4·2 4·3 4·4	1·3 0·4 0·6	0·5 0·6 0·8	21 · 9 22 · 0 22 · 5	9·1 9·4 9·5	1.1
	r H WEST 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 May 10 June 14	5·7 5·4 5·4	95·3 89·1 88·8	67 · 4 63 · 1 62 · 4	27·8 26·0 26·4	1·2 2·0 9·2	94·1 87·1 79·6	92·9 91·1 89·1	5·6 5·5 5·4	-1·2 -1·8 -2·0	-1·1 -1·9 -1·7	65 · 6 63 · 9 62 · 7	27·3 27·2 26·4	4·6 0·2
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	5·7 5·7 5·5	94·7 94·6 90·9	64 · 5 64 · 3 61 · 8	30·2 30·3 29·1	12·7 10·4 5·7	82 · 0 84 · 2 85 · 3	88 · 9 88 · 2 87 · 6	5·4 5·3 5·3	-0·2 -0·7 -0·6	-1·3 -1·0 -0·5	62·2 61·6 61·1	26·7 26·6 26·5	7·8 7·6 8·6
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5·6 5·7 5·6	92·6 93·8 93·4	62 · 7 63 · 7 63 · 5	29·9 30·1 29·9	3·2 2·3 1·8	89 · 4 91 · 5 91 · 7	87 · 2 86 · 9 87 · 2	5·3 5·2 5·3	-0·4 -0·3 0·3	-0·6 -0·4 -0·1	60 · 8 60 · 5 60 · 0	26 · 4 26 · 4 27 · 2	1·3 — —
1980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 e	6·0 6·1 5·9	99·9 100·6 97·8	67 · 9 68 · 6 67 · 1	32·0 32·0 30·7	1·8 1·5 1·3	98·1 99·1 96·5	88 · 4 90 · 7 90 · 6	5·3 5·5 5·5	1·2 2·3 -0·1	0·4 1·3 1·1	60 · 3 62 · 0 62 · 1	28·1 28·7 28·5	2.0
WES	T MIDLANDS													
1979	Mar 8	5 · 3	122.9	87 · 4	35.5	2.2	120 · 6	121 -9	5 · 2	708 - 1 960 500, 9 305	1.2	86 · 4	35.5	4.1
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5·1 5·1 5·2	119·3 117·7 121·5	84 · 6 82 · 8 84 · 1	34·7 34·9 37·5	1·9 3·6 10·8	117·4 114·1 110·7	119·7 119·0 116·8	5·2 5·1 5·0	-2·2 -0·7 -2·2	0·2 -1·0 -1·7	84·5 83·6 81·9	35·2 35·4 34·9	0.4
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6·2 6·1 5·8	143·1 141·0 135·2	94·3 92·8 89·0	48·8 48·2 46·3	26·0 21·7 13·1	117·1 119·3 122·1	116·5 114·8 116·4	5·0 4·9 5·0	-0·3 -1·7 1·6	-1·1 -1·4 -0·1	81 · 0 79 · 4 80 · 4	35·5 35·4 36·0	12·3 12·0 12·8
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5·6 5·5 5·4	130·0 127·6 126·3	87 · 1 86 · 1 86 · 0	42·9 41·5 40·3	7·5 5·3 3·9	122·5 122·3 122·3	119·3 120·7 122·4	5·1 5·2 5·3	2·9 1·4 1·7	1·0 2·0 2·0	82·7 83·6 84·4	36·6 37·1 38·0	2.9
1980	Jan 10 Feb 1 Mar 13 e	5·7 5·8 5·9	133·3 135·3 136·9	91·0 92·1 93·1	42·3 43·3 43·8	3·7 2·9 2·6	129·5 132·4 134·3	124·5 129·5 133·8	5·4 5·6 5·8	2·1 5·0 4·3	1·7 2·9 3·8	85·5 88·2 90·8	39·1 41·3 43·0	1.8

^{* † ‡ §} See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106 (continued)

TABLE 100 (comm	UNEMPL	OYED	100HDH	SWIGUTOX	\$ (13 Y f) 18 je	UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS	SERV.		Adult
	Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted	11-10/5	Sending Land	NASS.		students registered
And the state of t	tage rate*	order A Co parasyon 5 years and throom outside	must 2	election to electronic	leavers included in un- employed	100	Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
EAST MIDLANDS 1979 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	WAXES
April 5 May 10 June 14	4·5 4·4 4·7	72·1 70·9 74·5	52·9 51·5 52·6	19·3 19·4 21·9	0·7 1·5 8·6	71 · 5 69 · 4 65 · 9	71 · 9 71 · 7 70 · 3	4·5 4·5 4·4	-3·5 -0·2 -1·4	-0·6 -1·2 -1·7	52·2 51·7 50·5	19·7 20·0 19·8	3·9 0·1
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	4·9 4·9 4·6	79·0 78·4 74·1	53·9 53·6 50·9	25·1 24·8 23·3	11 · 4 9 · 0 4 · 8	67 · 6 69 · 4 69 · 3	68 · 5 67 · 6 67 · 7	4·3 4·2 4·2	-1·8 -0·9 0·1	-1·1 -1·4 -0·9	49·2 48·4 48·2	19·3 19·2 19·5	7·3 7·2 7·9
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	4·6 4·6 4·6	73·8 72·8 73·8	51 · 4 51 · 4 52 · 6	22·3 21·5 21·2	2·7 1·7 1·3	71 · 1 71 · 1 72 · 5	70·9 71·2 72·4	4·4 4·5 4·5	3·2 0·3 1·2	0·8 1·2 1·6	51·0 51·2 52·0	19·9 20·0 20·4	1·5 — 0·1
1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	5· 0 5· 1 5· 0	79 · 7 82 · 1 80 · 7	57·0 59·0 57·7	22·7 23·2 23·0	1·3 1·0 0·9	78 · 4 81 · 1 79 · 8	73 · 8 77 · 5 77 · 8	4·6 4·8 4·9	1·4 3·7 0·3	1·0 2·1 1·8	52·8 55·3 55·2	21 · 0 22 · 2 22 · 6	1.1
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE													
1979 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	Same or at
April 5 May 10 June 14	5· 5 5· 3 5· 5	115·7 112·9 117·0	83·5 80·4 80·3	32·2 32·6 36·6	1·9 3·9 14·4	113·8 109·1 102·5	115·2 113·4 109·7	5· 4 5· 4 5· 2	-4·1 -1·8 -3·7	-0·2 -1·5 -3·2	82 · 8 80 · 6 77 · 4	32 · 4 32 · 8 32 · 3	4·7 0·8
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6·1 6·1 5·8	129·4 128·5 122·6	85 · 2 84 · 1 81 · 1	44·1 44·3 41·4	22·6 19·0 12·2	106·7 109·5 110·4	110·4 108·7 107·9	5·2 5·1 5·1	0·7 -1·7 -0·8	-1·6 -1·6 -0·6	77·3 75·7 75·3	33·1 33·0 32·6	13·7 12·2 13·2
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5· 6 5· 5 5· 6	119·1 117·1 117·8	79·9 79·5 81·0	39·1 37·7 36·8	6·8 4·6 3·5	112·3 112·6 114·3	109·8 110·7 112·2	5·2 5·2 5·3	1·9 0·9 1·5	-0·2 0·7 1·4	76·6 77·2 78·2	33·2 33·5 34·0	1.6
1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 e	6· 0 6· 2 6· 2	127·7 130·5 131·4	88·4 90·9 91·8	39·3 39·7 39·7	3·5 2·9 2·5	124·2 127·6 128·9	116·5 121·3 126·2	5·5 5·7 6·0	4·3 4·8 4·9	2·2 3·5 4·7	80 · 9 84 · 6 88 · 1	35·7 36·8 38·1	1·9
NORTH WEST													
1979 Mar 8	7.0	200 · 2	142 · 4	57 · 7	5.4	194 · 8	195 · 4	6.9	-1.2	2.2	139 · 1	56.3	a Toparise
April 5 May 10 June 24	6· 8 6· 7 7· 0	192·9 191·1 200·7	137·5 135·5 138·4	55·5 55·6 62·3	4·4 7·0 24·7	188·5 184·0 176·0	189 · 9 190 · 3 186 · 1	6·7 6·7 6·5	-5·5 0·4 -4·2	-1·1 -2·1 -3·1	135·0 134·6 130·6	54·9 55·7 55·5	5·6 — 0·6
July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	7·6 7·6 7·3	217·6 215·8 207·0	146·2 144·4 139·1	71 · 4 71 · 3 67 · 9	33·3 28·5 18·7	184·3 187·3 188·2	185 · 4 184 · 6 183 · 9	6·5 6·5 6·5	-0·7 -0·8 -0·7	-1·5 -1·9 -0·7	129·6 128·3 128·0	55·8 56·3 55·9	18·8 17·9 18·8
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	7·1 7·0 7·0	201·0 199·2 199·3	136·1 135·8 137·2	64·9 63·4 62·1	11 · 6 8 · 5 6 · 8	189 · 4 190 · 6 192 · 5	187 · 2 187 · 5 190 · 1	6·6 6·6 6·7	3·3 0·3 2·6	0·6 1·0 2·1	129·8 130·4 132·6	57·4 57·1 57·5	4·2
1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 e	7·6 7·7 7·7	215·5 217·9 218·6	148·0 150·3 150·8	67 · 5 67 · 6 67 · 8	6·6 5·6 4·7	208·9 212·3 214·0	198·9 204·6 212·2	7·0 7·2 7·5	8·8 5·7 7·6	3·9 5·7 7·4	137·3 141·4 146·3	61 · 6 63 · 2 65 · 9	3·4
NORTH													
1979 Mar 8	8-5	117.8	84 · 5	33 · 2	2.7	115.1	113.5	8-1	-0.5	1.1	81 · 1	32 · 4	ti i d <u>—</u> siced f equicity (contra
April 5 May 10 June 14	8·1 7·9 8·5	113·2 109·6 119·1	80 · 9 77 · 3 81 · 4	32·3 32·3 37·6	2·3 3·9 16·5	110·9 105·8 102·6	111 · 5 109 · 8 108 · 0	8· 0 7· 9 7· 8	-2·0 -1·7 -1·8	-0·1 -1·4 -1·8	79·3 77·2 75·8	32·2 32·6 32·2	2·6 0·2
July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	9·2 9·0 8·6	127·8 125·0 120·3	84 · 6 83 · 2 79 · 9	43·1 41·8 40·4	22·3 19·4 12·1	105·5 105·6 108·2	108·2 106·9 107·5	7·8 7·7 7·7	0·2 -1·3 0·6	-1·1 -1·0 -0·2	75·2 74·3 74·6	33·0 32·6 32·9	8·0 6·9 8·4
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	8·4 8·4 8·5	117·2 117·0 117·7	79 · 0 79 · 8 81 · 2	38·2 37·2 36·6	7·5 5·7 4·7	109·7 111·2 113·1	108 · 8 109 · 3 110 · 7	7·8 7·8 7·9	1·3 0·5 1·4	0·2 0·8 1·1	75·7 76·1 77·2	33·1 33·2 33·5	1·1 0·2
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 e	9·0 9·2 9·1	125·8 128·0 127·1	87 · 1 89 · 1 88 · 7	38·7 38·9 38·4	4·8 3·8 3·3	121 · 0 124 · 2 123 · 8	114·5 119·0 121·2	8·2 8·5 8·7	3·8 4·5 2·2	1·9 3·2 3·5	79·5 82·6 84·2	35·0 36·4 36·9	1.2

^{*† §} See footnotes at end of table.

THOUSAND

unemployment by region

	11.00		UNEMPL	OYED	PARKETER	PERMITTER AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	n 1027/03/90	UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS	ARTHUR PROPERTY.		Adult
			Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	I†	louis, was	and give the		students registered
	TOWN TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	anicoest .	tage rate*	averA vy produ toron same	Antalan and Antala	enegrada vo engal engal	leavers included in un- employed	State of the state	Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	for vacation employme (not included in previou columns)
WAL 11979	ES Mar 8	- 08	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 May 10 June 14		7·7 7·6 7·3	84·2 83·0 80·0	58·7 56·7 54·1	25·5 26·3 25·9	2·1 3·9 5·7	82·1 79·1 74·3	82 · 3 81 · 3 79 · 3	7·5 7·4 7·3	-3·1 -1·0 -2·0	-0·7 -1·6 -2·0	57·4 55·7 54·1	24·9 25·6 25·2	4·6
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13		8·4 8·3 7·9	91·3 90·6 86·5	58·9 58·5 55·7	32·4 32·2 30·8	15·4 14·3 8·9	75·9 76·4 77·6	78·7 77·5 77·7	7·2 7·1 7·1	-0·6 -1·2 0·2	-1·2 -1·3 -0·5	53·2 52·2 52·2	25·5 25·3 25·5	9·5 8·9 10·0
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6		7·9 7·8 7·8	85 · 8 85 · 2 85 · 2	55 · 4 55 · 4 55 · 9	30·4 29·8 29·2	5·7 4·2 3·3	80 · 1 81 · 0 81 · 9	78·2 78·6 79·2	7·2 7·2 7·2	0·5 0·4 0·6	-0·2 0·4 0·5	52·4 52·7 52·8	25·8 25·9 26·4	1.0
1980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13		8·3 8·4 8·4	90·9 92·1 92·0	59·9 61·3 61·6	30·9 30·8 30·4	3·2 2·7 2·5	87 · 6 89 · 3 89 · 5	82 · 1 85 · 4 87 · 8	7·5 7·8 8·0	2·9 3·3 2·4	1·3 2·3 2·9	54·3 57·0 59·0	27·9 28·5 28·8	1.5
sco	TLAND														
1979	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 May 10 June 14		7·7 7·3 8·0	175·6 165·4 182·8	117·7 109·7 117·5	57·9 55·7 65·3	6·7 4·9 25·5	168·9 160·5 157·2	169 · 3 166 · 7 165 · 2	7·4 7·3 7·3	-1·0 -2·6 -1·5	1 · 2 -1 · 9 -1 · 7	113·3 110·5 108·6	56·0 56·2 56·6	9·4 0·3 4·0
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		8·2 8·2 7·8	187 · 4 186 · 0 177 · 2	119·4 119·3 113·7	68·0 66·7 63·5	24·7 20·7 12·9	162·7 165·3 164·4	166 · 5 166 · 0 167 · 3	7·3 7·3 7·4	1·3 -0·5 1·3	-0·9 -0·2 0·7	108·8 108·6 109·5	57·7 57·4 57·8	12·5 11·9 14·4
	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	E 27-	7·8 7·9 7·9	178·5 179·5 180·3	114·6 115·6 117·8	63·9 63·9 62·5	9·5 7·1 5·8	169·0 172·5 174·4	169·5 169·7 170·5	7·4 7·5 7·5	2·2 0·2 0·8	1·0 1·2 1·1	110·7 111·0 111·8	58·8 58·7 58·7	2.3
1980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 e		8·9 9·0 8·8	203 · 2 203 · 8 200 · 1	132·6 133·0 130·4	70 · 6 70 · 8 69 · 7	13·3 10·8 8·4	189 · 9 193 · 0 191 · 7	175·7 182·3 184·8	7·7 8·0 8·1	5·2 6·6 2·5	2·1 4·2 4·8	114·6 118·8 120·3	61 · 1 63 · 5 64 · 5	2·9 0·1 0·2
NOR	THERN IREL	LAND													
1979	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	- 11
	April 5 May 10 June 14		10·5 10·6 10·9	60 · 8 60 · 8 62 · 8	43·0 42·6 43·0	17·8 18·2 19·8	1·9 3·1 6·7	58·9 57·7 56·1	59·4 59·2 58·2	10·3 10·3 10·1	-1·1 -0·2 -1·0	-0·5 -0·8	41 · 5 41 · 1 40 · 0	17·9 18·1 18·2	0·7 0 1 2·7
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		12·5 12·4 12·1	72·0 71·6 69·6	46 · 8 46 · 7 45 · 8	25·2 24·9 23·8	11 · 2 10 · 4 8 · 3	60 · 8 61 · 2 61 · 3	59·3· 59·2 59·5	10·3 10·3 10·3	1·1 -0·1 0·3	_ _ 0·4	40·4 40·3 40·5	18·9 18·9 19·0	5·8 5·4 5·5
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6		11·2 10·9 11·0	64·8 62·9 63·4	43·0 42·4 43·4	21 · 8 20 · 5 20 · 0	5·3 4·2 3·5	59·5 58·7 59·9	60 · 5 60 · 1 60 · 9	10·5 10·1 10·6	1·0 -0·4 0·8	0·4 0·3 0·5	41·1 41·1 42·0	19·4 19·0 18·9	1.1
1980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13		11·5 11·6 11·5	66·2 66·9 66·3	45·7 46·3 45·8	20·5 20·6 20·4	3·3 3·0 2·5	62·9 64·0 63·8	61 · 3 63 · 3 64 · 0	10·6 11·0 11·1	0·4 2·0 0·7	0·3 1·1 1·0	42·3 43·5 43·9	19·0 19·7 20·1	_

UNEMPLOYMENT **Duration and age**

THOUSAND

TABLE 107	GREAT BR	ITAIN*	lod Sime o	ALCO ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTS	O - Justana C	UNITED KII	NGDOM*			THOUSAND
- Arrivaria	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 Feb 10 Mar 10	174 162	10 9	485 509	96 97	765 777	180 168	10 9	512 535	98 99	800 811
April 14 May 12 June 9	182 167 167	9 9 9	540 547 561	98 100 101	829 823 838	191 174 173	9 9 9	568 576 591	100 102 103	868 861 876
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	243 322 227	11 12 12	594 679 767	102 104 109	950 1,117 1,115	254 332 237	11 12 12	627 716 805	104 106 111	996 1,166 1,165
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	231 213 198	12 12 11	746 783 826	110 112 118	1,099 1,120 1,153	239 221 205	12 12 11	787 822 865	112 114 120	1,150 1,169 1,201
1976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11	196 202 182	11 11 10	923 918 921	122 122 122	1,252 1,253 1,235	202 209 189	11 11 10	973 960 962	124 124 124	1,310 1,304 1,285
April 8 May 13 June 10	199 178 260	11 9 9	899 911 886	122 122 123	1,231 1,220 1,278	206 185 270	11 9 9	940 954 928	124 124 125	1,281 1,272 1,332
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	345 247 226	11 11	923 1,056 1,032	123 126 126	1,402 1,440 1,395	359 256 235	11 11 11	968 1,107 1,082	125 128 128	1,463 1,502 1,456
Oct 14 Nov 11	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
Dec 9 977 Jan 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,316	203	10	1,103	132	1,371
Feb 10 Mar 10	201 183	10 10	1,028 1,010	126 125	1,365 1,328	208 190	10 10	1,076 1,057	128 127	1,448 1,422 1,383
April 14 May 12 June 9	213 187 278	10 10 10	989 969 982	123 120 120	1,336 1,286 1,390	221 193 289	10 10 10	1,036 1,016 1,030	125 122 122	1,392 1,342 1,450
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	379 257 232	10 12 10	1,046 1,178 1,175	118 120 125	1,553 1,567 1,542	394 265 241	10 12 10	1,099 1,237 1,231	120 122 127	1,622 1,636 1,609
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	243 220 192	10 10 9	1,079 1,083 1,092	125 125 126	1,457 1,438 1,420	251 227 200	10 10 9	1,130 1,135 1,144	127 127 128	1,518 1,499 1,481
978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	190 194 180	9 9 9	1,156 1,114 1,082	130 129 128	1,485 1,446 1,399	197 201 187	9 9	1,241 1,167 1,135	132 131 130	1,549 1,509
April 13 May 11 June 8	211 176 267	9 9	1,041 1,015 983	127 125 123	1,387 1,325 1,381	220 182 277	9 9	1,094 1,069 1,035	129 127 125	1,461 1,452 1,387
July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	357 241 211	9 9 9	1,024 1,160 1,102	122 124 125	1,512 1,534 1,447	374 251 220	9 9	1,078 1,222 1,161	125 127 128	1,446 1,586 1,608
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	225 195 183	10 8 8	1,006 1,004 988	124 124 124	1,365 1,331 1,303	233 202 191	10 8 8	1,060 1,056 1,040	127 126 126	1,518 1,430 1,392 1,364
979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	193 192 168	8 8 8	1,063 1,061 1,038	127 127 126	1,391 1,388 1,340	200 199	8 8	1,117 1,115	130 130	1,455 1,452
April 5 May 10 June 14	159 152 258	7 8 8	989 957 898	125 121 117	1,280 1,239 1,281	165 159 269	8 7 8 8	1,090 1,042 1,008	129 127 124	1,402 1,341 1,300
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	327 224 204	8 8 8	941 1,035 995	117 117 118	1,392 1,384 1,325	343 233 213	8 8	947 994 1,095	120 119 120 121	1,344 1,464 1,455
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	222 195 189	9 8 8	953 969 974	118 120 121	1,303 1,292 1,292	231 204	9 8	1,053 1,007 1,021	120 122	1,395 1,368 1,355
80 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	194 204 191	8 8 8	1,079 1,085 1,087	125 125 125 125	1,404 1,422 1,412	198 201 212 199	8 8 8	1,027 1,135 1,142 1,143	123 127 127 128	1,355 1,471 1,489 1,478

he distributions by age are all estimated up to and including September 1978, apart from the January and July figures for Great Britain. From October 1978 for Great Britain and January 1979 the United Kingdom, age and duration analysis are compiled in January, April, July and October; figures for other months are estimates. 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).

^{*} 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

By industry*: excluding school leavers

TABL	E 108						One ele-	Transport.	Distri-	Financial,	Public	Others	
GRE/ BRIT			Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	butive trades	profes- sional and mis- cellaneous services	adminis- tration and defence	not classified by Industry	All unem- ployed
SIC 1	968	00 1995	I I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
			Number (t	housand)									
1976	Feb May Aug Nov		24·4 22·0 21·9	17·5 17·1 17·1	357 · 1 353 · 6 350 · 2	221 · 7 206 · 6 193 · 8	8·7 8·6 9·3	64·4 60·3 58·8	128 · 8 125 · 8 131 · 0	209·0 192·8 202·8	56·8 56·6 60·9	136·9 141·8 199·5	1,225·4 1,185·3 1,245·4
977	Feb May Aug Nov		26·7 23·7 23·1 25·9	17·0 16·6 21·1 22·2	342 · 3 330 · 6 342 · 3 337 · 4	227 · 4 204 · 1 196 · 0 203 · 1	9·6 9·2 9·4 9·2	64·1 59·7 58·2 61·9	141 · 0 131 · 7 137 · 7 138 · 0	234·9 211·6 223·2 252·7	70·0 68·7 73·5 78·5	192 · 6 187 · 8 262 · 4 240 · 7	1,325 · 8 1,243 · 7 1,346 · 6 1,369 · 4
1978	Feb May Aug Nov		28 · 8 24 · 1 22 · 3 23 · 5	22·7 22·1 24·1 24·5	344 · 8 333 · 7 337 · 2 318 · 2	221 · 8 186 · 5 168 · 3 166 · 1	8·9 8·6 8·5 8·3	64 · 2 58 · 4 54 · 9 56 · 4	145 · 9 132 · 7 132 · 8 125 · 8	249 · 8 219 · 0 218 · 2 237 · 2	80 · 2 76 · 2 76 · 4 77 · 5	232·0 218·9 280·6 240·5	1,399·2 1,280·2 1,323·6 1,277·9
1979	Feb May Aug		27 · 2 21 · 8 19 · 6	24·7 23·3 24·1	331 · 4 314 · 0 310 · 9	205 · 0 160 · 0 139 · 2	8·7 7·7 7·3	61 · 0 54 · 3 50 · 8	137 · 9 122 · 8 122 · 0	241 · 8 209 · 1 209 · 3	79·8 72·3 69·9	233 · 4 216 · 8 257 · 8	1,350·9 1,202·3 1,210·8
1980	Nov§ Feb	155	21 · 3 25 · 4	24·5 25·0	317·9 364·9	152·2 192·6	7·4 7·6	55 · 0 63 · 7	124·8 147·4	239 · 5 257 · 8	74·7 77·4	229 · 4 224 · 9	1,246·8 1,386·8
			Percentag	e rate†									
1976	Feb May Aug Nov		6·1 5·5 5·4	4·8 4·7 4·7	4·8 4·8 4·7	15·1 14·1 13·2	2·5 2·4 2·6	4·3 4·0 3·9	4·6 4·5 4·7	2·9 2·7 2·9	3·5 3·5 3·7		5·3 5·1 5·3
1977	Feb May Aug Nov		6·6 5·9 5·7 6·4	4·7 4·6 5·8 6·1	4·5 4·4 4·5 4·5	15·9 14·3 13·7 14·2	2·8 2·6 2·7 2·6	4·3 4·0 3·9 4·2	5·0 4·7 4·9 4·9	3·3 2·9 3·1 3·5	4·2 4·2 4·5 4·8		5·6 5·3 5·7 5·8
978	Feb May Aug Nov		7·2 6·0 5·6 5·9	6·2 6·1 6·6 6·7	4·6 4·5 4·5 4·2	15·6 13·1 11·9 11·7	2·6 2·5 2·4 2·4	4·3 3·9 3·7 3·8	5·2 4·7 4·7 4·5	3·4 3·0 3·0 3·3	4·8 4·6 4·6 4·7	::	5·9 5·4 5·6 5·4
1979	Feb May Aug		7·2 5·8 5·2	6·9 6·5 6·8	4·5 4·2 4·2	14·4 11·3 9·8	2·5 2·2 2·1	4·1 3·6 3·4	4·8 4·3 4·3	3·3 2·8 2·8	4·8 4·3 4·2		5·7 5·1 5·1
980	Nov§ Feb	1- 147	5·6 6·7	6·9 7·0	4·3 4·9	10·7 13·6	2.1	3·7 4·2	4·4 5·2	3·2 3·5	4·5 4·6		5·3 5·9
			Number, s	easonally adj	usted (thous	and)‡							Steal I
977	Feb May Aug Nov		24·0 24·5 24·9 25·9	16 · 8 17 · 5 20 · 7 21 · 8	334 · 9 332 · 7 340 · 5 343 · 9	207 · 7 206 · 3 208 · 4 208 · 9	9·4 9·4 9·4 9·2	60 · 2 60 · 6 61 · 2 61 · 9	134·1 134·7 138·8 140·9	222·4 224·7 233·9 241·2	68·0 70·6 74·8 77·3	200 · 8 202 · 2 224 · 5 236 · 7	1,278·3 1,283·2 1,337·1 1,367·7
978	Feb May Aug Nov		26 · 0 25 · 0 24 · 2 23 · 4	22·5 32·1 23·7 24·0	337 · 6 336 · 4 335 · 8 323 · 6	200 · 5 189 · 1 181 · 8 171 · 6	8·7 8·8 8·5 8·3	60 · 3 59 · 4 58 · 0 56 · 2	138 · 6 136 · 0 134 · 0 128 · 4	236 · 6 233 · 2 229 · 6 224 · 7	78·0 78·2 77·9 76·2	245 · 6 237 · 2 236 · 4 238 · 7	1,354·4 1,326·4 1,309·9 1,275·1
979	Feb May Aug		24·4 22·8 21·6	24·6 24·4 23·6	324 · 6 317 · 0 309 · 5	183 · 0 162 · 9 153 · 1	8·5 7·9 7·3	57·1 55·3 53·9	130 · 4 126 · 4 123 · 2	228·3 223·7 220·7	77·5 74·4 71·4	246 · 8 232 · 1 218 · 5	1,305·2 1,246·9 1,202·8
	Nov§	001	21 · 3	24 · 0	323 · 0	157 · 5	7.4	54 · 8	127 - 5	226 · 7	73 · 4	228 · 0	1,223 - 6
980	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

