

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE May 1980 (pages 457-584) Contents



cover picture:

elwork control at a centre handling unemownent benefit giro cheques. This console mitors all telegraph lines between the comuler centre and up to 350 local offices. (See inducing change to the benefit service, age 464.)

DITOR Steve Reardon DEPUTY EDITOR John Pugh ASSISTANT EDITOR Wike Granatt STUDIO Kenneth Prowen Christine Holdforth

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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 June issue is also affected and it will be published in early July. Subsequent issues should appear regularly on the last Thursday of the month.

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ational safety conference brings all sides together

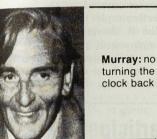
Improvements are worth the cost—Prior

had been encouraging reductions in the rate of accidents and deaths at work the years 1975-78, as compared with 1970-74, said Employment Secretary es Prior last month speaking at a seminar for senior management at the first anal Health and Safety Conference in London.

UC warning on cuts 'threat' to the HSE

Len Murray, general secretary of the described the resources put by the union movement into taking up the nd creative opportunities opened by 74 Act.

TUC, he said, was opposed to the nment's decision to cut HSE staff, amounted to eating the seed corn:



spectors for future years would just e recruited, their trainers might be ded and their expertise lost.

he TUC had pressed and would conto press the Government to increase mber of inspectors, Mr Murray coned. The Act imposed extensive general es, and the HSC advisory committees e job of thrashing out more detailed ions of what employers and workers expected to do.

clock could not be turned back. If the work were reduced, the vacuum crewould need to be filled by the trade movement

Co-operation praised

Simpson, chairman of the Health Safety Commission, paid tribute to TUC and local authority associns co-operation over developing table and practicable solutions to place health and safety problems. He that he welcomed the recognition was important for those concerned to igh calibre representation into the committees, whose job it was to op such solutions.

"Nevertheless, some 16 million working days are still lost each year through industrial injuries and illness, representing a cost to industry in lost production, as well as to the state in providing medical treatment and financial support to those affected, quite apart from the distress and hardship caused to individuals and their familes. "One must recognise that improvements

This first National Health and Safety Conference was sponsored by the Health and Safety Executive the British Safety Council, the Boyal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the Insitution of Industrial Safety Officers. The speakers reported here attended a seminar for senior management.

will involve some cost, but this has to be balanced against the cost of neglecting health and safety at work," he said.

Mr Prior continued, "Senior management, on whom the reponsibility for health and safety ultimately rests, can do much to ensure these improvements continue."

He pointed out that the Health and Safety at Work Act, now five years old, and introduced with all-party support, had given an impetus towards greater commitment to health and safety.

Inspectors' reports highlight problems

Mr Jim Hammer, Chief Inspector of Factories, described how the Factory Inspectorate, on the basis of detailed inspections and analysis of the performance of individual units of selected large organisations, then prepared an assessment of the organisation as a whole for discussion with members of its main board.

Such reports tended to highlight striking inconsistencies in health and safety achievement as between otherwise similar units-inconsistencies and failings which top management had neither identified nor rectified. Many managers had no arrangements for getting information from within their organisation about serious failures, accident trends, comparisons of perfor-

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Amis law is as it should be

Top managers' duties stressed by Amis

Mr Richard Amis, chairman of the CBI Safety Health and Welfare Committee, stressed the statutory obligations placed on top management by the Act, adding "we in the CBI are convinced that the law in this respect is as it should be. The Health and Safety at Work Act fully reflects my own view that those of us who occupy the top positions in industry have duties and responsibilities which go with our positions."

He added that it was a source of satisfaction that on health and safety matters there was a very large area of common ground with the trade unions. Standards should be as high as could be achieved in the profitable, viable enterprises which were needed to produce investment and employment.

It was the duty of line management, he said, to keep open and working the channels of communication with the shop floor, with the company safety specialists acting in an advisory capacity.

mance, or even what the Inspectorate thought of them!

Safety and health advisers were too often seen as buffers rather than as professionals whose job it was to ask awkward questions before things went wrong, he added.

Following up

The Factory Inspectorate was now following up the results of their recommendations. He agreed, he said, with Mr Amis on the importance of the company safety and health policy, and added that it should be consistent with the company's arrangements for finance, product or sales policies, and written so that it could be discussed or consulted on with all parties.

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

The needs of self-employed and small firms influence Government approach—Gowrie

The Government's approach in the employment field was greatly influenced by the needs of the self-employed and small businesses because of their vital role in preserving and creating jobs, said Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, speaking at the National Council of the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses in London.

He said that the Government was well aware employment legislation bore most heavily on the smaller employer.

Lord Gowrie spoke about changes to the provisions on unfair dismissal and maternity, two areas of particular importance to the small employer. The Government believed that those on unfair dismissal were very significant.

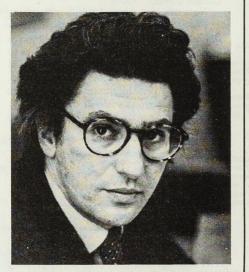
Defending claim

Now, the small employer who needed above all to be able to make short-term adjustments to the size of his labour force, could do so for periods of up to two years without the fear that he might have to spend time and money defending a tribunal claim.

The changes to the maternity provisions illustrated the Government's belief in the need to strike a fairer balance and to provide special help for small firms who found the legislation particularly burdensome. "Women provide a major national economic resource which is still largely untapped, and we hope the changes will encourage employers to take on more women, not fewer," he said.

Proposals in the Employment Bill to repeal the statutory procedure for the recognition of trade unions had been supported by the federation and many other prominent employer groups, said Lord Gowrie.

ACAS itself had pointed to the difficulties in operating the procedure, which were rapidly having an adverse effect upon its essentially voluntary function as a source of advice on industrial relations questions and conciliation in industrial disputes. ACAS had also pointed out that the vast majority of recognition issues had been settled by



Gowrie: major resource

voluntary conciliation between the parties, often with the assistance of ACAS.

"I cannot too strongly emphasise the value of these advice and conciliation services to industry and commerce. They can be of particular value to the smaller, independent firm which cannot run its own personnel or industrial relations department," he said.

Executives warned of bogus job adverts

A warning that advertisements for jobs at executive and managerial level may often be phoney is contained in a new book aimed at helping redundant executives. Author of A Guide to Executive Re-employment, Charles Dudeney, who is closely involved with self-presentation courses and career development courses run by the Manpower Services Commission and Professional and Executive Recruitment, says that he believes the practice of advertising nonexistent jobs is on the increase.

In his book which contains a foreword by Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the MSC, Mr Dudeney gives a few of the reasons why such advertisements may be placed in the press. The "rules" may

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require that any vacancy should be advertised, but in fact it has already been decided who shall be appointed. An organisation may be carrying out research into "going rates" for equivalent appointments in competitors' organisations; what remuneration they will need to offer for the right person to help with a possible future project, where they have little previous knowledge or experience; or the possibility of receiving an application from an executive in a competitor's firm, to whom they do not want to make a direct approach, nor disclose their interest in his expertise.

A Guide to Executive Re-employment by Charles Dudeney, published by Macdonald and Evans price £2.95.

Free guide to wages for toy makers and their workers

A free guide to help employers and workers understand the regulations in the Toy Manufacturing Wages Order has been produced by the Department of Employment. Anyone working in a factory or at home whose work involves the making or assembling of children's toys and carnival novelties is likely to be covered.

The guide shows how rates of pay can be checked against the minimum rates set out in the Order. It explains the regulations covering payment for night work and overtime, and gives details of the minimum holidays and holiday pay that workers must be allowed.

Copies have been sent to all employers covered by the regulations. Further copies may be obtained from Miss R Skevington, Department of Employment, IRE 2, 12 St James's Square, London SW1 (01-214 8475) or from local offices of the Wages Inspectorate.

Participation booklet on offer from board

A growing number of food, drink a tobacco companies are providing oppor-tunities for employee participation. The Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Train ing Board has published a booklet which covers sources of help available to con panies introducing such a scheme.

Defining employee participation as the various ways in which employed peop influence the management decision making of the enterprise for which they work, the booklet covers the general background participation and includes research a survey findings. It also examines speci aspects of participation, such as wo restructuring, joint consultation and disclosure of information.

The booklet's bibliography contains ma terial which has been found particular useful by board staff in helping company to deal with associated training needs.

The booklet, entitled Employee Partici pation-sources of help available to com panies introducing employee participation costs £2 from the board's publication section, Barton House, Barton Stree Gloucester.

'Teamwork is key to the future'

all but the minority of British private r firms, the company is a team which ks in harmony and it is proud of what it said Trade Secretary John Nott ing an international machine tools bition at Birmingham.

Of course management and unions have differences," Mr Nott said. "Of course nen, middle management and shopsometimes disagree, but the products display today could not have been proed in an atmosphere of conflict.

The bringing together of a team of mle should be the task of every single ager-it can hardly be a task of ment. Information and participabetween management and shopfloor ker have to be the key to the future of ish industry."

Safety centre to close

Health and Safety Executive's Health Safety Centre in Horseferry Road, don, will close to the public on June 30, 80. The Centre has housed a permanent ibition on health and safety since it ned in 1927.

he closure follows a study which showed the cost per head for visitors was higher comparable methods of giving inforion to specific groups.

£15m for factories

National Coal Board Pension Fund is tribute up to £15 million, on top of £5 on money from the taxpayer, in a £20 ion English Industrial Estates Corporaproject to develop nursery industrial

is in the Assisted Areas in England. dustry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph said: is joint venture is another example of this Government is carrying out its. mise to secure private sector funding for vanced factories in the Assisted Areas."

Technology advice

Department of Industry has set up a ology Advisory Point (TAP) to. ove industry's access to the R&D rtise available at Government research ishments and elsewhere.

P is based at the department's Techogy Reports Centre and will provide stry with an initial contact point for r particular area of interest. It will be ed particularly, but not exclusively, to ng with inquiries by telephone-the er is Orpington (0689) 72918.

How new technology helps make the work place safer

Danger to human life through industrial accident and explosion is in sight of being eliminated by robots and micro-technology, said Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, opening a conference at Wilton Park on the social and political impact of industrial change.

Some years ago, Britain had led the world in robot research but had failed to turn that into a development, production and user lead. However, the situation was fast changing; people now realised the missed opportunities of the past and there was a greater determination to ensure that the same did not happen in the future.

Another side

But there was another side to this development he said. "Advertisements ask us to believe that the robot-built car is already with us: and it seems that the fully automatic, robot-run factory is but a short step away. The reality is I believe rather different.

"Most complex manufacturing and assembly tasks are still well beyond

Computers cut down paper mountain

Advances in technology in the world of London. Its acronym is CAPITAL (Computer Assisted Placing in the Areas of computers, telecommunications and information are exciting and offer tremendous London). "It is a total system which has virtually scope for new opportunities, said Employment Minister Jim Lester in a speech to the eliminated paper records from the day-to-International Conference on the Electronic day operation of those local offices. To put this into perspective it is estimated that in Office. the Greater London area (for which a de-**Public sector** cision on expanding the system will be taken "This is just as true in the public sector as soon) it would take 30 million pieces of in the private sector" he said. "Indeed, as paper each year to ensure that each local the largest employer of administrative staff office had details of all suitable jobs.

in the country, it may be more so. We are, of course, often accused of being slow to take up new technology and apply it to our work methods.

"But, the situation is changing. The Department of Employment Group is undertaking a number of projects which use computers and information technology to streamline its collection, manipulation and access to data and information.

"One such example is in the Manpower Services Commission which has, since early 1977, been successfully operating a computerised system for matching jobseekers with vacancies in 15 of their offices in NE

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the capabilities of existing robots. And the development of the truly intelligent robot, with sophisticated sensing abilities and capable of coping with changing situations is still a very long way off," he continued.

At the present level of robot technology there was probably less to fear than to hope for in the way of social impact.

Significant

Lord Gowrie said it was fair to say that one of the most significant impacts that micro-electronic technology generally could have was on the working environment and on health and safety factors. "A particularly good example of this is in coal mining where micro-electronics is able to significantly reduce the daily hazard of fire and gases-a far cry from the canaries that used to warn of dangerous gas.

"In the very long term, though probably not within the next twenty years, robot and micro-technology developments hold out the prospect of coal mines with very little human activity underground," he said.

Human factor

"But", Mr Lester emphasised, "we must all be aware of the human factor. People are not machines and must not be treated as such. That means taking account of human capabilities; attitudes and responses; and experience. It also means thinking in terms of alternative job opportunities; of training and retraining; and of course industrial relations.

"All this and more is of equal importance in the office environment as it is on the shop floor."

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MSC meets its obligations to school leavers for second year running

Services Commission has substantially met its undertaking to find last year's jobless school leavers a place on the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) before Easter.

During 1979-80, over 210,000 young people were helped under yop. Of these, more than 130,000 were 1979 school leavers-an increase of nearly a quarter over the comparable figure last year.

Unemployed

On April 10 this year, there were fewer than 500 1979 school leavers who still needed a place; most were in Merseyside and North-East England.

Last year, the MSC also gave a new undertaking; to offer a yop place to young people under 19 who had been unemployed for more than 12 months. On January 10 this year, when this undertaking became effective, there were about 5,000 such young people; by April 10, only 700 still had no offer of a suitable place on the programme.

Both undertakings, which are designed to help the most vulnerable group of young people, have been renewed for 1980-81.

Commenting on the figures, MSC chairman Sir Richard O'Brien, said: "The result of the 'school leaver undertaking' is a remarkable tribute to all those whose support is essential to make the programme work-the careers service, employers, local authorities, voluntary organisations, the trade unions who have involved themselves

For the second year running, the Manpower wholeheartedly and who have done much to support schemes locally, and the staff of the MSC itself.

> "Regular surveys have shown that about 70 per cent of young people who come onto our programme end up in permanent work, or go on to further education or training.

> "This year, the challenge will be even greater; but I want to reassure all young people who will be leaving school this year-and their parents-that the MSC is determined to maintain the success of the Youth Opportunities Programme. At this time of high, and rising unemployment, we must get all our teenagers working and, as the results demonstrate, the Youth Opportunities Programme gives them the chance they need and deserve."

Britain's an investment haven-Gowrie

The social, political and economic stability guaranteed by North Sea Oil make Britain a haven for outside investment said Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, at a meeting of the European Management Forum. He said the Government was providing a climate for opportunity by hammering inflation through firm monetary controls, redressing the balance of power in collective bargaining through the Employment Bill and offering a whole range of incentives, particularly for the smaller business, through the last Budget.

Overseas investors were often put off by a

'Help young disabled', urges guide

The excellent impression made by a mentally and physically handicapped boy training under the Youth Opportunities Programme earned him a permanent job doing simple drilling and after just two months' work experience under the programme. And a girl with shortened arms as a result of thalidomide has found an audio typing job.

These and other success stories are quoted in Special Programmes—Special Needs published by the Manpower Services Commission. It urges YOP sponsors to give "full and fair consideration" to unemployed disabled young people who urgently need and deserve the chance to show their ability in a wide range of jobs.

Special Programmes-Special Needs which gives the findings of a

team drawn from the MSC and representatives of organisations with extensive experience of working with disabled people, states: "In April 1979, some 4,000 young people registered as unemployed at the Careers Offices were known to have a disabil-

ity". Practical advice is given to sponsors on helping disabled YOP trainees overcome difficulties such as getting to and from work, emotional and family problems and possibly the need for rest periods.

Sponsors are also alerted to the availability in some cases of MSC grants toward the adaptation of premises and equipment and the free loan of special equipment to handicapped people-all arranged through MSC **Disablement Resettlement Officers.**

reputation Britain had for poor industria relations, said Lord Gowrie. "But the statis tics reveal a very much more encouraging picture. The reality is that a few strikes in few industries account for most of the lo working days and industrial output Britain each year.

YOP: helping the young jobless

Losses surprise

Lord Gowrie continued: "In the inter national league table, Britain's strik record remains a respectable one. Some people might be surprised to know th strike losses of working days for every 1,0 employees were worse in the United States Canada, Australia and Italy in the last five years for which we have figures.

"We have reliable reports that foreig firms investing in Britain have a high opin ion of productivity levels in British plants Virtually all the 70 manufacturing con panies in a German survey said that produ tivity in the period 1977 to 1979 was 'sa factory' to 'excellent'."

Some even claimed to have higher pr ductivity than in Germany.

Latest mergers cleared

Trade Secretary John Nott, has decided no to refer the following mergers to the Mono polies and Mergers Commission under th provisions of the Fair Trading Act 197. Dunhill-Logida Ltd/Asprey and Co. Ltd, th

proposed acquisition by Scherer Corporati of certain assets of P. Leiner and Sons Ltd, th proposed acquisition by Grand Metropoli Ltd of Liggett Group Inc, the proposed acqu ition by MFI Furniture Group Ltd of Stat Discount Ltd.

Changes in Skillcentre network will mean more flexibility and less cost

ork. Taken as a whole, the rationalisation provide easier access to training for re people, and give greater flexibility in fering training assistance to employers d employees through the Commission's rect training services.

This rationalisation, will provide more ining places overall at lower cost. It volve the closure of some units that of well placed and whose performance

£76,000 for MSC for grants to aid key training

The Manpower Services Commission has made £76,000 available to the Man-Made Fibres Producing Industry Training Board to fund grants to employers for certain key training activities begun during the training year June 1980 to May 1981.

The grants on offer are:

Craft and technician training: 24 grants of £2,250 each for first-year training of engineering craft and technician apprentices in: mechanical fitting, instrument fitting, and electrical and electronic maintenance fitting. The aim of this grant is to maintain or raise recruitment levels in face of high loss rates of trained staff. It must be conducted in an approved centre and to standards set by the board.

Professional engineering students: £22,000 is provided to increase the availability to the industry of professional engineering students in three key disciplines. Grants will be offered for both company-sponsored students and college-based sandwich course students for whom industry training periods are provided with the intention of offering employment. The disciplines which qualify are: mechanical engineering, electrical and/or instrument engineering, and chemical engineering.

Grants will be £40 per student week with a maximum of £2,000 and will be payable for the first year in-company under a sponsorship scheme or for the first industry training period of a college-based student.

Manpower Services Commission has has been unsatisfactory, and the replaceided to rationalise its Skillcentre net- ment of others with new and better-sited units.

> The guiding principle of the rationalisation is to locate the Skillcentre network where industry can make most use of it and where communications provide best access for individuals.

> This will involve a modest shift of resources toward areas where employment prospects for those trained are reasonably good; but provision overall will remain at its greatest in areas of highest unemployment, and will be ample to meet current and foreseeable levels of demand for those seeking skill training.

More flexible

Improved location of Skillcentres together with the resources released by closures, will also equip the Skillcentres to provide more flexible and mobile training to cater for the needs of industry, particularly developing industry.

The rationalisation will be carried out over the next three years, and will be phased in some cases so that the needs of areas where major redundancies are in prospect are more than fully covered.

Extra transport arrangements will be made as necessary to assure access to training for individuals in areas affected by Skillcentre closures.

• Details of the proposals can be found on page 525.

Full range of EITB guides available

The complete range of the 20 technician training guides planned by the Engineering Industry Training Board is now available.

The guides are not text books. Instead, the EITB has developed a guided discovery learning system. Each guide sets a number of tasks which the technician trainees must complete and enter in log books.

Their appointed coach controls the depth of treatment and, if necessary, modifies the set task.

Four elements

There are four elements in the development of engineering technicians:

Basic training. This is covered in the first year in an off-the-job training centre. One of the guides relates to this period and is for use when the trainee undertakes a designand-make project.

General training. This follows the basic



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Regional assistance to boost projects in -manufacturing-

The Government is to introduce a new scheme to help firms investing in Special Development Areas (SDAS) and Development Areas (SDAS) with training costs.

This was announced by Mr David Mitchell, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industry, in the House of Commons in answer to a Parliamentary Question put by Richard Page MP (South West Hertfordshire). Mr Mitchell said: "The scheme, for regional selective assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act, provides help towards certain in-plant training costs. It applies to manufacturing projects providing a minimum of 25 jobs in SDAS and DAS where training is essential to the success of the project and where the project otherwise meets the criteria for regional selective assistance."

"It will finance training for 7-10,000 jobs a year at a gross cost of £10 million," said Mr Mitchell. "Half of this will be found from the existing provisions for section 7 expenditure. Officials have had encouraging discussions with the European Commission about the scheme and there is every prospect that the European Social Fund will supply a matching £5 million thus increasing our receipts from the Social Fund".

Further information may be obtained from. Department of Industry regional offices, Scottish Economic Planning Department, and Welsh Office Industry Department.

training and is completed when the trainee is employed in a number of selected departments of the company. Training officers can choose from 17 guides to help achieve company training objectives.

Objective training. This is also on-the-job and is designed to equip the trainees with specialised knowledge for their first appointment. The guides are not intended for use during this phase.

Further education. In most cases, this involves attendance at the relevant Technician Education Council courses. The council's awards and programmes are explained in one of the two guides provided specifically for the training staff.

More than 125,000 guides have been issued. The majority have been issued free to registered technician trainees, but a third have been purchased for the training of graduates and others.



by Leigh Lewis,

Department of Employment THE DEPARTMENT OF Employment's Unemployment Benefit Service is large by any standards. At the beginning of 1980 it employed some 15,700

staff in over 1,000 offices dealing with around $1 \cdot 4$ million unemployed people. In the financial year 1978/79 over four million claims to benefit were made and the total paid out by the Benefit Service in unemployment and supplementary benefits was £1,300 million. This sum is not of course "turnover" in the commercial sense but the fact that only about 25 of the 1,000 largest UK industrial companies had a turnover in 1978 in excess of the figure puts the financial scale of the operation into perspective.

Difficulties of introducing change

Introducing major change into organisations of this size—be they private or public sector—is never easy. As has often been apparent over recent years both managers and employees are apt to regard major upheavals to long established practices and procedures with suspicion, particularly where these arise from the introduction of new technology. Making changes is more difficult still where the organisation concerned is part of a Government department responsible to Parliament for paying out large sums of public money to large numbers of beneficiaries, each of whom has the right to expect 100 per cent accuracy and promptness in fulfilling his or her entitlement. In such a situation change, if it is to be successful, must be introduced without any reduction in standards, even during the changeover period. Moreover, because departments are

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accountable to Parliament, the public are far more likely to concern themselves with the changes proposed than with similar changes in the private sector.

It is therefore perhaps the more noteworthy that over the last five years the Unemployment Benefit Service has seen the virtual completion—with major benefits in terms of increased efficiency and service to the public—of two large-scale and fundamental changes to its entire way of working.

Background to computerisation

The first of these changes began in 1969. In July of that year, coincidentally almost 21 years to the day since the National Insurance scheme began, the Ministry of Labour's Reading Employment Exchange was experimentally linked to a Department of Health and Social Security computer which thereupon took over much of the work previously done manually at the Exchange in calculating and paying unemployment benefit*.

Before 1969 all unemployment benefit work was done manually. When a person claimed unemployment benefit at a local office details of his claim were taken by a clerk and an enquiry was prepared and sent to the DHSS Records Branch in Newcastle requesting details of the claimant's national insurance contributions for the relevant period. Once a reply was received a clerk had to work out the unemployment benefit payable having regard to the

umerous different circumstances which could affect endement to benefit or the rate of payment. Increases for ependants had also to be calculated and added to the basic ate. Once the correct payment had been calculated, the aimant would be informed and thereafter paid in cash at the local office each Thursday or Friday^{*}. Until 1966 the aimant had also had to attend two days earlier in the week declare that he remained unemployed (known more ommonly as "signing on"). However, from 1966 onwards, ecause of rising unemployment, claimants both signed and were paid on the same day.

During the early 1960s consideration was given by both DHSS and the DE to the possibility of computerising e of this manual work, and in 1964 they jointly agreed ry out a pilot scheme in London covering unemploysickness and some other short-term benefits. ional Insurance Offices and the larger Employment hanges in London were to be linked to a computer using lines over which claims data would be fed from compuerminals in each office directly into the central system. rmation on both past and present claimants would be dually taken on by the computer centre, until details on und two million claimants were held, of whom about 1000 were likely to be claiming benefit at any one time. runemployment benefit the intention was that the comter should take over most aspects of "rating" (that is ulating the rate of entitlement to benefits), "computa-" (that is calculating the amount of each payment), and leed payment itself-the latter by computer produced ocheques posted direct to the claimant's home.

eveloping the computer system

In terms of the technology available in 1964, even this ill project was ambitious both in size and concept. Techology was still evolving and the ICL 1906 computer rdered for the pilot system was one of the largest then wallable. Design and programming work was carried out most exclusively by Civil Service specialists drawn from DHSS and DE, with ICL providing only normal company upport.

ystems development work built up during 1965/66 and ring 1967/68 more than a quarter of a million proamme instructions had to be written. Systems trials began January 1969 and in July of that year the Reading mployment Exchange was experimentally linked to the mputer. The experiment was an immediate success. The aff at Reading settled down remarkably quickly to the dically new procedures and the reaction from claimants s favourable. As a result, during 1969 and the early 70s an increasing number of Employment Exchanges in ondon were linked to the system. By the end of 1970 here were four, by the end of 1971, when it was decided to atend computerisation nationally for unemployment enefit, 20, and by the end of 1972, 32. In October 1972 eproject was extended to South Wales. However the trial troduction of computer procedures into DHSS local ffices threw up a number of difficulties and it was decided 1971 to confine the project to the Unemployment enefit Service.

ational extension

Over the last five years computerisation has gradually een extended nationally. By the end of 1973, 55 local fices (known now as Unemployment Benefit Offices) were linked to the computer. By the end of 1975 the figure was up to 129, by the end of 1977 it was 270 and by the end of 1979, 476. In addition a further 352 small satellite offices, mostly part-time are now linked in via the computer terminal at their parent office. Thus 828 offices out of something over 1,000 are now operating computerised procedures. The take on of offices was speeded from January 1977 onwards with the opening of a second computer centre at Livingston in Scotland to which offices in Scotland and Northern England began to be linked. The percentage of all claims to unemployment benefit dealt with by computer increased from an average of 12 per cent during 1973/74 to 22 per cent during 1975/76; reached nearly 50 per cent during 1977/78; and rose to an average of 80 per cent during 1979/80. It is now over 85 per cent.

It is particularly significant that these increases should have taken place against a background over the 1970s of sharply rising unemployment. The original system was designed to handle a maximum of around 600,000 live claims to benefit-at a time when there were around 450,000 claimants. In fact the system is now handling approaching $1 \cdot 1m$ live claims and could cope with many more. Inevitably the rise in unemployment has meant the introduction of more equipment than was originally planned and there are now three ICL 1900 series computers at both Reading and Livingston. It is greatly to the credit of those who now operate it that, despite the rise in unemployment to twice the system's original design capacity, there have only been two days-outside periods of industrial action-when the computer has failed to print and despatch to claimants every girocheque due out on that day's main run. And even then very few of the day's load had to wait until the following morning.

Benefits of computerisation

The advantages which the computer system has brought with it are substantial. It has saved large sums of public money. It has substantially improved the service to claimants. And it has given the Benefit Service considerably more flexibility in responding to ever changing demands.

Money

To take public expenditure first. Computerisation has led to staff savings in local benefit offices—all achieved through natural wastage—of something over 15 per cent. The impact of this reduction can be seen most readily in figures for the ratio of claimants to local office staff over recent years. In 1973/74 this ratio stood at 55:1. In 1979/80 it is expected to be 70:1. The savings arising from the reduced numbers of staff in local offices have of course to be offset against the capital, staff and running costs of the computer system. However, when all these factors are included a substantial net saving to public funds remains—estimated by DHSS to be around £3 million in 1978/9.

Better service In looking at

• From 1965 onwards an experimental system of payment by girocheque posted direct to the claimant's home rather than cash was being tried out in about five per cent of offices.

In looking at the effect on claimants, the introduction of computerised procedures into offices has to be linked with

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^{*} In 1968 the Ministry of Social Security had been amalgamated with the Ministry of Health to become the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS). The Ministry of Labour had become the Department of Employment and Productivity in 1968 and became the Department of Employment (DE) in 1970. Henceforward in this article the present-day titles of both Departments are used.



A view of the A sub-centre handling the live claims to unemployment benefit from over 200 local offices in London and the South East.

the switch from payment of unemployment benefit in cash to payment by girocheque. As noted, this had been happening in a few experimental offices since 1965. However, the fact that payment by girocheque direct from the computer centre was an integral and essential part of the system design for computerisation added very substantially to the argument for making payment by girocheque direct to claimants' home addresses universal, as the then Government eventually decided to do in 1971.

For the claimant that decision brought substantial benefits. It meant that payment came direct to his or her home. And it enabled signing on to be spread right through the week and hence did a good deal to remove the dole queue image of the old Labour Exchanges.

Greater flexibility

The third advantage—flexibility—was from the start a design requirement of the system. The best evidence of this is that the system has coped with unemployment at far higher levels than were ever expected. In July 1969, for example, when the first local office was linked to the computer system, the seasonally adjusted unemployment figure for Great Britain stood at just over 400,000. In January 1980, the figure was approaching 1.3 million. Indeed if computerisation had not been introduced and extended during this period, the Benefit Service would have had the greatest difficulty in coping with such a major increase in unemployment.

Built-in flexibility is also evident in other ways. "Uprating"-changing each individual payment following an increase in the rate of unemployment benefit-took hundreds of staff weeks to complete under manual procedures. With the computer the work is done in about twenty minutes by one programmer. The taxation of unemployment benefit-which the Government is now considering-would be a much more complex and difficult operation to contemplate if unemployment benefit was still dealt with clerically. Statistics on unemployment benefi can be collected more easily and more precisely under the computerised system than under its manual equivalent. In short the computerised system has given management in the Unemployment Benefit Service the capacity to handle most major contingencies much more easily than in the past.

Computerisation then has been a radical break with the past-perhaps the largest single administrative change the Benefit Service has ever undergone. The second of the major changes introduced over the last five years-fort nightly attendance and payment-was less fundamental Nevertheless it too has played a major part in changing the face of the Unemployment Benefit Service.

Move to fortnightly attendance and payment (FAP)

The proposal to introduce fortnightly attendance and payment dates back to 1976 when the then Government called upon all departments throughout the civil service to make reductions in their forecasts of administrative expenditure in 1978/9 and directed that this should be achieved mainly by cutting inessential policies and practices. To achieve the required savings in DE, a number of options were considered including provision for fortnightly instead of weekly attendance at Unemployment Benefit Offices, accompanied by fortnightly payment-thus break ing a tradition of at least once a week attendance which stretched back some 60 years.

Trial scheme

From the outset it was accepted that so radical a change in procedures would have to be tested on a trial basis in number of offices before it could be implemented nationally. In order to monitor these trials a Joint Working Party

nanagement and staff association representatives was up. A total of 36 offices and associated sub-offices was lected to take part in a three month trial commencing in ntember 1977 during which benefit would be paid a kin arrear and a week in advance of claims—covering weeks in all. Temporary regulations, under the Social urity Act 1975, were brought in to allow fortnightly ndance and payment to be introduced at the pilot

At the end of the trial period the Joint Working Party orted to the Secretary of State on the experiment. The lusions of the majority of the Working Party were that fand management in the pilot offices were generally in our of the scheme; that the majority of claimants preferthe new arrangements; that although the new protres were rather more vulnerable to overpayment than weekly system because of the advance payment of efit, the estimated savings on staff and Post Office rges considerably outweighed the maximum possible es: and finally that the pilot scheme had shown that nightly attendance and payment was a practicable and thwhile improvement in the service which the Departt offered to claimants. A dissenting set of conclusions the largest of the four Staff Associations on the Work-Party, the Civil and Public Services Association, noted whilst fortnightly attendance and payment had advanes, there was a need to consider seriously whether the sals should be implemented nationally in view of the bility of increased overpayments and of hardship to ne claimants.

The Government's response to the report was given to iament in May 1978. MPs were told that the Governant favoured the fortnightly system but had decided that pilot procedures needed some refinement, particularly imise overpayments, and that the timing of extension the whole of Great Britain would be decided later. emporary regulations were made to allow the pilot offices continue operating fortnightly procedures so that the ecessary refinements to the system could be made. Folwing these further changes the Government was able to nounce in December 1978 that national extension of nightly attendance and payment would take place as m September 1979-and this duly occurred.

bstacles overcome

The preceding paragraphs, which highlight only the bare ones of the story, perhaps give the impression that the ove to fortnightly attendance and pay was a simple nange accomplished without much difficulty. The reality greatly different. Management had to overcome merous major difficulties over a three year period to ish the change through. First, and most important, they ad to devise procedures for fortnightly attendance and ment which would cover the many contingencies that marise while an individual is claiming benefits. These had range from procedures for recovering money from the mant who found work for a period for which he had ready received an advance payment of benefit to dealing ith the claimant who, usually because of difficulties over dgeting, wanted still to be paid weekly.

Secondly management had to convince staff, against a ackground of sustained opposition and selective industrial ction from the biggest staff union concerned, that what was being proposed was right in itself, necessary to meet the Governments's requirement for economies, and carefully and sensibly worked out. Thirdly they had to convince those outside interests and organisations most concerned that the proposals would benefit both claimants and taxpayers and would lead neither to reckless distribution of public money nor to hardship for claimants. Against this background it is to the credit of management that when the scheme was extended nationally in September 1979, its introduction went remarkably smoothly and its subsequent operation has shown most of the fears expressed about its effect on staff and claimants to be without substance.

What have been its advantages? After allowing for resources to offset the higher risk of overpayments and the increased work associated with more complicated signing and payment arrangements it has achieved an estimated five per cent saving in staff numbers of about 800 at present levels of unemployment which is being achieved, as with computerisation, through natural wastage. Staff numbers required in UBOs are assessed by a formula which reflects the time needed for particular tasks-not all of which are affected by the change to FAP. The times taken for the tasks which are affected by FAP have been adjusted on a temporary basis but need to be validated by a further work survey. To the staff savings must be added savings in reduced postal and stationery charges worth around £4/5 million a year. The fortnightly system has also improved the service given to claimants. Most now attend only once a fortnight and many of them will save on fares as a result. When they do attend the office they find that queues are shorter and staff are under less pressure with more time to deal with problems or enquiries. But there is no compulsion to accept the fortnightly system. If a claimant finds it hard to budget over a fortnightly period he can opt to remain paid weekly. At present about eight per cent of claimants are paid weekly. Lastly, fortnightly payment has improved the working conditions of many staff. The pilot experiment showed that most staff felt that they had more time to deal with claimants and more control over the flow of work under the fortnightly system.

Conclusions which emerge

Advantages of the fortnightly system

What conclusions, then, can be drawn from the introduction of computerisation and fortnightly attendance and payment into the Benefit Service? First that despite the special pressures placed on Government departments by their accountability to public and Parliament, major changes can be successfully introduced. Secondly that it is altogether too easy to assume, as do so many commentators, that Government administration is of its very nature inefficient and unchanging. With the advent of fortnightly attendance and payment the ratio of claimants to staff in local benefit offices will probably be around 80:1 in 1981/2 compared with 55:1 in 1973/74-an increase in labour productivity of approaching six per cent annually over eight years, compared with an increase in the economy as a whole of around one per cent annually over broadly the same period. And thirdly, that the recent experience of the Benefit Service supports the view that significant economies in Government administration can be made by changes in administrative practices which need not affect, and indeed can improve, the services being delivered.

Women's experience of maternity rights legislation

by W. W. Daniel, Policy Studies Institute

EARLY IN 1979 the Department of Employment asked PSI (the Policy Studies Institute) to carry out a study of the operation and effects of the maternity rights provisions in the Employment Protection Act*. The programme of related studies being undertaken includes, first, a national survey of women who had babies in February or March of 1979; secondly, a national survey of employers who have women employees stopping work to have a baby; and, thirdly, more detailed case studies of employers. This article is a largely factual summary of the main findings from the survey of mothers which represents the first stage of the research. A full and more evaluative report on this part of the study is to be published by PSI early in June 1980†.

The national (Great Britain) probability sample of women who had babies in February or March, 1979 was drawn from the Department of Health and Social Security's child benefit records. Careful precautions were taken to ensure that confidentiality was maintained and to assure women that participation was voluntary. The introductory letter stressed that women's entitlement to benefit would not be affected by their response. Women were surveyed by post in October 1979. A very high (75 per cent) response rate was achieved, yielding a total of 2,414 completed schedules including 1,100 from women who had been in employment during their pregnancy.

The most controversial feature of maternity rights is the right to reinstatement. The right entitles women who stop working to have a baby and who satisfy the qualifying requirements to return to their job after maternity leave of up to 29 weeks after the birth of the baby. Women's interest groups have seen the right as necessary for maintaining women's employment and careers over childbirth and for reducing inequalities at work between the sexes. Employer interest groups have argued that the right has led to administrative disruption, inconvenience and increased costs. They have especially emphasised the difficulties for small firms in keeping jobs open for women during maternity leave. Apart from the right to reinstatement, the other main features of the maternity provisions are entitlement to maternity pay and protection against unfair dismissal resulting from pregnancy.)

The chances of a woman stopping work to have a baby. To give perspective to our findings, we needed some measure of the extent to which women stop working to have a baby. The survey was confined to women who had babies but there was no means of establishing from the survey how frequently their employers had found such women leaving for childbirth. From published statistics on the number of women who have babies each year, the number of women who are in employment, and our survey findings on the number of women who work during pregnancy, it was calculated that each year 3.6 per cent of women in employment stop working to have a baby. The figure was consistent with the personnel records over three years of nine substantial insurance or banking companies with

whom we talked. Their records indicated an annual rate leaving for childbirth of $3 \cdot 5$ per cent and a range of $1 \cdot 2$ cent to 7.5 per cent. Accordingly, an employer with female employees can generally expect three or four to sh working each year for childbirth. An employer with women employees can generally expect one to stop wo ing about every three years.

Proportion of women who qualified for maternity right The introduction of maternity rights legislation led to the view that working women generally were granted the right to reinstatement and to maternity pay. Our survey finding provide a useful corrective to any such misconceptio Only about one half of women who worked during pre nancy satisfied the qualifications for those rights". order to qualify for maternity pay and the right to rem statement, women have to have two years or more service and work 16 hours or more a week. In cases where wome have five years or more service the weekly hours require ment falls to eight hours. In addition women have to wor until the beginning of the eleventh week before the expected date of birth. Fifty-four per cent of women w worked during pregnancy satisfied the statutory week hours and service requirements necessary to qualify to reinstatement and maternity pay. The large majority of women who met those conditions maintained their en ployment until the beginning of the eleventh week before the birth. National insurance maternity benefit played much larger part in influencing the stage at which women stopped working than did maternity rights. A minority of women who qualified for maternity rights according t their weekly hours and service disqualified themselves stopping work too early.) This reduced the number of qua fiers to about one-half of the women who worked durin pregnancy.

Proportion of women employees reporting the right to rein statement. Approaching two-thirds (65 per cent) of wome reported that they had the right to remain in their job. The proportion is substantially greater than the proportion wh satisfied the statutory requirements. We were not able to establish from the survey findings how far those w reported the right while lacking the statutory qualification had the formal right embodied in a contractual arrang ment or collective agreement and how far they had opportunity to return as a result of management discretion Certainly managers conceded the right or opportunity return substantially more widely than they were required do by the statute. We shall need our interviews with e ployers to determine the extent to which this represent extensions of the statutory right through contractu arrrangements or collective agreements.

rtion of women who gave notice of return. About _{quarter} (26 per cent) of women who worked during ancy gave notice to employers that they would be ng up their jobs again after the birth of the baby. That re overstates the proportion of strictly statutory notifions of return. Some gave notice on the basis of an nortunity resulting from management discretion or from ontractual right. Nineteen per cent of those employees o both satisfied the hours and service requirements gave tice of return.

portions who returned and who failed to return. Ten per of all women who worked during pregnancy gave tice of return and returned to their employer. One per nt gave notice but went back to work with a different ployer. Six per cent planned or hoped to return, gave tice of doing so, but found that their feelings changed or t circumstances prevented them from going back to

Nine per cent gave notice when they did not plan or wheet to return. The last proportion raises a substantial sue concerning the operation of the right to reinstateent. Some employers complain that women give notice of eturn to protect their jobs in case they should lose the aby, or suffer some other domestic misfortune, when they ave no intention of remaining at work if all goes well. The oblem of keeping jobs open is compounded by uncerinty. Of all women who worked during pregnancy 17 per gave notice but failed to return to their old employer. hat represented about two-thirds of those women who aid they would go back. Among women employed by arger businesses in the private sector, 82 per cent of those o gave notice did not go back. Nearly one-half of them ported that they had never planned or expected to do so.) On the face of it that order of difference between notifiions and behaviour would appear to pose substantial plems for such employers. In practice, it appears that problems are not so great. At the time we completed survey of women we also completed some case studies nine substantial employers in insurance and banking. hey tended to cope with the problem by taking common precautions. When accepting formal notice of return sought informally to establish whether women fully ided to return, or whether they did not expect to return all went well. Moreover, the proportion of women emed by larger businesses who failed to fulfil notifications

Summary of behaviour in relation to reinstatement right according to type of employer* Per cent

			Public		Little	Privat	te
nin danagér (nin han palayata), si han palayata), si	All	Health, educ. auth.	Local auth.	Nat. Ind.	Civil ser.	Lar- ger busi- ness	Small
ase: All employees	—			*			
ad qualifying hours and service for reinstate-	1,100	226	46	47	45	468	224
ment eported right to	54	62	72	60	76	53	42
ave notice of return	65 26		87 33	79 34	84 38	64 24	47 16
return	17	11	20	23	36	20	13

all the tables percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number

per cent.

Variations as between different types of employer. There were marked variations in the proportion of women who qualified for maternity rights and used the right to reinstatement as between different types of employer and different levels of employee. It is not possible here to describe the full range of variations. One set of differences, however, is of special interest. That concerns the variety associated with different types of employer. Table 1 summarises the position in relation to a special categorisation of type of employer that we devised for the survey. Table 2 shows the (experiences of women who worked for very small firms compared with counterparts who worked at very small establishments belonging to larger businesses and to public employers.)

Base: All employ during pregnance Had qualifying he and service for reinstatement Reported right to reinstatement Gave notice of return

Gave notice/did return * See note under table 1. † Overwhelmingly very small firms had only one establishment.

(First it is clear that there was a marked difference between the public and private sectors. Women employed in the private sector were less likely to qualify for statutory maternity rights, less likely to report that they had the right to reinstatement and less likely to give formal notice of return to their jobs. Secondly within the private sector there was a marked difference between small firms and larger businesses. That difference became even more pronounced when establishment size was taken into account. For instance in very small firms one in every ten women who stopped working to have a baby gave formal notice of return compared with one in every four of counterparts in very small establishments belonging to larger businesses. It may be possible to argue that keeping a job open for a woman on maternity leave is qualitatively more difficult for a small employer than for a larger business. In practice it appears that a small employer was less than half as likely to receive a notification of return than was an establishment which employed a similar number of women but belonged to a larger business. Linking the results in table 2 with our estimates of the chances of women stopping work to have a baby, they suggest the following picture for small firms. An employer with as many as ten women employees is generally likely to have one of them stop work to have a

of return fell to 20 per cent of all women who stopped work to have a baby. That proportion represented an annual rate of less than one per cent of female employees. The annual rates of total staff wastage for the firms in our insurance and banking case studies ranged from 12 to 20

Table 2 Summary of behaviour in relation to reinstatement rights in establishments having less than 10 employees* Per cent

	All	Very small firm†	Larger	Public
vees cy iours	1100	91	49	36
or	54	42	49	58
0	65	41	53	67
	26	10	24	36
not	17	7	24	11

^{*} While the programme of research is funded by the Department of Employm the analysis and judgements reported in the article are those of the author and cal be taken to represent the views of the Department. W. W. Daniel is the Leverhu Senior Research Fellow at the Policy Studies Institute.

[†] W. W. Daniel, Maternity Rights. The experience of women, PSI June, 1980 hoped to publish a report on the survey of employers later in the year.

baby about once every three years. Generally the employer is likely to receive a statutory notification of return under the maternity rights provisions once every thirty years.

Levels of return to work and the role of reinstatement right. A very substantial minority of women were back in work eight months after they had the baby. The proportion represented a marked increase in the level less than ten years previously. Data from the 1971 census suggested that nine per cent of recent mothers were economically active as long as 12 months after having had the baby. Our survey showed that, of all women who had babies in February or March of 1979, 15 per cent were in paid work around eight months later and a further nine per cent were looking for some kind of work. Of recent mothers who worked during pregnancy, 24 per cent were in work about eight months after the baby. The difference between the census figures and our survey findings represents a marked change in the nature of the labour market which has wide implications. The right to reinstatement was introduced in the middle of the period to which the difference relates. We were not able, however, to attribute that difference to the right.

First only one-fifth of all women who returned to work went back to jobs on a basis that conformed with the statutory requirements. Only one-third of those who returned to the same employer went back to the same job, working the same hours, after having given notice of return. Most women returned to work on the basis of reduced weekly hours. Secondly, and more importantly, we were not able to identify, in our analysis of the sources of variation in the extent to which women returned to work, any effect from the reinstatment right. The chief sources of variation in whether women returned to work, and indeed whether they remained with the same employer, were associated with the hours they had worked previously, the level of job they had done, the level of pay they had received and the type of employer for whom they had worked. For instance, 41 per cent of higher grade women went back to work compared with only 15 per cent of junior non-manual women. Forty-three per cent of women who worked for health or education authorities returned to work compared with only nine per cent who worked for the civil service (see table 3). Thirty-five per cent of health or education authority employees returned to the same employer compared with only two per cent of civil servants. Rates of return in the private sector were below the norm but not as low as in the civil service. Only five per cent of women who worked for larger businesses returned to the same employer although 14 per cent went back to some kind of work. More women returned to the same employer among very small firms although fewer qualified for reinstatement and fewer used the right,/ Indeed, when we analysed the extent to which comparable women returned to work and remained with their employers according to whether or not they qualified for statutory reinstatement we found no measureable difference.

It appeared to be women's level of involvement in work, and the convenience or practicalities associated with working, that influenced the extent to which they returned. When we asked women what changes they would like to see to make it easier for mothers to work they gave overwhelming priority to improved child-care facilities, especially

Table 3 Working status eight months after birth according to type of employer in pre-birth job

White behry That			Type of pregn	Per cer of employer during nancy			
			Public	42.	(13)).(9	Private	
	All	Health/ educ. auth.	Local auth.	Nat. ind.	Civil serv.	Lar- ger busi- ness	Sma firm
Base: employees of the home during p	outside	e ncv*					_
the nome during p	1,100		46	47	45	468	224
In work	23	43	30	23	9	15	21
Over 30 hours†	6	9	8	12	2	4	4
8-30 hours	12		14	7	4	73	13
Under 8 hours	5	10	8	4	2	3	4
With same							
employer	15	35	26	13	2	7	12
Remained with							
same employe	r						
working same							
hours after							
formal notifi-				19.30	2.12.19		
cation	5	13	9	6	2	3	2
Not in work	77	57	70	77	91	85	79
Seeking work	14	8	15	15	18	17	16

 The figure for the total is a percentage point lower than the figure quoted in the tebecause homeworkers and the self-employed are excluded from the table.
 The sub-totals working different weekly hours do not always add to the totals in working different weekly hours do not always add to the totals. because or rounding

nurseries or crêches at the place of work. Secondly, the sought more flexible working hours to enable the to combine the demands of motherhood with those working.

While we found no evidence that the right to reinstate ment has had a direct effect upon levels of return to wor we cannot discount the possibility that the right has had some indirect effect. The publicity surrounding the right may have made all mothers more conscious of the poss bility of remaining in work whether they qualify or not. The right may have encouraged a range of other developmen to make it easier for mothers to remain in work. Equal we cannot dismiss the possibility that the right may play part in individual cases in a way that was not apparent fro our general analysis. Such cases may arise where a woma is herself keen to remain in the job but the context is no favourable. Our general analysis indicates that such case are very rare.

Our research so far suggests that to expect that the rein statement right would lead to increased levels of return work is to misunderstand the nature of the right. We wou see the right as being more akin to protection against unfa dismissal than to measures to help women return to work The right does not generate the same order of issues a litigation as do the general provisions concerning un dismissals, because the number of women who stop work have a baby is very small and it is very rare for women to st work to have a baby and be keen to remain in their jo working the same hours, in circumstances where their en ployers do not want them. By contrast, dismissals are mo numerous and every act of dismissal represents a conflict interest between the employer and the employee.)

At the same time women who qualified did derive so benefit from the reinstatement right. It enabled them

ep their options open and protect their jobs against fortune. Among women who returned to work, those the qualified went back after a longer period following the hirth than did those without the qualifications. The right wave women the assurance that, if, for any reason, their employer had not wanted them back, they could still return. Women employed at higher occupational levels and in the public sector were more likely to qualify and enjoy hose benefits.

Maternity pay. Of course, maternity pay also represented a ancrete benefit for those who qualified. Among women who satisfied the hours and service requirements, six weeks net pay generally came to about £240 (median). Forty-five er cent of women who worked during pregnancy received maternity pay. Three findings of substance emerged from analysis of that proportion First, around a quarter of women (26 per cent) who received maternity pay received more than the statutory minimum of six weeks. They were pncentrated in the public sector. Dver half (56 per cent) of health or education authority employees were paid above he minimum. Thirty per cent reported sums as high as 16 18 weeks pay. Local authority employees revealed a imilar pattern but less marked. Civil servants were likely receive above the minimum but sums were towards the wer end of the range. Only 10 per cent of women who rked for larger businesses in the private sector received re than the minimum. Secondly, 10 per cent of women lacked the statutory qualifications for maternity pay so received payments. Again, they were much more mon in the public sector. (Overall, it appeared that

public sector employers have been much more likely than private employers to make contractual arrangements or collective agreements that increase the statutory provisions.)

Protection against dismissal. Six out of the 1,100 women who worked during pregnancy reported that they were dismissed as a result of their pregnancy. Five of them had less than six months service, a number which represented five per cent of women who did not satisfy the service qualification for protection against unfair dismissal at the time. In the autumn of 1979 the length of service necessary to qualify for protection agains unfair dismissal was increased by Order* from six months to a one year. It appears that that increase will have placed substantially more women at risk of dismissal owing to their pregnancy. Indeed, the number at risk will have been more than doubled. Nine per cent of women who worked during pregnancy had less than six months service when they stopped working. Twenty-three per cent had less than a year of service.

* The Unfair Dismissal (Variation of qualifying period) Order 1979.

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Thirdly, a substantial proportion of women who worked for small firms did not receive the maternity pay to which they were entitled according to statutory provisions. We were not able to attach a figure to that proportion with confidence. We were able to show, however, that women who appeared to fulfil the qualifications in small firms were so much less likely to receive maternity pay than were counterparts elsewhere that the difference represented a substantial failure to receive entitlement.

On the way up: an analysis of first jobs from the early careers Survey of Graduates by Lyndsey Whitehead and Peter Williamson, Unit for Manpower Studies

Some FIRST RESULTS on the broad employment patterns and flows of graduates* between their first job after graduating in 1970 and their latest job at the time of the survey (1977) were presented in an article by the Unit for Manpower Studies (UMS) in the December 1979 issue of Employment Gazette. This, the second in a proposed series of articles for Employment Gazette, examines more of the data from the UMS survey concentrating on the students' career aspirations, the methods they used in deciding what career to pursue and in searching for their first[†] job, the factors influencing their first job choice, their starting salary, the location of this first job, the skills learned on the job, the duration of this first job and their reasons for leaving. These first jobs were entered nearly 10 years ago and, because of changes in employment conditions, the results are not necessarily applicable to those graduating this year.

The main results of the analysis of first jobs show that men had higher starting salaries than women; graduates in engineering had higher starting salaries than graduates in other subject groupings, with arts graduates receiving the lowest; for both men and women, polytechnic graduates received higher starting salaries than those from universities, with external London graduates[‡] receiving the lowest

Table 1 Specific career aspirations

Percentage with specific career in mind on entering degree course and in their final

	Men			Women		
Institution	Degree subject	Numbers replying	% with specific career	Degree subject	Numbers replying	% with specific career
On entering	degree cours	e	Section and			A Stan William
University	Engineering Science	651 1.024	50 31	Languages Science	432 381	34 40
	Social Science All	684 3,095	39 41	Social Science All	362 1, 455	44 40
Polytechnic	Engineering Science Social	506 261	56 39	Languages Science Social	22 52	18 42
	Science All	165 1,043	40 48	Science All	16 116	56 42
External	Engineering Science Social	2 87	50 49	Languages Science Social	37 20	35 45
	Science All	22 402	32 37	Science All	83 1 53	48 43
In final year						
University	Engineering Science Social	651 1.024	59 49	Languages Science Social	432 381	52 55
	Science All	684 3,095	52 55	Science All	362 1, 455	60 57
Polytechnic	Engineering Science Social	506 261	61 50	Languages Science Social	22 52	32 52
	Science All	165 1,043	58 58	Science All	16 116	56 55
External	Engineering Science Social	2 87	50 59	Languages Science Social	37 20	54 50
	Science All	22 402	41 52	Science All	83 1 53	59 55

Note: Graduates in education, health, agriculture, architecture, engineering and technol-ogy (for women) and languages (for men) are included in the "all" subjects analysis in addition to the three selected subjects shown.

MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Over half the graduates who changed their job durin their early career did so within the first two years of em lovment-a high proportion of women left for persona reasons but of the other reasons the most common were for a better job elsewhere and dissatisfaction with the first job

In 1970 over half the students in their final year had specific career objective and a large majority of them suc cessfully realized their aspirations during their early career

Private industry was mentioned most often by men i their final year as the sector in which they wanted to work whilst women favoured the public services. Nationalised industry was unpopular, especially with women, school teaching was unpopular with men, and commerce wa unpopular with all students**.

Important factor

The most important factor in choosing the first job after graduating was that it offered interesting and responsible work.

Most graduates replied to newspaper or journal advertisements when applying for their first job but speculative writing was also popular. The most helpful and effective contacts were friends and relatives and those provided by academic staff.

Each graduate was asked in the UMS questionnaire to describe first job as the first substantial job taken after graduating in 1970. Casual, vacation or "fill in" jobs were specifically excluded, as was any research assistantship sponsorship or part-time job taken whilst studying for a higher, or another, degree. The starting date of the first job of the sample therefore varied considerably between individuals-for example, most of those staying on for a higher degree did not come into the job market until about 1973.

Graduates were asked to recall whether they had specific career or occupation in mind at two points in their first degree course—on entry and in their final year. The proportion with a specific career aspiration (table increased from about 40 per cent at the beginning of the course to about 55 per cent in the final year. The mos marked differences were between students taking science and those taking engineering and technology.

A high proportion of engineers had a clear idea of their

* The survey consisted of a 1-in-5 sample of British university 1970 first degree graduates and all at polytechnics (including central institutes in Scotland, and those taking external London degrees). Outside the scope of the survey were overse students, those taking medical, dental or veterinary qualifications, and extern graduates who were not at polytechnics. Some of the sample went on to study for higher degree or undertook training before entering their first job † This article deals only with the first job taken after graduating in 1970-subseque iobs are not covered.

‡ External London degrees are being phased out and there are now far fewer that 1970. They have effectively been replaced by Council for National Academ Awards (CNAA)

** Graduates' attitudes, even if recalled correctly, are likely to have reflected th employment opportunities within sectors, some of which have changed dramatical during the last decade.

ul subjects		Men		Women	an a
applies to question on areer aspirations at reginning and at end of legree course	Institution	Numbers replying	% career realised	Numbers replying	% career realised
only one aspiration reply usually for final year)	University Polytechnic External	618 183 89	77 78 73	353 27 30	67 67 70
					96

University Polytechnic External 29 37 86 68 ange during course 97 80 89 72 161 14 23 77 296 118 o aspiration replies-a University 86 occurred during Polytechnic External 39

areer (56 per cent of the 506 men respondents entering gineering courses at polytechnics and 61 per cent in their inal year, with a similar pattern for universities, had a necific career or occupation in mind). For those taking rience this was true for only 31 per cent of the 1,024 men spondents entering science courses at universities and 49 r cent in their final year. These differences between niects largely explain why, for men, the polytechnic* ures in table 1 were higher than those for universities and v the external figures were lower.

Career aspirations

Graduates were also asked to specify their career aspirtions at the beginning and end of their degree course. Their replies were compared with information on their first and latest jobs, and a subjective judgement was made during coding whether these aspirations had been realised. tudents whose career objectives remained unchanged broughout the course were more likely to realise them about 90 per cent success) than those who changed their aspirations (table 2). Least successful were those giving

Table 3 Job aspirations on entering first degree course Percentages

	Men			Women		
mployment sector	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	Ex- ternal	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	Ex- ternal
Vanted to work in:	The second					
rivate industry	19	37	14	8	15	8
ationalised industry	6	9	2	2	4	2
ducation (Schools)	10	4	13	18	11	19
ducation (Universities)	10	4	9	10	6	5
ther public services	11	10	15	18	20	23
ommerce	5	4	6	36	4	4
ther	6	5	8	6	7	5
ad an open mind	20	20	23	23	25	26
ad not given much thought	14	8	11	13	9	9
l	100	100	100	100	100	100
otal number of replies						
100%)*	4,413	1,385	563	2,020	170	207
id not want to work in:						
ivate industry	11	4	14	19	14	17
allonalised industry	16	13	16	19	16	18
Ucation (Schoole)	20	24	18	19	24	22
(Universition)	12	16	11	9	12	13
	10	13	ii	5	6	4
VIIImerce	19	19	19	20	21	18
ther	19		19	1	41	10
ad an open mind		1 6	1 L	1	4	3
au 1101 alven much thought	5 5	5	55	55	2	4
II	100	100	100	100	100	100
otal number of replies						
100%)*	5,497	1,787	748	2,555	207	271
otal number of graduates						
eplying	3,101	1,044	403	1,460	116	153

The total number of replies is greater than the number of graduates replying cause they were allowed to make multiple responses. acause of rounding, the employment sector percentages do not always add to 100.

Education (Schools Education (Univers Other public servic Commerce Other Had an open mind Had not given muc

Total number of r (100%)* Did not want to w

Employment secto

Wanted to work in Private industry Nationalised indust

Private industry Nationalised indust Education (Schools Education (Univers Other public servic Commerce Had an open mind Had not given muc AII

Total number of r (100%)*

Total number of replying * See footnote to table 3

only one aspiration reply (of which 84 per cent had no clear objective when they started their degree course but gave a specific reply for their final year). Within these latter groups there were strongly marked differences in the success rates between those whose objectives developed during their degree course (83 per cent of 527 university men in this category successfully realized their (final year) objective) compared with those who started their course with a specific career aspiration in mind but who had none in their final year (only 38 per cent success for 91 university men).

Attitudes to working in specific employment sectors were also examined in a multiple-response question. On first entering the degree course (table 3) many students had an open mind (20 to 25 per cent of replies) about the sectors in which they were interested in working but at least half of these had formed more definite opinions by their final year (table 4). Despite this formation of attitude during the course the overall popularity of employment sectors remained largely unchanged between the beginning and the end of the course.

Popularity measure

A simple measure of popularity is the difference between the percentages for the sectors in which students did and did not want to work. On this basis private industry† was favoured by men (a difference of +36 points for those at polytechnics in the final year) and public services by women (+17 points for universities), but commerce‡ was generally unpopular with most students. Nevertheless

had in 1970

Table 4 Job aspirations in final year of first degree course

Percentage

	Men			Women	A REAL PROPERTY	
7001720	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	Ex- ternal	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	Ex- ternal
neta an	24	41	18	11	18	12
1	8	10	6	3	5	3
and the second second	11	6	13	23	17	20
ies)	15	10	15	13	10	11
5	14	13	19	23	22	25
	7	37	8	4	5	57
	8 12	7	9	8	9	10
	12	11	12 3	14	5 9 12 2	16
thought	100	100	3 100	100	100	100
lies	4.573	1,431	600	2,090	173	215
	4,573	1,431	000	2,030	115	
rk in:						
n	12	5	16	19	16	18
,	17	5 15	17	20	19	18
	21	24	19	18	20	20
ies)	14	17	12	11	11	14
S	11	14	10	6	6	5
	11 19	18	19	20	23	19
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3	4 3	4	1 3 2	1 3 1	23
thought	1 3 2 100	3	3	2		100
	100	100	100	100	100	100
plies						002
	6,186	1,869	778	2,698	202	283
aduates						
audico	3,101	1.044	403	1,460	116	153

† Including shipbuilding, the aircraft industry, and the car industry ‡ Accountancy, banking, insurance, etc.

^{*}Polytechnics now have a far higher proportion of non-technical graduates than they

some students (seven per cent of university men and four per cent of university women in their final year) wanted to work in commerce and the first article showed that they generally achieved their ambition (eight per cent of university men and six per cent of university women entered the commerce sector in their first job). This may reflect partly the demand for graduates in commerce in 1970 and, indeed, commerce succeeded in attracting young graduates from other sectors of employment during their early career and has been a growth sector in recent years*. Other unpopular sectors were nationalised industry especially for women (-17 points for those at university) and schoolteaching for men (-18 points for polytechnics, final year).

The differences in the attitudes between men and women, and between institutions, can largely be attributed to the different degree subjects taken by the various groups. Engineering and technology university men students in their final year strongly favoured private industry (+45 points) but did not want to teach at school (-23) points) or to go into commerce (-17 points). Men scientists (+14 points) also favoured private industry. Schoolteaching found favour with languages and arts students, especially women (+15 and +18 points respectively), and public services were generally popular with students of all subjects, especially women (+23 points for social scientists and +17 points for scientists and for arts students). The most unpopular sectors were commerce (men and women for every subject) nationalised industry (again for both sexes and every subject, especially women taking languages and arts (-21 points)), private industry (for languages and arts students, especially women), and school-teaching (for science and social science students, especially men).

Table 5 Methods used in deciding on first job or career

	Men			Women			
	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	Ex- ternal	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	Ex- ternal	
University/Polytechnic appoint	1	THURS.		Carlos de la	And State	3	
ments services	22	9	9	23	10	11	
Newspaper or journal			1 Concertain				
advertisements	16	20	23	18	23	22	
Friends and relatives	14	13	15	16	11	19	
Visits of employers to Univ/							
Poly	14	8	5	8	5	1	
Academic staff at Univ/Poly	11	11	13	11	15	11	
Speculative writing	6	10	11	7	12	13	
Contacts through an existing				1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			
job	4	10	2	3	5	3	
Professional and Executive	-		-		3	3	
Register	3	4	6	2	4	7	
DE Offices/Jobcentres	2	4 2 2	4	3 2 2 6	-	7	
Private employment agencies	1	2	3	2	4	5	
Other	7	10		2	1	5 3 6	
			10		9		
All methods mentioned	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Number of methods							
mentioned	6,634	2,029	798	3,009	216	301	

Because of rounding, the sum of the individual percentages is not always 100.

Number of graduates replying	3,101	1,044	403	1,460	116	153
Number of helpful methods mentioned	4,031	1,124	427	1,663	123	163
All methods mentioned	61	55	54	55	57	54
Other	48	41	52	50	60	53
Private employment agencies	36	46	48	43	-	-
DE Offices/Jobcentres	29	49	13	24	- 1	44
Professional and Executive Register	29	41	27	31	_	50
Contacts through an existing job	61	49	59	61	64	70
Speculative writing	49	51	49	52	64	33
Academic staff at Univ/Poly	73	70	74	71	67	75
Visits of employers to Univ/Poly		53	49	52	73	
Friends and relatives	68	61	65	68	58	68
Newspaper or journal advertisements	62	63	56	56	44	56
Appointments Services	62	51	47	49	57	41
Percentage of methods used University/Polytechnic	that w	ere found	i helpful			

Note: No percentage (-) is given if less than 10 methods mentioned in base.

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The various methods used by students, and their effect tiveness[†], in deciding on a career are shown in table s There was little difference between men and women in th pattern of replies to this multiple-response question, Un versity students relied more heavily on their careers and appointments services and, to a lesser extent, on visits of employers whereas polytechnic and external students tended to make more use of newspaper and journal adver tisements and speculative writing. The most effective

Table 6 Methods used in applying for and obtaining first iob

	Men			Women	TT TOTAL	anger.
tent alle algebra cologica	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	Ex- ternal	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	Ex- terna
University/Polytechnic					al and the	
Appointments Services Newspaper or journal	18	6	4	12	6	5
advertisements	23	26	32	33	35	24
Friends and relatives	8	7	9	7	6	34 10
Visits of employers to				20 16 10 10		10
Univ/Poly	15	8	3	.7	4	1
Academic staff at Univ/Poly	7	7	6	7	8	4
Speculative writing	13	18	17	14	18	21
Contacts through an existing						
job	4	10	4	4	7	4
Professional and Executive		1 Section	in a start in			
Register	4	5	8	4	5	8
DE Offices/Jobcentres	2	2	3	2	3	3
Private employment agencies	2	4	4	4	3	6
Other	5	8	8	5	5	4
II methods mentioned	100	100	100	100	100	100
umber of methods						
mentioned	5,562	1,723	717	2,391	179	256
Percentage of methods used						
Jniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services	65	re found 55	helpful: 69	54	80	64
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal	65	55	69			
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements	65 60	55 55	69 61	58	43	53
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives	65	55	69			
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives fisits of employers to	65 60 70	55 55 64	69 61 62	58 62	43	53
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives isits of employers to Univ/Poly	65 60 70 61	55 55 64 53	69 61 62 48	58 62 47	43 70	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives isits of employers to Univ/Poly ccademic staff at Univ/Poly	65 60 70 61 73	55 55 64 53 64	69 61 62 48 69	58 62 47 70	43 70 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives isits of employers to Univ/Poly ccademic staff at Univ/Poly speculative writing	65 60 70 61	55 55 64 53	69 61 62 48	58 62 47	43 70	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives fisits of employers to Univ/Poly kcademic staff at Univ/Poly speculative writing Sontacts through an existing	65 60 70 61 73 48	55 55 64 53 64 46	69 61 62 48 69 39	58 62 47 70 52	43 70 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives fisits of employers to Univ/Poly cademic staff at Univ/Poly Speculative writing Contacts through an existing job	65 60 70 61 73	55 55 64 53 64	69 61 62 48 69	58 62 47 70	43 70 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives isits of employers to Univ/Poly cademic staff at Univ/Poly speculative writing job rofessional and Executive	65 60 70 61 73 48 55	55 55 64 53 64 46 49	69 61 62 48 69 39 59	58 62 47 70 52 59	43 70 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives isits of employers to Univ/Poly ccademic staff at Univ/Poly speculative writing Johacts through an existing job rofessional and Executive Register	65 60 70 61 73 48 55 31	55 55 64 53 64 46 49 49 42	69 61 62 48 69 39 59 59 33	58 62 47 70 52	43 70 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives fisits of employers to Univ/Poly cademic staff at Univ/Poly Speculative writing Contacts through an existing job Professional and Executive Register Coffices/Jobcentres	65 60 70 61 73 48 55 31 32	55 55 64 53 64 46 49 49 42 35	69 61 62 48 69 39 59 59 33 24	58 62 47 70 52 59 26	43 70 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives fisits of employers to Univ/Poly cademic staff at Univ/Poly Speculative writing Job Orntacts through an existing job Professional and Executive Register DE Offices/Jobcentres Private employment agencies	65 60 70 61 73 48 55 31 32 54	55 55 64 53 64 46 49 42 35 43	69 61 62 48 69 39 59 59 33 24 52	58 62 47 70 52 59 26 20	43 70 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives fisits of employers to Univ/Poly ccademic staff at Univ/Poly Speculative writing Contacts through an existing job Professional and Executive Register DE Offices/Jobcentres rivate employment agencies Dither	65 60 70 61 73 48 55 31 32 54 51	55 55 64 53 64 46 49 49 42 35 43 45	69 61 62 48 69 39 59 59 33 24 52 62	58 62 47 70 52 59 26 20 46 55	43 70 86 52 75 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives isits of employers to Univ/Poly kcademic staff at Univ/Poly speculative writing Job Trofessional and Executive Register PoE Offices/Jobcentres Private employment agencies Dither All methods mentioned	65 60 70 61 73 48 55 31 32 54	55 55 64 53 64 46 49 42 35 43	69 61 62 48 69 39 59 59 33 24 52	58 62 47 70 52 59 26 20 46	43 70 	53 85
Iniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services lewspaper or journal advertisements rireinds and relatives fisits of employers to Univ/Poly kcademic staff at Univ/Poly Speculative writing Job Professional and Executive Register DE Offices/Jobcentres Private employment agencies Dither All methods mentioned	65 60 70 61 73 48 55 31 32 54 51	55 55 64 53 64 46 49 49 42 35 43 45	69 61 62 48 69 39 59 59 33 24 52 62	58 62 47 70 52 59 26 20 46 55	43 70 	53 85
Jniversity/Polytechnic Appointments Services Vewspaper or journal advertisements riends and relatives Visits of employers to Univ/Poly Academic staff at Univ/Poly Speculative writing Contacts through an existing job Professional and Executive Register DE Offices/Jobcentres Private employment agencies Other All methods mentioned Number of helpful	65 60 70 61 73 48 55 31 32 54 51 59	55 55 64 53 64 46 49 42 35 43 45 52	69 61 62 48 69 39 59 33 24 52 62 54	58 62 47 70 52 59 26 20 46 55 55	43 70 	53 85

Note: No percentage (-) is given if less than 10 methods mentioned in base.

methods were the advice of academic staff and of friends and relatives.

A different pattern emerges (table 6) when the same methods are examined in the context of applying for and actually obtaining the first substantial job after graduating All graduates (including those from university) used newspaper or journal advertisements more than any other method, even though its effectiveness** was only marginally above the average for all methods. University graduates again relied upon their careers and appointments services more than polytechnic and external graduates. Speculative writing, although of below-average effectiveness, was also a popular method used by all students. The most effective methods, although used by relatively few students, were

Choosing the first job

Main*	Universi	ity					Poly- technic	Externals
factors	Engi- neering and Tech- nology	Science	Social Science	Lan- guages	Arts	All† sub- jects	All	All subjects
Men Responsible/ Interesting		100 1000	12118					
Job Salary Opportunity	18 13	18 11	17 12	19 9	20 8	18 11	19 13	18 11
to use skills Initiative	7	10	9	12	8	9	7	6
Travel/ location	10	9	7	7	6	8	8	9
Opportunity for training	9	7	9	6	7	8	7	6
promotion/ prospects	9	7	8	4	5	7	9	9
pleasant conditions	8	8	7	7	6	7	8	7
The only job available Work near	4	7	4	4	4	5	4	8
spouse/ home	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	3
No. of factors mentioned Total number	1,455	2.206	1,432	566	451	6,600	2,052	864
of men replying	651	1,024	684	271	238	3,101	1,044	403
Women Responsible/								
interesting job Salary		18 8	18 8	18 8	16 8	18 8	17 11	19 11
Opportunity to use skills/	,	12	10	12	12	11	6	8
initiative Travel/ location		11	11	11	12	12	13	0 13
Opportunity for training		6	7	4	4	6	6	3
Promotion/ prosepcts		3	5	4	4	4	5	6
Pleasant conditions		7	6	9	5	7	7	5
The only job available Work near		6	5	5	6	5	7	10
spouse/ home		8	5	7	7	7	6	6
No. of factors mentioned Total number		764	822	879	377	3,028	233	302
of women replying	13	381	362	432	185	1,460	116	153

engineering and technology are also included in the "All subjects" analysis but the numbers are too small for individual analyses.

again) the contacts provided by friends and relatives or by cademic staff. The least effective or helpful methods ended to be the least used (speculative writing excepted).

leasons

The reason mentioned most often for choosing the first ob was that it entailed responsibility or was interesting table 7). Amongst the other main factors mentioned, alary was more important for men and the opportunity to travel and to work in a pleasant location was of more mportance to women. The chance to use skills and to ercise initiative, the opportunity for training, and pleast working conditions were also regarded as reasonably portant factors by all graduates. But men were also more terested in promotion and career prospects whereas men gave more importance to working near their husand and home. This pattern of response changed little tween university graduates of different degree subjects pt that engineers mentioned salary more often than er graduates, language graduates (men) mentioned the portunity to use their skills and initiative, job security, and the chance to work overseas, and arts graduates felt at their first job was likely to be socially useful.

The year of starting has been treated as an important variable to take some account of the effect of inflation and (implicitly) the possession of additional qualifications.

The starting salaries of men and women graduates of different institutions with (for universities) different degree subjects and classes are shown in table 8. In general polytechnic graduates had higher starting salaries than those from university. In the case of men the main reason for this was the higher proportion of polytechnic students taking engineering and technology degrees, which attracted higher starting salaries. However, even allowing for the different subject mix, polytechnic graduates started at higher salaries (for men in 1970, polytechnic engineers started at £1,330 compared with £1,300 for universities, for scientists the corresponding figures were £1,330 and £1,260, and for social science graduates they were £1,250 and $\pounds 1,100$). Other factors, such as the age of the students and the prevalence of sandwich courses at polytechnics, may explain these differences. These and other reasons will be examined shortly in a further analysis of earnings.

Starting salaries

Also apparent from table 8 is the fact that, on average, women obtained lower starting salaries than men, irrespective of degree subject or class, type of institution or year of start. The only apparent exception, for university language graduates starting in 1972, should be treated with caution since the figures are based on only 21 men and 31 women. Differences in starting salary are, in addition to the factors mentioned, likely to depend upon sector of employment and type of work, and these aspects will be examined in

Table 8 Starting salaries

Graduate	Institution	Subject	Class	Number	Starti	ng year		
				replying	1970	1971	1972	1973
(Autor	via 1977	Engineering and	All	(est) interest	00		a file a	
		Technology	All	602	1,300	1,420		-
		Science Social	All	884	1,260	1,330	1,490	1,900
		Science	All	595	1,100	1,220	1,640	1,810
		Languages	All	213	1,130	1,400	1.360	_
	University	Arts	All	196	1,030	1.320	1.350	_
		All	First	250	1.290	1.380	1,700	2,020
Men		All	Second	1,716	1,240	1,310	1,540	1,820
		All	Other	722	1,180	1,280	1,370	1,480
		All	All	2,688	1,220	1.300	1,520	1,840
	Poly-							.,
	technic	All	All	937	1.300	1,400	1.680	1,900
	External	All	All	341	1,130	1,170	1,730	-
	1. A.	Science Social	All	316	1,120	1,280		1,730
		Science	All	295	1.040	1.200	1,440	a harder
		Languages	All	329	1,010	1.250	1,400	- 1
		Arts	All	152	930	1,200	1000-	10
	University	All	First	58	1,120	1,300		-
Women		All	Second	854	1,070	1.250	1,540	1.740
		All	Other	254	1,010	1,190	_	_
		All	All	1,166	1,060	1,230	1,470	1,750
	Poly-							
	technic	All	All	104	1,160	1,270	_	Tet 2-
	External	All	All	124	1.020	1.190		List the

The analysis of salaries needs careful treatment and will be the subject of a more detailed article later in this series. But here is a brief look at the starting salary in the first job. Only salaries in sterling are considered (excluded are graduates reporting salaries in foreign currency, those converted from foreign currency to sterling, and those in sterling but with additional allowances whether in cash or kind). A few exceptionally high salaries have been excluded.

Amount before tax, including any bonus, supplement or London weighting (p.a.)

the nearest £10 p.a. Some exceptionally high salaries (12 cases over £5,000 p.a.) have been excluded. No figure is given when there are less than 20 graduates in a

^{* &}quot;Going into industry-trends in graduate employment". Employment Gazet January 1979

[†] Effectiveness was measured by the percentages of the methods actually used t were considered by graduates to be helpful in deciding on their jobs or caree ‡ CNAA and external students at polytechnics in 1970 had access to career service that, in most cases, were still in their infancy.

^{**} Effectiveness was measured by the percentages of the methods actually used t were found by graduates to be helpful in obtaining their first job.

Table 9 Location of first job

				the state of	Fr. 2 State	Fercentage
	Men			Women		
	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	External	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	External
Greater London	28	19	30	31	22	35
Rest of England	52	69	60	46	65	55
Scotland	0	5	1	11	6	1
	2	2	3	3	3	3
Wales	3	4	4		4	5
Overseas	1	4	4	0	4	1
Other	2	2	2			100
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of graduates						
replying	3.086	1.042	401	1,424	113	150

further analyses. Many employers, such as the civil service, have for many years applied equal pay conditions.

Engineering graduates started at the highest salaries whereas arts graduates were the least well paid. One reason for the higher starting salary of engineers may be that, following a sandwich course, they could have been slightly older than graduates in other subjects on entering first employment. As mentioned above this will be examined carefully in further research. This article is restricted to starting salary in the first job and conclusions should not therefore be made about engineers' salaries (or those of other professionals) throughout their working career. The starting salary depended to some extent on the class of the first degree but there was relatively little difference between first and second class honours starting salaries in the first few years after graduation. A more significant difference becomes apparent by 1973 as graduates with higher degrees entered the labour market.

Entering employment

For university men 25 per cent of those with first class honours in their first degree (all subjects) entered the labour market in 1973 (mostly after three years further study) compared with an overall figure of 9 per cent for all male graduates. A high proportion of engineers (78 per cent) entered employment in 1970 straight after taking their first degree (compared with 55 per cent overall). About a third of men with social science, language or arts degrees entered employment in 1971, a year after graduating, many after a training course (compared with 23 per cent overall).

Table 10 On the job learning

First job						Percentages
	Men	1 × 53		Women		14
Skills learnt	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	External	Univer- sity	Poly- technic	External
Technical (related) Personal	33 25	33 28	27 28	34 30	32 28	27 34
Technical (general)	15	15	and the second se	14	14	15
Management	11	11 3 3	18 9 6 4	8 4 3	11 4 2	6 9 3
Use of English Accumulation of	5 4				2	3
knowledge	4	3 4	3 5	3	4 5	4 2
Other	4		5	3	5	100
All Total number of skills	100	100	100	100	100	
mentioned Total number	5,308	1,761	694	2,440	193	253
of graduates replying	3,101	1,044	403	1,460	116	153

Note: Because of rounding, the sum of individual percentages is not always 100.

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Table 11 Duration of first job

		Durati	on of fir	st job at	least		NO TRA	centag
Institution	Subject (number)	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Year
Men	COMPANY TO MANY	THE SALES	a service and	N IN		1 mala	1	-
	Engineering (436)	81	54	33	18	10	4	1
	Science (623)	76	51	27	14	7	4	1
University	Social Science (490)	75	48	26	13	6	2	0
	Languages (182)	66	34	19	9	4	3	1
	Arts (158)	67	39	24	10	4	1	0
	All * (2,039)	74	47	27	13	7	3	
Poly-	All							1
technic	(668)	74	46	25	13	7	3	1
External	All (249)	77	42	26	12	6	3	1
Women	(210)			1000		AN PORT		
	Science (308)	72	44	24	13	5	1	0
	Social Science (301)	66	33	17	9	5	2	0
University	Languages							U
	(356)	59	29	16	8	4	1	0
	Arts (152) All *	69	41	20	12	4	1	0
	(1,199)	65	35	19	10	4	1	0
Poly- technic	All (97)	74	43	22	6	3	1	0
External	All (124)	70	33	18	10	4	2	0

Graduates in education, health, agriculture, architecture and (for women) engineern and technology are included in the "All subjects" analysis but the numbers are loo smi for individual analyses.

For university women about the same number entered employment in 1971 as in 1970 (43 per cent and 42 per cent respectively) but only half as many women (4 per cent overall) as men waited three years before taking their first job.

ployment in London, preferring to work elsewhere in England, and university graduates were more likely to go overseas (table 9). More detailed analysis (university graduates) by subject of degree reveals that social science and language graduates were more likely to begin work in London (32 and 34 per cent respectively for men) whilst engineers were mainly located in the rest of England (60 per cent for men). A relatively high proportion of language stayed at least one year and 45 per cent at least two years graduates (12 per cent for men and 10 per cent for women) found first jobs overseas. Class of degree had apparently the latter. There was no significant difference in this respect little effect on job location.

Little difference

There was little difference between men and wome graduates and between institutions in the particular skills and knowledge acquired during the first job (table 10 Specific training courses and studies for academic, professional and vocational qualifications will be examined later articles and are excluded here. In the first job mo commonly acquired were those technical skills relating directly to the job and the personal techniques of deali with people. For university men language and arts gradu ates were more likely to pick up personal skills (30 and per cent respectively) and engineering and science gradu ates technical knowledge relating to the job (35 and 36 pe cent respectively).

Less than half the men graduates who changed jobs, an only about a third of the women, stayed in their first job for more than two years (table 11). Engineers and, to a lesse 12 Reason for leaving first job

able 12	Subject	Total	Number	Number	Number	Percentag	ge analysis	of "other n	easons" f	or leaving	first job	S. Carlos State	in the second	ION .
Institution	Shid	number of gradu- ates replying	still in first job	left for personal reasons	left for other reasons	Wider horizons/ experi- ence	Dissatis- faction with first job	Better job elsewhere	Redund- ancy	Further studies	Termi- nation of contract	Promo- tion/ transfer within firm	No reason given	All "other reasons"
Ven	Engineering and													
Mon	technology	651	127	36	488	16	25	27	4	8	4	15	2	100
	Science	1,024	276	52	696	8	25 22 20	27 31 36 30 34	4	7	10	15 15 13 12 16	2	100
	Social science	684	105	38	541	8	20	36	2	8	10 10 12	13	3	100
Iniversity	Languages	271	61	15	195	11	16	30	2	13	12	12	3	100
	Arts	238	50	15	173	11	14	34	3	13	7	16	2	100
	All	3,101	673	164	2,264	11	20	31	3	9	9	14	2	100
	All	1,044	193	58	793	16	22	28	4	4	4	19	3	100
olytechnic	Âİİ	403	67	22	314	6	23	28 24	4	10	7	19 22	4	100
Women	Science	381	39	143	199	16	27	22	2	9	16	9	1	100
	Social science	362	33	103	226	16 15	27 20	26	ō	16	16 15	7	1	100
	Languages	432	45	143	244	17	25	25	1	14	11	5	2	100
Iniversity	Arts	185	19	65	101	13	25 21	32	1	13	11	6	4	100
	All	1,460	142	486	832	16	23	22 26 25 32 25	1	13	14	7	2	100
halo	All	116	5	44	67	19	25	25	0	7	7	12	3	100
olytechnic	Âİİ	153	12	47	94	13	29	22	2	16	6	10	3	100

ent, scientists tended to stay in their first job for a longer iod of time than other graduates whilst language gradues moved on more quickly. There was little difference tween institutions in this pattern.

Most graduates left their first job in order to take a better ob elsewhere (table 12) but nearly as many left because were dissatisfied. The percentage analysis of the asons for leaving excludes those leaving for personal easons since there were proportionately far more in this category for women (37 per cent) than for men (seven per ent) and their removal allows comparisons between men and women for the other (non-personal) reasons. For men he third most important reason was promotion or transfer thin the firm but for most women this reason was of far Polytechnic graduates were less likely to find first em- less importance, coming after wider horizons and experience, further studies, and termination of contract.

> In general promotion or transfer was a more common reason for leaving the first job among polytechnic and external graduates than for university graduates.

> Women university graduates who left for personal reasons stayed in their first job considerably longer than those who left for other reasons -75 per cent of the former compared with 59 per cent and 29 per cent respectively for men university graduates.

omparison of survey results with other sources

Three independent sources have been studied in connecon with this article to see if comparisons can be drawn etween this UMS survey and any existing documentation. the type of question which is dealt with in this article nakes direct comparison very difficult because the data is mostly concerned with attitudes and aspirations. Little of his article for instance can be compared with material ound in Professor Kelsall's earlier study of graduates coving the period 1960-66*. The reason is that, although milar types of questions were asked on such topics as job spirations and perceived job characteristics, either the hrasing of the question, the grouping of response categories, or the type of analysis used to look at the data differ so significantly as to make most comparisons possible.

The one area in this article which is more amenable to mparison is that of starting salaries. Professor Kelsall's udy looked only briefly at 1960 salaries but found that, on for women).

One other comparison is possible with the 1970 MORI survey. Male undergraduates in their final year were asked by an interviewer whether they had decided upon their future career field-69 per cent replied positively. This UMS survey found that only 55 per cent of men remembered at the time they completed the questionnaire (Autumn 1977) that they had decided on a specific career field in their final year (1970). Obviously time and type of survey play an important part in the answering of any aspiration question, and the seven year time lag must be borne in mind when studying the results on the graduates' first job presented in this article.

* Six Years After (published 1970)-a study of 1960 university graduates.

average, women in their first job earned less than men, a result similar to that found earlier in this article for 1970. More detailed 1970 starting salary comparisons can be made with the 1970 survey of final-year undergraduates conducted by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI). Male students from universities were asked what salary they expected to earn upon leaving university in 1970. These expected first salaries were very similar to those actually reported in this article for those starting their first job in 1970. MORI shows a mean expected starting salary for all males of £1,200 compared to a mean reported starting salary of £1,220 from this UMS survey. Arts students (£1,160) expected to earn less than Science students (£1,230), which has also been confirmed here. Further salary data is available from Leeds University who conduct their own annual survey of starting salaries of their graduates. Their 1970 data, although on a different basis to this survey, confirms that graduates in Applied Science and Technology and in Science obtained higher starting salaries (median figures of $\pounds 1,250$ for men and $\pounds 1,200$ for women) than in Arts and Social Studies (£1,200 for men and £1,135

The next article planned for Employment Gazette will examine topics similar to those covered here but relating mainly to the latest job of the 1970 graduate. It may then be possible to examine how some aspects of graduates' jobs have changed over time.

Temporary short-time working compensation scheme

SINCE APRIL LAST year many jobs which would otherwise have disappeared have been preserved intact because of the Temporary short-time working compensation scheme (TSTWC). In other cases redundancies have been delayed or reduced through it.

Introduced on April 1, 1979 the scheme is open to employers in Great Britain who agree to withdraw an impending redundancy, affecting 10 or more workers. The amount of compensation given to a firm for payments made to workers put on short time depends on the number of workers who would otherwise be made redundant*. Employees put on short-time must be paid at least 75 per cent of their normal pay for each day without work, and they must return to the firm for a normal day's work after a maximum of seven consecutive days without work. Employers are reimbursed the short-time payments and related National Insurance contributions and certain holiday pay credits. Compensation can be paid for a maximum period of six months[†].

Table 1 Comparison of industrial distribution of TSTWC approvals and employees in employment

in the second			Percentages
Great Britain SIC Order number	Industry	Industrial distribution of potentially redundant jobs approved for TSTWC	Industrial distribution of employ- ees in employment
1	Agriculture, forestry	a stable to the	AT zatanbain
2	and fishing Mining and quarrying	0.06	1·7 1·5
2 3 4	Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum	1.6	3.0
5	products General chemicals	0.5	0·2 2·0
6	Metal manufacture	3.1	2.0
7	Mechanical engineering	8.4	4.0
8	Instrument engineering	3.0	0.7
9 10	Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	6.7	3.3
10	engineering	1.4	0.7
11	Vehicles	7.1	3.3
12	Metal goods nes	2.9	2.3
13 14	Textiles Leather, leather goods	32.5	2.0
120000	and fur	1.8	0.2
15	Clothing and footwear	17.0	1.6
16	Bricks, pottery, glass	Lastronni ha	tentes weather
17	cement, etc Timber, furniture etc	3·9 5·5	1.1
18	Paper, printing and	9.9	1.1
10	publishing	1.1	2.4
19	Other manufacturing	1.1	1.4
20	Construction	1.4	5.7
21 22	Gas, electricity and water Transport and commun-		1.5
Murray 1979	ication	0.2	6.6
23	Distributive trades	0.5	12.3
24	Insurance, banking, finance and business services		5.4
25	Professional and scien-	haddele alona	J' 4
	tific services	0.03	15.9
26	Miscellaneous services	0.9	10-8
27	Public administration and defence	0.03	7.0
	and delence	0.03	7.0

Source: (1) Administrative data on TSTWC approvals up to March 31 1980 (2) Employees in employment, September 1979 from Table 103 Employment Gazette, March 1980

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In the first year of the scheme, 1,591 applications were approved covering 92,919 jobs threatened with redun dancy: 229,148 workers were expected to work short-time to avoid these redundancies. The jobs approved under the scheme are analysed by industry in table 1 and by region in table 2. Comparisons can be made with the distribution of employees in employment by industry and region. The

Table 2 Comparison of regional distribution of TSTWC approvals and employees in employment

Great Britain	Regional distribution of potentially redundant jobs approved for TSTWC	Regional distribution of employees in employment
London and South	e quickiy: 1 nere was	torn no nation
East	5.8	35.9
South West	1.9	7.1
Midlands Yorks and	25.3	16.7
Humberside	19.9	8.9
North West	19.2	11.9
North	7.5	5.7
Wales	8.4	4.5
Scotland	12.0	9.3

Sources: (1) Administrative data on TSTWC approvals up to March 31 1980 Employees in employ Gazette, March 1980. nt September 1979 from Table 102 En

scheme is used almost exclusively by manufacturing firms. which cover 98 per cent of approved jobs as compared with 32 per cent of employees in employment. Take-up is particularly high in Engineering and Textiles, which togethe make up two-thirds of approved jobs. It is relatively lowin the South and high in Yorks and Humberside, Scotland, the Midlands and North-west, compared to the distribution of employment. The regional breakdown to TSTWC partly reflects the industrial composition of approvals; take-up is high in the Midlands and North West because those industries which have entered the scheme are concentrated in these areas.

A sample survey of firms covered by the scheme was commissioned by the Department of Employment to discover employers' attitudes to the scheme. The personal interview survey was undertaken by the British Market Research Bureau and was intended to cover all firms who had an application accepted up to the end of July 1979. An effective response rate of 76 per cent was achieved covering 140 firms.

The sample survey covered initial entrants to the scheme but can be considered fairly representative of experience with the first year's operation of TSTWC since the regional and industrial distribution of the sample closely matches the distribution of approvals during the first year shown in tables 1 and 2. Table 3 compares the size distribution of the

* For example, if 100 workers run the risk of redundancy and they normally wor five day week, the employer can claim support for 500 workless days in a week whit could comprise 250 workers losing two days a week, or 500 workers losing one da week. Short-time can be rotated among the workers.

† Applications approved between April 1 and June 30, 1979, could qualify for num of 12 months but six months was the maximum period allowed therea

Comparison between size of employment units in TWC approvals and manufacturing industry.

(a) Percentage of establishments in each size band Percentages

	Establish- ments in	TSTWC Appro	ovals up to	Census of Employ-
of numbers	sample survey of TSTWC approvals	31 July 1979	31 March 1980	
11-199	60	60 24	73 17	88
11-199 200-499 500+	22 18	16	10	8 4

nple: Table shows that 22 per cent of establishments in the sample survey of TSTWC approvals had between 200 and 499 employees.

(b) Percentage of employees in each size band Percentages

Size bands according to numbers of employees	Employees in establishments in sample survey of TSTWC approvals	Employees in Census of Employ- ment Units in manufacturing 1976
11-24	dist 1000 tiver bland	6
25-49	1	7
50-99	4	10
100-199	9	13
200-499	20	20
500-999	24	15
1.000 +	42	30

ple: Table shows that nine per cent of employees in the sample survey of TSTWC vals worked in establishments employing between 100 and 199 employees. es (1) BMRB sample survey

Administrative data on applications approved (3) Census of Employment data from 'How big is British business' Employment

Gazette, January 1978 Census of Employment Units are not necessarily establishments Data by size band in part (a) above is limited by the availability of administrative Jata on approvals by size of establishment.

ple, approvals and manufacturing industry as a whole. is apparent that the proportion of small establishments in he scheme has increased since the survey was undertaken. tis clear that a relatively high proportion of applications ame from large establishments compared to manufacturing industry; this is not unexpected given the need for a threshold of 10 redundancies.

Firms in the sample were asked about their recent emoyment history. About one-third of respondents had clared redundancies in the previous twelve months, and bout one-in-ten had declared more than 20 per cent of heir labour force redundant in the last year. Few firms had made extensive use of short-time working previously. Six per cent of the sample had used short-time working reguarly during the preceding five years, while a further two er cent had used short-time six or more times. Just over half the sample had never used short-time orking. Most of those (65 per cent) who had worked nort-time before, had used unemployment benefit trangements. A substantial proportion of applicants (60

per cent) had used the Temporary Employment Subsidy in e past, although this may well be a feature of the early pplications which were sampled for this survey.

pplication process

Firms first heard of the scheme through various sources, ncipally the Department of Employment (31 per cent), nployers federations (20 per cent), and the media (17 per nt). The application process and subsequent monitoring rocedure appears to have worked smoothly with 98 per

Firms were asked about their reasons for applying. The problems which prompted them to apply for the scheme were based on a fall in demand for their particular product. This was ascribed to a variety of causes; for example, 16 per cent mentioned a loss of exports or import competition while 11 per cent quoted a general decline in their industry. The specific reasons given for applying for TSTWC assistance are given in table 4. The most significant reasons given were simply that there was no alternative to redundancies, or that the firm wished to retain its skilled labour force and that the scheme enabled it to avoid redundancies while awaiting an upturn in the market.

Table 4 Reasons quoted for TSTWC application

No alternative Tailor-made so Problem was c Wanted to reta Needed financ Trade union pr Others

Use of the scheme

The scale of problems faced by firms and the use made of the scheme by employers varied as indicated in Table 5, which shows the relative size of groups of potential redundancies and short-time workers in the total labour forces of TSTWC approvals. As expected, the potential redundancies were averted by putting a greater proportion of workers on short-time. In fact, actual use of the scheme is less than initial approvals for a variety of reasons. A small number of firms in the sample (five per cent) had decided not to take up the scheme, at least at the time of interview, because there had been an upturn in trade which had obviated the need for short-time working. Quite a number

Table 5 Distribution of firms by relative size of potential redundancies and short-time workers in the labour force (a) Percentages

Proportion of force who we potentially rec 1-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 81-100

Note: For example p

(b) **Proportion of**

force app working	unde
1-20	
21-40 41-60	
61-80 81-100	

cent of respondents saying that they were either very or fairly satisfied with the handling of their application.

	Fercemayes
but redundancies	36
plution to problem	20
only temporary	18
ain (skilled) labour force	39
ial help	7
ressure	4
	6

Note: More than one reason could be quoted so that the total sums to more than 100 per cent. Reasons were those given by firms and tend to overlap e.g. the need to retain (skilled) labour force is as an alternative to redundancies.

the total labour re declared dundant	Percentage of firms
Traser Curran Tra- Soptimize Leichte aber Pripolekitze	32 35 20 3 9
otential redundancies fo 32 per cent of firms in	ormed between 1 per cent and 20 per cent of the the survey.
the total labour of for short-time r TSTWC	the survey.

Note: For example in eight per cent of firms the number of workers approved for a working made up between 1 per cent and 20 per cent of the total labour force.

of firms (38 per cent of the sample) found that they needed to put fewer workers on short-time than specified in their initial application. Some firms (15 per cent) had made some redundancies since their application. The variety of changes since the initial application probably reflects the changing economic circumstances of different companies, with some firms finding that the decline in demand for their products is reversed and others having to declare the redundancies they had hoped to avoid. Production requirements can vary from week to week and it was notable that continuous payments had been claimed by only about half the firms in the sample.

The differences in companies' requirements is reflected in the variety of patterns of short-time working adopted. The three and four day working week were the most common as shown in table 6. Most firms said that they had chosen their pattern of short-time either because it suited the production system of their industry or because it suited the changing demands on production which they experienced.

Effects of the scheme

Firms in the sample were asked about the effect of the scheme on their firm and its value to them. Table 7 shows their responses. The main value of the scheme was seen in keeping the labour force together, especially skilled workers, while a temporary problem was overcome. It was clear from the responses that the scheme itself could not solve the problems faced by firms, which were essentially due to demand conditions, but that it prevented such problems being translated immediately into redundancies while other action could be taken. Respondents were asked about the particular steps they had taken to avert redundancies; 26 per cent said they were increasing business, and

Table 6 Patterns of short-time under TSTWC Percentages

	rereentagee
Working 4 day week	26
Working 4 day week Working 3 day week—Monday and Friday off	9.
-other arrangement	29
Working 2 day week	9
Working 1 day week One week off at a time	4
One week off at a time	11
No consistent pattern	21

Note: Percentages sum to 109 due to some overlapping answers

Table 7 Firms' views of the effect of TSTWC scheme

	Percentages
Saved redundancies	11
Delayed redundancies	8
Temporary problem solved	36
Skilled staff retained	26
Kept workforce together	30
Gave financial help needed	9
Other advantages	9
Did not help much	6
Not stated	4

Note: Percentages do not sum to one hundred due to overlapping answers

Table 8	Will redundancies	be declared	despite TSTWC?
			Percentages

No definitely not	25
Hope of improvement	31
Difficult to predict	19
Yes-whole redundancy group	11
-some of redundancy group	12
Not stated	2

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four per cent were undertaking cost reduction exercises: some (nine per cent) were reducing recruitment or cutting the labour force through natural wastage (five per cent). The general view of the effects of the scheme is best illustrated by 47 per cent of the sample saying they expected to gain a "breathing space" or extra time to plan ahead, expand, or diversify product ranges.

The question of whether redundancies could be avoided was clearly hypothetical at the time of interview, but, as shown in table 8, a quarter of the sample believed that no redundancies would now be declared, while a quarter thought redundancies would have to be made. Half the sample were uncertain as to the final outcome but it was clear from the responses, especially from small and medium sized firms, that aversion to the idea of redundancies and commitment to employees was strong. Firms were also asked to hypothesise about what action they believed they would have taken if TSTWC had not been available The vast majority, 86 per cent of the sample, said redun- an be designed to meet the production requirements of dancies would have been declared and seven per cent said they would have contracted their business, while 17 per cent said they also would have used other methods of short-time working*.

Table 9 Firms' overall views of the scheme

	Fercentages
An excellent scheme; no or very minor disadvantages	39
A good scheme: some disadvantages	03
but outweighed by advantages Not a very good scheme: advantages	49
Not a very good scheme: advantages outweighed by disadvantages	6

Attitudes to the scheme

The attitudes of employers and workforces to the scheme were generally favourable. A small minority of the firms sampled (nine per cent) said that they had encountered initial objections from their workforce. The basis of the objections were the distribution or pattern of short-time proposed and, in four firms, the preference of workers for redundancy. Most firms were working closely with the trade unions and representatives of the workforce and they had encountered no objections.

The overall views of employers summarised in table 9, showed general approval of the scheme. This reaction perhaps is to be expected from firms that chose to enter the scheme and more interesting are the features of the scheme which they found attractive. The flexibility of the scheme meant that it could suit individual needs and this was an important feature of the scheme's success for some firms. The "breathing space" was the most frequently mentioned advantage, together with the ability to keep the labour force together to meet an expected improvement in demand in the future. Despite the generally favourable attitudes, some criticisms were voiced. Some respondents (24 per cent) were concerned about the effect on work attitudes from the additional leisure which workers received, and some (11 per cent) found the paperwork involved a burden. Nevertheless, there was a definite consensus of approval for the scheme.

* Overlapping answers were given so the percentages sum to more than 100.

conclusions

ationale of the scheme

TSTWC enables employers to defer redundancies by haring work for a temporary period. In the context of duced production, some workers work shorter hours t experience only a small drop in income due to the mpensating payments made to employers by the vernment. Firms then have a limited breathing space, ring which they can try to solve their problems by creased marketing or a change in product or internal organisation. The advantage to them is that immediate undancy can be avoided and that they can meet any rerease in demand in the near future with their producon capacity unimpaired: this is particularly significant firms employing skilled workers. The flexibility of escheme means that the pattern of short-time working the firm and the wishes of employees.

Compared with employment subsidies, a short-time working scheme has the disadvantage (from the point of ew of firms in the scheme), that firms' production costs enot directly assisted but the concomitant advantage is at other firms' output is not displaced. The scheme es not solve the initial problem which led to the threat redundancy, usually a reduction in demand for the n's product, but it prevents the initial problem from ing straight through to redundancy for firms who averted.

Take-up of the scheme has been relatively high in manufacturing, particularly Textiles and Engineering, and in areas of fairly high unemployment. Few firms in the scheme had previously used short-time working, although a substantial proportion had received the Temporary Employment Subsidy. The need for redundancies generally arose from reduced demand for the firms' products. Applications for TSTWC were made because employers saw no alternative to redundancy, but wished to keep their labour force intact. Most employers in the scheme believed that the problems they faced were temporary and that if they undertook various remedial measures, demand for their products would rise so that all their labour force would be required again.

At the time of interview, about a quarter of the firms believed that all redundancies would be prevented, while a quarter felt that some or all were inevitable. The main advantage of the scheme for employers was the ability to use a breathing space to rectify the problems besetting them while avoiding redundancies. The flexibility provided by the rules of the scheme enabled firms to adapt the scheme to meet their particular requirements, as shown by the variety of patterns of short-time used and the changes in usage since the initial application. The overall attitudes of firms to the scheme were favourable.

Quarterly estimates of employees in employment: September 1976 to December 1979

HE CENSUS of employment provides the accurate "benchmark" figures with which the Department of Empoyment re-aligns the industrial and regional employment estimates obtained from the monthly and quarterly sample inquiries. Now that the results of the June 1977 census have been published (see Employment Gazette February 1980, pages 147 to 154, and March 1980, pages 246 to 252), they have replaced the earlier estimates for that date In the monthly and quarterly series and revisions have been made to the estimates for other dates subsequent to June 1976. The article in the February issue included a comparison of the census and the provisional quarterly results for une 1977 for the main employment aggregates.

The following tables give the revised quarterly estimates or September 1976 to September 1979 for individual ndustries (Minimum List Headings (MLHs) of the Stanard Industrial Classification) and for regions by broad dustry group. In addition the detailed results for December 1979 are published for the first time. These new and revised estimates were first incorporated in the emp-

loyment figures given in tables 101, 102, 103 and 134 of the Statistical Series section in last month's issue.

In the past, when publishing the quarterly estimates of regional employment, results for the South East and East Anglia have been combined. Analyses have shown however, that the separate estimates for each of the two regions are of acceptable reliability. As a result, separate quarterly figures are being published from September 1977 to supplement the annual figures available up to June 1977 from the census of employment.

Monthly employment estimates are available for Index of Production industries. Detailed revisions at MLH level and for males and females are being published only for the months given in the tables below. However, revised figures for the other months are given at industry order group level for males and females combined in table 103 and the more detailed revisions can be obtained from: Mr L. Vickery, Statistics Division C1, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts., WD1 1PJ (Telephone: Watford 28500 ext. 468).

believe that, given time, the redundancies could be

Experience with the scheme

the court was the state of the set have	Order	[Sep 1976]	Martin Cont	[Dec 1976]		[Mar 1977]	THOUSAND	Table		tain (conti	[Sep 1977]	(III)	S SIDAT	[Dec 1977]	(अपसर अ	181 NO.18	[Mar 1978]			Order or MLH
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Wune 1977]	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	of SIC
All industries and services *	an an an an an an an an an an an an an a	13,145	8,961	22,106	13,116	9.031	22,146	12 010			Male				0.040	22,165	13,057	9,094	22,151	12,984	9,017	22,001	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		289.9	99.3	389.1	287.8	9,031 87·9	375-6	13,018 277-2	8,951	21,968	13,076	9,050	22,126 378-0	13,116 295-7	9,049 92·1	387.8	279-2	88-1	367-2	276-6	79.8	356 4	n in solonia (i
ndex of Production industries	II-XXI	6,840 6	2,265-2	9,105-5	6.836-9	2,282.9	9,119-8	6,780 2	80·6 2,268·9	357.7	285.9	92.1	9,067.1	6,800-8	2,287.2	9,088-1	6,785-4	2,286 3	9,071 . 7	6,747.9	2,264 6	9,012 4	II-XXI
of which, manufacturing industries	III-XIX	5,076 2	2,082.0	7,158 1	5,080 7	2,099 2	7,179.9	5,054 8	2,084 8	9,049 2	6,783-2	2,283·9 2,100·7	7,149.9	5,079.0	2,103 4	7,182.4	5,070 7	2,102.5	7,173-2	5,035-5	2,080.7	7,116-2	III-XIX
ervice industries *	XXII-XXVII	6,014.7	6,596-3	12,610-9	5,991 . 1	6,659 7	12,651 0	5,960 5	6,601 5	7,139-6	5,049 2	6,673 2	12,679-1	6,019 7	6,669 9	12,689.7	5,992-3	6,720 4	12,712.5	5,959-8	6,672 7	12,632 6	XXII-XXVII
griculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	I 001	289 · 9 270 · 5	99 · 3 97 · 3	389·1 367·9	287 · 8 268 · 7	87 · 9 85 · 9	375 · 6 354 · 6	277.2	80.6	12,561.7	6,005 9 285 9	92.1	378 0	295 7	92.1	387 8 367 3	279 2 260 6	88 · 1 86 · 1	367 2 346 6	276 · 6 258 · 0	79 · 8 77 · 8	356·4 335·8	I 001
Aning and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	330 · 7 286·9	14·7 10·1	345 · 4 297 · 0	329 5 285 4	14 ·9 10·3	344 · 3 295 · 7	258·3 330·8 286·5	78·6	336 · 9 345 · 9	267·3 332·9	90·1 15·3	357·4 348·2	277·2 327·3	90·1 15·3 10·6	342 · 6 293 · 4	326·8 282·3	15·3 10·6	342 · 1 293 · 0	327·7 283·2	15·3 10·6	343 · 0 293 · 8	II 101
ood, drink and tobacco	ш	418-9	282.3	701.3	415.6	283-3	698-8	407.7	10·5 274·7	297.0	288 • 4	10·6 278·1	299·0 689·3	282·8 412·8	281.2	694.0	409.9	279·0	688·8	403·8	271.8	675 6 21 · 2	III 211
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	211 212	16·4 64·2	4.7 36.3	21 · 1 100 · 4	16·2 62·3	4·7 35·8	20·9 98·2	16·3 6·4	4·8 34·7	682 4 21 1 96 1	411 · 2 16 · 4	4·8 34·7	21·3 96·7	16·4 61·9	5·0 34·9	21·4 96·7	16·4 61·0	5·0 35·0	21·4 96·0 40·0	16·3 60·6 14·4	4·9 34·3 25·2	94·8 39·6	212 213
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	213 214 215	15·7 55·0 41·2	26.5 49.7 14.6	42 · 1 104 · 7	15·7 54·9	26·2 51·0	41 · 8 105 · 9	15·2 54·0	25·3 50·2	40.4	14.9	25·4 51·2	40·3 106·6	14·9 55·7	25·9 51·8	40·8 107·4	14·7 54·2	25·3 51·2 13·9	105·4 52·0	52·9 38·4	49·9 14·0	102·9 52·4	214 215
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	215 216 217	8·9 32·6	3·0 39·8	55 · 8 11 · 9 72 · 4	39·7 10·7 32·8	13·9 3·5 39·6	53 · 6 14 · 2 72 · 4	39·1 8·9	13·9 3·0	53·0 11·9	39·7 8·9	14·8 3·0	54·5 11·9	38·8 8·9	14·4 3·0	53·2 11·9 73·5	38·1 10·6 33·9	3·2 40·7	13·8 74·5	8·6 33·7	2·9 39·0	11·5 72·7	216 217
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	218 219	28·5 21·9	32.3	60 · 9 26 · 0	28 · 4 21 · 3	33·7 4·9	62 · 1 26 · 2	32 · 7 27 · 4 21 · 0	38·3 30·9	71.0 58.3	32·9 26·8	39·0 29·9	71·9 56·7	33·6 27·4 20·4	39·9 31·1 5·0	58·5 25·4	27·4 20·5	31·5 5·0	58·9 25·5	26·6 20·1	29·8 4·8	56·5 24·9	218 219
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries nes	221 229	6·0 20·1	1·5 14·9	7·5 35·0	5·7 20·4	1.5 15.2	7·2 35·7	5·7 20·6	5·0 1·5 15·7	26·0 7·2	20·5 5·6	5·0 1·5	25·5 7·1 37·4	5·6 21·4	1.6 16.4	7·2 37·8	5·6 21·1	1.6 15.7	7·2 36·8	5·6 21·0		7·2 36·4	221 229
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231 232	55·9 18·2	12·8 10·8	68 · 6 29 · 0	55 · 4 17 · 1	12 9 9 7	68·3 26·8	54·7 16·6	12.6	36·3 67·3	21 · 1 55 · 2	16·3 12·7	67 · 9 27 · 8	56·2 17·3	12·8 9·6	69·0 26·8	55·7 16·3	12·8 8·6	68·5 25·0	55·2 15·9	12·8 8·2	68·0 24·1	231 232
Other drink industries Fobacco	239 240	19·9 15·2	12·9 17·8	32 · 8 33 · 0	19·9 14·9	13·2 17·5	33 · 1 32 · 4	19·5 14·8	12·5 17·3	25.5 32.1 32.1	17·7 19·6	10·1 12·8 16·9	32·4 31·5	19·6 14·8	13·2 16·8	32·8 31·6	19·7 14·7	12·9 16·6	32·7 31·2	19·7 14·6	12·8 16·4	32·4 31·1	239 240
pal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	IV 261	33 · 3 10 · 5	4·1 0·4	37 · 4 11 · 0	33 · 1 10 · 3	4 ⋅ 0 0⋅4	37 · 1 10 · 7	32 · 7 10 · 1	4.0	36 7	32-4	4.0	36.4	32.6	4 · 1 0 · 4	36 7 10.5	32·3 9·9	4 · 0 0 · 4	36·4 10·3	32·2 9·7	4·1 0·4	36·3 10·1	IV 261
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	17·2 5·6	2·1 1·6	19·2 7·2	17·2 5·6	2·1 1·5	19·2 7·1	17·0 5·6	0·4 2·1 1·5	10·5 19·0 7·1	9·9 16·9 5·6	0 · 4 2 · 1 1 · 5	10·3 18·9 7·1	10·1 16·9 5·7	2·1 1·6	19·0 7·2		2·1 1·6	18·8 7·2	16·8 5·7	2.1	18·9 7·3	
emicals and allied industries General chemicals	V 271	306·7 112·0	120·0 21·3	426·7 133·3	308 · 5 112 · 0	120·6 21·4	429 · 1 133 · 4	310·1 112·4	120.7	430.9	310-8	122 6	433 4	313-4	123-8	437 2 135 8	312 · 3 113 · 9	124 6 21 9	436-8 135-8	310·7 113·5	124·3 21·9	435·0 135·4	V 271
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Foilet preparations	272 273	40·2 9·0	31·4 14·6	71 · 7 23 · 6	40·3 8·9	31·5 14·7	71·8 23·7	40.8	21 · 5 31 · 4	133-9 72-2	112·9 41·1	21.6 31.5	134·6 72·6	114·0 41·6	21.8 32.1	73·6 25·0	41·5 9·3	32·4 15·5	73·9 24·8	41·8 9·2		74·4 24·3	273
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lery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc ts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	392 393	7·1 23·6	5·1 9·8	12·3 33·4	7·1 23·4	5·0 9·9	12·1 33·3	6·9 23·4	5·1 9·7	11·9 33·1	6·9 23·1	5·0 9·5	11.9	6.9	5.1	12.0	6.9	9 4.9	11.9	6.	9 5.2	12.1	1 39 5 39
e and wire manufactures ns and metal boxes	394 395	29·7 16·8	7·6 13·0	37·3 29·8	30·1 17·5	7·8 13·4	37 . 9	23·4 29·9 17·9	7·7 13·1	37.6 30.9	29·7 18·2	9·5 7·9 13·4	32·6 37·5	23·1 29·6		32.5	5 29.4	4 8·0	37 -	28.	8 7.8	3 36.6	6 39
evellery and precious metals etal industries n.e.s.	396 399	13·7 226·6	7.7	29·8 21·4 312·2	13·9 226·8	13·4 8·1 86·0	30 9 22 0 312 8	17.9 14.2 228.7	8·1 86·1	22·3 314·7	14.4	13.4	31·6 22·8	18·6 14·9		32 2	2 18·7 3 15·2					3 23.7	

Table 1 Great Britain							(bsunita)	tinin (co		THOUSAND	Table 1	Great B	ritain (con	tinued)								ninting tas	THOUSAND
and and a second	Order or MLH of SIC	[Sep 1976] Male	Female	All	[Dec 1976] Male	Female	All	[Mar 1977] Male	Female	PTTE: and	[June 1977]		All	[Sep 1977] Male	Female	All	[Dec 1977] Male	Female	All	[Mar 1978] Male	Female	All	Order or MLH of SIC
SIC 1968				·						All	Wale	Female			1 * 2929 7	941.1 5		a.c. 27 2723		<u>.</u>		and a constraints of	tine tensnersterre
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax	XIII 411	263 · 6 28 · 9	217 • 0 5 • 0	480 · 6 33 · 9	265 · 2 28 · 4	218 · 5 5 · 0	483 · 7 33 · 4	262 · 3 27 · 5	218 · 1 4 · 8	480-4 32-3	260-9 26-9	219·3 4·8	480 · 2 31 · 7	258 2 26 5	216·3 4·6	474 5 31 1	256·4 25·9	214·6 4·3	471 · 0 30 · 2	252·9 25·6	4.3	464 · 2 29 · 9	XIII 411
systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	412 413 414	29·3 23·5 45·7	22 · 0 16 · 6 35 · 5	51 · 3 40 · 1 81 · 1	29·1 23·0 45·7	21 · 7 16 · 5 36 · 0	50 · 8 39 · 4 81 · 7	28 · 5 22 · 9 45 · 8	21 · 7 16 · 5 35 · 7	50·1 39·5	27.9 22.7 45.9	21 · 4 16 · 3 36 · 5	49·3 39·0 82·4	27·3 22·5 45·9	20.7 16.2 36.5	48.0 38.7 82.3	27.0 22.2 44.9	20.6 16.0 36.1	47.6 38.2 81.0	26·3 21·6 44·5		46·5 37·1 80·2 7·2	412 413 414
Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	415 416 417	5·1 2·7 37·5	2·5 3·0 76·3	7.6 5.7 113.9	5·1 2·8 37·8	2·5 3·2 76·2	7.6 6.0 114.0	5·1 3·0 37·6	2·5 3·3 75·7	6-3 113-3	43 0 4.9 3.1 37.8	2·4 3·4 77·1	7·3 6·5 114·9	4·8 3·1 37·5 2·3	2·2 3·4 75·9 2·8	7·0 6·5 113·4 5·1	4·7 3·1 38·3 2·4	2·2 3·1 76·2 2·7	6·9 6·2 114·5 5·1	4·8 3·1 37·8 2·3	2·4 3·0 74·8 2·9	6·1 112·6 5·2	415 416 417 418
Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	418 419 421	2·3 23·3 6·0	2·7 12·1 7·0	5·0 35·4 13·1	2·3 23·5 6·2	2·7 12·2 7·2	5.0 35.7 13.4	2·4 23·4 6·1	2·8 12·2 7·3	5·1 35·6 13·4	2·4 23·2 6·1	2·8 12·0 7·5	5·2 35·2 13·6 22·0	22.5 6.1 7.7	11.7 7.4 14.0	34·2 13·5 21·7	22·2 6·0 7·6	11.5 7.4 13.6	33·7 13·4 21·2	21.6 6.2 7.5	11·3 7·4 13·3	32·9 13·6 20·9	419 419 421 422
Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	422 423 429	7·8 32·7 18·7	14·3 14·2 5·8	22 · 1 46 · 9 24 · 5	9·0 33·2 19·2	14·7 14·4 6·1	23 · 6 47 · 6 25 · 4	7.5 32.9 19.6	14·9 14·6 6·3	22 · 4 47 · 5 25 · 9	7.8 32.6 19.5	14·2 14·8 6·2	47·3 25·7	32·3 19·7	14·6 6·3	46·8 26·0	32.6 19.6	14·7 6·1	47·2 25·7	32·0 19·5	14.4	46·4 25·6	423 429
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	XIV 431	22 · 5 14 · 7	17·3 4·2	39 8 18 9	22 · 6 14 · 8	17·4 4·4	40.0 19.2	22 · 8 14 · 8	17·8 4·5	40.6 19:3	22·5 14·5	17·8 4·6	40·4 19·1	22 · 2 14 · 3	17·4 4·4	39.6 18.7 17.3	22 · 5 14 · 4 6 · 3	17 · 8 4 · 5 11 · 5	40 · 3 18 · 9 17 · 8	22 · 4 14 · 3 6 · 2	17 · 8 4 · 6 11 · 3	40 · 2 18 · 9 17 · 6	XIV 431 432
Leather goods Fur	432 433	5·8 2·0	11 · 2 1 · 9	17·0 3·9	5·8 2·0	11.0 2.0	16·8 4·0	6·1 1·9	11 · 3 1 · 9	17·4 3·9	6·1 2·0	11 · 3 1 · 9	17·4 3·9	6·0 1·9	11 · 2 1 · 8	3.6	1.8	1.8	3.6	1.9	1.8	3.7	433
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	XV 441 442	88.7 3.5 17.0	276 · 0 14 · 5 55 · 5	364 · 7 17 · 9 72 · 5	87·9 3·6 16·3	280 · 1 14 · 8 54 · 9	368 · 1 18 · 4 71 · 2	87·0 3·6 15·8	280 · 2 14 · 8 54 · 7	367 2 18 4 70 5	86-6 3-6 15-6	283 2 15 0 55 4	369 8 18 · 7 71 · 0	86 · 1 3 · 6 15 · 0	280 · 4 14 · 8 53 · 6	366 · 5 18 · 4 68 · 6	85·9 3·6 14·8	280 · 1 14 · 8 53 · 5	366 0 18 4 68 3	85·0 3·6 14·5	278 · 1 14 · 6 53 · 9	363 · 1 18 · 2 68 · 3	XV 441 442
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	443 444 445	10·7 5·4 13·1	29 · 2 30 · 5 77 · 3	39 · 9 35 · 9 90 · 4	10·6 5·5 13·1	29 · 6 30 · 7 79 · 3	40 · 1 36 · 2 92 · 4	10·3 5·6 13·0	29·3 30·6 80·0	39.6 36.2 93.0	10·1 5·4 12·9	29 · 2 30 · 3 81 · 2	39·2 35·8 94·1	9·9 5·6 12·6	29 · 2 30 · 6 80 · 0	39·2 36·2 92·6	9.8 5.5 12.9	28 · 7 30 · 2 81 · 1	38·5 35·8 94·0	9·6 5·6 12·9	27 · 9 29 · 8 80 · 9	37·5 35·3 93·7	443 444 445
Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries n.e.s. Footwear	446 449 450	1 · 4 5 · 8 31 · 8	3·7 24·3 41·1	5 · 1 30 · 0 73 · 0	1 · 4 5 · 9 31 · 6	3.6 25.9 41.4	4·9 31·8 73·0	1 · 4 5 · 9 31 · 4	3·5 26·3 41·0	4·9 32·2 72·4	1 · 4 6 · 0 31 · 7	3.6 27.2 41.3	4 · 9 33 · 2 73 · 0	1 · 5 6 · 0 31 · 9	3·7 27·0 41·5	5·2 33·0 73·4	1 · 5 6 · 0 31 · 9	3.6 26.6 41.6	5·1 32·6 73·5	1 · 4 6 · 0 31 · 5	3.6 26.1 41.3	5·1 32·1 72·8	446 449 450
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Abrasives and building materials, etc n.e.s.	469 XVII	71 · 2 210 · 3	11 · 1 49 · 6	82·3 259·9	69 · 1 211 · 3	11 · 1 50 · 5	80 · 2 261 · 8	66 · 7	10·7 49·8	77·4 257·1	66 · 8 203 · 9	10·9 49·0	77 · 6 252 · 9	66 · 1 204 · 8	10·9 48·8	77 · 0 253 · 7	66 · 1 205 · 4	10∙8 48 ∙ 7	76·9 254·0	65 · 7 203 · 8	10·9 48·8	76·6 252·6	469 XVII
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Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	474 475 479	24 · 9 11 · 7 14 · 8	3·9 3·6 4·1	28 · 9 15 · 3 19 · 0	24·4 11·6 15·3	3·9 3·5 4·2	28·3 15·1 19·5	23.6 11.6 15.3	3·8 3·4 4·4	27 · 4 15 · 0 19 · 7	23 · 0 11 · 5 15 · 9	3·9 3·4 4·3	26 · 8 14 · 9 20 · 3	24 · 0 11 · 5 15 · 8	3·9 3·3 4·3	28.0 14.8 20.1	23·3 11·4 16·4	3·9 3·3 4·2	27·2 14·7 20·7	23.6 11.1 16.1	4·1 3·3 4·4	27 · 7 14 · 4 20 · 5	474 475 479
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	364 · 9 52 · 0	169 · 7 10 · 6	534 6 62 5	363 · 9 51 · 6	169-5 10-3	533 · 4 61 · 9	361 · 3 · 50 · 9	167 · 8 10 · 0	529·2 60·9	360 6 50 5	170 · 0 10 · 0	530 6 60 5	361 · 1 50 · 4	171 · 2 9 · 2	532 · 3 59 · 5	358 ⋅ 6 50 ⋅ 2	172 · 1 10 · 3	530 · 7 60 · 4	358·8 50·0	170 · 8 10 · 3	529 6 60 3	XVIII 481
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery	482 483	51 · 0 19 · 7	30·3 16·0	81 · 3 35 · 7	51 · 1 19 · 2	30·4 15·6	81 · 5 34 · 8	51·1 19·0	30·2 15·6	81 · 2 34 · 6	50·9 19·1	30·3 15·8	81 · 2 34 · 9	51·2 19·1	30·3 15·9	81 · 5 35 · 1	50·7 19·3	29·9 15·9	80 · 6 35 · 2	49·9 19·3	28·8 15·7	78·6 35·0	482 483
Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s. Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	484 485 486	14.6 60.9 40.6	9·1 16·7 18·5	23 · 7 77 · 6 59 · 1	14·1 62·1 39·4	9·0 16·9 18·3	23 · 0 79 · 0 57 · 7	13·5 63·1 38·4	8.6 17.0 17.9	22 · 1 80 · 1 56 · 3	12 · 9 63 · 9 36 · 7	8·5 17·2 17·8	21 · 5 81 · 1 54 · 6	13 · 0 64 · 0 36 · 8	8·7 17·4 18·0	21 · 6 81 · 4 54 · 8	12·9 63·6 36·7	8.6 17.6 18.5	21 · 4 81 · 2 55 · 2	12·9 63·8 36·5	8.5 17.5 18.4	21 · 4 81 · 3 55 · 0	484 485 486
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc Other manufacturing industries	489 XIX	126 · 1	68·6	194·7 326 ·0	126·5	69·0	195·5 327·0	125·3 207·6	68·5	193-9 325-4	126 · 4 206 · 9	70 · 4	196·8 324·1	126 · 6	71 · 7 116 · 3	198·3 322·8	125·2 206·7	71 · 4 114 · 8	196·6 321·5	126·4 204·4	71·5	197·9 316 ·9	489 XIX
Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms	491 492 493	82 · 1 11 · 6 4 · 3	24·3 2·4 5·3	106·5 14·1 9·6	81 · 2 11 · 6 4 · 3	23 · 9 2 · 5 5 · 1	105 · 1 14 · 1 9 · 4	79.6 11.7 4.3	23 · 4 2 · 4 5 · 5	103·0 14·1 9·8	78·4 11·4 4·3	22 · 9 2 · 3 4 · 9	101·3 13·7 9·2	78.6 11.3 4.3	22.9 2.3 4.9	101·5 13·6 9·3	78.5 11.2 4.3	22.5 2.2 4.9	101·0 13·4 9·2	78.0 11.3 4.3	22·2 2·2	100·2 13·5 9·1	491 492 493
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	494 495	17·9 4·1	26·7 4·2	44 · 6 8 · 4	17·9 4·1	26 · 3 4 · 3	44 · 1 8 · 4	17·6 4·1	25·4 4·1	43·0 8·1	17·7 4·0	25·3 4·2	43·0 8·3	17·6 3·9	25·3 4·1	42·9 8·0	17·5 3·9	24·6 4·0	42·0 7·8	4.0	22·6 4·1	39·1 8·1	494 495
Plastics products n.e.s. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	74·1 13·3	44 · 4 11 · 2	118·4 24·5	75·7 13·4	45 · 1 11 · 6	120·8 25·0	76.6 13.8	45 · 4 11 · 6	122-0 25-3	77 · 1 14 · 0	45·7 11·9	122·7 25·9	77·2 13·6	45·0 11·8	122·2 25·4	77·5 13·8	45·1 11·6	122·6 25·4	77·2 13·1	45·3 11·3	122·5 24·4	496 499
Construction	500 XXI	1,157·9 275·8	102·2 66·3	1,260·0 342·0	1,152 4 274 3	102·5 66·3	1,255·0 340·6	1,121 · 8 272 · 8	102-9 66-1	1,224-7	1,128-5	103·3 64·7	1,231 · 8 337 · 3	1,120·3 274·2	103·3 65·2	1,223 6	1,115-9	103-3	1,219.2			1,216.6	500
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	601 602 603	76.5 147.3 52.0	25 · 7 33 · 3 7 · 3	102 · 2 180 · 5 59 · 3	76.0 145.9 52.5	25 · 5 32 · 8 8 · 0	101 · 5 178 · 6 60 · 5	75 · 4 144 · 8 52 · 6	25 · 2 32 · 3 8 · 6	100.6 177.1 61.2	74.7 143.7 54.2	24 · 9 32 · 1 7 · 6	99.6 175.8 61.8	75·4 144·0 54·8	25·1 32·4 7·7	339 5 100 5 176 4 62 6	272 ·0 75·2 143·2 53·6	65 2 25 1 32 3 7 7	337 · 2 100 · 4 175 · 5 61 · 3	271 · 4 75 · 0 142 · 5 53 · 9	25·1 32·3	336 · 7 100·1 174·9 61·7	XXI 601 602 603
Transport and communication	XXII 701	1,194 · 2 199 · 1	254 · 5 15 · 2	1,448 · 9 214 · 4	1,190 · 3 195 · 7	252 ⋅ 6 15 ⋅ 0	1,442 · 8 210 · 7	1,186 · 4 193 · 5	254 4 14 6	1,440 8 208-1	1,189-0 191-5	258 1 14.5	1,447·1 206·0	1,190 6 191 1	259·8 14·6	1,450 · 4 205·7	1,184 1 189 7	257 1 14 4	1,441 ·1 204·1	1,172-6		1,430 3	XXII
Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage	702 703 704	185 · 8 174 · 8 18 · 7	33 · 8 19 · 0 2 · 4	219 · 6 193 · 8 21 · 1	181 · 7 177 · 3 18 · 5	32·3 19·2 2·4	214·1 196·4 20·9	178·4 178·0 19·5	32·1 19·8 2·7	210-5 197-8 22-2	180·4 178·0 19·2	32·7 20·0 2·7	213·2 198·0 21·9	180·7 179·5 19·3	32·7 20·2 2·7	213·3 199·7 22·1	178.4 178.8 18.9	31 · 8 19 · 9 2 · 8	204.1 210.3 198.7 21.6	188 8 176 1 172 7 19 3	31·3 20·2	203·2 207·4 192·9 22·2	701 702 703 704
Sea transport Port and inland water transport † Air transport	705 706 707	136·8 57·8	12·1 20·7	148·9 78·5	137·1 58·3	12·3 20·6	149·4 78·9	137·4 58·7	12·4 21·1	149·9 79·7	138-2 59-2	12·8 22·2	151·0 81·4	138·4 59·3	12·7 21·9	151 · 1 81 · 2	138·2 59·1	12·7 22·4	150·9 81·5	138·4 59·6	12·8 22·8	151·2 82·4	{ 705 { 705 706 707
Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	708 709	320·5 100·7	98 · 0 53 · 3	418·6 154·0	318·1 103·6	96·3 54·5	414·4 158·0	316·0 104·9	95·9 55·8	411 · 9 160 · 7	314-9 107-6	95·9 57·2	410·7 164·9	313·8 108·5	95.6 59.4	409·4 167·9	312·3 108·7	94·7 58·4	406 · 9 167 · 1	310·4 107·3	94.6	405·0 166·0	708 709
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	XXIII 810 811	1,190 · 6 153 · 0 23 · 8	1,488 · 9 68 · 2 5 · 5	2,679 · 5 221 · 1 29 · 3	1,200 · 0 151 · 4 24 · 8	1,533 · 1 69 · 8 5 · 7	2,733 · 1 221 · 2 30 · 5	1,189 7 150 6 26 6	1,484.7 69.5 5.8	2,674 4 220 1 32 4	1,200 9 153 7 27 4	1,498 9 70 · 7 6 · 0	2,699 8 224 4 33 4	1,202.7 154.8 27.5	1,498.0 73.1	2,700 · 7 228 · 0	1,207 · 3 153 · 8	1,537·9 71·1	2,745·2 224·9	151 . 1	71.2	2,674 4 222 3	XXIII 810
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution	811 812 820 821	164 · 8 215 · 1 413 · 9	115·2 375·0 851·5	280 · 0 590 · 1 1,265 · 4	163 · 2 221 · 0 419 · 6	116·7 378·0 888·5	279 · 8 598 · 9 1,308 · 1	165·0 218·0 412·5	115·4 373·7 846·1	280-4 591-7 1,258-6	166-3 224-5 410-0	114 · 1 381 · 2 853 · 2	33 · 4 280 · 4 605 · 7 1,263 · 2	27.5 165.4 224.0	6.0 113.9 380.7 851.0	33·4 279·3 604·6	27·5 168·0 224·3	5·9 114·9 385·0	33·3 282·9 609·2	166·6 217·6	113·9 380·1	33·4 280·5 597·8	811 812 820
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	831 832	85·2 134·9	30·6 42·9	115·8 177·7	86·1 134·0	31 · 0 43 · 5	117·0 177·5	82·9 134·1	29·7 44·4	112.6 178.5	83-8 135-1	29·9 43·9	113·7 179·0	410.6 83.3 137.1	851.0 29.9 43.5	1,261 · 6 113 · 3 180 · 5	413·7 84·8 135·2	884·3 30·9	1,298·0 115·7	85.3	30.6	1,244·9 115·9 170·7	821 831
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	540·7	569·0	1,109.7	544 2 146 1	574 · 3 119 · 3	1,118·5 265·3	542 6 145 2	574 · 6 117 · 5	1,117-1	544·3 142·7	583·2 117·6	1,127-6	552.7	598-8	1,151-7	553-9	45·9 599 ·6	181 · 1 1,153 · 6		599·6	179·7 1,152·0	832 XXIV
Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc.	860 861 862 863	142·4 146·0 49·6 45·1	118.0 176.7 53.4 40.9	260 · 3 322 · 7 103 · 0 86 · 0	146 · 1 145 · 9 49 · 0 43 · 9	119·3 176·6 53·8 40·9	265.3 322.5 102.8 84.8	145.2 145.6 49.4 42.9	176·3 53·8 40·3	321 ·9 103 ·2 83 ·2	145-0 49-8 43-1	175-2 55-4 41-3	260·3 320·2 105·1	142·9 147·7 50·5	118·9 182·5 56·8	261 · 8 330 · 3 107 · 3	143·8 147·4 50·8	120·0 181·5 56·6	263 · 8 328 · 9 107 · 4	146·6 50·4	180·4 56·7	264 · 0 326 · 9 107 · 1	860 861 862
Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	863 864 865 866	45·1 17·9 90·2 49·5	40.9 13.5 134.2 32.3	31 · 5 224 · 4 81 · 8	43.9 17.8 92.8 48.7	40.9 13.3 137.9 32.5	31 · 1 230 · 8 81 · 2	18·1 94·2 47·2	13·5 141·0 32·2	31.6 235.1 79.4	17-9 98-3 47-6	13.8 147.6 32.4	84·4 31·7 245·9	42.8 18.6 102.2	41.0 14.8 152.3	83·8 33·3 254·6	42·9 18·8 101·8	40·4 14·7 153·5	83·3 33·5 255·3	103.2	14·6 155·0	81.6 33.4 258.3	863 864 865
184 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE		49.0	02 0	01.0	40 7	UL U	012					02 4	79.9	48.0	32.5	80.6	48.4	32.9	81 · 4	47.8	32.9	80.7	866

484 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 1 Great Britain					(Dec. 4070)			(Man 1075)	LEU. LEURIN	THOUSAND			ritain (con	[Sep 1977]				[Dec 1977]		and the second sec
	Order or MLH	[Sep 1976		P (4)(1)	[Dec 1976]	the second second	All	[Mar 1977]	and an internal second		June 1977	Female	All	Male	Female	male	All	Male	Female	Ali
SIC 1968	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	AII	Male	Female	All	Male							A STREET, STRE		
Professional and scientific services	XXV 871	1,126 9	2,384 . 5	3,511-2	1,140 1	2,429.7	3,570 · 0	1,137.5	2,435 1	3,572.4	1,125-1	2,421 2	3,546-3	1,114-1	2,390.0		3,504 1	1,134.7	2,435.2	3,56
Accountancy services † Educational services Legal services †	872 873	563·2	1,218 · 1	1,781 .2	578 · 1	1,262 · 1	1,840 · 3	576.2	1,264.0	1.840.2	563 • 4		1,811.4	551.1	1,213.4		1,764.5	572.1	1,252.7	1,82
Medical and dental services Religious organisations †	874 875	295 · 9	959.6	1,255 · 4	295 · 1	960 · 5	1,255.6	295 . 2	962 · 8	1,257.9	295.9	964.6	1,260·5 110·6	297·3 81·9	967.5		1,264.8	296.1	972.6	1,26
Research and development services Other professional and scientific services †	876 879	80·7 187·1	28·7 178·1	109·4 365·2	80 · 6 186 · 3	28 · 7 178 · 4	109·4 364·7	80 · 6 185 · 5	28·7 179·6	109.3	81 · 4 184 · 4	29·1 179·4	363.8	183.8	29·8 179·3		111·7 363·1	81·2 185·3	29·5 180·4	11
Miscellaneous services *	XXVI	970 8	1,302.7	2,273 4	940.7	1,274.0	2,214.7	937 . 7	1,258-2	365·0 2.195·9	975-5	1, 318 .5 42.7	2,294 · 0 98 · 9	987·8 57·9	1,327 8 44 1		2,315.6 102.0	954·5 57·4	1,294·5 44·2	2,24
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc Sport and other recreations	881 882	58 · 6 59 · 5	43·9 40·4	102·5 99·9	57 · 2 57 · 4	43 · 4 41 · 8	100·5 99·2	57·2 57·4	43·0 41·5	100.2	56·2 58·2	42 · 9 57 · 7	101·2 91·2	61·0 32·8	43·6 58·1	43.6	104·6 90·9	55·8 31·5	42·3 59·2	90
Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments	883 884	34·6 103·4	57·7 158·8	92·3 262·2	33·7 84·6	58.6 128.6	92·4 213·2	31 · 4 82 · 7	56·7 126·7	88 · 1 209 · 4	33·5 105·1	163·0 106·1	268 · 1 165 · 2	104·6 60·0	164·8 106·1	164.8	269·4 166·1	87·1 58·4	139·0 101·2	22
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses	885 886	57 · 7 80 · 1	106 · 1 165 · 7	163·8 245·9	56·4 76·9	99 · 1 163 · 2	155·4 240·1	56·2 76·0	99·1 160·9	155-3 236-8	59·1 75·5	169·2 66·8	244 · 6 107 · 9	76·3 41·6	170·8 65·4	170.8	247·1 107·0	74.2	171·2 67·2	24
Clubs Catering contractors	887 888	42 · 1 18 · 8	63 · 7 48 · 4	105·8 67·3	41 · 2 18 · 2	68 · 2 48 · 7	109·4 66·9	40·4 17·7	67 · 9 46 · 4	108·3 64·1	41 · 1 19 · 0 11 · 1	47·9 85·1	66·9 96·3	19·1 11·2	48·2 85·3	48.2	67·4 96·6	18·0 11·0	47·0 83·9	6
Hairdressing and manicure Laundries	889 892	11·0 14·8	85·2 35·4	96·2 50·1	11 · 1 14 · 3	84·4 34·2	95·5 48·5	11·4 14·0	81 · 4 32 · 8	92·8 46·8	14.4	35·0 19·4	49·4 25·6	14·5 6·3	35·3 19·2	35.3	49·8 25·5	14.2	34·7 18·8	4
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling	893	6.1	19.5	25.6	6.1	19.8	25.9	6.1	19.4	25.5	6.1	101.7	446.2	349.9	101.6		451.6	351.6	102.3	45
stations Repair of boots and shoes	894 895	335·5 3·4	98.6 1.8	434 · 1 5 · 1	334·0 2·9	98·7 1·8	432·7 4·7	338·3 2·9	99·6 1·9	437·9 4·7	344·5 2·8	1 · 9 379 · 1	4·7 527·9	2·8 149·7	1 · 9 383 · 4	1.9	4 · 7 533 · 1	2·8 145·5	1.9	52
Other services	899	145 · 1	377.5	522.5	146.8	383 · 4	530.2	146.3	380 · 9	527 - 1	148.8	593-3	1,564-3	971.8	595-5		1,567.2	957.8	596-1	1,55
Public administration ‡ National government service Local government service	XXVII 901 906	991 5 355 4 636 1	596 · 7 272 · 2 324 · 5	1,588 2 627 6 960 6	975 8 350 6 625 2	596 · 0 274 · 0 322 · 0	1,571 · 9 624 · 7 947 · 2	966 · 6 348 · 1 618 · 5	594 .5 276.6 317.9	1,561 1 624 7	971 1 344 8 626 2	276 · 0 317 · 3	620 · 8 943 · 5	343·3 628·5	278 · 4 317 · 1	278.4	621 · 7 945 · 5	340·2 617·6	278 · 7 317 · 4	61 93
		000 1	024 0				China Maria			936-4		Great B	ritain (con	tinued)	A DAY NO. 3		580 y.5-p	1	hr ,0.49	
Table 1 Great Britain	Order	June 1978	D 1		[Sep 1978]	1.0.01	ALASS TRACT	[Dec 1978]	<u></u>	THOUSAND	Table 1 Mar 1979	Great D		June 1979]			[Sep 1979]		
	Order or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Wale	Female	All	Male	Female	nale	All	Male	Female	All
SIC 1968												0.151	22 121	12.026	0.276	76		12.000	0.005	
All industries and services*		13,043	9,119	22,163	13,102	9,159	22,262	13,084	9,260	22,344	12,980	9,151 79·7	22,131 354 · 5	13,036 268 5	9,276 87·9		22,311	13,089	9,265	22,355
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	282 4	91 . 3	373 7	295-2	94 5	389.7	280 8	91 2	372-0	274-8	2,240 4	8,936-8	6,699.0	2,250 5		356 · 4 8,949 · 5	289.6	92.9	382
Index of Production industries	II-XXI	6,736 6	2,263 6	9,000 2	6,763 2	2,270 2	9,033 4	6,749 2	2,270 2	9,019-4	6,696 5	2,053 9	7,024 9	4,951 2	2,063 6		7,014 8	6,717·9 4,949·5	2,254.7	8,972
of which, manufacturing industries	III-XIX	5,013 9	2,078 8	7,092 7	5,034 7	2,084 1	7,118-9	5,017 4	2,083 9	7,101-3	6.008 6	6,830 5	12,839 3	6,068-3	6,937 4		13,005 8	4,949·5 6.081·8	2,067 · 2 6,917 · 6	7,016
Service industries *	XXII-XXVII	Al pice	6,764 6	12,788 8	6,043 6	6,795.0	12,838 4	6,053 7	6,899.0	12,952 4	274-8	79.7	354 5	268 5	87.9		356-4	289.6	92.9	12,999 382
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	I 001	282 · 4 263 · 8	91 · 3 89 · 3	373 · 7 353 · 1	295 · 2 276 · 6	94 · 5 92 · 5	389 · 7 369 · 1	280 · 8 262 · 3	91 · 2 89 · 2	372 0 351 5	256 · 2 319 · 6	77·7	333-9 334-8	250.0	85.9	85.9	335.9	271 · 1	90.9	361
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	327 · 4 282 · 9	15 · 3 10 · 6	342 · 7 293 · 6	320 · 7 276 · 2	15 • 3 10 • 6	336 · 0 286 · 8	318 · 7 274 · 2	15·3 10·6	334 0 284 8	275.0	10.6	285.7	320 · 1 275 · 6	15·3 10·6	10.6	335 3 286 2	318 · 8 274 · 3	15·3 10·6	334 284
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling	III 211	407 · 8 15 · 8	275 · 1 4 · 7	682 9 20 · 5	409 8 15 7	277 · 3 4 · 8	687 · 1 20 · 5	406 · 4 15 · 6	275 4 4 · 8	681 · 7 20 · 4	398 5 15 3	266 8 4 · 7	665 3 20 0	402 · 5 15 · 8	273 · 8 4 · 7	4.7	676 3 20 · 5	406 8 15 8	276 · 8 4 · 8	683 20
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	212 213	61 · 5 15 · 0	34 · 1 25 · 7	95·6 40·7	62 · 6 15 · 1	35 · 1 26 · 0	97 · 7 41 · 0	61 · 0 14 · 8	35·0 25·4	96·0 40·3	59·7 14·7	34·3 24·4	94·0 39·2	59·9 14·9	35 · 4 25 · 7	25 . 7	95·4 40·6	61 · 2 15 · 0	35 · 8 26 · 2	96 41
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	214 215	53 · 4 39 · 4	50·6 14·7	104·0 54·1	53·6 38·7	50 · 1 14 · 3	103 · 7 53 · 0	52·8 38·2	50·2 14·0	103·0 52·2	51 · 6 38 · 6	49.6 14.1	101 · 2 52 · 8	51 · 9 39 · 6	50 · 5 15 · 0	15.0	102 · 4 54 · 6	52 · 6 39 · 2	50·9 14·5	103 53
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	216 217	8·7 33·7	3·0 39·7	11 · 6 73 · 4	8·8 34·2	2·9 40·7	11 · 7 74 · 9	9·5 34·1	3·0. 40·3	12·5 74·4	8·4 33·8 25·3	2 · 7 38 · 5 28 · 1	11 · 1 72 · 4	8·4 33·9	2 · 8 39 · 2	39 . 2	11 · 2 73 · 1	8·5 34·4	2·8 40·7	11 75
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	218 219	26 · 1 20 · 1	29·3 4·7	55 · 4 24 · 8	26 · 9 20 · 4	30·2 4·7	57 · 0 25 · 1	26 · 2 20 · 5	30·0 4·7	56·3 25·2	20.2	4·7 1·7	53 · 4 24 · 8	25·3 20·0	28·5 4·7	4.7	53·7 24·7	26 · 4 20 · 2	29·5 4·7	55 24
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries n.e.s.	221 229	5·6 20·8	1 · 6 15 · 4	7·2 36·2	5·6 20·8	1 · 7 15 · 7	7·3 36·5	5·6 20·6	1·7 15·2	7·3 35·8	20·3 54·7	14·7 12·4	7·3 35·0	5·7 20·5	1·8 14·7	14.7	7·5 35·2	5·7 20·3	1·8 14·3	7 34
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231 232	55·2 17·4	12·6 9·8	67 · 8 27 · 2	55·7 16·7	12·7 8·7	68 · 4 25 · 5	55.6 16.5	12·7 9·0	68·3 25·5	15·7 19·9	8.6	67 · 1 24 · 3	54·8 16·8	12·3 9·6	9.6	67 · 1 26 · 5	55 · 2 17 · 1	12·4 9·1	67 26
Other drink industries Tobacco	239 240	20·0 14·9	13·1 16·3	33 · 1 31 · 2	20·2 14·8	13·5 16·3	33 · 6 31 · 1	20·3 15·0	13·2 16·2	33·5 31·2	14.5	13·0 15·3	33 · 0 29 · 8	20·5 14·5	13.6 15.3		34 · 0 29 · 8	20·7 14·6	13·9 15·4	34 30
Coal and petroleum products	IV	31 5	4.0	35-6	31 . 8	4.0	35 - 9	31-6	4.0	35-6	31 · 5 9 · 3	4 0 0 • 4	35 · 4 9 · 7	31·3 9·4	4 · 0 0 · 4		35-3	31.4	4.0	35
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining	261 262	9·2 16·5	0·4 2·0	9·7 18·5	9·4 16·5	0·4 2·0	9·9 18·6	9·3 16·4	0·4 2·0	9.7 18.5	16·3 5·8	2.0	18·3 7·4	16·1 5·8	2.0	2.0	9·8 18·1	9·5 16·0	0.4	10 18
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.8	1.6	7 · 4	5.9	1.6	7 · 4	5.9	1.6	/ -4	312 4	123-9	436·2	5·8 313·0	1.6		7.4	5.8	1.6	7
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals	V 271	310 0 113 6	125 · 0 22 · 2	435 · 0 135 · 7	313 9 114 6	126 · 5 22 · 3	440 · 4 136 · 9	313 5 114 9	125·7 22·2	439·2 137·0	114·9 42·4	22 · 0 32 · 9	137 · 0 75 · 4	114 ·9 42 ·5	124 · 7 22 · 2 33 · 1	22.2	437 · 7 137 · 1 75 · 6	314 0 115 5	125 4 22 4	439 137
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations	272 273	41 · 8 9 · 2	32 · 8 15 · 8	74 · 6 25 · 0	43 · 0 9 · 5	33 · 5 16 · 0	76 · 5 25 · 5	42·4 9·4	33·4 15·5	75·8 24·9 26·6	9·3 19·1	15·3 7·2	24 · 6 26 · 3	42.5 9.6 19.0	15·8 7·2	15.8	25·4 26·2	42.6 9.7 19.2	33·2 16·1 7·2	75 25
Paint Soap and detergents	274 275	19·0 10·7	7·4 6·6	26·4 17·3	19·4 10·8	7·4 6·7	26 · 8 17 · 5	19·3 10·7	7·3 6·8	26 · 6 17 · 5 53 · 7	10·7 44·0	6·5 9·4	17·2 53·4	10·9 44·6	6·7 9·4	6.7	17.6 54.0	10.9	7·2 6·7	26 17
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials Dyestuffs and pigments	276 277	44 · 1 18 · 6	9·4 3·5	53·5 22·1	44 · 3 18 · 7	9·4 3·6	53 · 8 22 · 3	44·3 18·7	9·4 3·5	53.7 22.2 11.8	18·3 9·9	3.4	21 · 8 11 · 6	18·2 9·9	9·4 3·3 1·7	3.3	21.5	44 · 7 18 · 2	9·4 3·3	54 21
Fertilisers Other chemical industries	278 279	9·8 43·2	1 · 6 25 · 7	11 · 4 68 · 9	10·0 43·5	1 · 7 26 · 0	11 · 7 69 · 5	10·2 43·7	1·7 26·0	69·7	43.6	25.4	69 · 0	43.4	25.3		11 · 6 68 · 7	9·8 43·6	1 · 7 25 · 2	11 68
Metal manufacture	VI	410·3	54.0	464 3	409.5	53.8	463 3	405-3	53·8	459·1 221·2	400 8 199 0	53 · 1 19 · 5	453 9 218 5	396 6 196 0	52 · 8 19 · 2		449 · 4 215 · 2	395 · 0 195 · 1	52 .5 19.1	447 214
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	311 312	204·3 42·0	19·9 6·6	224 · 2 48 · 5	203 · 6 41 · 7	19·9 6·5	223 · 5 48 · 2	201 · 5 41 · 4	19·7 6·3	47 ·7 74 ·1	40·5 66·2	6·2 7·3	46 · 7 73 · 6	40·0 65·5	6·2 7·5	6.2	46·2 73·0	39·8 65·0	6·2 7·5	214 46 72
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	68 · 2 43 · 9	7·2 7·9	75 · 4 51 · 8	68 · 3 43 · 8	7·2 7·8	75·5 51·6	66 · 7 43 · 5	7·4 7·8	51 ·2 42 ·6	43·5 34·1	7·7 8·4	51 · 2 42 · 4	43 · 4 34 · 1	7·6 8·1	7.6	51 · 0 42 · 2	43 · 8 34 · 0	7·5 7·5 8·3	51
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	34 · 0 17 · 9	8·3 4·2	42·3 22·1	34·0 18·0	8·3 4·2	42·3 22·2	34·2 18·1	8·5 4·2	22.3	17·5 762·1	4.0	21 · 6	17.5	4.2	4.2	21.7	17.4	8·3 4·0	42 21
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	VII 331	771 · 1 25 · 8	143-0 3-9	914 · 1 29 · 7	775·8 25·4	143·0 3·9	918-8 29-2	770 · 4 25 · 2	142·9 3·9	913-3 29-1	25 · 1 52 · 8	141 · 6 3 · 9 8 · 9	903 7 28 9	755·7 25·0	139.0 3.9	3.9	894 7 28 9	751 · 8 24 · 8	137 9 3 9	889 28
Agricultural machinery (except fractors) Metal working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	331 332 333	53·5 71·2	9·1 15·0	62·6 86·2	53·9 71·7	9·0 15·0	62·9 86·7	53·1 71·5	8·9 14·9	62 · 0 86 · 5 29 · 1	71.0 24.1	8·9 14·8 4·0	61 · 7 85 · 9	52·3 70·4	8·7 14·6	14.6	61 · 0 85 · 0	52 · 1 69 · 6	8·5 14·5	60 84
Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	333 334 335	24·8 20·3	4·3 3·7	29·1 23·9	25·2 20·2	4·2 3·6	29·4 23·8	24·9 20·3	4·2 3·7	24.0	20·0 37·3	4·0 3·7 4·2	28 · 1 23 · 8	22.5 19.4	3.6 3.6	3.6	26 · 0 23 · 1	22 · 1 19 · 5	3·4 3·6	25 23
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	335 336 337	37·4 51·7	4·3 8·3	41 · 7 60 · 1	37·7 52·5	4·3 8·5	42·0 61·0	37·7 52·1	4·3 8·4	42.0 60.5	51 · 4 16 · 7	8·4 6·7	41 · 5 59 · 8	36·9 51·3	4·2 8·1	8.1	41 · 1 59 · 4	37 · 0 51 · 0	4·2 8·2	41 59
Office machinery	337 338 339	51·7 16·6 176·2	8·3 6·4 34·9	23·0 211·1	16·5 177·4	8.5 6.5 34.9	23·0 212·3	16·5 176·6	6·7 35·0	23·2 211·6	174-6 131-6	34·5 16·3	23 · 4 209 · 2	16·7 173·8	6·6 34·5	6·6 34·5	23 · 2 208 · 3	16.6 174.9	6·6 34·5	23 209
Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	339 341 342	176·2 133·7 16·5	16·5 4·3	150·2 20·8	135.6 16.5	16·5 4·3	152·1 20·8	133·1 16·3	16·4 4·3	149·5 20·6	16·2 141·2	4·3 31·8	147·9 20·5	133·0 15·2	16·2 4·2	16·2 4·2	149·2 19·4	132·2 15·0	16·0 4·2	148 19
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	342 349	143.5	4·3 32·3	175.8	143.2	32.2	175.4	143.0	32.2	175-3		31.8	173.0	139 · 2	31 .0		170.2	136.8	30.4	167