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non- manual occupa- tions†	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	General labourers	Other manual occupations§	All occupations	TACE ONE
976 Sep Dec	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294	
977 Mar June Sep Dec	64,069 70,053 81,801 77,250	80,607 76,662 86,430 82,035	26,592 25,969 27,352 27,720	153,581 143,324 142,279 145,715	379,340 368,032 390,725 391,649	247,363 227,579 233,194 241,241	951,552 911,619 961,781 965,610	
978 Mar June Sep Dec	72,446 65,545 75,100 70,827	79,503 75,141 80,501 75,114	27,749 24,999 25,147 24,557	151,425 127,391 120,936 119,473	394,500 370,703 379,214 372,326	247,567 217,964 214,152 215,673	973,190 881,743 895,050 877,970	
979 Mar June Sep	70,239 63,054 71,260	75,017 68,594 72,886	25,615 21,997 22,326	136,214 106,436 101,221	387,000 344,910 350,700	231,800 189,320 188,782	925,885 794,311 807,175	
Dec	71,100	70,385	23,514	112,679	364,173	208,895	850,746	44.4
	Percentage of num							
976 Sep Dec	7.1	9.1	2.7	15 · 0	40 · 8	25 · 3	100 · 0	
977 Mar June Sep Dec	6·7 7·7 8·5 8·0	8·5 8·4 9·0 8·5	2·8 2·8 2·8 2·9	16 · 1 15 · 7 14 · 8 15 · 1	39 · 9 40 · 4 40 · 6 40 · 6	26 · 0 25 · 0 24 · 2 25 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	
978 Mar June Sep Dec	7 · 4 7 · 4 8 · 4 8 · 1	8·2 8·5 9·0 8·6	2·9 2·8 2·8 2·8	15 · 6 14 · 4 13 · 5 13 · 6	40 · 5 42 · 0 42 · 4 42 · 4	25 · 4 24 · 7 23 · 9 24 · 6	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	
979 Mar June Sep	7·6 7·9 8·8	8·1 8·6 9·0	2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8	14 · 7 13 · 4 12 · 5	41 · 8 43 · 4 43 · 4	25 · 0 23 · 8 23 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	
Dec	8-4	8 - 3	2 · 8	13 · 2	42 · 8	24 · 6	100.0	ale face
EWALE								
976 Sep Dec	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218	
Mar June Sep Dec	23,899 25,353 38,619 35,328	100,401 97,480 116,712 110,914	42,366 40,631 44,984 46,951	8,391 8,300 9,482 9,266	62,173 62,554 70,473 69,871	66,520 63,546 70,124 74,534	303,750 297,864 350,394 346,864	
Mar June Sep Dec	31,840 27,931 38,928 34,860	107,358 98,487 112,235 103,623	48,963 45,497 46,937 47,392	9,558 9,682 9,876 9,037	71,037 69,095 75,161 72,011	74,163 69,100 74,049 74,302	342,919 320,092 357,186 341,225	
79 Mar June Sep	33,487 29,272 38,485	104,306 96,515 112,564	49,969 43,975 47,071	9,289 9,043 9,243	73,063 68,592 73,379	75,694 68,639 73,642	345,808 316,036 354,384	
Dec	37,367	112,128	50,166	10,078	73,026	78,823	361,588	AF BOOK
76 Sep	Percentage of num							
Dec		34 · 2	12 · 6	2.9	21 · 2	20.7	100 · 0	
77 Mar June	7·9 8·5	33 - 1	13.9	2.8	20·5 21·0	21.9	100.0	
June Sep Dec	7 · 9 8 · 5 11 · 0 10 · 2	33 · 1 32 · 7 33 · 3 32 · 0	13·9 13·6 12·8 13·5	2·8 2·8 2·7 2·7	21 · 0 20 · 1 20 · 1	21 · 9 21 · 3 20 · 0 21 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	
Mar June Sep Dec	9·3 8·7 10·9 10·2	31 · 3 30 · 8 31 · 4	14 · 3 14 · 2 13 · 1	2 · 8 3 · 0 2 · 8	20 · 7 21 · 7 21 · 0	21 · 6 21 · 6 20 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	
9 Mar		30 · 4	13.9	2.6	21 - 1	21 · 8	100·0 100·0	
June Sep	9·7 9·3 10·9	30·2 30·5 31·8	14·4 13·9 13·3	2·7 2·9 2·6	21 · 1 21 · 7 20 · 7	21 · 9 21 · 7 20 · 8	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	
Dec	10.3	31 : 0	13.9	2 · 8	20 · 2	21 · 8	100.0	

DOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.

DOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security letted occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.

Signoup includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

December 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 age

UNEMPLOYMENT

By duration

	LE 110				The second second			FF.4. F0		THOUS
GRE	AT BRITAIN	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All age
MALI	E									
1976	July	146 · 6	70 · 3	155 · 2	206 · 9	137 · 2	123 · 3	58 · 6	132.5	1,030.7
1977	Jan July	62·9 166·2	72·5 76·8	170 · 4 161 · 3	236·9 219·8	152·5 142·5	134·1 126·6	66 · 1 66 · 5	138·6 127·5	1,034·0 1,087·3
1978	Jan July Oct	67 · 0 159 · 3 71 · 1	75 · 4 75 · 9 70 · 7	175·0 145·2 145·4	247 · 3 203 · 3 201 · 1	158·0 132·1 129·5	137 · 0 123 · 4 123 · 2	73·0 69·5 72·2	137·6 129·9 132·9	1,070 · 2 1,038 · 8 946 · 0
1979	Jan April July	55 · 3 38 · 2 140 · 0	71 · 9 64 · 3 67 · 3	158·1 144·5 130·2	223·3 206·0 175·2	142·2 133·4 115·6	129·2 124·4 111·5	75·8 75·2 71·2	134·0 130·3 122·8	989·9 916·2 933·7
	Oct*	62 · 0	66 · 6	139 · 0	182 · 1	118-6	114.8	73 · 8	125 · 7	882-7
980	Jan	53 · 4	72 · 4	160 · 6	212.8	136 · 1	126 · 1	78 · 0	130 · 8	970 - 4
1976	July	Percentage of 14 · 2	of number unem	ployed 15 · 1	20 · 1	13 - 3	12 · 0	5.7	12.9	100.0
977	Jan July	6·1 15·3	7·0 7·1	16 · 5 14 · 8	22 · 9 20 · 2	14·7 13·1	13·0 11·6	6·4 6·1	13·4 11·7	100·0 100·0
978	Jan July Oct	6·3 15·3 7·5	7·0 7·3 7·5	16 · 4 14 · 0 15 · 4	23 · 1 19 · 6 21 · 3	14·8 12·7 13·7	12 · 8 11 · 9 13 · 0	6·8 6·7 7·6	12 · 9 12 · 5 14 · 0	100·0 100·0 100·0
979	Jan April July	5 · 6 4 · 2 15 · 0	7·3 7·0 7·2	16 · 0 15 · 8 13 · 9	22 · 6 22 · 5 18 · 8	14 · 4 14 · 6 12 · 4	13 · 1 13 · 6 11 · 9	7·7 8·2 7·6	13 · 5 14 · 2 13 · 2	100·0 100·0 100·0
	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
FEMA	LE									
1976	July	121 · 8	51 · 6	69 · 7	49 · 9	27 · 8	32 · 7	17 · 0	1.3	371 - 8
977	Jan July	59·5 146·5	57 · 4 66 · 7	84·5 91·0	62·3 66·4	32·8 34·8	38·5 39·5	19·9 19·8	1.4	356 · 2 466 · 2
978	Jan July Oct	67 · 9 137 · 0 70 · 8	64 · 6 68 · 7 64 · 7	101 · 4 93 · 2 99 · 9	76 · 1 72 · 6 78 · 3	37·6 35·5 36·4	42 · 8 42 · 1 43 · 0	22·7 23·2 24·4	1·4 1·3 1·4	414·5 473·7 418·9
979	Jan April July	52·5 35·1 118·7	60 · 7 53 · 1 63 · 9	100 · 9 93 · 7 95 · 3	81 · 1 78 · 2 78 · 8	36 · 8 35 · 6 35 · 5	42 · 7 41 · 5 40 · 1	25·3 25·1 24·7	1·3 1·2 1·3	401 · 3 363 · 6 458 · 3
	Oct*	61 · 8	61 · 7	103 · 1	86 · 3	37 · 8	41 · 8	26 · 2	1 · 4	420 · 1
980	Jan	52 · 2	62 · 3	110.6	93 · 7	41 · 3	44 · 7	27 · 7	1:4	434 · 0
976	July	Percentage o	f number unemp 13 9	oloyed 18·7	13 · 4	7.5	8.8	4-6	0.3	100.0
977	Jan July	16·7 31·4	16 · 1 14 · 3	23 · 7 19 · 5	17 · 5 14 · 2	9·2 7·5	10 · 8 8 · 5	5·6 4·3	0·4 0·3	100·0 100·0
978	Jan July Oct	16 · 4 28 · 9 16 · 9	15 · 6 14 · 5 15 · 4	24 · 5 19 · 7 23 · 8	18 · 4 15 · 3 18 · 7	9·1 7·5 8·7	10·3 8·9 10·3	5·5 4·9 5·8	0·3 0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
979	Jan April July	13 · 1 9 · 7 25 · 9	15·1 14·6 13·9	25 · 1 25 · 8 20 · 8	20 · 2 21 · 5 17 · 2	9·2 9·8 7·7	10 · 6 11 · 4 8 · 7	6·3 6·9 5·4	0·3 0·3 0·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Oct*	14.7	14-7	24 - 5	20 · 5	9.0	10.0	6.2	0.3	100-0
980	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).

TABLE 111				- 100				THOUSANI
REAT 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
ILE AND FEMALE								
76 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
7 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
g 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
g 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
₁₀ Jan	120·8	80 · 3 umber unemploye	191 · 1	177.3	275.9	223 · 9	335 :1	1,404 · 4
76 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
77 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
18 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
9 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
80 Jan ME	8.6	5.7	13-6	12 · 6	19.6	15.9	23 · 9	100 · 0
76 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
7 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
B 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
9 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
) Jan IALE	77 · 5	54.4	130 · 6	118.6	179 · 9	145 · 1	264 · 2	970 · 4
6 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
7 Jan	38·2	23·4	48·3	52·3	82·3	69·9	41 · 9	356·2
April	38·0	26·4	43·7	44·8	70·3	73·0	46 · 7	343·1
July	70·1	77·7	82·2	45·1	70·8	67·6	52 · 6	466·2
Oct	43·2	38·8	60·2	56·2	102·9	67·1	59 · 4	427·9
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
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
0 Jan	43.3	25 · 9	60 · 5	58 · 7	95 · 9	78 · 8	70 · 9	434 · 0

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

Health and Safety Executive Publications

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

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Some general leaflets, adivce and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Offices or by post from HSE General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext. 734).

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Guidance Notes (price 30p each) are too numerous to list here but are published in five series: Medical; Environmental Hygiene; Chemical Safety; Plant and Machinery; General. Guidance Notes are obtainable only from HMSO, but inquiries concerning which titles are available in the various series should be addressed to HSE (see above).

Agricultural Safety leaflets

Leaflets on a number of aspects of agricultural safety are obtainable on request from HSE (see above).

* EMAS leaflets

Leaflets on a number of medical matters, prepared by the Employment Medical Advisory Service, are obtainable on request from HSE (see above).

* Free of charge

	United	Kingdom*	† Bel- gium‡	Den- mark§	France*	Ger- many*	Ireland‡	Italy	Nether- lands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden¶	Switzer- land*	Austra-	Japan¶	Canada	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers													land	iia			States
NUMBERS UNEMPL	OYED					B. B. Branch					-	-			1 10000		1 24		1.37
Annual averages 1975 1976	978 1,359**	929 1,270**	177 229	124 126	840 933	1,074 1,060	75 84	1,107 1,182	195 211	55 55	35 28	19·6 19·9	257 376	67 66	10·2 20·7	269 282	1,000	690	7,830
977 978	1,484 1,475	1,378 1,376	264 282	164 190	1,073 1,167	1,030 993	82 75	1,382 R 1,529	204 206	51 59	28 31	16.1	540 817	75 94	12.0	345	1,080	727 850	7,288 6,856
979	1,390	1,307	294	159	1,350	876		1,633 R	210	57	31			-	10.5	406	1,240	911	6,047
Quarterly averages 978 Q3 Q4	1,571 1,395	1,369 1,335	271 293	173 190	1,179 1,334	904 945	71 69	1,488 1,569	209	37 67	20 36	18·0 25·6	1,037 837 903	106	10·3 7·9	428** 388	1,170	838	5,963 6,055
979 Q1 Q2 Q3	1,436 1,328 1,438	1,397 1,258 1,267	299 284 288	203 152 137	1,337 1,261 1,328	1,088 805 780	73 66	1,691 1,590 1,559	222 193 214	87 46 34	48 22 18	32·0 22·2	947 1,015 1,071	100 85	11·2 14·5 10·3	410	1,160 1,280 1,150	969 859	5,605 6,360 5,683
Q4	1,359	1,307	307	146	1,474	809		1,640 R	211	60	37		1,116	92	8.1	399	1,140	761	6,013
980 Q1	1,479	1,441						.,		00	37	22.0	1,116	76	8.4	407	1,100	764	5,798
lonthly 979 Oct Nov Dec	1,368 1,355 1,355	1,298 1,306 1,316	296 309 315	139 145 153	1,480 1,473 1,469	762 799 867	63 64	1,635 1,623 1,663 R	207 210 217	50 62 69	23 39 49	21 .2	1,107 1,112 1,130	78 76 74	7·8 8·4 8·9	384 397 441	1,110 1,110 1,070	743 771 779	5,781 5,776
980 Jan Feb Mar	1,471 1,489 1,478	1,425 1,451 1,446	314 306	179	1,485 1,448	1,037 993		1,746 [1,743]	232	91 82			1,164	94 82	11 · 4	478	1,130	946 949	5,836 7,043 6,993
ercentage rate	6.1	1,440	11.6		100	376												343	6,805
UMBERS UNEMPLO		CONALLY		6.8	7.7	4.3	9.0††	[8·1]	5.6	2.9	3.2	1.4	8.9	1.9	0.4	7-2	1.9	8.5	6-6
arterly averages	TIED, SEAS	ONALLY	IDJUSTED																
78 Q3 Q4		1,365 R 1,335 R	282 283	186 188	1,225 1,224	995 952	74 72		206 209	61 59	31 34	20·8 23·8	852 907	101 89			1,280 1,240	921 900	6,043
79 Q1 Q2 Q3		1,356 R 1,304 R 1,267 R	288 294 300	172 157 148 R	1,286 1,375 1,377	920 875 871	69 66		211 210 211	59 59 56	34 29 29	27·9 25·3 23·0	937 1,015 1,090	90 95 88			1,130 1,160 1,210	882 855 802	5,885 5,890 5,890 6,008
Q4 80 Q1		1,287 R 1,378	297	140	1,352	816			209 R	54 R	36 e	20·3 R	1,121	81			1,180	827	6,084
onthly 79 Oct Nov Dec		1,279 R 1,284 R 1,298 R	299 294 296	144 140 137	1,347 1,348 1,363	832 823 793	65 65		208 210 208 R	55 55 51 R	31 39 e 38 e	20·9 20·8 19·1 R	1,121 1,113 1,130	78 85 82			1,200 1,210 1,120	843 827 811	6,121 6,044 6,087
80 Jan Feb Mar rcentage rate		1,337 R 1,383 1,414	294	136	1,378	819 781 e 801 e			213	55 47 e		20.9	1,156 e	72 79 e			1,050	852 853	6,425 6,307 6,438
latest month		5.7	10⋅8 e	5-2	7.3	3-5 e	9-2 e		5-0 e	1-7 e	2.5 e	1.1	8.9 e	1.8			1.9	7-4	6.2

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:

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 expressed at a calculated.

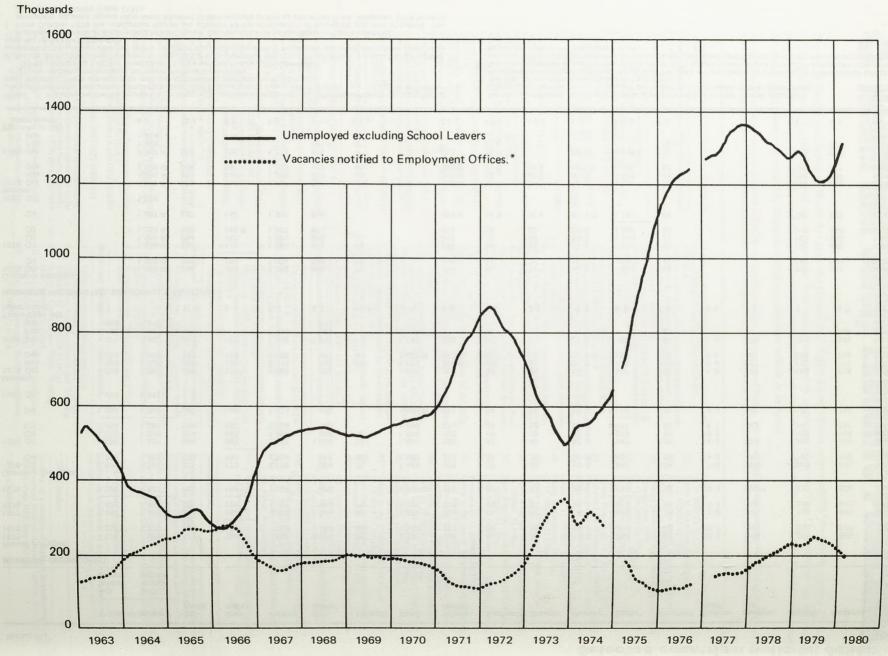
⁽¹⁾ by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
(2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

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

Labour force sample survey. Hates 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. tt July 1979



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

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Flows at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted*

ABLE 117						100/01/01	373 M. A.					THOUSAND
PITAIN	UNEMP	LOYMENT‡	a to deliver secure	2200-01-01-01-01-0	e maja promine	niaryan-nija				VACANO	IES	
REAT BRITAIN verage of 3 months ided	Joining Male	register (infl	ow)	Leaving Male	register (ou	tflow)	2007/00	of inflow ov	000 100 000 000 1010	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
	258	Female 102	360	225	Female 94	319	Male 34	Female 8	All 41	159	179	outflow -20
75 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	264 264 266	110 113 117	375 377 383	228 230 236	98 100 104	326 330 340	36 34 30	13 13 13	49 47 43	157 160 163	173 167 167	-16 -8 -4
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	264 260 254	118 119 116	383 379 371	239 235 226	108 109 106	347 344 332	25 25 29	11 10 11	36 35 39	161 155 148	165 161 154	-5 -6 -5
76 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11	246 242 240	112 110 111	357 352 351	215 217 229	99 99 101	314 315 330	31 25 11	12 12 10	43 37 22	146 148 156	147 144 149	-1 4 7
April 8 May 13 June 10	244 245 249	113 116 120	357 361 369	239 240 242	108 112 116	347 352 358	5 5 7	5 4 4	10 9 11	163 165 164	159 168 172	4 -3 -8
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	251 248 244	127 128 129	378 376 373	244 248 245	117 118 119	361 367 364	6 -1	10 9 10	17 9 9	170 180 186	173 176 180	-3 4 6
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 13	242	129 	371	246	124	370	-4 	5 	1	188	185	3
77 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10		1000: 1100: 1100:	::					F 37 5 20 3				5 (64) 5 -0 (10) -10 (10)
April 14 May 12 June 9	231 236 238	122 126 127	354 362 365	236 242 232	122 126 124	358 369 356	-5 -6 6	-1 3	-5 -7 9	196 192	197 198	
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	248 245 245	141 139 141	389 384 386	242 237 241	131 129 131	373 366 372	6 8 5	10 10 10	16 17 14	192 193 192	196 195 194	-4 -2 -2
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	245 248 245	141 145 143	386 393 388	243 243 244	137 141 143	379 384 387	2 4 1	4 4	6 9 1	199 196 198	198 196 193	1 - 5
78 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	229 222 220	129 125 127	358 347 347	229 227 231	129 126 129	357 353 360	1 -5 -11	- -1 -2	1 -6 -13	195 200 209	185 186 192	10 15 17
April 13 May 11 June 8	226 229 232	132 135 138	358 363 369	238 239 240	137 139 140	375 379 380	-12 -11 -9	-5 -5 -3	-17 -16 -11	213 218 221	203 215 221	10 3 -
July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	241 240 237	149 150 151	391 390 388	249 247 244	145 144 146	394 391 390	-7 -7 -7	4 6 5	-3 -1 -1	229 232 233	231 231 231	-2 1 2
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	236 238 239	151 155 151	387 393 390	244 245 244	151 156 155	395 401 399	-8 -7 -5	-2 -4	-8 -8 -9	238 237 235	232 233 232	7 4 3
9 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	226 224 220	134 130 128	361 354 349	226 217 219	136 130 128	363 347 347	7 1	-2 - -	-2 7 2	219 210 210	215 206 202	3 5 8
April 5 May 10 June 14	222 215 219	134 131 137	355 345 356	232 235 237	139 137 142	371 372 379	-11 -20 -19	-5 -6 -4	-16 -26 -23	227 233 238	220 227 236	7 6 2
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	229 236 235	151 157 158	381 393 393	240 247 240	145 150 150	385 397 391	-11 -11 -5	7 7 8	-4 -4 +3	235 241 236	240 248 245	-6 -7 -9
Oct 11† Nov 8 † Dec 6 †	236 240 245	159 163 163	395 403 408	237 233 235	157 160 161	393 393 395	7 11	2 3 2	2 10 13	235 228 225	241 235 235	-6 -7 -10
Jan 10 Feb 14	233 234	149 150	382 384	221 217	142 140	363 358	12 17	7	19 27	207 198	215 205	-8 -7

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 budges should leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related. The flowest are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 43 week month and are seasonally sed. 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 and the contraction of the contraction

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled: by region

18/40	oo ka atomb	South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdo
	. 97	Notified to	employm	ent offices	3		10 10 5 70		305	trac -				-
	Dec 2	65 · 3	4.8	8 · 1	10.4	10.2	11 · 6	12.6	7.9	5.9	15.7	152.6	1.8	154.4
1978	Jan 6	66 · 2	4·7	8·5	11 · 4	10·4	12·1	13·2	8·8	6·3	15·7	157·2	1·8	158·9
	Feb 3	73 · 2	4·8	9·7	11 · 5	11·6	12·4	14·1	9·1	6·5	17·1	170·2	1·9	172·1
	Mar 3	77 · 9	5·5	10·8	11 · 8	11·9	12·9	14·9	10·1	8·4	20·0	184·2	1·9	186·1
	April 7	85 · 1	6·1	12·8	12·3	12·8	15·6	15·9	10·5	8·8	22·3	202·3	1·8	204·1
	May 5	93 · 3	6·7	14·2	12·5	13·4	15·1	16·7	10·6	8·7	22·9	214·0	1·9	215·9
	June 2	99 · 4	6·8	16·2	13·2	13·7	16·0	17·3	11·1	9·2	23·0	225·9	1·9	227·9
	June 30	96·5	6·8	14·8	12·7	13 · 4	15·8	15·8	10·3	9·0	21 · 9	216·9	1·7	218·6
	Aug 4	93·1	6·6	14·5	12·8	13 · 3	15·2	16·9	10·7	8·2	21 · 0	212·3	1·6	213·9
	Sep 8	104·4	7·4	14·6	14·2	14 · 5	16·3	18·0	11·0	8·9	21 · 8	231·2	1·6	232·8
	Oct 6	110 · 2	7·5	14·9	14·6	16·4	15·9	18·7	11·0	8·9	21 · 9	239·9	1·5	241 · 4
	Nov 3	105 · 8	7·1	14·2	14·3	16·4	15·6	18·2	10·5	8·0	20 · 1	230·2	1·4	231 · 6
	Dec 1	101 · 1	6·6	13·4	13·6	15·6	15·1	17·3	10·0	7·8	18 · 9	219·4	1·2	220 · 5
	Jan 5	98·4	6·2	13·0	13·6	15·4	14·9	16·9	9·6	7·3	18·1	213·6	1·1	214·7
	Feb 2	100·7	6·1	13·4	12·9	14·6	14·2	16·8	9·6	7·9	18·6	214·8	1·2	216·0
	Mar 2	104·8	6·4	14·5	13·6	14·6	15·1	18·3	10·4	8·8	19·7	226·1	1·2	227·3
	Mar 30	111 · 6	7·8	17·4	15·5	16·4	16·6	20·8	10·9	9·8	21 · 7	248·6	1·5	250·1
	May 4	118 · 5	8·5	19·6	16·1	16·8	18·2	21·8	11·5	11·6	23 · 9	266·4	1·6	267·9
	June 8	122 · 4	9·6	21·3	16·2	16·4	18·7	22·5	12·1	11·9	24 · 3	275·4	1·5	277·0
	July 6	116·5	9·3	18·7	15·2	15·6	17·4	20·8	11 · 8	10·9	22·6	258·9	1·4	260·3
	Aug 3	108·0	8·9	17·4	15·5	15·2	16·9	20·6	11 · 0	10·2	22·6	246·3	1·3	247·6
	Sep 7	111·5	8·9	18·1	15·4	15·4	16·6	21·3	10 · 7	9·9	23·7	251·5	1·4	252·9
	Oct 5	111·7	8·6	17·2	14·5	15·3	16·1	20·0	10·1	9·6	22·4	245 · 4	1·3	246·7
	Nov 2	105·1	8·2	15·1	13·9	14·8	14·7	18·3	9·3	8·7	21·4	229 · 5	1·2	230·7
	Nov 30	94·0	7·2	13·6	12·5	12·3	12·2	15·7	8·4	7·9	19·2	203 · 0	1·1	204·1
	Jan 4	85 · 5	6·3	11·9	11 · 8	11·3	11·0	14·6	8·0	7·3	16·8	184·6	1·1	185·7
	Feb 8	80 · 7	5·8	12·5	11 · 1	11·2	10·5	14·0	7·2	7·0	17·3	177·5	1·2	178·7
	Mar 7	77 · 4	5·7	14·4	10 · 8	10·4	9·9	13·8	7·5	7·1	18·3	175·3	1·3	176·6
		Notified to	careers of	fices										
	Dec 2	8.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	16.7	0.3	17·1
1	Jan 6	9·0	0·5	0·7	1·6	1·1	1·2	1·1	0·5	0·3	0·8	16·9	0·4	17·2
	Feb 3	10·0	0·5	0·9	1·7	1·3	1·4	1·2	0·6	0·4	0·8	18·9	0·4	19·2
	Mar 3	12·6	0·9	1·1	2·2	1·7	1·8	1·6	0·7	0·4	1·2	24·1	0·3	24·4
1	April 7	13·2	0·9	1·4	2·4	1·9	2·0	1·7	0·6	0·4	0·9	25 · 4	0·3	25·8
	May 5	15·7	1·1	2·1	4·4	2·8	2·1	2·0	1·2	0·5	1·2	33 · 2	0·3	33·6
	June 2	15·6	0·9	1·6	4·2	1·8	2·5	1·4	0·9	0·5	1·2	30 · 6	0·3	30·9
1	June 30	14·9	0·8	1·5	3·4	1 · 6	2·2	1·1	0·7	0·5	1·2	27·8	0·3	28·1
	Aug 4	14·1	0·9	1·4	3·0	1 · 6	1·9	1·3	0·7	0·5	1·2	26·7	0·3	27·0
	Sep 8	16·2	1·1	1·6	2·8	1 · 9	1·9	1·7	0·8	0·7	1·3	30·0	0·5	30·5
1	Oct 6	16·2	1·1	1·6	2·8	1·9	1·7	1·7	0·7	0·5	1·3	29·3	0·4	29·7
	Nov 3	15·7	0·9	1·5	2·3	1·6	1·6	1·6	0·6	0·5	1·1	27·4	0·3	27·7
	Dec 1	16·0	0·9	1·4	2·0	1·5	1·5	1·6	0·5	0·4	1·0	26·8	0·3	27·0
F	Jan 5	14·9	0·8	1·3	2·0	1·4	1·5	1·5	0·5	0·4	1·0	25·2	0·2	25·4
	Feb 2	13·0	0·8	1·2	2·1	1·4	1·4	1·6	0·5	0·4	0·9	23·2	0·3	23·4
	Mar 2	15·0	1·1	1·4	2·6	1·6	2·1	1·9	0·5	0·4	1·0	27·5	0·3	27·7
1	Mar 30	17·8	1·5	1·9	3·1	2·3	2·9	2·2	0·6	0·7	1·1	34·0	0·3	34·2
	May 4	19·7	1·7	2·2	4·7	2·7	4·3	2·6	0·7	0·8	1·6	41·0	0·3	41·3
	June 8	19·3	1·6	1·8	4·6	2·3	2·9	1·8	0·6	0·8	1·6	37·2	0·2	37·5
F	July 6	18·3	1 · 4	1·7	3·6	2·1	2·6	1 · 8	0·5	0·7	1·3	34·0	0·3	34·2
	Aug 3	16·3	1 · 1	1·7	3·4	2·2	1·9	1 · 8	0·5	0·7	1·2	31·0	0·3	31·3
	Sep 7	17·0	1 · 3	1·8	2·6	2·2	2·0	1 · 8	0·7	0·7	1·1	31·2	0·3	31·5
1	Oct 5	16·3	1·2	1·5	2·2	1·8	1·6	1·7	0·6	0·6	1·0	28·4	0·3	28·7
	Nov 2	14·0	0·9	1·3	1·9	1·6	1·3	1·5	0·5	0·6	0·9	24·5	0·2	24·7
	Nov 30	12·6	0·7	1·0	1·5	1·4	1·1	1·3	0·4	0·4	0·9	21·3	0·2	21·5
F	Jan 4	11 · 6	0·6	0·9	1·2	1·2	1·0	1·3	0·3	0·4	0·8	19·1	0·2	19·3
	Feb 8	11 · 2	0·5	0·8	1·3	1·0	0·9	1·1	0·4	0·3	0·6	17·9	0·2	18·1
	Mar 7	11 · 3	0·8	0·9	1·3	1·1	1·0	1·1	0·3	0·3	0·6	18·9	0·2	19·0

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. It is estimated for a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the lives series should not be added together.

* Including Greater London.

votified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: by region, seasonally adjusted*

ABLE 119	00.41	Ea-4	Co. at	West	E	Vaul	North	No		0	•		THOUSANDS
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
75 Mar 5	81 · 6	6.0	13.3	10.4	10.3	14.5	14.9	11 · 1	6.7	19·1	188 · 0	3.6	191 · 6
April 9	74 · 9	5·1	12·1	9·1	9·1	13·5	14·4	10·7	6·2	18·8	174·1	3·3	177 · 4
May 7	66 · 8	4·7	10·7	8·1	8·7	11·6	13·5	10·4	5·6	18·2	158·4	3·0	161 · 4
June 4	60 · 6	4·3	10·0	7·3	8·4	10·6	12·7	10·2	5·2	17·7	147·2	3·1	150 · 3
July 9	53 · 7	4·0	8·9	6·6	7·4	9·8	11 · 8	9·1	4·8	16·5	132·8	2·7	135 · 5
Aug 6	52 · 7	4·4	9·2	6·7	7·3	9·3	11 · 7	9·4	4·9	16·1	132·5	2·7	135 · 2
Sep 3	52 · 2	3·9	8·6	6·1	7·3	8·8	11 · 4	9·0	4·7	15·8	128·1	2·5	130 · 6
Oct 3	47·3	3·6	8·3	5·5	6·7	8·1	10·3	7·9	4·5	14·8	116·8	2·4	119·2
Nov 7	43·1	3·4	7·6	5·5	6·5	7·6	10·8	7·8	4·4	14·8	111·8	2·4	114·2
Dec 5	43·0	3·5	7·9	5·3	6·3	8·0	10·3	7·9	4·5	14·7	110·8	2·3	113·1
76 Jan 2	42·3	3·4	8·4	5·1	6·6	7·4	9·9	7·1	4·6	14·2	108·9	2·3	111·2
Feb 6	44·0	3·4	8·5	5·5	6·5	8·2	10·2	7·2	4·6	14·3	111·2	2·2	113·4
Mar 5	45·8	3·6	8·0	5·9	6·8	8·3	10·5	7·1	4·7	14·4	115·2·	2·1	117·3
April 2	45·7	3·6	7·9	6·2	6·8	8·8	10·2	7·4	4·9	13·9	115·5	2·2	117·7
May 7	44·0	3·5	8·1	6·2	6·6	9·2	10·0	7·0	5·0	14·3	113·7	2·3	116·0
June 4	43·7	3·3	7·0	6·1	6·6	8·7	9·6	7·3	4·6	14·4	111·3	2·1	113·4
July 2	45 · 6	3·4	7·7	6·4	7·0	9·8	10·3	8·2	5·1	14·5	118·2	2·1	120·3
Aug 6	49 · 6	3·5	8·2	6·9	7·8	10·4	10·7	8·0	5·5	14·8	125·8	1·9	127·7
Sep 3	50 · 6	3·4	8·4	7·4	8·1	10·6	11·3	8·0	5·8	14·6	128·3	2·2	130·5
Oct 8 Nov 5 Dec 3	50·7 	3.7	7·9 	7·4 	7·8 	10.7	11 · 2	8.2	5·5 	13.7	127 · 2	1·9 1·9 1·9	129 · 1
77 Jan 7 Feb 4 Mar 4	60·0 61·7	4·1 3·9	9·1 9·3	9·1 9·5	9·8 10·1	11·9 12·1	12·7 12·7	9·2 9·0	6·2 6·0	14·8 15·1	146·0 149·3	2·1 1·8 1·8	147·8 151·1
April 6	62 · 3	4·1	8·8	9·2	10·6	11·8	12·4	8·8	6·0	15·8	149 · 6	1·8	151 · 4
May 6	64 · 6	4·0	8·4	9·4	10·5	12·7	12·5	9·2	5·9	15·4	152 · 9	1·7	154 · 6
June 1	63 · 2	4·3	8·2	9·2	10·3	12·5	12·4	8·6	6·0	16·3	151 · 1	1·9	153 · 0
July 8	62 · 9	4·8	8·3	9·4	10·7	12·5	13·2	8·7	6·1	16·6	153·4	2·0	155 · 4
Aug 5	64 · 2	4·9	8·7	9·9	10·5	12·3	12·6	8·8	6·1	16·7	154·9	2·1	157 · 0
Sep 2	60 · 6	4·9	8·3	9·9	10·1	12·1	12·0	9·0	5·9	16·9	149·7	2·0	151 · 7
Oct 7	64·7	4·6	9·0	10·4	10·5	12·6	12·8	9·2	6·4	17·7	157·6	2·1	159 · 7
Nov 4	68·2	4·9	9·5	10·1	10·2	12·7	12·8	9·3	6·6	15·9	160·8	2·0	162 · 8
Dec 2	70·9	5·4	10·1	10·9	10·7	12·8	13·6	9·2	7·0	17·7	168·3	2·0	170 · 3
78 Jan 6	74 · 9	5·6	11 · 3	11·9	11·1	13·6	14·9	10·0	7·1	18·6	178 · 8	1·9	180 · 7
Feb 3	78 · 7	5·6	11 · 5	11·7	12·1	13·5	15·2	9·6	7·2	19·0	183 · 6	1·9	185 · 5
Mar 3	81 · 6	5·9	11 · 2	11·9	12·2	13·5	15·2	9·9	8·5	20·1	189 · 6	1·9	191 · 5
April 7	84·6	6·1	11 · 8	12·3	12·4	15·2	15·6	10·1	8·0	20·8	196·5	1 · 8	198·3
May 5	88·7	6·3	12 · 3	12·4	12·9	13·9	15·7	10·1	7·9	21·2	201·6	1 · 8	203·4
June 2	92·3	6·3	13 · 3	13·0	13·4	14·6	16·0	10·5	8·1	21·0	208·7	1 · 8	210·5
July 30	93·1	6·2	13·6	13·0	13·4	15·1	15·5	9·7	8·4	21 · 4	209 · 6	1·7	211·3
Aug 4	94·5	6·2	14·0	12·9	13·6	15·1	16·8	10·4	8·2	20 · 8	212 · 5	1·6	214·1
Sep 8	101·7	6·8	13·8	13·5	14·4	15·8	17·3	10·5	8·7	20 · 6	223 · 3	1·5	224·8
Oct 6	104 · 8	7·1	15·0	14·1	15·7	15·6	18·1	10·8	8·9	21 · 4	231 · 5	1·4	232·9
Nov 3	105 · 0	7·2	15·6	14·4	16·0	15·9	18·4	11·0	8·8	20 · 7	233 · 7	1·4	235·1
Dec 1	107 · 2	7·2	15·5	14·2	16·2	16·5	18·4	11·3	9·0	21 · 2	236 · 7	1·4	238·1
9 Jan 5	107·1	7·1	15·6	14·0	16·2	16·4	18·6	10·8	8·2	21·1	234·9	1·3	236·2
Feb 2	106·0	6·8	15·1	13·2	15·0	15·3	17·7	10·0	8·5	20·5	227·8	1·2	229·0
Mar 2	108·1	6·7	14·8	13·6	14·9	15·6	18·5	10·1	8·9	19·7	230·7	1·3	232·0
Mar 30	110·9	7·8	16·4	15·4	16.2	16·2	20·4	10·5	9·0	20·0	242·1	1·5	243·6
May 4	113·4	8·2	17·6	15·9		17·0	20·8	11·0	10·7	22·1	253·1	1·5	254·6
June 8	114·9	9·1	18·4	16·0		17·3	21·1	11·4	10·7	22·3	257·4	1·4	258·8
July 6 Aug 3 Sep 7	113·2 109·8 109·2	8·6 8·6 8·3	17·5 16·9 17·5	15.6	15.6	16·6 16·8 16·1	20·6 20·6 20·7	11·2 10·7 10·3	10·3 10·2 9·8	22·0 22·3 22·5	251·5 247·3 244·6	1·4 1·3 1·3	252·9 248·6 245·9
Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30	106·4 104·4 100·3	8·3 8·3 7·8	17·2 16·5 15·8	14.0	14.4	15·8 15·0 13·5	19·4 18·6 17·0	10·0 9·8 9·7	9·6 9·5 9·1	21 · 8 22 · 1 21 · 6	237 · 1 233 · 3 221 · 0	1·3 1·3 1·3	238 · 4 234 · 6 222 · 3
Mar 7	94·2 85·9 80·4	7·1 6·6 6·1	14·5 14·1 14·7	11 · 4	11.6	12·5 11·6 10·5	16·2 14·9 14·0	9·1 7·6 7·2	8·2 7·6 7·2	19·8 19·3	205·7 190·2 179·5	1·2 1·2 1·3	206·9 191·4 180·8

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

The series from January 1977 onwards have been calculated as described on page 281 of the March 1980 issue of Employment Gazette.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Operatives in manufacturing industries

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GRE		OVERTIM	ME		Maria Maria	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	SHORT-	TIME							
		14.01	tentonic,	Hours of	f overtime w	orked	Stood of week*	off for whole	Working	g part of we	ek	Stood of or part w	off for whole week		
					316 3					Hours lo				Hours lo	ost
Wee	k ended	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Actual (millions)	Seasonally adjusted (millions)	ly Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives		Average per operative on short-time
1975	5 July 19	1,509	28 · 2	8·8	13·21	12·96	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	12·86	12	489	119	1,174	9·9	131	2·5	1,665	12·7
	Oct 18	1,614	30 · 5	8·3	13·38	12·72	6	229	146	1,553	10·7	151	2·9	1,781	11·8
	Nov 15	1,664	31 · 8	8·3	13·74	12·92	20	810	156	1,526	9·8	176	3·4	2,336	13·3
	Dec 13	1,689	32 · 2	8·5	14·26	13·28	24	934	127	1,218	9·6	150	2·9	2,152	14·4
1976	S Jan 10	1,423	27 · 5	7·8	11 · 13	12·52	13	499	139	1,335	9·6	151	2·9	1,833	12·2
	Feb 14	1,558	30 · 3	8·3	12 · 95	13·32	6	245	158	1,521	9·6	165	3·2	1,765	10·7
	Mar 13	1,610	31 · 4	8·4	13 · 53	13·70	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 · 43	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 · 64	2	94	100	914	9·2	102	2·0	1,007	9·9
	June 12	1,623	31 · 7	8·3	13 · 46	13 · 60	6	256	76	712	9·5	82	1·6	968	11·8
	July 10	1,648	32·0	8·6	14·10	13·73	2	83	51	481	9·5	53	1·0	563	10·7
	Aug 14	1,505	29·2	8·5	12·84	14·12	6	227	42	391	9·3	48	0·9	617	13·0
	Sep 11	1,692	32·7	8·6	14·55	14·46	3	103	52	485	9·4	54	1·0	588	10·9
	Oct 16	1,831	35·1	8·6	15 · 73	15·14	3	125	43	374	8·8	46	0·9	500	10·9
	Nov 13	1,852	35·4	8·5	15 · 83	15·12	3	133	30	312	10·6	33	0·6	445	13·6
	Dec 11	1,897	36·3	8·6	16 · 41	15·40	2	90	41	557	13·9	43	0·8	647	15·1
1977	Jan 15	1,712	33·0	8·3	14·17	15·63	8	331	33	281	8·6	41	0·8	611	15·0
	Feb 12	1,831	35·2	8·6	15·77	16·06	5	188	36	432	12·0	41	0·8	620	15·3
	Mar 12	1,835	35·3	8·6	15·75	15·68	8	331	43	419	10·0	51	1·0	750	14·9
	April 23	1,804	34·7	8·5	15 · 42	15·31	13	529	33	276	8·5	46	0·9	804	17·7
	May 14	1,904	36·6	8·6	16 · 38	15·99	9	356	36	345	9·6	45	0·9	701	15·6
	June 18	1,771	34·0	8·7	15 · 32	15·48	6	237	33	351	10·7	39	0·7	588	15·2
	[July 16]	1,800	34·4	8·9	16 · 06	15·59	5	202	30	307	10·3	35	0·7	509	14·7
	[Aug 13]	1,612	30·8	9·0	14 · 46	15·94	24	928	26	236	9·2	50	0·9	1,165	23·8
	[Sept 10]	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]	1,863	35·8	8·7	16 · 12	15 · 60	13	494	36	336	9·6	48	0·9	830	17·5
	[Nov 12]	1,830	35·2	8·7	15 · 84	15 · 21	34	1,332	49	635	13·2	81	1·6	1,968	24·2
	[Dec 10]	1,870	36·0	8·7	16 · 30	15 · 29	4	144	27	270	10·0	31	0·6	414	13·5
1978	[Jan 14]	1,733	33·6	8·4	14·57	16·08	4	175	43	568	13·5	47	0·9	743	16·0
	[Feb 11]	1,807	35·0	8·6	15·53	15·76	4	169	41	518	12·9	45	0·9	686	15·4
	[Mar 11]	1,842	35·7	8·7	16·05	15·78	4	144	36	393	11·0	40	0·8	538	13·7
	[April 15]	1,833	35· 7	8·7	15 · 92	15·73	3	122	36	376	10·5	39	0·8	498	12·8
	[May 13]	1,854	36· 2	8·5	15 · 82	15·44	3	98	33	330	10·2	35	0·7	428	12·3
	[June 10]	1,761	34· 3	8·5	14 · 96	15·10	3	127	33	315	9·6	36	0·7	442	12·3
	[July 8]	1,794	34·8	8·8	15 · 81	15·24	12	492	22	199	9·3	34	0·7	692	20·6
	[Aug 12]	1,553	30·1	8·8	13 · 62	15·28	3	125	21	214	10·1	25	0·5	339	13·9
	[Sep 16]	1,776	34·4	8·7	15 · 49	15·56	9	355	22	193	9·1	31	0·6	548	18·1
	[Oct 14]	1,807	35·5	8·7	15·75	15·29	4	171	28	275	10·1	32	0·6	446	14·1
	[Nov 11]	1,823	35·8	8·6	15·71	15·08	7	262	35	437	12·6	42	0·8	697	17·0
	[Dec 9]	1,865	36·7	8·7	16·20	15·22	4	137	35	430	12·5	38	0·7	567	15·0
	[Jan 13]	1,616	32·0	8·2	13 · 27	14·80	10	376	61	738	12·1	70	1·4	1,114	15·8
	[Feb 10]	1,724	34·2	8·5	14 · 71	14·89	18	699	45	466	10·5	61	1·2	1,165	18·9
	[Mar 10]	1,834	36·5	8·7	15 · 88	15·56	6	223	33	364	11·0	39	0·8	587	15·2
	[April 7]	1,871	37·2	8·7	16·18	15·94	6	234	26	255	9·8	32	0·6	488	15·3
	[May 5]	1,845	36·8	8·4	15·52	15·11	4	159	28	256	9·3	32	0·6	414	13·2
	[June 9]	1,821	36·3	8·6	15·61	15·74	2	73	29	264	9·0	31	0·6	336	10·9
	[July 7]	1,811	35·9	8·9	16 · 03	15·42	4	168	35	433	12·6	39	0·8	601	15·6
	[Aug 4]	1,296	25·7	9·2	11 · 86	13·57	3	120	21	176	8·4	24	0·5	296	12·4
	[Sep 8]	1,399	27·8	9·0	12 · 57	12·67	9	361	42	420	10·1	51	1·0	780	15·4
	[Oct 13]	1,684	33·7	8·6	14·53	14·11	23	914	62	706	11 · 4	85	1·7	1 · 620	19·1
	[Nov 10]	1,825	36·7	8·6	15·70	15·09	8	297	56	644	11 · 4	64	1·3	941	14·7
	[Dec 8]	1,850	37·3	8·6	15·95	14·99	4	154	61	708	11 · 5	65	1·3	863	13·2
	[Jan 12]	1,620	33·0	8·3	13·39	14·89	5	181	80	992	12·4	85	1·7	1,173	13·8
	[Feb 16]†	1,692	34·7	8·4	14·20	14·35	13	535	106	1,190	11·2	119	2·4	1,726	14·5

^{*} Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each. † See page 405 for detailed analysis.