486 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Order]	[March 1978	
or MLH of SIC	All	Female	Male	
XXV	3,583 6	2,449-2	1,134 4	3,569.7
871 872	1,837.5	1,262.7	574.8	1,824.7
873 874	1,272.3	977·0	295.3	1,268.7
875 876 879	109·8 364·0	29·3 180·2	80·5 183·8	110·7 365·6
XXVI	2,238-1	1,283 6	954 4	2,249.0
881 882	101·1 98·1	43·5 42·5	57·6 55·6	101·6 98·1
883	90.1	59.0	31.1	90.7
884 885	226 · 1 152 · 0	138·0 95·5	88·1 56·5	226 · 1 159 · 6
886 887	241·4 109·0	169·0 68·4	72·4 40·5	245·4 108·5
888	64.3	46.9	17.5	65.0
889 892	92·8 48·6	83·0 34·6	9·8 14·1	94·9 48·9
893	24.9	19.2	5.7	24.5
894	458 . 4	104.6	353.7	454.0
895 899	4·7 526·5	1 · 9 377 · 4	2·8 149·1	4·7 527·1
XXVII	1,554 2	599·1	955·1	1,553 9
901 906	619·7 934·5	280·3 318·8	339·4 615·7	618·9 935·0

THOUSAND

[Dec 1979]			Order
Male	Female	All	or MLH of SIC
12,977	9,300	22,277	
271 8	93·0	364 8	I
6,641 · 3	2,230 . 9	8,872 · 1	II-XXI
4,900 · 4	2,043 4	6,943 8	III-XIX
6,063 9	6,975 9	13,039 9	XXII-XXVII
271 8 253 2	93 · 0 91 · 0	364 8 344 2	І 001
319 8 275 3	15·3 10·6	335 · 0 285 · 9	II 101
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{404} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 52 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 54 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{276} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ & 4 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{680} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 20 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{96} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 40 \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 103 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 52 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 74 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 55 \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 24 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{34} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 25 \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 29 \cdot \textbf{5} \end{array}$	III 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 217 219 221 229 231 232 239 240
31 · 3 9 · 5 16 · 1 5 · 7	3 · 9 0 · 4 1 · 9 1 · 6	35 · 2 9 · 9 18 · 0 7 · 3	IV 261 262 263
313 · 4 115 · 7 41 · 9 9 · 7 19 · 1 10 · 8 44 · 6 18 · 1 9 · 9 43 · 4	124 • 1 22 • 6 32 • 7 15 • 6 7 • 3 6 • 7 9 • 4 3 • 2 1 • 8 24 • 9	437 • 4 138 • 3 74 • 6 25 • 4 26 • 4 17 • 5 54 • 0 21 • 3 11 • 7 68 • 3	V 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 278 279
387 9 190 3 38 9 64 5 43 7 33 7 16 8	51 · 5 18 · 6 6 · 1 7 · 4 7 · 2 8 · 0 4 · 2	439 4 208 8 44 9 72 0 50 9 41 8 21 0	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323
742 • 4 24 • 7 52 • 4 68 • 8 21 • 7 18 • 9 36 • 6 50 • 2 16 • 2 173 • 6 129 • 7 14 • 7 134 • 9	136 · 2 3 · 9 8 · 3 14 · 2 3 · 3 3 · 5 4 · 1 8 · 0 6 · 3 34 · 6 16 · 0 4 · 1 29 · 9	878 6 28 6 60 7 83 0 25 0 25 4 40 7 58 1 22 6 208 2 145 7 18 7 164 9	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349
	Male 12,977 271-8 6,641-3 4,900-4 6,063-9 271-8 253-2 319-8 275-3 404-4 15-5 60-7 14-7 52-5 30-7 14-7 52-5 30-7 16-9 20-1 56 20-1 56 20-1 56 20-1 56 20-1 56 20-1 57 313-3 9-5 16-1 5-7 313-4 115-7 313-4 115-7 313-4 115-7 313-4 115-7 313-4 10-8 44-6 18-1 9-9 33	MaleFemale12,977 $9,300$ 271 $\cdot 8$ $93 \cdot 0$ $6,641 \cdot 3$ $2,230 \cdot 9$ $4,900 \cdot 4$ $2,043 \cdot 4$ $6,063 \cdot 9$ $6,975 \cdot 9$ 271 $\cdot 8$ $93 \cdot 0$ 253 $\cdot 2$ $91 \cdot 0$ 319 $\cdot 8$ $15 \cdot 3$ 275 $\cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 6$ 404 $\cdot 4$ 276 \cdot 515 $\cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 6$ 60 $\cdot 7$ $35 \cdot 6$ 14 $\cdot 7$ $26 \cdot 0$ 52 $\cdot 5$ $51 \cdot 4$ 406 $\cdot 4$ 276 \cdot 514 $\cdot 7$ $26 \cdot 0$ 52 $\cdot 5$ $51 \cdot 4$ 39 $\cdot 9$ $92 \cdot 6$ 20 $\cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 7$ $56 \cdot 1 \cdot 7$ 20 $\cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 7$ 20 $\cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 7$ 20 $\cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 7$ 20 $\cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 7$ 31 $\cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 5 \cdot 0 \cdot 4$ $20 \cdot 9$ $94 \cdot 5$ $14 \cdot 4$ $15 \cdot 1$ 31 $\cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 6$ $16 \cdot 9$ $86 \cdot 6$ $20 \cdot 9$ $14 \cdot 5 \cdot 1$ $31 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 6$ $313 \cdot 4$ $124 \cdot 1$ $116 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 22 \cdot 6$ $41 \cdot 9$ $32 \cdot 7$ $9 \cdot 7$ $15 \cdot 6$ $19 \cdot 3$ $18 \cdot 6$ $313 \cdot 4$ $124 \cdot 1$ $313 \cdot 4$ $124 \cdot 1$ $316 \cdot 9$ $6 \cdot 1$ $519 \cdot 3$ $18 \cdot 6$ $190 \cdot 3$ $18 \cdot 6$ $387 \cdot 9$ $51 \cdot 5$ $190 \cdot 3$ $18 \cdot 6$	Male Female All 12,977 $9,300$ $22,277$ 271 · 8 $93 \cdot 0$ $364 \cdot 8$ 6,641 · 3 $2,230 \cdot 9$ $8,872 \cdot 1$ 4,900 · 4 $2,043 \cdot 4$ $6,943 \cdot 8$ 6,063 · 9 $6,975 \cdot 9$ $13,039 \cdot 9$ 271 · 8 $93 \cdot 0$ $364 \cdot 8$ 253 · 2 $91 \cdot 0$ $344 \cdot 2$ 319 · 8 $15 \cdot 3$ $335 \cdot 0$ 275 · 3 $10 \cdot 6$ $285 \cdot 9$ 404 · 4 276 · 5 $680 \cdot 9$ 15 · 5 4 · 6 $20 \cdot 1$ 60 · 7 $35 \cdot 6$ $96 \cdot 3$ 14 · 7 $26 \cdot 0$ $40 \cdot 6$ $52 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $51 \cdot 4 \cdot 1$ $132 \cdot 9$ $20 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 4$ $239 \cdot 9 \cdot 6$ $55 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $20 \cdot 0 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 24 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 4$ $20 \cdot 1$ $45 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 9$ $29 \cdot 6$ $55 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $20 \cdot 0 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 24 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 4$ $86 \cdot 25 \cdot 5$ $20 \cdot 9 \cdot 44 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ $20 \cdot 9 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$

Table 1 Great Britain							Convert	xoa) (20x	n la Interna	THOUSAND	Table 1	Great B	ritain (con	tinued)									THOUSAN
Formation and a second se	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1978 Male	Female	All	[Sep 1978 Male] Female	All	[Dec 1978 Male	Female	All	[Mar 1979]	Female	All	June 1979 Male	Female	All	[Sep 1979] Male	Female	All	[Dec 1979]			Order or MLH
SIC 1968	- <u></u>	94.4	51.6	146.0	95.3	51.8	147.1	95.9	52.4		Male	52.1	147.5	95.0				nalese care la secondación desta desta	-	Male	Female	All	of SIC
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	351 352 353 354	8 · 9 5 · 1 15 · 8 64 · 6	3 · 1 6 · 3 11 · 1 31 · 1	12·0 11·4 26·9 95·7	8·9 5·0 15·7 65·6	3.0 6.4 11.1 31.3	11 · 9 11 · 5 26 · 8 97 · 0	8·9 5·0 16·0 65·9	3.0 6.5 11.0 31.9	148 2 11 8 11 5 27 1 97 8	95 4 8 8 5 0 15 6 65 9	3.0 6.2 11.0 31.9	11 · 8 11 · 2 26 · 7 97 · 8	95.0 8.7 4.9 15.8 65.6	51 9 2 9 6 4 11 2 31 5	146 · 9 11 · 6 11 · 3 27 · 0 97 · 1	95 · 3 8 · 6 4 · 8 15 · 7 66 · 3	51 8 2 8 6 2 11 2 31 7	147 · 1 11 · 3 10 · 9 26 · 8 98 · 0	94 · 9 8 · 4 4 · 7 15 · 8 66 · 0	51 · 5 2 · 9 5 · 8 11 · 1 31 · 7	146 · 3 11 · 3 10 · 5 26 · 9 97 · 7	VIII 351 352 353 354
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	IX 361 362 363 364	470 · 1 100 · 1 30 · 0 40 · 4 63 · 6	277 · 2 32 · 6 12 · 2 24 · 1 64 · 5	747 · 2 132 · 6 42 · 1 64 · 5 128 · 1	473 · 9 101 · 1 30 · 1 40 · 1 64 · 3	278 · 2 32 · 5 12 · 1 24 · 5 64 · 8	752 · 1 133 · 7 42 · 2 64 · 6 129 · 0	474 · 3 101 · 0 30 · 3 39 · 7 64 · 4	277 · 6 32 · 4 12 · 1 24 · 9 65 · 2	751 · 9 133 · 4 42 · 3 64 · 6 129 · 6	471 8 99 8 30 3 39 7 64 5	274 8 32 2 11 8 24 7 65 2	746 6 132 0 42 1 64 4 129 7	468 2 99 6 29 9 38 9 63 9	273 .0 32.3 11.9 24.5 64.1	741 · 1 131 · 9 41 · 9 63 · 4 128 · 0	468 • 6 99 • 0 29 • 9 39 • 4 64 • 2	273 3 32 1 11 9 24 6 63 9	741 9 131 1 41 8 64 0 128 1	467 8 96 8 29 6 39 2 63 7	272 8 32 0 11 7 24 7 63 3	740 · 5 128 · 8 41 · 3 64 · 0 127 · 0	IX 361 362 363 364
equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	365 366 367 368 369	23 · 7 34 · 3 67 · 8 40 · 3 69 · 9	25 · 6 13 · 2 25 · 8 21 · 9 57 · 3	49 · 3 47 · 4 93 · 6 62 · 3 127 · 2	23 · 6 35 · 0 68 · 7 40 · 7 70 · 3	26 · 0 12 · 9 26 · 3 22 · 3 56 · 8	49 · 6 47 · 9 95 · 1 63 · 0 127 · 1	23 · 3 35 · 4 69 · 2 40 · 6 70 · 5	25 · 0 13 · 1 26 · 1 22 · 6 56 · 2	48 · 3 48 · 5 95 · 3 63 · 2 126 · 7	22.7 35.4 69.1 40.2 70.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	47 · 1 48 · 5 95 · 0 62 · 4 125 · 5	22 · 3 35 · 7 69 · 0 39 · 2 69 · 6	23 · 0 13 · 2 26 · 1 22 · 1 55 · 8	45 · 4 48 · 9 95 · 1 61 · 3 125 · 4	22 · 1 36 · 5 70 · 0 38 · 5 69 · 1	22 · 4 13 · 3 26 · 5 22 · 5 56 · 0	44 · 6 49 · 8 96 · 5 61 · 0 125 · 1	22 · 1 37 · 1 71 · 0 39 · 2 69 · 0	22 · 9 13 · 4 26 · 5 23 · 0 55 · 3	45 · 0 50 · 4 97 · 5 62 · 2 124 · 3	365 366 367 368 369
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	158-8	12 · 2	171.0	159.0	12 4	171 · 4	157 - 5	12 · 4	169-9	153 8	12-3	166 2	151-2	12-2	163-4	149-5	12-2	161 . 7	143 9	11.7	155-6	x
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	655 • 1 32 • 0 412 • 7 10 • 1 159 • 6 16 • 6 24 • 0	90 · 3 2 · 5 56 · 2 3 · 4 26 · 0 1 · 0 1 · 2	745 • 4 34 • 6 469 • 0 13 • 5 185 • 6 17 • 6 25 • 2	657 · 2 30 · 7 412 · 2 10 · 2 162 · 6 16 · 8 24 · 6	90 · 5 2 · 4 55 · 8 3 · 5 26 · 7 1 · 0 1 · 2	747 · 8 33 · 2 468 · 0 13 · 7 189 · 3 17 · 8 25 · 8	654 · 4 30 · 8 407 · 3 10 · 2 164 · 5 17 · 0 24 · 7	90 · 4 2 · 4 55 · 3 3 · 5 27 · 0 1 · 0 1 · 2	744-8 33-2 462-6 13-7 191-4 18-0 25-9	650 · 5 31 · 1 402 · 3 9 · 9 165 · 6 16 · 9 24 · 6	89 · 4 2 · 4 54 · 3 3 · 3 27 · 2 1 · 0 1 · 2	739 • 9 33 • 5 456 • 6 13 • 2 192 • 8 17 • 9 25 • 7	651 0 31 5 402 3 9 7 166 2 16 9 24 6	90 3 2 4 55 2 3 1 27 5 1 0 1 2	741 · 3 33 · 9 457 · 5 12 · 7 193 · 6 17 · 9 25 · 7	653 · 4 31 · 6 401 · 7 9 · 4 168 · 5 17 · 2 25 · 0	91 · 3 2 · 5 55 · 5 3 · 0 28 · 1 1 · 0 1 · 2	744 · 7 34 · 0 457 · 2 12 · 4 196 · 6 18 · 2 26 · 2	648 · 9 31 · 5 395 · 3 9 · 2 170 · 4 17 · 4 25 · 1	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	XI 380 381 382 383 383 384 385
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 nes	XII 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	384 · 0 49 · 3 12 · 8 7 · 1 22 · 6 28 · 3 18 · 7 14 · 9 230 · 3	146 • 6 12 • 4 5 • 8 5 • 2 9 • 5 7 • 7 13 • 1 8 • 4 84 • 5	530 · 6 61 · 7 18 · 6 12 · 3 32 · 1 36 · 0 31 · 8 23 · 3 314 · 8	386 2 50 4 12 9 7 2 22 5 28 1 19 0 14 7 231 5	146 •1 12·2 5·7 5·0 9·5 7·9 13·2 8·3 84·3	532 · 3 62 · 6 18 · 6 12 · 1 32 · 0 35 · 9 32 · 2 23 · 1 315 8	384 · 4 50 · 8 13 · 0 7 · 1 22 · 5 28 · 1 18 · 6 14 · 4 229 · 8	146 · 2 12 · 4 5 · 9 4 · 7 9 · 4 7 · 8 12 · 7 8 · 5 84 · 7	530 · 5 63 · 3 18 · 9 11 · 8 31 · 8 36 · 0 31 · 2 23 · 0 314 · 6	380 · 1 50 · 1 12 · 7 6 · 9 22 · 4 27 · 9 18 · 1 14 · 4 227 · 6	143 8 12 4 5 8 4 6 9 2 7 7 12 3 8 1 83 7	523 · 8 62 · 5 18 · 5 11 · 4 31 · 6 35 · 6 30 · 4 22 · 5 311 · 4	379 2 49 7 12 4 6 6 22 1 27 7 18 2 14 4 228 1	142 • 4 12 • 5 5 • 7 4 • 7 9 • 0 7 • 7 12 • 2 7 • 7 82 • 9	521 · 6 62 · 2 18 · 1 11 · 3 31 · 1 35 · 5 30 · 4 22 · 1 311 · 0	378 2 49.6 12.3 6.4 21.9 27.3 18.5 14.3 228.0	141 · 4 12 · 4 5 · 5 4 · 6 8 · 9 7 · 7 12 · 2 7 · 5 82 · 7	519 · 5 62 · 0 17 · 9 11 · 0 30 · 8 34 · 9 30 · 6 21 · 8 310 · 7	378 · 0 49 · 8 12 · 3 6 · 2 21 · 9 27 · 1 18 · 3 14 · 0 228 · 4	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	XII 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	XIII 411 412	251 · 4 25 · 4 25 · 8 21 · 4	209 · 7 4 · 3 19 · 8 15 · 3	461 · 1 29 · 7 45 · 6 36 · 6	249 · 1 25 · 4 25 · 3 21 · 1	207 · 9 4 · 4 19 · 3 15 · 1	457 · 1 29 · 8 44 · 6 36 · 2	248 · 2 25 · 3 25 · 2 21 · 1	207 · 5 4 · 4 19 · 4 15 · 2	455 · 6 29 · 7 44 · 6 36 · 3	247 4 25 3 24 8	204 8 4 4 19 1	452 · 1 29 · 7 43 · 9	243 · 8 25 · 3 23 · 0	205 · 2 4 · 3 19 · 1	449 · 0 29 · 7 42 · 1	240 · 0 24 · 6 22 · 1	203 · 2 4 · 4 18 · 7	443 · 3 29 · 0 40 · 7	233 · 0 23 · 7 21 · 4	197 · 3 4 · 1 18 · 2	430 · 3 27 · 9	XIII 411
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	413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	21 4 6 5 1 3 0 36 8 2 4 21 7 6 2 7 7 32 1 19 3	13 3 35 5 2 5 3 0 74 1 3 0 11 3 7 4 13 3 14 2 6 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 & 0 \\ 80 & 1 \\ 7 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 110 & 9 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 33 & 0 \\ 13 & 5 \\ 21 & 0 \\ 46 & 3 \\ 25 & 4 \end{array} $	44 0 5 1 2 9 36 6 2 5 21 6 6 2 5 21 6 31 8 19 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 73 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	78-5 7-6 5-9 110-5 5-5 32-8 13-4 21-1 45-9 25-5	43.0 5.2 2.9 36.3 2.4 21.5 6.2 7.7 32.0 19.3	34 · 3 2 · 6 3 · 0 73 · 3 3 · 0 11 · 1 7 · 2 13 · 6 14 · 4 6 · 2	77 - 3 7 - 8 5 - 9 109 - 6 5 - 4 32 - 6 13 - 4 21 - 3 46 - 4 25 - 5	21:2 42:5 5:2 2:9 36:3 2:4 21:7 6:1 7:6 32:1 19:5	14.9 33.7 2.5 2.9 72.2 2.9 11.3 7.2 13.5 14.1 6.1	36 · 1 76 · 2 7 · 6 5 · 8 108 · 5 5 · 3 33 · 0 13 · 2 21 · 1 46 · 1 25 · 6	21 · 1 42 · 6 5 · 1 2 · 9 36 · 2 2 · 4 21 · 5 6 · 0 7 · 6 31 · 2 18 · 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 72 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	36 · 1 76 · 3 7 · 6 5 · 9 109 · 1 5 · 3 32 · 6 13 · 2 21 · 4 45 · 1 24 · 7	$20 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 5 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 72 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 35 \cdot 7 \\ 74 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$20 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 70 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 39.6\\ 34.4\\ 72.1\\ 7.4\\ 5.6\\ 105.6\\ 5.3\\ 31.3\\ 12.8\\ 20.9\\ 43.5\end{array}$	412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	XIV 431 432 433	21 · 6 13 · 6 6 · 2 1 · 8	17 ⋅ 7 4 ⋅ 5 11 ⋅ 3 1 ⋅ 8	39 · 2 18 · 1 17 · 5 3 · 6	21 4 13 7 5 9 1 8	17 · 9 4 · 5 11 · 4 1 · 9	39 · 3 18 · 2 17 · 3 3 · 8	21 · 5 13 · 5 6 · 2 1 · 8	18 ⋅ 1 4 ⋅ 5 11 ⋅ 7 1 ⋅ 9	39 · 5 18·0 17·9 3·7	21 · 2 13 · 6 6 · 0 1 · 5	17 6 4 7 11 2 1 8	38 8 18 3 17 2 3 3	20 · 8 13 · 2 5 · 9 1 · 7	17 · 4 4 · 6 11 · 1 1 · 7	38 · 2 17 · 8 17 · 0 3 · 4	20 · 5 13 · 2 5 · 6 1 · 7	5·7 16·7 4·4 10·7 1·7	24 · 2 37 · 3 17 · 6 16 · 3 3 · 4	18·3 20·2 13·1 5·6	5·5 16·4 4·5 10·6	23 · 8 36 · 6 17 · 6 16 · 2	429 XIV 431 432
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries nes Footwear	XV 441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	85 · 0 3 · 7 14 · 3 9 · 5 5 · 6 13 · 1 1 · 5 5 · 9 31 · 5	$276 \cdot 7$ 14 \cdot 6 54 \cdot 1 27 \cdot 9 30 \cdot 0 79 \cdot 6 3 \cdot 6 25 \cdot 6 41 \cdot 4	361 · 7 18 · 3 68 · 4 35 · 6 92 · 7 5 · 0 31 · 5 72 · 9	84 5 3 6 14 1 9 6 5 6 12 9 1 5 5 8 31 4	275 8 14 4 53 1 28 2 29 8 79 1 3 6 26 0 41 5	360 · 3 18 · 1 67 · 3 37 · 8 92 · 0 5 · 1 31 · 8 72 · 8	84 · 7 3 · 6 14 · 0 9 · 7 5 · 9 13 · 0 1 · 4 5 · 9 31 · 1	276 · 3 14 · 3 52 · 9 28 · 3 30 · 0 79 · 7 3 · 6 26 · 0 41 · 4	360.9 17.9 66.9 38.0 35.9 92.8 5.1 31.9 72.5	83 8 3 6 13 6 9 5 5 9 13 1 1 4 5 9 30 8	275 · 0 13 · 9 52 · 3 28 · 4 30 · 2 79 · 8 3 · 6 25 · 7 41 · 2	358 · 8 17 · 4 65 · 9 37 · 9 36 · 0 93 · 0 5 · 0 31 · 6 72 · 1	84 · 8 3 · 6 13 · 8 9 · 5 5 · 9 13 · 5 1 · 4 6 · 0 31 · 1	277 · 4 14 · 1 53 · 3 28 · 7 30 · 5 79 · 9 3 · 4 26 · 1 41 · 5	362 · 2 17 · 6 67 · 1 38 · 2 36 · 4 93 · 3 4 · 8 32 · 1 72 · 6	83 · 9 3 · 5 13 · 5 9 · 6 5 · 7 13 · 0 1 · 4 6 · 1 31 · 1	278 • 4 14 • 0 53 • 1 29 • 1 30 • 8 79 • 9 3 • 4 26 • 3	362 · 3 17 · 5 66 · 6 38 · 7 36 · 5 92 · 9 4 · 8 32 · 4	1 · 5 82 · 4 3 · 4 13 · 1 9 · 3 5 · 7 13 · 1 1 · 4 5 · 9	1 · 4 273 · 3 13 · 7 51 · 8 28 · 0 31 · 0 79 · 1 3 · 3 25 · 4	2 · 9 355 · 7 17 · 1 64 · 9 37 · 3 36 · 7 92 · 2 4 · 7 31 · 3	433 XV 441 442 443 444 445 446 449
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc nes	XVI 461 462 463 464 469	195 9 34 3 31 0 53 3 11 8 65 6	61 · 4 4 · 4 29 · 5 15 · 4 1 · 3 10 · 9	257 · 3 38 · 7 60 · 5 68 · 7 13 · 0 76 · 5	196 8 34 · 5 30 · 9 53 · 4 11 · 9 66 · 1	61 · 3 4 · 4 29 · 4 15 · 3 1 · 3 10 · 9	258 · 1 38 · 9 60 · 3 68 · 6 13 · 2 77 · 0	196 · 0 34 · 3 30 · 9 53 · 2 12 · 0 65 · 8	61 · 4 4 · 5 29 · 1 15 · 5 1 · 3 11 · 1	257 · 5 38 · 7 60 · 0 68 · 7 13 · 3 76 · 8	194 · 6 33 · 8 30 · 2 52 · 9 11 · 9 65 · 8	59 • 4 4 • 3 27 • 6 15 • 2 1 • 3 11 • 0	254 · 0 38 · 1 57 · 8 68 · 2 13 · 2 76 · 8	194 · 3 34 · 1 29 · 9 52 · 9 12 · 0 65 · 5	59 · 4 4 · 4 27 · 5 15 · 3 1 · 3 10 · 9	253 · 7 38 · 5 57 · 4 68 · 2 13 · 3 76 · 4	195 · 1 34 · 3 29 · 6 53 · 0 12 · 2	41 · 7 58 · 8 4 · 4 27 · 1 15 · 1 1 · 4	72 · 8 253 · 9 38 · 7 56 · 6 68 · 1 13 · 5	30 · 5 192 · 2 33 · 4 29 · 0 52 · 3 12 · 3	41 · 1 57 · 6 4 · 5 26 · 3 14 · 7 1 · 4	71.5 249.7 37.9 55.3 67.0 13.6	450 XVI 461 462 463 464
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	204 · 3 73 · 8 70 · 3 9 · 5 23 · 2 11 · 1 16 · 3	48 · 7 12 · 0 16 · 4 8 · 9 4 · 0 3 · 3 4 · 1	253 · 0 85 · 8 86 · 7 18 · 4 27 · 2 14 · 4 20 · 4	204 · 2 73 · 7 70 · 5 9 · 2 23 · 6 11 · 3 15 · 9	48 • 7 11 • 8 16 • 4 9 • 0 3 • 9 3 • 2 4 • 3	252 · 9 85 · 6 87 · 0 18 · 2 27 · 5 14 · 5 20 · 2	207 · 5 74 · 6 71 · 7 9 · 7 23 · 6 11 · 4 16 · 5	49 4 11 8 16 9 9 3 4 0 3 2 4 3	256 9 86 4 88 6 19 0 27 5 14 6 20 7	205 · 0 73 · 1 71 · 0 9 · 7 23 · 6 11 · 2 16 · 4	49 • 1 11 • 8 16 • 9 9 • 2 4 • 1 3 • 2 4 • 0	254 · 1 84 · 9 87 · 8 18 · 9 27 · 7 14 · 4 20 · 4	205 1 74 0 70 4 9 9 23 2 11 4 16 3	49 2 11 8 16 7 9 4 4 0 3 2 4 0	254 · 3 85 · 8 87 · 1 19 · 4 27 · 2 14 · 6	66 · 1 206 · 4 73 · 7 71 · 3 10 · 3 24 · 0 11 · 2	10.9 49.6 11.8 16.9 9.5 4.1 3.2	77 · 0 256 · 0 85 · 5 88 · 1 19 · 8 28 · 0 14 · 4	65 · 2 203 · 4 73 · 2 70 · 6 9 · 8 23 · 5 10 · 7	10 · 7 48 · 9 11 · 6 17 · 1 9 · 4 3 · 9 3 · 1	75 · 9 252 · 4 84 · 8 87 · 7 19 · 2 27 · 4 13 · 8	469 XVII 471 472 473 474 474 475
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Dicting unblobing of powpospore	XVIII 481 482 483 484	358 .6 49.9 50.1 19.3 12.9 63.4	171 · 3 10 · 5 28 · 8 15 · 6 8 · 7 17 · 5	529 · 8 60 · 4 78 · 9 35 · 0 21 · 6 81 · 0	361 · 5 50 · 2 50 · 5 19 · 4 13 · 0 63 · 6	173 · 6 10 · 8 28 · 7 16 · 0 8 · 6 18 · 0	535 · 1 61 · 0 79 · 2 35 · 4 21 · 6 81 · 5	361 · 4 50 · 1 50 · 4 19 · 6 12 · 9 63 · 6	175 · 9 12 · 1 28 · 8 15 · 8 8 · 4 18 · 1	537 · 3 62 · 2 79 · 2 35 · 4 21 · 3 81 · 7	359 2 49 6 50 4 19 9 12 7 63 3	174 0 12 2 28 2 15 9 8 1	533 · 2 61 · 8 78 · 5 35 · 7 20 · 8	359 · 8 49 · 0 50 · 7 19 · 8 12 · 7	176 8 13 5 28 8 15 9 8 2	20 · 3 536 · 7 62 · 5 79 · 5 35 · 8 21 · 0	16 · 0 359 · 9 48 · 1 50 · 8 20 · 0 12 · 7	4 · 1 179 · 6 13 · 7 28 · 7 16 · 1 8 · 3	20·2 539·5 61·8 79·4 36·1 20·0	15·7 360 ·4 48·2 50·7 20·0	3·8 179·9 14·3 28·3 16·0	19 · 4 540 · 3 62 · 5 79 · 0 36 · 0	479 XVIII 481 482 483
Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	485 486 489	63 · 4 36 · 7 126 · 2	17.5 18.6 71.5	55·3 197·7	36·9 128·0	18·9 72·6	55 · 8 200 · 6	37 · 0 127 · 9	19·1 73·6	56·1 201·5	37·0 126·3	18.0 19.0 72.6	81 · 4 56 · 0 198 · 9	63 · 4 37 · 0 127 · 2	18·3 18·7 73·3	81 · 8 55 · 7 200 · 5	63 · 6 37 · 5 127 · 3	8·3 18·6 19·7 74·5	20 · 9 82 · 3 57 · 2 201 · 8	12·4 63·6 37·7	8·1 18·9 19·9	20 · 5 82 · 6 57 · 6	484 485 486
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	XIX 491 492 493 494 495	204 1 77 · 2 11 · 2 4 · 2 16 · 7 4 · 0	114 3 22 4 2 2 4 9 23 2 4 2	318 · 4 99 · 6 13 · 4 9 · 1 39 · 9 8 · 2	204 · 8 76 · 9 11 · 0 4 · 2 16 · 8 4 · 0	115 3 22 1 2 2 4 9 23 5 4 5	320 · 0 99 · 0 13 · 2 9 · 2 40 · 3 8 · 5	204 · 6 76 · 3 10 · 9 4 · 4 17 · 0 4 · 0 79 · 5	114 .7 21.9 2.2 5.0 23.1 4.2 46.0	319 · 3 98 · 2 13 · 1 9 · 4 40 · 2 8 · 2 124 · 6	203 2 75 4 10 6 4 3 16 3 4 0 78 6	112 · 2 21 · 5 2 · 2 4 · 9 21 · 7 4 · 3	315 4 97 0 12 8 9 3 38 0 8 3	199 0 71 8 10 4 4 3 16 4 4 0	114 0 21 4 2 2 4 9 22 7 4 5	312 · 9 93 · 2 12 · 6 9 · 2 39 · 1	199 · 7 71 · 3 10 · 4 4 · 3 16 · 6	114 · 3 21 · 6 2 · 2 4 · 9 22 · 7	314 · 0 92 · 9 12 · 6 9 · 2 39 · 3	127 · 8 196 · 0 70 · 5 10 · 2 4 · 2 15 · 6	74 · 4 111 · 0 21 · 3 2 · 1 4 · 7 21 · 2	202 · 2 307 · 0 91 · 8 12 · 3 8 · 9 36 · 9	489 XIX 491 492 493 494
Plastics products nes Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	77·2 13·5	45 · 8 11 · 6	123·1 25·1	78·2 13·6	46·2 11·8	124·4 25·5	78·5 13·5	12.1	25-6	78.6 13.9	45 · 8 11 · 8	124·3 25·7	78 · 0 14 · 0	4.5 46.4 11.9	8·5 124·4 25·9	4·0 79·0 14·2	4.6 46.5 11.9	8.6 125.5 26.1	4.0 77.9 13.6	4·3 45·5 11·7	8·3 123·4 25·4	494 495 496 499
488 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE																				MAY 1980	EMPLC	YMENT GAZ	ETTE 489

Table 1 Great Britain	Order	[June 1978	31	1.1120	[Sep 1978]			[Dec 1978]		18XBR	[Mar 1979]			[June 1979]		[Sep 1979]	
	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Hale	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
SIC 1968	01 310	mult								-	Male		productin					
Construction	500	1,123 · 1	103-3	1,226 4	1,132 1	103-3	1,235 4	1,136 6	103-3	1,239-9	1,129-2	103 3	1,232 5	1,151 9	103-3	1,255-2	1,171 8	103-3
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	272 2	66-2	338 4	275.7	67·5 25·9	343 · 2 102 · 3	276.5 76.8	67·7 26·3	344-2	276.7	67 9 26 5	344 6 103 4	275 · 8 76 · 9	68 3 26 5	344 · 1 103 · 4	277 · 8 78 · 1	68.9
Gas	601	74.7	25·4 32·5	100·1 175·0	76·4 144·1	32.9	177.1	144.1	32.7	103·2 176·8	77·0 143·7	32.6	176.3	143.2	32.7	175.9	143.8	26·8 32·8
Electricity	602 603	142·5 55·0	8.3	63.3	55-2	8.6	63 · 8	55.6	8.7	64.3	56.1	8.8	64.9	55.8	9.1	64 . 9	55.9	9.3
Water supply			264.0	1.445-3	1,188-3	269.4	1.457 6	1,182.8	269 6	1,452.3	1.179-0	269 5	1,448 5	1,184 9	276-2	1,460.9	1,190.8	281.0
Transport and communication	XXII 701	1,181 · 2 189 · 6	14.5	204 1	191.3	14.8	206 . 1	189.6	14.6	204.2	189.3	14.6	203.9	188.5	14.8	203.3	188.5	14.8
Railways	702	176.1	31 . 4	207.5	177.1	31.8	208.9	175.6	31.1	206.7	174.5	30·9 20·9	205 · 4 194 · 8	175.7	31.4	207 . 1	175.9	31 . 1
Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	176.5	20.0	196.5	176.6	20.5	197·1 22·3	177·0 18·8	21 · 1 3 · 0	198.1	173.9	3.0	22.3	176·3 19·4	21.6 3.0	197.8	176.4	21.6
Other road haulage	704	18.5	2.8	21.3	19.0	3.3				21.8	19.3					22 · 4	19.3	3.2
Sea transport	705 }	138.8	13.3	152.2	138.0	12.7	150.7	136.8	13.2	150.0	136.9	12.7	149.6	136.9	13.3	150.1	136 . 1	13.3
Port and inland water transport †	706 5 707	60.9	24.1	85.0	62.3	25.4	87.7	62.7	25.5	88.2	63.5	25.5	89.0	64.2	26 . 1	90.3	65.2	26.5
Air transport	708	311.9	96.6	408.5	313.9	97.7	411.6	314.3	97.9	412.2	315.0	99.5	414.5	316.5	101 . 4	417.9	321.8	104.5
Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	108.9	61.3	170.2	110.1	63.2	173.2	108.0	63.2	171.1	106.6	62 · 4	169.0	107.4	64.6	172.0	107.6	66.0
	XXIII	1,200.5	1,502.1	2,702.6	1,209 4	1,513.0	2,722 5	1,225 5	1,583-1	2,808 5	1,205 5	1,517.2	2,722.7	1,213 3	1,536 1	2,749 4	1,217.7	1,540.3
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	153.4	71.7	225.0	153.4	73.6	226 · 9 32 · 6	153·0 27·0	72·8 5·9	225.8	151 0	72·3 6·0	223·3 32·9	152·6 26·9	71·7 6·0	224.4	152.9	72.6
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	26.7	6.0	32.7	26.7	6·0 117·2	286.4	170.0	119.9	32 · 9 289 · 9	26.9	116-9	286.6	171.5	117.4	32 · 8 289 · 0	26.5	6.1
Other wholesale distribution	812	168.1	115.9	284·0 600·9	169·2 224·5	378.3	602 . 8	228.9	388.4	617.2	169 · 6 221 · 3	378.9	600 . 2	223.6	385.3	608.9	172·5 224·6	118·2 386·4
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	221.3	379 · 6 852 · 4	1,263.3	415.9	861.5	1.277 . 4	422.7	917.7	1.340.4	412.8	865 . 7	1,278.6	414.5	878 . 4	1,293.0	413.1	879.6
Other retail distribution	821	410.9	032 4	1,200 0	410 0						112 0							0/5 0
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and	831	83.5	31 . 4	114.9	83.3	31 · 4	114.7	85.9	32.1	117.9	86.0	32.0	118.0	84 . 2	31 . 5	115.7	84.9	31 . 4
agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	136.7	45.1	181.7	136.6	45.0	181.6	137.9	46.3	184.3	137 . 9	45.3	183.2	140.0	45.7	185.7	143.2	46.0
					558-2	613-8	1,171.9	563 7	616-0	1,179.6	560 9	615 7	1,176 9	560 0	621.0	1,181-1	569.9	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	552·2 141·9	599·3 119·9	1,151 8 261 9	143.6	122.2	265.8	145.8	123.1	268.9	145.2	122.5	267.8	144.9	122.6	267.5	145.2	632 · 9 124 · 5
Insurance	860	141.9		328 1	148.3	187.6	335 . 8	148.0	186.9	334.9	147.1	185.9	333 . 1	146.2	185.8	332.0	150.3	197.0
Banking and bill discounting	861 862	50.1	56.3	106.5	50.6	57.9	108.5	50.9	59.1	110.0	50.5	57.5	108.0	49.8	58.4	108.2	50.0	58.9
Other financial institutions	863	42.6	40.4	83.1	41.9	40.2	82.1	42.6 19.3	39·6 16·6	82.2	42.5	39.6	82.1	42.3	42.6	84 · 9	42.6	41.5
Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research	864	19.0		34.5	19.4	15·4 158·4	34·8 262·3	107.0	158.2	36·0 265·1	20.2	17·4 160·9	37 · 6 267 · 2	20.1	17.1	37.2	20.1	17.3
Other business services	865	102.5		256.0	103·9 50·5	32.1	82.6	50.1	32.5	82.5	106 · 2 49 · 2	31.9	81 . 1	108·2 48·5	162·8 31·7	271.1	112.7	161.9
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	49.7	32.0	81 . 7	50.5											80 · 2	49.0	31 .8
Professional and scientific services	XXV	1,127 2	2,440.7	3,568 0	1,119-4	2,424 6	3,543 9	1,139-8	2,476 3	3,616-1	1,135-7	2,486 4	3,622 1	1,130-2	2,485 8	3,616-1	1,116-2	2,449 9
Accountancy services †	871	566.7	1.250.6	1,817.3	553.9	1.224.9	1,778.8	575.9	1,271.2	1.847.2	577.8	1.278 . 1	1.855.9	570.4	1.273.0	1.843.5	554 . 4	1,233.0
Educational services	872	200.1	1,250.0	1,017 0	000 0	.,										1,040 0	004 4	1,233 0
Legal services †	873 874	295.6	980.8	1,276.5	299.2	989.2	1,288 · 4	296.8	992.9	1,289.6	292 . 9	997.3	1,290 . 2	295.2	1,001 . 4	1,296.6	294.6	1,004.0
Medical and dental services Religious organisations †	875					29.7	110.0	80.5	30.2	110.7	80.0	29.8	109.8	79.5	29.6	100.1		
Research and development services	876	80.3		109·6 364·6	80·3 186·0	180.8	366.7	186.6	182.0	368-6	185-0	181.2	366 2	185 - 1	181.8	109·1 366·9	79·2 188·0	29.8
Other professional and scientific services †	879	184.6	179.9	304 0	100 0											000 3	100 0	183 · 1
Miscellaneous services*	XXVI	997 9		2,353 4	1,002 6	1,365-2	2,367.7	982·7 59·0	1,345-1 46-2	2,327 8 105 2	971 6 59 2	1,329 5 45 7	2,301 · 0 104 · 9	1,014 5	1,403 6	2,418-1	1,022 5	1,403.7
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	881	58.0		101.8	57·9 60·3	45·1 43·2	103·0 103·5	57.3	41.8	99.1	56.3	44.7	101.0	59 6 58 3	46 · 0 47 · 1	105·5 105·4	61 . 1	46.5
Sport and other recreations	882	57.9		101·2 90·4	33.4	56.4	89.9	31.2	55.6	86-8	31.2	55.6	86 8	32.3	58.7	91.0	59·4 33·2	47 · 1 56 · 8
Betting and gambling	883	33·3 109·2		287.5	105.6	175.6	281.2	92.7	144.4	237.1	89.1	138.2	227 . 4	110.4	183.1	293.5	109.1	183.2
Hotels and other residential establishments	884 885	61 -2		169.1	63.0	105.6	168.6	61.0	107.2	168-2	60-4	106 - 4	166 . 8	66.3	116.3	182.5	67.5	114.8
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	886	72.8		247.5	75.3	174.8	250 1	75.1	174·1 69·4	249·2 109·8	74·8 38·6	174 · 4 71 · 8	249.1	76.9	179.0	255.9	77 . 5	179.1
Public houses Clubs	887	40.7	67.0	107.7	39.6	66 · 9 47 · 6	106·5 66·5	40·4 18·9	47.9	66-8	18.5	48.0	110·5 66·5	40·7 19·5	71 · 9 47 · 9	112.6	41.0	70.0
Catering contractors	888	19.5		67·9 93·5	18·9 8·8	47.6	94.1	9.5	89.6	99.2	8.9	82.8	91.7	9.6	47.9	67 · 4 96 · 0	18·4 9·7	48.4
Hairdressing and manicure	889	9·5 15·2		93.5	15.3	36.6	51.9	14.7	35.5	50.2	14.6	34.9	49.5	15.2	35.9	51.1	15.1	86 · 3 35 · 7
Laundries	892 893	15.2		25.2		19.3	24.9	5.6	20.0	25.6	5.0	19.8	24.8	5.3	20.8	26.0	5.1	20.3
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	093	5,						000.0	105.7	466.6	250 4	100 5						
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	360 . 7		466.0		106.6	471·1 4·7	360 · 8 2 · 8	105.7	400.0	359 · 1 2 · 8	106.5	465.7	362 . 1	107.0	469.0	366 . 3	107.2
Repair of boots and shoes	895	2.8		4.7	2.8	1 · 9 400 · 4	551.7	153.5	405.7	559.2	152.9	398.7	4·/ 551·7	2·8 155·5	1 · 9 401 · 8	4.7	2.8	1.9
Other services	899	151.5	387.7	539 . 3	151 . 3	400 4								135 5	401.0	557.3	156.4	406 · 4
Public administration t	XXVII	964 8	603.0	1,567.7	965 7	609·0	1,574 8	959 2	608.9	1,568-1 618-6	955 9	612 2	1,568 1	965 4	614.7	1,580 2	964 . 7	609 8
Public administration ‡ National government service	901	336 - 9	278.9	615.8		281.0	616 · 8 958 · 0	338·3 620·9	280·3 328·6	949.5	335 · 7 620 · 2	282 · 5 329 · 7	618·2 949·9	332.0	280 . 4	612 . 4	329 . 2	274.7
Local government service	906	627 .9	324.1	951.9	630 . 0	328.0	929.0	020.9	020 0	0100	OLO L	525 1	949.9	633 - 4	334 · 3	967.8	635 - 5	335 . 1

• Excludes private domestic service. † The figures for "sea transport" and "port and inland water transport" are combined and those for "accountancy services", "legal services", "religious organisations" are included in "othe professional and scientific services". ‡ 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 service 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 *Employment Gazette*.

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	[Dec 1979]	and the second second	Contraction of the second	Order
All	Male	Female	All	or MLH of SIC
1,275 1	1,143.9	103.3	1,247 2	500
346 · 7 104 · 9 176 · 6 65 · 2	277 · 2 78 · 0 143 · 6 55 · 6	68 · 9 26 · 9 32 · 5 9 · 5	346 · 1 104 · 9 176 · 1 65 · 1	XXI 601 602 603
1,471 9 203 3 207 1 198 0 22 6	1,191 · 0 189 · 5 174 · 6 176 · 4 19 · 9	281 · 5 14 · 9 30 · 7 21 · 5 3 · 2	1,472 · 5 204 · 4 205 · 3 197 · 9 23 · 1	XXII 701 702 703 704
149 · 4	135 - 2	13.3	148.5	{ 705 706
91 · 6 426 · 3 173 · 6	65 · 0 323 · 7 106 · 7	26 · 2 105 · 3 66 · 4	91 · 3 429 · 0 173 · 1	707 708 709
2,758 .0 225.5 32.6 290.7 611.0 1,292.7	1,229 · 9 151 · 9 26 · 5 171 · 7 228 · 9 420 · 6	1,597 · 3 73 · 5 6 · 0 119 · 2 400 · 3 917 · 7	2,827 1 225 4 32 5 290 9 629 2 1,338 2	XXIII 810 811 812 820 821
116·4 189·2	85 · 5 144 · 8	32·4 48·2	118·0 193·0	831 832
1,202 8 269 6 347 3 108 9 84 1 37 4 274 6 80 9	568 · 9 145 · 6 150 · 4 50 · 5 41 · 4 20 · 1 112 · 0 48 · 9	637 · 8 126 · 6 197 · 3 60 · 3 39 · 9 17 · 5 164 · 3 31 · 9	1,206 · 8 272 · 3 347 · 7 110 · 8 81 · 3 37 · 6 276 · 3 80 · 8	XXIV 860 861 862 863 864 865 866
3,566 2	1,136-7	2,495 9	3,632.7	xxv
1,787.5	574.8	1,270.8	1,845.6	871 872
1,298.6	295.3	1,012.1	1,307.5	873 874
109 · 0 371 · 1	79 · 0 187 · 6	30·0 183·0	109·0 370·6	875 876 879
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,426} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 90 \cdot 1 \\ 292 \cdot 3 \\ 182 \cdot 4 \\ 256 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 0 \\ 66 \cdot 8 \\ 96 \cdot 0 \\ 50 \cdot 8 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	987 7 61 2 55 8 30 5 88 0 65 3 77 4 39 5 17 8 8 7 14 7 5 0	1,356 8 47 • 2 56 • 9 147 • 2 109 • 5 181 • 3 - 72 • 5 48 • 2 83 • 3 35 • 3 20 • 9	2,344 · 5 108 · 4 99 · 9 87 · 5 235 · 2 174 · 8 258 · 8 112 · 0 66 · 0 92 · 1 50 · 0 25 · 9	XXVI 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 889 892 893
473 · 4 4 · 7 562 · 8	364 · 9 2 · 8 - 155 · 8	108 · 1 1 · 9 400 · 4	473·0 4·7 556·2	894 895 899
1,574 · 5 603 · 9 970 · 6	949 · 7 327 · 0 622 · 7	606 · 6 273 · 0 333 · 6	1,556 · 3 600 · 0 956 · 3	XXVII 901 906

Table 2 Regions	Total all industries and services*	Male	Female	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum chemical products	THOUSAND Metal manufacture	istolis in associations and	(Continued) Engineering and allied industries	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufactur- ing	Construc- tion**	Gas, electricity and water
South East and East Anglia Sep 1976 Dèc 1976 Mar 1977	7,920 7,952 7,873	4,653 4,652 4,610	3,267 3,300 3,262	129·5 119·3 108·3	14·2 14·2 14·3	200 · 7 200 · 7 195 · 0	145·7 146·4 145·9	33·3 33·6 34·7	South East and East Ang Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977	lia 1,034 · 3 1,041 · 0 1,041 · 9	121 · 1 121 · 9 121 · 2	523·2 527·1 519·6	406 · 9 405 · 4 396 · 0	116·6 115·0 113·5
outh East June 1977 [Sep 1977] [Dec 1977] [June 1978] [June 1978] [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Dec 1978] [June 1978] [Dec 1978] [Dec 1978] [June 1979] [June 1979] [June 1979] [Dec 1978]	7,227 7,247 7,259 7,219 7,254 7,291 7,345 7,270 7,311 7,328 7,330	4,215 4,235 4,216 4,197 4,214 4,238 4,242 4,209 4,224 4,245 4,218	3,012 3,013 3,043 3,029 3,039 3,053 3,104 3,061 3,088 3,083 3,112	78.6 82.1 73.5 72.4 77.9 82.5 76.5 72.8 73.9 80.4 73.8	11.9 11.8 11.8 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.8 11.8	$156 \cdot 2 \\ 156 \cdot 3 \\ 153 \cdot 7 \\ 151 \cdot 9 \\ 153 \cdot 8 \\ 153 \cdot 9 \\ 152 \cdot 7 \\ 149 \cdot 3 \\ 149 \cdot 4 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 149 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 150 $	135 · 2 135 · 6 135 · 6 135 · 2 134 · 7 135 · 7 135 · 5 134 · 3 134 · 5 135 · 0 134 · 1	32·3 32·6 32·6 32·2 31·8 32·0 32·0 31·5 31·7 31·7 31·2 30·5	South East - June 1977 [Sept 1977] [Dec 1977] [Mar 1978] [June 1978] [Dec 1978] [Dec 1978] [June 1979] June 1979] [Dec 1979] [Dec 1979]	954 · 1 963 · 9 966 · 1 957 · 5 952 · 3 961 · 5 954 · 0 948 · 4 949 · 2 945 · 1	$106 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 99 \cdot 4 \\ 96 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array}$	471 · 5 472 · 1 469 · 7 467 · 6 467 · 3 468 · 8 470 · 4 466 · 2 466 · 8 469 · 3 463 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 356 \cdot 7 \\ 353 \cdot 1 \\ 353 \cdot 1 \\ 355 \cdot 2 \\ 355 \cdot 2 \\ 357 \cdot 7 \\ 359 \cdot 0 \\ 356 \cdot 9 \\ 363 \cdot 4 \\ 369 \cdot 0 \\ 361 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 103 $
ast Anglia June 1977 [Sep. 1977] [Dec 1977] [June 1978] [June 1978] [June 1978] [Dec 1978] [Dec 1978] [June 1978] [Dec 1978] [Dec 1978] [Dec 1979] [June 1979] [Dec 1979] [Dec 1979]	679 683 681 672 683 687 683 678 691 700 693	410 412 409 404 408 413 409 405 408 415 409	270 272 268 275 274 274 274 283 285 284	43 4 45 4 43 1 40 8 43 1 44 6 42 2 40 1 41 1 44 0 42 5	2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4	40 · 6 41 · 7 42 · 7. 41 · 3 42 · 1 43 · 2 40 · 2 41 · 3 43 · 0 44 · 3	10.0 10.0 9.7 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8	2 · 7 2 · 8 2 · 6 2 · 5 2 · 6 2 · 6 2 · 6 2 · 6 2 · 6 2 · 6	East Anglia June 1977 [Sep 1977] [Dec 1977] [Mar 1978] June 1978] [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] June 1979] [June 1979] [Dec 1979]	88 · 5 89 · 6 89 · 2 88 · 8 86 · 8 86 · 6 86 · 4 85 · 7 85 · 2 83 · 9 83 · 6	13.8 13.7 13.7 13.8 13.2 13.3 13.6 13.2 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.4	47 · 2 47 · 0 46 · 9 46 · 5 47 · 2 48 · 4 47 · 9 48 · 1 49 · 2 49 · 9 49 · 1	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
South West Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 [Dec 1977] [June 1978] [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [June 1978] [Dec 1978] [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Sep 1978] [June 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979] <td>1,516 1,507 1,503 1,544 1,522 1,511 1,551 1,557 1,545 1,539 1,539 1,577 1,582 1,560</td> <td>898 893 890 908 910 900 895 912 915 907 904 916 916 922 908</td> <td>618 613 635 634 622 616 639 642 638 635 661 661 652</td> <td>48.5 46.1 48.0 49.7 46.5 44.7 48.3 48.5 47.6 45.8 50.3 47.3</td> <td>11.2 11.3 11.3 11.4 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3</td> <td>58·3 57·1 56·5 57·5 55·3 56·4 56·6 55·9 55·5 56·8 56·8 55·7</td> <td>16.1 16.3 16.7 16.8 16.7 17.0 17.1 17.2 17.1 17.3 17.5 17.6</td> <td>7 · 1 7 · 6 7 · 7 8 · 0 8 · 1 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 3 8 · 3 8 · 3 8 · 1 8 · 0 8 · 0</td> <td>South West Sep 1976 Dec 1977 June 1977 June 1977 Ibec 1977 June 1977 Jac 1977 Jone 1977 Jone 1977 Jone 1977 Mar 1978 June 1978 Jone 1978 Dec 1978 Dec 1978 June 1979 June 1979 Jone 1979 Dec 1979</td> <td>217.4 218.8 217.7 218.0 220.5 220.8 219.5 218.1 220.0 219.1 219.1 219.1 217.1 217.8 217.9</td> <td>36 · 3 37 · 2 37 · 3 37 · 3 37 · 4 37 · 7 37 · 3 37 · 4 37 · 4 36 · 9 36 · 5 37 · 4 37 · 6 37 · 7 37 · 7 37 · 2</td> <td>88 1 87 9 87 3 87 3 88 2 88 3 87 4 88 5 89 4 88 5 89 4 88 6 88 3 88 3 88 3 88 1</td> <td>91 · 1 90 · 0 87 · 1 86 · 9 86 · 4 86 · 0 85 · 9 86 · 5 87 · 2 87 · 5 87 · 0 88 · 6 90 · 0 88 · 0</td> <td>30 · 2 30 · 1 29 · 9 30 · 0 29 · 7 29 · 7 29 · 8 30 · 3 30 · 6 30 · 7 30 · 6 31 · 0 30 · 8</td>	1,516 1,507 1,503 1,544 1,522 1,511 1,551 1,557 1,545 1,539 1,539 1,577 1,582 1,560	898 893 890 908 910 900 895 912 915 907 904 916 916 922 908	618 613 635 634 622 616 639 642 638 635 661 661 652	48.5 46.1 48.0 49.7 46.5 44.7 48.3 48.5 47.6 45.8 50.3 47.3	11.2 11.3 11.3 11.4 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3	58·3 57·1 56·5 57·5 55·3 56·4 56·6 55·9 55·5 56·8 56·8 55·7	16.1 16.3 16.7 16.8 16.7 17.0 17.1 17.2 17.1 17.3 17.5 17.6	7 · 1 7 · 6 7 · 7 8 · 0 8 · 1 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 2 8 · 3 8 · 3 8 · 3 8 · 1 8 · 0 8 · 0	South West Sep 1976 Dec 1977 June 1977 June 1977 Ibec 1977 June 1977 Jac 1977 Jone 1977 Jone 1977 Jone 1977 Mar 1978 June 1978 Jone 1978 Dec 1978 Dec 1978 June 1979 June 1979 Jone 1979 Dec 1979	217.4 218.8 217.7 218.0 220.5 220.8 219.5 218.1 220.0 219.1 219.1 219.1 217.1 217.8 217.9	36 · 3 37 · 2 37 · 3 37 · 3 37 · 4 37 · 7 37 · 3 37 · 4 37 · 4 36 · 9 36 · 5 37 · 4 37 · 6 37 · 7 37 · 7 37 · 2	88 1 87 9 87 3 87 3 88 2 88 3 87 4 88 5 89 4 88 5 89 4 88 6 88 3 88 3 88 3 88 1	91 · 1 90 · 0 87 · 1 86 · 9 86 · 4 86 · 0 85 · 9 86 · 5 87 · 2 87 · 5 87 · 0 88 · 6 90 · 0 88 · 0	30 · 2 30 · 1 29 · 9 30 · 0 29 · 7 29 · 7 29 · 8 30 · 3 30 · 6 30 · 7 30 · 6 31 · 0 30 · 8
[Dec 1979] Vest Midlands Sept 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 [Sep 1977] [Dec 1977] [Dec 1977] [Mar 1978] [June 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [June 1979] [June 1979] [June 1979] [Dec 1979]	2,194 2,209 2,195 2,202 2,208 2,219 2,210 2,216 2,221 2,221 2,224 2,208 2,212 2,214 2,214 2,216	1.336 1.340 1.334 1.329 1.338 1.340 1.337 1.336 1.337 1.326 1.326 1.323 1.326 1.323	859 869 861 873 871 878 873 881 883 897 882 889 889 888 897	33 · 2 30 · 8 27 · 6 31 · 7 31 · 5 29 · 8 32 · 6 32 · 6 30 · 3 29 · 1 29 · 6 31 · 7 29 · 6	25 · 9 25 · 6 25 · 5 25 · 2 25 · 2 25 · 2 25 · 3 25 · 3 24 · 8 24 · 8 24 · 8 24 · 7 24 · 7 24 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} 55 \cdot 6 \\ 54 \cdot 8 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 55 \cdot$	21 · 3 22 · 7 22 · 1 22 · 5 22 · 6 22 · 6 22 · 6 22 · 6 22 · 8 22 · 8 22 · 8 22 · 8 22 · 8 22 · 9 23 · 1 23 · 4 23 · 3	$\begin{array}{c} 118\cdot 3\\ 120\cdot 3\\ 121\cdot 0\\ 121\cdot 2\\ 122\cdot 0\\ 122\cdot 0\\ 121\cdot 2\\ 120\cdot 4\\ 120\cdot 4\\ 119\cdot 6\\ 119\cdot 6\\ 117\cdot 3\\ 116\cdot 3\\ 114\cdot 3\\ 113\cdot 2\\ 111\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	West Midlands Sep 1976 Dec 1977 Mar 1977 June 1977 Dec 1977 Mar 1977 Dec 1977 Mar 1978 June 1978 Sep 1977 Mar 1978 Dec 1978 Dec 1978 Dec 1979 June 1979 June 1979 June 1979 June 1979 June 1979 Dec 1979	580 · 4 583 · 7 581 · 2 585 · 7 590 · 1 586 · 7 580 · 2 586 · 2 566 · 2 566 · 2 566 · 9 557 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} 45\cdot 3\\ 46\cdot 9\\ 46\cdot 5\\ 47\cdot 2\\ 46\cdot 7\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 46\cdot 2\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 45\cdot 2\\ 45\cdot 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 166 \cdot 5 \\ 165 \cdot 4 \\ 165 \cdot 3 \\ 164 \cdot 4 \\ 165 \cdot 4 \\ 166 \cdot 1 \\ 166 \cdot 7 \\ 166 \cdot 8 \\ 167 \cdot 9 \\ 165 \cdot 3 \\ 163 \cdot 7 \\ 163 \cdot 6 \\ 161 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	29-6 29-6 29-4 29-3 29-3 29-3 29-3 29-3 29-9 29-9 29-9
ast Midlands Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 [Dec 1977] [Dec 1977] [Mar 1978] [June 1978] [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979] [Sep 1979] [Dec 1979]	1,508 1,515 1,503 1,517 1,521 1,521 1,526 1,526 1,535 1,522 1,532 1,542 1,536	905 907 900 905 909 905 899 905 910 910 910 903 906 914 909	603 607 603 612 616 608 614 617 625 619 626 628 628	36 ° 6 36 ° 3 30 ° 8 35 ° 2 35 ° 0 32 ° 1 34 ° 2 37 ° 8 35 ° 8 32 ° 4 31 ° 4 31 ° 4 35 ° 5 34 ° 3	71 · 2 71 · 2 73 · 2 73 · 2 73 · 2 72 · 4 73 · 0 72 · 4 71 · 9 71 · 4 71 · 8 71 · 8 71 · 8 71 · 8 71 · 8 72 · 3	$\begin{array}{c} 50 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 7 \\ 52 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 9 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 50 \cdot 3 \\ 50 \cdot 6 \\ 51 \cdot 2 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	28 · 2 27 · 5 27 · 6 27 · 5 28 · 4 28 · 1 28 · 2 29 · 5 29 · 3 29 · 2 29 · 3 29 · 2 29 · 3	39-4 39-3 39-3 39-4 39-5 39-1 37-9 37-6 37-6 37-4 37-4 37-5 36-8	East Midlands Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 Dec 19771 Dec 19771 Imar 1978 June 1978 June 1978 Dec 1978 Dec 1978 Dec 1978 Mar 1979 June 1979 Dec 1979 Dec 1979	210-6 1 208-9 1 209-5 1 211-5 1 211-5 1 212-9 1 215-2 1 215-2 1 213-3 1 212-7 1 213-5 1	171 · 1 172 · 1 177 · 8 173 · 3 171 · 0 171 · 9 68 · 5 68 · 5 68 · 5 68 · 5 68 · 5 68 · 6 65 · 8 67 · 4 65 · 8 66 · 4 63 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 92 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 7 \\ 94 \cdot 9 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 3 \\ 96 \cdot 7 \\ 95 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77\cdot 6\\ 77\cdot 1\\ 75\cdot 1\\ 75\cdot 5\\ 75\cdot 0\\ 74\cdot 7\\ 74\cdot 5\\ 75\cdot 1\\ 75\cdot 1\\ 75\cdot 7\\ 76\cdot 0\\ 75\cdot 5\\ 76\cdot 9\\ 78\cdot 1\\ 76\cdot 4\end{array}$	24 · 4 24 · 5 24 · 5 24 · 5 24 · 7 24 · 6 24 · 6 24 · 6 24 · 6 25 · 4 25 · 7 25 · 7 25 · 7 25 · 7 25 · 8 26 · 1
(Dec 1979) (orks and Humberside Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 [Sep 1977] [Dec 1977] [June 1978] [June 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979] [Sep 1979] [Sec 1979]	1.979 1.984 1.969 1.983 1.985 1.987 1.986 1.981 1.986 1.993 1.976 1.994 1.992 1.984	1.199 1.196 1.190 1.193 1.196 1.190 1.180 1.183 1.189 1.187 1.187 1.187 1.187 1.187 1.187 1.187 1.179 1.187	779 787 799 790 789 798 798 797 807 797 807 797 806 802 807	34 · 2 34 · 7 33 · 1 33 · 9 34 · 7 33 · 2 31 · 8 34 · 8 33 · 2 31 · 8 34 · 8 33 · 2 31 · 7 32 · 3 34 · 1 32 · 9	82 · 2 82 · 2 83 · 1 84 · 0 81 · 6 81 · 8 81 · 8 79 · 9 79 · 9 79 · 9 80 · 4 80 · 6 80 · 9	85 · 0 84 · 8 83 · 6 82 · 6 85 · 0 84 · 2 81 · 8 83 · 6 84 · 7 83 · 2 81 · 1 83 · 1 83 · 1 83 · 1 84 · 8 84 · 3	38 · 8 39 · 1 39 · 5 39 · 5 40 · 2 39 · 9 39 · 5 40 · 0 40 · 0 39 · 9 40 · 3 40 · 7 40 · 6	92 9 93 3 92 1 91 7 92 5 92 4 90 8 89 2 89 8 89 3 88 2 87 2 87 2 87 7	Yorks and Humberside Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 Dec 1977 Mar 1977 Dec 1977 Dec 1977 Dec 1978 Ume 1978 Dec 1978 Dec 1978 Dec 1979 Ume 1979 Dec 1979 Dec 1979 Dec 1979	246-8 1 246-4 1 247-3 1 249-4 1 248-7 1 243-7 1 243-7 1 243-7 1 244-9 1 244-9 1 241-3 1 240-7 1	48 · 2 47 · 9 48 · 0 48 · 6 48 · 4 48 · 2 46 · 2 45 · 1 44 · 0 43 · 0 43 · 0 43 · 0 43 · 0 43 · 0 43 · 3 46 · 2 45 · 1 44 · 0 43 · 0 44 · 0 44 · 0 44 · 0 44 · 0 44 · 0 44 · 0 44 · 0 44 · 0 44 · 0 44	108 · 7 107 · 8 106 · 2 105 · 5 106 · 0 106 · 4 104 · 4 105 · 1 106 · 1 106 · 1 105 · 8 106 · 1 106 · 3 106 · 3	110.0 109.9 107.5 108.4 107.7 107.1 107.1 107.1 108.7 109.1 108.7 109.1 108.5 110.5 110.5 112.2 109.8	34 · 1 34 · 8 35 · 4 36 · 3 36 · 6 36 · 0 36 · 2 36 · 2 37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 0 37 · 0 37 · 1

Transport and com- munication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscel- laneous services*	THOUSANE Public administra- tion and defence‡
655 · 1 657 · 1 654 · 8	1,046·9 1,066·5 1,042·5	2,852 · 9 2,866 · 0 2,857 · 5	639 · 9 638 · 0 627 · 2
$\begin{array}{c} 614 \cdot 0 \\ 617 \cdot 0 \\ 608 \cdot 8 \\ 617 \cdot 2 \\ 622 \cdot 1 \\ 620 \cdot 2 \\ 619 \cdot 0 \\ 623 \cdot 6 \\ 631 \cdot 6 \\ 634 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	963 · 0 959 · 3 980 · 8 957 · 2 960 · 8 967 · 1 1,008 · 1 973 · 5 983 · 2 985 · 4 1,010 · 6	2,652 · 4 2,661 · 8 2,677 · 7 2,677 · 8 2,704 · 9 2,704 · 2 2,724 · 5 2,712 · 1 2,734 · 6 2,728 · 5 2,738 · 1	592 · 4 593 · 1 586 · 2 585 · 8 587 · 3 587 · 3 587 · 8 585 · 2 586 · 2 582 · 5 582 · 5 582 · 5
$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	89 · 2 90 · 3 88 · 0 93 · 0 92 · 5 91 · 1 89 · 7 92 · 0 93 · 8 93 · 4	211 1 210 0 211 6 210 0 213 8 213 9 212 7 214 9 220 0 220 9 217 6	36 8 36 9 36 4 36 4 37 0 37 0 38 2 38 6 38 5 37 7
81 · 4 81 · 3 82 · 1 85 · 1 84 · 3 84 · 0 83 · 2 83 · 8 85 · 2 83 · 9 84 · 7 85 · 9 86 · 2 85 · 2	202.6 207.3 202.7 209.4 208.0 209.7 204.8 208.4 211.9 216.5 212.0 214.8 216.5 212.0 214.8 216.1 220.2	$\begin{array}{c} 512 \cdot 1 \\ 501 \cdot 4 \\ 500 \cdot 4 \\ 530 \cdot 0 \\ 528 \cdot 3 \\ 510 \cdot 7 \\ 510 \cdot 8 \\ 539 \cdot 8 \\ 537 \cdot 8 \\ 537 \cdot 8 \\ 524 \cdot 3 \\ 525 \cdot 2 \\ 556 \cdot 9 \\ 553 \cdot 8 \\ 537 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array}$	115.4 114.3 115.4 117.0 117.1 115.2 115.8 117.9 117.6 116.7 116.5 118.3 117.9 115.9
96 · 8 97 · 4 97 · 8 98 · 0 97 · 7 97 · 0 96 · 7 97 · 0 98 · 2 98 · 3 98 · 2 98 · 7 99 · 6 100 · 5	235 · 1 241 · 2 236 · 7 235 · 7 239 · 3 239 · 3 237 · 7 237 · 7 237 · 9 237 · 9 239 · 1 239 · 1 239 · 0 249 · 9	557 · 0 562 · 6 556 · 1 561 · 8 568 · 9 571 · 2 573 · 6 577 · 5 584 · 0 588 · 7 588 · 7 588 · 5 588 · 5 593 · 3	123 · 6 123 · 8 125 · 9 125 · 4 126 · 2 126 · 2 126 · 2 127 · 3 128 · 5 128 · 7 129 · 3 129 · 8 130 · 1 128 · 8
72 · 7 72 · 6 73 · 6 74 · 8 74 · 2 72 · 9 74 · 5 75 · 8 75 · 3 75 · 4 75 · 3 75 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 165 \cdot 0 \\ 169 \cdot 1 \\ 167 \cdot 8 \\ 166 \cdot 4 \\ 168 \cdot 1 \\ 171 \cdot 2 \\ 168 \cdot 1 \\ 170 \cdot 7 \\ 170 \cdot 7 \\ 175 \cdot 6 \\ 173 \cdot 5 \\ 176 \cdot 3 \\ 178 \cdot 8 \\ 185 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	370 · 0 376 · 0 376 · 8 381 · 2 380 · 6 380 · 2 380 · 1 382 · 4 380 · 1 386 · 8 387 · 2 389 · 8 388 · 1 385 · 9	97 · 0 94 · 4 93 · 2 91 · 6 92 · 0 90 · 9 90 · 7 91 · 2 91 · 2 92 · 4 92 · 2 91 · 6 92 · 6 92 · 6 91 · 3
109 · 4 108 · 3 109 · 4 108 · 2 108 · 3 107 · 8 106 · 5 107 · 5 109 · 4 108 · 1 109 · 4 111 · 0 112 · 0	226 · 7 233 · 7 225 · 3 226 · 6 230 · 5 224 · 9 225 · 7 229 · 3 233 · 5 226 · 1 228 · 2 228 · 4 231 · 6	551 · 4 551 · 0 557 · 7 551 · 5 558 · 9 555 · 4 569 · 3 562 · 2 573 · 0 570 · 7 581 · 2 575 · 7 579 · 8	111 · 2 109 · 4 110 · 8 112 · 4 112 · 9 111 · 8 112 · 3 113 · 5 114 · 5 113 · 2 113 · 2 113 · 2 113 · 6 113 · 9