HOURS OF WORK

Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

ABLE 121 REAT BRITAIN	INDEX O	F WEEKLY HO	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL	OPERATIVES	**************************************	INDEX O	F AVERAGE WE	EKLY HOU	RS WORKED	PER OPERA	TIVE*
	All manu industrie	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuilding electrical	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manuindustrie		Engin- eering shipbuildi electrical	Vehicles ing,	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	17 625	Gira Gira	100 Miles 200 Miles	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods			133 433 313 433 81
3	100 · 4 100 · 9 103 · 9		96·5 96·3 99·4	101 · 6 104 · 9 107 · 9	108 · 3 108 · 6 110 · 1	100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1	102 · 5 103 · 3 102 · 4		102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7	103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7	103 · 0 104 · 5 104 · 8	102 · 5 102 · 0 101 · 7
1 2 3 4 5	102 · 9 100 · 0 98 · 4 100 · 7 99 · 8		101 · 9 100 · 0 97 · 6 101 · 7 101 · 9	102 · 9 100 · 0 99 · 1 99 · 1 96 · 2	104 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 2 98 · 8 95 · 6	100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6	101 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9 100 · 7 99 · 4		101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8	100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4	101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 5 101 · 4 100 · 3	100 · 4 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 9 99 · 0
	97 · 3 92 · 4 91 · 5 92 · 4 90 · 2		101 · 0 96 · 8 94 · 6 96 · 1 94 · 3	91 · 5 86 · 1 87 · 0 88 · 3 86 · 7	91 · 7 84 · 4 83 · 3 83 · 6 78 · 3	95 · 2 92 · 8 90 · 4 90 · 8 89 · 3	97 · 8 97 · 1 97 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 0		97 · 4 96 · 6 96 · 8 97 · 3 96 · 1	95 · 7 95 · 7 96 · 9 97 · 4 95 · 4	98 · 5 97 · 3 98 · 3 97 · 7 96 · 9	98 · 1 98 · 0 98 · 3 98 · 4 97 · 5
	84 · 4 81 · 3 83 · 2 81 · 0 75 · 4		87 · 2 82 · 7 85 · 8 84 · 7 80 · 2	82 · 1 79 · 8 82 · 6 79 · 3 75 · 1	74 · 0 71 · 7 71 · 2 66 · 1 60 · 9	85 · 9 84 · 5 85 · 4 87 · 2 82 · 0	95 · 1 94 · 7 96 · 5 93 · 8 92 · 8		93 · 4 92 · 6 94 · 9 92 · 4 91 · 3	93 · 2 92 · 8 95 · 1 91 · 8 92 · 5	96 · 3 95 · 6 96 · 7 94 · 8 93 · 7	96 · 6 96 · 7 97 · 6 96 · 8 95 · 4
	73·8 74·9 73·8 72·3		76·5 77·8 77·0 74·7	74·3 75·7 76·4 76·4	58·8 59·3 57·8 56·5	79·8 80·4 79·8 79·8	93·1 94·0 93·8 93·6		91·1 92·2 92·0 91·6	93·7 93·3 93·4 93·1	93·8 94·2 94·0 93·9	95·1 95·8 95·6 95·7
k ended Feb 14 Mar 13	73·8 73·2	73·2 72·6	77· 0 76· 1	75·1 74·7	59·8 58·8	77·2 77·0	91·7 92·1	92·5 92·6	89·8 90·1	93·1 93·5	92·9 92·9	93·6 94·1
April 10 May 15 June 12	73·8 74·6 75·2	72 8 73 3 73 7	76·9 77·6 77·6	74·7 75·5 76·1	59·2 59·7 60·6	78·3 79·3 80·4	92·7 93·0 92·9	92·8 92·8 92·9	91·7 91·1 90·6	93·5 94·0 93·9	93·6 98·9 93·9	95·0 94·9 95·1
July 10 R Aug 14 R Sep 11 R	71·6 62·6 76·4	74·0 74·3 74·4	74·3 64·2 78·9	66·8 65·2 76·8	55·6 47·7 60·8	81·6 74·4 83·0	93·7 94·1 93·4	93·0 93·3 93·4	91·3 91·6 91·2	95·7 93·6 93·6	94·3 94·4 93·8	96·1 96·5 95·5
Oct 16 R Nov 13 R Dec 11 R	76-9 76-9 76-8	74·9 75·0 74·8	79·4 79·6 79·8	77·9 77·6 76·6	61·2 61·3 61·4	82·8 82·8 82·4	93·8 93·9 94·2	93·7 93·8 93·9	91·7 92·1 92·5	94·6 93·7 92·8	94·2 94·4 94·7	95·3 95·3 96·0
Jan 15 R Feb 12 R Mar 12 R	75-8 76-2 76-2	75·0 75·4 75·4	78·4 79·5 79·6	77·2 76·6 76·7	61·1 61·5 61·3	80·4 79·9 80·0	93·2 93·8 93·8	94·2 94·5 94·1	91·4 92·4 92·3	93·0 92·1 92·6	94·1 94·6 94·5	94·6 95·0 94·9
April 23 R May 14 R June 18 R	76·1 76·4 76·4	75·0 75·0 74·9	79·5 80·0 79·2	75·7 77·8 77·7	61·4 61·3 61·3	80·2 80·4 81·7	93·8 94·2 93·9	93·8 94·0 93·9	92·0 92·7 91·8	93·1 94·0 93·5	94·4 94·4 94·2	95·3 95·6 96·1
July 16 R Aug 13 R Sep 10 R	72·5 62·7 76·4	74·9 74·5 74·5	76·0 64·6 79·2	68·0 66·0 77·6	55· 5 47· 5 60· 2	81·6 73·8 81·7	94·6 95·0 93·6	93·8 94·2 93·7	92·9 93·1 91·7	95·4 92·8 92·8	94·3 94·5 93·6	96·4 97·4
Oct 15 R Nov 12 R Dec 10 R	76·7 76·2 76·8	74·7 74·3 74·7	80·1 79·7 78·1	78·7 76·1 80·4	60·1 60·5 60·4	81·2 81·8 81·9	94·0 93·8 94·2	93·9 93·7 93·8	92·1 92·0 92·4	93·5 92·9	93·9 94·0	95·6 96·0 96·2
B Jan 14 R Feb 11 R Mar 11 R	75·7 75·5 75·3	75·0 74·7 74·4	79·2 79·1 78·8	78·4 78·4 78·8	59·5 59·5 59·4	79·8 79·1 79·4	93·1 93·2 93·8	94·2 93·9 94·1	91·6 91·7	93·9 91·4 91·7	94·0 93·5 93·4	96·9 95·1 95·1
April 15 R May 13 R June 10 R	75·4 75·4 75·2	74·3 74·1 73·7	78·9 78·6 78·3	79·2 79·5 77·9	59·4 59·1 59·5	79·4 80·0 81·2	93·8 93·9 93·5	93·8 93·8 93·5	92·2 92·2 92·0 91·6	92·9 93·2 93·7 91·9	94·0 94·0 94·0	95·7 95·5 95·6
July 8 R Aug 12 R Sep 16 R	71·2 61·7 75·4	73·5 73·4 73·6	74·7 63·6 78·4	67·1 66·1 77·9	54·4 46·9 58·9	80·5 73·3 81·8	94·4 94·3 93·7	93·6 93·6 93·9	92·4 92·2 91·9	94·6 91·2	94·4 94·6	96·0 95·8 96·6
Oct 14 R Nov 11 R Dec 9 R	75·2 75·0 75·0	73·3 73·1 73·0	78-2 78-2 78-1	78·0 77·5 77·8	58·9 58·8 58·9	81·7 80·6 80·7	93·7 93·6 94·0	93·6 93·5 93·6	92·0 92·1	92·1 91·7 91·5	94·1 94·1 94·0	95·7 95·5 94·9
Jan 13 R Feb 10 R Mar 10 R	73·3 73·4 73·9	72·6 72·5 73·0	76·4 76·8 76·9	77·0 77·0 78·3	58· 0 58· 2 58· 3	77·3 78·1	92·2 93·1	93·3 93·7	92·3 90·6 91·6	92·3 91·3 92·1	94·3 93·1 93·6	95·6 93·4 94·9
April 7 R May 5 R June 9 R	74·0 74·1 74·3	72 9 72 8 72 8	76·6 76·3 76·4	78·9 79·5	58·2 58·4	78·8 79·6 80·2	93·7 94·1 93·9	93·9 94·1 93·8	92·0 92·2 91·7	93·5 94·1 94·3	94·0 94·3 94·2	95·4 95·9 95·8
July 7 R Aug 4 R Sep 8 R	70·3 60·4 73·1	72·6 71·9	72·8 61·3	78·9 70·4 66·8	58·8 53·8 46·3	81·3 80·1 73·9	93·9 94·6 93·6	93·9 93·8 92·9	91·9 92·4 90·8	93·5 96·5 91·7	94· 4 94· 6 94· 4	96·1 95·9 97·0
Oct 13 R Nov 10 R Dec 8 R	73·1 73·6	71·4 71·2 71·8	74·4 75·6 76·1	75·7 75·7 78·9	58·1 57·2 56·7	82·3 81·9 82·0	92·5 93·3 93·8	92·8 93·2 93·7	89·5 91·4 92·3	90·1 92·0 93·5	94·0 93·6 93·5	96·0 95·7 96·0
Jan 12 R Feb 16	73·5 71·2 70·7	71·5 70·5 69·9	76-3 73-6 73-4	79·5 77·7 77·8	55· 9 54· 4 53· 5	82·0 78·2 76·8	94·1 92·6 92·9	93·7 93·7 93·5	92·7 91·1 91·9	94·5 93·4 93·8	93·2 92·4 92·1	96-4 95-1 14-7

The index of total weekly hours has been revised from July 1976 to take account of the June 1977 Census of Employment results. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average weekly hours worked have been revised from November 1978 following the results of the October 1979 inquiry into the hours worked by manual workers.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 122 SIC 1968				- A - O - O - O - O - O - O - O - O - O				White the State		FU	LL-TIME MI	EN (21 YEARS	S AND OV
UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles		Clothin and footwe
Weekly earn 1976 1977 1978 1979	nings (£) 66·81 72·46 83·91 99·79	76 · 75 82 · 36 95 · 65 116 · 51	71 · 72 77 · 80 90 · 78 107 · 95	73 · 72 79 · 40 91 · 93 103 · 58	66·11 73·38 83·39 96·39	61 · 64 67 · 93 76 · 41 90 · 34	63 · 48 69 · 13 80 · 35 92 · 34	72·09 76·37 88·64 95·46	72 · 48 75 · 59 84 · 88 98 · 01	64·90 70·65 81·69 93·92	61 · 19 65 · 32 75 · 96 87 · 35	55 · 89 61 · 91 71 · 20 80 · 82	53·30 61·61 67·50 80·37
Hours work 1976 1977 1978 1979	45 · 9 46 · 4 46 · 2 46 · 3	42 · 9 43 · 0 43 · 0 44 · 4	44·1 44·4 44·6 44·5	44·0 43·8 43·7 43·0	42·9 43·3 43·0 42·5	42·7 43·0 42·5 42·3	42·3 42·6 42·9 42·3	43 · 4 43 · 7 43 · 8 43 · 7	42 · 6 42 · 2 41 · 4 41 · 5	43·2 43·1 43·1 42·7	43 · 4 43 · 1 43 · 6 43 · 1	43·1 42·9 43·4 43·0	40·9 41·3 41·3 41·0
Hourly earn 1976 1977 1978 1979	145 · 6 156 · 2 181 · 6 215 · 5	178 · 9 191 · 5 222 · 4 262 · 6	162 · 6 175 · 2 203 · 5 242 · 6	167·5 181·3 210·4 240·6	154·1 169·5 193·9 226·8	144 · 4 158 · 0 179 · 8 213 · 6	150 · 1 162 · 3 187 · 3 218 · 3	166 · 1 174 · 8 202 · 4 218 · 4	170 · 1 179 · 1 205 · 0 236 · 2	150 · 2 163 · 9 189 · 5 220 · 0	141 · 0 151 · 6 174 · 2 202 · 7	129·7 144·3 164·1 188·0	130·3 149·2 163·4 196·0

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
Oct	Alle July				A Charles	mining)	E-19 (5)	91.812.11	19 19	-	Co. Co.	
Weekly earnings (£) 1976 1977 1978 1979	68 · 82 75 · 15 87 · 48 102 · 32	61 · 48 67 · 66 77 · 85 91 · 05	73 · 88 82 · 09 96 · 79 114 · 88	66 · 27 71 · 04 83 · 51 96 · 89	67 · 83 73 · 56 84 · 77 98 · 28	66 · 36 74 · 96 84 · 52 99 · 82	65 · 80 72 · 91 81 · 77 94 · 06	68 · 42 72 · 72 87 · 78 104 · 30	71 · 22 76 · 96 88 · 03 103 · 30	57 · 36 63 · 31 72 · 39 83 · 52	53·97 59·04 67·15 76·92	66 · 97 72 · 89 83 · 50 96 · 94
Hours worked 1976 1977 1978 1979	45·3 45·7 45·4 45·0	42 · 8 43 · 0 43 · 0 43 · 2	43 · 6 44 · 5 44 · 6 43 · 8	43 · 3 43 · 4 43 · 3 43 · 4	43·5 43·6 43·5 43·2	46 · 4 47 · 2 47 · 2 46 · 8	44·3 44·7 44·9 44·9	42 · 8 42 · 4 42 · 8 43 · 4	47 · 5 48 · 0 48 · 8 48 · 6	43·0 43·3 43·5 43·1	42·7 42·9 43·2 43·1	44·0 44·2 44·2 44·0
Hourly earnings (per 1976 1977 1978 1979	151 · 9 164 · 4 192 · 7 227 · 4	143 · 6 157 · 3 181 · 0 210 · 8	169 · 4 184 · 5 217 · 0 262 · 3	153·0 163·7 192·9 223·2	155·9 168·7 194·9 227·5	143·0 158·8 179·1 213·3	148 · 5 163 · 1 182 · 1 209 · 5	159 · 9 171 · 5 205 · 1 240 · 3	149·9 160·3 180·4 212·6	133 · 4 146 · 2 166 · 4 193 · 8	126 · 4 137 · 6 155 · 4 178 · 5	152·2 164·9 188·9 220·3

SIC 1968							2.76		4.25	FULL-	TIME WOM	EN (18 YEAR	S AND OVE
Oct	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Weekly e 1976 1977 1978 1979	43 · 69 47 · 51 53 · 85 62 · 86	48 · 46 55 · 97 59 · 54 68 · 37	44 · 11 48 · 64 54 · 85 64 · 44	43 · 58 47 · 21 54 · 33 63 · 27	46 · 77 51 · 14 56 · 79 64 · 02	42 · 32 45 · 49 52 · 06 62 · 12	43 · 54 47 · 04 53 · 96 62 · 55	46 · 08 49 · 55 56 · 59 61 · 00	50 · 43 53 · 68 60 · 50 69 · 52	42·21 45·28 52·04 60·12	37·93 40·95 46·02 52·44	32 · 61 36 · 90 42 · 03 49 · 62	33·59 38·08 41·94 50·43
Hours wo 1976 1977 1978 1979	37 · 9 38 · 1 37 · 9 38 · 1	36·5 37·7 38·7 38·7	38·4 38·2 38·2 38·5	37·7 37·3 37·8 38·0	38·0 37·8 37·9 37·6	37·6 37·7 38·3 38·7	37 · 6 37 · 8 37 · 9 37 · 6	37 · 4 38 · 1 37 · 9 39 · 5	37 · 8 38 · 0 37 · 4 37 · 6	37·5 37·0 37·2 37·2	36·7 36·4 36·7 36·4	36·4 36·2 36·7 36·7	36·0 36·1 36·1 36·0
Hourly ea 1976 1977 1978 1979	115·3 124·7 142·1 165·0	132 · 8 148 · 5 153 · 9 176 · 7	114·9 127·3 143·6 167·4	115·6 126·6 143·7 166·5	123 · 1 135 · 3 149 · 8 170 · 3	112·6 120·7 135·9 160·5	115 · 8 124 · 4 142 · 4 166 · 4	123 · 2 130 · 1 149 · 3 154 · 4	133 · 4 141 · 3 161 · 8 184 · 9	112·6 122·4 139·9 161·6	103·4 112·5 125·4 144·1	89 · 6 101 · 9 114 · 5 135 · 2	93·3 105·5 116·2 140·1

											The second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a section in the second section in the section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in	
Oct	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industric covered
Weekly earnings (£)	7 111	1 113 1							50.00	01.00	43 · 62	40-61
1976	42 · 22	42 · 14	45 · 20	39 · 49	40 · 71	- T	36 · 11	43 · 43	50 . 23	31 · 69 35 · 16	46 · 41	44.31
1977	45 · 59	46 · 20	48 · 87	43 · 44	44 · 45	-	39 · 14	47 · 94 58 · 10	53·25 63·79	40.11	52.98	50.03
1978	52 · 12	53 - 62	55 - 33	49 · 15	50 · 08 58 · 44	3 =	42·97 48·23	70 - 29	72.38	46 - 40	57 · 04	58 - 24
1979	60.06	61 · 84	67 · 15	56.08	28.44		40.53	10.29	12 30	40 40		
Hours worked									1187	7.7	00.0	37 - 4
1976	36 · 7	37 · 3	38 · 4	37 · 3	37 · 2	-	38 · 3	36 · 4	41 · 6	37 · 8	39·9 39·4	37 - 4
1977	36.8	37 · 2	38 · 5	37.5	37 · 2		37.9	36 · 0	41 · 3	38 · 3	40.3	37.4
1978	36.7	37.5	38 · 1	37 · 0	37 · 2		38 · 5	36 · 8	43.5	38 4	40.5	37 - 4
1979	36.8	36 · 7	38 · 3	37 · 4	37 · 2		37 · 2	37 · 6	43 · 3	38 · 3	40.3	
Hourly earnings (pen	ice)										1000	108-6
1976	115.0	113.0	117.7	105 - 9	109 · 4	_	94.3	119.3	120 · 7	83 · 8	109 · 3	118.5
1977	123 - 9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	_	103 · 3	133 · 2	128 - 9	91 · 8	117.8	133 - 8
1978	142.0	143.0	145 - 2	132 · 8	134 · 6		111.6	157 · 9	146 · 6	104 · 5	131 - 5	155.7
1979	163 - 2	168 - 5	175 · 3	149 - 9	157 · 1	<u> </u>	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

TED KINGDOM	Oct 1977			Oct 1978			Oct 1979		
	Weekly	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings
1968	2		pence	£		pence	£		pence
nanufacturing industries			elit-erana						
manufacturing industries	73.56	43 · 6	168 · 7	84 · 77	43.5	194.9	98 · 28	43 · 2	227 · 5
time women (18 years and over)	44 · 45	37 · 2	119.5	50.08	37 · 2	134 · 6	58 · 44	37 · 2	157 · 1
Itime women (18 years and over) Itime women (18 years and over) Itime women (18 years and over)	23.90	21 · 5	111.2	27 · 13	21 · 6	125 · 6	31 - 55	21 - 6	146 · 1
d-time women (18 years)	41 · 16	40.0	102 · 9	47 · 96	40 · 0	119.9	56 · 43	40 · 2	140 · 4
time boys (under 18 years)	29.90	37 · 6	79 · 5	33 · 33	37 · 6	88 · 6	39 · 33	37 · 5	104.9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
dustries covered	72 · 89	44.2	164.9	83 · 50	44.2	188 9	96 94	44.0	220 · 3
time men (21 years and over)	44 - 31	37 - 4	118.5	50 · 03	37 · 4	133 · 8	58 · 24	37 · 4	155 · 7
	23 · 14	21 . 0	110.2	26 · 20	21 · 1	124 - 2	30 · 22	21 · 1	143.2
1-time boys (under 21 years)	41 - 30	40.5	102.0	46 . 98	40.6	115 - 7	54 · 51	40.6	134.3
utime dirls (under 18 years)	29.74	37 · 6	79 · 1	33 · 18	37 - 6	88 · 2	39 - 21	37 · 5	104.6

pmen ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

a industries covered are manufacturing; mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London ord); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

UBLE 124		12214 117.8	1 22 5 22		Fixed-wei	ghted: April 1970 = 100
REAT	MANUFACTU	RING INDUSTRIES	2 321 2 86	ALL INDUSTR	IES AND SERVICES	130)
RITAIN	FULL-TIME A	DULTS: MEN (21 years	and over) WOMEN (18 ye	ears and over)		
ori .	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
470	100 · 0	100.0	100 · 0	100 · 0	100 · 0	100 · 0
971 972 973 974 975	110 · 7 122 · 3 135 · 9 152 · 1 191 · 8	112 · 5 124 · 9 139 · 9 165 · 2 226 · 7	111 · 0 122 · 7 136 · 5 154 · 3 197 · 5	111 · 5 124 · 1 137 · 3 155 · 3 195 · 0	112 · 2 125 · 8 139 · 8 161 · 8 224 · 0	111 · 7 124 · 5 138 · 0 157 · 0 202 · 9
06 77 78 89	225 · 6 248 · 0 287 · 3 328 · 5	276 · 2 310 · 0 353 · 4 402 · 4	233 · 9 258 · 1 298 · 1 340 · 6	232 · 6 253 · 6 287 · 2 322 · 4	276 · 6 304 · 5 334 · 5 373 · 5	244·5 267·3 300·0 336·2
Weights	689	311	1,000	575	425	1,000

These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issue of the Gazette. They relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

mual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates

ED KINGDOM	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col.(4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
April Oct	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.4
April	9.1	4·1 7·4	3·6 6·5	2·3 4·9	1.3
Oct	8.3	8.2	8.1	5.7	2.4
April	7.5	8 · 4	8.0	5.3	2.7
Oct	8.5	10.1	9.5	7.3	2.2
April Oct	7.4	9.8	9.7	8.0	1.7
April	4.2	6.2	6.5	5.6	0.9
Oct	2·1 5·6	2.8	3.0	2.7	0.3
April	8.5	5·3 8·1	5·0 7·7	5.3	-0.3
Oct	7.8	7.2	7.7	8·6 6·7	-0·9 0·3
April	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.4	1.5
Oct	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.5	2.5
Oct	13.5	15.3	16.0	12.4	3.6
Oct Oct	11 - 1	12.9	13.7	11.6	2.1
Oct	15.7	15.0	14.6	18-1	-3.5‡
Oct	15.1	14.1	13.6	12.1	1.5
Oct	20.0	21 · 4	21 · 9	20.6	1.3
Oct	23·4 13·2	26·9 12·1	28.6	26.5	2.1
Oct	8.6	8.4	11 · 6 8 · 2	16·5 4·6††	-4·9§ 3·6††
Oct	13.8	13.8	13.8	19.8††	-6.011
Oct	16.0	16.6	16.8	10.411	6.4††

le table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

he table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and nours or manual workers (table 122). Igures in column (3) are calculated by:

Suming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

Ultiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

ding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

widing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

Signifeering and construction industries had large wage rates index.

It is often because which were not fully reflected in actual earnings also if the October 1972 earnings inquiry.

Feason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement of pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.

See figures have been affected because nationally negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978, and subsequent have not followed a regular annual pattern.

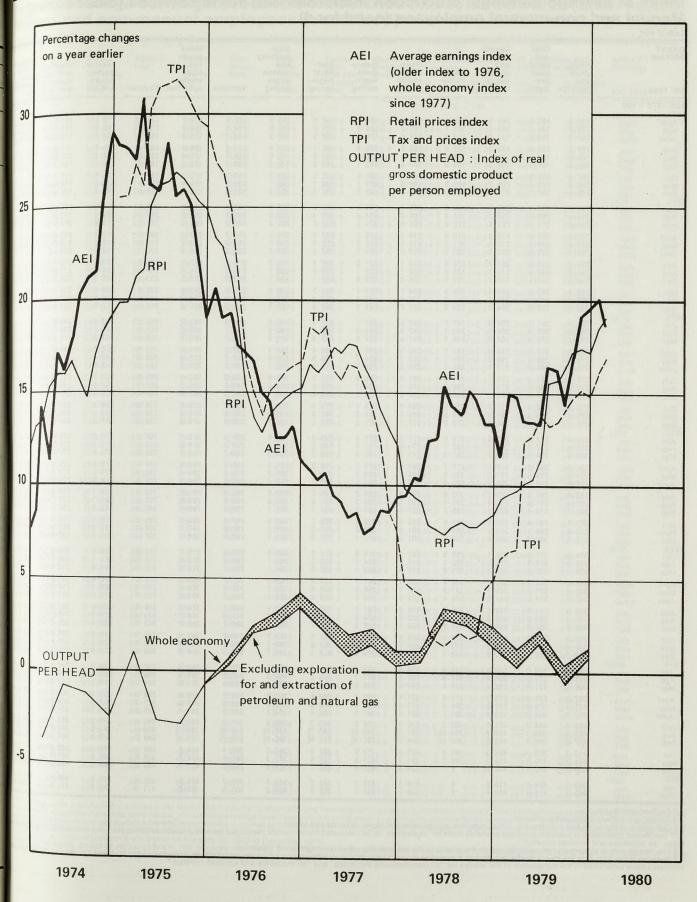
EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

TA	RI	F	10	96

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	TURING INDU	JSTRIES		1. Attached 1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1.	ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	SERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£	£)	Hours	Hourly earnings ((pence)	Weekly earnings (£	2)	Hours	Hourly earnings ((pence)
			excluding affected t	those whose p		C.S. Ser	10 20 10	excluding affected i	those whose p	
April	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 those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	9.1	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations	111					19 15		11.00		
1972 1973 1974 1975	33 · 6 38 · 6 43 · 6 54 · 5	34·5 39·9 45·1 56·6	45 · 6 46 · 4 46 · 2 45 · 0	75·8 86·0 97·4 125·8	83·7 95·2 123·1	32·1 37·0 42·3 54·0	32·8 38·1 43·6 55·7	46·0 46·7 46·5 45·5	71 · 3 81 · 7 93 · 5 122 · 2	69·1 79·2 91·1 119·2
1976 1977 1978 1979	65 · 1 71 · 8 81 · 8 94 · 5	67 · 4 74 · 2 84 · 7 97 · 9	45·1 45·6 45·8 46·0	149·2 162·6 184·8 212·8	146·3 160·0 181·8 208·7	63·3 69·5 78·4 90·1	65·1 71·5 80·7 93·0	45·3 45·7 46·0 46·2	143·7 156·5 175·5 201·2	141·0 154·3 172·8 197·5
Non-manual occupations 1972 1973 1974 1975	43 · 7 48 · 4 54 · 1 68 · 2	43·8 48·7 54·5 68·7	38·9 39·2 39·1 39·2	111·3 122·4 137·7 173·2	122·4 137·8 173·3	43 · 4 47 · 8 54 · 1 67 · 9	43 · 5 48 · 1 54 · 4 68 · 4	38·7 38·8 38·8 38·7	110·7 121·6 137·9 174·3	110·8 121·7 138·1 174·6
1976 1977 1978 1979	80 · 2 88 · 2 102 · 4 116 · 8	80·9 88·9 103·0 117·7	39·1 39·2 39·4 39·6	204·3 223·4 258·1 293·8	204 · 4 223 · 8 258 · 9 294 · 7	81·0 88·4 99·9 112·1	81 · 6 88 · 9 100 · 7 113 · 0	38·5 38·7 38·7 38·8	210·3 227·2 257·1 288·6	210·6 227·9 257·9 289·5
All occupations 1972 1973 1974 1975	36·2 41·1 46·3 58·1	37·1 42·3 47·7 60·2	43·9 44·5 44·3 43·4	83·7 94·5 106·9 137·7	93·5 106·1 136·5	36·0 40·9 46·5 59·2	36·7 41·9 47·7 60·8	43·4 43·8 43·7 43·0	83·7 94·3 107·6 139·9	83·3 93·7 107·2 139·3
1976 1977 1978 1979	69 · 2 76 · 1 87 · 3 100 · 5	71 · 4 78 · 5 90 · 0 103 · 7	43 · 4 43 · 8 44 · 0 44 · 2	163·2 177·7 202·9 233·1	162·0 177·1 202·2 231·8	70·0 76·8 86·9 98·8	71 · 8 78 · 6 89 · 1 101 · 4	42·7 43·0 43·1 43·2	166 · 8 181 · 1 204 · 3 232 · 2	166·6 181·5 204·9 232·4
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations 1972 1973	17·0 19·6 23·1	17·7 20·5 24·1	40·0 40·0 39·9	44·4 51·2 60·6	50·7 60·1	16·6 19·1 22·8	17·1 19·7 23·6	39·9 39·9 39·8	43·0 49·6 59·3	42·6 49·1 58·7
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	30·9 38·5 43·0 49·3 55·4	32·4 40·3 45·0 51·2 57·9	39·5 39·6 39·8 39·9 39·9	81 · 8 102 · 0 113 · 4 128 · 5 145 · 4	81 · 4 101 · 5 112 · 7 127 · 5 144 · 2	30·9 38·1 42·2 48·0 53·4	32·1 39·4 43·7 49·4 55·2	39·4 39·3 39·4 39·6 39·6	81 · 6 100 · 7 111 · 2 125 · 3 139 · 9	81·1 100·2 110·7 124·4 138·7
Non-manual occupations 1972 1973 1974 1975	19·4 21·8 25·6 35·2	19·5 21·8 25·8 35·4	37·3 37·3 37·3 37·1	52·3 58·5 69·0 95·2	58·3 68·8 95·0	22·1 24·5 28·3 39·3	22·2 24·7 28·6 39·6	36·8 36·8 36·8 36·6	59·9 66·2 76·9 106·1	59·8 66·1 76·7 105·9
1976 1977 1978 1979	42 · 8 48 · 1 54 · 9 62 · 3	43 · 1 48 · 4 55 · 2 62 · 8	37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 2	115·9 130·1 148·0 168·5	115·6 129·8 147·5 168·0	48·5 53·4 58·5 65·3	48 · 8 53 · 8 59 · 1 66 · 0	36·5 36·7 36·7 36·7	132·0 143·8 158·1 176·8	131 · 8 143 · 7 157 · 9 176 · 6
All occupations 1972 1973 1974 1975	17·8 20·3 23·9 32·4	18·4 21·0 24·8 33·6	39·0 39·0 38·9 38·5	47·0 53·9 63·8 87·2	53·5 63·4 86·9	20·1 22·6 26·3 36·6	20·5 23·1 26·9 37·4	37·8 37·8 37·8 37·4	54·0 60·5 70·8 98·5	53·9 60·3 70·6 98·3
1976 1977 1978 1979	40 · 1 44 · 9 51 · 3 57 · 9	41 · 5 46 · 4 52 · 8 60 · 0	38·5 38·7 38·8 38·8	107 · 6 120 · 0 136 · 1 154 · 6	107·2 119·6 135·4 153·7	45·3 50·0 55·4 61·8	46 · 2 51 · 0 56 · 4 63 · 0	37·3 37·5 37·5 37·5	122·6 134·0 148·2 166·0	122·4 133·9 148·0 165·7
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations		20.7								75.0
1972 1973 1974 1975	31·7 36·0 40·8 52·1 62·5	32·7 37·3 42·3 54·2 64·7	42·6 43·1 43·0 42·3	76·4 85·7 97·6 127·2	84·1 96·1 125·4	31 · 4 35 · 5 40 · 6 52 · 7	32·0 36·4 41·7 54·0	41 · 8 42 · 1 42 · 0 41 · 3	75·8 85·2 97·8 128·9	75 · 0 84 · 1 96 · 8 127 · 7
1977 1978 1979 (b) MALES AND FEMALES.	68·9 78·8 90·4	71·3 81·5 93·7	42·3 42·7 42·8 43·0	151 · 8 165 · 8 188 · 7 216 · 7	150·0 164·3 187·0 214·2	62 · 7 68 · 7 77 · 3 87 · 4	64·2 70·2 79·1 89·6	41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5	154·7 168·0 188·6 213·6	153·8 167·5 187·9 212·4
18 years and over All occupations 1973 1974 1975	35·6 40·3 51·5	36·8 41·8 53·6	43·1 43·0 42·3	84·6 96·4 125·8	83·1 95·0 124·1	35·0 40·1 52·0	35·9 41·1	42·1 42·0	84·1 96·6 127·3	82·9 95·5 126·0
1976 1977 1978 1979	61 · 8 68 · 0 77 · 8 89 · 1	64·0 70·4 80·5 92·5	42·5 42·7 42·8 43·0	150·1 163·8 186·5 213·9	148·3 162·3 184·7 211·3	61 · 8 67 · 8 76 · 3 86 · 2	53·4 63·4 69·3 78·1 88·4	41 · 4 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5	152 · 6 165 · 7 186 · 1 210 · 7	151·6 165·1 185·3 209·3

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates
From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1; but previously at the time of the survey.