Table 2 Regions (contin	Total all industries and services*	Male	Female	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum and chemical products	THOUSANDS Metal manufacture		ns (continued) Engineering and allied industries	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufactur- ing	Construc- tion**	Gas, electricity and water
North West Sep 1976 Dec 1976 March 1977 June June 1977 [Dec 1977] [Dec 1977] [June 1978] [June 1978] [Bep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Gep 1978] [June 1979] [June 1979] [Dec 1979]	2,654 2,655 2,639 2,646 2,650 2,652 2,633 2,639 2,659 2,675 2,646 2,651 2,651 2,642	$\begin{array}{c} 1,556\\ 1,551\\ 1,550\\ 1,540\\ 1,546\\ 1,536\\ 1,536\\ 1,532\\ 1,546\\ 1,531\\ 1,528\\ 1,531\\ 1,519\end{array}$	1,098 1,104 1,099 1,102 1,101 1,106 1,106 1,113 1,129 1,115 1,123 1,120 1,123	17.7 18.0 17.2 17.5 17.6 17.2 16.7 17.1 18.3 18.0 16.2 15.9 17.7 16.8	14.7 14.5 14.2 14.1 14.1 14.0 13.9 13.8 13.7 13.6 13.7 13.6 13.7 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.4 13.3	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	105 0 105 3 105 8 106 4 107 3 107 1 106 7 106 4 107 5 107 1 106 0 105 8 105 7 105 4	20 · 7 21 · 1 21 · 1 21 · 4 21 · 3 21 · 3 21 · 3 21 · 3 21 · 3 21 · 3 21 · 1 20 · 8 20 · 8 20 · 6 20 · 1	North West Sep 1976 Dec 1976 March 1977 June June 1977 ISep 1977 Dec 1977 IDec 1977 IDec 1978 June 1978 June 1978 IJone 1978 IDec 1978 IDec 1978 June 1979 June 1979 June 1979 Dec 1979 Dec 1979	$\begin{array}{c} 401 \cdot 1 \\ 400 \cdot 4 \\ 398 \cdot 2 \\ 398 \cdot 7 \\ 401 \cdot 3 \\ 403 \cdot 9 \\ 402 \cdot 1 \\ 397 \cdot 1 \\ 397 \cdot 1 \\ 399 \cdot 0 \\ 393 \cdot 8 \\ 389 \cdot 5 \\ 399 \cdot 0 \\ 393 \cdot 8 \\ 389 \cdot 5 \\ 390 \cdot 0 \\ 385 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array}$	$189 \cdot 0 \\ 190 \cdot 1 \\ 187 \cdot 8 \\ 187 \cdot 6 \\ 185 \cdot 0 \\ 179 \cdot 2 \\ 177 \cdot 6 \\ 175 \cdot 6 \\ 175 \cdot 6 \\ 175 \cdot 9 \\ 175 \cdot 1 \\ 175 \cdot 4 \\ 174 \cdot 1 \\ 168 \cdot 9 \\ 175 \cdot 1 \\ 168 \cdot 9 \\ 175 \cdot 4 \\ 174 \cdot 1 \\ 168 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \\ $	189 · 9 189 · 0 187 · 0 185 · 9 185 · 2 185 · 5 183 · 5 182 · 9 183 · 5 182 · 9 183 · 5 183 · 8 181 · 7 179 · 8 179 · 6 177 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} 135 \cdot 3 \\ 136 \cdot 1 \\ 134 \cdot 2 \\ 136 \cdot 3 \\ 135 \cdot 4 \\ 134 \cdot 9 \\ 135 \cdot 6 \\ 135 \cdot 6 \\ 136 \cdot 6 \\ 137 \cdot 1 \\ 136 \cdot 2 \\ 138 \cdot 7 \\ 141 \cdot 0 \\ 137 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	38 · 7 38 · 5 38 · 1 37 · 7 38 · 0 38 · 0 38 · 0 38 · 2 38 · 2 38 · 9 38 · 8 38 · 9 38 · 1 38 · 9 38 · 1 38 · 9
North Sep 1976 Dec 1977 June 1977 [Gec 1977] [June 1977] [June 1978] [June 1978] [Bec 1978] [Mar 1978] [June 1978] [Dec 1978] [June 1979] [June 1979] [Jec 1979]	1,260 1,251 1,251 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,256 1,256 1,256 1,256 1,264 1,248 1,263 1,263 1,259	770 763 765 765 765 756 757 757 757 757 757 748 753 756 749	490 495 491 493 495 496 493 498 501 507 500 509 507 500 507 510	16.517.217.616.416.916.416.316.316.916.415.916.716.515.7	49.4 48.9 48.6 48.8 48.8 48.5 48.7 48.7 48.7 48.7 47.6 47.2 47.1 47.0 46.5	31 · 8 31 · 3 29 · 1 30 · 2 29 · 8 30 · 1 30 · 0 30 · 0 30 · 0 30 · 1 29 · 4 28 · 9 29 · 7 29 · 9 29 · 5	$54 \cdot 5 \\ 54 \cdot 4 \\ 54 \cdot 2 \\ 54 \cdot 3 \\ 54 \cdot 7 \\ 54 \cdot 9 \\ 54 \cdot 8 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 8 \\ 56 \cdot 0 \\ 56 \cdot 0 \\ 5$	46.7 46:3 45:5 46:6 46:6 46:1 44:3 43:4 43:4 43:0 42:2 41:6 41:4 41:3 40:5	North Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 JDec 1977 Dec 1977 June 1977 Dec 1977 Mar 1978 June 1978 Dec 1979 June 1979 June 1979 Dec 1979	$191 \cdot 9 \\ 189 \cdot 7 \\ 188 \cdot 9 \\ 189 \cdot 4 \\ 190 \cdot 2 \\ 188 \cdot 9 \\ 187 \cdot 5 \\ 187 \cdot 9 \\ 187 \cdot 2 \\ 185 \cdot 7 \\ 183 \cdot 7 \\ 183 \cdot 7 \\ 183 \cdot 7 \\ 184 \cdot 4 \\ 185 \cdot 0 \\ 182 \cdot 0 \\ 182 \cdot 0 \\ 182 \cdot 0 \\ 182 \cdot 0 \\ 185 $	$52 \cdot 4 52 \cdot 1 52 \cdot 1 52 \cdot 7 51 \cdot 5 51 \cdot 2 51 \cdot 1 50 \cdot 8 50 \cdot 4 49 \cdot 8 48 \cdot 4 47 \cdot 5 46 \cdot 2 $	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 0 \\ 62 \cdot 5 \\ 61 \cdot 1 \\ 61 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 1 \\ 60 \cdot 5 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \\ 60 \cdot 8 \\ 61 \cdot 3 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \\ 61 \cdot 4 \\ 62 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 95 \cdot 7 \\ 95 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 94 \cdot 7 \\ 94 \cdot 4 \\ 94 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 7 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 97 \cdot 2 \\ 98 \cdot 8 \\ 96 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
Wales Sep 1976 Dec 1976 977 June 1977 977 [Sep 1977] 977] [June 1978] 978] [Sep 1978] 978] [Dec 1978] 978] [Dec 1979] [June [June 1979] [June [Dec 1979] [Dec	995 991 998 999 995 996 1,001 1,002 1,006 1,002	612 605 608 606 601 599 603 603 599 596 601 604 596	383 386 390 393 394 389 395 398 403 397 401 402 406	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	41 · 0 40 · 5 40 · 6 41 · 0 39 · 6 39 · 3 39 · 3 38 · 9 38 · 9 38 · 9 37 · 7 37 · 5 37 · 4 37 · 0 36 · 9	19·5 19·3 18·7 18·5 18·6 18·4 18·4 18·4 18·4 18·3 18·3 18·7 18·7 18·5	22 · 3 22 · 7 22 · 9 23 · 3 23 · 6 23 · 4 23 · 4 23 · 7 24 · 0 23 · 2 23 · 1 23 · 4 23 · 5 23 · 3	78.7 79.3 80.3 80.7 79.3 78.0 72.7 72.4 72.0 71.8 70.8 70.6 69.3	Wales Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 Jbec 1977 Jbec 1977 Jbec 1977 Jbec 1977 Jbec 1977 Jbec 1978 June 1978 Jbec 1978 Jbec 1978 Jbec 1979 June 1979 June 1979 Jbec 1979	$\begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 9 \\ 112 \cdot 9 \\ 112 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	29 · 9 30 · 4 30 · 1 29 · 2 28 · 6 28 · 3 28 · 3 28 · 4 28 · 1 27 · 9 28 · 1 28 · 3 28 · 3 28 · 3 28 · 3 28 · 3 28 · 5	$51 \cdot 3 \\ 50 \cdot 8 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 8 \\ 48 \cdot 6 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 6 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 50 \cdot 6 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \\ 51 \cdot 7 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \cdot 0 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \\ 64 \cdot 7 \\ 64 \cdot 4 \\ 63 \cdot 8 \\ 63 \cdot 6 \\ 64 \cdot 3 \\ 64 \cdot 8 \\ 65 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 6 \\ 65 \cdot 8 \\ 66 \cdot 9 \\ 65 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$19 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 1$
Scotland Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 [Gec 1977] [Gec 1977] [June 1977] [Gec 1977] [June 1978] [Sep 1978] [Gec 1978] [June 1978] [June 1978] [June 1978] [June 1978] [June 1979] [June 1979] [Dec 1979] [Dec 1979]	2.079 2.069 2.047 2.071 2.057 2.045 2.057 2.045 2.067 2.067 2.048 2.077 2.048 2.078 2.078 2.054	1,216 1,202 1,188 1,198 1,198 1,187 1,181 1,192 1,193 1,190 1,177 1,188 1,188 1,174	864 867 859 873 869 864 875 882 877 870 889 890 881	48 · 4 49 · 0 49 · 4 48 · 6 49 · 2 48 · 4 48 · 8 48 · 8 48 · 3 48 · 8 47 · 9 47 · 9 48 · 8 47 · 9	35.6 36.0 36.4 35.9 35.9 35.9 35.6 34.6 34.6 34.6 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.7 34.7	92 · 8 92 · 6 91 · 2 91 · 6 92 · 5 91 · 4 91 · 1 91 · 7 90 · 3 99 · 1 90 · 3 91 · 1 90 · 3	32 · 2 32 · 8 33 · 2 34 · 3 34 · 3 34 · 3 34 · 2 33 · 8 34 · 5 34 · 6 33 · 9 33 · 5 33 · 0 33 · 4	39 · 7 40 · 0 39 · 8 39 · 7 39 · 5 38 · 6 38 · 3 37 · 5 37 · 1 36 · 9 35 · 7 35 · 3 35 · 2 34 · 3	Scotland Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 Dec 1977 Dec 1977] Dec 1977] Mar 1978] June 1978] Sep 1978] Dec 1978] Mar 1979] June 1979] Sep 1979]	260 0 260 7 258 0 257 2 259 3 257 7 258 0 258 2 260 4 258 8 255 7 258 8 255 7 253 9 250 4 250 4 250 4	$\begin{array}{c} 91 \cdot 8 \\ 93 \cdot 2 \\ 94 \cdot 5 \\ 94 \cdot 3 \\ 93 \cdot 4 \\ 92 \cdot 0 \\ 92 \cdot 2 \\ 92 \cdot 0 \\ 91 \cdot 9 \\ 93 \cdot 3 \\ 92 \cdot 8 \\ 92 \cdot 6 \\ 91 \cdot 6 \\ 89 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	98.6 97.6 96.7 97.7 97.8 96.7 96.7 96.8 97.2 97.2 97.2 96.0 96.4 96.4 96.8 95.2	$\begin{array}{c} 169 \cdot 4 \\ 168 \cdot 1 \\ 163 \cdot 4 \\ 163 \cdot 7 \\ 162 \cdot 6 \\ 162 \cdot 0 \\ 161 \cdot 7 \\ 163 \cdot 0 \\ 164 \cdot 2 \\ 164 \cdot 8 \\ 163 \cdot 8 \\ 166 \cdot 9 \\ 165 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	29 · 2 29 · 0 28 · 7 28 · 5 28 · 7 28 · 6 28 · 1 28 · 9 28 · 4 28 · 7 28 · 6 28 · 9 28 · 9 28 · 9 28 · 9 28 · 9 28 · 9 28 · 9 29 · 1
Streat Britain Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 [Dec 1977] [Dec 1977] [June 1978] [June 1978] [Mar 1978] [June 1978] [June 1978] [June 1979] [June 1979] [Dec 1979] [Dec 1979]	22,106 22,146 21,968 22,165 22,165 22,151 22,001 22,163 22,262 22,344 22,311 22,311 22,311 22,355 22,277	13,145 13,116 13,018 13,076 13,116 13,057 12,984 13,043 13,102 13,084 12,980 13,036 13,039 12,977	8,961 9,031 8,951 9,050 9,049 9,094 9,017 9,119 9,159 9,260 9,151 9,276 9,265 9,265 9,300	389 · 1 375 · 6 357 · 7 387 · 8 367 · 2 356 · 4 373 · 7 389 · 7 372 · 0 354 · 5 356 · 4 352 · 5 356 · 4 382 · 5 366 · 4	345 · 4 344 · 3 345 · 9 348 · 2 342 · 6 342 · 1 343 · 0 342 · 7 336 · 0 334 · 0 334 · 8 335 · 3 334 · 1 335 · 0	701 · 3 698 · 8 682 · 4 689 · 3 694 · 0 688 · 8 675 · 6 682 · 9 687 · 1 681 · 7 665 · 3 676 · 3 676 · 3 688 · 9	464 · 1 466 · 2 467 · 6 469 · 9 473 · 9 473 · 2 471 · 3 470 · 6 476 · 3 477 · 6 476 · 3 474 · 8 471 · 7 473 · 0 474 · 8 472 · 7	476 · 8 480 · 7 480 · 9 483 · 0 485 · 5 482 · 0 475 · 1 464 · 3 463 · 3 459 · 1 453 · 9 449 · 4 447 · 5 439 · 4	Great Britain Sep 1976 Dec 1976 Mar 1977 June 1977 [Sep 1977] [Dec 1977] [Mar 1978] June 1978] [Sep 1978] [Dec 1978] [Mar 1979] [June 1979] [Sep 1979] [Sep 1979]	3.253 1 3.251 7 3.280 6 3.286 4 3.271 0 3.254 4 3.269 4 3.258 6 3.227 7 3.209 1 3.204 4	891 · 8 1 888 · 2 1 890 · 4 1 880 · 5 1 877 · 3 1 867 · 4 1 862 · 0 1 856 · 6 1 856 · 1 1	.381 · 5 .367 · 5 .365 · 6 .367 · 8 .365 · 7 .358 · 5 .366 · 1 .371 · 0 .356 · 6 .357 · 6 .363 · 5	1,260 · 0 1,224 · 7 1,221 · 8 1,223 · 6 1,219 · 2 1,216 · 6 1,226 · 4 1,235 · 4 1,239 · 9 1,232 · 5 1,255 · 2 1,275 · 1 1,247 · 2	342 0 340 6 339 0 337 3 339 5 337 2 336 7 338 4 343 2 344 6 344 1 344 1 346 7 346 1

		R. Bell, Landel	THOUSANE
Transport and com- munication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscel- laneous services*	Public administra- tion and defence‡
$\begin{array}{c} 173 \cdot 1 \\ 169 \cdot 3 \\ 168 \cdot 4 \\ 170 \cdot 2 \\ 170 \cdot 2 \\ 169 \cdot 8 \\ 168 \cdot 3 \\ 169 \cdot 0 \\ 170 \cdot 5 \\ 170 \cdot 4 \\ 167 \cdot 8 \\ 168 \cdot 6 \\ 168 \cdot 6 \\ 167 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 319 \cdot 7 \\ 322 \cdot 9 \\ 319 \cdot 1 \\ 323 \cdot 2 \\ 322 \cdot 4 \\ 327 \cdot 2 \\ 317 \cdot 4 \\ 321 \cdot 6 \\ 329 \cdot 8 \\ 340 \cdot 0 \\ 330 \cdot 1 \\ 329 \cdot 5 \\ 328 \cdot 2 \\ 336 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	769 ·9 775 · 0 774 ·7 773 ·8 778 ·5 777 ·3 780 ·8 787 ·3 790 ·8 800 · 1 798 ·2 804 · 1 801 · 6 805 · 7	$172 \cdot 5$ $168 \cdot 7$ $169 \cdot 5$ $168 \cdot 5$ $167 \cdot 6$ $167 \cdot 6$ $167 \cdot 7$ $168 \cdot 5$ $170 \cdot 1$ $168 \cdot 9$ $170 \cdot 4$ $170 \cdot 0$ $167 \cdot 8$
$\begin{array}{c} 65 \cdot 4 \\ 65 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 64 \cdot 6 \\ 65 \cdot 7 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 5 \\ 65 \cdot $	$144 \cdot 4 \\ 150 \cdot 2 \\ 143 \cdot 9 \\ 144 \cdot 9 \\ 146 \cdot 5 \\ 148 \cdot 7 \\ 143 \cdot 2 \\ 145 \cdot 0 \\ 145 \cdot 8 \\ 153 \cdot 4 \\ 153 \cdot 4 \\ 147 \cdot 7 \\ 148 \cdot 7 \\ 154 \cdot 3 \\ \end{cases}$	336 1 338 3 339 2 341 3 342 5 342 5 343 3 346 0 346 5 349 8 345 3 353 5 351 9 353 7	92 - 7 90 - 8 91 - 1 90 - 9 91 - 1 90 - 7 91 - 1 92 - 5 92 - 9 91 - 8 92 - 7 93 - 6 93 - 0 91 - 3
$\begin{array}{c} 58 & 5\\ 58 & 4\\ 57 & 9\\ 57 & 6\\ 555 & 8\\ 555 & 8\\ 565 & 5\\ 566 & 5\\ 566 & 5\\ 566 & 8\\ 566 & 8\\ 566 & 8\\ 566 & 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	287 · 1 284 · 7 287 · 3 296 · 6 295 · 7 293 · 9 296 · 3 301 · 9 301 · 9 304 · 8 305 · 3 307 · 4 304 · 9	85 · 4 82 · 9 83 · 4 83 · 6 84 · 4 83 · 5 84 · 8 84 · 8 84 · 8 84 · 0 83 · 8 84 · 0 83 · 8 84 · 5 83 · 9 82 · 8
$136 \cdot 3 \\ 132 \cdot 3 \\ 132 \cdot 3 \\ 132 \cdot 3 \\ 132 \cdot 7 \\ 132 \cdot 7 \\ 132 \cdot 7 \\ 131 \cdot 5 \\ 132 \cdot 9 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 131 \cdot 6 \\ 132 \cdot 2 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 131 \cdot 4 \\ 131 $	237 · 1 239 · 7 234 · 8 236 · 7 242 · 8 235 · 5 235 · 5 235 · 2 235 · 2 235 · 2 231 · 9 234 · 9 234 · 9 237 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 657 \cdot 7 \\ 647 \cdot 9 \\ 644 \cdot 2 \\ 661 \cdot 1 \\ 660 \cdot 6 \\ 650 \cdot 3 \\ 648 \cdot 2 \\ 664 \cdot 0 \\ 668 \cdot 8 \\ 659 \cdot 9 \\ 656 \cdot 9 \\ 678 \cdot 8 \\ 667 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 50 \cdot 5 \\ 1 49 \cdot 6 \\ 1 44 \cdot 6 \\ 1 45 \cdot 9 \\ 1 45 \cdot 2 \\ 1 45 \cdot 1 \\ 1 46 \cdot 1 \\ 1 49 \cdot 2 \\ 1 49 \cdot 7 \\ 1 48 \cdot 7 \\ 1 48 \cdot 7 \\ 1 51 \cdot 6 \\ 1 52 \cdot 3 \\ 1 50 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 1,448\cdot 9\\ 1,442\cdot 8\\ 1,440\cdot 8\\ 1,447\cdot 1\\ 1,450\cdot 4\\ 1,441\cdot 1\\ 1,430\cdot 3\\ 1,445\cdot 3\\ 1,452\cdot 3\\ 1,452\cdot 3\\ 1,448\cdot 5\\ 1,460\cdot 9\\ 1,472\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	2,679 · 5 2,733 · 1 2,674 · 4 2,699 · 8 2,700 · 7 2,745 · 2 2,674 · 4 2,702 · 6 2,722 · 5 2,808 · 5 2,722 · 7 2,749 · 4 2,758 · 0 2,782 · 1	7,123.5 7,100.0 7,215.3 7,195.1	1,588.2 1,571.9 1,561.1 1,564.3 1,553.9 1,554.2 1,554.2 1,554.2 1,574.8 1,568.1 1,568.1 1,568.2 1,556.3

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EG2

A review of unemployment and vacancy statistics

TH THE RISE in the numbers of people out of work in ent years, both in this country and abroad, figures on employment attract attention that is matched by few er statistical series issued by Government.

Unemployment in the 1970s has been generally much her than in the 1960s and higher still compared with the rates of the 1950s. Yet there is apparent contradiction the position, with common reports of labour shortages in ne areas and occupations, and with the economy rapidly ning into difficulties when reflation and expansion have en attempted. At the same time, the degree of social esion that has been maintained despite the high levels unemployment would not have been thought possible lier in the post-war period.

This points to the need to look at the figures more closely d to ensure that the categories used, their definition and way in which the data are presented are appropriate to nging circumstances. This article reviews existing pracces of measuring unemployment and vacancies. It consids the various groups included in the published totals in ticular against the background of international practice nd provides estimates for some of the less frequently cussed categories. Its aim is to give a wider understandg of the unemployment and vacancy statistics, and also of situation which they describe. An earlier discussion of any of the issues involved appeared in a White Paper, employment Statistics: Report of an Interdepartmental orking Party, Cmnd 5157, published in November 1972.

Inemployment statistics

Irposes

The statistics on the unemployed serve a variety of purses-economic, social and administrative. There is often o great an emphasis on the figures for the total of the employed and perhaps also on unemployment figures one. It is the published totals that make the greatest iblic impact since they are most often at the centre of itical debate as to whether the Government should purle different economic and social policies or measures.

There are some whose concern with unemployment eads them to emphasise the importance of looking at figtres on the widest possible definition, partly in order to mulate the Government into actions which they wish to ee pursued: but there are others who see merit in narrower efinitions and see the danger of precipitate action based n an over-estimation of the extent of labour reserves or of e "genuine" unemployed.

Different uses of the figures call for emphasis on different aspects and elements of the figures, as the paragraphs which follow show. There is ample scope for debate about ertain groups or categories of people who should be ncluded as unemployed or not, and on the form in which he figures are presented. So far as the definitions are ncerned, it is essential to have great regard to what can be leasured with reasonable accuracy, particularly on a onthly basis, in order to reduce the area of debate and

Introduction;

O Unemployment statistics (purposes, concept of unemploy ment, administrative data-the registered unemployed, certain categories of the registered unemployed, unemployment rates-local statistics-flow statistics, international aspects); O Vacancy statistics (general, concepts, uses and potential uses) of vacancy data, sources of data, vacancy flows, comparing vacancy and unemployment statistics-the "unemploy ment/vacancy ratio"); and Presentation of data.

importance.

Sections in this article

This review of existing practices in measuring unemployment and vacancies comprises four main sections, two of which have a number of sub-sections. These, and any further sub-divisions, are ndicated with appropriate headings.

The main sections (and their sub-sections) are:

have general acceptance of the figures. It is also convenient to have reasonable continuity and avoid frequent changes in definitions, even though these need to be reviewed from time to time as circumstances change.

Economic indicators. The unemployment figures represent one of several related economic indicators, including employment, vacancies, output and earnings, which are important for evaluating economic performance. Indeed, until recent years, there was a tendency to use unemployment as a principal indicator in this group of figures. This stemmed partly from its intrinsic economic significance but also its speedy availability and considerable detail. More recently, however, the relationships between the various economic indicators have become less close, and less weight can be placed on unemployment figures in isolation as an indicator of the state of the economy. The sustained appearance side by side of high unemployment and inflation, not only in this country but in many industrialised countries, adds weight to this caution. Nevertheless the unemployment figures remain a major indicator of great

Interpretation of trends in the figures is greatly helped by using the seasonally adjusted figures. These figures include adjustments up or down to allow for the normal effects of holidays, weather, or other regular seasonal factors which cause unemployment to fall or rise in particular months each year, irrespective of the general trend or underlying movement. The techniques used for seasonal adjustment are well-established and widely-used, but they need to be re-examined from time to time.

For example, there have recently been the increased effects of older school leavers coming on to the unemployment register during the last three or four summers for which special procedures are made to allow for the seasonal movement. The younger school leavers, under 18 years of age, present particular difficulties because of the large shifts in the pattern from year to year and so have always been excluded from the seasonally adjusted figures though of course their numbers are published and included in the unadjusted totals. The seasonal adjustment procedures are

fully described in Employment Gazette, August 1979, p. 780.

A further well-established aid to interpretation of trends is provided by three-monthly moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, which help to smooth out erratic month to month movements which may remain after seasonal adjustment (see chart on page 320 of the March issue of Employment Gazette). Other more sophisticated measures of trend are sometimes used for analytical purposes but have not yet found their way into general use.

A special influence on movements in the unemployment figures in recent years has been the range of special employment measures (for example, the Temporary Employment Subsidy, the Youth Opportunities Programme, etc) which affect the numbers on the unemployment register. Whilst the effect of these measures is not subject to precise measurement, particularly the longer term effects, they undoubtedly have at least a short-term impact on the figures, and so may blur the underlying trend. For example, the effects of the measures increased sharply between the spring and autumn of 1979.

But for this, the turn-round from the gradual decline to a rising trend in unemployment in the later part of 1979 would have begun to appear a little earlier. The total number of people helped by the measures at September 1979 was about 367,000 compared with about 248,000 at the end of March. However, the effects on the unemployment register are less than this for a number of reasons, for example, some people do not sign the register when they become unemployed. An article in Employment Gazette, November 1979, p. 1122, describes the various measures which were in use in 1978-9.

A measure of the labour reserve. The unemployment figures have often been used as an indicator of the supply of unused labour in the economy, or of the degree of slack to be taken up by reflationary measures. The number of unemployed is clearly an important source of labour reserve but there are other sources including changes in working hours, the drawing of people from outside the labour force, people having more than one job and better utilisation of those already employed. The labour supply is not homogeneous and its economic value will depend, for example, on the skills that could be offered and could be utilised, the willingness to accept the jobs that may become available and the geographical distribution.

One feature of under-utilisation of labour is "labour hoarding", and in particular the degree to which firms, in times of recession, may retain their labour force in the expectation of an upturn in demand for their products. In some of the early post-war downturns this was a marked feature, especially in respect of skilled workers.

These considerations do not mean that the unemployment figures are misleading as an indicator of changes in the number of people available for or seeking work; only that the aggregates should not be considered too narrowly as a measure of the "true" labour reserve. A guide to the orders of magnitude of unemployment against the estimated total labour force and the population of working age is shown in table 1.

An uncertainty about unemployment as a measure of the labour reserve is the degree to which some of those unemployed may, in fact, be members of the "hidden" or "black" economy, which has become a matter of increased concern both in this country and abroad. The subject was studied in an article in the February 1980 issue of Economic Trends (published by HMSO for the Central Statistical Office). It argues that factor incomes not declared for tax purposes are likely to form the largest part of the hidden economy and may be broadly evaluated at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of GNP, but that it seems likely that the hidden economy as a whole is rather larger than this but perhaps not substantially so.

It also points to evidence that the hidden economy has grown especially since 1970, but that the overall increase has been unspectacular. It notes that if the hidden economy has been growing then it is reasonable to suppose that the number in groups who can more easily take advantage of its benefits, should they choose to do so, and those who can best avoid detection-the self-employed, double jobholders and unregistered unemployed persons-should have been increasing. However, there is little indication in the statistics that this has been happening.

Much of the hidden economy consists of undisclosed income from activity by people who are self-employed or have a job. However, part also consists of activity of some who are registered as unemployed. Numbers of the latter in terms of full-time equivalent workers are not thought to be great and are discussed later in the section on fraudulent unemployment. A further element of the hidden economy consists of the activity of people who are neither registered as unemployed nor in normal employment measured in the statistics.

It is perhaps only too easy for the number involved to be exaggerated on the basis of anecdotal evidence; one individual believed to be participating in the hidden economy in one form or another may be known, or reported, to many others, each of whom "records" the occurrence. Moreover, the high proportion of economically active people in the population of working age (see table 1) lends support to the judgement that few people who are economically active are missed entirely from the statistics of the labour force.

Table 1 UK labour force and population of working age, mid-1979 Millie

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	Male	Female	All
Employees in employment full-time part-time Self-employed (with or without	12 ¹ / ₂	5 ³⁴ 3 ³⁴	$18\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$
employees) HM Forces	1 ¹ / ₂ ¹ / ₄		2 1
Employed labour force Registered unemployed	15 1	10 1	25 1 ¹ / ₄
Unregistered unemployed seeking full-time work seeking part-time work	Ξ		18 14
Labour force Population of working age Of which, numbers aged 16	16 17	11 16	27 33
and over in full-time education	34	34	1 ¹ / ₂

Note: The above figures provide a guide to the orders of magnitude of unemployment against the estimated labour force and population of working age. Some of the figures are estimated; in particular those for unregistered unemployment carry a greater degree of uncertainty.

The labour force includes a small number of out of work but sick people, but exclude the severely disabled; about one million people above working age are included. Th population of working age consists of those aged 16–64 inclusive for men and 16–5 for women.

A measure of social distress. The numbers unemployed are a matter of major social concern as a determinant of hardship and distress. But unemployment is only one of the sources of these and other social problems. In some periods, more especially before the war, unemployment has been regarded as a proxy measure of the degree of and change in social distress. Now, benefits and social security, more secure housing, the presence of more than one earner in the family and redundancy payments may form some cushion against hardship; also for a more complete picture of social problems it is necessary to take into account other factors, such as health, disablement or low incomes at work or in retirement.

However, unemployment is often a disturbing experience and represents a severe handicap when it is for more than a temporary period between jobs, particularly for the young, the one-parent families and the longer-term unempoved. Thus when looking at the unemployment figures, it necessary to look deeper than the overall totals to take into account the duration of unemployment, the age of the memployed, their family circumstances, and the like.

Administrative or operational use. Apart from its use as n indicator, or at least as a guide, to changes in labour reserves and social distress, the actual figures of registered memployed are of course used for operational purposes in uiding the management of the employment and benefit services. They are also used for administrative purposes, cluding helping to delimit those areas of the country which are treated as assisted areas, and the figures have ometimes also entered into formulae used in calculating rate support grants. They are also of importance to local authorities, in planning control and land use contexts.

In the light of these various uses which are made of the data relating to unemployment, it is now necessary to turn to a discussion of the basis on which the statistics are mpiled, beginning with the concepts of unemployment and then the coverage and definitions used for administraive and household inquiry or census data.

he concept of unemployment

It has been said that the concept of unemployment variusly implies a condition, an activity, an attitude, and a ed. A general definition reflecting these factors is that it ates to those who are not at work, who want or seek a , are capable of work and are available for work. Under s definition, it may well include more than those who are unemployment registers for administrative or operanal purposes, whether or not they receive unemployent benefit. But clearly concepts like "seeking work" or capable of work", in particular, must be partly a matter of gement. Accordingly, the figures of unemployment pend on the tests that are applied regarding these teria

The unemployment figures are obtained either from ministrative sources or through household surveys and tensuses. In statistics from administrative sources, inclusion will depend on whether the people involved have fulfilled an administrative test such as being on the register or receiving benefit. In statistics from household enquiries or censuses the tests arise in the classification and analysis f individuals' own views of their position.

A panel in this article, on p. 506, lists the principle tabulations published regularly on unemployment and vacancies). The administrative data published or made available from Department of Health and Social Security are not discussed, but it is intended to publish a separate article on this material which includes important information about the family characteristics of the unemployed.

The unemployment count. The main unemployment aggregates prepared by the Department of Employment have long been known colloquially as "the count". Each month the figures of registered unemployed (as defined below) are compiled, as a largely clerical operation, by counting their individual records at the local offices where they register. In a quarterly cycle, in addition to the main count, the records are also tabulated to provide, one month in three, figures of unemployment by age and duration of unemployment; by industry of last employment; and by occupation.

There are limitations to the statistical information which can be compiled "by hand" but introduction of computerised systems in the benefit and employment offices will enable some of these limitations to be removed. Plans and trials for a more fully computerised system of producing unemployment and vacancy statistics are in hand and further information about the proposed system will be published later this year.

in practice.

issue under review.

Administrative data-the registered unemployed.

The main administrative source of unemployment data lies in the activities of the Employment and Benefit Offices, which are the source for the counts and tabulations concerning the registered unemployed.

The statistics of registered unemployment ("the count") are based on the unemployed persons who are registered as "seeking employment" and who are accepted by staff of the employment offices or careers offices as being "capable of and available for work, whether they are entitled to unemployment benefit or not". This definition has been practically unaltered since 1922. The great majority of those on the register claim unemployment benefit. Methods of classifying them as "capable and available" are based on case law developed by national insurance decisions. Between 1921 and 1930 it was a condition for the payment of unemployment benefit that claimants should be "genuinely seeking work", but this criterion was extremely unpopular and was difficult to define and apply

Since 1930 it has been replaced by the provision that a claimant should not refuse an offer of suitable employment without good cause. Questions have been raised about the way this criterion has been and should be applied. However, the available evidence about the rate of refusal of suitable work suggests that only limited numbers are involved. In 1979, the number of cases referred to insurance officers for refusal to accept suitable employment was about 12,000 and only about 7,000 of these resulted in the claimant's disqualification, but such claimants can maintain their registration for work. An internal committee has this

Many factors may affect the propensity of men and women to register, including changes in regulations affecting eligibility for benefits, principally for married women. For those not eligible other factors may apply, such as how

likely they think they are of getting a suitable job, through being on the register. In recent years, the spread of convenient Jobcentres may have encouraged more to register.

The numbers included in the monthly "count", also depend on the detailed administrative arrangements for deciding whether a person is on the register at the relevant date. There is a very large turnover on the register and the checks whether a person who is on at the particular date of the unemployment count has not found a job or left the labour force reflects administrative practice or convention. Thus, the move from weekly to fortnightly payment of benefit in October 1979 resulted in an artificial increase in the count of about 20,000 because it only becomes apparent over a longer period of time which people should be taken off the register. A fuller note on this appeared in Employment Gazette, November 1979 p. 1151.

In addition, there are two marginal qualifications to the coverage of the figures arising from the unemployment benefit arrangements. First, those who fall sick and are switched to sickness benefit for more than a few days are removed from the scope of the unemployment count. Secondly, marginal work, other than in the claimant's main occupation, and yielding earnings up to 75 pence a day, which does not interfere with availability for full-time work, is not a disqualification from unemployment benefit or from being counted as unemployed; nor is work on a Sunday in some circumstances.

Groups on the register who are not included in the count. Some people who register with the employment services or benefit offices are not included in the published unemployment total but are counted separately and the figures made available (see table 2).

First, the "temporarily stopped", that is, people who have been suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work but who are available for work on the day of the count and are claiming benefit. Such people may be off for a day, or for several weeks, but they are not unemployed in the ordinarily understood sense of not having a job. Their number has usually been comparatively small since the war except for a

Table 2 The count and groups and categories of unemployed in Great Britain, December 1979

Thousand	Remarks
The count of registered	water in the addition
unemployed, 1,292 Of which: School leavers	Ranged from 24,000 in April to
	204,000 in July
(aged under 18s), 36 Occupational pensioners, 90-100	Estimated
	Based on 1976 surveys of
Benefit claimants seeking	characteristics of the un-
part-time work only 11	employed
Disabled (not in need of	Included all known cases,
sheltered employment), 122	whether or not registered as
shellered employment), 122	disabled
Unemployed not in the count	uisableu
Adult students, aged 18 or	Ranged from nil in March to 122
over, seeking vacation em-	in September
ployment, 1	CHARLEN AND A DOWN OF MALLEY AND AND A
Non-claimants to benefit	Includes 34,000 females
seeking part-time work only,	
36	
Temporarily stopped, 5	
Disabled (requiring sheltered	
employment), 12	
Unregistered unemployed, 300–350	Based on household surveys
Out of work, sick, about 50	

few occasions when, for example, unusually bad weather or industrial disputes have temporarily raised them such as in the early months of 1979. The number of temporarily stopped on the day of the monthly unemployment count averaged around only 24,000 in 1976; 18,000 in 1977 10.000 in 1978; and 12,000 in 1979. The figures are published monthly with the main unemployment data.

claiming benefit and who are seeking only part-time work (IFS) from 1973 onwards, which covers about 85,000 (that is, for 30 or fewer hours a week). As recently as 1976 this group numbered only a few thousand; but at the end of 1979 there were about 35,000, mostly women. In part the increase probably reflects the general increase of women. Information on the unemployed is also available from often working part-time in the labour force. Over the last four years, female employment has increased by 300,000 and more than accounted for the whole of the increase in employees in employment. It also reflects the greater ease of registration which has come with the increase of centrally placed Jobcentres.

While the attachment of such registrants to the labour force may not be very strong and little different in degree from the "unregistered unemployed" discussed later, it seems appropriate because of their increased numbers to publish the figure regularly in future along with other groups excluded from the main totals.

The figures also exclude those *disabled* people who are so severely handicapped that they are unlikely to obtain employment other than under special sheltered conditions. However it seems inappropriate to exclude, or identify separately, other disabled people who are not so severely handicapped. While some may have difficulty in securing jobs, many can and do find "open employment". The number of disabled people in this category in December 1979 was 120,000, about one in 12 of total unemployed.

People who are disabled can register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, though not all who can register do so. Of the 12,000 severely disabled registered as unemployed (excluded from the count), only some 8,000 were registered disabled people, and of the 120,000 less disabled registered as unemployed (and included in the count), only 51,000 were registered disabled people. I total, some 500,000 people are registered as disabled, but it is clear that there are many more disabled people than those on the disabled persons' register. The rate of unemployment among registered disabled people is about 10 per cent, comparing the 51,000 in the unemployment count with the 500,000 registered disabled but not counting the 8.000 severely disabled.

Adult students aged 18 and over seeking temporary work only in vacations can register for work and clain benefit. But this group too has been excluded from th count since March 1976. Big fluctuations in the unemployment figures were arising from the increasing numbers of students who were registering for vacation work, particularly in the short Christmas and Easter vacations, but who were not yet seeking permanent employment.

The consequent flow on and off the unemployment register of over 100,000 was distorting the change in the unem ployment figures for six months of the year and creating difficulties in interpreting the figures. Though excluded from the main unemployment series, the figures for adult students who are registered for vacation employment are published each month.

census and Survey data-the unregistered unemployed

General. A great deal of statistical information on the unemployed is obtained in population censuses by selfnumeration and in household surveys through interviews. hetween the censuses there are two regular household surveys which include all the labour force topics in the ensus, but with additional questions. These are the bien-A second excluded group are those registed who are not nial European Communities (EC) Labour Force Survey nivate households, and the continuing General Household Survey (GHS) launched in 1971, covering about 12,000 nrivate households in Great Britain each year.

> the continuous Family Expenditure Survey (FES), which rovers about 10,000 households in the UK each year, and from a number of ad hoc surveys, in particular the largescale National Dwelling and Housing Survey which covered about 1,000,000 households during 1977-1979 and which is the major source of information on the ethnic minorities. Most of these surveys are limited to private households and exclude those resident in institutions, hotels, and so on.

> A great advantage of the census and survey data is the detail they provide on many characteristics of individuals and households, enabling unemployment to be seen in the wider context of the labour force and the population as a whole. It is also possible to obtain a much broader range of information in sample surveys-for example on reasons for unemployment, employment history and, above all, those seeking work who are not registered at employment or careers offices.

> The main disadvantage is that censuses and surveys have to rely on the quality and relevance of the replies by individuals who show varying degrees of realism and appreciation of the kind of jobs they could expect to get, and the related pay and conditions of work. The form of the questions asked requires great care since the detailed wording has a substantial effect on the nature of the replies and consequently on the level of the figures.

The other disadvantage is that because of costs and the need to limit the burden on respondents, it is only practicable to collect information on a sample basis, so that the results are subject to sampling errors and these can be large, only a few hundred respondents are unemployed in the GHS and FES although about 5,000 unemployed are overed in the LFS. In particular, detailed figures about local areas or small occupational groups usually cannot be wided except through specially designed surveys.

The unregistered unemployed. Despite many difficulties is possible to reconcile, by a complex route, the data ained from both the population censuses and the nousehold surveys with that available from administrative sources in order to provide broad estimates of the unregistered unemployed. (See Employment Gazette, December 1976, p. 1331.) These estimates, together with those of the number of registered unemployed, are often used in international comparisons of unemployment to provide estimates for different countries on a reasonably consistent "survey" basis.

The surveys suggest that the number of people seeking, available for and capable of work but who are not on the unemployment register currently exceeds 300,000, of hom over one-half are seeking part-time work, in contrast with the registered unemployed, who include compara-

tively few seeking part-time work. About one-quarter of the unregistered unemployed are men and three-quarters are women, with two-thirds of the women and about onein-ten of men looking for part-time work only. Many of the women are married and the number not registering was expected to decline following the 1977 change in regulations on benefit which no longer permit the option of reduced national insurance contributions to newly married women or those re-entering the labour force. However, the change will not yet have had more than a small effect on the number of unregistered unemployed.

The unregistered unemployed are likely to form less of a labour reserve than their total numbers suggest. Not only because a high proportion are seeking only part-time work, but also because some, especially women, are seeking local work with special requirements, for instance, convenient hours and type of work, and may be regarded as at the margin of the main body of the labour force. Some of them are people with low incomes and with dependents and so need to be taken into account when considering social needs.

Discouraged workers. In the United States and one or two other countries, estimates are made of a group on the margin of the labour force who are sometimes described as "discouraged workers", that is, those who would like to work and would take a job but have given up an active search because they believe that no work is available. Such people not only do not register with the employment services, but do not even describe themselves in surveys as seeking work and so are not included in the "unregistered" unemployed. They have become so convinced of their inability to secure work that they no longer regard themselves as part of the labour force and take no steps at all to seek work.

This is an important and sizeable group for certain sections of the American population, such as the young "blacks", although their estimated number is not included in the ordinary counts of the unemployed. The number of "discouraged workers" in the UK is believed to be small, and, in any event, identifying them would be far from straightforward and open to dispute. On the other hand, some people who may not have considered working might be attracted into the labour force given appropriate circumstances such as boom conditions.

Certain categories of the registered unemployed

There are some categories of the unemployed often referred to in assessments of the significance of the unemployment figures and which, it is sometimes suggested, should lead to adjustments to the published totals or the form in which they are presented. These include the "unemployable", the voluntarily unemployed or those not really interested in finding work including occupational pensioners and the frictionally unemployed. There are other categories related to concepts such as involuntary unemployment in its technical Keynesian sense, or the "natural" rate of unemployment, the rate at which inflation is non-accelerating, but these are not discussed in this article.

The unemployable. There are undoubtedly some people on the unemployment register, or who say in household surveys that they are seeking work, who may be considered as unemployable or virtually so. It is hardly surprising out of a population of working age of well over 30,000,000 for

there to be a marginal fraction who, for one reason or another cannot work effectively even in a very simple job.

There is, however, no firm evidence on which to make even a broad estimate of the number who may be considered unemployable whether through lack of capacity or of application. Subjective assessments on those who had poor prospects of employment were made by employment offices in connection with the surveys on the characteristics of the unemployed undertaken in 1973 and 1976. These assessments suggested that the number of men (aged 18 or over) with poor prospects caused mainly by age, physical or mental condition or a combination, remained approximately at the same level, about 135,000 between 1973 and 1976, when corresponding unemployment increased markedly, from about 453,000 to 888,000.

However, some of those placed in this category (about 15 per cent) found employment, at least for a short period in the six months following the survey. Experience suggests that while some individuals are very difficult to employ, it is not possible to draw a clear line in terms of a set of subjective characteristics which would be operationally practicable in sub-dividing the registered unemployed on the basis of those who are employable and those who are not.

It may be possible to devise some objective measures to serve as proxies for statistical assessments of the number of those so difficult to place that even at times of high employment they are best excluded from the labour reserve. These measures would be based on employment history, the length of time which people had been unemployed, their age and occupation. At present, analyses of the unemployed by age and duration of current spell of employment are available. Which may be used to identify the long-term unemployed on various definitions, giving some indication of people who are only marginally employable. This is far from a precise measure, and duration is not entirely independent of the economic cycle.

On the current spell of unemployment this does not reveal the number of those who repeatedly hold down jobs for only short periods of time. However, it is expected that the computer plans for the unemployment statistics will enable data on repeated unemployment spells to be compiled in two or three years time. In addition, limited information is becoming available from DHSS records.

It is more important from an economic point of view to identify the numbers of those that are unemployable or virtually so for periods of low unemployment or when there is danger of generating excessive inflationary pressure through not taking their number into account. In recent years it has not been practicable to devote resources to the difficult task of estimating their number. Thus, while no estimates are currently made of the numbers of people who are unemployable, or virtually so, it is widely accepted that they exist to some degree; and it is important to acknowledge their existence on the register in consideration of the economic implication of unemployment.

Duration figures show that in January 1980, in the United Kingdom, 109,000 people had been unemployed for more than three years, 183,000 for over two years, and 355,000 for more than a year, representing seven per cent, 12 per cent and 24 per cent of the register respectively. Among those unemployed for more than a year, 66,000 men and 700 women were aged over 60; however, they are not all necessarily unemployable, since people in this age

group account for about eight per cent of the employed population.

Those not really interested in finding work: voluntar unemployment. The term "voluntary unemployment" used in many senses. Some are so wide that they would include a sizeable proportion of the unemployment total on the grounds either that there are jobs available but the wage offered is considered too low by potential employees: or that some collective bargaining results in fixing wages at levels so high that they reduce the number who can be employed. But in everyday usage, it is meant to relate to those who could take a job if they wished, but prefer to remain unemployed, and those who would not take a job if a suitable one was offered. In short, they are not really interested in finding work.

Often this preference may be qualified by suggesting that it arises because it is not worthwhile an unemployed person taking a job because the net pay available from work does not compare well with out-of-work income. Indeed, there is a very small proportion of the unemployed who would receive less in work than they receive from social benefits and support-most of these are men with two or more dependent children to support who would be among the lower paid when in work. A greater number would have only a relatively small margin extra when in work than when out of work, but the effect on their willingness to work is speculative. Certainly, there are many who prefer to work even if they receive only a relatively small amount. if anything, above that which they could claim in social benefits.

The proportion of the unemployed not seriously interested in finding work is believed to be small after excluding those who are in poor health or have decided in effect to retire because of their age. Furthermore, their impact on the unemployment levels is reduced, particularly in times of high unemployment, when others are available and willing to take the jobs on offer. But there is only limited information on this topic. Some evidence exists in past surveys, for example, in W. W. Daniel's National Survey of the Unemployed published by PEP in October 1974. A survey is being conducted by the Department o Health and Social Security on the income in and out o work of unemployed people, their employment history and their job search behaviour, which will shed light on this subject.

Occupational pensioners. Among those said to be "not genuinely seeking work", particular attention is paid by some commentators to occupational pensioners. Some o these may, on retirement, continue to register for work, either in order to obtain benefit or, when the benefit entitlement is exhausted, to be relieved of the need to pay national insurance contributions while they are still under the statutory retirement age. Some such pensioners may not be truly seeking work but no administrative means has been devised of distinguishing these from those who are truly seeking work; and a declaration of availability for work remains a condition of registration for receipt of benefits and credit of national insurance contributions. However, changes in regulations have been proposed which would affect the benefit entitlement of occupational pensioners, which in due course may affect the numbers who register as unemployed.

Data on occupational pensioners are collected infre-

quently as part of the survey of the characteristics of the memployed. In the last survey in June 1976 they numhered 77,000 and by now may be 90-100,000. The 1976 data showed that many pensions were small, with about 50 ner cent being less than a quarter of average non-manual arnings, so that it cannot be safely assumed that most occupational pensioners would not willingly accept suitable work which would justify excluding the whole of this group om the unemployment totals.

Frictional unemployment. Frictional unemployment is commonly taken to cover people briefly unemployed as they move between jobs as part of the adjustment of the supply of labour to the demand for it. A degree of mobility is essential to the working of the economy, to allow for constant changes between sectors of the economy and firms. In addition, individuals may change their jobs for reasons unconnected with the demands for labour.

There are about eight or nine million changes of job each year, and with such a large turnover of jobs, some shorterm unemployment is inevitable. In 1979 about 65.000 people joined and a similar number left the unemployment register each week on average. The level of this high turnover changes much less from year to year than the total number of unemployed, and even if the average duration of unemployment were only a few weeks, it would result in a sizeable number of unemployed. How much of the unemployment is frictional cannot be identified, but hypothetical calculations have sometimes been made, taking a particular duration of unemployment as a proxy for that which is frictional.

Regular statistics are not available to show how long people remain out of work before finding a job, but figures are compiled of the length of current, uncompleted spells of unemployment in full analyses published quarterly. There are for example monthly figures for those unemployed for less than four weeks, which has often been taken in the past by some commentators as a guide to frictional unemployment.

The figures relating to current uncompleted spells of unemployment have to be interpreted with care. First, the duration of unemployment is affected by the stage of the economic cycle and tends to lag behind the unemployment curve as it changes direction. Thus, for example, as unemployment rises from each trough, those newly joining the register increase the share of the short-term unemployed. (See Employment Gazette, June and September 1978, pp. 676 and 1048.)

Secondly, the figures for those unemployed for less than four weeks show a seasonal movement that has been particularly marked in recent years as a result of changes in school-leaving regulations and a growing realisation of the availability of supplementary benefit to school leavers registering for employment. In 1979 the figures varied from about 180,000 to a peak of 350,000 in July, reflecting the large number of school leavers joining the register for the period before finding a job or a place on a training course

Thirdly, there is some evidence that the availability of benefits, redundancy and other payments, has encouraged job seekers to spend more time looking for jobs rather than take the first one available. This applies in particular to people experiencing short-term unemployment.

Where the figures for those unemployed for less than

People whose current spell of unemployment is less than four weeks include many who will remain on the unemployment register longer, so the figures overstate the extent of frictional unemployment. On the other hand, with changing circumstances and greater difficulty in finding work, frictional unemployment may be longer, perhaps two months or more. However, a considerable amount of frictional unemployment is not reflected in the unemployment counts as many people come on to the register and then leave it, having found a job quickly, between two adjacent unemployment count dates.

Thus the use of figures for the unemployed for up to four weeks, must be acknowledged as representing an arbitrary and imperfect guide to short-term unemployment or, in some sense, to "frictional unemployment".

In the year to February 19, 1980, about 25,000 fraud cases were identified which is well under one per cent of all claims made. By its nature this is a difficult area on which to obtain satisfactory information particularly where the incomes involved are low. Officials involved believe that while the amount of fraud in money terms is relatively small a considerable number of fraudulent claims remain undetected, although often for small amounts. Nevertheless greater resources have recently been devoted to the identification of fraud.

Unemployment rates, local statistics, unemployment flows. It is sometimes suggested that unemployment rates on a different basis from the one normally quoted would be more appropriate for many purposes, and the basis of local unemployment rates is sometimes misunderstood. Flow statistics reveal some important aspects of unemployment and can be particularly important at turning points in the business cycle.

four weeks relate to people who are merely changing jobs, with a week or two off in between, or represent new entrants to the labour force waiting for a short while to take up their first job, they do not represent a reserve of labour. nor are they a cause for social concern in the same way as heads of families suffering long-term unemployment. On the other hand, some of the people involved may be frequently in and out of work; they may be properly considered as similar to those already mentioned as "difficult to place", and in some cases they may suffer hardship as much as some of the longer-term unemployed.

Fraudulent unemployment. Some people register as unemployed and claim benefit while earning money which they do not declare which may be more than allowed in the Regulations. It is legal to draw benefit for some days' unemployment in a week while having part-time jobs on others although such people may not be generally regarded as unemployed in the popularly understood sense.

Unemployment rates. In some countries, greater attention is given to the unemployment rates when discussing the national unemployment situation than is usual in the United Kingdom, where attention is generally concen-

trated on the absolute totals. The use of rates is particularly appropriate where there are substantial differences in the size of the population at risk, and they are widely used when comparing the unemployment situation in different areas in the country, the position of the various groups within the population, changes over a long period of time and the relative position internationally.

It is possible to calculate many alternative rates depend-

ing on what is included in either the numerator or the denominator. As with the absolute figures for the unemployed, it is important not to give undue attention to the simple rate alone, but to take account of the composition of the coverage of the unemployed used for the numerator and of the related workforce used in the denominator.

The official unemployment rates published by the Department of Employment, are calculated by relating the number of registered unemployed to the total number of employees (employees in employment and registered unemployed), and expressing this as a percentage. The numbers of employed are those at the appropriate midyear and are based on the latest available Census of Employment or on subsequent estimates.

Many countries, especially those using labour force surveys as the source of their employment and unemployment figures, calculate their rates using as denominator the total labour force rather than employees alone. An illuminating illustration of the variety of possible rates is made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics which publishes as many as seven different rates, some of which make approximate adjustments to put part-time work onto a full-time equivalent basis (see panel below).

It is sometimes suggested it would be better for the UK not to base the official unemployment rates on employees alone, but on the working population (employees, selfemployed, the armed forces) or even the labour force on a wider definition including the unregistered unemployed. Certainly it is not only employees who are at risk of being unemployed and a small proportion of those who leave the unemployment register become self-employed or join the armed forces.

The UK practice is based primarily on pragmatic rather than on conceptual grounds, since although national estimates are available quarterly for the working population (though not of the wider labour force), corresponding fig-

US Unemployment indicators, 1979, fourth quarter

Ths US Bureau of Labor Statistics publish seven different unemployment rates, which are described as indicators reflecting a judgment on different degrees of hardship implied. In the list below, they are described in terms of the numerator, that is, the different groups of unemployed.

The rate is calculated using as denominator the civilian labour force as a whole, that part of it which corresponds to the relevant numerator, or an adjusted labour force counting part-timers as a half; in U-7, discouraged workers are added to the denominator.

	Per cent
U-1—Unemployed 15 weeks or longer	1.2
U-2—Job losers	2.6
U-3—Unemployed aged 25 years or more	3.9
U-4—Full-time job seekers	5.4
U-5-Official unemployment rate (covering those	
aged 16 or more)	5.9
U-6-Full-time plus half part-time job seekers	7.4
U-7-Full-time plus half part-time job seekers, plus	
discouraged workers	8.1
and a substantial of polyterior and substantial problem	

In U-1, 2, and 5 the rate is calculated using the civilian labour force as a whole as denominator; U-3 uses those aged 25 years or more as a denominator; U-4 takes into account only full-time workers. In U-6, part-time workers seeking full-time work are also included in the numerator, on the grounds that they may be regarded as partly unemployed; but like other part-timers they are counted as a half in U-6 and U-7 in both numerator and denominator. In U-7, discouraged workers are all treated as full-time job seekers or workers.

Some alternative unemployment rates, Grea December 1979	t Brita	ain,
	Pe	er cent
1. Published unemployment rate; registered unemployed as ratio of employees	5.5	(5.2*)
2. Registered unemployed as ratio of working		(5·2*)
population	5.0	
 Registrants seeking full-time work plus half the number seeking part-time work as ratio of full-time employees plus half part-time 		
employees (that is "full-time equivalents") 4. Full-time registrants as ratio of full-time	6.0	
employees	6.7	
5. Registrants aged 25 to 59 as ratio of	N.S. Sor	
employees in that age-group (January 1980) 6. Unemployed on United States basis as ratio of	4.5	
estimated labour force seasonally adjusted	5.7	
* Seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers		

ures are not available for local areas except from population censuses. It is convenient to have local unemployment rates on the same basis as the national rather in order to facilitate comparisons. There would also be disadvantages in calculating local rates including the armed forces in the denominator, since this would make for erratic and arguably not very meaningful variations in local rates for certain areas.

Nevertheless, the use of alternative rates is perfectly valid and can be useful in putting unemployment in a fuller perspective, although the rates compiled on alternative bases tend to move very similarly over short periods. The insert table shows a number of rates for the UK compiled on different bases.

Local unemployment figures. As with national aggregates, local unemployment figures can reflect alternative concepts, serving different purposes.

The prime purpose of the local rates published by the Department is to serve as one indicator of economic activity in an area, particularly in comparison with the rest of the country, and they are used, for example, when determining assisted area status. For labour market analysis these rates can be applied sensibly only to relatively selfcontained local labour markets. For this purpose each relevant area is described as a "travel-to-work area", which includes, so far as possible, both the geographical source of labour demand (that is, workplaces) and the source of labour supply (that is, dwelling places).

The numbers of unemployed are compiled and are available for individual employment office areas (which primarily reflect the operational needs of the employment services), but rates are calculated only for travel-to-work areas. They are available for individual employment office areas only where they constitute a travel-to-work area on their own.

Local unemployment figures and rates also help to describe the characteristics of the population of a given area, such as a local authority area. Very often, unemployment data are required to set alongside other indicators such as income levels and housing conditions, to give a picture of social conditions. Such unemployment figures and rates are described as "residence-based", that is they relate to where people live rather than where they work or seek work. In small areas relatively high residence-based figures may be a result of factors other than labour demands. In particular because of housing conditions

people especially prone to unemployment, such as the nskilled, may be concentrated.

Estimates of the numbers of unemployed living in particular local authority areas have sometimes been made by he Department of the Environment (DoE) in connection with work on the needs element of the rate support grant system. The DoE also recently compiled some residencehased unemployment figures based on data from the National Dwelling and Housing Survey.

While at present, therefore, there are only limited data on unemployment by local authority or similar administrative areas it is hoped that much more information will be available in two or three years with the proposed change from clerical to computerised compilation of the unemployment figures.

Flow statistics. The bulk of the current statistics published on unemployment relates to details of unemployment on the particular days when the count is made. However, the unemployed are far from being an unchanging pool of people. Though there is a substantial number of long-term unemployed, there is also much movement on and off the unemployment register as substantial numbers hecome unemployed and similar numbers find jobs each month.

Two or three hundred thousand people join the register each month and much the same numbers leave it: thus the small changes between monthly totals arise not from small movements on and off a largely unchanged register but from the difference between two very large flows on to and off the register each month. Some of the flows are of people who join the register and leave it between two adjacent count dates and do not appear in the monthly count totals at all. So while there are many long-term unemployed, a feature of the register is its constantly changing composition. This reflects in part the remarkable fluidity of the workforce, referred to above. It would be of considerable interest to analyse these flows in greater detail, but this is not practicable at present.

In fact, the information on flows was collected initially as a management tool for measuring the workload falling on individual employment offices. The data on these flows are published every month, although because of the complexity of their compilation they appear one month later than figures of unemployment levels. They relate to employment offices only and do not cover the careers offices or the Professional and Executive Recruitment service but these together accounted for only about 14 per cent of the unemployment levels in the past year. The published data are seasonally adjusted and as substantial fluctuations still persist in the series, the figures are presented in the form of three-monthly averages (see table 117 in Employment Gazette). The coverage and seasonal adjustment of the series have been reviewed recently and an article on flows giving figures on the new basis and their analyses will be published shortly.

Trends in the flow statistics in the course of the economic cycle often have a significant relationship to trends in the level of unemployment. Sometimes movements in the flows appear to anticipate slightly the changes of trend in unemployment, or may provide additional evidence at turning points which reinforces judgements about these trends

Around the beginning of an upturn, for example, the inflow on to the register may rise strongly as some people strongly revealed.

International aspects

statistics recently.

figures for seven countries on to US definitions; a full

lose their jobs; while, more or less at the same time, the flow off the register may stabilise or rise, reflecting the increased number of people available to meet unfilled vacancies. It is only a little later with the slowing down in this flow off the register (and with declining vacancies), that the net effect of an increase in the unemployment register is

For example, the inflow on to the register rose strongly from about the middle of 1979 at a time when unemployment seemed to be turning upwards and subsequently was seen to have begun a strong upturn, while initially the outflow remained comparatively stable. Similarly at the beginning of the upturn in unemployment at the end of 1973 the inflow on to the register began to rise markedly. When unemployment is about to fall or is falling, the inflow falls off noticeably, for example at the beginning of 1978.

During the last few years, with many countries experiencing higher unemployment, interest has sharpened in the definition and presentation of unemployment statistics in international organisations and in other countries. The Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) has a working party on employment statistics largely concerned with central collation, presentation, and enhancement of data for the nine member countries of the EC, without trying as yet to achieve full harmonisation of unemployment figures.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has held a series of meetings of statistical experts, seeking to achieve a minimum set of recommendations which would improve comparison of member countries' figures for unemployment, again without trying to secure precisely comparable data.

One of the major national studies in recent years is that in the United States, where a National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics under the chairmanship of Sar Levitan, was appointed in 1977 and published its final report, Counting the Labour Force, in July 1979. The Central Statistics Office of the Irish Republic has also published a report on unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is planning a conference in 1982 to review its recommendations on the definitions, coverage and calculation of labour statistics and to update those relating to counting the labour force, employment, and unemployment which were adopted by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1954. The ILO recommendations are by no means followed closely at all points by individual countries; often the data sources set limits to the degree with which countries can follow a uniform basis.

Each month figures of unemployment in a range of countries are published in Employment Gazette. These figures are based on national definitions but are not directly comparable because of differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and method of compilation; however, they provide a good guide to relative trends. An article will be published on this subject shortly in Employment Gazette. In order to facilitate comparisons of figures for different countries adjustments need to be made to bring them on to a common basis. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has done a great deal of work to put monthly

account of this has been published in International Comparisons of Unemployment, Bulletin 1979, US Department of Labor. The OECD carry out a similar exercise to provide comparable quarterly unemployment rates for a range of member countries.

Vacancy statistics

General

Vacancy information provides a valuable complement to unemployment data, in that it represents a measure of the demand for labour to set against the labour supply data. Less information is available on vacancies than on the unemployed, and what is available is less securely based. As with unemployment, the concept of vacancies is complex but the problems of converting concepts into worthwhile statistics are much more formidable. One difficulty is that short-period statistics on notified vacancies are based on only partial coverage. In addition, firms have rarely found the need to compile comprehensive and systematic data on vacancies over their whole operation for their own purposes, or the need to apply tight definitional rules on what should count as a vacancy.

The relative paucity of vacancy statistics is not confined to the United Kingdom. There are no international recommendations on the collection of vacancy statistics by international organisations and, in particular, only the very first suggestion of an EC programme in this area. Thus, while there has been a considerable amount and variety of research into unemployment, little comparable study has been made of information about vacancies.

Concepts

In practice, the present vacancy series is simply compiled from the records of employment offices and is not susceptible to niceties of definition and concept. However, some discussion of the concept of a vacancy is valuable in helping to understand the series, and in recent years the possibility of surveys of vacancies held by firms makes some consideration of the concept necessary.

Job vacancies may be described as the unfilled job openings for which firms are actively trying to recruit new workers. Depending on purpose, it can be argued that the concept should on the one hand include expected openings and jobs with future starting dates, and on the other hand might exclude vacancies for part-time, casual or temporary jobs.

This concept would exclude vacancies restricted to those workers already employed by the particular employer and also those "vacancies" represented by unfilled complements which firms were not actively trying to fill. It would exclude those vacancies ("undisclosed vacancies") which arise without active recruitment. A substantial number of hirings take place because particular people become available, especially perhaps in those occupations where there is a wide dispersion in individual skills.

Ideally the definitions used should be related to the potential purposes served by the data, but achieving this is unlikely to be straightforward.

Uses and potential uses of vacancy data

A major use of the vacancies series over many years has been as an indicator of overall trends in the economy, with vacancies usually moving in the opposite direction to

changes in unemployment. The series is also used as an indicator of the potential call on the labour reserves; in the analysis of unemployment; in the assessment of the efficiency of labour markets in eliminating occupational or regional imbalances; in the assessment in the market shares taken by the public employment and other agencies; and generally as operational data for placement services and training programmes.

Sources of data

General. Monthly information on notified vacancies is available from the administrative operations of the Man. power Service Commission's local employment offices. their Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) offices; and the careers offices of local education authorities. Information from private employment agencies, newspaper advertisements, and other sources is not compiled. Not only would this involve substantial cost, but it would be of limited value because of the probable extent of duplication in notification of vacancies through various channels.

In addition there have been two surveys among employers which included questions on vacancies; a very small exercise in 1973 and a large-scale one in 1977. Both provided a limited range of information but did not seek to provide data on unsocial hours and other aspects affecting the filling of vacancies.

Notified vacancies: definitions and limitations. It is not practicable to insist on a precise standard definition during day-to-day business between employers and the employ ment services. The published monthly vacancy statistics cover only about one-third of all vacancies in the economy. They relate to vacancies as notified by an employer to employment or careers offices, and which, on the day of the count, are recorded as unfilled. A vacancy may disappear by being either filled or withdrawn.

Moreover, just as it is sometimes argued that some registrants are "unemployable" or "difficult to place", so some vacancies may be "unfillable" or "hard to fill", because they offer unrealistically low wages, involve working cent, and of manual jobs 47 per cent. At one extreme they "unsocial hours" or unusually poor working conditions, are the held 23 per cent of vacancies in the West Midlands, and at in difficult locations, or involve what may be regarded by employees as unreasonable commitments to a minimum stay in the job or other conditions.

One recording problem, though not major, is that in some circumstances an employer may not be able to say precisely how many recruits he will need or can accept within a specific period. Sometimes recruitment may be aimed at replacing "expected" labour turnover losses, and there may be a continuous recruitment demand. As far as possible employers are asked for their best estimates at a particular time; but sometimes it is administratively more convenient to take a so-called "standing order", which may be counted in the vacancies as only "one". However, the number of such cases is small and does not result in a significant understatement of a national total of vacancies.

Though clearly there are uncertainties in the concept and measurement of vacancies, these affect mainly the absolute level of the figures, and the trends shown by the figures, in which much interest lies, are likely to be less affected. How precisely trends are shown depends on how far there are changes in the share of the job vacancy market held b employment and careers offices. Over a long period it

seems likely that there has been some expansion in this share, more particularly since the development of the Jobcentres. However, the figures are believed to represent the changes over short periods reasonably well.

The 1977 survey of engagements and vacancies. In the spring of 1977, the Employment Services carried out a large-scale survey of engagements and vacancies throughout the whole economy. It was aimed partly at assessing their "penetration rate" or market share of placings and vacancies. About 11,000 firms were approached in the survey and 7,000 completed the questionnaire. (See Empovment Gazette, November 1978, p. 1284, and June 1979, , 558.)

Employers were asked to apply the following definitions which were based on surveys formerly made by Statistics Canada, the Canadian Government's Statistical Office:

- "A job vacancy relates to a job (full-time or part-time, permanent or temporary):
- (a) which was vacant at the end of business on May 6, 1977 and available immediately; and
- (b) for which some specific recruiting action took place on at least one occasion during the previous four weeks; and
- (c) which was open to workers outside the establishment.

Specific recruiting action includes: seeking assistance from a private employment agency, Jobcentre/employment office, PER, careers office, university, etc; advertising by newspapers, at factory gate, etc. Exclude vacancies for which a candidate has agreed to start work at some future date."

No particular difficulties are known to have been encountered by employers in following this definition. The survey showed that the Employment Service's share (that is, excluding careers offices) of total unfilled vacancies on May 6, 1977, was 36 per cent.

However, the coverage between different occupations and different parts of the country varied markedly. The employment services' share of non-manual jobs was 24 per the other 50 per cent in the North region. Table 3 shows the estimates of vacancies in the different regions by comparison with the monthly notifications for a date close to the 1977 survey and at a recent date, the latter assuming that the employment offices' share of vacancies in May 1977 has remained unchanged.

acancy flows

Figures are compiled on the number of vacancies otified each month, between the dates of each count, and in the number of vacancies filled or withdrawn. As with anemployment, it is evident that the monthly flow figures are much more stable than the levels of vacancies, and so here are considerable variations in the average time taken o fill vacancies. During 1977, the seasonally adjusted figures of vacancy inflows and outflows varied only between 192,000 and 199,000 per month. Subsequently they increased but remained commonly around 220,000 -230,000. They briefly exceeded 240,000 in mid-1979 before declining at the same time as the decline in unemployment began to tail off. The flow subsequently fell again

South East East Anglia South West

West Midlar East Midlan Yorkshire a Humbersi

North West North Wales Scotland

Great Brita

December 1979.

Comparing vacancy and unemployment statistics-the "unemployment/vacancy ratio"

autumn of 1979.

Table 3 Vacancies by region: notified and estimated Thousand

June 197	7	Dec 1979	Manyolago S.
Notified vacan- cies	Esti- mated total vacan- cies	Notified vacan- cies	Esti- mated total vacan- cies
69 5 11	196 12 32	94 7 14	261 17 39
9 11	41 22	13 12	56 25
14	35	12	31
14 9 7 18	51 19 20 39	16 8 8 19	58 17 23 43
167	465	203	570
	Notified vacan- cles 69 5 11 9 11 14 14 14 9 7 18	vacan- cies mated total vacan- cies 69 196 5 12 11 32 9 41 11 22 14 35 14 51 9 19 18 39	Notified vacan- cles Esti- mated total vacan- cles Notified vacan- cles 69 196 94 5 12 7 11 32 14 9 41 13 11 22 12 14 35 12 14 35 12 14 35 12 14 35 12 14 51 16 9 19 8 7 20 8 18 39 19

to about 230,000 at the end of 1979. The stock of vacancies, however, over the period since 1977, increased steadily from around 150,000 in the first half of 1977 to around 260,000 in mid-1979 and fell to about 220,000 in

There is need for caution in comparing unemployment and vacancy figures, not only because of limited coverage and uncertainty of definitions of vacancy figures, but also because the people who are unemployed are very unlikely to "match" to a very high degree the nature of the vacancies available. Moreover, filling a vacancy in one job can displace another job, or alternatively can lead to further demand for labour.

Nevertheless, study of trends in the relationship of figures for unemployment and vacancies is useful, although from time to time the scale of the relationship of unemployment and vacancies may change. (See article in Employment Gazette, October 1976 which studied one such significant change.) Two aspects are worth mentioning.

First, the changing relationship of unemployment to vacancies over time. Put simply, when the economy is buoyant, unemployment has been relatively low, with vacancies high and vice versa. Also, it is useful to consider the trends in vacancies as an independent guide at periods when for example the unemployment figures are affected by the impact of changes in special employment measures as in the

The second interesting aspect is the existence of many vacancies at the same time as high unemployment. This phenomenon varies considerably between different jobs and different parts of the country. The statistics need to be used with care and, as already indicated, the simple relationship described as the "unemployment-vacancy ratio" may be misleadingly interpreted. Within any particular occupational heading there can be wide varieties of jobs so that like is not necessarily compared with like. Moreover, just as the unemployed do not represent an unchanging pool of the same people, so the stock of vacancies does not

represent a static pool of jobs waiting to be filled by the unemployed; most vacancies are filled very quickly (see Employment Gazette, August 1979, p. 765).

In addition, a considerable proportion of vacancies, while nominally open to unemployed people, will commonly be filled by people in work simply switching jobs, since employers will often prefer someone with more or less continuous employment experience.

Some vacancies, however, are hard to fill whether by experienced workers or the unemployed. A recent series of studies of some such vacancies in production industries has appeared quarterly in Employment Gazette.

A report on hard-to-fill vacancies was published by the Manpower Services Commission in September 1979 (see Employment Gazette, September and November 1979, pp. 868 and 1118).

Presentation of data

Virtually all statistics that are available to Government are made available to the public at large, subject to constraints on the costs involved and the need to avoid disclosure of the affairs of individuals or firms. Thus, a great deal of information is available even if not always in convenient form, or of consistent quality, and this raises problems in presentation.

The form in which data are presented inevitably concentrates attention on certain aspects of the figures and this has sometimes given rise to dispute as to the form in which the data should be presented, although less recently than at some earlier times. The main issues in the present subject area have arisen on the presentation of the unemployment figures and in particular on the detailed definition used for the main totals. As has been seen above, the concept of unemployment is complex and serves various purposes, and so a single presentation cannot be expected to be ideal for every particular purpose.

The main forms of presentation are in Employment Gazette and in the monthly press notice which is issued as a Government Statistical Service press notice to underline that it does not present a particular policy point of view. Changes in its form are made only infrequently, although supplementary material may be added as circumstances change. Nevertheless, changing circumstances may of themselves suggest changed forms of publication or the presentation of at least alternative series to aid discussion and understanding.