_{Earnings}, prices, output per head



EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series) Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
JAN 1970 = 100	_			-	1	-					14			-
1974	170 · 2	163 · 0	161 - 9	159 - 3	158 - 5	159 - 9	162 - 2	159 · 0	155 - 6	157 · 7 165 · 0	166 - 6	172 · 8	167 · 7 169 · 6	167-2
April May	176 · 0	164 - 2	165 · 6 174 · 8	163 · 7 174 · 7	167 · 2 179 · 1	166 · 9 175 · 0	168 · 8 178 · 5	159 · 2 176 · 3	164 · 9 174 · 7	165 · 0 175 · 6	175 · 5 185 · 1	180 · 0 184 · 5	169 · 6 175 · 9	171 · 4 178 · 6
June July	181 · 9 186 · 2	169 · 6 184 · 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
Aug	188 · 6 193 · 6	197 · 1 197 · 6	188 · 1 190 · 8	180 · 5 184 · 8	181 · 8 185 · 5	176 · 9 182 · 1	182 · 6 190 · 8	170 · 5 178 · 2	178 · 7 180 · 2	177 · 4 182 · 1	187 · 5 187 · 3	190 · 1 196 · 1	175 · 6 184 · 0	181 · 8 188 · 5
Sep Oct	197 - 4	200 - 2	199 - 2	184 - 8	190 - 4	188 - 6	192 - 5	175 - 7	183 · 5 204 · 5	187 · 9 196 · 4	191 · 5 197 · 6	197 · 6 207 · 0	190 · 4 194 · 4	192 - 1
Nov Dec	209 · 2 218 · 6	203 · 4 206 · 1	209 · 2 211 · 3	195 · 0 200 · 8	198 · 3 198 · 5	197 · 2 199 · 3	199 · 1 204 · 3	187 · 1 191 · 8	201 6	196 9	199 6	206 - 3	197 0	199 · 4 203 · 0
975 Jan	214 · 8	212 · 1	205 - 5	203 - 6	203 - 7	201 - 2	204 · 0	197 - 8	196 9	201 · 0 203 · 8	200 · 7 203 · 7	214 · 5 209 · 1	198 · 1 202 · 3	204-9
Feb Mar	214 · 5 233 · 0	209 · 1 219 · 3	213 · 2 207 · 6	214 · 4 220 · 0	205 · 3 208 · 8	204 · 4 209 · 2	208 · 4 212 · 2	202 · 8 211 · 3	200 · 2 199 · 3	209 · 4	203 · 7	215 8	204 · 7	207·0 206·0
April	220 · 8	213 . 0	210 - 8	212 · 9 221 · 2	215 · 4 215 · 5	210 · 5 215 · 2	217 · 5 222 · 0	221 · 4 218 · 7	200 · 7 198 · 8	209 · 1 210 · 7	208 · 5 218 · 5	215 · 1 216 · 9	210 · 5 210 · 5	210 · 8 213 · 2
May June	225 · 4 233 · 1	215 · 6 223 · 2	215 · 4 217 · 5	222 - 5	220 - 5	224 · 2	226 · 8	232 · 2	207 - 5	218 · 6	225 · 7	219 · 6	215 - 3	220 - 1
July Aug	237 · 2 241 · 0	240 · 9 242 · 9	251 · 4 249 · 7	225 · 6 225 · 8	230 · 1 226 · 7	231 · 5 228 · 7	237 · 8 236 · 9	217 · 3 200 · 1	213 · 5 219 · 9	227 · 8 224 · 9	233 · 2 230 · 1	227·7 225·9	219·7 213·0	224 · 9 224 · 6
Sep	245 · 0	245 · 1	245 - 5	229 - 6	230 · 2	232 · 9 236 · 1	241 · 1 244 · 7	236 · 1 238 · 5	217·0 223·0	228 · 2 232 · 8	233 4	232 · 1 236 · 6	220 · 5 228 · 6	231 · 7 236 · 5
Oct Nov	248 · 1 254 · 7	247 · 2 250 · 6	246 · 6 255 · 9	236 · 3 241 · 3	234 · 7 239 · 8	238 - 4	248 4	244 · 4 239 · 7	227 · 3 230 · 3	239 · 7 240 · 8	242 · 9 242 · 5	238 · 5 237 · 9	232 · 0 236 · 8	242 - 2
Dec 1976	263 · 5	252 · 8	264 · 2	235 · 0	241 · 2	248 - 3	255 4		234 · 0	243 - 7	250 6	248 1	240 - 2	246·6 247·7
Jan Feb	257 · 0 255 · 6	251 · 1 251 · 4	256 · 0 256 · 0	241 · 2 249 · 1	243 · 6 242 · 9	244 · 2 245 · 3	251 · 4 253 · 0	244 · 8 249 · 6	237 · 7	243 · 8	251 · 6 256 · 3	241 · 4 242 · 2	238 · 7 245 · 6	247 - 1
Mar	277 · 0 265 · 8	260 · 8 262 · 3	258 · 8 260 · 8	249 · 9 257 · 7	247·9 250·0	252 · 9 250 · 7	259 · 8 262 · 4	251 · 3 248 · 3	236 · 7 237 · 2	249 · 9 251 · 8	252 6	240 2		250 · 4 253 · 9
April May	274 · 6	265 · 4 265 · 7	266 · 3 275 · 6	264 · 1 259 · 5	257 · 7 258 · 3	254 · 7 258 · 0	268 · 9 271 · 0	255 · 0 255 · 7	249 · 7 249 · 9	258 · 5 260 · 6	268 · 2 268 · 8	245 · 4 245 · 9	246 · 1 252 · 2 250 · 6	259·5 264·1
June July	273 · 5 275 · 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
Aug Sep	277 · 6 276 · 3	265 · 6 267 · 4	273 · 7 274 · 8	260 · 7 263 · 5	259 · 1 260 · 6	260 · 7 263 · 8	270 · 5 273 · 0	254 · 3 258 · 7	248 · 7 250 · 3	260 · 5 263 · 2	269 · 1 269 · 9	253 · 6 257 · 6	249 6 253 6	259 · 8 264 · 7
Oct	276 - 3	269 - 9	276 - 5	271 - 0	264 - 8	265 - 7	274 9	258 · 1 266 · 3	256 · 2 256 · 1	269 · 5 276 · 2	275 · 0 278 · 4	258 · 2 263 · 1	260 · 5 266 · 9	265 · 8 270 · 7
Nov Dec	286 · 0 291 · 2	276 · 0 278 · 3	288 · 6 286 · 0	273 · 5 273 · 2	269 · 5 271 · 7	272 · 2 271 · 8	279 · 8 282 · 0	265 - 7	256 8	275 - 2	279 - 1	269 0	269 - 7	275 6
1977 Jan	286 · 4	277 · 4	282 - 6	277 - 9	272 - 5	275 - 4	280 · 8	273 · 5 270 · 6	259 · 6 253 · 2	276 · 7 278 · 4	283 · 2 284 · 8	279 · 2 272 · 1	270 · 8 276 · 6	269 · 4 272 · 2
Feb Mar	285 · 5 308 · 4	277 · 2 284 · 7	283 · 9 285 · 9	282 · 7 281 · 3	274 · 4 277 · 8	277 · 9 285 · 9	282 · 2 288 · 7	265 8	256 - 7	283 2	286 6	276 - 5	276 · 8	275 · 8
April	291 · 0 301 · 9	282 · 9 289 · 9	286 · 5 291 · 8	279 · 7 288 · 6	280 · 5 285 · 9	279 · 3 283 · 2	288 · 5 290 · 5	271 · 1 281 · 0	260 · 3 270 · 3	282 · 9 285 · 7	287 · 6 293 · 4	278 · 9 278 · 3	277 · 8 278 · 8	280 · 0 285 · 1
May June	297 - 9	288 - 9	296 - 3	283 - 5	283 9	284 · 4	287 - 7	278 - 4	268 · 1	284 · 8 291 · 6	291 · 5 292 · 5	278 · 3 283 · 7	279 · 3 280 · 5	289·5 282·4
July Aug	298 · 4 293 · 4	296 · 2 291 · 0	293 · 2 290 · 6	303 · 8 281 · 9	287 · 2 283 · 1	285 · 2 286 · 3	289 · 2 291 · 6	277 · 0 269 · 8	266 · 8 265 · 5	285 - 5	291 · 0	281 - 7	278 - 7	280 - 4
Sep Oct	301 · 7 309 · 7	286 · 4 286 · 6	295 · 7 304 · 2	289 · 2 292 · 9	287 · 3 294 · 1	287 · 0 296 · 3	291 · 7 296 · 2	272 · 7 265 · 8	260 · 5 267 · 4	295 · 6 300 · 7	294·0 299·0	283 · 5 296 · 1	288 · 2 296 · 3	286 · 6 293 · 0
Nov	326 · 0 322 · 6	294 · 1 302 · 7	328 · 2 330 · 6	290 · 3 298 · 0	301 · 9 307 · 8	304 · 0 312 · 1	315 · 8 307 · 8	290 · 2 279 · 1	280 · 6 287 · 0	307 · 5 308 · 9	303 · 2 307 · 4	297 · 5 296 · 4	302 · 8 300 · 8	298 · 2 306 · 8
Dec 1978	321 · 8	311 - 6	320 - 1	299 - 5	307 - 6	312 · 0	311 - 9	292 - 8	287 · 9	312 - 7	311 - 8	308 9	308 - 2	306 - 3
Jan Feb	322 - 5	315 - 5	319 6	305 · 2 321 · 0	311 · 0 315 · 4	314 · 7 318 · 1	313 · 2 322 · 6	287 · 7 306 · 1	291 · 6 289 · 7	313 · 7 316 · 2	315 · 0 312 · 4	303 · 3 304 · 6	306 · 5 310 · 6	305 · 9 307 · 1
Mar April	330 · 5 337 · 1	333 · 8 339 · 8	325 · 8 323 · 7	340 - 6	325 - 1	331 9	328 - 4	348 - 0	299 - 6	326 - 3	321 - 9	308 4	317 - 6	319 - 5
May June	344 · 2 347 · 1	327 · 4 328 · 0	328 · 8 344 · 8	337 · 8 334 · 4	327 · 3 329 · 9	336 · 3 333 · 5	334 · 6 340 · 0	321 · 2 324 · 8	305 · 9 309 · 2	328 · 1 331 · 5	330 · 9 338 · 8	308 · 1 312 · 2	316 · 3 317 · 7	320 · 0 328 · 8
July	348 · 0	344 - 4	342 - 5	350 - 2	334 · 0	347 0	337 · 3 332 · 7	327 · 1 311 · 7	307 · 1 301 · 8	334 · 6 328 · 7	338 · 7 338 · 4	325 · 2 324 · 1	322 · 5 319 · 7	326 · 2 325 · 9
Aug Sep	345 · 4 349 · 6	339 · 8 339 · 9	339 · 8 348 · 5	313 · 7 333 · 1	333 · 9 334 · 7	336 · 5 339 · 2	337 · 1	327 · 0	301 - 2	335 - 4	340 - 5	330 - 4	324 - 2	330 - 5
Oct Nov	352 · 3 366 · 9	341 · 0 346 · 9	345 · 6 354 · 9	337 · 1 333 · 7	339 · 8 350 · 7	345 · 1 354 · 5	347 · 9 351 · 6	415 · 2 346 · 7	310 · 2 309 · 7	342 · 1 350 · 5	345 · 1 349 · 4	330 · 8 329 · 8	329 3 337 1	338 · 8 343 · 6
Dec 979	376 - 5	357 - 7	370 0	342 4	356 · 4	360 - 5	352 · 1	317 - 7	325 - 3	348 - 5	350 · 3	328 4	345 · 4	358 5
Jan Feb	361 · 4 372 · 7	359 · 0 377 · 5	349 · 5 356 · 8	324 · 0 347 · 0	350 · 0 356 · 0	357 · 4 371 · 7	351 · 7 358 · 5	329 · 7 330 · 0	323 · 0 340 · 1	346 · 4 356 · 3	347 · 5 350 · 8	338 · 0 350 · 4	345 · 6 350 · 1	340 · 5 348 · 7
Mar	386 - 2	371 - 4	382 · 4	355 4	367 - 6	380 - 6	376 · 0	387 · 9	348 · 4	371 · 0	368 - 6	349 · 7	354 · 3	356 · 3 369 · 4
April May	382 · 0 401 · 4	375 · 8 376 · 6	375 · 3 372 · 0	372 · 8 399 · 4	371 · 1 377 · 6	379 · 7 385 · 6	369 · 8 379 · 9	352 · 2 372 · 8	338 · 9 352 · 8	370 · 9 377 · 3	362 · 4 377 · 3	365 · 4 352 · 8	362 · 7 365 · 2 364 · 2	379 · 3 389 · 9
June July	407 · 0 408 · 4	384 · 0 404 · 7	400 · 0 401 · 6	391 · 7 402 · 3	391 · 5 392 · 9	387 · 9 396 · 2	388 · 4 385 · 3	371 · 2 369 · 0	369 · 5 357 · 0	391 · 4 388 · 3	386 · 2 383 · 8	361 · 7 365 · 2	369 - 9	385 - 8
Aug	402 · 8 417 · 0	399 · 1 392 · 6	404 · 2 442 · 6	364 · 5 364 · 9	361 · 2 344 · 7	385 · 5 382 · 3	363 · 7 368 · 6	342 · 0 362 · 0	325 · 0 296 · 7	366 · 7 362 · 4	386 · 4 389 · 7	363 · 6 370 · 5	364 · 4 381 · 0	393 · 1 387 · 8
Sep Oct	419 - 3	398 - 4	433 - 3	381 - 8	399 - 6	412 - 5	402 - 4	367 - 0	352 - 1	404 - 5	391 - 1	376 - 7	388 · 3 400 · 4	397 · 9 419 · 4
Nov Dec	444 · 2 448 · 2	419 · 0 425 · 7	435 · 0 446 · 8	399 · 2	411 · 7 424 · 2	421 · 8 428 · 2	422 · 9 420 · 7	377 · 3 374 · 8	362 · 8 398 · 2	418 · 0 421 · 5	398 · 6 400 · 4	386 · 8 392 · 3	400 4	428 0
980 Jan	440 - 2	451 - 0	436 - 5	1	418 · 7	425 - 3	421 - 2	384 - 6	399 - 7	429 - 6	402 · 2	399 - 8	408 · 4 415 · 8	411·0 418·2
[Feb]	446 2	477 - 1	439 - 4	1	426 1	434 - 7	426 - 5	390 · 3	399 - 5	425 · 3	411 · 0	405 · 0	415.8	4.0 -

* England and Wales only.
† Except sea transport and postal services.
† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
† Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

| The figures reflect 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."

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series) Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

mber,	Paper, printing	Other manu-	Agricul- ture*	Mining and	Con- struc-	Gas, elec-	Trans- port	Miscel- laneous	All manufa industries	cturing	All indust		GREAT BRITAIN
rni- re,	and publish- ing	facturing indus- tries		quarry- ing	tion	tricity and water	and com- munica- tion†	services‡	Un- adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Un- adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	SIC 1968
	162-3	168-7	202-3	189-1	174-3	170 7	162-6	172·3 170·6	162.7	= 100 163·1	166-1	165-2	1974 April May
72 3 72 9 83 0	165·6 169·6	172·4 181·8	206 8 203 3	187·3 195·3	175 6 189 3	176·6 186·0	168·8 171·7	170·6 183·4	168·6 177·9	173·9 176·7	171·0 180·0	174·9 177·5	May June
85-2	175·9 174·9	184·4 183·7	213·9 230·4	198-3 199-0	192 3 188 3	185·2 196·0 204·4	177·9 184·6 186·5	188·5 185·4	181·5 182·1	180·0 184·1	183-6 184-9	181·0 185·7	July Aug
83·9 92·9	183·7 186·0	188·4 190·4	229·0 217·3	204·1 208·2	196·8 200·9	204·4 202·0 206·8	189-4	190·7 193·5	186·9 190·6	187·8 190·8	189·9 193·0	188·8 191·9	Sep Oct
18-1 14-2 12-4	190 8 191 1	198·6 201·9	215·9 218·9	214·5 215·9	203·3 205·7	206·8 221·3	205·4 234·2	198·8 194·2	200·2 202·4	198·0 203·8	201·7 206·6	199·2 207·7	Nov Dec 1975
12·4 20·3	194·0 193·6	203·7 212·2	225·7 232·5	215·5 218·2	204·7 217·4	216·3 219·3	214·1 214·6	209·6 208·9	203·6 207·3	203·8 207·7	205·7 210·2	205·6 210·1	Jan Feb
23-4	199-4	207-6	236·1 249·1	253 0 261 6	219·1 225·6	214·7 219·5	215·7 219·2	220·6 223·7	210·8 212·2	210·7 212·9	214·2 217·1	212.7	Mar April
23-6 22-6 31-8	202·7 210·4	213·4 217·3 221·1	259·2 257·7	256·9 262·3	223·2 231·7	227·8 249·9	225·0 223·8	220·5 237·4	214·9 221·2	217·4 220·0	219·6 226·0	216·2 220·8 223·4	May June
41.7	216·3 215·6	227·7 226·7	259·4 280·1	260 2 258 7	241·6 235·9	287·0 262·9	227·8 232·7	242·7 238·6	229·5 228·5	227·5 230·8	234·3 232·8	230·9 233·4 237·6	July Aug
41-8	221·6 224·5	232·1 237·1	290·1 275·4	261 · 4 263 · 5	244·9 248·9	257·4 256·6	256·1 241·6	240·5 244·3	232·5 236·9	233.7	239·0 240·9	239-8	Sep Oct
249-8 248-6	230·7 227·6	241·7 243·5	267·4 259·5	265·6 267·3	248·9 252·8	255·5 258·6	244-6 245-6	244·3 244·4 244·0	242·2 244·4	239·1 245·2	244·6 246·6	241·1 247·2	Nov Dec 1976
254·7 259·3	231·3 232·7	249·7 257·5	273·4 288·0	268·1 268·3	245·8 248·3	261 · 0 261 · 9	253·3 250·9	256·5 259·3 271·0	245·9 247·6	246·1 248·3	248·2 250·1	248·1 250·1	Jan Feb
258-3 256-0	237·3 242·4	259·9 258·3	301·9 307·7	288·0 286·1	254·3 251·0	270 2 274 4	252·2 253·5	266-0	252·7 253·3	252·3 253·4	255·7 255·9	253·7 254·5	Mar April
59 6 62 8	249·0 251·2	261 6 267 4	298·1 312·1	281 0 282 4	255·5 261·8	278 0 280 9	258 9 259 1	268-2 267-1	261·0 262·4	258·5 261·0	262·0 263·9	258·7 261·1	May June
69-3 64-6 70-1	250 2 250 2	268-9 268-0	325·3 333·5	285 0 282 8 287 3	264 6 264 7 271 8	299·7 288·0 287·2	261 · 2 260 · 8 263 · 6	273·2 284·5 281·3	264·5 262·5 264·7	262·4 265·9 267·1	267·0 266·0 268·3	263·1 267·1 267·4	July Aug Sep
72-9	254·5 255·4	270·3 275·8	307·4 300·9	290-1	272-3	287-7	265-3	282 8	268-3	269·2 270·7	270-8	269-8	Oct
76 0 82 4	259·5 256·9	279·2 278·9	302·0 308·8	292 8 295 7	278·1 280·2	286·0 286·5	281·3 265·5	282·5 284·8	273·3 274·5	274.2	276·2 275·5	272·8 275·3	Nov Dec 1977
81-3 84-5	260·9 260·6	282 2 286 8	298 5 312 2	297·4 297·0	274 0 278 3	291·7 295·2	274·9 270·8	294·7 295·8	276·1 276·8	276·5 278·0	278·1 278·8	278·3 279·2	Jan Feb
86·5 81·7	266·6 271·5	288·4 288·2	322 6 329 8	317·3 304·0	290·4 283·3	299·6 297·6	272·9 275·0	312·4 305·4	281·6 281·3	281·2 281·3	285·3 284·0	283·1 282·4	Mar April
83 4 82 1	275 6 275 6	291·0 288·0	323·3 326·7	300·1 302·1	291·1 293·0	299·9 305·1	278·4 281·8	301·5 305·0	287·1 285·6	284·1 284·1	288·9 288·9	284·9 285·9	May June
89-3 90-2 95-7	273 9 269 9 275 9	291 0 284 9 294 2	340 5 339 1 368 5	306·1 305·7 308·2	293·7 288·7 300·1	305·3 301·1 300·7	282·4 281·5 285·2	304·4 304·1 314·3	288·1 283·9 288·0	285·8 287·8 291·0	290·8 287·3 292·4	286·6 288·8 291·8	July Aug Sep
01-9	281 6 287 2	294·2 305·1	347·1 326·1	312 0 313 0	302 4 305 5	306·7 311·6	285 2 293 6	313·8 311·2	293·7 304·2	294·6 301·7	296·6 304·5	295·6 301·2	Oct Nov
06·7 107·2	284-1	300-4	326-8	318-4	307-7	305-5	288-3	308-4	305-6	304.5	304.8	304-1	Dec 1978
312-1 321-0 317-6	288·3 294·7 300·9	307-6 317-1 316-2	318·4 343·6 365·4	318·1 347·2 382·9	300·4 303·8 308·7	306·5 309·9 308·0	293 9 301 4 307 0	329·8 327·5 338·5	307·5 310·3 315·3	308·0 311·9 314·9	306·5 311·0 317·3	306·7 311·5 314·6	Jan Feb
25 6 127 8	311 · 8 321 · 5	323 9 325 3	368-2 363-3	376·4 369·7	313-9	325 7 405 0	311-9	344 6 342 9	325-4	325-2	325·9 330·9	324·1 326·2	Mar April
31-8 41-0	321 4 323 4	332·5 328·8	372·9 364·0	380·7 385·5	315·3 327·3	406-3	313·4 325·3	351-2	328·7 332·4	325·1 330·6	336-6	333-0	May June
334-3 344-0	319 8 329 1	328 9 334 2	387·7 407·5	381·4 387·5	333 8 329 9 342 1	366·3 360·9 362·8	328 1 324 8 328 1	355 6 344 0 355 9	334·6 328·6 334·3	332·1 333·5 338·0	338·0 332·8 339·6	333·2 334·7 339·2	July Aug Sep
347 2 350 2 354 5	333 3 332 5	339-6 350-3	417·8 381·4	397-6 398-9	343-6 346-9	361·8 363·5	329·4 331·0	357·8 355·0	342·2 345·5	343·3 343·2	345-6 347-9	344-5	Oct Nov
	334-1	348-8	368-9	411-3	348-4	357-6	324-7	369-1	351-2	349.7	351-2	344·5 350·1	Dec 1979
53 1 63 2 170 4	330 8 342 0 358 2	344 1 355 2 365 8	362 6 382 6 397 1	407 7 412 3 445 9	328 6 336 9 357 7	360 1 367 2 371 2	321 4 338 5 374 9	381 6 387 0 405 4	345·0 355·4 369·7	345·5 357·3 369·0	344·4 354·9 372·6	344·7 355·6 369·3	Jan Feb Mar
70 8 70 5	358-7 376-2	368·5 378·8	407·6 395·2	446·3 435·1	357·7 359·6	370·7 373·7	358·5 371·8	403·4 405·3	368·3 379·7	368·0 375·3	370·2 378·6	368·1 373·2	April May
88 4 91 9	387·0 386·7	394-9 391-6	416·2 434·4	439·6 446·7	379·7 387·9	390 6 393 3	383·1 392·1	415·9 430·7	390·5 389·6	388·2 386·8	390·8 393·4	386·6 387·8	June July
182-7 198-7	384·6 391·7	384 8 395 9	449·8 476·7	445 6 454 2	378·7 388·6	448·0 406·9	388 7 398 2	410·1 412·9	372 · 6 373 · 3	378 · 3 377 · 6	382 4	384 · 8 384 · 1	Aug Sep
00-3 05-5 09-8	400 9 406 4 401 4	400 9 412 8	460·7 427·3	458 · 3 462 · 6	397·0 402·5	448·3 452·8	394·5 400·2	416·3 423·0	397·9 410·9	399 · 2 408 · 4	402 · 6 412 · 0	401 · 3 408 · 2	Oct Nov
18 · 7 30 · 4	401 - 4	414 · 6 417 · 9	424 · 6 440 · 7	474 · 9 508 · 1	408 · 6 401 · 5	453 · 0 442 · 0	398·5 408·1	431 · 2 462 · 6	418·8 410·1¶	416·9 410·7¶	418·5 415·3¶	417·2 415·6¶	Dec 1980 Jan
Note (1	410 - 1	432 - 5	**	509 0	415 1	442 · 3	421 - 1	467 0	414.49	416.6¶	421 - 6 ¶	422 - 81	[Feb]

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of *Employment Gazette*. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula: monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. The information is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to December 1978.

Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

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

GREAT	Average	weekly ea	rnings inc	luding over	time premi	um	Average	hourly ea	rnings exc	luding over		AN 1964 = 1
BRITAIN Industry group SIC 1968	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*						2						
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	446·7 492·3 470·8 477·1	473·0 506·8 534·5 503·4	501 6 550 1 591 4 540 1	530 5 603 8 661 0 580 3	591 4 645 2 715 7 637 5	100·37 89·91 95·27 96·69	493 4 499 0 530 7 517 3	506·5 512·4 578·7 535·3	553-6 553-7 654-2 585-5	591·3 608·8 698·1 631·5	650 6 672 0 697 6 693 0	213·9 180·6 171·8 200·4
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-results workers	430 8 469 1 423 7 438 6	450·4 484·7 457·4 458·6	481·2 502·1 509·4 486·3	498·3 532·5 533·4 507·8	548-2 577-8 592-9 556-0	100 · 71 87 · 40 93 · 12 96 · 24	449 0 494 1 479 3 458 7	464 9 507 2 497 4 474 3	496·7 539·7 527·7 504·4	534·5 573·5 576·9 542·2	586 6 639 0 663 6 598 1	225·1 185·3 190·5 210·6
All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	429 5 480 8 447 1 442 9	451 4 496 6 490 3 465 2	479·0 526·5 543·3 494·4	501 2 569 1 588 7 523 7	554 9 612 6 644 9 574 5	100 · 53 88 · 81 94 · 19 96 · 48	450-3 486-3 509-5 464-9	464·7 500·7 536·9 481·2	498 4 534 8 588 1 515 4	534·3 579·1 635·5 555·0	585-9 641-6 680-3 609-7	219·0 182·6 180·8 205·0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	449·3 433·5 446·0	468-2 461-0 467-6	503·7 489·3 501·1	522 6 519 7 523 4	567·0 554·9 565·1	96·12 104·43 98·23	503·7 467·7 496·7	534·1 500·1 528·1	565·1 525·9 557·7	605·1 562·6 597·2	644·0 605·6 637·4	213·9 228·0 217·5
Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-results workers	418-6 412-0 413-7	448 7 430 4 442 0	469·3 467·9 466·5	477·1 505·1 480·4	582·0 551·8 574·0	103·50 110·28 104·89	424 4 416 3 418 7	444·7 431·7 438·3	472 6 462 9 467 5	509·9 487·2 502·2	570·9 545·9 563·1	219·0 233·3 221·9
All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	439·1 423·2 435·5	459·2 449·5 457·6	492 2 478 0 489 4	509·5 508·4 510·4	561-6 544-7 558-3	97·14 105·07 99·11	473-2 443-0 465-7	501·0 472·9 494·6	529 9 497 8 522 4	568-2 531-7 559-6	609·1 574·7 601·0	214·7 228·6 218·1
ENGINEERING‡						June 1979 £						June 1979 pence
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	373·4 397·6 407·9 390·0		424 7 444 0 461 1 440 4		497·0 512·6 536·3 512·6	96 · 85 88 · 58 75 · 09 91 · 66	410 6 444 0 456 2 431 8		472 3 502 9 520 3 493 8		548·4 571·7 601·1 568·5	213·4 195·1 164·3 201·8
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-results workers	367 6 356 2 385 9 363 0		416·1 400·1 445·6 409·3		484·7 458·4 514·8 473·0	97 · 28 85 · 27 76 · 55 90 · 66	401 0 338 6 435 6 396 5		457-9 443-6 498-9 452-2		531·2 503·3 583·9 519·3	226·8 200·5 172·5 211·9
All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	370·0 376·5 402·8 376·4		420 0 421 3 458 0 424 8		490 6 484 9 531 7 493 1	97·01 87·20 75·45 91·27	402 7 412 0 451 9 412 3		461 8 468 4 516 4 471 0	270 0000 270 0000 270 0000 270 0000	535·7 532·0 598·4 541·7	218·3 197·3 166·3 205·6

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.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	new version) Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average§
NEW SERIES	S: unadjusted	d: Jan 1976 =	= 100		hijast maj	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.		The tree					**************************************
Whole econd	omy		102 2	103 3	105 - 5	106 7	107 - 8	107 · 8	108 - 3	108 - 5	110 - 6	111 - 3	106 · 0
1976 1977	100 · 0 110 · 9 121 · 5	100 · 6 111 · 0 122 · 7	113 · 3 125 · 0	113 · 1 127 · 2	114 · 9 129 · 4	115 · 4 133 · 1	117 · 0 133 · 6	115 · 7 131 · 7	116 · 6 134 · 2	117 · 9 135 · 2	120 · 1 136 · 1	121 · 7 138 · 0	115 · 6 130 · 6
1978 1979 1980	135 · 7 163 · 0	141·1 [167·3¶]	143 - 7	144 - 3	146 · 9	150 · 9	155 · 6	153 · 3	153 · 6	158 · 1	162 · 1	165 1	150 ⋅ 9∥
OLDER SERI	ES: SEASON	IALLY ADJU	STED: Jan	1970 =100									
All industries	s and service	86 · 1 91 · 7	86 · 3 92 · 7	86 · 2 94 · 0	87 · 6 93 · 4	87 · 5 95 · 0	88 · 2 95 · 3	89 · 1 95 · 7	89·6 96·7	90 · 0 97 · 5	91 · 1 98 · 2	91 · 9 99 · 6	88 · 2 95 · 2
1969 1970	92 · 2 100 · 0	101 8	103 · 0	103 · 8	104 · 9	106 · 3	106 - 9	108 - 9	109 - 3	110 - 6	112 0	113 · 1	106·7 118·7
1971 1972 1973	114 · 2 124 · 4 143 · 1	114 6	115 · 8 128 · 3 145 · 9	116 · 0 129 · 4 148 · 3	117 · 6 130 · 5 149 · 5	117 · 8 132 · 1 152 · 8	119 · 4 132 · 8 153 · 4	120 · 7 134 · 1 154 · 2	121 · 1 137 · 8 155 · 8	122 · 0 140 · 2 157 · 8	141 · 7 158 · 8	123 · 3 142 · 5 160 · 9	134 · 0* 152 · 1
1973 1974	154 · 0†	156 · 8†	166 · 6 212 · 7	165 · 2 216 · 2	174 · 9 220 · 8	177 · 5 223 · 4	181 · 0 230 · 9	185 · 7 233 · 4	188 · 8 237 · 6	191 · 9 239 · 8	199·2 241·1	207 · 7 247 · 2	179 · 1† 226 · 6
1975 1976	205 · 6 248 · 1 278 · 3	210 1 250 1 279 2	253 · 7 283 · 1	254 · 5 282 · 4	258 · 7 284 · 9	261 · 1 285 · 9	263 · 1 286 · 6	267 · 1 288 · 8	267 · 4 291 · 8	269 · 8 295 · 6	272 · 8 301 · 2	275 · 3 304 · 1	261 · 8 288 · 5
1977 1978 1979	306 · 7 344 · 7 415 · 6 ¶	311 · 5 355 · 6 [422 · 8¶]	314 · 6 369 · 3	324 · 1 368 · 1	326 · 2 373 · 2	333 0 386 6	333 · 2 387 · 8	334 · 7 384 · 8	339 · 2 384 · 1	344 · 5 401 · 3	344 · 5 408 · 2	350 · 1 417 · 2	330 · 2 381 · 7∥
1980 All manufact	uring indust												
1968 1969	84 · 8 91 · 8	85 · 5 91 · 5	85 · 9 92 · 5	85 · 6 93 · 7	87 · 1 93 · 1	87 · 4 94 · 4	88 · 0 94 · 8	88 · 5 95 · 5	89 · 1 96 · 5	89 · 3 97 · 3	90 · 4 98 · 1	91 · 7 99 · 6	87 · 8 94 · 9
1970	100·0 114·4	101 · 3 115 · 0	103·0 115·7	103 · 8 116 · 2	104·7 118·1	106 · 5 118 · 0	107 · 5 119 · 3	109·5 120·6	109·7 121·4	111 · 2 122 · 2	112·7 122·6	113 · 7 123 · 6	107·0 118·9
1971 1972 1973 1974	125 · 4 142 · 1	143 · 7	128 · 2 145 · 5	130 · 1 147 · 7	131 · 2 148 · 9	132 · 9 152 · 0 176 · 7	133 · 9 152 · 3 180 · 0	120 · 6 135 · 1 153 · 3 184 · 1	138 · 2 155 · 3 187 · 8	139 · 7 157 · 3 190 · 8	140 · 7 158 · 6 198 · 0	141 · 0 161 · 4 203 · 8	134 · 2* 151 · 5 177 · 5†
1974	152 · 0† 203 · 8	155·1† 207·7	165 · 2 210 · 7	163 · 1 212 · 9	173 · 9 217 · 4	220 · 0 261 · 0	227 - 5	230 - 8	233 - 7	237 - 4	239 · 1	245 2	223 8
1976 1977	246 · 1 276 · 5 308 · 0	248 · 3 278 · 0 311 · 9	252 · 3 281 · 2 314 · 9	253 · 4 281 · 3 325 · 2	258 · 5 284 · 1 325 · 1	261 · 0 284 · 1 330 · 6	262 · 4 285 · 8 332 · 1	265 · 9 287 · 8 333 · 5	267 · 1 291 · 0 338 · 0	269 · 2 294 · 6 343 · 3	270 · 7 301 · 7 343 · 2	274 · 2 304 · 5 349 · 7	260 · 7 287 · 6 329 · 6
1978 1979 1980	345 5 410 7 ¶	357·3 [416·6¶]	369 0	368 0	375 - 3	388 - 2	386 · 8	378 ⋅ 3∥	377 ⋅ 6∥	399 2	408 - 4	416 9	380 · 9
PERCENTAG	E INCREASE	S OVER PRE	EVIOUS 12	MONTHS									
	: unadjusted	2711											
Whole econo	10.9	10.3	10.8	9 · 4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	8 · 7	8.6	9 · 4	9.1
1978 1979 1980	9·5 11·7 20·1¶	10·5 15·0 [18·6 ¶]	10·4 14·9	12·4 13·5	12·6 13·5	15·4 13·4	14·2 16·5	13·9 16·4	15·1 14·4	14·7 17·0	13·3 19·1	13·3 19·7	13·0 15·5∥
		IALLY ADJU	STED										
	s and service												PAR SAN
1968 1969 1970	7·6 7·9 8·5	7·9 6·5 11·0	7·5 7·5 11·2	7·3 9·1 10·4	8·7 6·6 12·4	7·8 8·5 11·9	7·1 8·0 12·2	8·3 7·4 13·8	7·8 7·9 13·0	7·5 8·4 13·4	7·7 7·9 14·0	9·0 8·4 13·6	7·8 7·8 12·1
1971 1972	14.2	12.5	12.4	11 - 8	12.1	10.8	11 - 7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1973 1974	9·0 15·0 7·7†	-: 8·6†	10·8 13·7 14·2	11 · 5 14 · 6 11 · 3	11·0 14·5 17·1	12·2 15·6 16·2	11 · 3 15 · 5 18 · 0	11 · 1 15 · 0 20 · 4	13·8 13·0 21·2	14·9 12·5 21·6	15·9 12·1 25·4	15·6 12·9 29·1	12·9 13·5 17·8
1975 1976	27 e 20·7	28 e 19·0	27·7 19·3	30·9 17·7	26·2 17·1	25·9 16·8	27·6 14·0	25·7 14·5	25·9 12·5	25·0 12·5	21·1 13·1	19·0 11·4	26·5 15·6 10·2
1976 1977 1978 1979	12·1 10·2	11 · 6 11 · 6	11 · 6 11 · 2	11 · 0 14 · 8	10·1 14·5	9·5 16·5	8·9 16·3	8·1 15·9	9·1 16·2	9·5 16·5	10·4 14·4	10·5 15·1	14.4
1980	12·4 20·6¶	14·1 [18·9¶]	17.4	13.6	14 · 4	16.1	16 · 4	15.0	13 · 2	16.5	18.5	19·2	15 · 6∥
1968	uring industr	ries 8·3	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	9.3	8.2
1969 1970	8·2 8·9	7·1 10·7	8·2 7·7 11·4	9·4 10·9	6·9 12·5	8·0 12·8	7·8 13·4	7·9 14·6	8·3 13·6	9·0 14·3	8·5 14·9	8·6 14·1	8·1 12·7
1971 1972 1973 1974	14·4 9·6	13.5	12·3 10·8	11 · 9 11 · 9	12.8	10·8 12·7	10·9 12·2	10·2 12·0	10·7 13·8	9·9 14·3	8·7 14·8	8·8 14·0	11·2 12·8
	13·3 7·0†	7.9†	13·4 13·5	13·6 10·4	13·5 16·8	14·4 16·2	12·2 13·7 18·2	13·5 20·1	12·3 21·0	12·6 21·3	12·7 24·8	14·4 26·3	11 · 2 12 · 8 12 · 9 17 · 2
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	25 e 20·8	26½ e 19·6	27·6 19·8	30·6 19·0	25·0 18·9 9·9	24·5 18·6	26·4 15·3	25·4 15·2	24·4 14·3	24·4 13·4	20·8 13·2	20·3 11·8	26·1 16·5
1978 1979	12·4 11·4 12·2	12·0 12·2 14·6	11·5 12·0 17·2	11·0 15·6 13·2	9·9 14·4 15·5	8·9 16·3 17·4	8·9 16·2 16·5	8·3 15·9 13·4	8·9 16·2 11·7	9·4 16·5 16·3	13·2 11·5 13·8 19·0	11 · 1 14 · 8 19 · 2	10·3 14·6 15·6
1980	18.9¶	[16·6¶]	17.2	13.2	13.3	17.4	16.5	13.41	11.7	10.3	19.0	13.2	13 0
late													

s: Figures are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that the final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures.

The seasonal adjustments (older series) are based on data up to December 1978.

As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data for eleven months—that is excl. February.

The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

In this column, the percentage increases given in the lower part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table.

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers

SIC 1968 Basic weekly rates of wages Weights: up to June 1978‡ from July 1978	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather	Clothing	Bricks, pottery,	Timber, furniture,	paper, printing	Other manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transp
Basic weekly rates of wages Weights: up to June 1978‡ from July 1978	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 6500		industries			goods and fur	footwear	glass, cement, etc	etc	and publishing	industries†	NA SOR		cation
Weights: up to June 1978‡ from July 1978		II	III 2 (5)	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	_ XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	- XXI	- XXII
from July 1978			[436]	283	2,840	352	28 29	209	227	179	387	197	970	209	1,034
	210	305	1454	294	2,953	366 211	29	217 213	236 203	186	403	183	247	199	199
1978 averages	232 247 273 310	211 225 247 276	209 228 250 285	199 218 240 265	214 218 271 314	232 254 287	220 243 280	232 255 300	218 242 276	213 248 279	209 232 270	207	268 290 321 275	214 261 301	213 232 266
1978 Feb Mar	273 273	249 249	240 242	227 227	220 220	241 241	234 234	249 255	230 235	247 247	218 218	214 214	275 275 275	233 250 267	221 223
April May	273 273	249 249	244 244	227 234	282 282	242 258	234 234 234	255 255 255	239 242 243	248 248 248	232 232	216 216 220	275 301	267 267	234 234 234
June July	273 273	249 249	251 251	247 247	282 282	259 259	252	255 255	243 243	248	234	= 1	301 301	268 268	236 236 236
Aug Sep	273 273	249 249	253 253	247 247	286 286	259 260	252 252	259	246	248 250	236	_	301 301	268 268	236 236
Oct Nov	273 273	249 249	256 265 265	247 247 247	298 298 298	260 260 261	252 252 252	259 259 259	246 256 257	250 250 250	243 243 243	= 411	301 301	268 273	236 236
Dec 1979 Jan	273 308	249 249	269	249	304 304	265 265	270 270	281 281	258 258	276 277	243 247	= 190	302 302	275 275	255 255
Feb Mar	310 310	275 275	269 272	250 250	304	265 267	270 270	291 300	264 273	277	247	_	302 302	290 299	259 266
April May	310 310	276 276 276	273 273 288	250 252 275	305 305 305	295 297	270 270	303 303	273 275	280 280 280	275 275	=	302 333	299 299	266 266
June July	310 310	276	288	275 275	305 307	298 298	290 290	303 303	275 275	280 280	277 282	=	333 334	307 307	272 272 272
Aug Sep	310 310	276 276	293 294	276 276	308 308	300	290 290	307 307	280 280	280 280	282 282		334 334	308 318	
Oct Nov	310 310 316	276 276 301	297 297 309	275 275	358** 358	300 300 302	290 290	307 307	297 297	280 280	282 282	= 1000	334 334	318 323	272 272 272
Dec 1980 Jan	367	3U1 326	319 319	279 283	358 358	306 306	304 304	339 339	297 297	334 334 334	282 292	_ _t	336 336 336	345 345	291 291
Feb Mar	370 370	326	319	283	358	307	304	345	297		39-6	39.3	40.0	345 40·0	291 40·6
Normal weekly hours*	42 · 2 (95 · 2	36·0 100·0	40·0 99·6	40·0 100·0	40·0 100·0	40·0 100·0	40·0 100·0	40·0 100·0	40·1 99·8 99·8	40·0 100·0 100·0	100 · O	100 · 0 100 · 0	99·7 99·7	97 · 4 97 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0
1977 Annual 1978 averages	95 · 2 95 · 2	100 · 0 100 · 0	99·6 99·6	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	99·8 99·8	100·0 100·0	100 · 0 100 · 0	=	99·7 99·7	97 · 4 97 · 4	100 · 0 99 · 6				
1979 J 1980 Mar	95 2	100·0 100·0	99·6 99·6	100.0	100 0	100 0	100 · 0	100 · 0	99 - 8	98-7	99-9	- †	99 - 7	97 - 4	99 · 6
Basic hourly rates of wages								N. Contraction		400	198	183	248	204	199
1976 1977 Annual	243 259	211 225	210 229	199 218	214 218	211 232	200 220 243	213 232 255	203 218 243 276	199 213 248	209 232	207	268 291	219 268	213 232
1978 averages 1979	286 326	247 276	251 286	240 265	271 314	254 287	280	300		279	270	214	321	309	268
1978 Feb Mar	286 286	249 249	241 243	227 227	220 220	241 241	234 234	249 255	230 236	247 247		214 214	276 276	240 257	221 223
April May	286 286	249 249	245 245	227 234	282 282	242 258	234 234	255 255	240 242	248 248	232	216 216 220	276 276 301	274 274 274	234 234 234
June	286 286	249 249	252 252	247 247	282 282	259 259	234 252	255 255	243 243	248 248	234 235		301 301	275	
July Aug Sep	286 286	249 249	254 254	247 247	286 286	259 260	252 252	255 255 259	243 246	248 250	236		301 301	275 275	236 236 236
Oct Nov	286 286	249 249	257 266	247 247	298 298	260 260	252 252	259 259	246 256	250 250 250	243 243	=	302 302	275 275 280	236 236
Dec 1979 Jan	286 323	249 249	266 270	247 249	298 304	261 265	252 270	259 281	257 259	250 276	243 247	_ 1	303 303	283 283	237 256
Feb Mar	325 325	275 275	270 273	250 250	304 304	265 265	270 270	281 291	259 265	277 277	247		303 303	298	256 256 260
April May	325 325	276 276	274 274	250 252	305 305	267 295	270 270	300 303	274 274	280 280 280	275 275	= 1	303 334	307 307 307	267 267 267
June July	325 325	276 276	289 289	275 275	305 305	297 298	270 290	303 303	275 275	280 280 280	277 282	_	334 335	315 315	273
Aug Sep	325 325	276 276	294 295	275 276	307 308	298 300	290 290	303 307	275 281		282		335 335	316	273 274
Oct	325 325 332	276 276	298 298	276 275	308 358**	300 300	290 290	307 307	281 298 298	280 280 280	82	=	335 335	326 326 332	274 274 274
Nov Dec	332 386	301	310 320	275 279	358	302	290	307			202 203				
1980 Jan Feb Mar	389 389	301 326 326	320 320 320	283 283	358 358 358	306 306 307	304 304 304	339 339 345	298 298 298	338 338 339	43	<u>-</u> †	337 337 337	354 354 354	292 293 293

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 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 change 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:

JULY 3	11, 1972 = 100	TABLE 131	(continued)		en mente de la composition della composition del							JUL	Y 31, 1972 = 100
cks, ttery, ss, nent, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries†	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	services and public adminis- tration	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries§	All industries and services§		UNITED KINGDOM
A SERVICE	XVII	XVIII	XIX	^^	***	- ****	XXIII	XXV and XXVI	- XXVI	XIX		Basic weekly r	SIC 1968
7	179 186	387 403	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Weights: up to	
	199 213 248 279	198 209 232 270	183 207 —	247 268 290 321	199 214 261 301	199 213 232 266	217 243 272 319	214 230 252 280	212 233 253 319	209 · 0 218 · 9 258 · 8 297 · 5	213 · 2 227 · 3 259 · 3 297 · 9	Annual averages	1976 1977 1978 1979
	247 247	218 218	214 214	275 275	233 250	221 223	260 260	249 249	248 248	226 · 0 226 · 6	237 · 9 238 · 7	Feb Mar	1978
2	248 248 248	232 232 232	216 216 220	275 275 301	267 267 267	234 234 234	261 266 266	249 249 249	248 248	262 · 0 263 · 8	258·5 259·9	April May	
3	248	234		301 301	268 268	236 236	277 277	251 251 251 251	252 252 252	265 · 7 265 · 9 268 · 6	263 · 5 264 · 8 266 · 2	June July	
5	248 250	236 236 243	_ 8.788	301 301	268 268	236 236	277 277	251	252 252 261	269 · 1 276 · 6	266·5 270·8	Aug Sep Oct	
6 7	250 250 250	243 243	= 1100	301 301	268 273	236 236	288 300	258 269	261 261 264	277 · 9 278 · 0	273 · 0 275 · 1	Nov Dec	
8	276 277	243 247	Ξ	302 302 302	275 275 290	255 255 259	301 303 303	269 274 274	302 311 311	283 · 7 284 · 7 285 · 1	283 · 1 285 · 2 286 · 5	Jan Feb	1979
3	277 280 280	270 275 275	=	302 302	299 299	266 266	304 311	274 274	311 311	288 · 6 291 · 2	289 · 2 291 · 2	Mar April	
5	280		= ((0))	333 333	299 307	266 272	312 325	274 278	321 321	294 · 0 294 · 6	296 · 2 298 · 7	May June July	
5	280 280	277 282 282	= 1	334 334	307 308	272 272	325 325	282 282	321 321	296 · 7 297 · 7	300 · 2 300 · 8	Aug Sep	
0 7 7	280 280 280	282 282 282	Ξ	334 334 334	318 318 323	272 272 272	338 341 341	282 297 314	334 335 339	298 · 4 327 · 3** 328 · 5	303 · 1 319 · 4** 322 · 5	Oct Nov	
7 7 7	334 334 334	282 292 292	_ _t	336 336 336	345 345 345	291 291 291	342 345 345	314 314 314	370 377 377	333 · 5 334 · 5 334 · 8	330 · 9 332 · 7 332 · 9	Dec Jan Feb Mar	1980
0.1	40.0	39·6	39·3 100·0	40·0 99·7	40·0 97·4	40·6 100·0	40.9	40.0	41 · 3	40 · 0	40 · 2	Normal weekly i	nours*
9 · 8 9 · 8 9 · 8 9 · 8	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	100·0 — —	99·7 99·7 99·7	97 · 4 97 · 4 97 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 6	97 · 7 97 · 7 97 · 7 97 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	96 · 9 96 · 9 96 · 9 96 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 3	Annual averages	1976 1977 1978 1979
9 · 8	98.7	99-9	-†	99 · 7	97 · 4	99 · 6	97 · 7	100.0	96 · 9	99 - 9	99 · 2	Mar	1980
3 8 13 16	199 213 248 279		183 207 —	248 268 291 321	204 219 268 309	199 213 232 268	222 249 279 327	230 252	218 240 261 330	209 · 1 219 · 0 259 · 0 297 · 6	214·5 228·6 260·8 300·0	Annual averages	1976 1977 1978 1979
0	247 247	218	214 214	276 276	240 257	221 223	267 267		256 256	226 · 1 226 · 7	239 · 3 240 · 2	Feb Mar	1978
10	248 248	232	216 216 220	276 276 301	274 274 274	234 234	267 272	249 249	256 256	262 · 2 264 · 0	260 · 1 261 · 4	April May	
13 13	248 248 248	234 235	=	301 301	275 275	234 236 236	272 284	251	261 261	265 · 8 266 · 1	265 · 1 266 · 4	June July	
16	250	236	_	301 301	275 275	236 236	284 284	251	261 261	268 · 7 269 · 2	267·8 268·1	Aug Sep	
16 56 57	250 250 250	243 243	Ξ	302 302	275 280	236 237	295	258	269 269 273	276 · 8 278 · 0 278 · 1	272 · 4 274 · 6 276 · 8	Oct Nov Dec	
i9 i9	276 277	147 147	=	303 303 303	283 283	256 256	308 310	269 274	312 321	283 · 8 284 · 9	284 · 8 287 · 3	Jan Feb	1979
74	277 280	270 275	= 110	303 303	298 307 307	260 267	311	274	321 321	285 · 3	288·5 291·3	Mar April	
74 75 75	280 280 280	177 182		334 334	307 307 315	267 267 273		274	321 331	291 · 3 294 · 2	293·3 298·4	May June	
75 31	280 280	182		335 335	315 316	273 274	333	282	331 331 331	294 · 8 296 · 9 297 · 9	300 · 9 302 · 3 303 · 0	July Aug Sep	
31 98	280 280	282 282	-	335 335 335	326 326 332	274 274 274	349	282 297	345 346	298·5 327·4**	305 · 3 321 · 7**	Oct Nov	
98 98	280 338 338 339	202 203	_	337 337		292	350	314 ; 314 ;	349 382	328·7 333·8	324 · 9	Dec	1000
98	339	† As explaine	-1	337	354 354 354	293 293	350 353 353	314	390 390	334 · 8 335 · 2	333 · 4 335 · 3 335 · 5	Feb Mar	1980

As explained in the May 1978 issue of Employment Gazette (page 584), this series has been discontinued.
The weights within the manufacturing sector were changed from July 1978 when the index for "Other manufacturing industries" was discontinued: The weights are used in compiling the general basic weekly wage rates indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries and services. Those used for the corresponding indices of hourly rates and hours are slightly different.

erent.

bilication of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

explained in articles in the May 1977 (page 463) and May 1978 (page 584) issues of Employment Gazette, movements in these indices up to March 1979 were influenced considerably by lonally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

he figures for November 1979 include the effects of the delayed national agreement for engineering workers.