Regular Department of Employmen unemployment and vacancie	t data on es
Unemployment*	
Adult students seeking vacation work	Monthly
Age (cross-classified by duration)	Quarterly
Disabled persons (identifying Section I and	
Section II registered and unregistered)	Monthly
by age and duration	Annual
Duration	Credit Contraction
detailed (cross-classified by age)	Quarterly
up to and over four weeks	Monthly
Industry (in which last worked)	Quarterly
Minority group workers	Quarterly
by age	Annual
Married women	Monthly
Occupation sought (excludes registrants at	wontiny
careers offices)	Quarterly
School leavers aged under 18	Monthly
Temporarily stopped	Monthly
Total registered unemployed	Monthly
Total registered unemployed	wontiny
* Mintually all these analysiss are available for males and fema	les separatoly and

* Virtually all these analyses are available for males and females separately and for local areas

Vacancies

Occupation (except vacancies at careers offices)	Quarterly
Industry	
at employment offices	Quarterly
at careers offices	Quarterly
Total unfilled notified vacancies	
at employment offices	Monthly
at careers offices	Monthly
and a second second and a second second second second second second second second second second second second s	

However, it is a matter of judgement as to how far changes can be made to aid public debate while avoiding the confusion which can come from discontinuities or too many variants. Regard is also necessary to what can be provided at reasonable cost monthly, although there is greater scope for variety of presentation on a quarterly or occasional basis.

With these considerations in mind, it is intended to publish a more compact version of the monthly press notice which will provide extra information about male and female unemployment in the regions, while some minor details will be condensed; a summary of the main figures will be provided in a new front page. It is also proposed to revise the format of the statistical tables generally in Employment Gazette, and quarterly articles to provide a vehicle for more frequent regular or occasional presentation or discussion of material on unemployment which is either not available or less conveniently shown monthly. (A monthly index of tables and statistical articles appears regularly at the beginning of Employment Gazette.)

Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

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

AGE GROUPS uration of 25-29 30-34 35-44 20-24 18 Inder 19 veeks 3,415 6,442 10,077 9,071 7,804 16,359 26,101 15,376 8,332 5,750 4,463 6,842 8,020 13,675 5.848 12.658 6.531 5.163 4.189 7.601 8.576 3.514 2.162 545 186 246 41 2,641 4,985 7,733 7,024 5,799 12,696 19,739 11,494 5,977 3,931 2,791 4,167 4,721 6,078 **99,776** 3,278 6,142 10,143 8,782 7,590 16,185 24,895 14,682 7,222 4,565 3,312 4,683 4,896 5,058 121,433 1,208 2,352 3,933 3,334 2,858 5,839 7,853 3,889 1,846 611 298 378 221 9,311 14,957 13,056 10,867 23,306 36,265 20,759 9,730 5,536 4,013 5,830 5,100 3,593 **167,018** 2,205 3,668 3,181 2,811 5,870 8,939 5,303 2,769 1,674 1,129 1,233 610 156 **40,671** 6 and up to 8 and up to 13 and up to 26 Ver 13 and up to 20 Ver 26 and up to 39 Ver 39 and up to 52 Ver 52 and up to 65 Ver 65 and up to 78 Ver 78 and up to 104 104 and up to 156 34,647 57,260 141,727 FMALE 4,736 10,089 5,352 4,379 3,827 7,157 8,708 3,695 2,420 553 216 253 216 273 38 1,425 2,976 4,538 4,437 3,739 8,691 13,229 9,341 5,715 2,689 1,291 1,647 1,444 1,275 **62,437** 1,051 2,333 3,351 3,193 2,644 6,130 8,648 5,549 3,124 1,930 1,148 1,791 1,924 1,814 **44,630** 970 1,768 2,909 2,719 2,255 4,998 7,023 3,648 1,656 583 265 311 206 23 29,334 785 1,581 2,470 2,370 2,021 4,641 7,398 4,690 2,571 1,278 805 974 530 164 **32,278** 2,603 5,486 8,583 7,927 6,775 15,700 24,568 16,309 8,616 3,903 2,207 3,292 3,075 1,873 832 1,862 2,741 2,625 2,148 5,008 7,147 4,826 2,792 1,564 805 1,112 1,005 965 **35,432** rer 6 and up to 8 rer 8 and up to 13 rer 13 and up to 26 rer 26 and up to 39 rer 39 and up to 52 rer 52 and up to 65 rer 65 and up to 78 Over 78 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 51.443 110,917

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

Duration of	MALE				FEMAL	E			MALE				FEMA	LE		
unemployment In weeks	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All
	SOUTH	EAST							YORKS	HIRE AN	D HUMB	RSIDE	<u>a</u>			
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 30 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	9,163 7,515 10,943 9,409 11,608 7,773 2,790 648 294 60,143	7,008 7,589 11,506 11,180 15,918 12,756 7,292 2,577 2,790 78,616	4,710 3,957 7,510 6,990 12,654 14,990 12,056 6,583 10,593 80,043	20,881 19,061 29,959 27,579 40,180 35,519 22,138 9,808 13,677 218,802	5,576 4,450 6,559 5,936 7,176 5,063 1,541 370 153 36,824	2.526 2,551 4,110 4,002 5,323 4,576 2,046 593 499 26,226	1,070 1,008 1,792 1,843 2,727 3,160 2,423 1,301 1,795 17,119	9,172 8,009 12,461 11,781 15,226 12,799 6,010 2,264 2,447 80,169	4,350 2,561 4,393 4,157 5,846 4,471 1,662 455 296 28,191	2,347 2,612 4,416 4,380 6,682 5,522 3,381 1,449 2,018 32,807	1,482 1,211 2,658 2,556 4,909 6,069 5,727 3,256 6,204 34,072	8,179 6,384 11,467 11,093 17,437 16,062 10,770 5,160 8,518 95,070	3,510 1,744 3,148 3,294 4,894 4,400 1,426 358 190 22,964	842 834 1,633 1,756 2,402 2,408 1,096 344 354 11,669	326 327 640 653 1,173 1,231 1,046 574 972 6,942	4,678 2,905 5,421 5,703 8,469 8,039 3,568 1,276 1,516 41,575
	FACTA						252		NORTH	WERT	See.		A STATE OF	Call Bate	11(C	
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	EAST AI 1,121 755 1,170 1,108 1,397 884 248 46 44 6,773	785 696 1,194 1,305 1,818 1,300 647 254 384 8,383	469 441 809 836 1,617 1,906 1,494 867 1,573 10,012	2,375 1,892 3,173 3,249 4,832 4,090 2,389 1,167 2,001 25,168	825 428 823 796 1,029 765 167 42 34 4,909	327 313 468 517 635 539 257 72 75 3,203	127 105 220 272 377 445 326 179 281 2,332	1,279 846 1,511 1,585 2,041 1,749 750 293 390 10,444	NORTH 5,758 4,112 6,829 6,479 10,301 9,490 4,783 1,535 1,220 50,507	3,273 3,713 6,772 6,242 10,691 10,177 7,435 3,659 6,264 58,226	1,911 1,773 3,697 3,438 6,745 8,237 7,227 4,219 10,125 47,372	10,942 9,598 17,298 16,159 27,737 27,904 19,445 9,413 17,609 156,105	4,059 2,830 4,923 4,954 7,763 7,382 2,970 899 493 36,273	1,354 1,645 3,002 3,012 4,374 4,936 2,457 788 783 22,351	594 579 1,030 1,055 1,915 2,226 1,822 958 1,451 11,630	6,007 5,054 8,955 9,021 14,052 14,544 7,249 2,645 2,727 70,254
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 13 Over 3 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	SOUTH 2,324 2,005 2,827 2,534 3,503 2,828 1,041 269 170 17,501	WEST 1,581 1,870 2,898 2,832 4,493 4,237 2,342 1,047 1,273 22,573	1,069 888 1,826 1,831 3,938 5,942 4,650 2,800 4,477 27,421	4,974 4,763 7,551 7,197 11,934 13,007 8,033 4,116 5,920 67,495	1,615 1,384 2,078 2,164 3,403 2,658 853 224 107 14,486	669 661 1,188 1,283 2,098 2,082 954 330 245 9,510	288 253 494 558 1,108 1,382 1,077 584 754 6,498	2,572 2,298 3,760 4,005 6,609 6,122 2,884 1.138 1,106 30,494	NORTH 3,661 2,038 3,556 3,507 5,754 5,374 2,442 738 427 27,497	2,313 2,273 3,721 3,896 6,531 6,015 4,003 1,886 2,754 33,392	1,097 1,242 2,058 2,374 4,061 5,698 5,079 2,914 6,957 31,480	7,071 5,553 9,335 9,777 16,346 17,087 11,524 5,538 10,138 92,369	3,007 1,466 2,631 2,922 4,412 4,979 1,564 391 238 21,610	918 742 1,314 1,655 2,678 3,353 1,332 361 357 12,710	278 206 392 516 816 1,059 893 518 926 5,604	4,203 2,414 4,337 5,093 7,906 9,391 3,789 1,270 1,521 39,924
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 126 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 154 Over 156 All	WEST N 3,738 2,831 4,325 4,239 5,759 5,069 2,347 624 291 29,223	HIDLAND: 2,136 2,473 4,289 4,178 6,605 6,411 4,461 1,776 2,218 34,547	5 1,317 1,390 2,397 2,516 4,903 6,267 5,767 3,089 5,984 33,630	7,191 6,694 11,011 10,933 17,267 17,747 12,575 5,489 8,493 97,400	2,951 1,870 3,300 3,317 4,653 4,882 1,788 529 278 23,568	1,026 983 1,818 1,990 2,784 3,101 1,514 468 463 14,147	428 345 674 752 1,226 1,434 1,286 691 1,045 7,881	4,405 3,198 5,792 6,059 8,663 9,417 4,588 1,688 1,786 45,596	WALES 2,808 1,861 2,682 2,476 4,158 3,509 1,432 379 261 19,566	2,363 1,577 2,714 2,769 4,648 4,265 2,830 1,244 1,980 24,390	2,116 852 1,681 1,499 2,796 3,486 3,743 1,842 3,883 21,898	7,287 4,290 7,077 6,744 11,602 11,260 8,005 3,465 6,124 65,854	1,960 1,427 2,176 2,202 3,525 3,653 1,178 242 162 162 16,525	618 764 1,221 1,325 2,205 2,489 1,147 350 308 10,427	221 213 335 374 776 915 775 383 559 4,551	2,799 2,404 3,732 3,901 6,506 7,057 3,100 975 1,029 31,503

employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain at April 10, 1980.

45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
1,439	1,254	1,304	1,374	22	27,601
2,562	2,471	2,873	3,680	50	55,731
3,799	3,434	3,295	3,568	68	71,206
3,700	3,407	3,458	3,968	57	64,201
3,288	2,996	3,057	3,324	56	54,639
6,408	5,982	6,523	8,055 17,490	146 258	114,970 182,935
10,713 6,704	10,421 6,748	11,685 8,724	16,681	258	114,100
3.973	4,143	5,610	10,720	182	62.666
2,695	2.942	3,847	7,171	136	39,403
2.079	2,371	3,105	6,041	139	29,927
3.440	3,978	5,672	12,313	245	49,027
4,417	5,420	7,183	14,014	400	55,043
9,060	12,163	15,692	23,243	781	89,526
64,277	67,730	82,028	131,642	2,766	1,010,975
	AND CASE				
520	406	362		14	13,704
1,003	896	836		42	28,872
1,422	1,303	951		50	33,670
1,411	1,308	1,030		58	31,457
1,182	1.013	873		55	26,532
2,706	2,432	2,134 4,096		142 202	59,739 89,050
4,070 2,719	3,961 2,976	3,316		161	57,230
1,636	1.823	2,016		121	32,490
1.072	1,254	1,542		71	16,439
660	909	1,167		62	9.535
1,170	1.627	2,149		106	14,452
1,487	2,017	2,807		160	14,693
1,665	2,839	4,971		235	15,824
22,723	24,764	28,250	1.	479	443,687

INFORMATION ABOUT the numbers of employees in local authorities has been compiled as a quarterly series commencing at March 1975 for England and Wales and at March 1976 for Scotland.

The surveys are conducted by the Local Authorities Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB) and the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central government and the local

authority associations. The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales, for example they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

10701

Employees engaged by local authorities under the

[Dec 9 1070]

[0-- 0 1070]

TABLE A England	Sep 16, 19	78	11	Dec 9, 197	8		[Mar 10, 1979]			
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b)	505,058 200,372 126,663 20,449 127,319 24,074 67,270 19,906 47,960 41,040 20,693 31,190 4,234 228,853	104,185 463,696 444 359 154,874 15,143 18,338 1,877 287 11,793 579 1,751 45,008	529,541 399,889 126,855 20,603 192,288 31,491 75,132 20,704 48,080 46,159 20,987 31,190 4,980 248,449	507,815 201,907 126,360 20,116 127,962 24,038 62,697 19,697 47,268 41,611 20,529 31,950 4,277 228,451	154,232 473,800 446 340 156,643 15,286 17,039 1,828 266 11,839 551 1,810 44,755	537,803 406,162 126,553 20,263 193,720 31,522 69,985 20,474 47,381 46,761 20,809 31,950 5,048 247,947	508,981 202,587 124,412 20,043 127,999 24,067 61,813 19,802 47,040 42,159 20,478 32,821 4,231 227,721	157,182 475,850 471 371 157,489 15,571 16,594 1,783 269 11,928 568 1,842 44,290	539,846 407,853 124,618 20,202 194,128 31,692 68,930 20,562 47,153 47,344 20,766 32,821 5,014 246,986	
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,465,081 101,607 36,016 14,749	818,334 7,575 3,591	1,796,348 101,607 39,253 16,476	1,464,678 103,116 37,436 14,887	878,835 7,652 3,606	1,806,378 103,116 40,705 16,625	1,464,154 104,378 37,458 14,996	884,208 7,661 3,687	1,807,915 104,378 40,731 16,770	
All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	1,617,453 6,213	829,500 88	1,953,684 6,253	1,620,117 5,845	890,093 98	1,966,824 5,889	1,620,986 3,920	895,556 70	1,969,794 3,952	
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	1,611,240	829,412	1,947,431	1,614,272	889,995	1,960,935	1,617,066	895,486	1,965,842	

TABLE B Wales	Sep 16, 19	978		Dec 9, 19	78		[Mar 10, 19	979]	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others	33,111 12,295	3,223 26,233	33,758 23,322	33,733 12,108	5,339 27,106	34,613 23,536	33,846 12,054 10,919	5,325 27,218 11	34,724 23,529 10,924
Construction Transport Social Services	11,160 2,029 7,944	34 31 8,636	11,175 2,042 11,540	11,123 2,015 7.872	25 30 8,989	11,134 2,027 11,614	2,006 8,054	29 9,036	2,018
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health	1,293 4,579 1,128	696 1,541 280	1,633 5,227 1,244	1,278 4,149 1,138	693 1,450 276	1,618 4,762 1,253	1,245 4,056 1,134	705 1,474 263	1,589 4,680 1,243
Refuse collection and disposal Housing	2,484 1,769	4 439 24	2,486 1,968	2,371 1,758 1,802	5 410 24	2,373 1,946 1,814	2,416 1,744 1,611	4 428 23	2,418 1,940 1,622
Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a)	1,845 1,678 302	125	1,856 1,678 354	1,766 305	123	1,766 356	1,821 306		1,821 358 20,794
Miscellaneous services (b) All above	19,818 101,435	3,583 44,849	21,329 119,612	19,574 100,992	3,527 47,997	21,058 119,870	19,282 100,494	3,591 48,231	119,476
Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c)	6,047 1,658	336	6,047 1,836	6,103 1,706	337	6,103 1,885	6,151 1,743	338	6,151 1,922
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	903	161	978	913	168	990	915	175	996
All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) +	110,043	45,346	128,473	109,714	48,502	128,848	109,303	48,744	128,545
Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	1,817	1	1,818	1,320	1	1,321	473	-	473
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	108,226	45,345	126,655	108,394	48,501	127,527	108,830	48,744	128,072

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the Fire Service. (b) Covers central services department (eg engineers and treasurers and others not included in listed departments or services, school-crossing patrols, staff on special functions, trading services and agriculture and fisheries. (c) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. (d) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent; Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0-11; Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0-53; Manual employees, 0-41.

510 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Full- Part- FT (d) Full- Part- time equiva- time time		[Dec 8, 19]	[3]	TRUCK OF DIS	TABLE A England (continued)
time time equiva- time time lent	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Service
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	9 400,454 3 123,638 6 20,668 5 194,810 3 31,905 2 77,328 4 21,250 9 47,770 1 47,806 0 21,085 - 33,850 8 4,917	508,199 199,687 121,978 20,081 128,960 24,082 63,265 20,135 46,818 42,871 20,688 33,959 4,104 226,302	152,566 470,357 488 358 157,459 15,435 17,563 1,747 273 12,241 716 1,847 44,383	538,078 402,646 122,190 20,236 195,153 31,676 70,807 20,879 46,935 48,209 21,040 33,959 4,891 245,677	Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b)
1,472,822 876,534 1,817,151 1,470,420 827,60			875,433	1,802,376	All above
105,698 — 105,698 106,427 36,815 7,751 40,127 37,127 7,76	- 106,427 9 40,448	107,027 38,008	7,769	107,027 41,329	Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c)
14,962 3,664 16,724 15,465 3,9	3 17,346	15,562	3,879	17,431	Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff
1,630,297 887,949 1,979,700 1,629,439 839,29	0 1,969,408	1,621,726	887,081	1,968,163	All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment
4,578 89 4,619 5,300 5	9 5,326	4,939	36	4,956	Programme (STEP)
1005 710 007 000 1 075 001 1 004 100 000 00	1 1,964,082	1,616,787	887,045	1,963,207	All (excluding JCP + STEP)
1,625,719 887,860 1,975,081 1,624,139 839,23					
[June 9, 1979] [Sep 8, 1979]		[Dec 8, 19	79]		TABLE B Wales (continued)
	FT (d) equiva- lent	[Dec 8, 19 Full- time	79] Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	TABLE B Wales (continued) Service
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	equìva- lent 25 34,185 24 23,221 2 10,850 32 1,973 37 11,904 7 1,635 35 5,304 37 2,008 29 1,642 - 1,834 28 360	Full-	Part-	equìva- lent 34,433 23,454 10,859 1,940 11,868 1,610 4,817 1,247 2,290 2,073 1,633 1,828 363	Service Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths
$\begin{array}{ l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l $	equìva- lent 25 34,185 24 23,221 2 10,850 32 1,973 37 11,904 7 1,635 35 5,304 36 1,264 3 2,367 47 2,008 29 1,642 - 1,834 28 360 24 21,042 39 119,589	Full- time 33,555 11,718 10,855 1,926 8,001 1,254 4,207 1,142 2,289 1,862 1,621 1,828 311 19,155 99,724	Part- time 5,470 27,635 10 32 9,288 725 1,445 253 3 458 24 126 3,512 48,981	equìva- lent 34,433 23,454 10,859 1,940 11,868 1,610 4,817 1,247 2,290 2,073 1,633 1,828 363 20,632 119,047	Service Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b) All above
$\begin{array}{ l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l $	equìva- lent 25 34,185 24 23,221 2 10,850 32 1,973 37 11,904 7 1,635 35 5,304 36 1,264 3 2,367 37 2,008 29 1,642 	Full- time 33,555 11,718 10,855 1,926 8,001 1,254 4,207 1,142 2,289 1,862 1,621 1,828 311 19,155	Part- time 5,470 27,635 10 32 9,288 725 1,445 253 3 458 24 126 3,512	equìva- lent 34,433 23,454 10,859 1,940 11,868 1,610 4,817 1,247 2,290 2,073 1,633 1,828 363 20,632	Service Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b) All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c)
$\begin{array}{ l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l $	equìva- lent 34,185 24,23,221 2,10,850 22,1,973 37,11,904 7,1,635 35,5,304 47,1,635 36,1,264 3,2,367 47,2,008 29,1,642 	Full- time 33,555 11,718 10,855 1,926 8,001 1,254 4,207 1,142 2,289 1,862 1,621 1,828 311 19,155 99,724 6,298 1,752	Part- time 5,470 27,635 10 32 9,288 725 1,445 253 3 458 24 126 3,512 48,981 324	equìva- lent 34,433 23,454 10,859 1,940 11,868 1,610 4,817 1,247 2,290 2,073 1,633 1,828 363 20,632 119,047 6,298 1,924	Service Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b) All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and
$\begin{array}{ l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l $	equìva- lent 25 34,185 24 23,221 2 10,850 32 1,973 37 11,904 7 1,635 35 5,304 37 1,635 35 5,304 36 1,264 3 2,367 47 2,008 29 1,642 29 1,834 28 360 24 21,042 29 1,834 28 360 24 21,042 29 119,589 6,258 32 1,884 36 1,015	Full- time 33,555 11,718 10,855 1,926 8,001 1,254 4,207 1,142 2,289 1,862 2,289 1,862 1,621 1,828 311 19,155 99,724 6,298	Part- time 5,470 27,635 10 32 9,288 725 1,445 253 3 458 253 3 458 24 126 3,512 48,981	equìva- lent 34,433 23,454 10,859 1,940 11,868 1,610 4,817 1,247 2,290 2,073 1,633 1,828 363 20,632 119,047 6,298 1,924 1,032	Service Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b) All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff All (including JCP + STEP)
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	equìva- lent 25 34,185 24 23,221 2 10,850 32 1,973 37 11,904 7 1,635 35 5,304 37 1,635 35 5,304 36 1,264 3 2,367 47 2,008 29 1,642 29 1,834 28 360 24 21,042 29 1,834 28 360 24 21,042 29 119,589 6,258 32 1,884 36 1,015	Full- time 33,555 11,718 10,855 1,926 8,001 1,254 4,207 1,142 2,289 1,862 2,289 1,862 1,621 1,828 311 19,155 99,724 6,298 1,752 945	Part- time 5,470 27,635 10 32 9,288 725 1,445 253 3 458 24 126 3,512 48,981 324 189	equìva- lent 34,433 23,454 10,859 1,940 11,868 1,610 4,817 1,247 2,290 2,073 1,633 1,828 363 20,632 119,047 6,298 1,924 1,032	Service Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b) All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) +
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	equìva- lent 25 34,185 24 23,221 2 10,850 32 1,973 37 11,904 7 1,635 35 5,304 37 1,635 35 5,304 36 1,264 3 2,367 47 2,008 29 1,642 29 1,834 28 360 24 21,042 29 1,834 28 360 24 21,042 29 119,589 6,258 32 1,884 36 1,015	Full- time 33,555 11,718 10,855 1,926 8,001 1,254 4,207 1,142 2,289 1,862 2,289 1,862 1,621 1,828 311 19,155 99,724 6,298 1,752 945	Part- time 5,470 27,635 10 32 9,288 725 1,445 253 3 458 24 126 3,512 48,981 324 189	equìva- lent 34,433 23,454 10,859 1,940 11,868 1,610 4,817 1,247 2,290 2,073 1,633 1,828 363 20,632 119,047 6,298 1,924 1,032	Service Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b) All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff All (including JCP + STEP)

June 9, 19	979́]		[Sep 8, 19	79]		[Dec 8, 197	79]		TABLE A England (continued)
Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Service
508,977 201,150 124,016 20,238 129,182 24,117 67,841 20,430 47,597 42,276 20,644 33,470 4,235 228,649	145,327 476,380 491 362 157,382 157,382 155,504 19,377 1,885 276 12,011 657 1,835 45,047	538,538 406,630 124,230 20,395 195,286 31,728 76,150 21,231 47,715 47,511 20,973 33,470 5,018 248,276	506,097 200,232 123,418 20,506 128,731 24,299 68,816 20,482 47,635 42,491 20,765 33,850 4,121 228,977	$\begin{array}{c} 107,313\\ 464,769\\ 503\\ 376\\ 157,255\\ 15,503\\ 19,882\\ 1,804\\ 319\\ 12,191\\ 640\\ -\\ 1,868\\ 45,185\\ \end{array}$	530,999 400,454 123,638 20,668 194,810 31,905 77,328 21,250 47,770 47,806 21,085 33,850 4,917 248,707	199,687 121,978 20,081	152,566 470,357 488 358 157,459 15,435 17,563 1,747 273 12,241 1,847 44,383	538,078 402,646 122,190 20,236 195,153 31,676 70,807 20,879 46,935 48,209 21,040 33,959 4,891 245,677	Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b)
1,472,822 105,698	876,534	1,817,151 105,698	1,470,420 106,427	827,608	1,805,187 106,427	1,146,129 107,027	875,433	1,802,376 107,027	All above Police service Police (all ranks)
36,815 14,962	7,751 3,664	40,127 16,724	37,127 15,465	7,769 3,913	40,448 17,346	38,008 15,562	7,769 3,879	41,329 17,431	—Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff
1,630,297	887,949	1,979,700	1,629,439	839,290	1,969,408	1,621,726	887,081	1,968,163	All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) +
4,578	89	4,619	5,300	59	5,326	4,939	36	4,956	Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)
1,625,719	887,860	1,975,081	1,624,139	839,231	1,964,082	1,616,787	887,045	1,963,207	All (excluding JCP + STEP)
June 9, 1	979]		[Sep 8, 19	79]		[Dec 8, 19	79]		TABLE B Wales (continued)
Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Service
33,825 12,282 10,860 1,994 8,283 1,248 4,577 1,169 2,382 1,576 1,816 310 19,547	4,796 27,258 12 32 8,971 713 1,582 251 3 454 34 454 33,529	34,645 23,791 10,865 2,008 12,018 1,597 5,242 1,273 2,383 1,961 1,593 1,816 365 21,033	33,488 12,184 10,844 1,959 8,202 1,284 4,615 1,158 2,366 1,802 1,629 1,834 307 19,696	3,825 26,124 12 32 8,887 717 1,635 256 3 447 29 128 3,194	34,185 23,221 10,850 1,973 11,904 1,635 5,304 1,264 2,367 2,008 1,642 1,834 360 21,042	33,555 11,718 10,855 1,926 8,001 1,254 4,207 1,142 2,289 1,862 1,621 1,828 311 19,155	5,470 27,635 10 32 9,288 725 1,445 253 3 458 24 458 24 126 3,512	11,868 1,610 4,817 1,247 2,290 2,073 1,633 1,828 363	Others
101,621 6,207	47,768	120,590 6,207	101,368	45,289	119,589	99,724	48,981		All above
1,724		1,901	6,258 1,708	332	6,258 1,884	6,298 1,752	324	6,298 1,924	Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and
	334	1,001							i losation, magistrates courts and
907	181	992	930	186	1,015	945	189	1,032	agency staff
110,459	181		930 110,264	186 45,807	1,015 128,746	945 108,719	189 49,494		agency staff All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) +
	181	992							agency staff All (including JCP + STEP)

ns: Full-time includes all employees with normal full-time engagements. Part-time includes employees normally working for not more than 30 hours per week. FT equivalent is the total of full-time and full-time equivalents of part-time employment converted by the factors at Note (d). These derive from analysis of hours worked by local authority employees as reported for the New Earnings Survey 1974.

Government Job Creation Programme (JCP) and the Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP) are separately identified.

The following table gives figures for six quarters, incorporating revised information where available.

TADLE & England (continued)

TABLE C Scotland	Sep 16, 1	978		Dec 9, 19	78	nemoqa54	Mar 10, 1	979	Vinoren
ors (23.12) paragraphics (27.12) and	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva-
Service	C.F. Statuted	de la constance de la constance de la constance de la constance de la constance de la constance de la constance	iem				10-4		lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (e) —Others (f) Construction) 62,170 25,188 20.068	4,840 36,528 79	64,106 41,963 20,147	61,966 25,446 20,827	5,542 36,847 217	64,183 42,363 20,926	61,849 26,134 20,457	5,810 37,171 154	64,173 42,273 20,528
Transport Social Services	9,336 17,527	81 21,641	9,374 27,415	9,224 17,603	74 21,701	9,258 27,509	9,205 17,645	71 21,960	9,238 27,714
Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health	3,128 14,131 2,214	1,237 2,298 453	3,761 15,198 2,420	3,055 12,832 2,254	1,288 2,100 421	3,717 13,810 2,445	3,002 12,347 2,178	1,299 2,199 411	3,689 13,379 2,365
Cleansing Housing Physical planning	10,134 3,971 1,672	253 437 21	10,248 4,174 1,683	10,066 4,047 1,595	229 436 16	10,170 4,250 1,604	10,236 4,123 1,617	194 443 18	10,324 4,518 1,627
Fire Service — Regular — Others (g)	3,996 465	107	3,996 519	4,224 472	107	4,224 521	4,325 484	105	4,325 532
Miscellaneous services (h)	32,392	3,145	33,856	31,876	2,882	33,276	32,542	3,044	35,031
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (i) Administration of District Courts	206,392 12,070 3,654 79	71,120 2,351 11	238,860 12,070 4,716 85	205,487 12,268 3,712 78	71,860 2,350 10	238,256 12,268 4,773 83	206,144 12,511 3,725 81	72,879 2,346 9	239,716 12,511 4,789 86
All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment	222,195	73,482	255,731	221,545	74,220	255,380	222,461	75,234	257,102
Programme (STEP)	4,200	<u> </u>	4,200	3,303	—	3,303	3,263	110	3,263
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	217,995	73,482	251,531	218,242	74,220	252,077	219,198	75,234	253,839

TABLE C Scotland	June 9, 1	979		Sep 8, 19	79		Dec 8, 19	79	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent
Education—Lecture and teachers (e)	61,727 26,058	6,002 37,452	64,128 43,337	62,629 26,527	4,768 37,459	64,536 43,810	63,574 27,429	6,080 37,377	66,006 44,687
-Others (f)	20,050	165	20.826	20.928	148	20.996	20,448	142	20,513
Construction	9.041	70	9.074	9.039	71	9.072	9.070	77	9,106
Transport	17,793	22.127	27.943	18.293	22,515	28.619	18,413	22,741	28,847
Social Services Public libraries and museums	3.190	1.383	3.918	3,234	1.389	3,968	3,203	1,374	3.931
	13,971	2,429	15,113	13,956	2,482	15,122	12,699	2.354	13,811
Recreation, leisure and tourism	2,328	529	2,569	2,308	527	2,548	2,327	439	2,527
Environmental health	10.624	212	10.718	10.437	214	10.534	10,296	210	10,391
Cleansing	4.261	410	4.454	4,438	459	4.654	4.380	457	4,594
Housing	1.624	21	1,635	1,649	20	1.660	1.659	19	1,669
Physical planning	4,441	21	4,441	4,446	20	4,446	4,481	15	4,481
Fire Service — Regular	4,441	99	537	4,440	99	540	494	109	544
-Others (g)	32,731	3,100	34,249	33,166	2.991	34,624	33,206	2,981	34,653
Miscellaneous services (h)	32,731	3,100	34,249	33,100	2,991	54,024	55,200	2,301	04,000
All above	209,031	73,999	242,942	211,545	73,142	245,129	211,679	74,360	245,760
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12.756	10,555	12,756	13.045		13,045	13,183		13,183
-Others (i)	3,690	2,353	4,748	3,824	2,340	4,881	3.845	2,361	4,913
Administration of District Courts	79	10	85	79	11	85	83	11	89
Auministration of District Courts	15	10	05	15		00	00		00
All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP)	225,556	76,362	260,531	228,493	75,493	263,140	228,790	76,732	263,945
Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	3,827		3,827	4,290	- 20	4,290	4,538	104	4,538
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	221,729	76,362	256,704	224,203	75,493	258,850	224,252	76,732	259,407

Notes: (e) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of academic nature or those leading to qualification)

(e) Includes only those part-time start employed in vocational PE (that is courses or academic nature or those leading to qualification).
 (f) Includes school-crossing partols.
 (g) Includes administration, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.
 (h) Covers central services departments (eg engineers, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services.
 (j) Includes civilian employees of police, traffic wardens and police cadets.
 (j) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0.40 non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers) and Firemen) 0.60 manual employees 0.45.

Definitions: Full-time includes all employees with full-time engagements. Part-time includes employees normally working for not more than 30 hours per week. FT equivalent is the total of full-time and full-time equivalents of part-time employment converted by the factors at note (j). These derive from analyses of hours and earnings of local authority employees as reported in surveys

The impact of rising prices on different types of household

HE MOST RECENT information available on, price indicators r different types of household confirms earlier findings hat the increase in prices has affected all the defined main roups of household, very much to the same extent. During period 1970 to 1978, prices on average increased by 70 per cent, with the average increase experienced by the ifferent types of household ranging between 168 and 177 er cent (see table 1). This range is equivalent to a differnce in the average annual rates of increase of under $\frac{1}{2}$ per ent, compared with the average annual rate of increase of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for all households. The dispersion in the price indicators arises because the different groups of household spend somewhat differing proportions on the items whose rices have risen faster or slower than average. In particuar low income households spend a higher proportion on food and fuel, light and power than other households.

The price indicators relating to different types of nousehold have been derived by using expenditure patterns from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) in conunction with detailed information on prices used in the calculation of the Retail Prices Index (RPI). The analysis in this article updates earlier work published in Employment Gazette in July 1978 and February 1979*.

lethods of calculation

Details on the methods of calculation of the price indicators vere given in the July 1978 article and are not repeated

The price indicators have been calculated in order to ook at differences between types of household and give a ood indication of *relative* movements. They are derived by methods which differ materially from those used in compilng the main RPI, which continues to give the best indication of overall price changes over the period. Each price indicator is, in effect, a current weighted price index which ompares the cost of the basket of goods and services ought by a particular household group (for instance in 978) with the cost of buying exactly the same basket at the rices which prevailed in 1970. The revaluing of the curtent basket at 1970 prices is carried out over 94 categories of expenditure using movements shown by the appropriate omponent of the RPI. A particular difficulty concerns ices of housing and because of this the indicators have een calculated both inclusive and exclusive of housing.

Household groups

The groups of household identified in the analyses remain unchanged. First a distinction is made between 'retired households", that is households in which half the total income comes from retired people, as against "nonretired households". Then within "non-retired households" four different groups are identified and within three of these, separate figures have been compiled for the quarter with the lowest incomes and the quarter with the highest ncomes. Finally, separate figures have been compiled for households whose heads are in four different occupational groups. Fuller definitions are given at the end of this article.

All househ **Retired** ho 1 or 2 a Non-retired 2 adults: All Qua Qua 2 adults, All Qua Qua 2 adults All Qua Qua Other com Household was: Professio Clerical

Manual Self-emp

The price indicators are subject to sampling errors arising from the FES expenditure data. These are greater for small sample sizes and particularly affected are households of two adults with three or four children and households whose head is self-employed.

The dispersion between the indicators for different types of household is remarkably small over the eight years 1970 to 1978 (see table 2 which contains some minor revisions to previously published indicators). The price indicator (inclusive of housing) for all households for 1978 is 270 (1970 = 100). The range of indicators for the various household types is 268 to 277, that is over the eight years in aggregate $-\frac{3}{4}$ to $+2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on either side of the indicator for all households.

If housing is excluded, the price indicator for all households is 263, and the range for different types of household from 261 to 269, or from $-\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to just over +2 per cent of the overall figure for the eight years. The price indicators are lower when housing is excluded because the housing element, as measured by the FES,[†] has risen by more than the average increase in prices over the period from 1970 to 1978. Further, in general rents have risen less over the period 1970 to 1978 than have the values imputed for owner-occupiers. When housing is included, the indicators for groups of household where renting of houses is particularly important are generally relatively lower and those for groups of household where owner-occupiers are more common are generally relatively higher than when housing is excluded.

ent is imputed.

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erente and erente and erente and erente and erente and erente and erente and erente and erente and erente and e	Including housing	Excluding housing
holds buseholds:	270	263
dults d households:	270	269
r 🐔 a seamann Abail	272	262
rter with lowest incomes	277	269
rter with highest incomes	269	260
	273	263
rter with lowest incomes	269	266
rter with highest incomes	275	261
	269	264
arter with lowest incomes	274	267
rter with highest incomes	270	264
npositions ds whose head of household	268	261
onal etc employee employee	269 269	261 263
employee	270	263
ployed	269	266
pioyou	200	200

Table 1 Price indicators for types of households, 1978

The period 1970-1978

* Impact of Rising Prices on Different Types of Household, Employment Gazette, July 1978, pages 781 to 784, and February 1979, pages 122 to 124.

[†] For people paying rent actual payments are recorded: for owner occupiers (and the small proportion of people living in rent-free accommodation) a rental equival-

Table 2 Price indicators including housing for types of household, 1970 to 1978

Household groups	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
All households Retired households (1 or 2 adults) Non-retired households	100 100	110 109	117 116	128 127	149 148	183 181	216 216	248 251	270 270
2 adults: All Quarter with lowest incomes Quarter with highest incomes 2 adults, 1 or 2 children:	100 100 100	110 110 110	118 117 119	128 128 129	151 149 149	184 186 182	217 221 218	249 250 248	272 277 269
All Quarter with lowest incomes Quarter with highest incomes 2 adults, 3 or 4 children	100 100 100	109 109 109	117 117 118	129 126 131	149 149 150	184 184 186	217 216 220	249 248 249	273 269 275
All Quarter with lowest incomes Quarter with highest incomes Other Compositions	100 100 100 100	112 110 n.a. 109	118 n.a. 115 117	128 129 128 127	148 150 148 147	182 182 180 182	217 217 221 213	254 249 247 246	269 274 270 268
Households whose head was: Professional etc, employee Clerical employee Manual employee Self-employed	100 100 100 100	111 109 109 108	118 117 116 116	129 130 127 126	150 148 148 149	184 182 182 179	218 215 215 215 214	249 249 247 247	269 269 270 269
General Index of Retail Prices	100	109	117	128	148	184	215	249	270

For retired households, the price indicator (inclusive of housing) is the same over the eight years as the all household indicator. If housing is excluded, the indicator is just over two per cent higher than that for all households and is in the same direction as, but smaller than, the four per cent divergence over the eight years between the general RPI and the published index for two person "pensioner" households (which relates to the smaller coverage of pensioners for whom three-quarters or more of the household income comes from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits).

Among the non-retired households, those with smaller families (two adults with one or two children or two adults with no children) have price indicators above the average, although this divergence was only about one per cent over the eight years. When housing is excluded, the indicators are close to the average. For the larger families, the indicators are close to the average whether or not housing costs are included.

Changing patterns

For the different income ranges identified, no consistent pattern emerges for the indicators including housing. If housing is excluded, however, the price indicators for the lowest income households are somewhat higher than those for the highest income households and for all households. The divergence between the lowest income households and the average for all households was greater (just over 2 per cent over eight years) when the household contained no children and smaller (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) for households containing children. In general, housing costs of lower income households over the period between 1970 and 1978 have risen less than those of other households. The reason for this lies in the rent rebates and allowances and rate rebates which are available to lower income households; the proportion of FES households claiming rebates has risen substantially between 1970 and 1978 owing to the extension of the rebate schemes.

The analysis of households with the head in different occupation groups shows negligible dispersion of experience, with all the price indicators lying close to the overall average.

Household groups distinguished

. The different groups of households for which separate price indicators have been quoted are:

- Retired households—that is households in which over half the total income comes from retired people. This group has a wider coverage than the "pensioner" households included in the regularly published price indices for pensioners, which are confined to those households of limited means in which three-quarters or more of the total household income is derived from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits.
- Size of household-among non-retired households, four different groups are distinguished: two adults, two adults with one or two children, two adults with three or four children and a miscellaneous group covering all the remaining non-retired households ("Other compositions").
- Income of households-for the first three groups, separate indicators have been compiled for the quarter with the lowest incomes and the quarter with the highest incomes in addition to indicators for the groups as a whole.

Table 3 Household gro	ups in FES sample
-----------------------	-------------------

Retired households Non-retired households 2 adults, no children 2 adults, 1 or 2 children 2 adults, 3 or 4 children Other compositions Households whose head is: Professional etc, employee Clerical employee Manual employee	Per cen all hous 1970	
All households Retired households	100 17	100 21
2 adults, no children	23 22	23 21
Other compositions	7 31	4 31
Professional etc, employee	15 7	18 7
	45 8	39 6

Pattern of expenditure by broad groups of goods and services for different types of household, 1978: percentages of household expenditure

Household groups	Housing	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable house- hold goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscel- laneous	All expend- iture
u hauseholds	15	6	24	5	3	8	7	7	14	10	1	100
patired housenoids (1 01	figures (c)			alle line		~	5	7	7	9	has i soor	100
	22	10	28	3	3	6	5	'	'	9	a debrar	100
Non-retired nousenolas:												
2 adults: All	15	6	21	5	3	8	8	7	15	11	1	100
Quarter with lowest	10	•										
incomes	16	7	27	4	5	7	5	7	12	10	-	100
Quarter with highest			10114	officer order	The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	161061616		1000000	10		1211.2392.14	100
incomes	15	5	17	5	2	8	11	7	18	11	191 AUT 193	100
2 adults, 1 or 2 children:				(parts add	3	9	7	8	13	8	1	100
All	15	6	25	5	3	9	'	0	15	0		
Quarter with lowest incomes	14	7	29	5	5	7	7	8	11	6	1	100
Quarter with highest	14		23	0	•	S workers - Seets	Significant In		to whether	Inclusion and	No. A. INC.	Set on the
incomes	16	5	21	4	2	9	8	8	15	11	1	100
2 adults, 3 or 4 children:				No.								
All	14	6	28	4	3	8	8	8	11	8	2	100
Quarter with lowest					-	La de La de Serie	_	_		1		
Incomes	14	8	31	3	5	8	5	7	11	1	1000.05	100
Quarter with highest	10		24	2	2	8	0	9	12	11	2	100
incomes	16 12	6 5	24 24	3	4	9	87	8 7	15	10	2	100
ther compositions ouseholds whose head	12	Э	24	0	-	3	Silver yes	as Sids	to baie b	di samata	() mainvo	
was:												
Professional etc, employee	16	5	20	4	2	8	9	8	15	12	1	100
Clerical employee	16	5	23	5	23	9	7	8 8	12	11	1	100
Manual employee	13	5	26	6	4	9	7	7	14	8	1	100
Self-employed	14	6	25	5	3	10	5	8	14	9	a land	100

• Occupation of head of household-indicators have also been compiled for households whose heads are in four different occupational groups-professional and similar, clerical, manual and self-employed.

table 4.

Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

(continued from page 509)

Duration of	MALE	2.2.1	Pare 4		FEMAL	.E			MALE		6 8		FEM	ALE	- Hunder	Mar Strand
unemployment in weeks	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	d All	Unde 25	er 25-44	45 ar over	d All
2 or less		IDLAND			- Following	upay.e		19.10	SCOTI		5 . 5	51.81	USI		n and a	
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	2,565 1,825	1,560	1,121 801	5,246 4,363	1,805 1,194	631 666	249 209	2,685 2,069	3,912	3,537 3,413	1,737	9,186	2,710	1,568	498 481	4,776
Over 4 and up to 8	2.840	2.735	1.537	4,303	1,194	1,199	446	3,612	3,586 5,894	5,825	1,609 3,138	8,608 14,857	2,521 4,668	1,471 2,833	907	4,473 8,408
Over 8 and up to 13	2,599	2.859	1,780	7.238	1.845	1,147	423	3.415	6.108	5,599	3.294	15.001	5,066	3,142	968	9,176
Over 13 and up to 26	3,500	4,056	3,358	10,914	2,463	1,557	642	4,662	9,807	9,293	5,586	24,686	8,379	4,968	1,569	14,916
Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104	2,410	3,371	4,609	10,390	2,014	1,431	791	4,236	8,164	9,029	6,507	23,700	7,809	6,432	2,125	16,366
Over 104 and up to 156	913 238	1,919 830	4,420 2,399	7,252 3,467	610 173	707 252	604 364	1,921 789	4,021 1,040	6,194 2,915	6,011 3,465	16,226 7,420	2,563 621	2,467 815	1,537	6,567 2,355
Over 156	146	1.147	3,777	5,070	79	252	595	932	627	3.983	7,366	11,976	326	712	1.332	2,355
All	17,036	20,214	23,802	61,052	12,150	7,848	4,323	24,321	43,159	49,788	38,713	131,660	34,663	24,408	10,336	69,407
	ODEAT		and the second													
2 or less		BRITAIN		00.000	00.040	10 170	4 0 7 0									
Over 2 and up to 4	39,400 29,089	26,903 27,953	17,029 14,164	83,332 71,206	28,018 19,314	10,479 10,630	4,079 3,726	42,576 33.670								
Over 4 and up to 8	45,459	46.070	27,311	118.840	32,273	18,786	6,930	57,989								
Over 8 and up to 13	42,616	45,240	27,114	114,970	32,496	19,829	7,414	59,739								
Over 13 and up to 26	61,633	70,735	50,567	182,935	47,697	29,024	12,329	89,050								
Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104	49,972 21,679	63,083 40,504	63,711 56,174	176,766 118,357	43,605 14,660	31,347 13,977	14,768 11,789	89,720 40,426								
over 104 and up to 156	5,972	17,637	31,434	55,043	3,849	4.373	6.471	14.693								
Over 156	3,776	24,811	60,939	89,526	2,060	4,054	9,710	15,824								
	299,596	362,936	348,4431	,010,975	223,972	142,499	77,216	443,687								

The proportions of households in the different groups in 1970 and 1978 are shown in table 3. Their relative patterns of expenditure on different goods and services are shown in

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Labour turnover: manufacturing industries **March 1980**

THE TABLE BELOW shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended March 15, 1980. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

The figures of discharges (and other losses) are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on. the payroll at the beginning of the period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the payroll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable compari-

Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC	ments	er of eng per 100 yed at ning of	age-	charg losses emplo	er of dis- es (and c s) per 100 yed at ning of p))
SIC 1968		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Food, drink and tobacco	III	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.2	2.5
Grain milling Bread and flour	211	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.4
confectionery Biscuits	212 213	2.8	2·0 1·1	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.2
Bacon curing, meat and	213	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.3
fish products	214	2.7	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.2
Mild and milk products	215	2.0	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Sugar	216	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.4
Cocoa. chocolate and sugar							
confectionery Fruit and vegetable	217	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.8	2:5	2.5
products	218	1.2	2.2	1.8	2.8	6.0	4.5
Animal and poultry foods	219	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
Vegetable and animal oils							
and fats	221	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.4	4.1	2.8
Food industries not else-	10.000		Section and				
where specified	229	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.7	3.0
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231 232	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	2.8	1.5
Other drink industries	232	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	4·1 4·4	2.8
Tobacco	240	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Coal and petroleum pro-							
ducts	IV	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.7
Coke ovens and manu-		1.1.1					• •
factured fuel	261	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Mineral oil refining	262	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6
Lubricating oils and greases	263	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.8
Chemicals and allied							
industries	V	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.5
General chemicals	271	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals	1.11/1/1	12.15. 5	a constant				
and preparation	272	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.7
Toilet preparations Paint	273 274	1.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	3.2	2.6
Soap and detergents	274	1.0	1·0 4·1	1.0	1.0	3.5	1.3
Synthetic resins and							
plastics materials and							
synthetic rubber	276	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1
Fertilisers	278	1.1	3.3	1.4	0.9	3.8	1.4
Other chemical industries	279	1.1	2.3	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.6
Metal manufacture	VI	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.5
	311	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.7	1.2
Steel tubes	312	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.8	2.3	1.8
Iron castings, etc	313	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Aluminium and aluminium	0.04						1
alloys	321	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.8	3.8	2.1

sons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June 1977 Employment Gazette contained a time series from 1966 to 1976 of such an average in tabular and graphical forms. The latest averages are shown below. (See also the chart overleaf.)

Four quarter moving average* of total engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain.

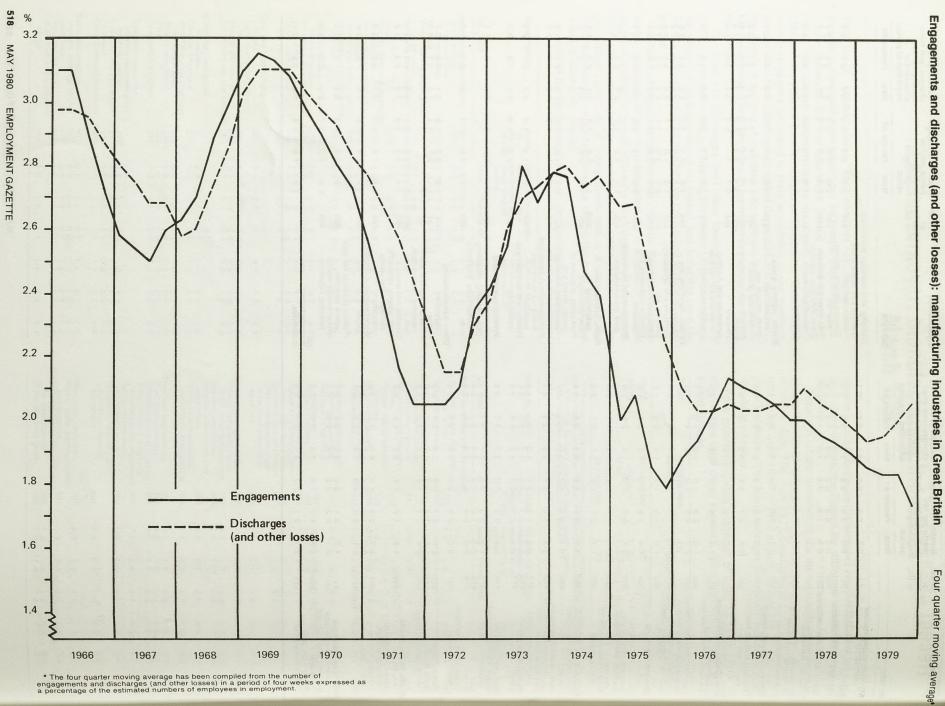
Year	Reference month†	All engagements	All discharges (and other losses)
1978	November	1.90	1.98
1979	February	1.85	1.93
	May	1.83	1.95
	August	1.83	2.00
	November	1.73	2.05

The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagement and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage the estimated numbers of employees in employment.
 T on which the moving average is centred.

Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC	ments	er of eng per 100 yed at ning of	age-	Number of dis- charges (and ot losses) per 100 employed at beginning of pe		
SIC 1968		Male	Female	All	Male	Femal	e All
Metal manufacture (continue	(d)		A THE PROPERTY	-	-		
Copper, brass and other							
copper alloys	322	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6
Other base metals	323	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.6
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery	VII	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.0
(excluding tractors) Metal-working machine	331	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.7	3.0	1.9
tools	332	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.
Pumps, valves and com-							
pressors	333	1-1	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.
Industrial engines	334	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.
Textile machinery and	005	1.5	1.5	1 5	1.0	2.1	2.
accessories	335	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	3.1	2.
Construction and earth-							
moving equipment	336	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.6	1.
Mechanical handling							
equipment	337	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.
Office machinery	338	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.
Other machinery	339	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.
Industrial (including pro-	241			~ .		0.4	2
cess) plant and steelwork	341 342	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.4	2.
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engin-	542	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.6	2.2	
eering not elsewhere							
specified	349	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.
nstrument engineering	VIII	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	3.1	2.2
Photographic and docu-						~ ~	
ment copying equipment	351	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	2.2	1:
Watches and clocks	352	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.9	2
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	1.6	2.7	2.0	2.4	4.3	3.
Scientific and industrial	000	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	40	
instruments and systems	354	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.
				1			
Electrical engineering	IX	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.1
Electrical machinery	361	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.
Insulated wires and cables	362	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.
Telegraph and telephone	CT. TR.	12837	578.5				
apparatus and equipment	363	1.1	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.
Radio and electronic	1. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.	ALR SUE	202,745	1.1.90	1. Con	~ ~	2.
components	364	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.
Broadcast receiving and							
sound reproducing	365	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.2	4.6	4.
equipment	305	1.3	0.8	1.0	2.5	4.0	
	355					4.2	1.
Electronic computers	366	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	4.2	620
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367		0.5	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.
Electric appliances primarily	307	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.4	20	
for domestic use	368	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.8	2.
Other electrical goods	369	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.

Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC		ing of		charge losses emplo	er of dis es (and s) per 10 yed at ning of p	other 0	Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC		er of eng per 100 yed at ing of	age-	charge losses emplo	er of dis es (and o) per 10 yed at ning of p	other 0
SIC 1968		Male	Femal	le All	Male	Femal	e All	SIC 1968		Male	Female	e All	Male	Femal	e All
								Clothing and footwear (cont	inued)						
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	0.7	1.6	0.8	2.1	3.9	2.2	Overalls and men's shirts,							
	XI	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.4	underwear, etc	444	2.1	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.7
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manu-							~ ~	Dresses, lingerie, infants wear etc	445	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.5	3.4
	380	0·2 0·8	0.3	0·2 0·8	0·9 1·5	1.8 1.9	0.9	Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motorcycle, tricycle and	301	0.0	1.5	00				Dress industries not else- where specified	449	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.3
pedal cycle manu-		0.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	Footwear	449	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.5
facturing	382	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.5									
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and						~ ~		Bricks, pottery, glass,							
	383	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	2.3	1.1	cement, etc	XVI	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.6	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.7	3.3	3.6
pailway carriages and				0.6	0.0	1.0	0.9	Pottery	462	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9
wagons and trams	385	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.9	Glass	463	0·8 0·7	1.4	1·0 0·7	1·2 0·8	2·0 1·0	1.4
a stand a beautiful its								Cement Abrasives and building	464	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0
Metal goods not elsewhere	XII	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.2	materials etc not else-							
specified Engineers' small tools and	~"							where specified	469	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.2
nauges	390	1.3	2·3 2·0	1·5 2·2	1.8	1·5 4·0	1·7 2·3								
Hand tools and implements Cutlery. spoons. forks and	391	2.3	20	22	10	40		Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	1·6 1·7	2·1 1·9	1·7 1·7	2·5 2·3	2·8 1·4	2.2
plated tableware etc	392	1.2	1.9	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.6	3.5	2.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets	393	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.6	Bedding, etc	473	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.4	4.2	3.3
Wire and wire manu-	000			1713 12				Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and	474	2.7	4.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
factures	394	1 · 4	1.8	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.9	baskets	475	2.2	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.6	2.3
Cans and metal boxes	395	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	2.6	1.8	Miscellaneous wood and			-			~ .	
Jewellery and precious							~ ~	cork manufacturers	479	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.7
metals Metal industries not else-	396	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.1	3.0	Dence existing and							
where specified	399	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.1	3.1	2.4	Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.5
	VIII				à à	àż		Paper and board	481	1.0	1.9	1 4	1 · 4	1.2	1.3
Textiles Production of man-made	XIII	1.7	2.1	1.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	Packaging, products of							
fibres	411	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.0	13.8	4.5	paper, board and associated materials	482	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.6
Spinning and doubling on	412	2.0	2.0	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.4	Manufactured stationery	483	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.0
the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen	412	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.4	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere							
and man-made fibres	413	2.2	1.9	2.1	4.5	4.0	4.3	specified	484	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.5
Woollen and worsted	414 415	2.2	1·7 2·5	2·0 2·2	3·2 5·0	2·7 5·6	3·0 5·2	Printing and publishing of	485	1.1	0.4	1.4.	0.6	1.6	0.9
Jule		2 1	2 5	22	50	00	02	newspapers	400	1.1	2.4	1.4.	0.0	1.0	0 9
Rope, twine and net	416	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.9	3.0	3.5	Printing, publishing of	S. A.						
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	1.2	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.7	3.4	periodicals Other printing, publishing	486	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.1
Lace	418	0.5	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,							
Carpets	419	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.8	2.6	3.4	etc	489	1.1	2.0	1:4	1.4	2.5	1.8
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.5	Other manufacturing							
			0.7	0.5		0.7	0.0	Other manufacturing industries	XIX	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.6	2.7
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422 423	2·0 1·4	2·7 1·3	2·5 1·3	2·3 4·0	3·7 2·4	3·2 3·5	Rubber	491	1.1	2.5	1 · 4	1.6	3.7	2.1
Other textiles industries	429	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.7	Linoleum plastics floor- covering, leather cloth,							
Lasthan lasthan an ada								etc	492	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	XVI	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.2	4.3	3.6	Brushes and brooms	493	1 · 4	1.3	1 · 4	1.9	2.5	2.2
Leather (tanning and		A. S. S. S. S.		Nice T	A.C.Yes	1 Stand	mittle.	Toys, games, children's carriages and sports							
dressing) and fell- mongery	431	1.7	2.9	2.0	2.4	7.3	3.6	equipment	494	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.8	3.7	3.3
Leather goods	432	0.7	1.0	0.9	4.8	2.6	3.4	Miscellaneous stationers	495	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4
Fur	433	5.1	3.3	4.3	3.4	7.8	5.4	goods	435	2.2	22	22	2.5	20	2 4
0						2.0	2.4	Plastics products not else- where specified	496	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.6	4.2	3.2
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	XV 441	1·7 2·1	2·1 2·2	2·0 2·2	2.6 2.8	3·2 2·6	3·1 2·7	Miscellaneous manu-	430	1.9	2.5	2.5	20	4 2	
Men's and boys' tailored	441							facturing industries	499	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.4
outerwear	442	1.5	1.7	.1 . 6	2.8	2.8	2.8	All							
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	manufacturing industries		1.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.9	2.1
and a second and	440	P. C. C. Colles	1111	22	1.5.0			muustries					1.0	2.3	2.1

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The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

Recent changes in normal weekly hours and holiday entitlements of manual employees

NORMAL HOURS of work are usually regarded as the hours of work for which the basic rates of wages are payable-that is exclusive of main meal breaks and overtime hours. For many manual workers these are laid down in national collective agreements or in wages orders made by Wages Councils. These normal hours have been steadily decreasing for many years and by the beginning of the decade the 40 hour week had become by far the most common period. During the seventies most groups conditioned to more than 40 hours moved into line.

Apart from special cases such as underground coal miners and workers on night shifts, very few agreements provided for a normal week of less than 40 hours by the end of 1979.

The Index of Normal Weekly Hours measures the movements in a representative sample of national collective agreements and wages orders in the United Kingdom. Movements over the past 10 years have been small as the following table shows.

Indices of normal weekly hours-July 31, 1972 = 100 All manual workers in all industries and services

1970	100-4	CAREER CONSIDER ADDRESS
1971	100-2	
1972	100-0	
1973	99.6	
1974	99.5	
1975	99.4	
1976	99.4	
1977	99.4	
	99.4	
1978		
1979	99-3	

The aggregate changes in normal hours under national bargaining arrangements in each of the last 10 calendar years are set out in the following table. The marked reduction in changes in 1975 and virtual lack of changes in 1976 and 1977 are thought to be due to the effects of incomes policies.

Changes in normal weekly hours

	No. of workers 000s	Average reduction in hours*
1970	785	1.3
1971	623	1.0
1972	1,618†	1.1
1973	749	1.6
1974	703	1.6
1975	340	1.5
1976	7	1.0
1977	3	1.3
1978	127	2.5‡
1979	35	5.3**

By those experiencing a reduction. ¹ Mainly workers in retail distributive trades. ¹ Holudes a reduction in the case of Post Office engineering workers from 40 to 37½ hours. ¹ Includes a reduction in the case of Local Authority Fire Service staff from 48 to 42 hours.

During 1979 a relatively small number of national agreements are known to have included provisions for reductions in normal hours. The national agreement for engineering workers is the largest of these and, together with some smaller groups, provides for reductions effective

in 1981 for more than two million workers. Other agreements affecting some 300,000 workers provide for reduced hours effective from various dates in 1980. Most of these reductions are for one hour a week, usually to 39 hours. The main changes are set out in the following table.

Changes in normal weekly hours-industries covered by national negotiating arrangements

Operat- ive month	Industry	Estimated coverage	Reduction
1979			and the second second
Feb April	Agriculture (NI) Fire Services, Local	5,400	1 hour (41>40)
Артт	Authorities	30,000	6 hours (48>42)
1980			
Jan Jan	Furniture manufacture—GB Bedding and mattress	70,000	1 hour (40>39)
ouri	manufacture-GB	9,000	1 hour (40>39)
Feb	General printing-Scotland	15,000	1 hour (40>39)
Feb Feb	Plumbing-UK Heating and ventilating-	42,000	2 hours`(40>38)
	UK	35,000	2 hours (40>38)
Nov	Multiple grocery retail	146,000	1 hour (40>39)
1981			
Jan	Home grown timber	6,000	1 hour (40>39)
Jan Jan	Sawmilling—E&W Electrical contracting—	15,000	1 hour (40>39)
	E&W	44,500	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour (38>37 $\frac{1}{2}$)
Nov Nov	Engineering Asbestos cement	1,200,000*	1 hour (40>39)
	manufacture	5,000	1 hour (40>39)

* In addition, some 700,000 workers in non-federated firms follow the conditions of the national engineering agreement.

The cumulative effect upon average hours as measured by the index of normal hours (that is those agreements



included in the representative sample) is very small indeed-due to rounding effects the average normal hours will be reduced by 0.1 at November 1980. A further reduction of 0.2 will take place at November 1981 when the engineering agreement change becomes operative.

Holidays with pay

Public or customary holidays as provided for in national bargaining arrangements for manual workers have increased over the decade from a normal level of six days a year to eight days a year by the end of 1979.

Manual workers' entitlements to paid holidays expanded greatly during the 1960s (in 1960, 97 per cent of manual workers were estimated to be entitled to only two weeks holiday—by 1970 over half were entitled to three weeks or more). In the 1970s these entitlements continued to rise until 1975. The increase was then halted up to the summer of 1979 probably due to the effects of the successive incomes policies. The following table shows the pattern:

Holidays with pay

End year	Percentage of manual workers with basic holidays of					Percentage with extra
	2 weeks	Between 2 & 3 weeks	3 weeks	Between 3 & 4 weeks	4 weeks and over	service holiday entitlement
1970	41	7	49	3		25
1971	28	5	63	4		17
1972	8	16	39	33	4	12
1973	6	9	36	45	4	14
1974	1	1	30	40	28	20
1975	1	1	17	51	30	26
1976		1	18	47	34	32
1977		1	18	47	34	32
1978	_	1	17	47	35	36
1979		1	7	42	50	38

During 1979, national agreements or wages orders covering an estimated $2\frac{3}{4}$ million workers provided for increases in holiday entitlements. Many of these provided for increases of the one or two extra days needed to bring the entitlements up to four weeks. Some of these agreements also provided for further increases to be effective in the following year. Together with other agreements which did not increase the 1979 entitlement an estimated 3 million workers will become entitled to extra paid holidays in

the 1980 holiday year, ranging from 1 to 5 extra days. A few agreements made in 1979 provide for staged increases to reach 5 weeks by 1982. The following list gives some of the main changes.

Industry covered by national agreement or wages order	Estimated number of workers affected	Change in holidays-with-pay entitlement (excluding public or customary holidays)	
Building brick and allied indust- ries-GB	15,000	From April 1979, one additional day to give an entitlement of 18 days	
Electrical contracting industry— UK	53,000	Entitlement increased from 3 weeks to 4 weeks from 1980	
Knitting industries—England and Wales, Scotland (except Hawick)	120,000	One additional day from the be- ginning of the 1979/80 holiday pay year to make 18 days	
Plumbing—England and Wales	30,000	Entitlement increased from 3 weeks to 4 weeks from 1980	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture—GB	20,000	One additional day from 1979 to make 4 weeks	
Food manufacturing-GB	60,000	One additional day from 1979 to make 4 weeks	
Civil engineering construction— GB	150,000	Entitlement increased to 28 days (including public or customary holidays) from Easter 1980	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (British Shipbuilders)—UK	65,000	Entitlement increased by 3 days from 1979 to make 4 weeks and 3 days	
Toy Manufacture—GB (Wages Council)	• WI81256	Entitlement increased from July 1979 by 1, 2 or 3 days according to length of normal working week (eg 5 day week workers, 20 days)	
Electricity supply—GB	96,000	Entitlement increased from April 1979 by 1 day to make 18 days. Extra entitlement after 20 years' and 25 years' service also increased by 1 day. From April 1980 entitlement further increased by 1 day to make 19 days. Extra entitlement after 5, 10 and 15 years' service also increased by 1 day	
Narrow fabrics manufacture—UK	5,000	An additional day from September 1979 to make 4 weeks	
Clothing manufacture—GB	60,000	An additional day from September 1979 to make 3 weeks 3 days	
Engineering—UK Plastics moulding and fabricating—	1,200,000	From November 1979 entitlement increased by 2 days to make 4	
GB	10,000	weeks and 2 days. Further increases of 1 day each Novemb to reach 5 weeks by 1982	
Brass and copper rolling and casting—West Mids	15,000		
Spring manufacture—West Mids	5,000		

* Figures on a comparable basis for the numbers covered by Wages Councils are not available.

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HMSO BOOKS

MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Questions in Parliament



Micro-electronics

Mr Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) nsked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he was taking to ensure that sufficient training was taking place to ensure that the requisite number of personnel was trained to cope with the future needs of the micro-electronics industry.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Mannower Services Commission (MSC) that the main role in identifying and meeting training needs in the field of micro-electronics ies with industry but MSC is giving high mority to supporting industry's effort. It has for instance under its Training for Skills Programme asked Industrial Training Boards (ITBs) and other national training rganisations to help spread awareness of micro-electronics, to analyse training needs and to secure adequate provision and conent of training and to encourage adequate hroughput of trainees. For 1980/81 MSC is iving expenditure on micro-electronics and computing priority and substantial unds are being made available to help ndustry meet key objectives.

(April 22)

Aids for disabled

Mr Michael Colvin (Bristol North-West) sked the Secretary of State for Employment, view of the disappointing take-up by emloyers of grants for adaptations and aids for sabled workers, what incentives he would ive to encourage employers to install eleconic aids, as happened in the United States America, so that disabled workers could mefit from advances in technology through ore jobs and greater opportunities for

Mr Lester: I share my hon Friend's disppointment that employers have not made ore use of the Adaptations to Premises nd Equipment Scheme. However, I am rmed by the Manpower Services Comission that the number of aids loaned free charge to disabled people under their ecial Aids to Employment Scheme has creased significantly in recent years.

Last year, 830 aids, including electronic ids, were loaned to disabled people to sist them in their employment. It is ended to continue the development of is scheme, and the Manpower Services nmission is always ready to learn from e experience of other countries and will studying the USA pattern.

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between April 17 and May 8 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

Earnings-related supplement

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would consider linking the abolition of earningsrelated supplement to the introduction of German-style training allowances.

Mr Lester: I understand from the Manpower Services Commission that they are undertaking a fundamental review of training allowances. In the course of the review they will be looking at practices in certain other countries. (April 21)

Department of Employment Ministers

		James Pri
Ministe	or of State:	Earl of Go
Parliame	entary Unde	er-Secretari
	of State:	Jim Lester
		Patrick Ma

Claimants' privacy

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, on what grounds he allowed his Department to hand over names and addresses of employment benefit claimants to private bodies such as Research Survey of Great Britain. hired by Sir Derek Rayner; and whether he would consult civil service trade unions about this practice.

Mr Mayhew: As part of the joint exercise with the Department of Health and Social Security to examine the delivery of benefits to the unemployed, a team from the two Departments are conducting a survey of the claimants' views on the present arrangements. Some 2,000 claimants have been asked by the Department whether they would be willing to give their views on a number of issues to Research Surveys of Great Britain who are carrying out the survey on behalf of the team. These claimants have been given every opportunity to decline to take part and names and addresses of claimants so declining have not been given to the survey firm. Full discussions have taken place with the civil service unions concerned on the aims and objectives of the survey.

(April 30)

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vhew

(April 28)

Disabled quota

Dr Roger Thomas (Carmarthen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if, in the light of a recent statement by the Manpower Services Commission that the three per cent quota of registered disabled people had lost credibility, as so many of the disabled were unregistered, he would instigate fresh efforts and new methods to get the disabled registered so that it would be possible adequately to assess the incidence of unemployment among the disabled.

Mr Lester: The Manpower Services Commission is currently reviewing the quota scheme for the employment of disabled people and will be making recommendations to Ministers towards the end of the year. The possibility of encouraging more disabled people to register is one of several options under consideration. My rt hon Friend will wish to consider carefully the recommendations put forward by the Commission before reaching any decisions on this important issue.

(April 17)

Disabled people

Mr John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many registered disabled people have been provided with employment under the Special Temporary Employment Programme since it began.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that 1,296 registered disabled persons are known to have been provided with employment under the Special Temporary Employment Programme. This represents 4.6 per cent of all participants in the Programme.

(April 29)

Tribunal membership

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North-East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of members of industrial tribunals hearing cases of unfair dismissal under the Race Relations Act came from ethnic minority groups; and if he was satisfied that such groups are sufficiently represented.

Mr Mayhew: Some three per cent (or 67) of members of industrial tribunals have special knowledge or experience of race relations in the employment field. They are specially selected to sit on tribunals hearing cases under the Race Relations Act, and I am satisfied that the interests of ethnic minority groups are sufficiently represented in this way.

(May 6)

Women in engineering

Mr Harold Walker (Doncaster) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many women and girls were at present in apprenticeships in the engineering, foundry, and engineering construction trades.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that reliable information can only be given in respect of women and girl craft and technician apprentices recruited by firms in scope to the Engineering Industry Training Board and its Foundry Industry Training Committee and who follow approved courses of training.

The latest available figures for women and girl apprentices are 823 in the engineering, nil in engineering construction trades and one in foundry trades in the 1978/79 training year.

(May 8)

Maternity allowance

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether, when the earnings-related supplement on maternity allowance will be abolished in 1982, he would seek to amend the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, to provide for six weeks' maternity pay at 100 per cent of an entitled woman's usual weekly wage instead of 90 per cent at at present—and if he would make a statement.

Mr Mayhew: We are considering the implications of the proposed changes in earnings-related supplement on maternity allowance for the calculation of maternity pay under section 35 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

(April 22)

Job Release Scheme

Mr Nicholas Lyell (Hemel Hempstead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what were the estimated savings expected from putting back the age at which men were eligible to apply under the Job Release Scheme from 62 years in 1979-80 to 64 vears in 1980-81.

Mr Lester: The savings in the current financial year are estimated as about £50m gross, or roughly half this figure on a net basis. There will also be savings in subsequent years, since men joining the Scheme at the age of 62 could have received payments of job release allowance for periods of up to three years.

Health and safety

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would extend the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act to all floating hotels and other floating structures in the North Sea.

Mr Mayhew: The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 already applies to those floating structures which are engaged in exploration for and exploitation of mineral resources in the UK sector of the North Sea. All the "floating hotels" which are currently operating in that sector fall within the relevant definition, and the Act applies to a wide range of specified activities on attendant vessels. I therefore see no immediate need to extend the Act to any other floating structures or activities, but I am asking the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission to keep this under review

(April 21)

Questions in Parliament Compensation

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his estimate of the likely value of compensation claims which might be made under the terms of the Employment Bill by trade unionists to their employers who were unreasonably excluded or expelled from membership of their union and who were dismissed by their employer as a result.

Mr Mayhew: Such a claim would be on the ground of unfair dismissal.

If it succeeds, the maximum compensation that can now be awarded is £16,090: but it is calculated by reference to the loss shown in each case to have resulted or to be (April 22) likely to result from the dismissal.

Where pressure exerted by the union concerned induced the dismissal, the employer could join the union in the proceedings and the tribunal could order that the union contribute towards the compensation, up to 100 per cent.

(April 22)*

Careers officers Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the

Secretary of State for Education and Science, if he would list those local education authorities who did not employ specialist careers officers.

Mr Lester: On April 1, 1979, the latest date for which information is available, all local education authorities employed specialist careers officers, either to work with handicapped young people, those from ethnic minorities, the academically gifted and other special cases or, under the scheme funded by my Department, to work with unemployed young people.

(April 22)

New Earnings Survey, 1979

Essential reading for all concerned with earnings, hours of work etc., in Great Britain. Published in six separate parts, price £6.50 net each.

To HM Stationery Office:

P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

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Name

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1976

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

Public Enquiry Office Department of Employment Caxton House

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

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:

Beperine providents of	ine i iet.	
No 1 Written statement of main terms and con-	eriad balan	
ditions of employment	PL631	
No 2 Procedure for handling redundancies	PL624	
No 3 Employee's rights on insolvency of em-	Freedown	
ployer	PL619	
No 4 Employment rights for the expectant	t	
mother	PL625	
No 5 Suspension on medical grounds under	-	
health and safety regulations	PL618	
No 6 Facing redundancy? time off for job hunt-		1
ing or to arrange training	PL620	1
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	t	
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	
Individual rights of employees—a guide for em- ployers.	ane wors Assision	
Briefly explains the rights for individuals in em- ployment and sets out the corresponding obli- gations on employers	PL616	
Recoupment regulations—guidance for em- ployers		
Guidance on procedure for recoupment of unem- ployment and supplementary benefit for employers in cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received on enved for	the filts	1
and has subsequently received an award from an industrial tribunal.	DODI	(
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RCP1 payments.

ployees.

1976.

Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA Telephone: 01-213 5551

Note: This list does not include the publications of the

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)

Insolvency of employers Safeguard of occupational pension scheme contri-

IL2

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

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 em-

RPL6

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

RPL1

Overseas workers Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from 1 January 1980		Young people The work of the Careers Service A general guide.
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states or	(1980)	Employing young people For employers.
Employment of overseas workers in the United Kingdom from 1 January 1980		What's your job going to be? For young people making a care
Training and work experience schemes.	(1980)	Careers help for your son or daug For parents of school leavers.
Industrial tribunals Industrial Tribunals procedure		How did you get on when you sto Career advice for young people i
For parties concerned in Industrial Tribunal pro- ceedings.	ITL1	Finding employment for hand people
Industrial Tribunals For appellants with particular reference to Indus-		Advice to parents. We get around
trial Training Board Levy Assessments. Determination of questions by Industrial Tribunals	ITL5	A leaflet describing a film which Careers Service helps young peop
For appellants and respondents, with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work, etc		they want.
Act 1974.	ITL19	Quality of working life The Work Research Unit
Employers and employees covered by Wages Cou Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay	ncils	Information for employers, tr others on the Work Research U and advisory services.
The Wages Council Act briefly explained.	WBCL1	Employment agencies
		The Employment Agencies Act General guidance on the Act, ar
Other wages legislation The Fair Wages Resolution Information for government contractors.		users of employment agency a business services.
The Truck Acts		Equal pay
Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831–1940, which protect workers from abuses in		Equal Pay
connection with the payment of wages.	PL538	
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<i>Employing young people</i> For employers.	PL604
What's your job going to be? For young people making a career choice.	PL603
Careers help for your son or daughter For parents of school leavers.	PL596
How did you get on when you started work? Career advice for young people in employment.	PL601
Finding employment for handicapped young people	
Advice to parents.	PL614
We get around A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people to find the job they want.	PL586
Quality of working life The Work Research Unit Information for employers, trade unions and others on the Work Research Unit's information and advisory services.	
Employment agencies The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for users of employment agency and employment business services. PL5	94 (rev)
Equal pay Equal Pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970. Equal pay for women—what you should know about it Information for working women. PL5	73 (rev)
Race relations The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service How this service can help the employer with a multi-racial work force.	PL615
Filmstrips for better race relations A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race relations for use by employees and management.	PL577
Miscellaneous The European Social Fund A guide for possible applicants for assistance from the fund which seeks to improve employmen opportunities through training, retraining and re- settlement in EEC member states.	t

Employment topics

annexe as soon as operational cir-

cumstances permit. Some of its

classes will be moved into the main

Centre at Hillington; some will

eventually form part of the new

decided not to close Maryport Skill-

centre in view of improved perfor-

mance and recent evidence of

increased interest by both sides of

Darlington. The Commission

considered that there were strong

arguments for closing Darlington

Skillcentre but before confirming

such a decision wished to satisfy

themselves that local interests had

been adequately consulted and that

arrangements are satisfactory to

ensure continued availability of

Skillcentre training to meet the

needs of the area. Among others,

the Commission will be consulting

the TUC Northern Regional Coun-

Doncaster. The Commission

decided not to close Doncaster

Skillcentre in view of its recently

improved performance and evi-

dence of increased interest by both

Leeds Annexe. The annexe will

sides of local industry.

close in 1980

Maryport. The Commission

provision at Rutherglen.

local industry.

cil

Skillcentre rationalisation

PL585

Some 20 Skillcentres and annexes have been under consideration for closure by the MSC. Commission decisions on each are as follows:

Dumbarton. In view of the building of Rutherglen Skillcentre, the Commission decided to proceed on the basis that Dumbarton Skillcentre will be closed in 1983 but recognised that this decision would need to be reviewed in 1982, before closure is implemented in the light of industrial and other developments in the area.

Port Glasgow. The Commission considered that there were strong arguments for closing the Skillcentre in 1980 but before confirming such a decision, invited Dr Tom Johnston, Chairman of the MSC Scotland Committee, to consult further about the arrangements to ensure continued availability of Skillcentre training to meet the area's needs.

Hillington Annexe. The Commission agreed to the closure of the

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 March 13, 1980

stand the second	Male	Female	All
Section 1 Registered Unregistered Section 2	45,213 59,174	7,606 16,279	52,819 75,453
Registered Unregistered	6,420 2,780	1,524 878	7,944 3,658

Placings of disabled people in employment from February 9, 1980 to March 7, 1980

	La CORRECT	Male	Female	All
Registered disabled people { Unregistered	Open Sheltered	1,596 125	409 73	2,005 198
usabled people	Open	1,508	585	2,093
All placings	A strange of the second	3,229	1,067	4,296

close forthwith.

Dudley. The Commission decided to close Dudley Skillcentre but to retain capacity for construction classes in the area. Officials will discuss with local interests including the West Midlands region of the TUC the way in which the new Centre at Redditch can best assist particularly with meeting the training needs of the Kidderminister

itv

Llanelli and Blaenau Gwent. The Commission decided to proceed on the basis that the Llanelli Centre and the Blaenau Gwent Annexe will be closed. However, in view of the uncertainties surrounding the proposed closures in the steel and coal industries affecting the Llanelli area, Llanelli Centre will be retained until 1982 when the Commission will look again at the demand for the centre by trainees and employers locally, and in the light of resources available to them, decide whether to confirm or modify this decision. The Blaenau Gwent Annexe will be closed in 1982/83, but the Commission will continue to watch events in the area and would be ready to respond subject to resources being available.

will close forthwith.

Poplar. The Commission decided to proceed on the basis that Poplar Skillcentre is to be closed but wished to discuss further with local interests including the Tower Hamlets Borough council, the docklands Council and the TUC South East Regional Council how the needs of the area can best be met, taking account of the new centres being built at Barking, Deptford and Camden and to assist them in drawing up a programme of phasing for the closure.

Enfield Skillcentre and Annexe. The Commission decided that Enfield Annexe should be closed and its viable classes moved to the main Centre. The Commission will

524 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE Sheffield Annexe. The annexe will

Coventry Annexe. This annexe will close as soon as the main centre can be extended to take the classes. Telford Annexe. The Commission decided that the annexe in its existing form should be closed but will pursue discussions with the development corporation and other local interests about a joint venture to meet training needs in the local-

Tremorfa Annexe. The annexe

Treforest Annexe. The annexe will close as soon as possible.

Plymouth Annexe. The annexe will be retained.

want to review the case for closing the main centre at the time when the new Camden Centre is opened, in the light of the resources available to them and of trainee demand.

Kidbrooke Annexe. This annexe will close as soon as the new centre at Deptford is ready to make equivalent provision.

The Forward Programme. The Commission decided to make substantial reductions in its forward capital programme not immediately connected with the rationalisation plan so as to release resources for other purposes and in some cases, sites for development.

The modifications to the programme are-new centres deleted from the programme: Guildford, Manchester Central, Wirral, Portsmouth Annexe, Vauxhall; rebuilding and extensions not to be undertaken: Irvine, Telford Annexe, Plymouth, Kirby in Ashfield, Runcorn

The Commission decided to retain in the programme, but to postpone action on, a new Skillcentre at Ashford. More generally it decided to keep under review in the light of resources the need for new capital development particularly in inner south London

Costs of training engineers

A survey into training costs of engineers in 1976/77 reveals that the total cost to the engineering industry as a whole was estimated at just under £16 million gross, and just under £10 million net after productive work by trainees. This compares with total grant payable by the EITB in respect of that year of just over £3¹/₂ million.

These figures are given in a Working Paper produced by the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) and follow similar surveys carried out for the 1970/71 and 1973/74 training years.

By far the largest cost item was training payroll costs. This was true of all types of training, and for every year of training. The next largest component were costs of on-the-job training, principally those of instruction and supervision by company trainers. These were followed by fees, bursaries and courses, and training administration. The first year of all training, included significant costs for off-the-job training.

There are three ways of training

(Cont on next page)

(continued from previous page) to be a professional engineer. A graduate trainee has already obtained a degree before entering employment and then undertakes training provided by the firm. The duration of the training varies, but most common are periods between 18 months and two years. The second and third ways are for nongraduates. Students on "thick" sandwich courses spend the bulk of the first and fifth year and usually much of the vacations in the middle three years in industry. Most of the middle three years are devoted to academic study. The third way are "thin" sandwich courses which last four years of which roughly equal periods are spent during the first three in academic study and industrial training. In the final year more time is spent in academic study.

Information

For the survey information was collected on 1,246 trainees in 51 establishments. The sample was drawn from firms which had over 60 employees and at least five professional engineer trainees.

Naturally wide divergences between firms were discovered for costs of training. The three different types of training also exhibited different average total costs: graduate trainees cost companies £4,043 to train; trainees on "thick" courses cost £7,175; and "thin" sandwich trainees cost £4,972.

The application of indices of cost changes, has enabled estimates to be made for the training costs in the 1977/78 and 1978/79 training years. It appears that there will be considerable increases in cost over 1976/77, even without the current inflation. The working paper with 36 comparative tables is available from the EITB, 54 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1LB.

Survey discontinued

□ The survey of earnings and hours by occupation in shipbuilding and chemicals held each January since 1963 (whose results normally appear in Employment Gazette) has been discontinued as part of the Department of Employment's contribution to the programme of reducing public expenditure.

The corresponding survey in respect of each June will continue and results are expected to be published in the November issue.

The regular surveys of earnings and hours of manual employees in selected industries in April (whose results are usually published in the August issue) have also been discontinued with the exception of that in respect of aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing

Women in engineering

 \Box Of the 642,000 women in the engineering industry in April 1978. only just over 1,000 were employed as scientists and technologists and about 4,000 as technicians. In addition, training figures for the latter category were significantly lower than employment proportions, auguring badly for the future female share of this occupation.

Concentrated

These figures are revealed in a reference paper published by the Engineering Industry Training Board, "Women in Engineering" The paper sets out factual data on employment and training of women in the British engineering industry. The number of women working

in the industry represents about 22 per cent of its total labour force. They are more heavily concentrated in the consumer electronic sector such as manufacturing of radio and electronic components and clocks and watches

Low-skilled

No less than 322,000 women workers are in the relatively lowskilled operator category, with a further 50,000 in the unskilled category and another 232,000 are clerical workers. The remainder are administrative and professional staff, managers and supervisors. Here, too, women are underrepresented by comparison with the overall percentage working in the industry.

When the paper looks at training from which future female percentages working in engineering can be assessed, the outlook is again poor.

Female trainees represent only a small proportion of total trainees and the number of women being trained for the three main transferable skills (professional engineer, technician, craftsman) is ever smaller: only 0.2 per cent of total craft trainees, 1.8 per cent of technician trainees and rising to 3.5 per cent of total scientist and technologist trainees.

Categories

In comparing the percentage of female employment and female training the paper divulged that for several categories of employment, training proportions are significantly lower than employment proportions. This augurs badly for the future female share of the labour force. Their share of total trainees reached a peak in 1973/74. Even then most of this training was in low-skilled operator, clerical and "other" categories.

Only one category where female training was at a higher level than female employment-scientists and technologists. This is reflected in the figures that indicate in 1968 there were only 199 female candidates sought admission to UK universities to read engineering or technology, some 1.4 per cent of total candidates.

In 1978, 621 women were admitted to these courses, being 6.2 per cent of all admissions. In 1976/77 female graduates gaining first degrees in these subjects numbered only 293, but they represented 4.7 per cent of total graduates. However, a comparison with admissions shows that female engineering students have a slightly higher graduation rate than that of male engineering students.

Unemployment benefit

□ For the 13 weeks ending February 22, 1980, spending on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding administration costs) was about £199,278,000.

Special exemption orders, March 1980

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

orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on March 31 1980, according to the type of exemption granted were*:

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young per and 17	ople aged 16	All
	and over)	Male	Female	
Extended hours†	25.457	1.221	1.794	28,472
Double day shifts‡	42.094	3,887	2,890	48,871
Long spells	12,233	403	1,452	14,088
Night shifts	63,143	2,791	682	66,616
Part-time work§	13,178	228	355	13,761
Saturday afternoon work	4.767	161	125	5,053
Sunday work	61.088	1.312	2.011	64,411
Miscellaneous	6,369	420	263	7,052
All	228 329	10 423	9 572	248.324

The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary 4" "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.
 Includes 18,560 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
 Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

During the 13 weeks ending November 23, 1979, the corresponding figure was £165,757,000. and during the 13 weeks ending February 23, 1979, the figure was £172 124 000

Correction

□ The article entitled Earnings in engineering, shipbuilding and chemicals: June 1979 published in the November 1979 issue included a small number of figures which it has subsequently been found necessary to amend

The most significant changes are to certain figures for engineering workers in the North region; the amended figures in the region are as follows:

North Region Table 7- Skilled time workers, first

three columns-£100.38, £95.65, 42·4. Table 12- Skilled maintenance electri-

cians (line 6), first five columns-7.40, £109.77. £102.60, 44.7, 6.4.

There are consequential changes of a relatively minor nature to a few of the aggregated figures and these may be obtained on request from: Department of Employment, Statistics A4, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

Trends in labour statistics

Chart 1

Output indices

Summary

otal economic activity in the ted Kingdom rose slightly dur-1979, but the increase was mainly in North Sea Oil and the underlying level of non oil activity was flat. Most of the 3 per cent increase in home demand went into imports which grew by 11 per cent. The main expansionary influence on home demand was a 4 per cent rise in consumers' expenditure.

The Government's Budget forecast projected a significant decline in economic activity for 1980 with GDP falling by 21 per cent. The main reasons for the expected fall are reductions in stocks and in government expenditure and a growth in imports. There are few data on demand

and output in 1980. Consumers' expenditure has been buoyant in the first quarter and the volume of exports (goods only) was on average higher than in the second half of 1979. The drop in industrial output in January and February mainly reflected the loss of production at the British Steel Corpo-

Monetary growth has slowed with growth in £M3 now at the top end of the target range

Sterling strengthened further in April, with the average effective rate up 9 per cent on a year earlier

Unemployment increased substantially in the first four months of the year, on average by nearly 40,000 a month (seasonally adjusted and excluding school leavers). This followed a slower rise in the second half of last year following the turning point in the summer. At the same time, vacancies have been falling quite sharply.

It is also clear that the earlier ising trend in employment has been reversed, with manufacturing employment now declining at faster rate, which is similar to that experienced during the early stages of the last recession in 975

Earnings in the first quarter vere reduced to some degree by the steel strike, but the underlying increase on a year earlier in average earnings is estimated to have been a little over 20 per cent in March

Retail prices have risen strongly in the first four months of he year under the influence of ris-

116 Gross domestic product 114 Index of production 112 Manufacturing industries 110 108 106 104 102 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980

of materials and by April the increase on a year earlier in the RPI had reached 21.8 per cent compared with 17.2 per cent in December last year.

background

Total economic activity, as indicated by the output measure of real Gross Domestic Product, rose by about 12 per cent between 1978 and 1979. 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 years.

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.

The index of industrial production for January and February reflects the effects of the dispute at the British Steel Corporation. Making due allowance for these effects and for recovery from strikes in the engineering sectors during 1979, industrial output has changed little since 1978, except for some growth in the energy sector

Consumers' expenditure rose by about 3 per cent in the first quarter this year. There had been a 5 per cent rise in real personal disposable income in the fourth quarter of 1979

Total fixed investment fell by 3 per cent between 1978 and 1979, largely because of reduced

Turning to companies, the net Monetary growth has slowed. In the nine months since mid June £M3 has grown at an annual rate of about 11 per cent, at the top end of the target range, but in the last five months the annual rate of growth has slowed to about 9 per

cent

ing labour costs and higher prices

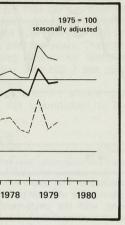
General economic

1979

The volume of government final consumption in the first three quarters of the financial year 1979/80 was 1 per cent higher than in the same period of the previous year.

borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies in 1979 as a whole was £6.3bn compared with £2.5bn in 1978 and was slightly higher in current money terms, but much less in real terms, than the previous record figure in 1974.





investment in dwellings and in the North Sea oil and gas industries. Direct investment by manufacturing industries was little changed in 1979, although there was a growth in the volume of fixed assets leased to manufacturers by financial companies. Investment by 'other industries', which includes such leased assets, rose by 8 per cent between 1978 and

The volume of stockbuilding was high in 1979 and about double the rate of 1978. Manufacturer's stocks fell in the fourth quarter last year, the first quarterly drop since 1976, although they rose in 1979 as a whole, with the stocks output ratio rising to a very high level. Retail stocks fell in January, following an increase, in 1979 as a whole, which was slightly greater than in 1978.

While the growth of bank lending slackened considerably in March, sales of gilt edged stock outside the banking sector were much smaller than in recent months and domestic credit expansion remained sizeable. Partly offsetting this was a large overseas outflow of sterling from the non bank private sector.

Interest rates remain high both in the UK and abroad, though there has been some easing of US rates during April.

There was a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments of £2.4bn in 1979 after a surplus of £0.9hn in 1978 The deterioration arose from adverse movements in both visible and invisible trade

In the first quarter of this year the current deficit was £570m compared with £674m in the previous quarter. There were improvements in the balance for most of the major commodity groups, particularly finished manufactures (which more than offset adverse special factors). After excluding erratic items, export volume (goods only) rose by 2¹/₂ per cent in the quarter, while import volume (goods only) dropped by a similar percentage.

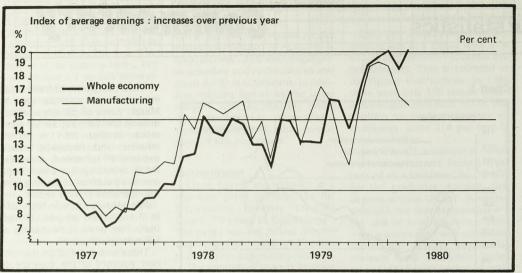
Sterling strengthened during the first three weeks of April as a result of falls in US interest rates and developments in Iran. The Average effective rate in the week to April 24 was 73.3.1 per cent average effective rate in the week and about 9 per cent higher than the average for April last year

Average earnings

Average earnings in March, as measured by the index for the whole economy, were 20.1 per cent higher than a year earlier, following 18.6 per cent in February. However the February figure was depressed by temporary factors and the underlying increase for both months was probably just over 20 per cent, compared with a little under 20 per cent in January.

The February change on a year earlier was depressed by 1 percentage point on account of the steel strike and by nearly 11 percentage points on account of retrospective pay elements being more important last year than this These factors were partly offset

Chart 2



by a tendency for pay settlements to be implemented slightly earlier in the current pay round than a year previously, which is likely to have increased the change in the year to February by just under half a percentage point. Taken together these estimates imply an underlying change of about 1³/₄ percentage points above the recorded change (ie in the range 20-20 per cent) in February

Similar special factors affected the increase on a year earlier in March, although then they are thought to have broadly cancelled each other out The index in March was still depressed by the steel strike, the absence of strikers' earnings continuing to reduce the change on a year earlier by around 1 percentage point. Also there was a significant reduction in overtime working, and increase in short-time working, in March 1980, no doubt reflecting the indirect effects of the steel strike, and may have led to a temporary reduction in earnings of around 1 per cent. These depressing factors were broadly offset by a high level of back-pay in March 1980, when there were large retrospective payments in the National Health Service and in the water and shipbuilding industries which were substantially greater than the payments of back-pay in local authorities and shipbuilding in March 1979 and added about 13 percentage points to the increase in the index. There was also a continuation of the tendency for pay settlements in the latest round to be implemented slightly earlier than a year ago.

The scale of the special factors affecting the index in February and March makes it difficult to discern any significant trend in the underlying change on a year earlier, but the position may be clarified when the April index is

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MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

available. The direct effect of the steel strike will then be eliminated and with the implementation of further comparability payments in the public sector and a general recovery from the indirect effects of the steel strike, the April index is likely to show a significant upward 'step' in the change on a vear earlier

The percentage increase on a vear earlier shown by the earnings index should not be taken as a close guide to the current level of new pay settlements, for several reasons. In the first place it reflects settlements over the whole of the last 12 months and not simply those recently concluded. Reflecting this, as new settlements have been implemented in this pay round. generally at higher levels than those dating from the previous round which they replace, the increase in the earnings index over the preceding year has tended to rise.

Secondly, average earnings consistently over the years tend to outrun, usually by 2 to 3 percentage points, the scale of increases resulting from settlements in so far as these can be estimated. The reasons for this are various and 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 earnings and settlements during the latest 12-month period is that the rise in average earnings will reflect "overhang" from the previous pay round in the form of staged increases and awards arising from comparability studies

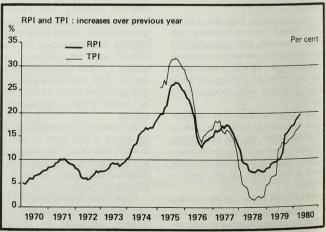
for public service employees. These are estimated to amount so far to about 11 per cent of the increase in the average earnings index

Retail prices

The year-on-year increase in the RPI rose sharply to 21.8 per cent in April, compared with 19.8 per cent in March and 19.1 per cent in February. This reflects a stronger monthly rise in the index this year, of 3.4 per cent, compared with 1 .7 per cent last April. It results partly from the Budget increases in duties which added about 1.1 per cent and which were absent in April last year. There were also larger increases this year in local authority rents and rates

The year-on-year increases in the RPI for April, May and June are unusual in containing the indirect tax increases from two Budgets, including the substantial increase in VAT in the June 1979 Budget. In July, there is the only from July 1979).



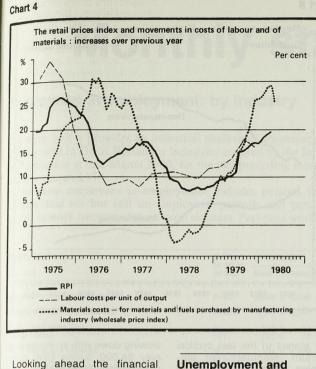


prospect of a sharp fall in the rate of increase in the RPI over a year earlier when the main initial effects of the June 1979 Budget, of about 3 per cent, drop out of the twelve month comparison. Had the Budget been earlier last year. and affected the April index, the current year-on-year increase would have been about 3 per cent lower.

Of the main groups of household expenditure within the RPI the housing group index increased by 10.7 per cent between March and April, mainly as a result of the increases in local authority rents and rates. The group index for tobacco rose by 6.4 per cent and the index for alcoholic drink by 4 · 7 per cent following the March Budget increases in duty. Increases in the duty on petrol and vehicle licences largely contributed to the increase of 3.6 per cent in the transport and vehicles group index. There was also a wide range of other price increases. including increases in the average charges for electricity and gas, and for NHS prescription charges and school meals.

With seasonal food excluded. the index shows a monthly increase of 3.5 per cent, and the increase over six months rose to 10.5 per cent, compared with 7.9 per cent for the six months ending in March

Over the year to April the tax and price index (TPI) rose by 18-4 per cent, 3.4 per cent less than that in the RPI. This gap between the movements in the two has widened from 2.2 per cent in March because of the tax component of the TPI which for April this year reflected the income tax reductions in the 1980 Budget, whereas in April last year there were no income tax reductions reflected in the TPI (the income tax changes in the June 1979 Budget were included in the TPI



ement of the June Budget

forecast that the 12-month

increase in the RPI would be 161

per cent in the fourth quarter of

1980 falling to 131 per cent by the

Manufacturers' output prices in

April (as measured by the

Wholesale Price Index for home

sales of manufactured products)

rose by 1¹/₂ per cent in April and

were about 19 per cent higher

than a year earlier, the same as in

March. (Just over half of the retail

goods and services covered by

the RPI are represented in this

WPI, and increases in duties but

Among 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

n the fourth quarter to 16.3 per

cent but was still markedly above

the increase recorded in 1978 and

Materials' prices (as measured

by the wholesale price index for

materials and fuels purchased by

manufacturing industry) have

increased at a slower rate in the

ast two months, by 3 per cent in

April and 1 per cent in March, but

were nearly 26 per cent higher in

April than a year earlier, com-

pared with 29 per cent last month.

The year-on-year increases in

he national consumer prices of

our major international com-

petitors also continue to rise; the

rate of increase in the USA went

up to 14.7 per cent in March.

early 1979

not VAT are reflected in it).

second quarter of 1981.

Unemployment and vacancies

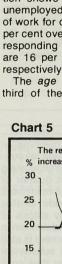
The marked upward trend in unemployment has continued, averaging 39,000 a month (seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers) in the three months to April. Vacancies have continued to decline strongly, by an average of 12,000 a month seasonally adjusted, over the same period.

In April unemployment (excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted) increased by 44,000 to 1,393,000, passing the post-war peak of 1,365,000 (November 1977)

The special employment measures continued to have a somewhat smaller effect on the unemployment register in recent months than in the autumn of 1979.

The upward trend in unem-. ployment since September has occurred in all regions. The largest increase has been in East Midlands whilst above average rises have been experienced in West Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, North West and Wales. Increases have been below average in the South East, East Anglia and particularly small in the South West. Although the rate of increase in the numbers unemployed has been below the national average in Scotland and Northern Ireland, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in both regions are high (8.4 per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively).

Male unemployment, at 968,000 (seasonally adjusted), is



aged under 25. A little under a fifth are over 55, with one in five unemployed males in this age group but only one in fifteen females. Among the older men a significant proportion are occupational pensioners. The arrival of Easter school

Chart 6

1600 1400 1200

1000

800

600

400

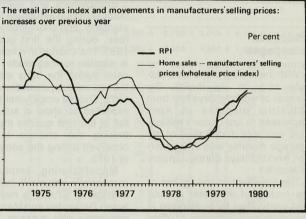
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still below the November 1977 peak of 997,000, but female unemployment (seasonally adjusted) at 425,000 is now some 54,000 higher than the November 1977 level.

Long-term unemployment affects a higher proportion of men than women. The April analysis of the unemployed by age and duration shows that 26 per cent of unemployed males have been out of work for over one year and 14 per cent over two years. The corresponding figures for females are 16 per cent and 7 per cent

The age analysis shows one third of the unemployed to be school leavers was only 24,000 but this was counted before Easter a better comparison is with April 1978 when the total was 57.000.

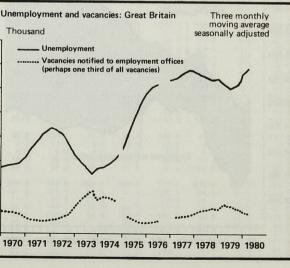
The latest figures for the broad occupational structure of the unemployed and of vacancies show little change between March last year and March this year. In March this year 42 per cent of unemployed males and 21 per cent of unemployed females were classified as general labourers. A considerable number of people are registered in this category by the employment service so that they may be considered for a wide range of suitable jobs. However,



leavers on the register took the total from 29.000 to 50,000. The April 1979 figure of unemployed

vacancies in unskilled jobs tend to be classified to more detailed headings, and only 4 per cent of notified vacancies were classified as being for general labourers

A further 14 per cent of unemployed males were classified as skilled manual, 25 per cent as other manual and only 18 per cent in non-manual occupations. For



females, the picture is rather different with 54 per cent classified to non-manual occupations. Vacancies in non-manual occupations accounted for 37 per cent of all notified vacancies; craft occupations for a further 22 per cent; and other manual occupations accounted for 37 per cent.

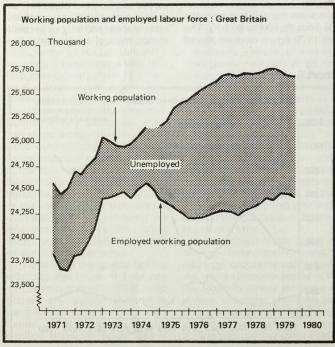
The international picture remains somewhat mixed but with a rising trend apparent in some major countries. Unemployment (seasonally adjusted) has risen since last December in Canada, and in the United States (where it reached 7 per cent in April), and in France since October. The decline in German unemployment may have halted. In the EEC as a whole, unemployment seasonally adjusted has been rising since September

Industrial stoppages

With the ending of the steel dispute early in the month, the number of working days lost from industrial disputes in April decreased to just under 1 million. This was less than a third of the average monthly loss of 3.1 million working days during January to March.

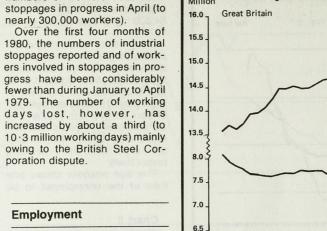
The full effect on the figures of the ending of the steel dispute was partly offset by an increase in the provisional estimates of other stoppages commencing in April. The new disputes included two major stoppages, in the car industry and provincial newspapers, which contributed significantly to

Chart 7



530 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

the loss of working days and to an Chart 8 increase of about a third in the numbers of workers involved in



steel strike, though changes of

this kind have occurred at the

beginning of previous cyclical

The decline in manufacturing

employment is reflected in low

labour turnover figures which are

currently as low as at any time

since they were first produced in

1948. The rate of engagements,

over which employers have the

more direct control, averaged

about 1¹/₂ per hundred employees

in the four weeks to March 15. This

compares with average rates of

between roughly $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ per

cent in the previous three to four

years and of between 21 and 3 per

cent in the 1950s and 1960s. The

rate of discharges and other leav-

ers, at about 2 per hundred em-

ployees in March, was broadly the

same as the level in the previous

employment also contributed to

the reduction in employment in

index of production industries of

130.000 (seasonally adjusted) in

Q1 1980. As the growth in service sector employment has been

A fall in construction industry

three to four years.

downturns.

Million

manufacturing industries fell substantially, and short-time working rose, during the first quarter of 1980. The change in employment is similar in magnitude to that seen during the early stages of the last major cyclical downturn in 1975. Overall employment is also expected to show a substantial fall in the first quarter thus confirming the change in trend observed during the second half of 1979 in 1975.

Employment and overtime in

poration dispute.

Employment

Manufacturing employment (seasonally adjusted) fell by an average of 37,000 a month between December and March. This 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. By comparison, similar changes occurred during the

slowing down with an increase of early stages of the last cyclical only 88.000 during 1979 comdownturn. Manufacturing employment fell by an average of pared with 240,000 during 1978 it seems very likely that overall 15,000 a month between June employment would also show a and December 1974 and 40,000 a further very substantial fall in the month in Q1 1975. There was a loss of nearly half-a-million jobs first quarter of 1980.

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment

ufacturing

Manufacturin

sonally adjusted

It is now clear that the earlier Overtime worked by operaupward trend in employment-an tives, at 13.3 million hours (seaincrease of 250,000 in the 3 years to June 1979-has been sonally adjusted) in the week ending March 15, was 1.7 million reversed. The expected fall in hours below the level in total employment (seasonally December 1979, whilst shortadjusted) may well be in excess of the 78,000 decline in the fourth time working was up by 1.9 million to 2.7 million hours. Much of quarter of 1979: there was also a slight fall in the third quarter. these changes in overtime and short-time are attributable to the

The working population (seasonally adjusted) fell by over 100.000 between March and December 1979 and to 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"

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 since in December the female working population was unchanged from six months earlier.

The first indications are that the working population in March will show little change from the December level; with the sharp rise in unemployment during the first quarter accompanied by a fall in employment of about the same size

Monthly statistics (pages 531-542)

Employees in employment: by industry

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH	[Mar 197	79]		[Jan 198	0]		[Feb 19	30]		[Mar 198	[Mar 1980]		
SIC 1968	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,696 . 5	2,240 4	8,936 9	6,585 4	2,198-4	8,783 8	6,547 8	2,181.5	8,729.3	6,514 1	2,164-8	8,678	
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,971 .0	2,053 . 9	7,024 9	4,859 . 7	2,010 9	6,870 6	4,829 1	1,994.0	6,823·1	4,802 . 6	1,977 5	6,780	
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	319·6 275·0	15·3 10·6	334 8 285 7	320 · 1 275 · 6	15·3 10·6	335·4 286·2	320·2 275·7	15·3 10·6	335·5 286·3	320 · 3 275 · 8	15·3 10·6	335 · 1	
Food, drink and tobacco	Ш	398 5	266 8	665-3	400.7	269 2	670·0		266 9	664 6	396-3	263 9	660 -	
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	211 212	15·3 59·7	4·7 34·3	20·0 94·0	15·4 60·4	4·6 34·6	20·0 95·1	60.0	4·5 34·1	19·9 94·1	15·3 59·8	4·5 33·7	19 · 93 ·	
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	14·7 51·6	24·4 49·6	39·2 101·2	14·6 51·4	24·9 50·2	39·5 101·7	14·6 51·8	24·7 50·6	39·2 102·3	14·5 51·8	24·4 50·8	38 · 102 ·	
Milk and milk products Sugar	215 216	38·6 8·4	14·1 2·7	52·8 11·1	38·4 10·2	13·9 3·1	52·2 13·3		13·9 2·6	52·4 10·7	38·5 8·3	14.2	52· 11·	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	217 218	33·8 25·3	38·5 28·1	72·4 53·4	33.7	38.9	72.7	33 . 4	38.4	71.8	33 . 1	37.6	70 -	
Animal and poultry foods	219	20.2	4.7	24.8	25.6 19.9	28·5 4·7	54·1 24·6	25·3 19·9	28·1 4·7	53·4 24·6	24·8 19·8	26·9 4·7	51 · 24 ·	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries n.e.s.	221 229	5·6 20·3	1·7 14·7	7·3 35·0	5·7 20·2	1.7	7·4 34·6	5·6 20·1	1.6 14.5	7·2 34·5	5·5 19·8	1.6 14.3	7· 34·	
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231 232	54·7 15·7	12·4 8·6	67 · 1 24 · 3	53·9 16·5	12·5 8·5	66·3 25·0	53·7 16·5	12·4 8·5	66·2 25·0	53 . 4	12.2	65 -	
Other drinks industries Tobacco	239 240	19·9 14·5	13·0 15·3	33·0 29·8	20·4 14·4	13·9 15·0	34·2 29·4	20·5 14·4	13·6 14·9	34·0 29·3	16·7 20·6 14·3	8·2 13·2 14·9	24 33 29	
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	IV 261	31·5 9·3	4·0 0·4	35·4 9·7	31·2 9·5	3.9	35-1	31.3	3.9	35-2	31.2	3.9	35	
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	16·3 5·8	2.0	18·3 7·4	16·0 5·7	0·4 1·9 1·6	9·9 17·9 7·3	9·5 16·0 5·8	0·4 1·9 1·6	9·9 17·9 7·4	9·5 16·0 5·8	0·5 1·9 1·6	9· 17· 7·	
Chemicals and allied industries	v	312 4	123.9	436 2	312-1	121.9	434 0	311-9	121.6	433-5	311-2	121-3	432	
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271 272	114·9 42·4	22·0 32·9	137·0 75·4	116·0 41·9	22·2 32·3	138·2 74·2	116·0 41·8	22 · 1 32 · 1	138·1 73·9	115·5 41·7	22·3 31·8	137.	
Toilet preparations Paint	273 274	9·3 19·1	15·3 7·2	24.6	9.4	15.2	24.6	9.6	15.2	24.8	9.6	15.1	73· 24·	
Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	275	10.7	6.5	26·3 17·2	18·9 10·7	7·2 6·6	26·0 17·3	18·7 10·6	7·1 6·5	25·8 17·2	18·7 10·6	7·0 6·6	25· 17·	
synthetic rubber	276	44.0	9.4	53.4	44.5	9.2	53.7	44.4	9.2	53.6	44.4	9.2	53 -	
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers	277 278	18·3 9·9	3.4	21 · 8 11 · 6	17·9 9·8	3·1 1·7	21 · 1 11 · 6	17·8 9·8	3·1 1·8	20·9 11·6	17·9 9·8	3.0	20 .	
Other chemical industries	279	43.6	25 4	69.0	43.1	24.4	67.5	43.1	24.4	67.5	43.1	1·8 24·4	11 · 67 ·	
letal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	VI 311	400.8	53.1	453 9	384-1	50.5	434 6	382 5	50·2	432.7	378.5	49.9	428	
Steel tubes	312	199·0 40·5	19·5 6·2	218·5 46·7	188·1 38·1	18·3 5·9	206·4 44·0	187·0 37·8	18·1 5·9	205·0 43·7	184 · 1 37 · 5	17·9 5·9	201 · 43 ·	
Iron castings etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	66 · 2 43 · 5	7·3 7·7	73·6 51·2	63 · 8 43 · 6	7·3 7·1	71 · 0 50 · 7	63·7 43·6	7·2 7·2	70·9 50·8	63·5 43·3	7.2	70 .	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	34·1 17·5	8·4 4·0	42.4	33·8 16·8	7·9 4·0	41·7 20·8	33·6 16·8	7·9 4·0	41·4 20·8	43·3 33·4 16·7	7·1 7·8 4·0	50 · 41 · 20 ·	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	VII	762 1	141-6	903 7	734 9	135-1	870 0	729.7	134-1	863-9	726-1	133-3	859	
Metal-working machine tools	331 332	25 · 1 52 · 8	3.9 8.9	28·9 61·7	24 · 6 52 · 0	3·8 8·4	28·4 60·3	23·4 51·7	3.8 8.3	27·2 60·0	23·2 51·5	3.8 8.2	26 59	
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	333 334	71·0 24·1	14·8 4·0	85·9 28·1	68·5 21·0	14·1 3·2	82·6 24·2	68·5 20·9	14.2	82.6	68.2	14.1	82 .	
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	335 336	20·0 37·3	3.7	23.8	18.7	3.5	22.1	18.5	3·2 3·5	24·2 22·0	20·8 18·6	3·2 3·5	24 · 22 ·	
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	337	51 . 4	8.4	41 · 5 59 · 8	36 · 1 49 · 6	4·1 7·9	40·2 57·5	35·8 49·4	4·0 7·9	39·9 57·3	35·5 49·3	4·0 7·9	39 · 57 ·	
Uther machinery	338 339	16·7 174·6	6·7 34·5	23·4 209·2	16·2 171·9	6·3 34·2	22·5 206·1	16·2 170·6	6·2 33·8	22·4 204·4	16·2 169·4	6·2 33·5	22 · 202 ·	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	341 342	131 · 6 16 · 2	16·3 4·3	147·9 20·5	128·3 14·7	15.8	144.2	127.2	15.7	142.9	126.3	15.6	141 .	
Other mechanical engineering nes	349	141.2	31.8	173.0	133 . 4	4·1 29·6	18·8 163·1	14·7 132·8	4·1 29·5	18·8 162·3	14·7 132·3	4·1 29·3	18· 161·	
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and electronic	VIII	95.4	52.1	147.5	93 9	50 8	144.7	93.0	50 8	143-8	92.7	50.3	142.9	
Traicies and clocks .	351 352	8·8 5·0	3·0 6·2	11 · 8 11 · 2	8·2 4·3	2·7 5·5	11·0 9·8	8·2 4·2	2·8 5·4	10·9 9·7	8·1 4·2	2·8 5·3	10 .	
Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	353 354	15·6 65·9	11·0 31·9	26·7 97·8	15·6 65·7	10·9 31·6	26·6 97·3	15·5 65·1	10·9 31·7	26·4 96·8	15·4 64·9	10.8	26.	
lectrical engineering	IX	471.8	274.8									31.5	96.4	
Insulated wires and cables	361	99.8	32.2	746 6 132 0	465 3 96 3	269 8 31 6	735 · 0 127 · 9	462 · 6 95 · 0	268 5 31 4	731 1 126 4	460 · 8 94 · 5	265 9 31 1	726 1 125 1	
	362 363	30·3 39·7	11·8 24·7	42·1 64·4	29·3 39·2	11·5 25·0	40 · 8 64 · 1	29·3 38·8	11·3 25·2	40 · 6 64 · 0	29·2 39·1	11·2 25·1	40 · 4 64 · 1	
Broadcast receiving and cound reproducing any	364 t365	64·5 22·7	65·2 24·4	129.7	63.7	63 . 1	126.7	63 . 4	62.2	125.6	62.9	61.6	124 .	
Radio, rádár and electronic espitel geode	366	35 . 4	13.1	47 · 1 48 · 5	22·0 36·0	22·3 13·0	44·3 49·0	21 · 8 36 · 0	22·1 13·0	43·9 49·1	21 · 4 35 · 6	21·5 12·7	42 · 9 48 · 3	
	367 368	69 · 1 40 · 2	25 · 9 22 · 2	95·0 62·4	71·0 39·1	26·5 22·7	97·5 61·8	71.0 38.9	26·4 22·6	97·4 61·5	71 · 0 38 · 7	26·4 22·3	97.3	
Other electrical goods	369	70.1	55.4	125.5	68.7	54.2	122.9	68.4	54.3	122.8	68.4	54.0	61 · (122 · 4	

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.

mployees in employment (cont.)

Overtime	and	short-time	worked	by	operati
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In the week ended March 15, 1980 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing indus-tries was 1,632,800, or about $33 \cdot 7$ per cent of all operatives, each working 8.4 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 173,900 or 3.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.6 hours on average.

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

Week ended March 15, 1980

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIM	IE			SHORT	-TIME							
	Opera- tives	Per- centage of all	Hours ove worked	ertime	Stood of whole w		Workin	g part of a	week •	Stood o or part	ff for whol of week	e	and Special
	(Thou)	opera-	(Thou)	Average	Opera-	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Per- centage	Hours lo	ost
SIC 1968		tives		per opera- tive working overtime	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Averag per opera- tive on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	177 · 9 135 · 4 36 · 4 6 · 1	35 0 33 8 42 6 28 1	1,669 · 7 1,313 · 2 316 · 8 39 · 8	9.4 9.7 8.7 6.5	3 ⋅8 3⋅2 0⋅6	151 · 6 126 · 7 24 · 8	8.9 8.9 0.1	81 · 2 80 · 9 0 · 2	9·1 9·1 4·1	12 · 7 12 · 0 0 · 7	2.5 3.0 0.8	232 · 7 207 · 7 25 · 1	18·3 17·3 37·0
Coal and petroleum products	9.5	39-1	102 5	10.8	-	8-9 <u>-</u>	19-5	100	_ 08		_	ANN A <u>ni</u> r	10 10 <u></u>
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	88 · 0 31 · 7	34·2 39·0	829 · 1 311 · 8	9·4 9·8	=	1·4 0·3	0 · 2 0 · 2	3 ⋅ 2 2 ⋅ 6	13 · 9 15·0	0 .3 0.2	0·1 0·2	4 ⋅ 6 3⋅0	17 · 5 16 · 1
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	101 · 9 26 · 5 40 · 2 35 · 2	31 8 18 0 45 1 42 3	920 · 4 234 · 4 368 · 2 317 · 9	9.0 8.8 9.2 9.0	1 ⋅ 0 0 ⋅ 9 0 ⋅ 1	41 · 2 34 · 4 5 · 6 1 · 1	7·1 2·1 3·9 1·2	83 · 9 27 · 4 42 · 8 13 · 7	11 · 7 13 · 3 10 · 9 11 · 9	8·2 2·9 4·1 1·2	2.6 2.0 4.6 1.4	125 · 1 61 · 9 48 · 4 14 · 8	15 · 3 21 · 1 11 · 9 12 · 5
Mechanical engineering	259-9	46-3	2,117.7	8.1	1.7	67·6	6.0	75.7	12.7	7.7	1-4	143-2	18.7
Instrument engineering	32 4	37.7	222.7	6.9	-	19-12 <u>-</u>	0.7	4.9	6.7	0.7	0.9	4.9	6.7
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	148 · 6 32 · 0	32 4 39 2	1,148 · 7 246 · 5	7·7 7·7	0.2	6 · 1 0 · 9	17 · 4 0 · 4	161 · 4 6 · 6	9 .3 16.5	17 ⋅ 5 0 ⋅ 4	3∙8 0∙5	167 · 5 7 · 5	9.6 17.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	52 1	46-9	546 2	10.5	0.1	3.0	2.9	47 6	16-2	3.0	2.7	50 6	16.8
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	198 · 4 116 · 3 53 · 0	38 1 34 3 47 8	1,453 · 0 819 · 0 409 · 7	7·3 7·0	3 ⋅ 4 3 ⋅ 4	137 · 9 137 · 2	22 · 5 21 · 4	407 · 0 383 · 3	18 · 1 17 · 9	26 · 0 24 · 8	5·0 7·3	544 · 9 520 · 5	21 · 0 21 · 0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	134-3	34.8	409·7	7·7 8·1	7.2	289.3	12.6	149.8	11.9	19.8	5-1	439.1	22.1
Textiles	77.8	23.5	618-2	7.9	1.4	57.5	23.0	270-3	11.5	24.5	7.4	327.8	13.4
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)	6·4 14·4 18·4 8·6	34 0 23 3 31 8 10 1	62.0 116.1 167.3 49.3	9·7 8·0 9·1 5·7	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·4	7.8 12.8 9.3 14.1	0·1 3·2 5·6 5·5	2·9 44·2 73·2 57·6	36.6 13.6 13.0 10.5	0·3 3·6 5·8 5·9	1 4 5 7 10 1 6 9	10.6 57.0 82.4 71.7	39.0 16.0 14.1 12.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.0	22.0	48.7	8·1	_	0.9	1.7	18.3	10.9	1.7	6-3	19-2	11.2
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	20 .0 14.9 5.1	6 8 6 3 8 8	107 · 0 83 · 6 23 · 5	5·4 5·6 4·6	0 · 8 0·8	30 · 2 30 · 1	26 · 9 12 · 7 14 · 2	278·3 162·0 116·2	10·4 12·8 8·2	27 · 6 13 · 4 14 · 2	9·4 5·7 24·4	308 · 4 192 · 1 116 · 2	11 · 2 14 · 3 8 · 2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	66 · 0	35 2	612-4	9.3	1.1	43 . 9	5.2	56·5	10.9	6.3	3.4	100 4	15.9
Timber, furniture, etc	58·9	31-3	437 2	7.4	0.8	31 · 7	8.8	109.4	12.4	9.6	5-1	141 . 2	14.7
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	132 · 2 55 · 7 76 · 4	36 9 38 1 36 1	1,176 · 7 549 · 0 627 · 7	8.9 9.9 8.2	=	2 ⋅ 0 2⋅0	4.6 3.8 0.8	59 · 5 52 · 8 6 · 7	12 · 9 13 · 7 8 · 8	4·7 3·9 0·8	1 3 2 7 0 4	61 · 5 54 · 8 6 · 7	13 · 2 14 · 1 8 · 8
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	69 · 0 23 · 2	31 0 35 2	588 · 4 195 · 5	8 .5 8.4	0.1	3 .6 0.9	3 .6 0.2	43 · 9 4 · 0	12·3 21·7	3 .7 0.2	1.6 0.3	47 · 5 4 · 9	13 · 0 23 · 6
All manufacturing industries	1,632 8	33 7	13,682 4	8.4	21.7	867 . 7	152-2	1,850 8	12.2	173 9	3.6	2,718 . 5	15.6
Analysis by region													
South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North West Scotland	512 0 111 8 201 7 132 8 159 9 224 4 94 4 57 8 137 9	399 396 291 316 325 308 256 318	4,345 6 956 8 1,572 8 1,046 7 1,352 1 1,864 4 835 5 481 3 1,227 3	8.5 8.6 7.8 7.9 8.5 8.3 8.8 8.3 8.9	4 9 0 2 2 3 2 4 1 5 2 5 1 5 4 3 2 2	197 0 6 5 93 3 95 9 60 4 93 4 61 8 170 8 88 6	17 · 9 5 · 1 39 · 0 20 · 9 25 · 0 15 · 7 9 · 8 10 · 8 8 · 1	182 9 55 1 542 4 181 0 279 1 209 1 146 0 138 0 117 2	10 2 10 7 13 9 8 7 11 2 13 3 14 9 12 7 14 5	22 8 5 3 41 3 23 3 26 5 18 0 11 3 15 1 10 3	1 8 1 9 6 5 5 2 6 3 6 7 6 7 2 4	379 9 61 6 635 7 276 9 339 5 302 5 207 8 308 8 205 9	16 7 11 6 15 4 11 9 12 8 16 8 18 4 20 5 20 0

Employees in employment (cont.)										Т	HOUSAND
GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH	[Mar 197	'9]	2. 14	[Jan 198	30]	Ing and	[Feb 198	30]		[Mar 198	BO]	
SIC 1968	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	<u>All</u>	Male	Female		Male	Female	All
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	153-8	12.3	166·2	141.6	11 . 5	153-1	140.0	11 - 4	151-4	138-0	11.2	149-2
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 · 5 31 · 1 402 · 3 9 · 9 165 · 6 16 · 9 24 · 6	89 · 4 2 · 4 54 · 3 3 · 3 27 · 2 1 · 0 1 · 2	739 9 33 · 5 456 · 6 13 · 2 192 · 8 17 · 9 25 · 7	644 · 7 31 · 5 391 · 1 9 · 1 170 · 7 17 · 3 25 · 0		734 • 1 33 • 9 444 • 8 11 • 9 199 • 0 18 • 3 26 • 2	642 · 8 31 · 1 388 · 8 9 · 1 171 · 7 17 · 3 24 · 9	2·8 28·3	731 · 7 33 · 5 442 · 0 11 · 9 200 · 0 18 · 2 26 · 1	30 · 9 386 · 1 8 · 9 171 · 7	53.0 2.9 28.3 1.0	728 · 3 33 · 2 439 · 1 11 · 8 200 · 0 18 · 2 26 · 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	380 · 1 50 · 1 12 · 7 6 · 9 22 · 4 27 · 9 18 · 1 14 · 4 227 · 6	143 · 8 12 · 4 5 · 8 4 · 6 9 · 2 7 · 7 12 · 3 8 · 1 83 · 7	523 · 8 62 · 5 18 · 5 11 · 4 31 · 6 35 · 6 30 · 4 22 · 5 311 · 4	375 6 50 2 12 1 6 1 21 7 26 8 18 3 14 1 226 3	12·2 5·3 4·4 8·8 7·7 11·6 7·1	514 2 62 4 17 5 10 5 30 5 34 5 29 9 21 2 307 7	12·2 5·9 21·6 26·7 18·2 14·1	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 0 305 8	50.5 12.2 5.9 21.5 26.8 18.0 14.3	12 · 9 5 · 3 4 · 3 8 · 6 7 · 6 11 · 3 6 · 4	509 • 5 63 • 4 17 • 5 10 • 1 30 • 2 34 • 4 29 • 3 20 • 7 303 • 9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres 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 30cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	XIII 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	247 • 4 25 • 3 24 • 8 21 • 2 42 • 5 5 • 2 2 • 9 36 • 3 2 • 4 21 • 7 6 • 1 7 • 6 32 • 1 19 • 5	204 · 8 4 · 4 19 · 1 14 · 9 33 · 7 2 · 5 2 · 9 72 · 2 2 · 9 11 · 3 7 · 2 13 · 5 14 · 1 6 · 1	452 1 29 7 43 9 36 1 76 2 7 6 5 8 108 5 5 3 33 0 13 2 21 1 46 1 25 6	19.8 39.4 4.9 2.7 34.5 2.4 20.1 5.9 7.7 29.3	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 70 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	424 2 27 · 6 39 · 4 34 · 0 70 · 6 7 · 2 5 · 7 104 · 7 5 · 2 30 · 2 12 · 7 20 · 9 42 · 5 23 · 6	21 · 9 21 · 9 19 · 2 39 · 0 4 · 8 2 · 7 34 · 1 2 · 3 19 · 6 5 · 9 7 · 4 29 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 69 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	418 1 25 9 40 1 33 1 59 5 7 1 5 5 103 9 5 1 29 5 12 6 20 6 41 9 23 5	21 5 21 8 18 8 38 7 4 7 2 6 33 8 2 3 19 0 5 5 9 5 7 4 28 3	3 · 5 18 · 0 13 · 6 30 · 2 2 · 8 69 · 3 2 · 7 9 · 6 - 6 · 6 - 13 · 1 12 · 8	412.6 25.0 39.8 32.4 68.9 5.4 103.1 5.0 28.6 12.5 20.4 41.1 23.4
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	XIV 431 432 433	21 · 2 13 · 6 6 · 0 1 · 5		38 8 18 3 17 2 3 3	5.6	4·4 10·5	35 · 8 17 · 0 16 · 1 2 · 6	12·7 5·5	4·3 10·5	35.6 17.0 16.0 2.6	12.6	4 · 1 10 · 3	34 · 9 16 · 8 15 · 6 2 · 5
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and gils' tailored outerwear 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 8 3 6 13 6 9 5 5 9 13 1 1 4 5 9 30 8	13 · 9 52 · 3 28 · 4 30 · 2 79 · 8 3 · 6 25 · 7	358 8 17 4 65 9 37 9 36 0 93 0 5 0 31 6 72 1	3 · 4 13 · 1 9 · 0 5 · 6 12 · 9 1 · 4	13.5 50.9 27.6 30.6 78.2 3.3 25.0	351 1 16 9 64 0 36 6 36 2 91 0 4 7 30 8 70 9	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	348 5 16 8 63 1 36 3 35 9 90 2 4 6 31 3 70 2	3 3.3 12.5 8 8.9 9 5.5 2 12.8 6 1.4 8 5.9	13.5 48.8 27.3 30.0 77.4 3.2 25.3	345 · 3 16 · 8 61 · 4 36 · 2 35 · 5 90 · 2 4 · 6 31 · 2 69 · 3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials etc.	XVI 461 462 463 464 469	194 6 33 8 30 2 52 9 11 9 65 8	4·3 27·6 15·2 1·3	254 0 38 1 57 8 68 2 13 2 76 8	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	2 32 · 2 3 28 · 8 2 51 · 0 5 12 · 2	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 4 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 2 & 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	244 1 36 4 54 6 64 9 13 6 74 6
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 .0 73.1 71.0 9.7 23.6 11.2 16.4	11 · 8 16 · 9 9 · 2 4 · 1 3 · 2	254 • 1 84 • 9 87 • 8 18 • 9 27 • 7 14 • 4 20 • 4	69 · 2 9 · 6 23 · 4 10 · 5	11.6 16.8 9.2 3.9 3.1	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	3 71.6 2 66.9 5 9.5 7 23.4 9 10.8	6 11·7 9 16·0 5 8·8 4 4·3 3 3·1	245.2 83.2 82.9 18.3 27.7 13.9 19.2
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	359 2 49 6		533 · 2 61 · 8			536 0 61 4			532 3			531 · 9 60 · 2
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s. Printing and publishing of periodicals Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	482 483 484 485 486 486 2.489	50 · 4 19 · 9 12 · 7 63 · 3 37 · 0 126 · 3	15·9 8·1 18·0 19·0	78 · 5 35 · 7 20 · 8 81 · 4 56 · 0 198 · 9	19·9 12·5 63·2 37·5	15·8 8·1 19·0 19·7	78 2 35 7 20 6 82 2 57 1 200 9	19·5 12·4 63·2 37·4	5 15·6 8·1 19·0 19·8	20 · 5 82 · 3 57 · 2	19·2 12·2 63·8 2 37·5	15.7 8.0 19.1 5 19.8	82·9 57·4
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 · 2 75 · 4 10 · 6 4 · 3	21 · 5 2 · 2	315 4 97 0 12 8 9 3	70 · 0 10 · 1) 21·0 2·0 4·6	8.7	68·5 10·2 4·0	20.9 2 2.1 2 4.5	89 · 4 12 · 3 8 · 6	4 68·2 3 10· 6 4·0	2 20.6 2.1 2.1 4.5	88.8 12.3 8.5
equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products n.e.s. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	494 495 496 499	16·3 4·0 78·6 13·9	4·3 45·8	38.0 8.3 124.3 25.7	3·9 77·3	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \end{array}$		4·0 76·8) 4·2 3 44·3	121 .	2 4·0 1 76·5	0 4·2 5 43·8	8·2 120·3
Construction	500	1,129 2	103-3	1,232 - 5	1,128 4	103-3	1,231 - 7	1,121 4	103-3	1,224	7 1,114		
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water	XXI 601 602 603	276 • 7 77 • 0 143 • 7 56 • 1	26.5	344 6 103 4 176 3 64 9	78·0	26·9 32·5) 78·1) 143·4	26·9 4 32·4	105·0 175·9) 78· 9 143·0	1 26·9 0 32·2	175.2

ives: manufacturing industries

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

Unemployed: area statistics

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at April 10, 1980

Carrier and souther the second	Male	Female	All unemployee	Percentage d rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	1.201 1/2×	where we are the		TO TRANSF	*Guildford *Harlow	1,805 1,858	565 863	2,370 2,721	2·5 3·7
AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS					*Hastings *Hertford	2,055 535	668 200	2,723 735	6-3 1-9
South Western DA	18,076	8,930	27,006	9.3	*High Wycombe *Hitchin	1,569 1,097	579 526	2,148 1,623	2.4 3.0
Falmouth and Redruth SDA	3,147	1,009	4,156	12.4	*Luton Maidstone	3,941 1,790	1,892 767	5,833 2,557	4432
Corby DA	1,717	878	2,595	8-4	*Newport (IoW) *Oxford	1,975 5,136	805 2,397	2,780 7,533	6.8
Hull and Grimsby DA	16,257	5,818	22,075	8 6	*Portsmouth *Ramsgate	7,417 2,065	3,133 858	10,550 2,923	4·2 5·2 8·4
Rotherham and Mexborough DA	5,733	2,969	8,702	9.5	*Reading *Slough	3,390 1,946	1,297 820	4,687 2,766	2·8 2·3
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,831	638	2,469	8 0	*Southampton *Southend-on-Sea	6,326 9,473	2,505 3,310	8,831 12,783	4·1 6·6
Wigan DA	4,174	2,736	6,910	9.8	*St. Albans Stevenage	1,364 1,122	426 466	1,790 1,588	2·0 4·1
Merseyside SDA	63,813	28,651	92,464	12 2	*Tunbridge Wells *Watford	1,855 2,100	597 750	2,452 2,850	3·0 2·3
Northern DA	92,369	39,924	132,293	9-5	*Worthing	1,750	500	2,250	3.9
North East SDA	62,134	25,093	87,227	10-1	East Anglia Cambridge	1,591	654	2,245	2.7
West Cumberland SDA	2,985	2,228	5,213	8.8	Great Yarmouth *Ipswich	2,344 3,120	880 1,305	3,224 4,425	8·7 4·1
Welsh DA	58,960	27,869	86,829	9.2	Lowestoft *Norwich	1,309 4,230	506 1,422	1,815 5,652	6·4 4·5
North East Wales SDA	8,890	3,198	12,088	13:4	Peterborough	2,630	1,347	3,977	5.8
North West Wales SDA	3,946	1,765	5,711	10.8	South West	1,793	654	2,447	5.3
South Wales SDA	15,356	8,801	24,157	10-3	Bath *Bournemouth	5,257 12,904	1,929 4,828	7,186 17,732	5-2 5-5
Scottish DA	128,245	67,898	196,143	9.4	*Bristol *Cheltenham	1,840	794 388	2,634 1,146	3·7 4·1
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,307	4,010	10,317	9.7	*Chippenham *Exeter	2,548 1,947	982 998	3,530 2,945	4 8 4 4
Girvan SDA	324	205	529	12.5	Gloucester *Plymouth	7,037	3,877 710	10,914 1,859	8.9
Glenrothes SDA	858	729	1,587	1	*Salisbury Swindon	3,084	1,534 530	4,618 1,768	4 8 5 8 4 3 9 0
Leven and Methil SDA	1,062	619	1,681	8.7	Taunton *Torbay	4,377	1,875	6,252 1,157	9·0 4·5
Livingston SDA	1,160	991	2,151	11.0	*Trowbridge *Yeovil	726 985	431 626	1,611	4.0
West Central Scotland SDA	79,006	39,650	118,656	11-1	West Midlands		10.010	47,252	6-8
All Development Areas	391,175	186,311	577,486	9.7	*Birmingham Burton-upon-Trent	33,436 989	13,816 451	1,440	3·9 6·7
Of which, Special					*Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell	10,211 10,771	6,144 4,799	16,355 15,570	5·3 5·4
Development areas	248,988	116,949	365,937	11-2	Hereford *Kidderminster	1,280 1,763	674 989	1,954 2,752	6.9
Northern Ireland	47,077	21,188	68,265	11.8	Leamington *Oakengates	1,363 3,633	818 1,988	2,181 5,621	4·4 9·8
					Redditch Rugby	1,206 978	776	1,982 1,750	5 9 5 7 4 9
INTERMEDIATE AREAS	4 070	0.175	7,153	8.9	Shrewsbury *Stafford	1,420 1,458	608 708	2,028 2,166	3·9 5·4
South Western	4,978	2,175	962	7.2	*Stoke-on-Trent *Walsall	7,654 7,933	3,163 3,986	10,817 11,919	6·7 7·4
Oswestry	684	278		3.4	*Wolverhampton *Worcester	7,256 2,537	3,480 998	10,736 3,535	4.9
High Peak	933	464	1,397	9.5	East Midlands				
North Lincolnshire	2,683	1,061	3,744	5.8	*Chesterfield *Coalville	3,501 1,349	1,398 449	4,899 1,798	6·0 3·9
North Midlands	7,922	2,786	10,708	5°0 6-1	Corby *Derby	1,717 4,215	878 1,777	2,595 5,992	8·4 4·1
Yorks and Humberside	71,249	32,150	103,399	6.3	Kettering *Leicester	959 9,306	440 3,937	1,399 13,243	4·7 5·7
North West	88,118	38,867	126,985		Lincoln	3,129 1,125	1,603 506	4,732 1,631	7·5 3·7
North Wales	1,055	490	1,545	7.6	Lincufhorough Mansfield *Northampton *Nottingham *Sutton-in-Ashfield	3,099 3,024	1,021 1,165	4,120 4,189	6·8 4·0
South East Wales	5,839	3,144	8,983	8 2	*Nottingham	14,120 1,241	4,356 286	18,476 1,527	5·5 4·4
Aberdeen	3,415	1,509	4,924	3.9	Yorkshire and Humberside				
All intermediate areas	186,876	82,924	269,800	6.3	*Barnsley *Bradford *Castleford	4,201 8,902 2,911	1,910 3,572 1,406	6,111 12,474 4,317	7·6 7·4 6·9 6·2
Local areas (by region) South East *Aldershot Aylesbury	1,643 888 978	682 388 445	2,325 1,276 1,423	2·8 2·9 3·1	*Dewsbury *Doncaster Grimsby *Halifax Harrogate	3,064 5,743 4,361 2,587 910	993 3,465 1,119 1,111 329	4,057 9,208 5,480 3,698 1,239 5,211	6·2 8·3 7·2 4·7 3·6 5·8 9·1
Basingstoke *Bedford	1,823 936	917 498	2,740 1,434	3·3 4·0	Huddersfield *Hull	3,297 11,896	1,914 4,699	16 595	9·1 6·0
*Braintree *Brighton	5,882	1,902	7,784	5·7 5·9	Keighley *Leeds	1,146 13,669	662 5,816	1,808 19,485	5.7
*Canterbury *Chatham	1,654 5,407	672 2,632	2,326 8,039	6·8 3·1	*Mexborough Rotherham	2,194 3,539	1,314 1,655	3,508 5,194	11.6 8.5
*Chelmsford *Chichester	1,549 1,584	565 545	2,114 2,129 2,687	3·1 4·5 4·7	*Scunthorpe *Sheffield	3,296 11,726	1,629 4,200	4,925	7·7 5·4 6·0
Colchester	1,825	862							

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

	Male	Female	All unemploy	Percentage ed rate	pril 2, P980 well repair in	Male	Female	All unemploye	Percentage ed rate
North West		(and the state of the	al (0.000) -0	Carries and the state	Counties (by region)	in ur sta	sin Lokari	SI WARAN	all'a fairth
	1,022	554	1,576	5.3	Counties (by region) South East	REFERRANCE NO	ANT S Lines		in income
#Ashton-under-Lyrie	3,738 12,301 3,307	1,874 5,864	5,612 18,165	5·9 11·6	Bedfordshire	5,596	2,760	8,356	4·0 2·7
Birkenhead Blackburn	3,307	1,284	4,591	6.8	Buckinghamshire	6,062 4,623	2,350 2,157	8,412 6,780	3.7
Blackpool	5,591	2,610	8,201	7.6	Berkshire Buckinghamshire East Sussex	0 204	2,887	12,091	5.6
Bolton	5,137 1,504	2,414 872	7,551 2,376	6·8 4·7	Essex	18,165 110,173 17,233 7,793 1,975 20,113	6,869	25,034	5.2
Burnley	2,392	1,161	3,553	5 6	Greater London (GLC area) Hampshire	110,173	37,358 7,102	147,531 24,335	3·9 4·2
*Bury Chester	2 470	1.139	3,553 3,609	6.7	Hertfordshire	7,793	2,879	10,672	2.5
*Crewe	1,649 2,310 1,958 44,049 33,043	1,099 1,068	2,748 3,378 3,091 62,220 43,559	4·3 7·2	Isle of Wight	1,975	805	2,780	6.8
*Lancaster	2,310	1,068	3,378	7.2	Kent Oxfordshire	20,113	8,361 2,848	28,474	5.6
Leigh	44,049	1,133 18,171	62,220	12.9	Surrey	6,083 6,282	1,833	8,931 8,115	4·4 2·5
Liverpool Manchester	33,043	10,516	43,559	6.2	West Sussex	5,500	1,960	7,460	3.1
Nelson	963 1,504	578 994	1,541	5.9 6.3	East Anglia				
Northwich Oldham	3,413	1,603	2,498 5,016	5.1	Cambridgeshire	6,778	3,126	9,904	4.5
Preston	6.356	3,558	9,914	6.8	Norfolk	11,248	4,314	15,562	6.0
Rochdale	2,544 2,138	1,177 1,065	3,721 3,203	7·1 9·7	Suffolk	7,142	3,004	10,146	4.5
Southport St. Helens	3,823	2,085	5,908	9.1	South West				
Warrington	3,077	1,791	4,868	6-2	Avon	16,619	6,373	22,992	5.7
Widnes	3,640	2,531	6,171	11.3	Cornwall	9,497 17,385 7,098	4,416	13,913	10.4
Wigan	4,174	2,736	6,910	9.8	Devon	17,385	8,195	25,580	7.7
orth					Dorset Gloucestershire	7,098 5,970	2,840 2,965	9,938 8,935	5·2 4·4
Alnwick	621 1,963	330	951	8.9	Somerset	4,672	2,344	7,016	4.7
Carlisle	1,963	1,192	3,155	6·3 8·6	Wiltshire	6,254	3,361	9,615	5.0
Central Durham Consett	3,885 2,807	1,806 1,175	5,691 3,982	12.7	West Midlands				
Darlington and S/West	2,007	1,175		A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE	West Midlands West Midlands Metropolitan	62,688	27,877	90,565	6.5
Durham	4,027	1,919	5,946 2,774 6,079	7.3	West Midlands Metropolitan Hereford and Worcester	8,267	4,046	12.313	5.5
Furness	1,526 4,443	1,248 1,636	2,774	6·1 13·5	Saloo	8,267 6,573 14,632	4,046 3,234 7,040	9,807 21,672	5·5 7·5
Hartlepool Morpeth	3,724	1,642	5,366	8.8	Staffordshire †Warwickshire	14,632	7,040	21,672	5.6
Morpeth North Tyne	16,439	6,109	22.548	8.3	rwarwickshire	5,240	3,399	8,639	
Peterlee	1,805	1,043	2,848	10.7	East Midlands				
South Tyne Teesside	15,382 18,155	5,695 7,417	21,077 25,572	11·8 11·3	Derbyshire	13,405 12,775 9,523 6,956	5,206	18,611	4·7 5·1
Wearside	12,479	5,453	17,932	12.6	Leicestershire Lincolnshire	12,775	5,622	18,397 13,981 10,056	5·1 7·1
Whitehaven	1,432	968	2,400	8.2	Northamptonshire	6,956	4,458 3,100	10.056	4.9
Workington	1,553	1,260	2,813	9.3	Nottinghamshire	18,393	5,935	24,328	5.6
ales					Vorkshire and Humberside				
Bargoed	2,079	1,159	3,238	12.1	Yorkshire and Humberside South Yorkshire Metropolitan	27,952	12,896	40,848	7.0
Cardiff Ebbw Vale	11,839 2,763	4,312	16,151	8.1	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	38,737 21,034	17,052	55,789	6.1
lanelli	2,703	1,284 1,414	4,047 3,237	13-3 8-9	Humberside North Yorkshire	21,034	8,197	29,231	8 3 4 7
Neath	1,823 1,430	992	2,422	9.3	North Yorkshire	7,347	3,430	10,777	4.7
Newport	4,681 2,619	2,463 1,559	7,144	8.1	North West				
Pontypool Pontypridd	2,619 4,159	1,559 2,226	4,178	8·3 9·5	Greater Manchester Metropolita	in 54,894	21,798	76,692	6.4
ort Talbot	3,989	2,220	6 240	7.8	Merseyside Metropolitan Cheshire	61,718	26,714	88,432	12.1
Shotton	5,287	2,251 1,592 2,963	6,385 6,240 6,879	14.0	Lancashire	14,882 24,611	9,013 12,729	23,895 37,340	6·7 6·9
Swansea	5,409	2,963	8,372 5,209	7.8		24,011	12,725	37,340	0 3
Vrexham	3,603	1,606	5,209	12.6	North	in itsich			
otland					Cleveland Cumbria	22,598	9,053	31,651	11.7
Aberdeen	3,415	1,509	4,924	3.9	Durham	7,510 14,845	5,145 7,025	12,655 21,870	6·5 8·9
lyr Iathriata	2,914	1,637	4,551	10 0	Northumberland	5,533	2,528	8,061	8.2
athgate Jumbarton	2,967 2,452	2,290 1,556	5,257 4,008	11·0 13·3	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	5,533 41,883	16,173	58,056	10 4
umfries	1,457	944	2,401	7.0	Wales				
Dundee	5,739	3,547	9,286	9.6	Clwyd	11,698	4,458	16,156	12.6
Dunfermline Edinburgh	2,392	1,580	3,972	7.9	Clwyd Dyfed	11,698 5,962 11,023 5,086	3,381	9,343	8.5
dinburgh alkirk	12,274 2,933	5,041 2,253	17,315 5,186	6·1 7·7	Gwent	11,023	5,844	16,867	9.1
alasgow	42,821	18,292	61,113	10.3	Gwynedd Mid-Glamorgan	5,086	2,276	7,362	9.5
freenock	4,325	2,127	6,452	12.7	Powys	11,989 1,086	6,333 481	18,322 1,567	9 8 5 6
rvine Kilmarnock	3,800 3,169	2,104	5,904	14.1	South Glamorgan	10,417	3,558	13,975	8.1
Kirkcaldy	3,169	1,431 2,193	4,600 5,685	12·8 8·7	West Glamorgan	8,593	5,172	13,765	8.0
North Lanarkshire	11,805	7,900	19,705	13.5	Scotland				
Paisley Perth	5,523	3,036	8,559	9.3	Borders	993	446	1,439	3.7
Stirling	1,441	699	2,140	5.7	Central	5,017	3,645	8,662	3·7 7·6
	2,084	1,392	3,476	7.4	Dumfries and Galloway	2,805	1,837	4,642	8.6
orthern Ireland					Fife Grampian	6,499 5,662	4,250 3,010	10,749 8,672	8·1 4·8
Armagh	1,153	500	1,653	13.0	Highlands	4,434	2,338	8,672 6,772	4·8 9·1
Ballymena Belfast	3,585	2,010	5,595	11.8	Lothians	15,484	7,446	22,930	6.8
Coleraine	19,888	9,450 966	29,338	9.6	Orkneys	317	121	438	6.9
Cookstown	2,589 1,011	438	3,555 1,449	13 8 23 8	Shetlands	131	78	209	2.9
Craigavon	2,944	1,589	4,533	10.8	Strathclyde Tayside	80,559 8,849	40,583 5,421	121,142 14,270	11·1 8·3
Downpatrick Dungannon	1,428	766	2,194	12.4	Western Isles	910	232	1,142	14.0
Dungannon Enniskillen	1,668	692 772	2,360	21.7	ETT OF AUTOM OF TO THE	510	LUL	1,172	
Londonderry	1,773 4,989	772 1,840	2,545 6,829	15·7 16·3					
Newry	3,138	1,040	4,178	22.4					
Omagh Strabane	1,194 1,717	675	1,869	22·4 14·5					
		450	2,167	23.4					

Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. In some cases rates can be calculated for single employment office areas. Otherwise they are calculated for travel-to-work areas which comprise two or more employment office areas. For the assisted areas and counties the numbers unemployed are for employment office areas and the rates are generally for the best fit of complete travel-to-work areas. The denominators used to calculate the rates are the mid-1976 estimates of employees plus the unemployed except that for Northern DA (the whole of North region) a mid-1979 estimate is used. From Aprili 1980 the method of calculating unemployment percentage rates for Staffordshire has been changed. The new method produces rates about 0 · 8 above the former level.

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 2, 1980 was 174,218; 1,047 lower than on March 7, 1980.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on April 2, 1980 was 167,300; 12,200 lower than that for March 7, 1980 and 38,400 lower than on January 4, 1980.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on April 2, 1980 was 19,393; 515 higher than on March 7, 1980.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on April 2, 1980. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on April 10, 1980, was 22,410.

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

Unemployed on April 10, 1980

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on April 10, 1980, was 1,404,622, 22,249 more than on March 13, 1980. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,393,000 (5.9 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 43,500 between the March and April counts, and by an average of 39,200 per month between January and April.