RETAIL PRICES

DEIMIL	HICES	No All		
General*	index	of	retail	prices
TABLE 132				

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD†								All items except	All items	132 (continued) Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable	Clothing	Transport	Miscel-	Services	Meals	UNITED	D KINGDO
Calcinate Calcin	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	ly manufactu Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	food	except goods from and food the prices of which show by significant seasonal seasonal variations	drink es ed		epoliti in	and light	household goods	and footwear	and vehicles	laneous goods		bought and consumed outside the home		
Veights 1968 1969 1970	1,000 1,000 1.000	263 254 255	44 · 0-45 · 5	215·0–216· 208·5–210· 207·5–209·	0 38 8-39 9		104 · 0-105 · 103 · 1-104 · 103 · 1-104 ·	6 51 · 4	57·6 54·0 55·7	737 746 745	952·0-953·6 954·5-956·0 952·5-954·0	63 64 66	66 68 64	121 118 119	62 61 61	59 60 60	89 86 86	120 124 126	60 66 65	56 57 55	41 42 43	19 19	1962 = 1 968 Weigh 969 970
1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248 253	39 · 6-41 · 1 41 · 3-42 · 5	209 · 6-211 · 205 · 5-206 ·	4 39 · 9 – 41 · 1 7 38 · 0 – 38 · 9	63 · 8-64 · 3 61 · 7-62 · 3 58 · 9-59 · 2 57 · 1-57 · 6	101 · 6-103 · 96 · 9-98 · 1	4 50·3 53·3	54·5 57·7 55·3 59·2	750 749 752 747	956 · 8–958 · 8 958 · 6–960 · 4 957 · 5–958 · 7 951 · 2–952 · 5	65 66 73 70	59 53 49 43	119 121 126 124	60 60 58 52	61 58 58 64	87 89 89 91	136 139 135 135	65 65 65 63	54 52 53 54	44 46 46 51	19 19	971 972 973 974
968 969 970 Annual 971 averages 972 973	125 · 0 131 · 8 140 · 2 153 · 4 164 · 3 179 · 4 208 · 2	123 · 2 131 · 0 140 · 1 155 · 6 169 · 4 194 · 9 230 · 0	121 · 7 136 · 2 142 · 5 155 · 4 171 · 0 224 · 1 262 · 0	123 · 8 130 · 1 139 · 9 156 · 0 169 · 5 189 · 7 224 · 2	118 · 9 126 · 0 136 · 2 150 · 7 163 · 9 178 · 0 220 · 0	126 · 1 133 · 0 143 · 4 156 · 2 165 · 6 171 · 1 221 · 2	123 · 5 130 · 5 140 · 8 154 · 3 165 · 2 174 · 2 221 · 1	130 · 2 136 · 8 145 · 6 167 · 3 181 · 5 213 · 6 212 · 5	119 0 123 8 133 3 149 8 167 2 198 0 238 4	125 · 7 132 · 2 140 · 3 152 · 8 162 · 7 174 · 5 201 · 2	125 · 2 131 · 7 140 · 2 153 · 5 164 · 1 177 · 7 206 · 1	127 · 1 136 · 2 143 · 9 152 · 7 159 · 0 164 · 2 182 · 1	125 · 5 135 · 5 136 · 3 138 · 5 139 · 5 141 · 2 164 · 8	141 · 3 147 · 0 158 · 1 172 · 6 190 · 7 213 · 1 238 · 2	133 · 8 137 · 8 145 · 7 160 · 9 173 · 4 178 · 3 208 · 8	113 · 2 118 · 3 126 · 0 135 · 4 140 · 5 148 · 7 170 · 8	113 · 4 117 · 7 123 · 8 132 · 2 141 · 8 155 · 1 182 · 3	119 · 1 123 · 9 132 · 1 147 · 2 155 · 9 165 · 0 194 · 3	124 · 5 132 · 2 142 · 8 159 · 1 168 · 0 172 · 6 202 · 7	132 · 4 142 · 5 153 · 8 169 · 6 180 · 5 202 · 4 227 · 2	126 · 9 135 · 0 145 · 5 165 · 0 180 · 3 211 · 0 248 · 3	Annual averages	19 19 19 19 19 19
68 Jan 16	121 · 6	121 · 1	121 · 0	121 - 3	115 9	120 · 9	119 · 2	128 · 2	119 - 3	121 - 9	121 - 7	125 · 0	120 - 8	138 - 6	132 6	110 - 2	111 - 9	113 9	116 - 3	128 · 0	121 - 4	Jan 16	19
9 Jan 14	129 · 1 135 · 5	126 · 1 134 · 7	124 · 6 136 · 8	126 · 7 134 · 5	121 · 7 130 · 6	129 · 6 137 · 6	126·7 135·1	133 · 4 140 · 6	121 · 1	130 · 2 135 · 8	129 - 3	134 - 7	135 1	143 - 7	138 · 4	116 · 1	115-1	122 - 2	130 · 2	140 · 2	130 · 5	Jan 14	19
0 Jan 20 1 Jan 19	147 · 0	147 · 0	145 - 2	147 - 8	146 - 2	151 - 6	149.7	153 · 4	139 - 3	147 - 0	135 · 5 147 · 1	143 · 0	135 - 8	150 - 6	145 - 3	122 2	120 - 5	125 - 4	136 - 4	147 6	139 · 4	Jan 20	1!
2 Jan 18	159 · 0	163 · 9	158 - 5	165 4	158 · 8	163 - 2	161 · 8	176 - 1	163 · 1	157 - 4	159 1	151 · 3 154 · 1	138 · 6 138 · 4	164·2 178·8	152 · 6 168 · 2	132 · 3 138 · 1	128 · 4 136 · 7	141 · 2 151 · 8	151 · 2 166 · 2	160 · 8 174 · 7	153 · 1 172 · 9	Jan 19 Jan 18	1:
3 Jan 16	171 · 3	180 · 4	187 · 1	179 · 5	170 · 8	168 · 8	170 · 0	205 · 0	176 · 0	168 4	170 - 8	163 - 3	141 - 6	203 - 8	178 · 3	144 - 2	146 · 8	- 159 · 4	169 - 8	189 · 6	190 - 2	Jan 16	1!
74 Jan 15 N 15, 1974 = 100	191 · 8	216 - 7	254 · 4	209 · 8	196 - 9	191 · 9	193 · 7	224 · 5	227 · 0	184.0	189 - 4	166 · 0	142 · 2	225 · 1	188 - 6	158 3	166 · 6	175 · 0	182 · 2	212 8	229 · 5	Jan 15	19
ghts 1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232				57 · 1-57 · 6 66 · 0-66 · 6			59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951 · 2-952 · 5 961 · 9-966 · 3	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48		974 Weig
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214	44 · 2-46 · 7 30 · 4-33 · 5 33 · 4-36 · 0	186 · 0-188 · 200 · 3-202 · 199 · 5-202 · 196 · 0-198 · [182 · 6]	8 38·0–39·0 6 38·5–39·7	62 0-62 · 2 63 · 3-63 · 9	100 · 0-101 · 3	2 53·0 6 51·4	42 · 1 – 43 · 9 47 · 0 – 48 · 7 46 · 1 – 48 · 0 44 · 7 – 46 · 2 [39 · 4]	753 767	958·0-960·8 953·3-955·8 966·5-969·6 964·0-966·6 [968·6]	81 83 85 77 82	46 46 48 44 40	112 112 113 120 124	56 58 60 59 59	75 63 64 64 69	84 82 80 82 84	140 139 140 143 151	74 71 70 69 74	57 54 56 59 62	47 45 51 51 41	19 ¹ 19 19 ¹ 19 ¹	975 976 977 978 979
74 75 Annual 76 averages 77 7 78 79	108 · 5 134 · 8 157 · 1 182 · 0 197 · 1 223 · 5	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3	103 · 0 129 · 8 177 · 7 197 · 0 180 · 1 211 · 1	106 · 9 134 · 3 156 · 8 189 · 1 208 · 4 231 · 7	111 · 7 140 · 7 161 · 4 192 · 4 210 · 8 232 · 9	115 · 9 156 · 8 171 · 6 208 · 2 231 · 1 255 · 9	114 2 150 2 167 4 201 8 222 9 246 7	94 · 7 116 · 9 147 · 7 175 · 0 197 · 8 224 · 6	105 · 0 120 · 9 142 · 9 175 · 6 187 · 6 205 · 7	109 · 3 135 · 2 156 · 4 179 · 7 195 · 2 222 · 2	108 · 8 135 · 1 156 · 5 181 · 5 197 · 8 224 · 1	109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0	115 · 9 147 · 7 171 · 3 209 · 7 226 · 2	105 · 8 125 · 5 143 · 2 161 · 8 173 · 4	110 · 7 147 · 4 182 · 4 211 · 3 227 · 5	107 · 9 131 · 2 144 · 2 166 · 8 182 · 1	109 · 4 125 · 7 139 · 4 157 · 4 171 · 0	111 · 0 143 · 9 166 · 0 190 · 3 207 · 2	111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7	106 · 8 135 · 5 159 · 5 173 · 3 192 · 0	108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8	Annual averages	980 19 19 19 19 19
75 Jan 14	119-9	118 · 3	106 · 6	121 · 1	128 · 9	143 · 3	137 · 5	98 · 1	113 · 3	120 - 4	120.5	217·1 118·2	247·6 124·0	208·9 110·3	250·5 124·9	201 · 9 118 · 3	187 · 2 118 · 6	243 · 1 130 · 3	236 · 4 125 · 2	213·9 115·8	239·9 J 118·7	Jan 14	l 19 19
6 Jan 13	147 · 9	148 - 3	158 - 6	146 · 6	151 - 2	162 - 4	157 - 8	137 - 3	132 · 4	147 - 9	147 - 6	149 - 0	162 · 6	134 · 8	168 · 7	140 · 8	131 - 5	157 · 0	152 - 3	154 · 0	146 - 2	Jan 13	19
7 Jan 18 July 12	172 · 4 183 · 8 184 · 7	183 · 2 192 · 0 191 · 9	214 · 8 194 · 1 182 · 2	177 · 1 191 · 8 193 · 8	178 · 7 196 · 3 196 · 9	189 · 7 210 · 2	185 · 2 204 · 5	169 · 6 178 · 4	165·7 177·5	169·3 181·5	170 · 9 183 · 5 184 · 9	173 · 7 184 · 6	193 · 2 216 · 1	154·1 163·3	198 · 8 216 · 6	157·0 166·8	148·5 157·4	178 · 9 193 · 8	176 · 2 189 · 9	166 - 8	172 - 3	Jan 18	19
Aug 16 Sep 13 Oct 18	185 · 7 186 · 5	192 · 5 192 · 3	176 · 9 168 · 1	195 · 6 196 · 9	198·3 199·0	214 · 9 216 · 9 219 · 0	207 · 6 209 · 4 211 · 0	178 · 8 179 · 7	179 · 3 182 · 1 184 · 0	182 · 7 183 · 8	186 · 2 11 · 4 189 · 6	185 · 7 187 · 4	217 · 6 217 · 6	164 · 3 164 · 8	217 · 3 217 · 5	169 · 1 170 · 7	160 · 4 161 · 8	192 · 9 193 · 7	190 · 9 192 · 5	172 · 9 174 · 4 173 · 3	186 · 4 188 · 7 194 · 7	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	
Nov 15 Dec 13	187 · 4 188 · 4	192 · 9 194 · 8	166 · 9 171 · 1	197 · 5 198 · 9	200 · 3 201 · 1	220 · 5 224 · 1	212·3 214·8	179 · 9 179 · 5 179 · 9	184 · 2 184 · 5	184 · 9 185 · 9 186 · 6	188 · 2 189 · 0	188 · 3 188 · 3	218·2 218·2	163 · 3 163 · 3	220 · 8 220 · 3	172 · 2 173 · 8	163 · 3 164 · 4	194 · 3 195 · 6	195 · 6 196 · 9	176 · 9 180 · 6	195 · 9 197 · 4	Oct 18 Nov 15	
78 Jan 17 Feb 14	189 · 5 190 · 6	196 · 1 197 · 3	173 · 9 174 · 5	200 · 4 201 · 7	202 · 8	222 · 4 223 · 9	214 - 5	186 · 7 188 · 1	183 · 9 184 · 2	187 - 6	190·2 191·4	188 · 3 188 · 9	218·2 222·8	163·8 164·3	220·0 219·9	174 · 7 175 · 2	164.7	196·4 198·7	197·5 198·6	184·0 186·6	198·0 199·5	Dec 13	
Mar 14 April 18	191 · 8 194 · 6	198 · 4 201 · 6	179 · 0 186 · 3	202 · 2 204 · 7	205 · 1 206 · 1 209 · 3	224 - 4	216·3 217·0 220·4	189 · 9 192 · 5	182·7 183·1	188 · 8 189 · 9	192 · 4 21 · 3 21 · 9 195 · 0	191 · 0 194 · 8	222 · 8 222 · 8	162 · 1 162 · 3	221 · 1 222 · 0	177 · 1 178 · 8	163 · 6 167 · 1 167 · 9	201 · 1 201 · 8	199 · 8 200 · 5	187 · 7 188 · 8	200 · 6 201 · 7	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	19
May 17 June 13	195 · 7 197 · 2	203 · 2 206 · 7	187 - 5	206 · 3 207 · 9	209 · 7 210 · 4	229 · 5 230 · 3	221 · 5 222 · 3	195 · 6 198 · 2	184 · 3 186 · 4	192 · 7 193 · 6 194 · 5	196 · 1 197 · 2	196 · 6 196 · 6 196 · 6	224 · 2 224 · 2	170 · 6 171 · 0	223 · 6 226 · 4	180 · 1 181 · 0	169 · 1 169 · 8	203 · 3 204 · 8	203 · 4 204 · 7	190 · 1 190 · 7	203 · 9 205 · 4	April 18 May 16	
July 18 Aug 15	198 · 1 199 · 4	206 · 1 206 · 2	177 - 9	210 · 0 211 · 7	211 · 9 212 · 5	232 · 1 235 · 0	224 · 0 225 · 9 227 · 0	200 · 3 201 · 2	189 · 2 191 · 0	195·9 197·6	198·7 200·4 201·4	197 · 5 197 · 5	224 · 2 224 · 2 227 · 0	172·1 174·1	228 9	181 · 7 181 · 8	170 · 9	206 · 3 207 · 9	205 · 2 207 · 9	191 · 2 191 · 8	206·7 208·9	June 13 July 18	
Sep 12 Oct 17 Nov 14	200 · 2 201 · 1 202 · 5	206 · 3 205 · 6 207 · 9	168 - 2	212 · 6 212 · 7	212 · 9 215 · 0	236 · 0	227 - 5	202 · 1	191 · 9 191 · 3	198·6 199·8	201 4 201 4	197 · 5 198 · 4	229 2	177 · 8 178 · 6 180 · 5	230 · 6 230 · 6	183 · 9 184 · 9	172 · 5 174 · 0	209 · 6 210 · 8	209 · 0 210 · 3	192 · 4 194 · 2	211 - 1 211 - 4	Aug 15 Sep 12	
Dec 12	204 · 2	210 - 5	183 · 0		216 · 4 217 · 2		229 · 6	207 · 9 209 · 0	191 · 1 191 · 9	201 · 1 202 · 4	203 · 8 205 · 1	198 · 4 198 · 4	231 · 1 231 · 1	181 · 4 185 · 4	230 · 3 233 · 7 232 · 8	185 · 9 187 · 0 188 · 2	175 · 6 176 · 3	211 · 8 214 · 3 215 · 7	212 · 6 213 · 7 214 · 6	195 · 2 196 · 0 199 · 0	213 · 2 215 · 1 215 · 7	Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	
9 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13	207 · 2 208 · 9 210 · 6	217·5 218·7 220·2	208 2	219 · 5 220 · 8 221 · 3	220 · 1	240 · 8 241 · 6 242 · 2		212 · 8 213 · 0 212 · 9	197 · 1 199 · 7 200 · 7	204 · 3 206 · 2 207 · 9	207 · 3 209 · 1 210 · 6	198 · 9 200 · 1 203 · 9	231 · 5 231 · 5	190 · 3 191 · 4	233 · 1 234 · 4	187 · 3 190 · 3	176 · 1 178 · 6	218 - 5	216 4	202 · 0	218 - 7	Jan 16	19
April 10 May 15	214 · 2 215 · 9	221 · 6 224 · 0	221 - 6	221 · 9 224 · 6	223 · 8		235 · 4	213 · 0 215 · 4	200 · 6 202 · 7	212·1 213·7	214·0 215·9		231 · 5 231 · 9	192 · 7 205 · 0	236 · 3 237 · 2	191 · 8 193 · 3	180 · 1 180 · 8	221 · 7 223 · 8 227 · 6	218·7 220·2	202 · 9 203 · 9	220 · 1 221 · 7	Feb 13 Mar 13	
June 12 July 17	219 · 6 229 · 1	230 · 0 231 · 2	229 · 3	230 · 3 235 · 8	225 · 9	252 · 7	241 · 8	228 · 6 231 · 8	204 - 7	216 · 7 228 · 6	219 4 29 8	206 · 7 209 · 2 209 · 8	231 · 9 231 · 9	206 · 9 211 · 2	238 · 0 241 · 3	194 · 6 196 · 3	181 · 6 183 · 7	230 · 2 236 · 6	225 · 6 227 · 1 228 · 7	205 · 4 206 · 4 207 · 6	225 · 4 227 · 3 231 · 0	April 10 May 15 June 12	
Aug 14 Sep 18	230 · 9 233 · 2	231 · 8 232 · 6	201 · 0	237 · 9	239 · 8	263 - 6	254 0	232 · 3 233 · 2	208 · 1 209 · 2	230 · 6 233 · 4	232 · 1 234 · 6	224 · 4 226 · 2 228 · 5	256 · 7 256 · 7	214·0 215·4	251 · 6 257 · 2	206 · 7 208 · 5	191 · 8 192 · 4	254 · 2 257 · 7	243 · 6 245 · 6	217·0 218·3	246 · 1 248 · 4	July 17 Aug 14	
Oct 16 Nov 13	235 · 6 237 · 7	234 · 8 237 · 0	207 · 1	241 · 4 242 · 7	246 · 0	270 · 3	260 - 5	233 · 6 233 · 7	211 · 2 213 · 3	235 · 9 238 · 0	237 · 0 238 · 9 240 · 5	231 - 1	264 · 8 267 · 5	216·7 219·5	262 · 1 265 · 5	210 · 6 212 · 7	193 · 2 195 · 0	259 · 9 261 · 0	248·0 252·4	221 · 7 223 · 8	255 · 7 259 · 4	Sep 18 Oct 16	
Dec 11 30 Jan 15 Feb 12	239 · 4 245 · 3	239·9 244·8	223 - 6	248 - 9	256 · 4	277 - 7	269 - 1	234·7 236·5	215·7 218·3	239·3 245·5	246 · 2 249 · 8	232 · 7 233 · 7 241 · 4	267·5 267·5	221 · 1 222 · 1	273 · 5 275 · 8	214·7 216·1	196 · 0 196 · 5	263 · 2 263 · 2	253·9 256·3	226 · 2 231 · 7	261 · 4 263 · 6	Nov 13 Dec 11	
Mar 18	248-8 252-2	246 · 7 251 · 1		251 · 0 255 · 4			271 · 6 275 · 1	237 · 4 246 · 5	220 · 5 221 · 6	249·4 252·5	253 2	244 7	269 · 7 269 · 7	237 · 4 241 · 7	277 · 1 278 · 2	216 - 1	197 - 1	268 - 4	258 - 8	246 - 9	267 - 8	Jan 15	198

RETAIL PRICES

General* index of retail prices

[†] 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: Percentage increases on a year earlier

UNITED KINGDOM	Allitems	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- alised
1971 Jan 19 1972 Jan 18 1973 Jan 16 1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17	8 8 8 12 20 23 17 10	9 11 10 20 18 25 23 7	6 2 6 2 18 26 17	2 0 2 0 24 31 19	9 9 14 10 10 22 14 7	5 10 6 6 25 35 18	8 4 4 10 18 19 12 12	7 6 7 13 19 11 13	13 8 5 10 30 20 14 11	11 10 2 7 25 22 16 13	9 9 9 12 16 33 8	10 13 10 21 19 23 18 16	10 12 6 5 20 44 15
July 18 Aug 15 Sep 12 Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	8 8 8 8 8	7 7 7 7 8 8	7 6 5 5 5	4 4 5 6 6 6	7 8 8 8 11 11 13	6 6 6 4 6 6	9 9 8 8 8	9 8 8 7 7 7	7 9 9 10 10	9 9 9 9 9	11 10 12 10 9 8	12 12 9 9 9	9 9 10 8 8 7
1979 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13 April 10 May 15	9 10 10 10	11 11 11 10 10	5 5 5 6	4 4 4 3 3	16 18 19 20 21	6 6 6 5	7 7 7 7 8	8 7 7 7 7	10 10 11 12 12	9 9 10 11	8 8 8 8	10 10 10 11 11	7 6 6 6
June 12 July 17 Aug 14, Sep 18 Oct 16 Nov 13	11 16 16 16 16 17	11 12 12 13 14	7 14 15 16 16	3 14 13 16 16	23 23 21 21 22 22	5 9 12 14 15	8 14 13 14 14 15	8 12 12 11 11	15 22 23 23 23 23 23	11 17 18 18 19	9 13 13 14 15	12 18 18 21 22 22	5 7 8 11 12 13
1980 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 18	17 18 19 20	13 13 14	18 21 22 21	16 17 17 19	25 26 27	18 19 19 19	15 15 16 16	11 12 12 13	22 23 24 24	19 20 20 20	16 22 24 24	22 22 24 25	14 17 18 20

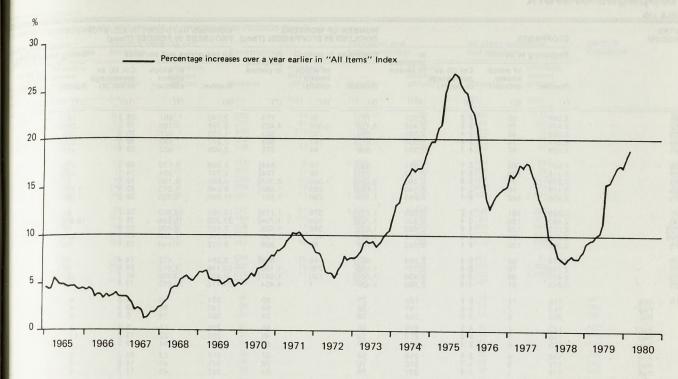
Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

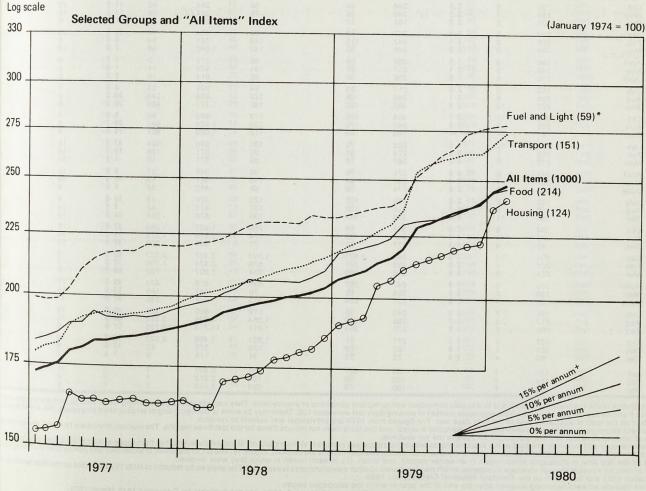
ndex for UNITED KINGDOM			91		Ŧ		ar havaaha	lde	Ganaral	index of ret	ail prices	
	One-per	son pension	er househo	lds	I wo-pers	son pensior	er househo	las	General	muex or rec	an prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
					1 1 1 1 1			1 1 1 1	1 6			16, 1962 = 1
968	122 - 9	124 · 0	124 - 3	126 - 8	122 - 7	124 - 3	124 · 6 131 · 4	126 · 7 133 · 8	120 · 2 128 · 1	123 · 2 130 · 0	123 · 8 130 · 2	125 · 3 131 · 8
1969	129 · 4 136 · 9	130 · 8 139 · 3	130 · 6 140 · 3	133 · 6 144 · 1	129 · 6 137 · 0	131 · 3 139 · 4	140 6	144 0	134 5	137 - 3	139 0	141.7
1970	130.9	139.3	140.0	144 1	107 0	103 4	140 0					
971	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 · 4 176 · 6	165 · 5 182 · 6
973	175 - 3	180 - 8	182 - 5	190 3	175 - 2	181 · 1 208 · 8	183 · 0 214 · 5	190 · 6 225 · 2	168 · 7 190 · 7	173 · 8 201 · 9	208 0	218-1
1974	199 - 4	207 - 5	214 - 1	225 · 3	199 - 5	200.0	214.5	223.2	190.7	201.3	200 0	210
											JAN	15, 1974 = 1
974	101 - 1	105 - 2	108 - 6	114 - 2	101 - 1	105 · 8	108 - 7	114 - 1	101 - 5	107 - 5	110.7	116-1
975	121 - 3	134 - 3	139 - 2	145 0	121 · 0	134 · 0	139 · 1	144 4	123 - 5	134 - 5	140 · 7	145.7
976	152 - 3	158 - 3	161 - 4	171 - 3	151 - 5	157 - 3	160 - 5	170 - 2	151 - 4	156 - 6	160 - 4	168-0
977	179 0	186 - 9	191 - 1	194 - 2	178 9	186 - 3	189 4	192 - 3	176 - 8	184 - 2	187 6	190 - 8
978	197 - 5	202 - 5	205 - 1	207 - 1	195 8	200 · 9	203 - 6	205 9	194 6	199 - 3	202 4	205 · 3 239 · 8
1979	214 · 9 250 · 7	220 · 6	231 - 9	239 · 8	213 · 4 248 · 9	219 - 3	233 · 1	238 - 5	211 · 3 249 · 6	217 - 7	233 · 1	299.0

	132(b)		
Group	indices:	annual	averages

Group maices, anno											and the same of
UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought at consume outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	NER HOUS	SEHOLDS	- 13/4			1 775.5.7			- 10	N 15, 1974 =
1071	107.2	104.0	110.0	115 9	109 - 9	108 - 5	109 - 5	109 - 0	114-5	106 - 7	108 8
1974	107 · 3 135 · 0	104 · 0 129 · 5	110 · 0 135 · 8	147 8	145 - 5	131 0	124 9	144 0	147 7	134 4	133 1
1975 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
NDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSI	ONER HOUS	SEHOLDS								400.0
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 · 1 159 · 5
1976	159 9	155 - 8	160 - 5	171 - 9	180 · 7	146 - 3	139 · 7	171 - 4	168 2	157 - 1	188-6
1977	186 - 7	184 - 8	186 - 3	210 - 2	207 - 7	170 - 3	158 - 5	194 - 9	197 - 4	171 - 2	209 - 8
1978	201 6	196 - 9	199 · 8	226 - 6	226 0	186 - 1	172 - 7	211 - 7	217 · 8	188 - 5	243.9
1979	225 6	220 · 0	221 - 5	247 · 8	252 · 8	206 · 3	191 - 7	246 · 0	246 1	210 · 3	240 3
GENERAL INDEX OF	RETAIL PRIC	CES									100 2
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	157·3 185·7
1977	184 9	190 - 3	183 - 4	209 - 7	211 - 3	166 - 8	157 - 4	190 - 3	188 - 3	173 - 3	207 - 8
1978	200 - 4	203 - 8	196 · 0	226 - 2	227 - 5	182 - 1	171 · 0	207 - 2	206 · 7	192 · 0	239 9
1979	225 - 5	228 - 3	217 - 1	247 - 6	250 - 5	201 9	187 - 2	243 - 1	236 4	213 · 9	203.2

Index of retail prices





⁺ Annual growth rate

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

Stoppages of work

UNITED	OM	STOPPAG	ES	and the second		INVOLVE	OF WORKER	GES‡ (Thou)	PROGRES	SS IN PERIO		ALVA	27.16
		Beginning	in period		in progress	Beginning	g in period‡	in progress	All indust	ries and ser		Mining an	d quarrying
		Number	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	in period	Number	of which known official	in period	Number	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Number	of which known official
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965		2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354	60 78 49 70 97	2 · 2 3 · 2 2 · 4 2 · 8 4 · 1	2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365	771 4,420 590 872 868	80 3,809 80 161 94	779 4,423 593 883 876	3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925	861 4,109 527 690 607	28 · 3 70 · 9 30 · 0 30 · 3 20 · 8	740 308 326 309 413	42
1966 1967 1968 1969		1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906	60 108 91 98 162	3·1 5·1 3·8 3·1 4·1	1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943	530 731 2,255 1,654 1,793	50 36 1,565 283 296	544 734 2,258 1,665 1,801	2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980	1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320	48 · 9 14 · 1 46 · 9 23 · 6 30 · 2	118 108 57 1,041 1,092	
1971 1972 1973¶ 1974¶ 1975		2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,282	161 160 132 125 139	7 · 2 6 · 4 4 · 6 4 · 3 6 · 1	2,263 2,530 2,902 2,946 2,332	1,171 1,722 1,513 1,622 789	376 635 396 467 80	1,178 1,734 1,528 1,626 809	13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012	10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040 1,148	74 · 2 76 · 2 27 · 9 47 · 7 19 · 1	65 10,800 91 5,628 56	10,726 5,567
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979		2,016 2,703 2,471 2,045	69 79 89 81	3 · 4 2 · 9 3 · 6 4 · 0	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,090	666 1,155 1,001 4,432	46 205 120 †	668 1,166 1,041 4,454	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,116	472 2,512 3,996 22,673	14 · 4 24 · 8 42 · 5 77 · 9	78 97 201 127	- 4 2 †
1976	Jan Feb Mar	166 154 203	11 7 6	6 · 6 4 · 5 3 · 0	184 197 252	77 58 68		80 69 74	324 240 304 298	13 80 19	4·0 33·3 6·3 5·0	4 4 4 3	
	April May June	157 156 175 162	7 9 6 4	4·5 5·8 3·4 2·5	219 213 233 219	48 39 47 44		68 49 56 57	200 224 219	22 44 53	11 · 0 19 · 6 24 · 2	11 3 5	
	July Aug Sep Oct	172 179 190	3 1 5 7	1·7 1·0 2·6	210 237 248	70 69 44 65		78 94 59 76	321 385 254 327	45 45 45 39	14·0 11·7 17·7 11·9	6 4 10 18	
1977	Nov Dec Jan Feb	199 103 228 260	3 8 8	3·5 2·9 3·5 3·1	249 161 262 347	37 88 115		46 95 149	188 434 781	52 72 54	27·7 16·6 6·9 7·9	5 15 8	
	Mar April May	264 196 240 170	8 3 5 5	3·0 1·5 2·1 2·9	349 288 317 239	93 68 87 66		142 86 101 93	1,042 619 678 514	82 7 11 13	1·1 1·6 2·5	10 6 8 6	
	June July Aug Sep	150 295 277	3 9 10	2·0 3·1 3·6	217 346 395	39 108 150		54 122 182	299 868 1,277	24 248 466	8·0 28·6 36·5	7 5 8	
	Oct Nov Dec	300 236 87	11 9 —	3·7 3·8 —	404 340 153	138 173 40		179 238 110 120	998 1,624 1,008 836	90 645 801 394	9·0 39·7 79·5 47·1	7 8 9	
1978	Jan Feb Mar April	201 203 212 211	11 1 9	5·5 0·5 4·2 4·3	228 274 287 271	79 61 76 75		90 95 96	571 377 595	109 16 37	19 · 1 4 · 2 6 · 2	18 34 18	
	May June July	207 198 152	7 6 6	3·4 3·0 3·9 4·7	281 274 209 226	90 76 107 103		110 96 125 131	527 452 379 472	68 39 49 42	12·9 8·6 12·9 8·9	44 8 4 14	
	Aug Sep Oct Nov	169 252 298 275	8 11 6 11	4·4 2·0 4·0	313 398 369	117 84 95		135 166 174	878 1,857 1,918	359 1,259 1,375	40·9 67·8 71·7	14 8 14	
1979	Dec Jan Feb	93 204 207	4 15 6 8	4·3 7·4 2·9 3·6	177 249 298 315	38 1,571 241 203		71 1,593 578 334	542 2,837 2,434 1,207	250 2,327 1,759 702	82 · 0 72 · 3 58 · 2	12 5 3 7	
	Mar April May June	224 165 139 181	3 5 7	1·8 3·6 3·9	247 204 231	237 55 224		426 79 253	878 482 622	433 168 236	49·3 34·9 37·9	17 11 17	
	July Aug Sep	181 217 168	7 8 7	3·9 3·7 4·2	240 289 270	66 1,302 354		119 1,354 1,611	660 4,099 11,715	307 3,312 10,735	46 · 5 80 · 8 91 · 6	16 15 6 19	
	Oct Nov Dec	192 124 43	9 2 4	4·7 1·6 9·3	277 192 73	61 99 20		1,321 125 34	3,495 572 115	2,622 62 9	75 · 1 10 · 8 7 · 8	8 2	
1980	Jan Feb Mar	151 114 94	†		169 156 130	227 39 75		231 188 224	2,827 3,212 3,258	‡		31 5 5	

* 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 are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months. The number of workers involved, and an industrial analysis of working days lost in these stoppages for 1979 is not yet available.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments that those at which the stoppages occurred were 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 workst 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

	gineering, ng and vehicles		GES IN PROGRE	Construction		Transport a	and ation	All other in		UNITED KINGDOM	
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	VMONOUS S.A Literariona Jun	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763	624 3,652 189 501 455	22 37 25 34 52	14 21 4 — 20	285 222 356 125 135	44 61 279 — 16	230 431 72 312 305	36 275 7 117 20	305 241 122 160 257	143 100 49 29 95	phys to fine and to the control of t	1961 1962 1963 1964 1965
871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540	163 205 2,010 1,229 587	12 31 40 140 384	4 10 6 7 58	145 201 233 278 242	6 17 31 12 10	1,069 823 559 786 1,313	906 136 41 90 590	183 202 438 862 3,409	93 26 112 274 2,076		1966 1967 1968 1969 1970
6,035 6,636 4,799 5,837 3,932	3,552 2,654 923 602 814	71 274 193 255 350	10 129 82 23 70	255 4,188 176 252 247	21 3,842 15 22 69	6,539 876 331 705 422	6,242 576 102 33 23	586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006	225 301 887 794 172		1971 1972 ¶1973 ¶1974 1975
1,977 6,133 5,985 20,426	209 962 2,735 †	65 264 179 109	4 19 27 †	570 297 416 356	185 18 15 †	132 301 360 1,351	5 12 16 †	461 3,050 2,264 6,747	71 1,498 1,200 †		1976 1977 1978 1979
247 127 218 161 105 103 115 230 268		9 2 4 12 7 5 8 5 5		31 39 37 65 31 50 46 46 59		17 3 17 15 7 18 13 7		16 64 24 43 38 45 32 28 38		Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep	1976
108 178 116 322 531 819		3 1 4 5 10 9		75 67 25 19 40 46		7 11 7 17 12 12 12		52 52 30 56 180 146		Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar	1977
429 420 198 575 550 649		26 6 3 7 54		26 37 20 27 12 23		46 12 6 31 32		79 132 49 59 239 610		April May June July Aug Sep	
913 287 361 390 224		67 41 28 17 9 16		28 16 2 24 33 30		44 24 8 44 12 7		204 623 674 375 109 67		Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar	1978
389 226 273 227 290 646		18 13 13 8 11 16		47 55 56 28 18 57		35 44 12 29 41 8		88 145 90 81 98 138		April May June July Aug Sep	
1,513 1,293 152 362		26 30 —		50 16 2		41 70 18		219 495 357		Oct Nov Dec	
362 512 375 300 206 205		4 6 27 11 7 10		32 24 13 21 14 23		1,036 48 32 32 39 75		1,397 1,842 753 496 204 292		Jan Feb Mar April May	1979
250 3,585 1,165 3,034 376		9 17 6 9		47 54 24 31		25 19 10		312 409 504		June July Aug Sep Oct	
53 ,705 ,096 ,085		3 2 4		48 24 12 9 11		19 6 10 32 38 51		382 132 26 44 61 102		Nov Dec Jan Feb	1980

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

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			AND BUTTON	and the same of the		4, 5500	OCCUPATION	A CONTRACT	[19	975 = 100	TABLE 134	(continue	ed)				March 1													[1975 =
MOCO SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	1970 R	1971 R	1972 R	1973 R	1974 R	1975	1976 R	1977 R	1978 R	1979 R		15		Q4 R	1976 Q1 R	Q2 R	Q3 R	Q4 R	1977 Q1 R	Q2 R	Q3 R	Q4 R	1978 Q1 R	Q2 R	Q3 R	Q4 R	1979 Q1 R	Q2 R	Q3 R	Q4 R
1 WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed 1a Gross domestic product§ 1b Employed labour force* 1c GDP per person employed*	93 · 6 99 · 4 94 · 2	95 · 0 97 · 6 97 · 3	97 9 98 3 99 6	103 · 7 100 · 4 103 · 3	102 · 0 100 · 7 101 · 3	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 2 99 · 5 102 · 7	104·7 99·6 105·1	107·9 100·0 107·9	109 · 6 100 · 3 109 · 3	101 4 101 100 7 100 100 7 101	3 100	99.9	99.7	99-4	99-4	101·9 99·4 102·5	99-6	99-6	99-7	99.7	105·2 99·6 105·6	106·0 99·8 106·2	108·0 99·8 108·2	108·7 100·1 108·6	100-4	100-3	100-5	100-4	109·8 1a 100·1 1b 109·7 1c
Cost per unit of output 1d Total domestic incomes 1e Wages and salaries 1f Labour costs	51 · 1 49 · 9 49 · 5	56 · 6 54 · 7 54 · 0	62 · 3 59 · 6 58 · 9	66 · 9 63 · 9 63 · 0	78 · 5 78 · 5 77 · 8	100·0 100·0 100·0	113 · 6 109 · 3 110 · 8	127 · 2 118 · 4 121 · 4	141 · 4 130 · 8 134 · 8	158-4 149-4 155-4	86-2 93- 87-3 95- 86-7 94-	1 97.6	103-3	106·1 104·0 104·2	106-4	112·3 109·1 110·6	114·7 110·4 112·0	118·5 111·4 113·2	122·5 115·9 117·2	125·2 115·9 119·5	129·9 120·3 123·8	131·1 121·7 125·4	136·4 126·9 130·2	139·2 128·7 132·4	143·9 132·3 136·0	145·9 135·2 140·7	148-6 141-1 146-4	145-0	154 1	166·1 1d 157·2 1e 163·6 1f
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed 2a Output 2b Employment 2c Output per person employed	99 · 7 109 · 3 91 · 2	99 · 8 106 · 1 94 · 1	102 · 0 103 · 4 98 · 6	109·5 104·7 104·6	105 · 1 104 · 4 100 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 2 97 · 5 104 · 8	106·0 97·3 108·9	109 · 9 96 · 8 113 · 5	112.8 96.1 117.4	103-5 102- 104-2 101- 99-3 100-	9 100-4	98·3 99·4 98·9	98-4	97-9	101·9 97·5 104·5	97-3	97.3	106-2 97-4 109-0	97-6	97-3	96-9	107·3 97·1 110·5	110·6 97·0 114·0	111-3 96-7 115-1	110·3 96·4 114·4	110·2 96·4 114·3	96-3	96.2	113·1 2a 95·2 2b 118·8 2c
Costs per unit of output 2d Wages and Salaries 2e Labour costs	50·1 49·1	54·4 53·3	58 · 1 57 · 0	62 · 2 60 · 9	78 · 3 77 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0	111 · 5 112 · 0	118·7 121·0	130·5 133·6																					
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed 3a Output 3b Employment 3c Output per person employed	98 · 0 111 · 0 88 · 3	97 · 4 107 · 4 90 · 7	100 · 0 103 · 9 96 · 2	108 · 3 104 · 5 103 · 6	106 · 5 104 · 7 101 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	101 · 6 96 · 9 104 · 9	103 · 0 97 · 2 106 · 0	103 · 8 96 · 5 107 · 6	95.2	104 6 104 104 1 102 100 5 101	7 100-7	98-9			101·8 96·7 105·3	101·7 96·8 105·1	97.0		102·3 97·4 105·0	97.2	96-9	102·9 96·9 106·2	96-7	104·8 96·5 108·6	96.0	95-8	95.7	95-3	104·1 3a 94·2 3b 110·5 3c
Costs per unit of output 3d Wages and salaries** 3e Labour costs	52·0 50·6	56 · 9 55 · 6	59·3 58·1	62 · 6 61 · 5	77 · 3 76 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0	113 · 8 114 · 4	125·7 128·3	142·1 145·7		87-3 91-6	6 98-2	103-6	106-6	109-9	111-8	116-0	117-5	120.0	124-3	126-8	131-8	135-8	140-2	142-9	149-4	153-0	155-6	162-9 1	69 · 8 3d
4 MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed 4a Output 4b Employment 4c Output per person employed	119 · 1 116 · 6 102 · 1	119 · 1 112 · 6 105 · 8	100 · 2 107 · 9 92 · 9	110·1 102·8 107·1	89 · 9 99 · 3 90 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	125 · 8 98 · 9 127 · 2	187 · 7 98 · 9 189 · 8	232 · 5 97 · 4 238 · 7	293 · 8 96 · 0 306 · 0	99.5 95.6 99.7 100.0 99.8 95.6	0 100-2	100-0	99.9	110·2 99·5 110·8	120·0 98·9 121·3	126·0 99·0 127·3	147·0 98·0 150·0	174·7 99·1 176·3	190·2 99·3 191·5	190·1 98·8 192·4	195·7 98·4 198·9	209·5 98·3 213·1	98-1	236·3 96·9 243·9	255·6 96·3 265·4	96-1	95-8	307·4 2 95·8 320·9 3	96-3 4b
Costs per unit of output 4d Wages and salaries 4e Labour costs	35·0 32·0	35 · 9 32 · 8	52 · 6 47 · 8	50 · 4 46 · 4	86 · 3 78 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0	84·1 84·0	61 · 4 62 · 0	60 · 1 61 · 0																					
5 METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed 5a Output 5b Employment 5c Output per person employed	125 · 1 118 · 9 105 · 2	114·1 111·9 102·0	114·3 103·9 110·0	125 · 1 103 · 8 120 · 5	114 6 102 2 112 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	106·5 95·2 111·9	102 · 0 96 · 7 105 · 5	100 · 6 93 · 6 107 · 5	90-0	103-7 113-5 102-6 102-3 105-9 110-9	3 101-4	99-1	96·1 97·1 99·0	101·3 95·6 106·0	109·4 94·7 115·5	107·8 94·9 113·6	95.7	96-3	100·9 97·1 103·9	105-8 97-1 109-0	96·2 96·4 99·8	98·7 95·5 103·4	104·9 94·2 111·4	99·5 92·8 107·2	99·5 91·7 108·5	99·6 91·1 109·3	90.7		99·2 5a 88·1 5b 12·6 5c
Cost per unit of output 5d Wages and salaries 5e Labour costs	43·3 41·1	48 · 9 46 · 8	50 · 9 49 · 1	52 · 2 50 · 5	70 · 0 68 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0	106 · 9 107 · 4	122 · 1 124 · 2																						
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING Output, employment and output per person employed 6a Output 6b Employment 6c Output per person employed	89 · 7 110 · 8 81 · 0	89 · 3 106 · 8 83 · 6	88 · 9 102 · 0 87 · 2	98 · 4 102 · 6 95 · 9	102 · 3 104 · 3 98 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	96·5 96·1 100·4	97·7 96·5 101·2	99·4 96·5 103·0	95.0	104 5 103 4 104 3 102 9 100 2 100 5		98-9	97·2 97·4 99·8	96·0 96·4 99·6	97·0 96·0 101·0	95·8 95·9 99·9	97·2 96·0 101·3	98·9 96·2 102·8	96·2 96·6 99·6	98·0 96·7 101·3	97·7 96·6 101·1	98·4 96·8 101·7	99·0 96·6 102·5	100·4 96·4 104·1	99·8 96·1 103·9	99·8 96·0 104·0		97·4 10 94·8 9 102·7 1	03·2 6a 93.7 6b 10·1 6c
Cost per unit of output 6d Wages and salaries 6e Labour costs	57 · 9 56 · 1	62 · 9 61 · 2	64 · 1 62 · 9	66 · 3 65 · 1	79 · 1 78 · 0	100·0 100·0	118·9 119·5	135 · 1 137 · 1	152·7 156·4																					te S
7 VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed 7a Output 7b Employment 7c Output per person employed	105 · 2 110 · 4 95 · 3	105 · 5 107 · 1 98 · 5	109 · 5 103 · 4 105 · 9	113·3 104·6 108·3	108 · 9 104 · 2 104 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	99·2 97·9 101·3	102 · 1 99 · 0 103 · 1	99 · 9 99 · 4 100 · 5		108 6 107 6 104 2 103 1 104 2 104 4	100-8	97·1 98·6 98·5	98·3 97·5 100·8	98·4 97·3 101·1	99·4 97·6 101·8	98-2	100·4 98·4 102·0	102·5 98·7 103·9	98.8	00.1	00.5	00 5	00 6	101·7 99·5 102·2				89·8 9 99·1 9 90·6 9	
Costs per unit of output 7d Wages and salaries 7e Labour costs	46 · 5 45 · 8	50 · 7 50 · 0	54·7 53·9	61 · 5 60 · 7	73 · 4 73 · 1	100·0 100·0	118·0 118·5	125·5 127·1	146 · 9 150 · 3										d la cro Lesito										300	9
8 TEXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed 8a Output 8b Employment 8c Output per person employed	107 · 8 127 · 9 84 · 3	108 4 118 2 91 7	110 · 9 113 · 2 98 · 0	117 · 1 112 · 4 104 · 2	105 · 9 109 · 8 96 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	103 · 0 96 · 8 106 · 4	100 · 9 96 · 3 104 · 8	93 - 2	96-7 90-4 107-8	1/2 103-4	100·9 100·7 100·2	98·2 98·6 99·6	97-2	102·7 96·9 106·0	101·3 96·7 104·8	102·0 96·6 105·6	106·0 97·1 109·2	105·7 97·2 108·7	100·3 97·0 103·4	99·5 96·0 103·6	98·2 95·0 103·4	97·6 94·3 103·5	99·9 93·4 107·0	100·4 92·7 108·3	99·4 92·2 107·8	97·0 91·9 105·5	99·9 91·3 109·4	96·9 9 90·2 8 107·4 10	3·1 8a 8·2 8b
Costs per unit of output 8d Wages and salaries 8e Labour costs	52·3 51·0	55 · 2 54 · 3	57 · 3 56 · 6	68 · 2 67 · 2	81 · 4 81 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0	113·1 113·9	127 · 5 129 · 5	142·4 146·8		77																		.07 4 10	80
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER Output, employment and output per person employed 9a Output 9b Employment 9c Output per person employed	84·1 110·1 76·4	87 · 3 105 · 6 82 · 7	93·6 100·4 93·2	99·3 97·6 101·7	99 · 2 98 · 2 101 · 0	100·0 100·0 100·0	99 8	107·1 98·5 108·7	99.0	117-2 100-4 116-7	12·9 99·4 19·2 99·5 13·7 99·9	100-6 99-7 100-9	98·2 100·3 97·9	101·8 100·4 101·4	103·5 100·5 103·0	102·3 100·1 102·2	100·2 99·5 100·7	105·4 98·9 106·6	106·2 98·6 107·7	108·4 98·4 110·2	107-6 98-6 109-1	105·9 98·3 107·7	107·5 98·0 109·7	111·6 98·5 113·3	112·6 99·6 113·1	109·1 99·9 109·2	121·4 100·1 121·3	117·5 100·1 117·4	115·3 11· 100·7 10· 114·5 11·	4·6 9a 0·6 9b
Costs per unit of output 9d Wages and salaries 9e Labour costs	56·7 54·8	61 · 3 59 · 0	64·1 61·8	62 · 5 60 · 8	80 · 0 78 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0	106·9 107·9	111 · 8 112 · 9	127·1 129·0		100	14 (0)/80	12 10 3	Charles ales ,es													43,753	oi dis	1143 11	90

^{*} 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 000 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 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.

The series was introduced in an article on page 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of Employment Gazette.

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

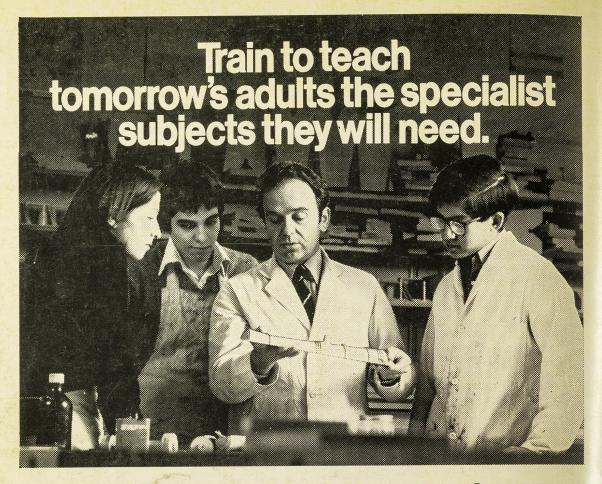
Employed labour force plus the registered unemployed.

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.



We need people to teach Maths, the Physical Sciences, Business Studies and Craft, Design and Technology.

The Government is financing a special training scheme which is open to:

*qualified teachers to take one-year retraining courses to teach these 'shortage subjects'.

*suitably qualified people who are not already teachers to take one-year courses to qualify as teachers of these subjects.

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If you are a serving teacher employed by an LEA you may be seconded on full salary. You should ask your employing authority for further details of this scheme.

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