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 lea 292,707	vers) 144,747	34,613	95,512	137,889	82,791	130,255	218,132	126,424	92,757	193,542	1,404,622	64,585	1,469,207
Seasonally adjusted Number Percentage rates†	289,400 3 ·8	142,600 3 ·8	33,000 4·5	92,900 5∙6	138,400 6∙0	82,200 5 ·1	130,000 6 ∙1	217,000 7 ·6	126,000 9·0	92,000 8∙4	191,500 8∙4	1,393,000 5[.]9	65,100 11·3	1,458,100 6 0
School leavers (include Male Female	d in unemp 3,439 2,825	1,545 1,239	553 446	1,336 1,141	2,479 2,628	1,369 1,213	3,058 3,332	4,454 3,773	3,064 2,805	2,217 2,383	4,069 3,456	26,038 24,002	2,245 1,435	28,283 25,437
Unemployed All Male Female Married females‡	298,971 218,802 80,169 30,432	147,531 110,173 37,358 12,522	35,612 25,168 10,444 4,487	97,989 67,495 30,494 12,874	142,996 97,400 45,596 21,295	85,373 61,052 24,321 11,144	136,645 95,070 41,575 18,024	226,359 156,105 70,254 30,660	132,293 92,369 39,924 20,235	97,357 65,854 31,503 15,931	201,067 131,660 69,407 37,330	1,454,662 1,010,975 443,687 202,412	68,265 47,077 21,188 11,554	1,522,927 1,058,052 464,875 213,966
Percentage rates† Ali Male Female	3·9 5·0 2·5	3·9 4·9 2·4	4·9 5·7 3·5	5·9 6·9 4·4	62 69 50	5·3 6·4 3·8	6·5 7·5 4·9	8·0 9·4 5·9	9·5 11·0 7·2	8·9 9·9 7·3	8-8 10-0 7-2	6 2 7 3 4 6	11·8 14·2 8·6	6·3 7·4 4·7
Length of time on regist up to 4 weeks over 4 weeks	57,144 241,827	27,551 119,980	6,392 29,220	14,594 83,395	21,174 121,822	14,368 71,005	22,146 114,499	31,883 194,476	19,194 113,099	16,780 80,577	27,918 173,149	231,593 1,223,069	8,932 59,333	240,525 1,282,402
Adult students (exclude Male Female	ed from une 8,258 4,522	2,725 1,542	1,128 638	2,615 1,552	2,703 1,482	2,379 1,236	3,064 1,642	4,037 1,952	1,632 672	2,169 1,266	3,764 1,718	31,749 16,680	<u> </u>	31,749 16,680

Included in South East region

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

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Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 2, 1980 by region

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East Greater London	76,898 38,702	11,356 6,607
East Anglia	5.510	817
South West	13,874	1,126
West Midlands	9,944	1,403
East Midlands	9,461	1,063
Yorkshire and Humberside	10,065	1,197
North West	14,483	1,049
North	7,200	452
Wales	7,983	306
Scotland	18,800	624
Great Britain	174,218	19,393

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

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

Number claiming benefits on April 10, 1980 by region

Region	Male	Female	All
South East	1,744	708	2,452
Greater London	576	270	846
East Anglia	895	412	1,307
South West	974	82	1,056
West Midlands	1,660	767	2,427
East Midlands	828	507	1,335
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,611	431	3,042
North West	1,737	697	2,434
North	1,808	260	2,068
Wales	2,667	280	2,947
Scotland	2,620	722	3,342
Great Britain	17,544	4,866	22,410

Between March and April the number unemployed rose by 42,952. This change included a rise of 20,703 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on April 10, 1980 had been registered for up to four weeks was 15.9 per cent. The corresponding proportion for March was 14.1 per cent.

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

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

Type A: those for which the indices published in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling: Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976:

Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available. These new figures will be subject to seasonal movements, but it will not be possible to estimate their normal pattern for some years. _{Consequently}, it should not be assumed that month-to-month movements in the new principal index provide a better general indication of the underlying trend in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted (older series) index given in tables 127 and 129

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

Туре	anto on horizina na soara. Separa ang ginan ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	SIC Order	LATEST F (Jan 1976		PERCEN	TAGE CHAN	GE OVER 12	MONTHS EN	DING	
			Feb 1980	[Mar] 1980	Mar 1979	June 1979	Sept 1979	Dec 1979	Feb 1980	[Mar] 1980
B	WHOLE ECONOMY	I to XXVII	167·3‡	172 6‡	14.9	13 4	14.4†	19.7	18.6‡	20 1‡
CA	Agriculture and forestry* Mining and quarrying	1	174-7 190-0	207 2	8·7 16·4	11·5 15·5	17·3 17·2	15·3 15·5	25 · 0 23 · 5	24.6
C A A A A A C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	III to XIX III IV V VI VI	168 8 173 5 189 2 171 9 ‡ 174 6	174-3 183-6 185-0 177-9 ‡ 177-8	17 · 1 16 · 8 11 · 3 17 · 4 10 · 7 16 · 4	17 · 4 17 · 3 17 · 1 16 · 0 17 · 1 18 · 4	11 · 7† 19 · 3 15 · 5 27 · 0 9 · 5† 3 · 2†	19 · 2 19 · 0 19 · 0 20 · 8 ‡ 18 · 8	16 · 7 19 · 6 25 · 8 23 · 4 ‡ 19 · 8	16 0 22 · 2 25 · 1 19 · 0 ‡ 18 · 4
AACAA	Instrument engineering	VIII	177-9	180 4	19.6	16·3	12·7†	18 · 8	16 · 8	15·7
	Electrical engineering	IX	170-1	177 1	16.6	14·2	9·3†	19 · 5	19 · 3	18·3
	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	159-6	215 4	24.9	15·0	11·2†	17 · 7	16 · 0	37·3
	Vehicles	XI	171-1	173 3	20.3	19·5	-1·5†	22 · 4	17 · 7	16·3
	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	175-0	174 2	17.3	18·1	8·0†	20 · 9	19 · 6	14·4
A	Textiles	XIII	164 4	168 5	18 0	14·0	14 · 4	14·3	17 · 3	14 · 5
A	Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	163 9	165 7	14 8	15·9	12 · 1	19·4	16 · 0	17 · 5
A	Clothing and footwear	XV	173 5	176 9	14 1	14·6	17 · 5	16·7	19 · 0	19 · 8
A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	168 9	168 6	16 0	18·6	17 · 3	19·4	20 · 0	17 · 2
A	Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	169 1	170 5	16 6	17·1	15 · 9	15·6	18 · 5	17 · 2
CA	Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	178-2	183-4	19·0	20 · 1	19·1	20·3	20·7	18·8
	Other manufacturing industries	XIX	173-2	175-9	15·7	18 · 8	18·4	18·9	21·7	20·0
CACBB	Construction	XX	168 7	171 9	15 · 9	16 · 1	13 · 7	17.6	24 · 4	18 · 7
	Gas, electricity and water	XXI	169 4	205 9	20 · 5	-3 · 9	12 · 1	26.7	20 · 4	44 · 8
	Transport and communication	XXII	164 8	165 9	17 · 7	14 · 8	18 · 5	27.7	2 · 6	17 · 0
	Distributive trades	XXIII	173 5	174 6	15 · 5	16 · 1	17 · 4	18.4	18 · 9	14 · 6
	Insurance, banking and finance	XXIV	164 0	183 1	14 · 8	10 · 5	13 · 6	29.6	14 · 6	29 · 2
B	Professional and scientific services	XXV	161-1	167-4	7·8	0·9	14·3	17·2	27 · 2	29 · 7
C	Miscellaneous services	XXVI	173-0	177-2	17·1	20·2	17·6	17·9	18 · 0	18 · 3
B	Public administration	XXVII	167-4	165-1	11·9	13·0	20·4	20·6	29 · 0	26 · 1

le: Some 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 example, fishing in order i, sea transport in order AXII and basiless deriveds in order in the second

Wages and salaries per unit of output: monthly index

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

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

ar	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
71 72 73 74 75	55 · 3 58 · 1 59 · 1 67 · 8 90 · 2	56 · 2 * 59 · 5 68 · 8 91 · 4	56 · 6 59 · 1 60 · 3 69 · 5 93 · 7	56 · 5 59 · 0 61 · 0 71 · 7 96 · 5	56 · 1 59 · 0 61 · 5 73 · 1 98 · 1	56 · 5 59 · 2 61 · 9 75 · 8 100 · 2	56 · 9 59 · 7 62 · 3 77 · 5 102 · 1	57 · 4 60 · 1 63 · 2 79 · 9 103 · 7	57 · 7 60 · 0 64 · 1 82 · 3 104 · 7	57 · 9 60 · 0 65 · 1 85 · 0 105 · 0	57 · 8 59 · 5 66 · 2 87 · 7 106 · 7	57 · 9 59 · 1 67 · 1 89 · 1 108 · 0
76 77 78 79 80	109·3 118·9 134·0 153·3 174·5	109 · 8 119 · 4 135 · 7 154 · 1	110 · 4 121 · 4 137 · 4 151 · 5	110 · 5 122 · 4 138 · 7 153 · 2	111 · 7 124 · 7 140 · 2 155 · 5	113 · 2 125 · 4 141 · 5 157 · 8	115 · 4 126 · 7 141 · 9 160 · 4	116 · 1 126 · 6 142 · 7 162 · 6	116 · 8 128 · 0 144 · 8 165 · 8	116 · 7 130 · 3 147 · 0 167 · 5	117 · 7 131 · 8 148 · 7 170 · 3	118·2 132·9 152·6 171·5

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 Des calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

relating mainly to the production industries. The complete series from January 1976 of the whole economy index is also given in table 129.

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 582.

1975 = 100

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

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

Indices

At April 30, 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		Percentag over prev 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1979 Nov Dec	319·4 323·4	99·3 99·3	321·7 325·7	17·0 17·6	17·1 17·7
1980 Jan Feb Mar April	332-8 334-9 336-4 340-3	99-3 99-2 99-2 99-2 99-2	335-3 337-5 339-0 342-9	17·6 17·4 17·4 17·7	17·7 17·5 17·5 17·7

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

Principal changes reported in April

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

Shipbuilding and ship repairing (British Shipbuilders)—United Kingdom: A new agreement scheduled to run for 15 months establishes a common anniversary date of April 1 established for all component yards. Single lump sum payments, for the intervening period January 1, 1980 to March 31, 1980, were made to full-time employees with proportional amounts, according to hours worked, for part-time employees. Earnings (excluding the effects of overtime, merit or working conditions allowances and payments under self-financing productivity schemes) for a normal 40 hour week increased by a supplement of 10 per cent. Apprentices and young workers receive proportional amounts.

Ceramic manufacture-Great Britain: Increases in basic rates for timeworkers of amounts ranging from $\pounds 8 \cdot 12$ to $\pounds 9 \cdot 00$ a week and increases in piecework rates of amounts ranging from $\pounds 8 \cdot 64$ to $\pounds 9 \cdot 86$, according to occupation, for adult workers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts (March 24).

Productivity payments: Self-financing productivity payments schemes may be intro-duced at local level and remain at 2 per cent of gross earnings (March 31).

General Printing—England and Wales (excluding London) (NATSOPA and SOGAT members only): Increases of amounts ranging from £11 20 to £12 79 a week, according to occupation and class, after partial consolidation of the flat rate supplement. Flat rate supplement after charge—£5 a week to all classes. Learners and apprentices receive proportional amounts (April 24).

Electricity Supply—Great Britain: Increases in salaries of 19 per cent for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers. Increases in shift premium payments and unsocial hours premium payments (March 17).

Retail food trades (Wages Council)-England and Wales: (All workers other than managers and manageresses) Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of amounts ranging from £3:90 a week at under 16 to £6:50 at 21 and over. Adult rate now payable at 20 (previously 21) (December 3, 1979).

Local authorities' services (Manual and semi-skilled engineering work-ers)—England and Wales: Increases of amounts ranging from £1-38 to £4-91 a week according to occupation. (Beginning of pay week in which April 1 fell).

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 April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 295,000 workers were increased by a total of £15,875,000 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 of minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in April with operative effect from earlier months (665,000 workers (10,000 of whom also had a change in April) and £5,110,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £15,875,000 about £8,770,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industria councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement £4,030,000 from statutory wages orders and £3,075,000 from direct negotiations between employer's associations and trade unions.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Industry Group	Basic weekly wages or min entitlements		Normal weeki of work	y hours
	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		200
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	230	1,660		_
Mining and quarrying	110	1.040	- Anto Transierale	
Food, drink and tobacco	5	60	-	1
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries	•	230		<u></u>
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	, 03	200		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	145	875	an - the difference and and the angle and the state of the	-
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	145	470	2	the state of the s
Leather, leather goods and fur	15	100		and the second
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	330	1,650 790	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
etc.	80	1.325	83	83
Timber, furniture, etc.	125	1,935	16	16
Paper, printing and publishing	155	105	2	2
Other manufacturing industries	30	1,190	75	150
Construction	180	1,740	15	100
Gas, electricity and water		1,910	The second second	
Transport and communication	310	4,340	ALL THE ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	
Distributive trades	770	4,340	THE REAL PROPERTY OF	
Public administration and pro-	4.440	E 105		
fessional services Miscellaneous services	1,410 620	5,105 5,990		-
All industries and services		lively soil of the	state on other	054
-Jan-april 1980	5,120	33,615	176	251
All industries and services —Jan-April 1979	4,550	26.325	35	185

Table (b)					Thousa			
Month	Basic wee minimum	Basic weekly rates of wages or N minimum entitlements 0						
	workers at		Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers	Estimated amount or reduction in weekly			
	increases	decreases	£	affected by reductions	hours			
1979								
April	1,100	-	5,600 3,200	30	180			
May June	560 1,260		8,545		-			
July R	1,220	-	7,390	-	-			
Aug	1,225 305	50	5,060 2,025	一些	_			
Sep					_			
Oct R Nov	825 3.835	-	4,470 32.010		-			
Dec R	1,130		7,700	- 201 - 201	-			
1980								
Jan R	1,840	-	15,975	85	85 166			
Feb R Mar R	590 425	_	4,225 2,650	91	-			
					th interest			
April	2,295	-	10,765		A CONTRACTOR			

Retail prices, April 15, 1980

The index of retail prices for all items on April 15, 1980, was $_{260.0}$ (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 4 per cent on March 1980 (252.2) and 21.8 per cent on April 979 (214.2). The index for April 1980 was published on May 16, 1980.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in domestic rates and rents and in charges for water supply, sewerage and environmental services and repairs and maintenance of dwellings; to increases in the prices of petrol, coholic drinks, cigarettes, tobacco, meat and other foods and

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

	All items	na footwenr	in clothing a	14.4 - S	All items except	seasonal foods	pand brin, taalid
	alarshi a she	Percentage cha	ange over		4 1023 A 1710	Percentage ch	ange over
all and the	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
1979 Jan Feb Mar	207-2 208-9 210-6	1.5 0.8 0.8	4·6 4·8 5·2	9·3 9·6 9·8	207·3 209·1 210·6	1·1 0·9 0·7	4·3 4·3 4·6
April May June	214-2 215-9 219-5	1 · 7 0 · 8 1 · 7	6·5 6·6 7·5	10·1 10·3 11·4	214 0 215 9 219 4	1.6 0.9 1.6	5·7 5·9 7·0
July Aug Sep	229 1 230 9 233 2	4·3 0·8 1·0	10.6 10.5 10.7	15.6 15.8 16.5	230-1 232-1 234-6	4·9 0·9 1·1	11.0 11.0 11.4
Oct Nov Dec 980	235 6 237 7 239 4	1 · 0 0 · 9 0 · 7	10·0 10·1 9·0	17·2 17·4 17·2	237 0 238 0 240 5	1 · 0 0 · 8 0 · 7	10·7 10·7 9·6
Jan Feb Mar	245 3 248 8 252 2	2·5 1·4 1·4	7 · 1 7 · 8 8 · 1	18·4 19·1 19·8	246-2 249-8 253-2	2·4 1·5 1·4	7·0 7·6 7·9
April	260 8	3.4	10.7	21.8	262.0	3.5	10.5

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by rather more than one per cent. The chief increases were in the uses of beel, lamb and other meat, fresh fruit and vegetables, sweets and chocolates, ice am, soft drinks and canned soups. The index for foods whose prices show significant asonal variations rose by 1¹/₂ per cent.

coholic drink: There were increases in the prices of beer, spirits and wines, reflecting increases in duty imposed by the March Budget and causing the group index to rise by ther more than 43 per cent.

Tobacco: Prices of cigarettes and tobacco rose by 6¹/₂ per cent following the increase in duty mposed by the March Budget.

ousing: The housing index rose by rather more than 10½ per cent due to increases in mestic rates, environmental services and sewerage charges and charges for water poly, to higher rents for local authority dwellings in many areas and to increases in the sts of maintenance and materials for repairs.

Fuel and light: Increases in average charges for electricity and gas and in the prices of leating oils caused the group index to rise by almost 2½ per cent.

able 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 = 100)	Percentage cl	nange over
	April 15, 1980	1 month	12 months
ll items	260.8	3.4	21.8
ll items excluding food	262.7	4.0	23.9
ood	254-1	1.0	11.7
Seasonal food	233 0	1·2 1·6	14·7 5·1
Other food coholic drink	258 3	1.1	16.4
bacco	259-4	4.7	25.5
	292-9	6.4	26.3
using lel and light	269-8	10.7	31.6
Irable household goods	289 1	2.4	21.9
othing and footwear	224.9	0.8	16.3
ansport and vehicles	204.6	0.7	13.2
	288 0	3.6	26.5
iscellaneous goods	272.6	2.8	20.8
eals out	258.4	2.0	25.8
	281.9	2.0	25.1

costs

some newspapers and periodicals; to increases in average charges for electricity and gas and for entertainments and other services; to increases in underground rail fares and some provincial bus fares; and to an increase in vehicle licence fees and other motoring

ORPT 21 final yearst seates listed

It is estimated that of the $8\frac{1}{2}$ points (or 3.4 per cent) increase in the month, about 2³/₄ points (or 1 · 1 per cent) are due to the March Budget increases in duty on petrol, alcoholic drinks, tobacco, vehicle licences and heating oils.

Durable household goods: There were increases in the prices of some gas and electrical appliances, glassware, electric lamp bulbs, dry batteries and other household goods, causing the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent.

Transport and vehicles: The group index rose by 31 per cent due mainly to increases in the prices of petrol and motor vehicle licences following the increases in duty imposed by the March Budget. There were increases also in the prices of cars, in London underground rail fares and in some provincial bus fares.

Miscellaneous goods: There was an increase of 2³ per cent in the group index caused mainly by increases in the prices of newspapers, periodicals, stationery, photographic film, travel and sports goods, shrubs and plants, and an increase in the National Health Prescription charge for medicines.

Services: There were some increases in charges for admission to sports and entertain-ments and some increases in television set rental charges. Average charges for hairdres-sing, laundering and dry cleaning, domestic help and other services also increased and the group index rose by 2 per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in the charges for school meals and meals at restaurants and canteens and in the prices of sandwiches and snacks, caused the group index to rise by 2 per cent.

Retail prices index, April 15, 1980

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

		index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		ten neu roman (13 on rel carron sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la La sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la La sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la sen de la	II J 1 -
1	Food	254 1	15	VI	Durable household goods Furniture, floor coverings and soft	2
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	258.4	17		furnishings	
	Bread	249.4	16		Radio, television and other house-	
	Flour	222.9	6		hold appliances	
	Other cereals	279.4	16		Pottery, glassware and hardware	
	Biscuits	265 0	15		Clathing and footwaar	2
	Meat and bacon	215 0	14	VII	Clothing and footwear Men's outer clothing	
	Beef	250.9	19 8		Men's underclothing	
	Lamb	217·6 198·7	10		Women's outer clothing	
	Pork Bacon	193.5	12		Women's underclothing	
	Ham (cooked)	192.4	19		Children's clothing	
	Other meat and meat products	202.2	14		Other clothing, including hose,	
	Fish	219.7	9		haberdashery, hats and materials	
	Butter, margarine, lard and other				Footwear	
	cooking fats	283 8	6			
	Butter	357.4	7	VIII	Transport and vehicles	2
	Margarine	210-3	3		Motoring and cycling	
	Lard and other cooking fats	188 4	2		Purchase of motor vehicles	
	Milk, cheese and eggs	251.5	19		Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil	
	Cheese	284.6	14 12		Motor licences	
	Eggs	143 9 297 3	22		Motor insurance	
	Milk, fresh	310.4	23		Fares	
	Milk, canned, dried, etc Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	292 0	12		Rail transport	
	Tea	280.0	1		Road transport	
	Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	350.0	10			
	Soft drinks	279.0	25	IX	Miscellaneous goods	2
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	344.6	23		Books, newspapers and periodicals	
	Sugar	310.8	14		Books	
	Jam, marmalade and syrup	262.0	10		Newspapers and periodicals	
	Sweets and chocolates	347.0	25		Medicines, surgical, etc goods and	
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	278.9	5		toiletries Soon detergents polishes matches	
	Potatoes	307·8 255·6	14 0		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches etc	, .
	Other vegetables	234 7	13		Soap and detergents	
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	263 8	17		Soda and polishes	
	Other foods Food for animals	238 0	17		Stationery, travel and sports goods,	
	FUULIOI animais	200 0			toys, photographic and optical	
1	Alcoholic drink	259 4	25		goods, plants, etc	
1	Beer	287.8	29		3	
	Spirits, wines, etc	220.1	20	~	Ormitere	
	Sector and a sector where we provide to the sector where			X	Services	-
11	Tobacco	292.9	26		Postage, telephones and telegrams Postage	
	Cigarettes	293-3	27		Telephones and telegrams	
	Tobacco	287·9	21		Entertainment	
			20		Entertainment (other than TV)	
V	Housing	269 8	32		Other services	
	Rent	211.4	22		Domestic help	
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	279.0	55		Hairdressing	
	payments Rates and water charges	314-3	27		Boot and shoe repairing	
	Materials and charges for repairs and				Laundering	
	maintenance	291.2	22		MILLER.	
	maintenance	C.L. C. L. L.	and the second of the second	XI	Meals bought and consumed outsid	e
1	Fuel and light	289-1	22		the home	
	Coal and smokeless fuels	331.0	33		All Home	
	Coal	335 4	33		All items	1
	Smokeless fuels	316-1	32			1
	Gas	195-5	11			
	Electricity	323-3	20			
	Oil and other fuel and light	406 9	50			

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

Average retail prices of items of food

Index

= 100

224 9

237.2 198.7 267.2

204 6 219 8 271 2

213-8 214-7

272 6

252.2

292.5

257·9 338·3

257.7

258.4

281.9

260.8

Jan 1974

Percentage

22

13

27 26 12

29 53 20

29 25 31

21 20 18

21

29

22 18

25

25.1

21.8

change over 12 months

Average retail prices on April 15, 1980, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 230 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem
	Received and	p	p	
Beef: Home-killed Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)† Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak† Stewing steak	775 711 774 704 581 729 781 734	$125 \cdot 8 215 \cdot 9 171 \cdot 8 91 \cdot 8 113 \cdot 5 108 \cdot 9 231 \cdot 1 112 \cdot 1 $	$\begin{array}{c} 110 & -140 \\ 166 & -265 \\ 158 & -189 \\ 76 & -114 \\ 94 & -144 \\ 88 & -134 \\ 190 & -265 \\ 98 & -140 \end{array}$	Fresh ve Potato White Red Potato Tomato Cabba Cabba Cabba Brusse
Lamb: Home-killed				Carrots Onions Mushro
Loin (with bone) Breast† Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	517 492 426 482 533	150 · 7 45 · 1 105 · 0 95 · 8 142 · 1	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 128 & -180 \\ 34 & - 60 \\ 59 & -144 \\ 78 & -126 \\ 120 & -166 \end{array}$	Fresh fro Apples Apples Pears, Orange Banana
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone)	505	108.0	92 -128	Bacon
Breast Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	477 435 509 517	33.6 81.8 73.3 113.6	92 -128 25 - 45 50 -102 62 - 94 104 -122	Collari Gamm Middle Back, s Back, s Streak
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off)	694	91 · 4	74 -120	Ham (not
Belly† Loin (with bone) Fillet (with bone)	714 764 536	66 8 111 0 134 8	56 - 78 98 -150 100 -196	Pork lund
Pork sausages Beef sausages	787 625	60 · 2 53 · 5	50 - 70 44 - 65	Corned t Canned (
Roasting chicken (broiler)	025	33 3	44 - 05	Milk, ord
frozen (3lb)	520	51 · 4	45 - 60	Butter Home-
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4lb oven ready	499	66.6	56 - 73	New Ze Danish
Freehand a second				Margarin Standa
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets	398 385	108·0 116·2	92 -126 96 -136 95 -136	Lard, per
Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets Herrings Kippers, with bone	314 362 288 394	114·9 121·2 64·4 85·3	95 -136 100 -150 50 - 76 73 - 98	Cheese,
Bread	334	00.0	13 - 36	Eggs Size 2 Size 4 Size 6
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	737 401	32·4 35·1	29 - 35	Sugar, g
White, per 400g loaf Brown, per 400g loaf	513 608	22·4 23·6	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Pure coff
				Tea Higher
Flour Self-raising, per 1½ kg	719	37.3	29 - 45	Mediur

er Ib unless otherwise stated. Dr Scottish equivalent. Some metric packs included but price adjusted to 北b

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.

ALL ALL PART AND ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	WINI STATE OF CO	A CARANA SHOULD AND A	Pence per It
	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
getables	CON ANALY SAL	р	р
s, old loose	the Anna Anna		
	499 282	6·9 7·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 - 8 \\ 7 - 9 \end{array} $
s, new loose	314	14.7	12 <u>1</u> 16 50 - 80
es e, greens	710 560	64 · 1 12 · 5 10 · 7	8 - 16 7 - 15
e, greens e, hearted wer	538 510	10·7 24·0	7 - 15 15 - 34
sprouts			
hertenting the state	728 751	10·7 14·4	8 - 15 12 - 18 20 - 27
oms, per lib	711	23.7	20 - 27
it in a firm in the start of the			
cooking	711 749	20·5 22·9	14 - 24 18 - 30
dessert lessert	667	22 · 9 25 · 6 22 · 1	18 - 30 20 - 33 16 - 30
5 5	649 739	22 · 1 26 · 7	16 - 30 24 - 30
thing as a support	ni bankovni	ecologie (1843)	P and IO
	000	unb araw na	
n†	399 465	87·8 125·7	70 -100 100 -144 89 -120 108 -140
ut smoked† noked	393 314	102 · 8 120 · 2	89 -120
smoked ~ smoked	447	117.4	100 -140
	284	81 · 7	69 - 96
shoulder)	641	162.9	128 -195
eon meat, 12 oz can	538	38.0	30 - 45
ef, 12 oz can	604	83 · 9	69 - 98
ed) salmon, half-size can	679	90.5	80 -104
ary, per pint	s honershold	16·5	der tretter unter
roduced, per 500g	634	84 · 9	76 - 95
aland, per 500g per 500g	556 582	83·1 91·9	76 - 95 78 - 88 85 - 96
dus dia secondo a	A LIDEL	a second to be	
d quality per 250g	148	16.2	141 19
d quality, per 250g riced, per 250g	148 127	16·3 15·3	$14\frac{1}{2}$ 18 14 - 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
00g	774	29 · 2	25 - 35
neddar type	768	92 · 8	82 -102
65-70g), per dozen	463	70.6	65 - 76
65-70g), per dozen 65-60g), per dozen 15-50g), per dozen	526 198	64·9 58·3	$65 - 76 \\ 60 - 70 \\ 48 - 68$
nulated, per kg	797	34 · 4	33 - 36 ¹ / ₂
e instant, per 100g	711	102.4	95 -116
port is did in a		and problemants	
riced, per រ lb ‡	199	26.5	24 - 31
riced, per lb ‡ priced, per lb ‡	1,233	23.2	21 - 27 19 - 25
riced, per łlb ‡	804	20.2	19 - 25

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 April* which came to the notice of the department, was 117. In addition, 44 stoppages which began before April 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 292,700 consisting of 92,400 involved in stoppages which began in April and 200,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 46,000 workers involved for the first time in April in stoppages which began in earlier months.

Of the 92,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in April 79,700 were directly involved and 12,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 959,000 working days lost in April includes 585,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during April

The 13 week national steel strike was called off on April 2. The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation accepted a settlement worth 16 per cent overall, following an award by a Committee of Inquiry which added $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the British Steel Corporation's offer.

Production of many provincial newspapers and publications throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland was halted and the national press was disrupted as a result of a national campaign of selective industrial action by members of the National Graphical Association, which began last month and continued throughout April. The dispute was in support of a claim for an £80 a week minimum earnings rate and a $37\frac{1}{2}$ hour week.

Production at several car plants, mainly in the Midlands, came to a halt following a stoppage of work in protest against a management decision to implement changes in working practices linked with a 5 to 10 per cent pay increase. The number of workers involved in the strike, which began on April 9, rose to over 20,000. Most workers resumed on April 22 and, at the end of the month, the remainder voted to return to work upon acceptance of a company offer to set up an appeals panel under an independent chairman

At a Birmingham plant about 50 welders and finishers staged a walk-out on April 22 over the discontinuation of an allowance for donning special overalls. Their action led to other workers strik-

ing in sympathy and nearly 6,000 being laid-off. A phased return to work began on April 24 following acceptance of a compromise that the 50 employees changed in company time, but without special payment, while their case was reviewed.

Industry group S.I.C. 1968	Stop- pages	Stoppage progress		Stop- pages begin-	Stoppage progress	s in
	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry,	- Charles					
fishing	2	500	6,000		196.245 () - 	13619244
Coal mining	99	41,700	58,000	96	17,000	31,00
All other mining and						
quarrying	3	400	3,000		†	1,0
Food, drink and tobacco	25	6,200	62,000	27	13,600	133,0
Coal and petroleum			and the second			
products	1	100	†	1	†	GREET STATE
Chemicals and allied		- Contraction				
industries	12	4,900	86,000		4,800	
Metal manufacture	21	184,800	8,967,000		20,300	161.0
Engineering	67	23,000	245,000	153	67,100	763,0
Shipbuilding and						
marine engineering	10	6,500	56,000		10,400	
Motor vehicles	39	51,500	273,000		71,600	300,0
Aerospace equipment	7	1,600	9,000		21,500	91,0
All other vehicles	3	4,400	5,000	6	1,400	
Metal goods not						10
elsewhere specified	19	5,200	36,000		11,400	
Textiles	13	4,000	16,000		4,300	37,0
Clothing and footwear	5	700	5,000	11	2,500	12,0
Bricks, pottery, glass						
cement, etc	13	3,600	13,000		3,000	
Timber, furniture, etc	7	700	7,000	7	800	
Paper, printing and						(All Station
publishing	16	33,400	122,000	20	17,800	347,0
All other manufacturing						
industries	10	1,600	13,000		28,500	
Construction	31	8,900	48,000	59	12,600	90,0
Gas, electricity and						
water	8	900	13,000	8	7,300	27,0
Port and inland water						
transport	25	22,100	95,000	21	7,600	52,0
Other transport and						
communication	36	40,300	39,000		151,800	
Distributive trades	8	2,100	7,000	17	4,200	39,0
Administrative,						
financial and pro-						
fessional services	41	45,300	102,000		1,792,800	
Miscellaneous services	7	300	1,000	10	2,200	11,0
All industries	521‡	494,600	10,287,000	800 +	2,274,600	7 356 0

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginn April 1	ning in 980	first fo	ning in the ur s of 1980
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels extra-wage and fringe benefits	63 2	35,000 1,100	267 16	270,600 5,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions	1 9	200 700	8 34	1,200 61,700
Trade union matters	4	30,400	24	37,700
Working conditions and supervision	6	3,600	42	27,200
Manning and work allocation	20	3,100	70	13.800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	5,600	60	21,000
Miscellaneous All causes	117§	79,700	521§	438,700

Duration of stoppages ending in April 1980

ge in working Not more than	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than			involved
1	28	7,600	6,000
2		37,200	76,000
3	12	23,300	51,000
5	14	3,200	20,000
10	17	2,900	43,000
	26	162,500	9,236,000
	118	236,700	9,432,000
		5 14 10 17 - 26	2 21 37/200 3 12 23,300 5 14 3,200 10 17 2,900 - 26 162,500

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 580 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. I Less than 50 workers of 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.

§ Includes three stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

Statistical series

vables 101-134 in this section of Employment Gazette give the ncipal statistics compiled regularly by the Department in the m 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 ulation, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies, urs worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail ices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes. me of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of terms used are at the end of this section.

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the Inited Kingdom, and regional statistics to the standard Regions or Statistical Purposes (see Employment Gazette, June 1974, page 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 and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemvment figures are in subsequent tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Conver 1.22

[] 2.01 R e n.e.: SIC

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

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

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

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

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

ntions.	The following standard symbols are used: not available	
	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)	
	provisional	
	break in series	
	revised	
	estimated	
s.	not elsewhere specified	
	UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)	

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

We

TABLE 1	king population	Stan State State State	Colore Case	A PROPERTY		and the fi			THOUSAND	TABLE 102		Numbers	4		ant (Thousan	d)	-
Quarter	None in a ful skiester a	Employee	s in employmer	it sides	Self-em- ployed	HM Forces	Employed labour	Unem-	Working	standard region	Regional totals as percentage	Numbers of	t employee	s in employm	ient (Thousand	u)	171
		Male	Female	All employees	persons (with or without employees)*		force	ployed excluding adult students	population		of Great Britain	All industri All employees	Male	vices Female	Agricul- – ture, forestry and fishing	Index of Produc- tion industries II-XXI	o n t
	D KINGDOM sted for seasonal variation	provide party	ta Moched Real	a vende	the balt gran	1999 0000	conde 1935 (const	n boenster	and a group	SIC 1968					-		-
1975	Sep Dec	13,548 13,456	9,172 9,198	22,720 22,655	1,886 1,886	340 339	24,946 24,880	1,145 1,201	26,091 26,081	South East 1978 Dec	32 87 32 84	7,345 7,270	4,242 4,209	3,104	77 73	2,328	1
1976	June	13,345 13,392	9,071 9,152	22,416 22,543	1,886 1,886	337 336	24,639 24,765	1,285 1,332	25,924 26,097	979 Mar June R Sep R	32·77 32·77	7,311 7,328	4,224 4,245	3,061 3,088 3,083	74 80	2,328 2,308 2,310 2,319 2,295	1
	Sep Dec	13,438 13,407	9,163 9,234	22,601 22,641	1,886 1,886	338 334	24,825 24,861	1,456 1,371 e	26,281 26,232	Dec	32 [.] 90	7,330	4,218	3,112	74	2,295	1
1977	Mar June	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	East Anglia 1978 Dec	3·06 3·06	683 678	409 405	274 274	42 40	258 254	
	Sep Dec	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	1979 Mar June R Sep R	3·10 3·13	691 700	408 416	283 285	41 44	256 258	
1978	Mar June Sep	13,273 13,332 13,392	9,231 9,334 9,378	22,503 22,666 22,770	1,886 1,886 1,886	321 318 320	24,710 24,870 24,976	1,461 1,446 1,518	26,171 26,316	Dec	3-11	693	409	284	43	258	
1979	Dec Mar	13,374	9,482 9,373	22,856 22,641	1,886	317 315	25,059	1,364	26,494 26,423	South West 1978 Dec 1979 Mar	6·91 6·95	1,545 1,539	907 904	638 635	48 46	556 555 556	
1979	June Sep	13,267 13,324 13,376	9,501 9,490	22,841 22,825 22,866	1,886	315 314 319	24,842 25,025 25,071	1,402 1,344 1,395	26,244 26,369 26,466	June R Sep R	7·07 7·08	1,577 1,582	915 922	661 661	46 50	556 558 555	
	Dec	13,262	9,527	22,789	1,886	319	24,994	1,355†	26,349†	Dec West Midlands	7.00	1,560	908	652	47	222	
Adjuste 1975	d for seasonal variation Sep	13,496	9,164	22,660	1,886	340	24,886		25,975	1978 Dec 1979 Mar	10-00 9-98	2,234 2,208	1,337 1,326	897 882	30 29	1,144 1,130	
1976	Dec Mar	13,433 13,412	9,166 9,127	22,599 22,539	1,886 1,886	339 337	24,824 24,762		26,031 26,048	June R Sep R	9·91 9·90 9·95	2,212 2,214	1,323 1,326	889 888 897	29 30 32 30	1,126 1,125 1,114	
	June Sep	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 East Midlands	9.90	2,216	1,319	897			
1977	Dec Mar	13,388 13,375	9,191 9,220	22,579 22,595	1,886 1,886	334 330	24,799 24,811		26,182 26,203	1978 Dec 1979 Mar	6·87 6·88	1,535 1,522	910 903	625 619	36 32	769 762	
	June Sep Dec	13,370 13,350 13,332	9,241 9,252 9,260	22,611 22,602 22,592	1,886 1,886 1,886	327 328 324	24,824 24,816 24,802		26,328 26,344	June R Sep R	6·87 6·90 6·90	1,532 1,542 1,536	906 914 909	626 628 628	31 36 34	766 771 763	
1978	Mar June	13,340	9,300 9,319	22,640	1,886	321	24,847		26,298 26,321	Dec Yorkshire and	0.90	1,556	909	020	54	/03	
	Sep Dec	13,337 13,335 13,359	9,373 9,433	22,656 22,708 22,792	1,886 1,886 1,886	318 320 317	24,860 24,914 24,995		26,360 26,345 26,378	Humberside 1978 Dec	8.92	1,993	1,187	807	33	933 925 927	
1979	Mar June	13.334	9,442 9,486	22,776 22,815	1,886	315 314	24,977 25,015 25,009		26,395 26,414	1979 Mar June R Sep R	8 93 8 94 8 91	1,976 1,994 1,992	1,179 1,187 1,190	797 806 802	33 32 32 34	925 927 928	
	Sep Dec	13,329 13,319 13,247	9,485 9,478	22,804 22,725	1,886 1,886	319 319	25,009 24,930		26,315 26,285†	Dec	8-91	1,984	1,177	807	33	916	
B. GREAT	BRITAIN									North West 1978 Dec	11.97	2,675 2,646	1,546 1,531	1,129	18	1,178 1,165	
	sted for seasonal variation	10.050	0.071	00.004	4.005	0.10	04.000	1.007	hone when a	1979 Mar June R Sep R	11·96 11·88 11·86	2,651 2,651	1,531 1,528 1,531	1,123	16 16 18	1,163	
1975	Dec	13,253 13,161	8,971 8,997	22,224 22,158	1,825 1,825	340 339	24,389 24,322	1,097 1,152	25,486 25,474	Dec	11-86	2,642	1,519	1,123	17	1,147	
1976	Mar June Sep	13,050 13,097 13,145	8,870 8,951 8,961	21,920 22,048 22,106	1,825 1,825 1,825	337 336 338	24,082 24,209 24,269	1,235 1,278 1,395	25,317 25,487 25,664	North 1978 Dec 1979 Mar	5·66 5·64	1,264 1,248	757 748	507 500	16 16	588 583	
1977	Dec Mar	13,116 13,018	9,031 8,951	22,146	1,825	334 330	24,209 24,305 24,123	1,316 e	25,621	June R Sep R	5·66 5·65	1,263	753 756	509 507	17 17	586 588	
1377	June Sep	13,076 13,116	9,050 9,049	22,126 22,165	1,825	327 328	24,123 24,278 24,318	1,328 1,390 1,542	25,451 25,668 25,860	Dec	5-65	1,259	749	510	16	579	
1978	Dec Mar	13,057 12,984	9,095 9,017	22,151 22,001	1,825 1,825	324 321	24,300 24,147	1,420 1,399	25,720 25,546	Wales 1978 Dec 1979 Mar	4 48 4 49	1,002	599 596	403 397	25 23	427 425	
	June Sep	13,043 13,102	9,120 9,160	22,163 22,262	1,825 1,825	318 320	24,306 24,407	1,381 1,447	25,687 25,854	June R Sep R	4·49 4·50	1,002 1,006	601 604	401 402	22 24	427 429	
1979	Dec Mar	13,084 12,980	9,260 9,151	22,344 22,131	1,825 1,825	317 315	24,486 24,271	1,303 1,340	25,789 25,611	Dec	4 50	1,002	596	406	25	426	
	June Sep	13,036 13,089	9,276 9,265	22,311 22,355	1,825 1,825	314 319	24,450 24,499	1,281 1,325	25,731 25,824	Scotland 1978 Dec 1979 Mar	9·25 9·25	2,067 2,048	1,190	877 870	48 48	839 830	
Adjuste	Dec d for seasonal variation	12,977	9,300	22,277	1,825	319	24,421	1,292†	25,713†	June R Sep R	9·31 9·30	2,077 2,078	1,188 1,188	889 890	48 49	833 831	
1975	Sep Dec	13,201 13,138	8,963 8,965	22,164 22,103	1,825 1,825	340 339	24,329 24,267		25,375 25,431	Dec Great Britain	9 22	2,054	1,174	881	47	819	
1976	Mar June	13,116	8,926	22,042	1,825	337	24,204		25,444	1978 Dec 1979 Mar	100-00 100-00	22,344 22,131	13,084 12,980	9,260 9,151	372 355	9,019 8,937	7
	Sep Dec	13,106 13,089 13,098	8,937 8,954 8,989	22,043 22,043 22,087	1,825 1,825 1,825	336 338 334	24,204 24,206 24,246		25,520 25,540 25,579	June Sep	100-00 100-00	22,311 22,355	13,036 13,089	9,276 9,265	356 383	8,949 8,973	
1977	Mar June	13,085 13,082	9,016 9,035	22,101 22,117	1,825 1,825	330 327	24,256 24,269		25,600 25,690	Dec Note: Figures are and	100·00	22,277	12,977	9,300	365	8,872	E
	Sep Dec	13,060 13,041	9,035 9,043 9,048	22,102 22,089	1,825 1,825 1,825	328 324	24,269 24,255 24,238		25,727 25,680	inguies are sul	pject to revision whe	an the 1978 and	subsequer	it censuses of	employment b	ecome availa	Jie.
1978	Mar June	13,051 13,048	9,086 9,104	22,137 22,152	1,825	321 318	24,283 24,295		25,703 25,702								
	Sep Dec	13,046 13,070	9,155 9,212	22,201 22,282	1,825	320 317	24,295 24,346 24,424		25,719 25,753								
1979	Mar June	13,047 13,040	9,219 9,261	22,266 22,300	1,825	315 314	24,406 24,439		25,768 25,742								
	Sep Dec	13,033 12,963	9,260 9,252	22,293 22,215	1,825	319 319	24,439 24,437 24,359		25,689 25,659†	and the states of the second							

Note: Figures for September 1977 and later may be subject to future revision. • Estimates are assumed unchanged from the June 1975 level until later data become available. † The figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deduction † The figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deduction † The figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deduction 20,000 has been made to allow for the effects of the new arrangements. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.)

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment

PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY	and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	Regional in (June 1974	dices of emp = 100)	loyment
of which manufac- turing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII- XXVII	Index of Produc- tion industries II-XXI	Manufac- turing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII- XXVII
1,854	4,941	92: 7	91 7	103 6
1,836	4,890	91: 9	90 8	102 5
1,831	4,928	92: 0	90 6	103 3
1,834	4,928	92: 4	90 7	103 3
1,819	4,961	91: 4	90 0	104 0
204	383	98 5	99-6	107 4
200	385	96 9	97-7	108 0
201	394	97 7	98-1	110 5
203	398	98 5	99-1	111 6
203	393	98 5	99-1	110 2
426	941	95·0	95-1	106 6
426	938	94·8	95-1	106 2
425	976	95·0	94-8	110 5
426	974	95·3	95-1	110 3
425	959	94·8	94-8	108 6
986	1,059	92 · 1	91 2	109 1
972	1,049	90 · 9	89 9	108 1
967	1,056	90 · 6	89 5	108 8
964	1,057	90 · 5	89 2	108 9
955	1,073	89 · 6	88 4	110 5
596	730	97 · 6	96 7	111 3
589	728	96 · 7	95 5	111 0
592	734	97 · 2	96 0	111 9
596	735	97 · 8	96 7	112 1
588	739	96 · 8	95 4	112 7
707	1,028	94 1	92:5	106 6
700	1,019	93 3	91:6	105 7
699	1,035	93 5	91:4	107 3
698	1,030	93 6	91:3	106 8
688	1,035	92 4	90:0	107 3
988 976 972 972 957	1,479 1,465 1,473 1,468 1,478	91 4 90 4 90 2 90 4 89 0	90 6 89 5 89 1 89 1 89 1 87 8	106 1 105 1 105 6 105 3 106 0
424	660	92 6	90 8	111 · 3
420	649	91 8	89 9	109 · 5
421	660	92 3	90 1	111 · 3
427	659	92 6	91 4	111 · 1
416	664	91 2	89 1	112 · 0
305 303 304 305 304	551 546 554 553 553 551	91 9 91 5 91 9 92 4 91 7	90·9 90·3 90·6 90·9 90·6	110 2 109 2 110 8 110 6 110 2
611	1,180	92·3	90·9	104 9
603	1,169	91·3	89·2	103 9
602	1,197	91·7	89·0	106 4
598	1,198	91·4	88·4	106 5
590	1,188	90·1	87·3	105 6
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 91 1 90 1	106 0 105 1 106 5 106 4 106 8

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN			of Prod ndustrie			ufacturii stries IX	ng											Transform And Transform And Transform	USAND	TABLE 103 (C		eren an an an an an an an an an an an an an		271	11111111111111111111111111111111111111		energia energia		A PROVIDENCE		nan di kina lin Gaja na kina lina Gaja na kina lina ji	a gang a gang ang ang			enter Carrieran National Carrieran National Carrieran	GREA' BRITA
	All Industries and services*	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100) R	All employees	Seasonaily adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Acriculture forestru	and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal gooda 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†		
975 July Aug Sep	22,224	9,294 9,280 9,251	9,251	90.2	7,30	1 7,28	3 88	9	91	349 349 349 349	716 717 707	40 40 39	430 430 428	498 495 493	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 757	173 174 174	741 741 742	540 492 537 491 535 486	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 Sep	19
Oct Nov Dec	22,158	9,233 9,217 9,193		89.5	7,25 7,23 7,21	7,19	7 87	8	61	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	535 460 533 483 532 482 530 480		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	
976 Jan Feb Mar	21,920	9,118 9,094 9,070	9,136 9,121 9,110			7,14	2 87	2	58	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	530 480 526 478 524 477 521 478	41 41	370 367 365	260 258 257	260 261 260	542 539 537	319 318 318	1,274 1,279 1,274	346 347 346	1,472	2,671	1,069	3,565		1,583	Jan Feb Mar	19
April May June	22.048	9,042 9,040 9,056	9,085 9,078 9,081	88 6 88 6 88 6	7,082	7,11	8 86	9	82	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	518 477 519 478	40 40	361 361	258 258 258	259 258 259	535 534	319 321	1,261 1,268	345 344					2,154		April May	
July Aug Sep	22,106	9,093 9,102 9,106	9,078 9,073 9,077	88-6 88-5 88-6		7,12	6 87	0		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	519 480 523 481 526 481	40 40	364 364 364	260 261	261 261	536 536 535	321 325 325	1,269 1,268 1,266	343 343 343	1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581	June July Aug	
Oct Nov Dec	22,146	9,128 9,131 9,120	9,090 9,090 9,086	88·7 88·7 88·6	7,179 7,186 7,180	7,14	8 87	3		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	526 481 528 481 528 483 528 483		365 368 368	260 261 261	260 264 263	535 534 534	326 329 328	1,260 1,261 1,259	342 342 341	1,449	2,680	1,110	3,511	2,273	1,588	Sep Oct Nov	
77 Jan Feb Mar	21,968	9,069 9,054 9,049	9,085 9,082 9,086	88-6 88-6 88-6	7,139 7,143 7,140	7,16	4 87.	4		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	529 484 526 481 527 480	40 41	368 365 367	259 258 257	262 259 258	533 530 530	327 324 325	1,255 1,245 1,226	341 340 340	1,443	2,733	1,119	3,570	2,215	1,572	Dec Jan Feb	1!
April May June	22,126	9.053 9.052 9.067	9,097 9,090 9,089	88 7 88 7 88 7	7,139 7,139 7,150	7,17	4 87.	6		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	530 480 529 480 532 479	41 40 41	367 371 369	256 256 257	257 255 254	529 529 529	325 325 325	1,225 1,229 1,228	339 339 338	1,441	2,674	1,117	3,572	2,196	1,561	Mar April May	
July Aug Sep	22,165	9,103 9,095 9,088	9,083 9,066 9,060	88 6 88 4 88 4	7,183 7,182 7,182	7,16	D 87.	4		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	532 480 535 479 534 478	40 40 40	370 368 366 367	258 260 261 259	253 252 253 254	531 533 533 532	324 325 325	1,232 1,234 1,229	337 339 339	1,447	2,700	1,128	3,546	2,294	1,564	June July Aug	
Oct Nov Dec	22,151	9,083 9,078 9,072	9,048 9,041 9,040	88-3 88-2 88-2	7,182 7,177 7,173	7,14	3 87	2		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	537 475 535 472 536 471	40 40 40	367 367	259 260 259 259	254 254 254 254	532 529	323 325 324	1,224 1,219 1,219	340 340 339	1,450	2,701	1,152	3,504	2,316	1,567	Sep Oct Nov	
'8 Jan Feb Mar	22.001	9,029 9,023 9,012	9,045 9,050 9,048	88-2 88-3 88-3	7,129 7,124 7,116	7,143 7,143 7,143	5 87	2		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	536 471 533 466 534 466	40 40 40	366 363 364 363	258 257	254 253 253 253	531 527 528	322 318 317	1,219 1,220 1,218	337 339 338	1,441	2,745	1,154	3,570	2,249	1,554	Dec Jan Feb	19
April May June	22,163	8,994 8,985 9,000	9,038 9,023 9,019	88-2 88-0 88-0	7,097 7,083 7,093	7,130 7,118 7,115	8 86	9		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	533 464 530 461 531 460	40 40 40	363 362 361 362	257 256 257	253 252 251	530 530 527	317 318 316	1,217 1,215 1,221	337 339 339	1,430	2,674	1,152	3,584	2,238	1,554	Mar April May	
July Aug Sep	22,262	9,039 9,039 9,033	9,015 9,011 9,006	87·9 87·9 87·9	7,124 7,124 7,119	7,109	86	8		341 338	694 695 687	36 36 36	438 440 440	464 463 463	915 914 919	146 147 147	750 750 752	171 171 171 171	746 745 748	531 461 534 462 533 460	39 39 39	362 364 362 360	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	June July Aug	
Oct Nov Dec	22,344	9,029 9,028 9,019	8,993	87.7	7,111 7,109 7,101	7,084	86 8	5			686 685 682	36 36 36	439 439 439	460 459 459	915 914 913	147 147 148 148	754 754 752	171 171 171 170	748 746 745	532 457 531 456 531 456	39 39 40	360 360 361	258 258 258 258	253 255 257	535 535 534	320 321 321	1,235 1,237 1,239	343 345 345	1,458	2,723	1,172	3,544	2,368	1,575	Sep Oct Nov	
9 Jan Feb Mar		8,976	8,992 8,978	87·7 87·6	7,054 7,034 7,025	7,069	86-3	3		335 335	670 664 665	35 35 35	436 436 436	457 454 454	909 907 904	148 148 148	749 748 747	169	742 740 740	531 456 526 453 525 453	40 39	361 359 360	258 256 254	257 255 254	537 536 533	319 315 315	1,240 1,241 1,237	344 346 345	1,452	2,809	1,180	3,616	2,328	1,568	Dec Jan Feb	19
April May June	22,311	8,917 8,930	8,960 8,967	87·4 87·5 87·5	7,011 7,008 7,015	7,044	86-0)		335 335	667 669 676	35 35 35	430 437 437 438	454 452 451 449	904 901 900 895	140 147 147 147	747 743 742 741	166 165	741 741 741	524 452 520 450 522 449	39 38	359 359 359	254 254 254	254 254 254 254	533 533 533	315 315 315 313	1,233 1,228 1,242	345 345 343 345	1,449	2,723	1,177	3,622	2,301	1,568	Mar April	
July Aug Sep		8,998 8,994	8,972 8,966 8,946	87·5 87·5	7,047 7,042 7,017	7,030 7,019	85 8	3		336 333	687 691 684	35 35 35 35	438 439 441 439	450 448	896 892	148 148	741 744 743 742	162 162	743 742 745	522 449 523 450 521 446	38 38 38 38 37	362 364 363	254 254 255 255	254 254 256 256	533 537 540 544	313 316	1,242 1,255 1,269 1,272	344 347	1,461	2,749	1,181	3,616	2,418	1,580	May June July	
Oct Nov Dec	22,277	8,946 8,913	8,915 8,879 8,843	87·0 86·6 86·3	6,985 6,967 6,944	6,959 6,937	84 9 84 7	2	-	335 335	683 682	35 35	438 438	448 443 442	890 884 882	147 146 146	740 741	160 158	743 742 740	520 443 518 439 519 434	37	362 360	254 252	256 254	540 539	315 314 312	1,275	347 347 348	1,472	2,758	1,203	3,566	2,426	1,575	Aug Sep Oct	
) Jan Feb Mar	22,217	8,784 8,729	8,800 8,756	85 8 85 4	6,871 6,823	6,887 6,843	84-1 83-5			335 335	681 670 665	35 35 35	437 434 434	439 435 433	879 870 864	146 145 144	741 735 731	153 151	734 732	518 430 514 424	37	359 356 351	250 250 247	254 252 250	539 540 536	310 307 302	1,263 1,247 1,232	347 346 346	1,473	2,827	1,207	3,633	2,345	1,556	Nov Dec Jan	19
te: Figures fo	or July 1977	-	8,713 may be		6,780 o future r		83-1		3	• Exclud	660 des priva	35 ate dome	432 estic serv	428 ice.	859	143	727	149 nment emplo	728	809 413 809 413 Note: Figures	35	348 345	246 244	247 245	532 532	297 294	1,225 1,218	346 345							Feb Mar	

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

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Employees in employment: by industry

EMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

Summary

TABLE 104	1.0		-										THOUSAND	TABLE 105	UNEMP	LOYED	1.1			UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING S	CHOOL LEAV	ERS			Adult
UNITED KINGDOM		PLOYED							CHOOL LEAN	/ERS		~	Adult students	BRITAIN	Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d‡	an Ashrage		Vermain	students registered for vacation
	Perce tage rate*	I- Numbei	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employe		Number	Ily adjuste Percen- tage rate*	d‡ Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	 registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) 		tage rate*	anti attes	in exclusion and applied adapt		included in un- employed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employment (not included in previous columns)
1975 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	160.3	94.8 3.8	1975 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	3.6	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 2·8
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	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	185.0	97.8 99.3 103.8	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	4 · 1 4 · 8 4 · 8	944 · 4 1,102 · 0 1,096 · 9	753 · 0 851 · 5 849 · 9	191·3 250·5 247·0	55·3 158·2 117·9	889 · 1 943 · 8 979 · 0	921 · 9 952 · 3 988 · 2	4.1	54·5 30·4 35·9	48 · 3 43 · 6 40 · 3	747 · 7 769 · 3 795 · 8	174·2 183·0 192·4	92·0 93·5 97·4
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	69 · 6 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	18·1 10·7	Oct 9† Nov 13 Dec 11	4 · 8 4 · 9 5 · 0	1,098.6 1,120.1 1,152.5	855 · 1 875 · 0 906 · 6	243 · 5 245 · 2 245 · 9	65 · 3 40 · 4 32 · 1	1,033·3 1,079·7 1,120·4	1,043 · 6 1,083 · 8 1,120 · 8	4.7	55·4 40·2 37·0	40 · 6 43 · 8 44 · 2	833 · 6 862 · 8 890 · 6	210·0 221·0 230·2	15.6 10.5
1976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11	5 · 5 5 · 5 5 · 4	1,303 · 2 1,304 · 4 1,284 · 9	1,017 · 4e 1,014 · 6 997 · 7	285 · 8e 289 · 8 287 · 2	40·7 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	254·3e	127·1 0·1	1976 Jan 8e Feb 12 Mar 11	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 3	1,251 · 8 1,253 · 4 1,234 · 6	981 · 3e 978 · 8 962 · 5	270.5e 274.6 272.1	38 · 0 28 · 0 21 · 7		1,149·5 1,180·0 1,194·9	5.1	28 · 7 30 · 5 14 · 9	35 · 3 32 · 1 24 · 7	909 · 1e 926 · 3 933 · 2	240 · 4e 253 · 7 261 · 7	120·6
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	22·7 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	April 8 May 13 June 10	5 · 3 5 · 2 5 · 5	1,231 · 2 1,220 · 4 1,277 · 9	959 · 1 947 · 1 972 · 4	272 · 1 273 · 3 305 · 5	21 · 3 35 · 1 118 · 2	1,209 · 9 1,185 · 3 1,159 · 7	1,209 · 5 1,220 · 8 1,227 · 6	5.2	14.6 11.3 6.8	20 · 0 13 · 6 10 · 9	941 · 6 947 · 2 948 · 9	267 · 9 273 · 6 278 · 7	172·3 0·3 4·6
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		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	July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	6.0 6.2 6.0	1,402 · 5 1,440 · 0 1,395 · 1	1,030·7 1,052·3 1,019·6	387.7	199 · 4 194 · 5 142 · 3	1,203 · 1 1,245 · 4 1,252 · 8	1,230 · 1 1,240 · 7 1,245 · 5	5.3	2·5 10·6 4·8	6·9 6·6 6·0	945 · 7 947 · 9 947 · 5	284 · 4 292 · 8 298 · 0	102·0 116·5 125·0
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9e	5 · 8 5 · 7	1,377 · 1 1,371 · 0	1,010.0	367 · 1		1,294·4 1,320·0	1,296·9	5·4 5·5	-0·8 	5·1	980·3	316.6	9·1	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9e	5·7 5·6	1,320·9 1,316·0	972·2	348·8 	78·0 48·0		1,244·5 1,264·9		-1·0 	4·8	943·9 	300·6 	8·0
1977 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	6 · 0 5 · 9 5 · 7	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 33 · 3	1,397·2 1,380·0 1,350·1	1,329·2 1,313·7	5.5	11.7 2.5 2.0	 5.4	993·9 994·0	335 . 9	10.3	1977 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 · 2 39 · 4 31 · 3	1,342.0 1,325.8 1,296.8	1,275.6 1,278.3 1,280.0	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 May 12 June 9	5 · 8 5 · 6 6 · 0	1,392·3 1,341·7	1,032 · 4 994 · 3 1,050 · 8	359 · 9 347 · 4 399 · 2	53 · 6 45 · 1 149 · 0	1,308·7 1,296·6 1,301·1	1,341 · 4 1,337 · 5	5.6 5.5	7·7 -3·9 41·1	4 · 1 1 · 9 15 · 0	997.6 990.6 1,016.9	343 · 8 346 · 9	92·8 0·9 6·7	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·7 5·5 5·9	1,335 · 6 1,285 · 7 1,390 · 4	992 · 5 954 · 6 1,009 · 4	343 · 1 331 · 1 381 · 0	50 · 4 42 · 0 142 · 7	1,285·3 1,243·7 1,247·7	1,287.6 1,283.2 1,323.3	5.4	7 · 6 - 4 · 4 40 · 1	4 · 0 1 · 6 14 · 4	960 · 0 952 · 4 978 · 0	327 · 6 330 · 8 345 · 3	91 · 0 0 · 9 5 · 4
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	6 · 7 6 · 8 6 · 7	1,622 · 4 1,635 · 8	1,132·7 1,143·5 1,124·3	489 · 6 492 · 3 484 · 8	253 · 4 231 · 4 175 · 6	1,369 · 0 1,404 · 4 1,433 · 5	1,393.2	5.8	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	133·4 130·3 145·2	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	6·6 6·7 6·5	1,553·5 1,567·0 1,541·8	1,087·3 1,097·9 1,079·6	466 · 2 469 · 1 462 · 3	241 · 6 220 · 4 166 · 2	1,311 ·9 1,346 ·6 1,375 ·7	1,337 · 0 1,337 · 1 1,357 · 6	5.7	13·7 0·1 20·5	16.5 18.0 11.4	984 · 1 983 · 8 995 · 1	352·9 353·3 362·5	127 · 1 124 · 6 138 · 4
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	6 · 3 6 · 2 6 · 1	1,499.1	1.070 · 8 1.063 · 2 1.060 · 7	447 · 6 435 · 9 420 · 1	98.6 73.5 58.4	1,419·7 1,425·6 1,422·4	1,424.9	5.9	5·7 5·2 -0·2	8·9 10·6 3·6	1,036 · 0 1,036 · 8 1,034 · 7	388.1	13·4 3·0	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	1,367.7	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
1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	6 · 4 6 · 2 6 · 0	1.548 · 5 1.508 · 7 1.461 · 0	1,114 · 8 1,089 · 6 1,058 · 4	433 · 8 419 · 1 402 · 6	61 · 1 49 · 7 40 · 2	1,487·4 1,459·0 1,420·7	1,413.5	5.8	-3·3 -7·9 -2·6	0.6 -3.8 -4.6	1,031 · 2 1,025 · 2 1,022 · 3	388.3	16·3 0·6 0·2	1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	6 3 6 1 5 9	1,484 · 7 1,445 · 9 1,399 · 0	1,070 · 2 1,045 · 2 1,014 · 4	414·5 400·7 384·6	57 · 4 46 · 6 37 · 6	1,427 · 3 1,399 · 2 1,361 · 3	1,362 · 9 1,354 · 4 1,351 · 2	5.7	-3.8 -8.5 -3.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -0 \cdot 1 \\ -4 \cdot 4 \\ -5 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	990 · 1 983 · 5 980 · 2	372 · 8 370 · 9 371 · 0	16·0 0·6 0·1
April 13 May 11 June 8	6 · 0 5 · 7 6 · 0	1,451 · 8 1,386 · 9 1,446 · 1	1.045 · 4 1.001 · 1 1.022 · 9	406 · 4 385 · 7 423 · 1	60 · 8 48 · 2 145 · 6	1,391 ·0 1,338 ·6 1,300 ·5	1,386.3	5.7	-7·9 -16·7 -6·7	-6·1 -9·1 -10·4	1,011 · 4 998 · 2 991 · 5	388.1	53·0 1·2 6·8	April 13 May 11 June 8	5·9 5·6 5·9	1,387 · 5 1,324 · 9 1,381 · 4	999 · 9 957 · 4 978 · 1	387 · 6 367 · 4 403 · 3	56 · 7 44 · 7 139 · 2	1,330 · 8 1,280 · 2 1,242 · 2	1,342 · 4 1,326 · 4 1,319 · 4	5.6	-8.8 -16.0 -7.0	-6.8 -9.3 -10.6	968 · 7 956 · 3 949 · 4	373·7 370·1 370·0	52.6 0.9 4.7
July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	6 · 6 6 · 7 6 · 3	1,585 · 8 1.608 · 3 1,517 · 7	1,087·3 1,099·0 1,041·1	498 · 5 509 · 3 476 · 6	243 · 3 222 · 1 139 · 2	1,342 · 5 1,386 · 2 1,378 · 5	1,370.6	5.7	-11.7 2.7 -13.4	-11·7 -5·2 -7·5	983 · 4 981 · 2 970 · 5		117·5 127·0 140·7	July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	6·4 6·5 6·1	1,512·5 1,534·4 1,446·7	1,038 · 8 1,050 · 1 993 · 7	473 · 7 484 · 4 453 · 1	231 · 7 210 · 9 130 · 7	1,280 · 8 1,323 · 6 1,316 · 0	1,307 · 6 1,309 · 9 1,296 · 5	5.5	-11.8 2.3 -13.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -11 \cdot 6 \\ -5 \cdot 5 \\ -7 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	941 · 4 939 · 0 928 · 2	366 · 2 370 · 9 368 · 3	110.6 120.1 133.6
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5 · 9 5 · 8 5 · 6	1.429·5 1.392·0 1.364·3	989 · 7 970 · 4 962 · 5	439 · 8 421 · 6 401 · 8	82 · 0 57 · 1 43 · 2	1,347 · 5 1,334 · 9 1,321 · 1	1,333.3	5.5	-9·8 -14·1 -9·8	-6·8 -12·4 -11·2	950 . 5	385·9 382·8 380·2	21 · 3 1 · 1	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	76 · 4 52 · 9 39 · 8	1,288·5 1,277·9 1,263·4	1,287 · 5 1,275 · 1 1,264 · 8	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
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		1.455·3 1.451·9 1.402·3	1.039.5	420 · 5 412 · 4 396 · 8	47 · 4 39 · 4 31 · 2	1,412.5	1,340·9 1,366·0 1,360·3	5.6	17·4 25·1 -5·7	-2·2 10·9 12·3	978.2	384 · 8 387 · 8 388 · 0	33·4 0·4	1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	5 9 5 9 5 7	1,391 ·2 1,387 ·6 1,339 ·8	989 · 9 993 · 9 961 · 2	393.7	44 · 4 36 · 7 28 · 9	1,350.9	1,281 · 5 1,305 · 2 1,299 · 8	5.5	16·7 23·7 -5·4	-2·0 10·0 11·7		367 · 1 369 · 9 370 · 0	32 · 1 0 · 4 —
April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 5 5 · 4 5 · 5	1,340 · 6 1,299 · 3 1,343 · 9	959 · 2 922 · 1 930 · 2	381 · 4 377 · 2 413 · 7	25 · 8 39 · 3 143 · 8	1,314·8 1,260·0		5 · 5 5 · 4	-35.0 -19.2 -24.3	-5·2 -20·0 -26·2	942·5 922·0	382 · 8 384 · 1 382 · 0	56·3 0·4 9·8	April 5 May 10 June 4	5·4 5·2 5·4	1,279 · 8 1,238 · 5 1,281 · 1	916·2 879·5 887·2	359.0	23 · 9 36 · 2 137 · 1	1,202.3	1,265·9 1,246·9 1,223·6	5.3	-33·9 -19·0 -23·3	-5·2 -19·4 -25·4	901 · 0 880 · 9 859 · 8	366.0	55 · 6 0 · 3 7 · 0
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6 · 0 6 · 0 5 · 8	1,464 · 0 1,455 · 5 1,394 · 5	980 · 5 974 · 9 936 · 1	483 · 5 480 · 6 458 · 4	215 · 4 183 · 5 114 · 3	1,248·6 1,272·0	1,276 · 4 1,262 · 0 1,261 · 9	5·3 5·2	-5·4 -14·4 -0·1	-16·3 -14·7 -6·6	891 · 8 880 · 0	384 · 6 382 · 0 383 · 2	121.5 114.7 127.1	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	5·9 5·9 5·6	1,392.0 1,383.9 1,325.0	928.2	458 · 3 455 · 7 434 · 6	204 · 2 173 · 1 106 · 0	1,210.8	1,217 · 1 1,202 · 8 1,202 · 4	5.1	$ \begin{array}{r} -6 \cdot 5 \\ -14 \cdot 3 \\ -0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	-16·5 -14·7 -7·1	851 · 4 .839 · 7 838 · 2	363.1	115·7 109·3 121·7
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5 6 5 6 5 6	1.367 · 6 1.355 · 2 1.355 · 5	925 · 6 924 · 4 934 · 2	441 · 9 430 · 8 421 · 2	69 · 4 49 · 7 39 · 2		1,278 · 8 1,283 · 7 1,297 · 7	5.3	16·9 4·9 14·0	0.8 7.2 11.9	894.6	388 · 2 389 · 1 394 · 5	$\frac{22 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 5}$	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	5 5 5 5 5 5	1,302 · 8 1,292 · 3 1,292 · 0	882 · 7 882 · 0 980 · 8	410.3	64 · 0 45 · 5 35 · 7	1,246.8	1,218·3 1,223·6 1,236·8	5.2	15·9 5·3 13·2	0·4 6·9 11·5	849 · 5 853 · 5 861 · 2		$\frac{20 \cdot 9}{0 \cdot 5}$
1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13e	6 · 1 6 · 1 6 · 1	1,470 · 6 1,488 · 9 1,478 · 0	1,031.5	454 · 5 457 · 4 452 · 8	45 · 9 38 · 2 31 · 8	1,424 · 7 1,450 · 8 1,446 · 2		5.7	39 · 0 46 · 4 30 · 4	19·3 33·1 38·6	924·6 957·3	412·1 425·8 435·9	24.5 0.1 0.5	¹⁹⁸⁰ Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13e	5·9 6·0 6·0	1,404 · 4 1,422 · 0 1,411 · 7	970 · 4 985 · 2 979 · 3		42 · 6 35 · 2 29 · 3	1,386.8	$\begin{array}{c} 1,275\cdot 4 \\ 1,319\cdot 9 \\ 1,349\cdot 5 \end{array}$	5.6	38 · 6 44 · 5 29 · 6	19·0 32·1 37·6	882·3 913·8 933·7		24·5 0·1 0·5
April 10	6.3	1,522.9	1,058 · 1	464 . 9	53.7	1,469 .2	1,458 · 1	6.0	44.6	40 · 5	1,012.0	446 · 1	48.4	April 10	6 - 2	1,454.7	1 011 . 0	443.7	50 · 0	1,404 · 6	1,393.0	5.9	43.5	39 · 2	967.6	425 · 4	48 · 4

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*.

†‡§ see footnotes to table 104.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Summary

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106

TABLE 106 (continued)

TABLE 106		-	in hereiter		Sara Sali Sa			Sec. Sec. 10	die oren	. Same and		and the second	THOUSAND	TABLE 106 (continued)			10004004 10004004	energiane (BMA10.50)	14 09Y0,75		
and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	UNEMPI	OYED	the producer of the second		ee or to obtain the second	UNEMPI	LOYED EXC	LUDING S	CHOOL LE	AVERS	and the particular		- Adult		UNEMPL	OYED	100	fatenta entra	School	Actual	Seasonall
	Percen- tage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	Actual	Seasona Number	Percen- tage rate*		change	Male	Female	students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	Samely Samely Samely	Percen- tage rate*	Number	Male	Female	leavers included in un- employed		Number
SOUTH EAST														EAST MIDLANDS	4.5	72.1	52.9	19.3	0.7	71.5	71.9
1979 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	1979 April 5 May 10 June 14	4 4 4 7 4 9	72 · 1 70 · 9 74 · 5 79 · 0	52 · 9 51 · 5 52 · 6 53 · 9	19·3 19·4 21·9 25·1	1.5 8.6 11.4	69 · 4 65 · 9 67 · 6	71 · 7 70 · 3 68 · 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	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	4·9 4·6	78·4 74·1	53·6 50·9	24 · 8 23 · 3	9·0 4·8	69 · 4 69 · 3	67 · 6 67 · 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	$\frac{4 \cdot 9}{0 \cdot 1}$	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
1980 Jan 10 Feb 14	3.9 3.9	294·3 296·8	214·1 216·2	80 · 3 80 · 5	3·9 3·4	290 · 4 293 · 3	267 · 4 277 · 2	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	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
Mar 13 e April 10	3 · 8 3 · 9	292 · 4 299 · 0	213·4 218·8	79 ∙0 80 ∙2	2·8 6·3	289 · 7 292 · 7	282 · 6 289 · 4	3.8	6.8	7.3	210.4	79.0	12.8	April 10 YORKSHIRE AND	5-3	85 · 4	61 · 1	24.3	2.6	82 · 8	82.2
EAST ANGLIA														HUMBERSIDE	5-5	115.7	83.5	32.2	1.9	113.8	115.2
1979 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 · 4 4 · 2 4 · 1	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 3 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	-0.5 -0.8 -1.1	23.6 22.6 21.7	8.6 8.5 8.4	2·1 0·1	May 10 June 14	5-3 5-5	112·9 117·0	80 · 4 80 · 3	32 · 2 32 · 6 36 · 6	3·9 14·4	109 · 1 102 · 5	113·4 109·7
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	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
Oct 11§ Nov 8	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	Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	56 55 56	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
Dec 6 1980 Jan 10 Feb 14	4 · 6 4 · 7	34 · 1 34 · 8	24·2 24·8	9·8 10·0	0·4 0·4	33 · 6 34 · 4	31 · 0 31 · 4	4 · 2 4 · 3	1·3 0·4	0·5 0·6	21 · 9 22 · 0	9·1 9·4	1.1	980 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
Mar 13 April 10	4·7 4·9	34·6 35·6	24·6 25·2	10·0 10·4	0·4 1·0	34·2 34·6	32·0 33·0	4·4 4·5	0·6 1·0	0·8 0·7	22·5 23·1	9·5 9·9	- 1·8	April 10	6-5	136.6	95 · 1	41 · 6	6.4	130.3	130.0
SOUTH WEST														1979 April 5	6-8	192.9	137 . 5	55.5	4.4	188.5	189.9
1979 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	$-1 \cdot 1$ -1 \cdot 9 -1 \cdot 7	65 · 6 63 · 9 62 · 7	27 · 3 27 · 2 26 · 4	4.6 0.2	May 10 June 24	6·7 7·0	191 · 1 200 · 7	135·5 138·4	55 · 6 62 · 3	7·0 24·7	184.0 176.0	190·3 186·1
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	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
Oct 11§ Nov 8	5.6 5.7 5.6	92.6 93.8	62 · 7 63 · 7	29·9 30·1 29·9	3·2 2·3	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 	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
Dec 6 1980 Jan 10 Feb 14	6 · 0 6 · 1	93·4 99·9 100·6	63 · 5 67 · 9 68 · 6	32 · 0 32 · 0	1 · 8 1 · 8 1 · 5	98 · 1 99 · 1	88 · 4 90 · 7	5·3 5·5	1·2 2·3	0·4 1·3	60 · 3 62 · 0	28 · 1 28 · 7	2.0	980 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
Mar 13 e April 10	5·9 5·9	97·8 98·0	67 · 1 67 · 5	30·7 30·5	1·3 2·5	96∙5 95∙5	90 · 6 92 · 9	5·5 5·6	-0·1 2·3	1 · 1 1 · 5	62 · 1 63 · 9	28·5 29·1	- 4·2	April 10 Worth	8-0	226 · 4	156 · 1	70.3	8.2	218.1	217.0
WEST MIDLANDS														1979 April 5 May 10	8-1	113-2	80.9	32.3	2.3	110.9	111.5
1979 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	4·1 0·4	May 10 June 14 July 12	7·9 8·5 9·2	109.6 119.1 127.8	77 · 3 81 · 4 84 · 6	32 · 3 37 · 6 43 · 1	3·9 16·5 22·3	105·8 102·6 105·5	109·8 108·0 108·2
July 12 Aug 9	6 · 2 6 · 1	143·1 141·0	94·3 92·8	48 · 8 48 · 2	26 · 0 21 · 7	117·1 119·3	116·5 114·8	5.0 4.9	-0·3 -1·7	-1·1 -1·4	81 · 0 79 · 4	35·5 35·4	12·3 12·0 12·8	Aug 9 Sept 13 Oct 11§	9·0 8·6	125.0 120.3	83·2 79·9	41 · 8 40 · 4	19·4 12·1	105.6 108.2	106·9 107·5
Sep 13 Oct 11§ Nov 8	5 · 8 5 · 6 5 · 5	135·2 130·0 127·6	89 · 0 87 · 1 86 · 1	46 · 3 42 · 9 41 · 5	13·1 7·5 5·3	122·1 122·5 122·3	116·4 119·3 120·7	5·0 5·1 5·2	1.6 2.9 1.4	-0·1 1·0 2·0	80 · 4 82 · 7 83 · 6	36 · 0 36 · 6 37 · 1	12·8 2·9 —	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
Dec 6 1980 Jan 10	5·4 5·7	126·3 133·3	86·0 91·0	40·3 42·3	3·9 3·7	122·3 129·5	122·4 124·5	5·3 5·4	1·7 2·1	2·0 1·7	84·4 85·5	38·0 39·1	- 1·8 -	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
Feb 1 Mar 13 e	5 · 8 5 · 9	135·3 136·9	92·1 93·1	43·3 43·8	2·9 2·6	132·4 134·3	129·5 133·8	5.6 5.8	5·0 4·3	2·9 3·8	88·2 90·8	41 · 3 43 · 0	-	April 10	9.5	132.3	92 · 4	39 9	5.9	126 · 4	126.0
April 10	6 - 2	143.0	97 · 4	45.6	5.1	137 . 9	138.4	6.0	4.6	4.6	94.3	44.1	4.2	' [†] ‡§See footnotes at er	nd of table.						

* † ‡ § See footnotes at end of table.

550 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

THOUSAND	
Adult	

		HOOL LEA	VEDE			Adult
had all had a loop of the	ly adjusted	0.09 20 Y.C.	VENS			students registered
Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
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
68 · 5 67 · 6 67 · 7	4 3 4 2 4 2	-1·8 -0·9 0·1	$-1 \cdot 1$ -1 \cdot 4 -0 \cdot 9	49 · 2 48 · 4 48 · 2	19·3 19·2 19·5	7·3 7·2 7·9
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
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
82.2	5-1	4 · 4	2.8	58.7	23.5	3.6
115·2 113·4 109·7	5·4 5·4 5·2	$ \begin{array}{r} -4 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 8 \\ -3 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	-0.2 -1.5 -3.2	82 · 8 80 · 6 77 · 4	32 · 4 32 · 8 32 · 3	4·7 0·8
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
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
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
130.0	6·1	3.8	4.5	91 · 0	38.9	4.7
189·9 190·3 186·1	6·7 6·7 6·5	$-5.5 \\ 0.4 \\ -4.2$	$-1 \cdot 1$ $-2 \cdot 1$ $-3 \cdot 1$	135.0 134.6 130.6	54·9 55·7 55·5	5·6 0·6
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
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
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
217.0	7·6	4.8	6.0	149.8	67 · 3	6.0
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
108·2 106·9 107·5	7·8 7·7 7·7	0 · 2 -1 · 3 0 · 6	$-1 \cdot 1$ $-1 \cdot 0$ $-0 \cdot 2$	75·2 74·3 74·6	33 · 0 32 · 6 32 · 9	8·0 6·9 8·4
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
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 0 · 4
126.0	9·0	4 · 8	3.8	88·3	37 · 7	2.3

unemployment by region TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPL	OYED				UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	CHOOL LEA	VERS			Adult	and an annual second					
	Percen- tage	Number	Male	Female	School	Actual		lly adjuste				an an Accord	- students registered - for vacetion	TABLE 107	GREAT BR				authenia.
Printing and a second and a sec	rate*	provide la constance destance policita	Unado Vende eli-sta Unado	A Paragen Bega Silar	included in un- employed		Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employment (not included in previous columns)	in the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	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
WALES 1979 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	$-3 \cdot 1$ -1 \cdot 0 -2 \cdot 0	-0.7 -1.6 -2.0	57 · 4 55 · 7 54 · 1	24 · 9 25 · 6 25 · 2	4·6 	1975 Mar 10 April 14	162 182	9	509 540	97 98	777
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	$-1 \cdot 2$ -1 \cdot 3 -0 \cdot 5	53·2 52·2 52·2	25 · 5 25 · 3 25 · 5	9·5 8·9 10·0	May 12 June 9 July 14	167 167 243	9 9 11	547 561 594	100 101 102	823 838 950
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 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	Aug 11 Sep 8 Oct 9	322 227 231	12 12 12	679 767 746	104 109 110	1,117 1,115 1,099
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	Nov 13 Dec 11 1976 Jan 8	213 198 196	12 11 11	783 826 923	112 118 122	1,120 1,153 1,252
April 10 SCOTLAND	8-9	97 · 4	65·9	31 · 5	4.6	92 · 8	92 · 0	8·4	4.2	3.3	62.6	29.3	3.4	Feb 12 Mar 11 April 8	202 182 199	11 10 11	918 921 899	122 122 122	1,253 1,235 1,231
1979 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	May 13 June 10 July 8	178 260 345	9 9 11	911 886 923	122 123 123	1,220 1,278
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	Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 14	247 226 240	11 11 10	1,056 1,032 946	126 126 125	1,440 1,395 1,321
Oct 11§ Nov 8 Dec 6	7·8 7·9 7·9	178.5 179.5 180.3	114.6 115.6 117.8	63 · 9 63 · 9 62 · 5	9·5 7·1 5·8	169 · 0 172 · 5 174 · 4	169 · 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	Nov 11 Dec 9 1977 Jan 13			1,053	130	1,316
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	Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14	201 183 213	10 10 10	1,028 1,010 989	126 125 123	1,365 1,328 1,336
April 10	8.8	201 · 1	131 · 7	69 · 4	7.5	193.5	191.5	8-4	6.7	5.3	125.5	66 • 1	5.5	May 12 June 9	187 278	10 10	969 982	120 120	1,286 1,390
NORTHERN IRELAND 1979 April 5 May 10	10-5 10-6	60 · 8 60 · 8	43 · 0 42 · 6	17·8 18·2	1.9 3.1	58·9 57·7	59 · 4 59 · 2	10·3 10·3	-1·1 -0·2	-0.5	41 · 5 41 · 1	17·9 18·1	0·7 0·1	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
June 14 July 12 Aug 9	10 9 12 5 12 4	62 · 8 72 · 0 71 · 6	43 · 0 46 · 8 46 · 7	19·8 25·2 24·9	6·7 11·2 10·4	56 · 1 60 · 8 61 · 2	58·2 59·3 59·2	10-1 10-3 10-3	$-1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 1$ $-0 \cdot 1$	-0·8 	40 · 0 40 · 4 40 · 3	18·2 18·9 18·9	2·7 5·8 5·4	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
Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	12 1 11 2 10 9	69 · 6 64 · 8 62 · 9	45 · 8 43 · 0 42 · 4	23 · 8 21 · 8 20 · 5	8·3 5·3 4·2	61 · 3 59 · 5 58 · 7	59 · 5 60 · 5 60 · 1	10-3 10-5 10-1	0·3 1·0 -0·4	0·4 0·4 0·3	40 · 5 41 · 1 41 · 1	19·0 19·4 19·0	5·5 1·1 	1978 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
Dec 6 1980 Jan 10 Feb 14	11.0 11.5 11.6	63·4 66·2 66·9	43 · 4 45 · 7 46 · 3	20·0 20·5 20·6	3·5 3·3 3·0	59 · 9 62 · 9 64 · 0	60 · 9 61 · 3 63 · 3	10-6 10-6 11-0	0·8 0·4 2·0	0·5 0·3 1·1	42 · 0 42 · 3 43 · 5	18·9 19·0 19·7	-	April 13 May 11 June 8	211 176 267	9 9 9	1,041 1,015 983	127 125 123	1,387 1,325 1,381
Mar 13 April 10	11·5 11·8	66 · 3 68 · 3	45 · 8 47 · 1	20·4 21·2	2·5 3·7	63 · 8 64 · 6	64 · 0 65 · 1	11·1 11·3	0·7 1·1	1 ·0 1 ·3	43·9 44·4	20·1 20·7	-	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
 Percentage rates have b the appropriate mid-year. † The seasonally adjusted 			10.00							nbers of em	ployees (e	mployed and	unemployed) at	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

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 page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

April 10 222 1,097

9

193 192 168

159 152 258

327 224 204

222 195 189

194 204 191

1,063 1,061 1,038

989 957 898

941 1,035 995

953 969 974

1,079 1,085 1,087

127 127 126

125 121 117

117 117 118

118 120 121

125 125 125

127

Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8

April 5 May 10 June 14

July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6

Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13

The distributions by age are all estimated up to and including September 1978, apart from the January and July figures for Great Britain. From October 1978 for Great Britain and January 1979 "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*).

1,391 1,388 1,340

1,280 1,239 1,281

1,392 1,384 1,325

1,303 1,292 1,292

1,404 1,422 1,412

1,455

UNEMPLOYMENT

Duration and age

THOUSAND

UNITED KI	NGDOM*		and the second	i cas
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
- 168	9	535	99	811
191	9	568	100	868
174	9	576	102	861
173	9	591	103	876
254	11	627	104	996
332	12	716	106	1,166
237	12	805	111	1,165
239	12	787	112	1,150
221	12	822	114	1,169
205	11	865	120	1,201
202	11	973	124	1,310
209	11	960	124	1,304
189	10	962	124	1,285
206	11	940	124	1,281
185	9	954	124	1,272
270	9	928	125	1,332
359	11	968	125	1,463
256	11	1,107	128	1,502
235	11	1,082	128	1,456
248	10 	992	127	1,377
203 208 190	10 10 10	1,103 1,076 1,057	132 128 127	1,371 1,448 1,422 1,383
221	10	1,036	125	1,392
193	10	1,016	122	1,342
289	10	1,030	122	1,450
394	10	1,099	120	1,622
265	12	1,237	122	1,636
241	10	1,231	127	1,609
251	10	1,130	127	1,518
227	10	1,135	127	1,499
200	9	1,144	128	1,481
197	9	1,241	132	1,549
201	9	1,167	131	1,509
187	9	1,135	130	1,461
220	9	1,094	129	1,452
182	9	1,069	127	1,387
277	9	1,035	125	1,446
374	9	1,078	125	1,586
251	9	1,222	127	1,608
220	9	1,161	128	1,518
233	10	1,060	127	1,430
202	8	1,056	126	1,392
191	8	1,040	126	1,364
200	8	1,117	130	1,455
199	8	1,115	130	1,452
175	8	1,090	129	1,402
165	7	1,042	127	1,341
159	8	1,008	124	1,300
269	8	947	120	1,344
343	8	994	119	1,464
233	8	1,095	120	1,455
213	8	1,053	121	1,395
231	9	1,007	120	1,368
204	8	1,021	122	1,355
198	8	1,027	123	1,355
201	8	1,135	127	1,471
212	8	1,142	127	1,489
199	8	1,143	128	1,478
231	9	1,153	130	1,523

UNEMPLOYMENT By industry*: excluding school leavers

Numbers registered at employment offices: by occupation

REAT RITAIN	Agricul- ture, forestry	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	tricity and	and commun-	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional	Public adminis- tration and	Others not classified	All unem- ployed	GREAT	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non- manual occupa-	Craft and similar occupations, in-	General labourers	Other manual occupations§	All occupations
	and fishing	A DI QU		xx	water XXI	ication XXII	XXIII	and mis- cellaneous services XXIV-XXVI	defence	by industry					tions†	cluding foremen, in processing, production,			
C 1968			_ <u> -X X</u>									WALE		0.01	1 881	repairing, etc‡	10-347	1983	
76 Feb May Aug	Number (1 24 · 4 22 · 0 21 · 9	thousand) 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	1977 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
Nov 77 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 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
78 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 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
79 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	Dec 1980 Mar	71,100 71,564	70,385 73,393	23,514 26,209	112,679 136,011	364,173 396,676	208,895 238,914	850,746 942,767
Nov§ 30 Feb	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	1977 Mar	Percentage of nun 6 · 7	8.5	2.8	16 - 1	39.9	26 0	100-0
76 Fab	Percentag		4.8	15-1	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.9	3.5		5-3	June Sep Dec	7 · 7 8 · 5 8 · 0	8 · 4 9 · 0 8 · 5	2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 9	15-7 14-8 15-1	40 · 4 40 · 6 40 · 6	25 · 0 24 · 2 25 · 0	100 0 100 0 100 0
76 Feb May Aug Nov 77 Feb	6 1 5 5 5 4 6 6	4.8 4.7 4.7 	4 8 4 7 4 5	14 1 13 2 15 9	2 4 2 6 2 8	4.0 3.9 4.3	4·5 4·7 5·0	2.7 2.9 3.3	3.5 3.5 3.7 		5 1 5 3 5 6	1978 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
May Aug Nov	5 9 5 7 6 4 7 2	4 6 5 8 6 1 6 2	4.4 4.5 4.5 4.6	14-3 13-7 14-2 15-6	2.6 2.7 2.6 2.6	4.0 3.9 4.2 4.3	4.7 4.9 4.9 5.2	2.9 3.1 3.5 3.4	4.2 4.5 4.8 4.8	 	53 57 58 59	1979 Mar June Sep	7 · 6 7 · 9 8 · 8	8 · 1 8 · 6 9 · 0	2 · 8 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
78 Feb May Aug	6 0 5 6 5 9	6 1 6 6 6 7	4 5 4 5 4 2	13-1 11-9 11-7	2·5 2·4 2·4	3 9 3 7 3 8	4.7 4.7 4.5	3 0 3 0 3 3	4.6 4.6 4.7		5·4 5·6 5·4	Dec	8.4	8.3	2.8	13.2	42.8	24.6	400.0
Nov 79 Feb May Aug	5-9 7-2 5-8 5-2	6·9 6·5 6·8	4·2 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	1980 Mar	7.6	7.8	2.8	14 4	42.0	24·0 25·3	100 0 100 0
Nov§ 30 Feb	5∘6 6∘7 Number,	6∙9 7∗0 seasonally a	4·3 4·9 djusted (thou	10⊦7 13⊦6 usand)‡	2 1 2 2	3.7 4.2	4 4 5 2	3·2 3·5	4·5 4·6		5-3 5-9	1977 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	303,750 297,864 350,394
77 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	1978 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	74,534 74,163 69,100 74,049 74,302	346,864 342,919 320,092 357,186 341,225
78 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	1979 Mar June Sep	33,487 29,272 38,485	104,306 96,515 112,564	49,969 43,975 47,071	9,289 9,043 9,243	73,063 68,592 73,379	75,694 68,639 73,642	345,808 316,036 354,384
79 Feb May	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	Dec	37,367	112,128	50,166	10,078	73,026	78,823	361,588
Aug Nov§	21.8	24.0	323.0	157 · 5	7 · 4	54 · 8	127 - 5	226 · 7	73.4	228.0	1,223.6	1980 Mar	35,773	120,259	58,519	12,473	82,767	87,616	397,407
0 Feb	22.5	24 · 9	358 · 2	170 · 2	7 · 4	59 · 8	139 . 9	244 · 2	75 · 1	237 · 7	1,319.9	1977 Mar	Percentage of num 7·9	33.1	13.9	2·8	20.5	21 . 9	100.0
Classified by industry The denominator used mid-1979 has been us The series from Janua	t in calculating the per sed to calculate perce	centage rate is entage rates fr	om 1979 onw	vards.	281 of the M	arch 1090 iccu		mont Gazette			Street A	000	8:5 11:0 10:2 9:3	32 · 7 33 · 3 32 · 0 31 · 3	13.6 12.8 13.5	2 · 8 2 · 7 2 · 7	21 · 0 20 · 1 20 · 1	21 · 3 20 · 0 21 · 5	100 0 100 0 100 0
From November 1979 t	me ngures are affecte	a by the introd	uction of forth	ignitiy payment	or benefit. The	an unemploye	a seasonally	r aujusteu ngure	nas veen dii			Sep Dec	8·7 10·9 10·2	30 · 8 31 · 4 30 · 4	14·3 14·2 13·1 13·9	2 · 8 3 · 0 2 · 8 2 · 6	20 · 7 21 · 7 21 · 0 21 · 1	21 6 21 6 20 7 21 8	100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0
												1979 Mar June Sep	9·7 9·3 10·9	30 · 2 30 · 5 31 · 8	14 4 13 9 13 3	2 · 7 2 · 9 2 · 6	21 · 1 21 · 7 20 · 7	21 · 9 21 · 7 20 · 8	100 0 100 0 100 0
											C) Smith	Dec ¹⁹⁸⁰ Mar	10.3	31.0	13 · 9	2 · 8	20 · 2	21 · 8	100.0
											N Land		9.0	30.3	14.7	3.1	20 · 8	22·0	100 0

2000T (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors. C0DOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security rds, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc. Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII. This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills. From 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

UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 110					05.4.44	15 40 54	55 to 59	60 and over	THOUSAND	TABLE 111	- marine		and the spi	and the the second second		the state of the s		THOUSAN
GREAT BRITAIN	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54		oo and over	All ages	GREAT BRITAIN	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE 1977 Jan	62.9	72.5	170-4	236.9	152.5	134 · 1 126 · 6	66 . 1	138.6	1,034.0	HALE AND FEMALE	0.007	TTAL LETTIC	otion's	17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	-	-	
July	166·2 67·0	76·8 75·4	161·3 175·0	219·8 247·3	142.5	126·6 137·0	66·5 73·0	127·5 137·6	1,087·3 1,070·2	1976 Oct	136 • 4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262 . 8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1978 Jan July Oct	159·3 71·1	75 · 9 70 · 7	145 · 2 145 · 4	203·3 201·1	158-0 132-1 129-5	123·4 123·2	69 · 5 72 · 2	129·9 132·9	1,038·8 946·0	1977 Jan April	125·7 126·6	81 · 0 96 · 8	179·7 151·7	183·0 151·7	279·9 249·7	256·8 262·8	284·3 296·3	1,390.2
1979 Jan April	55·3 38·2	71 · 9 64 · 3	158·1 144·5	223·3 206·0	142·2 133·4	129·2 124·4	75·8 75·2	134·0 130·3	989·9 916·2	July Oct	189 · 5 135 · 2	199·8 117·3	230·3 177·2	150.6 172.8	233 · 7 297 · 0	242 · 6 232 · 8	307 · 1 324 · 3	1,335.6 1,553.5 1,456.6
July	140.0	67.3	130.2	175.2	115.6	111.5	71.2	122.8	933.7	1978 Jan April	116·4 115·3	82·1 104·6	177·8 149·0	190·5 148·1	307·2 253·8	276 · 8 284 · 4	333·9 332·3	1,484 · 7 1,387 · 5
Oct* 1980 Jan	62·0 53·4	66·6 72·4	139-0 160-6	182-1 212-8	118-6 136-1	114·8 126·1	73·8 78·0	125·7 130·8	882·7 970·4	July Oct	214·9 126·7	151·3 108·7	214·1 161·9	133·8 153·2	226 · 9 260 · 9	243 · 0 220 · 4	328 · 4 333 · 1	1,512.5
April	57 · 3	75.3	167.0	221.2	141.7	132.0	82.0	134 · 4	1,011.0	1979 Jan April	121 · 7 82 · 8	79 · 8 83 · 1	173·1 137·8	169·6 145·0	265 · 8 233 · 4	246·5 250·9	334 · 8 346 · 8	1,391 · 2 1,279 · 8
1977 Jan July	6 ∙ 1 15 ∙ 3	ofnumberunen 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	July Oct*	164·3 121·8	170·4 109·7	204·3 164·7	112.0	188.9	211.6	340.5	1,392.0
1978 Jan	6.3	7·0 7·3	16 · 4 14 · 0	23 · 1 19 · 6	14-8 12-7	12·8 11·9	6 · 8 6 · 7	12·9 12·5	100 0 100 0	1980 Jan	120.8	80.3	191 · 1	145·1 177:3	230·4 275·9	194·2 223·9	337·0 335·1	1,302·8 1,404·4
July Oct	15·3 7·5	7.5	15 4	21.3	13.7	13.0	7.6	14.0	100-0	April	125-9 Percentage of n	104·9 umber unemploye	176 · 8	174.7	272.0	266.5	333.9	1,454 .7
1979 Jan April	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	1976 Oct	10.3	9·6	12.6	11.5	19-9	17.1	20.0	100-0
July Oct*	7.0	7.5	15 - 7	20.6	13.4	13.0	8.4	14.2	100.0	1977 Jan April	9·0 9·5	5.8 7.2	12·9 11·4	13·2 11·4	20·1 18·7	18·5 19·7	20.5	100.0
1980 Jan April	5·5 5·7	7.5 7.4	16-5 16-5	21 · 9 21 · 9	14-0 14-0	13-0 13-1	8·0 8·1	13-5 13-3	100.0	July Oct	12 · 2 9 · 3	12.9 8.1	14 · 8 12 · 2	9.7 11.9	15 · 0 20 · 4	15·6 16·0	22 · 2 19 · 8 22 · 3	100 0 100 0 100 0
FEMALE										1978 Jan April	7 · 8 8 · 3	5.5. 7.5	12.0 10.7	12 · 8 10 · 7	20 · 7 18 · 3	18 · 6 20 · 5	22 · 5 23 · 9	100.0
1977 Jan	59·5	57 . 4	84.5	62·3 66·4	32.8	38·5 39·5	19.9	1.4	356·2 466·2	July Oct	14-2 9-3	10.0 8.0	14-2 11-9	8 · 8 11 · 2	15.0 19.1	16·1 16·1	23 · 5 21 · 7 24 · 4	100 0 100 0 100 0
July 1978 Jan	146·5 67·9	66·7 64·6	91 · 0 101 · 4	66·4 76·1	34·8 37·6	39·5 42·8	19·8 22·7	1·4 1·4	400·2 414·5	1979 Jan April	8·7 6·5	5.7 6.5	12·4 10·8	12·2 11·3	19·1 18·2	17·7 19·6	24 · 1 27 · 1	100 0 100 0
July Oct	137 · 0 70 · 8	68 · 7 64 · 7	93·2 99·9	72.6 78.3	35·5 36·4	42 · 1 43 · 0	23·2 24·4	1·3 1·4	473·7 418·9	July Oct*	9·3	8.4	14.7	8.0	13.6	15 · 2	24 5	100 0
1979 Jan April	52·5 35·1	60 · 7 53 · 1	100·9 93·7	81 · 1 78 · 2	36·8 35·6	42 · 7 41 · 5	25 · 3 25 · 1	1·3 1·2	401 · 3 363 · 6	1980 Jan	8.6	5.7	12 · 6 13 · 6	11·1 12·6	17·7 19·6	14·9 15·9	25 · 9 23 · 9	100 0
July	118.7	63·9 61·7	95·3 103·1	78·8 86·3	35·5 37·8	40 · 1 41 · 8	24.7	1.3	458·3 420·1	April	8.7	7.2	12.2	12.0	18.7	18.3	23.0	100 0
Oct* 1980 Jan	61 · 8 52 · 2	62.3	110.6	93 . 7	41 . 3	44.7	27.7	1.4	434.0	1976 Oct	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
April	51.4	61 · 6	110·9	97.9	44.6	47 . 5	28.3	1.5	443.7	1977 Jan April	87 · 4 88 · 6	57.6 70.3	131 · 4 108 · 0	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
1977 Jan July	16 · 7 31 · 4	of number unem 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	July Oct	119·3 92·0	122 · 1 78 · 5	148·1 116·9	106·9 105·5 116·6	179·4 162·8 194·1	189·8 175·0 165·7	249 · 5 254 · 5 264 · 9	992 · 5 1,087 · 3 1,028 · 7
1978 Jan	16 4 28 9	15 · 6 14 · 5	24 · 5 19 · 7	18·4 15·3	9·1 7·5	10·3 8·9	5.5 4.9	0·3 0·3	100 0	1978 Jan April	78·4 79·3	57·0 69·4	126·9 102·8	133·3 101·7	210.9	191 · 1	272.5	1,070.2
July Oct	16 - 9	15 · 4	23 - 8	18.7	8.7	10.3	5.8	0.3	100-0	July Oct	130·6 84·3	93·9 71·2	136·9 104·9	90·8 100·2	177.7 152.0 167.9	198·5 170·4 150·9	270 · 4 264 · 2 266 · 7	999 · 9 1,038 · 8 946 · 0
1979 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	1979 Jan April	83·8 57·1	54·7 56·7	122 · 1 93 · 1	115·5 97·2	178·1 162·7	166.9	268.8	989 · 9
Oct*	14.7	14.7	24.5	20.5	9.0	10.0	6.2	0.3	100.0	July Oct*	97·8 79·2	102.1	126.2	73.0	122.3	172·5 143·5	276·9 268·8	916·2 933·7
1980 Jan April	12·0 11·6	14 · 4 13 · 9	25 · 5 25 · 0	21 · 6 22 · 1	9·5 10·1	10·3 10·7	6 · 4 6 · 4	0·3 0·3	100 0 100 0	1980 Jan	77.5 83.3	70·0 54·4	104·2 130·6	93·2 118·6	143·0 179·9	128·1 145·1	265.0	882.7
							h 1070 innue al	Employment Cozat	tal	April FEMALE	83.3	54·4 71·2	118.8	115.0	182.9	176.8	264·2 262·9	970 · 4 1,011 · 0
* From October 1979	9, the figures are aff	ected by the intro	oduction of fortnig	htly payment of be	enefit (see page 1	151 of the Nover	IDer 1979 ISSUE OT	Employment Gazet	(0).	1976 Oct	40.9	35.5	52.3	46·3	81 · 3	55.6	00.0	
										a 1977 Jan April	38·2 38·0	23·4 26·4	48.3	52.3	82·3 70·3	69.9	36·8 41·9	348·8 356·2
										July Oct	70·1 43·2	26·4 77·7 38·8	43·7 82·2 60·2	44 · 8 45 · 1 56 · 2	70·3 70·8 102·9	73·0 67·6 67·1	46 · 7 52 · 6 59 · 4	343 · 1 466 · 2
										¹⁹⁷⁸ Jan April	38.0	25.1	50.9	57.2	96.2	85.7	59·4 61·4	427·9 414·5
									a starter	July Oct	36·0 84·3 42·4	35·2 57·4 37·5	46·2 77·2 57·0	46·3 43·0 52·9	76·1 74·9 93·1	85·9 72·7	61 · 9 64 · 2	387 · 6 473 · 7
										1979 Jan April	37.8	25.1	51.0	54.1	87.8	69·5 79·6	66·4 66·0	418·9 401·3
									-	July	25.6 66.6	26·4 68·3	44·7 78·0	47 · 7 39 · 0	70 · 8 66 · 7	78·4 68·0	69 · 9 71 · 7	363 · 6 458 · 3
										Oct* 1980 Jan	42.6	39.7	60.5	51.9	87.3	66 · 1	72.0	420 · 1
										April	43·3 42·6	25·9 33·7	60·5 58·0	58·7 59·7	95·9 89·1	78·8 89·7	70·9 70·9	434 · 0 443 · 7

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

ND

TABLE 113																			THOUSAND
	United H	(ingdom*†	Bel- gium‡	Den- mark§	France*	Ger- many*	Ireland‡	Italy	Nether- lands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway	Spain*	Sweden¶	Switzer- land*	Austra- lia*	Japan¶	Canada¶	United States¶
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
NUMBERS UNEMPLO	OYED	190.0	0	1.00.0	1.2.2		A REAL		-		0.50		1				-		
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 1,080	690 727	7,830 7,288
1977 1978	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 20·0	540 817	75 94	12·0 10·5	345 406	1,100 1,240	850 911	6,856 6,047
1979	1,390	1,307	294	159	1,350	876		1.633 R	210	57	31	24 · 1	1.037	88	10.3	428**	1,170	838	5,963
Quarterly averages 1978 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	209 212	37 67	20 36	18·0 25·6	837 903	106 84	7·9 11·2	388 410	1,200 1,160	881 829	6,055 5,605
1979 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 64 e	1,691 1,590 1,559	222 193 214	87 46 34	48 22 18	32 · 0 22 · 2 20 · 2	947 1,015 1,071	100 85 92	14·5 10·3 8·1	475 399	1.280 1.150 1.140	969 859 761	6,360 5,683 6,013
Q4	1,359	1,307	307	146	1,474	809	63 e	1,640 R	211	60	37	22.0	1,116	76	8.4	407	1,100	764	5,798
1980 Q1	1,479	1,441	307	179 e	1,448	968		1,746 e	223	77	58 e	25 · 2	1,195	84	9 · 1	462 e	1,160	955	6,947
Monthly 1979 Nov Dec	1,355 1,355	1,306 1,316	309 315	145 153	1,473 1,469	799 867	63 64	1,623 1,663 R	210 217	62 69	39 49	21 · 2 24 · 9 R	1,112 1,130	76 74	8·4 8·9	397 441	1,110 1,070	771 779	5,776 5,836
1980 Jan Feb Mar	1,471 1,489 1,478	1,425 1,451 1,446	314 306 302	179 182 175	1,485 1,448 1,412	1,037 993 876		1,746 1,740 1,752	232 227 211	91 82 58	62 58 53	27 · 0 25 · 5 23 · 2	1,164 1,198 1,222	94 82 76	11·4 8·6	478 463 445	1,130 1,110 1,240	946 949 969	7,043 6,993 6,805
Apr	1,523	1,469	300		1,375	825		[1,696]	202									937	6,846
Percentage rate latest month	6.3		11.1	6.6	7.3	3.6	9.0	[7.8]	4.7	2.1	3 · 4	1.2	9.3	1.8	0.2	6 · 7	2 · 2	8.3	6.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLO	OYED, SEA	SONALLY	ADJUSTED)															
Quarterly averages 1978 Q3 Q4		1,365 1,335	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 5,885
1979 Q1 Q2 Q3		1,356 1,304 1,267	288 294 300	172 157 148 R	1,286 1,375 1,377	920 875 871	69 66 67 e		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	5,890 5,890 6,008
Q4		1,287	297	140	1,352	816	65 e		209 R	54 R	36 e	20.3 R	1,121	81			1,180	827	6,084
1980 Q1		1,378	295	146 e	1,395	800			213	52	43 e	21 . 2	1,182	75			1,030 e	853	6,390 e
Monthly 1979 Nov Dec		1,284 1,298	294 296	140 137	1,348 1,363	823 793	65 64		210 208 R	55 51 R	36 37	20 · 8 19 · 1 R	1,113 1,130	85 82			1,210 1,120	827 811	6,044 6,087
1980 Jan Feb Mar		1,337 1,383 1,414	294 293 299 e	137 145 156	1,378 1,391 1,415	819 780 802			213 215 212	55 51 49	43 e 43 e 44 e	20·9 21·3 21·3 e	1,156 1,186 1,204	72 80 81			1,050 980 1,065	852 853 854	6,425 6,307 6,438
Apr Percentage rate latest month		1,458 6·0	303 e 11 ∙2 e	5.9	7.5	823 e 3.6 e	9.0		214 e 5 ∙1 e	50 e 1·8 e	2 · 9 e	1·1 e	9·1	1.9			1.9	858 7 · 5	7,265 7·0
Charles and the second s																			

 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 Employ-ment Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

 (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
 (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

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

Supplementates unadjusted data.
 Youmbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 From October 1979 the unadjusted figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this as described in the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette (page 1151).

Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The annual averages are averages of 11 months. 1

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.

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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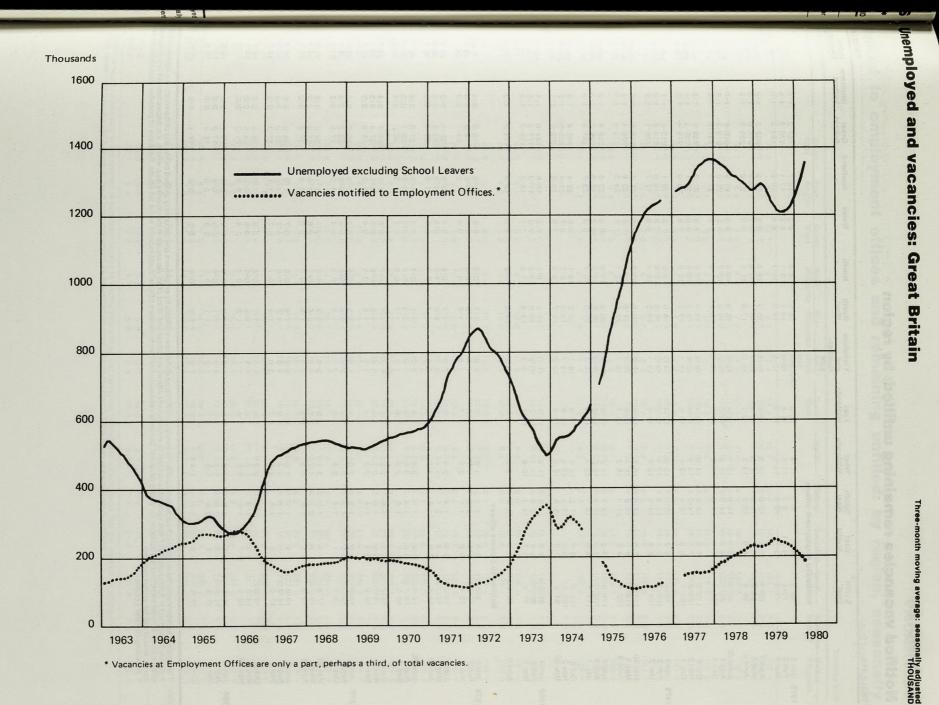
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UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Flows at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted

	TBRITAIN	UNEMPL	LOYMENT‡					- Comments			VACANC	IES	THOUSAN
	ge of 3 months		register (inflo	w)	Leaving	register (out	flow)	Excess	of inflow ove	r outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	-		inflow ove outflow
1975	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	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
1976	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	242	129	371	246	124	370	-4	5	1 	188 	185	3
	Dec 13				382.10			2011.4	aye. Qe				••
1977	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 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		-5 -7 9	196 192	197 198	 -6
	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
1978	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		-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
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	226 224 220	134 130 128	361 354 349	226 217 219	136 130 128	363 347 347		-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
1980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	233 234 234	149 150 153	382 384 387	221 217 220	142 140 142	363 358 362	12 17 15	7 10 11	19 27 25	207 198 197	215 205 199	-8 -7 -3

The flow statistics are described in the Gazette, September 1976, pp. 976-987. While the coverage of the flow statistics is somewhat different from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.
 Flow figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier (5 days in the period before October 1975).
 The October monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 Employment Gazette).



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VACANCIES

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled: by region

TABLE 118			1						al disease and		e con escenera ola		THOUSAND	Notified								
	South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	TABLE 119	and the second	a second	1.01		1	ndábun	No mar	
<u></u>	Notified t	o employm	ent office	8		810e		-		- and a second					South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	and	North West	
1978 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 3	66 · 2 73 · 2 77 · 9	4·7 4·8 5·5	8·5 9·7 10·8	11 · 4 11 · 5 11 · 8	10·4 11·6 11·9	12·1 12·4 12·9	13·2 14·1 14·9	8·8 9·1 10·1	6·3 6·5 8·4	15·7 17·1 20·0	157·2 170·2 184·2	1 · 8 1 · 9 1 · 9	158·9 172·1 186·1	Convert Sain	74.9	<u> </u>	- <u>-</u> <u>12·1</u>	9.1	9.1	Humber- side 13.5		_
April 7 May 5	85 · 1 93 · 3	6 · 1 6 · 7	12·8 14·2	12·3 12·5	12·8 13·4	15·6 15·1	15·9 16·7	10·5 10·6	8·8 8·7	22 · 3 22 · 9 23 · 0	202·3 214·0	1·8 1·9	204 · 1 215 · 9	1975 April 9 May 7 June 4	66 · 8 60 · 6	4·7 4·3	10·7 10·0	8·1 7·3	8·7 8·4	11 · 6 10 · 6	13.5 12.7	
June 2 June 30 Aug 4	99 · 4 96 · 5 93 · 1	6·8 6·8 6·6	16·2 14·8 14·5	13·2 12·7 12·8	13·7 13·4 13·3	16·0 15·8 15·2	17·3 15·8 16·9	11 · 1 10 · 3 10 · 7	9·2 9·0 8·2	23 · 0 21 · 9 21 · 0	225 · 9 216 · 9 212 · 3	1·9 1·7 1·6	227·9 218·6 213·9	July 9 Aug 6 Sep 3	53 · 7 52 · 7 52 · 2	4 · 0 4 · 4 3 · 9	8·9 9·2 8·6	6.6 6.7 6.1	7 · 4 7 · 3 7 · 3	9 · 8 9 · 3 8 · 8	11 · 8 11 · 7 11 · 4	
Sep 8 Oct 6	104 · 4 110 · 2	7·4 7·5	14·6 14·9	14·2 14·6	14·5 16·4	16·3 15·9	18·0 18·7	11·0 11·0	8·9 8·9	21 · 8 21 · 9	231 · 2 239 · 9	1·6 1·5	232·8 241·4	Oct 3 Nov 7	47 · 3 43 · 1 43 · 0	3.6 3.4 3.5	8·3 7·6 7·9	5·5 5·5 5·3	6·7 6·5 6·3	8·1 7·6 8·0	10·3 10·8 10·3	
Nov 3 Dec 1	105·8 101·1	7·1 6·6	14-2 13·4 13·0	14·3 13·6 13·6	16·4 15·6 15·4	15.6 15.1 14.9	18·2 17·3 16·9	10.5 10.0 9.6	8·0 7·8 7·3	20 · 1 18 · 9 18 · 1	230 · 2 219 · 4 213 · 6	1 · 4 1 · 2 1 · 1	231 · 6 220 · 5 214 · 7	Dec 5 1976 Jan 2 Feb 6	42 · 3 44 · 0	3·4 3·4	8·4 8·5	5·1 5·5	6.6 6.5	7·4 8·2	9·9 10·2	
1979 Jan 5 Feb 2 Mar 2	98 · 4 100 · 7 104 · 8	6 · 2 6 · 1 6 · 4	13·4 14·5	12·9 13·6	14·6 14·6	14 9 14 2 15 1	16 · 8 18 · 3	9.6 10.4	7·9 8·8	18·6 19·7	214·8 226·1	1 · 2 1 · 2	216·0 227·3	Mar 5 April 2	45 · 8 45 · 7 44 · 0	3.6 3.6 3.5	8·0 7·9 8·1	5·9 6·2 6·2	6·8 6·8 6·6	8·3 8·8 9·2	10·5 10·2 10·0	
Mar 30 May 4 June 8	111.6 118.5 122.4	7 · 8 8 · 5 9 · 6	17·4 19·6 21·3	15·5 16·1 16·2	16·4 16·8 16·4	16·6 18·2 18·7	20 · 8 21 · 8 22 · 5	10·9 11·5 12·1	9·8 11·6 11·9	21 · 7 23 · 9 24 · 3	248 · 6 266 · 4 275 · 4	1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 5	250 · 1 267 · 9 277 · 0	May 7 June 4 July 2	44·0 43·7 45·6	3·5 3·3 3·4	7·0	6·1 6·4	6·6 7·0	9·2 8·7 9·8	9·6	
July 6 Aug 3 Sep 7	116 · 5 108 · 0 111 · 5	9·3 8·9 8·9	18·7 17·4 18·1	15·2 15·5 15·4	15.6 15.2 15.4	17·4 16·9 16·6	20·8 20·6 21·3	11 · 8 11 · 0 10 · 7	10·9 10·2 9·9	22 · 6 22 · 6 23 · 7	258 · 9 246 · 3 251 · 5	1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 4	260·3 247·6 252·9	Aug 6 Sep 3	49 · 6 50 · 6	3·5 3·4	8·2 8·4	6·9 7·4	7·8 8·1	10·4 10·6	10·7 11·3	
Oct 5 Nov 2	111·7 105·1	8.6 8.2	17·2 15·1	14·5 13·9	15·3 14·8	16·1 14·7	20·0 18·3	10·1 9·3	9.6 8.7	22 · 4 21 · 4	245·4 229·5	1·3 1·2	246 · 7 230 · 7	Oct 8 Nov 5 Dec 3	50 · 7	3·7 	7·9 	7·4 	7·8 	10·7 	11 · 2 	
Nov 30 1980 Jan 4 Feb 8	94 · 0 85 · 5 80 · 7	7·2 6·3 5·8	13.6 11.9 12.5	12·5 11·8 11·1	12·3 11·3 11·2	12·2 11·0 10·5	15·7 14·6 14·0	8·4 8·0 7·2	7·9 7·3 7·0	19·2 16·8 17·3	203·0 184·6 177·5	1 · 1 1 · 1 1 · 2	204·1 185·7 178·7	. 1977 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	
Mar 7 April 2	77 · 4 76 · 9	5·7 5·5	14·4 13·9	10·8 9·9	10·4 9·5	9·9 10·1	13·8 14·5	7·5 7·2	7·1 8·0	18·3 18·8	175·3 174·2	1·3 1·2	176.6 175.4	April 6 May 6	62 · 3 64 · 6 63 · 2	4 · 1 4 · 0 4 · 3	8.8 8.4 8.2	9·2 9·4 9·2	10.6 10.5 10.3	11 · 8 12 · 7 12 · 5	12·4 12·5 12·4	
, , , , , ;		o careers o	ffices											June 1 July 8	62.9	4.8	8.3	9.4	10.7	12.5	13.2	
1978 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 3	9·0 10·0 12·6	0·5 0·5 0·9	0·7 0·9 1·1	1.6 1.7 2.2	1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 7	1 · 2 1 · 4 1 · 8	1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 6	0·5 0·6 0·7	0·3 0·4 0·4	0 · 8 0 · 8 1 · 2	16·9 18·9 24·1	0·4 0·4 0·3	17·2 19·2 24·4	Aug 5 Sep 2 Oct 7	64 · 2 60 · 6 64 · 7	4·9 4·9 4·6	8·7 8·3 9·0	9·9 9·9 10·4	10·5 10·1 10·5	12·3 12·1 12·6	12.6 12.0 12.8	
April 7 May 5 June 2	13 · 2 15 · 7 15 · 6	0·9 1·1 0·9	1 · 4 2 · 1 1 · 6	2·4 4·4 4·2	1 · 9 2 · 8 1 · 8	2·0 2·1 2·5	1 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 4	0.6 1.2 0.9	0·4 0·5 0·5	0·9 1·2 1·2	25 · 4 33 · 2 30 · 6	0·3 0·3 0·3	25 · 8 33 · 6 30 · 9	Nov 4 Dec 2	68 · 2 70 · 9	4·9 5·4	9·5 10·1	10·1 10·9	10·2 10·7	12·7 12·8	12·8 13·6	
June 30 Aug 4 Sep 8	14·9 14·1 16·2	0.8 0.9 1.1	1 · 5 1 · 4 1 · 6	3·4 3·0 2·8	1 · 6 1 · 6 1 · 9	2·2 1·9 1·9	1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 7	0·7 0·7 0·8	0·5 0·5 0·7	1 · 2 1 · 2 1 · 3	27 · 8 26 · 7 30 · 0	0·3 0·3 0·5	28 · 1 27 · 0 30 · 5	1978 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 3	74 · 9 78 · 7 81 · 6	5.6 5.6 5.9	11 · 3 11 · 5 11 · 2	11 · 9 11 · 7 11 · 9	11 · 1 12 · 1 12 · 2	13.6 13.5 13.5	14·9 15·2 15·2	
Oct 6 Nov 3	16·2 15·7	1 · 1 0 · 9	1 · 6 1 · 5	2·8 2·3	1 · 9 1 · 6	1 · 7 1 · 6	1.7	0·7 0·6	0.5	1·3 1·1	29·3 27·4	0·4 0·3 0·3	29·7 27·7 27·0	April 7 May 5 June 2	84 · 6 88 · 7 92 · 3	6 1 6 3 6 3	11 · 8 12 · 3 13 · 3	12·3 12·4 13·0	12·4 12·9 13·4	15·2 13·9 14·6	15.6 15.7 16.0	
Dec 1 1979 Jan 5 Feb 2	16·0 14·9 13·0	0·9 0·8 0·8	1·4 1·3 1·2	2·0 2·0 2·1	1 · 5 1 · 4 1 · 4	1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 4	1·6 1·5 1·6	0·5 0·5 0·5	0·4 0·4 0·4	1 · 0 1 · 0 0 · 9	26 · 8 25 · 2 23 · 2	0·2 0·3	25·4 23·4	July 30 Aug 4 Sep 8	93 · 1 94 · 5 101 · 7	6·2 6·2 6·8	13 · 6 14 · 0 13 · 8	13.0 12.9 13.5	13 · 4 13 · 6 14 · 4	15·1 15·1 15·8	15·5 16·8 17·3	
Mar 2 Mar 30	15·0 17·8	1 · 1 1 · 5	1·4 1·9	2·6 3·1	1.6 2.3	2·1 2·9	1·9 2·2	0·5 0·6	0·4 0·7	1 · 0 1 · 1	27 · 5 34 · 0	0.3	27·7 34·2	Oct 6 Nov 3 Dec 1	104 · 8 105 · 0 107 · 2	7 · 1 7 · 2 7 · 2	15 · 0 15 · 6 15 · 5	14·1 14·4 14·2	15·7 16·0 16·2	15.6 15.9 16.5	18 · 1 18 · 4 18 · 4	
May 4 June 8	19·7 19·3	1.7 1.6	2·2 1·8	4·7 4·6	2·7 2·3	4·3 2·9 2·6	2.6 1.8 1.8	0·7 0·6 0·5	0·8 0·8 0·7	1.6 1.6 1.3	41 · 0 37 · 2 34 · 0	0·3 0·2 0·3	41 · 3 37 · 5 34 · 2	1979 Jan 5 Feb 2	107 · 1 106 · 0	7 · 1 6 · 8	15·6 15·1	14·0 13·2	16·2 15·0	16·4 15·3	18·6 17·7	
July 6 Aug 3 Sep 7	18·3 16·3 17·0	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 3	1 · 7 1 · 7 1 · 8	3.6 3.4 2.6	2 · 1 2 · 2 2 · 2	1 ·9 2 ·0	1 · 8 1 · 8	0·5 0·7	0·7 0·7 0·7	1 · 2 1 · 1	31 · 0 31 · 2	0·3 0·3	31 · 3 31 · 5	Mar 2 Mar 30 May 4	108·1 110·9	6·7 7·8	14·8 16·4	13·6 15·4	14·9 16·0	15·6 16·2	18·5 20·4	
Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30	16·3 14·0 12·6	1 · 2 0 · 9 0 · 7	1 · 5 1 · 3 1 · 0	2·2 1·9 1·5	1 · 8 1 · 6 1 · 4	1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 1	1 · 7 1 · 5 1 · 3	0.6 0.5 0.4	0.6 0.6 0.4	1 · 0 0 · 9 0 · 9	28 · 4 24 · 5 21 · 3	0·3 0·2 0·2	28·7 24·7 21·5	June 8 July 6	113·4 114·9 113·2	8·2 9·1 8·6	17.6 18.4 17.5	15·9 16·0 15·6	16·2 16·1 15·7	17·0 17·3 16·6	20 · 8 21 · 1 20 · 6	
1980 Jan 4 Feb 8 Mar 7	11 · 6 11 · 2 11 · 3	0.6 0.5 0.8	0·9 0·8 0·9	1·2 1·3 1·3	1 · 2 1 · 0 1 · 1	1 · 0 0 · 9 1 · 0	1·3 1·1 1·1	0·3 0·4 0·3	0·4 0·3 0·3	0 · 8 0 · 6 0 · 6	19·1 17·9 18·9	0·2 0·2 0·2	19·3 18·1 19·0	Aug 3 Sep 7	109·8 109·2	8.6 8.3	16 · 9 17 · 5	15.6 14.8	15 · 6 15 · 4	16·8 16·1	20 · 6 20 · 7	
April 2	11.3	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	19.4	0.2	19.6	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 14·0 13·1	14·5 14·4 13·0	15·8 15·0 13·5	19·4 18·6 17·0	
Notes: The figures r a survey carr	epresent only th ried out in April-	e numbers o June 1977 th	f vacancie at vacanci	s notified to em es notified to e	ployment office employment o	ces and career ffices are abou	s offices b it one-third	y employers of all vacar	and remainir icies in the c	ng unfilled on ountry as a w	the day of t hole. Vaca	he count. It is	s estimated from d to employment	1980 Jan 4 Feb 8 Mar 7	94 · 2 85 · 9 80 · 4	7 · 1 6 · 6 6 · 1	14 · 5 14 · 1 14 · 7	12·2 11·4 10·8	12·0 11·6 10·6	12·5 11·6 10·5	16 · 2 14 · 9 14 · 0	
offices could series should	include some th include some th d not be added Greater London.	together.	ole for you	ng persons. S	imilarly vacan	cies notified to	careers c	mices could	include som	e for adults. I	Because of	possible du	piloanon no inv	April 2 May 2	76 · 0 72 · 1	5·5 5·9	12·8 12·2	9.8	9·0 8·9	9·7 8·3	14·0 14·0 13·6	

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*.

VACANCIES

Notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: by region, seasonally adjusted*

				and services	т	HOUSANDS
107	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	10 · 7	6·2	18·8	174 · 1	3·3	177 · 4
	10 · 4	5·6	18·2	158 · 4	3·0	161 · 4
	10 · 2	5·2	17·7	147 · 2	3·1	150 · 3
	9·1	4 · 8	16.5	132 · 8	2·7	135 · 5
	9·4	4 · 9	16.1	132 · 5	2·7	135 · 2
	9·0	4 · 7	15.8	128 · 1	2·5	130 · 6
	7·9	4 · 5	14 · 8	116·8	2·4	119·2
	7·8	4 · 4	14 · 8	111·8	2·4	114·2
	7·9	4 · 5	14 · 7	110·8	2·3	113·1
	7 · 1	4 · 6	14·2	108·9	2·3	111 · 2
	7 · 2	4 · 6	14·3	111·2	2·2	113 · 4
	7 · 1	4 · 7	14·4	115·2	2·1	117 · 3
	7·4	4·9	13·9	115.5	2·2	117·7
	7·0	5·0	14·3	113.7	2·3	116·0
	7·3	4·6	14·4	111.3	2·1	113·4
	8·2	5·1	14·5	118·2	2·1	120·3
	8·0	5·5	14·8	125·8	1·9	127·7
	8·0	5·8	14·6	128·3	2·2	130·5
	8·2 	5·5 	13·7 	127·2 	1 · 9 1 · 9 1 · 9	129·1
	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
	8·8	6.0	15·8	149.6	1 · 8	151 · 4
	9·2	5.9	15·4	152.9	1 · 7	154 · 6
	8·6	6.0	16·3	151.1	1 · 9	153 · 0
	8·7	6 · 1	16·6	153·4	2·0	155·4
	8·8	6 · 1	16·7	154·9	2·1	157·0
	9·0	5 · 9	16·9	149·7	2·0	151·7
	9·2	6·4	17 · 7	157·6	2·1	159·7
	9·3	6·6	15 · 9	160·8	2·0	162·8
	9·2	7·0	17 · 7	168·3	2·0	170·3
	10·0	7 · 1	18 · 6	178·8	1 · 9	180·7
	9·6	7 · 2	19 · 0	183·6	1 · 9	185·5
	9·9	8 · 5	20 · 1	189·6	1 · 9	191·5
	10·1	8·0	20 · 8	196·5	1 · 8	198·3
	10·1	7·9	21 · 2	201·6	1 · 8	203·4
	10·5	8·1	21 · 0	208·7	1 · 8	210·5
	9·7	8·4	21 · 4	209 · 6	1 · 7	211 · 3
	10·4	8·2	20 · 8	212 · 5	1 · 6	214 · 1
	10·5	8·7	20 · 6	223 · 3	1 · 5	224 · 8
	10·8	8·9	21 · 4	231 · 5	1 · 4	232 · 9
	11·0	8·8	20 · 7	233 · 7	1 · 4	235 · 1
	11·3	9·0	21 · 2	236 · 7	1 · 4	238 · 1
	10·8	8·2	21 · 1	234 · 9	1 · 3	236 · 2
	10·0	8·5	20 · 5	227 · 8	1 · 2	229 · 0
	10·1	8·9	19 · 7	230 · 7	1 · 3	232 · 0
	10 · 5	9·0	20 · 0	242 · 1	1 · 5	243 · 6
	11 · 0	10·7	22 · 1	253 · 1	1 · 5	254 · 6
	11 · 4	10·7	22 · 3	257 · 4	1 · 4	258 · 8
	11 · 2	10·3	22 · 0	251 · 5	1 · 4	252 · 9
	10 · 7	10·2	22 · 3	247 · 3	1 · 3	248 · 6
	10 · 3	9·8	22 · 5	244 · 6	1 · 3	245 · 9
	10·0	9.6	21 · 8	237 · 1	1 · 3	238 · 4
	9·8	9.5	22 · 1	233 · 3	1 · 3	234 · 6
	9·7	9.1	21 · 6	221 · 0	1 · 3	222 · 3
	9·1	8·2	19·8	205·7	1 ·2	206 · 9
	7·6	7·6	19·3	190·2	1 ·2	191 · 4
	7·2	7·2	18·3	179·5	1 ·3	180 · 8
	6·7	7 · 1	17·1	167·3	1 ·2	168 · 5
	6·8	7 · 1	17·6	161·8	1 ·2	163 · 0

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Operatives in manufacturing industries

TABLE 120	S		a line planet in											.1.5	GREAT BRITAIN		F WEEKLY H	OURS WORK	ED BY ALL	OPERATIVES	5.	INDE
GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTI	ME		overtime	workod	SHORT	TIME	Working	nart of we		Stood o	ff for whole		ANE STAT		All manu industrie	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuildin	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All r
			Hours of	overtime	worked	week*			Hours lo	* AltignA	or part v					-	Seasonally	electrical goods,	3,	cioting	1000000	
			Average per							Average per			Hours lo	Average	1958	Actual 100 - 4	adjusted	goods 96 · 5	101.6	108-3	100.1	Actu 102
	Opera-	Percent- age of all	opera- tive			ally Opera-	Hours	Opera-		opera- tive working	Opera-	Percent- age of all		per opera- tive on	1959 1960	100 · 9 103 · 9		96-3 99-4	104 · 9 107 · 9	108-6 110-1	99 · 1 100 · 1	103 · 102 ·
Week ended	tives (Thou)	opera- tives	over- time	Actual (millions)	adjusted) (millions		(Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	part of the week	(Thou)	tives	(Thou)	short- time	1961 1962 1963	102 9 100 0 98 4 100 7		101 · 9 100 · 0 97 · 6 101 · 7	102 · 9 100 · 0 99 · 1 99 · 1	104 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 2 98 · 8	100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3	101 100 99 100
1975 Aug 16 Sep 13	1,388 1,558	26 · 0 29 · 3	8·4 8·4	11.60 13.02	12·70 12·86	17 12	683 489	107 119	1,089 1,174	10·2 9·9	124 131	2 · 3 2 · 5	1,772 1,665	14·3 12·7	1964 1965	99 · 8 97 · 3		101 · 9 101 · 0	96 · 2 91 · 5	95 · 6 91 · 7	96 · 6 95 · 2	99 · · 97 · I
Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	1,614 1,664 1,689	30 · 5 31 · 8 32 · 2	8·3 8·3 8·5	13·38 13·74 14·26	12.72 12.92 13.28	6 20 24	229 810 934	146 156 127	1,553 1,526 1,218	10·7 9·8 9·6	151 176 150	2 9 3 4 2 9	1,781 2,336 2,152	11.8 13.3 14.4	1967 1968 1969	92 · 4 91 · 5 92 · 4 90 · 2		96 · 8 94 · 6 96 · 1 94 · 3	86 · 1 87 · 0 88 · 3 86 · 7	84 · 4 83 · 3 83 · 6 78 · 3	92 · 8 90 · 4 90 · 8 89 · 3	97 · 97 · 97 · 97 · 97 · 97 · 97 · 98 · 1 98 · 1 97 · 1
1976 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	1,423 1,558 1,610	27 · 5 30 · 3 31 · 4	7·8 8·3 8·4	11 · 13 12 · 95 13 · 53	12.52 13.32 13.70	13 6 4	499 245 174	139 158 127	1,335 1,521 1,282	9.6 9.6 10.1	151 165 131	2 · 9 3 · 2 2 · 6	1,833 1,765 1,456	12·2 10·7 11·1	1970 1971 1972	84 · 4 81 · 3		87 · 2 82 · 7	82 · 1 79 · 8	74·0 71·7	85 · 9 84 · 5	95 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
April 10 May 15	1,620 1,672	31 · 6 32 · 7	8·3 8·4	13·42 14·03	13·43 13·64	4 2 6	163 94 256	110 100 76	1,043 914 712	9·5 9·2 9·5	114 102 82	2 · 2 2 · 0 1 · 6	1,208 1,007 968	10.6 9.9 11.8	1973 1974 1975	83 · 2 81 · 0 75 · 4		85 · 8 84 · 7 80 · 2	82 · 6 79 · 3 75 · 1	71 · 2 66 · 1 60 · 9	85 · 4 87 · 2 82 · 0	96 - 1 93 - 1 92 - 1
June 12 July 10 Aug 14	1,623 1,648 1,505	31 · 7 32 · 0 29 · 2	8·3 8·6 8·6	13·46 14·10 12·84	13.60 13.73 14.12	2	83 227	51 42	481 391	9·5 9·3	53 48	1·0 0·9	563 617	10·7 13·0	1976 1977 1978	73 8 74 9 73 8		76·5 77·8 77·0	74 3 75 7 76 4	58·8 59·3 57·8	79·8 80·4 79·8	93-1 94-0 93-8
Sep 11 Oct 16 Nov 13	1,692 1,831 1,852	32 7 35 1 35 4	8.6 8.6 8.5	14·55 15·73 15·83	14·46 15·14 15·12	3 3 3	103 125 133	52 43 30	485 374 312	9·4 8·8 10·6	54 46 33	1·0 0·9 0·6	588 500 445	10·9 10·9 13·6	1979 Week ended 1976 Mar 13	72·3	72-6	74·7 76·1	76-4 74-7	56 5 58 8	79∙8 77∙0	93·6 92·1
Dec 11 1977 Jan 15	1,897 1,712	36·3 33·0	8.6 8.3	16·41 14·17	15·40 15·63	2 8	90 331	41 33	557 281	13·9 8·6	43 41	0 8 0 8 0 8	647 611	15·1 15·0	April 10 May 15	73-8 74-6	72 8 73 3	76 9 77 6	74·7 75·5	59·2 59·7	78·3 79·3	92 · 1 93 · 1
Feb 12 Mar 12 April 23	1,831 1,835 1,804	35-2 35-3 34-7	8.6 8.6 8.5	15.77 15.75 15.42	16.06 15.68 15.31	5 8 13	188 331 529	36 43 33	432 419 276	12·0 10·0 8·5	41 51 46	0.9	620 750 804	15·3 14·9 17·7	June 12 July 10 Aug 14	75-2 71-6 62-6	73 7 74 0 74 3	77-6 74-3 64-2	76 1 66 8 65 2	60·6 55·6 47·7	80·4 81·6 74·4	92-9 93-7 94-1
May 14 June 18	1,904 1,771	36-6 34-0	8.6 8.7	16.38 15.32	15.99 15.48	9 6	356 237	36 33	345 351	9.6 10.7	45 39	0.9	701 588	15.6 15.2	Sep 11 Oct 16	76 4 76 9	74·4 74·9	78-9 79-4	76·8 77·9	60-8 61-2	83·0 82·8	93-4 93-8
July 16 Aug 13 Sept 10	1,800 1,612 1,762	34·4 30·8 33·7	8·9 9·0 8·7	16.06 14.46 15.28	15.59 15.94 15.28	5 24 22	202 928 862	30 26 41	307 236 453	10·3 9·2 11·1	35 50 63	0.7 0.9 1.2	509 1,165 1,315	14·7 23·8 21·1	Nov 13 Dec 11	76-9 76-8 75-8	75-0 74-8 75-0	79-6 79-8 78-4	77-6 76-6 77-2	61·3 61·4 61·1	82-8 82-4 80-4	93-9 94-2 93-2
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	1,863 1,830 1,870	35 8 35 2 36 0	8·7 8·7 8·7	16 · 12 15 · 84 16 · 30	15.60 15.21 15.29	13 34 4	494 1,332 144	36 49 27	336 635 270	9.6 13.2 10.0	48 81 31	0·9 1·6 0·6	830 1,968 414	17.5 24.2 13.5	Feb 12 Mar 12 April 23	76 2 76 2 76 1	75-4 75-4 75-0	79 5 79 6 79 5	76-6 76-7 75-7	61-5 61-3 61-4	79·9 80·0 80·2	93 8 93 8 93 8
1978 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,733 1,807 1,842	33-6 35-0 35-7	8·4 8·6 8·7	14.57 15.53 16.05	16.08 15.76 15.78	4 4 4	175 169 144	43 41 36	568 518 393	13.5 12.9 11.0	47 45 40	0-9 0-9 0-8	743 686 538	16·0 15·4 13·7	May 14 June 18	76·4 76·4	75·0 74·9	80·0 79·2	77·8 77·7	61·3 61·3	80 4 81 7	94-2 93-9
April 15 May 13	1,833 1,854	35·7 36·2	8·7 8·5	15.92 15.82	15·73 15·44	3	122 98	36 33	376 330	10·5 10·2	39 35	0 8 0 7 0 7	498 428 442	12·8 12·3 12·3	July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	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
June 10 July 8 Aug 12	1,761 1,794 1,553	34·3 34·8 30·1	8·5 8·8 8·8	14 · 96 15 :81 13 · 62	15.10 15.24 15.28	3 12 3	127 492 125	33 22 21	315 199 214	9·6 9·3 10·1	36 34 25	0·7 0·5	692 339	20.6 13.9	Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	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
Sep 16 Oct 14	1,776 1,807	34·4 35·5	8·7 8·7	15 · 49	15·56	9	355 171	22 28	193 275	9·1 10·1 12·6	31 32 42	0 6 0 6 0 8	548 446 697	18·1 14·1 17·0	1978 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	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
Nov 11 Dec 9 1979 Jan 13	1,823 1,865 1,616	35-8 36-7 32-0	8.6 8.7 8.2	15 · 71 16 · 20 13 · 27	15.08 15.22 14.80	4 10	262 137 376	35 35 61	437 430 738	12.6 12.5 12.1	38 70	0.7	567 1,114	15·0 15·8	April 15 May 13	75-4 75-4	74-3 74-1	78-9 78-6	79-2 79-5	59·4 59·1	79·4 80·0	93-8 93-9
Feb 10 Mar 10	1,724 1,834	34·2 36·5	8·5 8·7	14·71 15·88	14 · 89 15 · 56	18 6	699 223	45 33	466 364	10·5 11·0	61 39	1-2 0-8 0-6	1,165 587 488	18·9 15·2 15·3	July 8 Aug 12	75-2 71-2 61-7	73-7 73-5 73-4	78·3 74·7 63·6	77-9 67-1 66-1	59 5 54 4 46 9	81·2 80·5 73·3	93·5
April 7 May 5 June 9	1,871 1,845 1,821	37-2 36-8 36-3	8·7 8·4 8·6	16 · 18 15 · 52 15 · 61	15.94 15.11 15.74	6 4 2	234 159 73	26 28 29	255 256 264	9·8 9·3 9·0	32 32 31	0.6	400 414 336	13·2 10·9	Sep 16 Oct 14	75-4 75-2	73-6 73-3	78·4 78·2	77·9 78·0	58 9 58 9	81·8 81·7	94·3 93·7 93·7
July 7 Aug 4 Sep 8	1,811 1,296 1,399	35·9 25·7 27·8	8·9 9·2 9·0	16 · 03 11 · 86 12 · 57	15·42 13·57 12·67	4 3 9	168 120 361	35 21 42	433 176 420	12.6 8.4 10.1	39 24 51	0 8 0 5 1 0	601 296 780	15.6 12.4 15.4	Nov 11 Dec 9 1979 Jan 13	75 0 75 0 73 3	73·1 73·0 72:6	78-2 78-1 76-4	77·5 77·8	58-8 58-9	80·6 80·7	93-6 94-0
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	1,684 1,825 1,850	33·7 36·7 37·3	8.6 8.6 8.6	14 · 53 15 · 70 15 · 95	14 · 11 15 · 09 14 · 99	23 8 4	914 297 154	62 56 61	706 644 708	11 · 4 11 · 4 11 · 5	85 64 65	1.7 1.3 1.3	1,620 941 863	19·1 14·7 13·2	Feb 10 Mar 10	73 4 73 9	72 5 73 0	76-8 76-9	77·0 77·0 78·3	58 0 58 2 58 3	77-3 78-1 78-8	92·2 93·1 93·7
1980 Jan 12 Feb 16	1,620 1,692	33·0 34·7	8·3 8·4	13·39 14·20	14 · 89 14 · 35	5 13	181 535	80 106	992 1,190	12·4 11·2	85 119	1.7 2.4	1,173 1,726 2,719	13·8 14·5 15·6	April 7 May 5 June 9	74 0 74 1 74 3	72 9 72 8 72 8	76·6 76·3 76·4	78 9 79 5 78 9	58 2 58 4 58 8	79-6 80-2 81-3	94-1 93-9 93-9
Mar 15†	1,633 June 1977 are stood off for the	33.7 provisional a	8.4 and may be	13.68 subject to r	13.33 revision to t	22 ake accour	868 nt of the June	152 1978 cens	1,851 sus of empl	12·2 loyment.	174	3-6	2,719	150	July 7 Aug 4 Sep 8	70-3 60-4 73-1	72.6 71.9 71.4	72·8 61·3 74·4	70·4 66·8 75·7	53 8 46 3 58 1	80-1 73-9 82-3	94·6 93·6

ABLE 121

Figures after June 1977 are provisional and may be subject to revision to take account of the June 1978 census of Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
 † See page 533 for detailed analysis.

The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1977 when the results of the June 1978 Census of Employment become available. Both indexes are subject to revision n November 1979 to take account of the October 1980 inquiry into the hours of manual workers.

75-7 78-9 79-5

57·2 56·7 55·9

81·9 82·0 82·0

71·2 71·8 71·5

70-5 69-9 69-1

Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8

80 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15

71·2 70·7 69·9

564 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

HOURS OF WORK

Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

li manut idustrie:	facturing s	Engin- eering shipbuilding electrical goods,	Vehicles ,	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
ctual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods			
02 · 5		102 · 4	103 · 2	103 0	102 · 5
03 · 3		102 · 8	104 · 9	104 5	102 · 0
02 · 4		101 · 7	101 · 7	104 8	101 · 7
01 · 0		101 · 3	100 · 6	101 · 1	100 · 4
00 · 0		100 · 0	100 · 0	100 · 0	100 · 0
99 · 9		99 · 6	100 · 2	100 · 5	99 · 9
00 · 7		100 · 7	100 · 8	101 · 4	99 · 9
99 · 4		98 · 8	98 · 4	100 · 3	99 · 0
97 · 8 97 · 1 97 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 0	ant Other and Other had many	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
95 · 1		93 · 4	93 · 2	96 · 3	96 · 6
94 · 7		92 · 6	92 · 8	95 · 6	96 · 7
96 · 5		94 · 9	95 · 1	96 · 7	97 · 6
93 · 8		92 · 4	91 · 8	94 · 8	96 · 8
92 · 8		91 · 3	92 · 5	93 · 7	95 · 4
93 1		91·1	93 7	93·8	95 1
94 0		92·2	93 3	94·2	95 8
93 8		92·0	93 4	94·0	95 6
93 6		91·6	93 1	93·9	95 7
92·1	92-6	90·1	93-5	92 [.] 9	94·1
)2·7	92 8	91·7	93·5	93-6	95 0
)3·0	92 8	91·1	94·0	98-9	94 9
)2·9	92 9	90·6	93·9	93-9	95 1
13 7	93 0	91·3	95·7	94·3	96·1
14 1	93 3	91·6	93·6	94·4	96·5
13 4	93 4	91·2	93·6	93·8	95·5
3 8	93 7	91·7	94·6	94·2	95·3
3 9	93 8	92·1	93·7	94·4	95·3
4 2	93 9	92·5	92·8	94·7	96·0
13 2	94-2	91·4	93·0	94 1	94-6
13 8	94-5	92·4	92·1	94 6	95-0
13 8	94-1	92·3	92·6	94 5	94-9
3-8	93-8	92·0	93·1	94 4	95-3
4-2	94-0	92·7	94·0	94 4	95-6
3-9	93-9	91·8	93·5	94 2	96-1
4 6	93 8	92·9	95·4	94·3	96·4
5 0	94 2	93·1	92·8	94·5	97·4
3 6	93 7	91·7	92·8	93·6	95·6
4·0	93 9	92-1	93·5	93-9	96-0
3·8	93 7	92-0	92·9	94-0	96-2
4·2	93 8	92-4	93·9	94-0	96-9
3·1	94-2	91·6	91·4	93 5	95·1
3·2	93-9	91·7	91·7	93 4	95·1
3·8	94-1	92·2	92·9	94 0	95·7
3·8	93 8	92·2	93·2	94·0	95-5
3·9	93 8	92·0	93·7	94·0	95-6
3·5	93 5	91·6	91·9	94·1	96-0
4 4	93-6	92·4	94·6	94·4	95·8
4 3	93-6	92·2	91·2	94·6	96·6
3 7	93-9	91·9	92·1	94·1	95·7
3·7	93-6	92 0	91·7	94 1	95-5
3·6	93-5	92 1	91·5	94 0	94-9
4·0	93-6	92 3	92·3	94 3	95-6
2·2	93·3	90·6	91-3	93·1	93·4
3·1	93·7	91·6	92-1	93·6	94·9
3·7	93·9	92·0	93-5	94·0	95·4
4·1	94·1	92·2	94·1	94·3	95·9
3·9	93·8	91·7	94·3	94·2	95·8
3·9	93·9	91·9	93·5	94·4	96·1
4 6	93-8	92·4	96·5	94·6	95·9
3 6	92-9	90·8	91·7	94·4	97·0
2 5	92-8	89·5	90·1	94·0	96·0
3-3	93·2	91·4	92·0	93 6	95·7
3-8	93·7	92·3	93·5	93 5	96·0
4-1	93·7	92·7	94·5	93 2	96·4
2 6	93·7	91·1	93·4	92·4	95-1
2 9	93·5	91·9	93·8	92·1	94-7
2 4	92·6	91·3	91·7	91·8	94-6

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers TABLE 122 THE MEN OI VEADO

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

SIC 1968							a state of the sta			FU	ULL-TIME ME	N (21 YEAR	S AND OVER	TABLE 123								And the second second		
UNITED KINGDOM Oct	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- s 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	UNITED KINGDOM	046. 2397 3400 (4) 6	Oct 1977 Weekly earnings £	Hours worked	Hourly earnings pence	Oct 1978 Weekly earnings £	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Oct 1979 Weekly earnings £	Hours worked	Hourly earnings pence
Weekly earn 1976 1977 1978 1979	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	All manufacturing industries Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)		73 · 56 44 · 45 23 · 90 41 · 16 29 · 90	43 · 6 37 · 2 21 · 5 40 · 0 37 · 6	168.7 119.5 111.2 102.9 79.5	84 · 77 50 · 08 27 · 13 47 · 96 33 · 33	43 · 5 37 · 2 21 · 6 40 · 0 37 · 6	194·9 134·6 125·6 119·9 88·6	98 · 28 58 · 44 31 · 55 56 · 43 39 · 33	43 · 2 37 · 2 21 · 6 40 · 2 37 · 5	227 · 5 157 · 1 146 · 1 140 · 4 104 · 9
1976 1977 1978 1979	45 ⋅ 9 46 ⋅ 4 46 ⋅ 2 46 ⋅ 3 nings (per	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	All industries covered † Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time girls (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)		72 · 89 44 · 31 23 · 14 41 · 30 29 · 74	44 · 2 37 · 4 21 · 0 40 · 5 37 · 6	164·9 118·5 110·2 102·0 79·1	83 · 50 50 · 03 26 · 20 46 · 98 33 · 18	44 · 2 37 · 4 21 · 1 40 · 6 37 · 6	188 · 9 133 · 8 124 · 2 115 · 7 88 · 2	96 · 94 58 · 24 30 · 22 54 · 51 39 · 21	44 · 0 37 · 4 21 · 1 40 · 6 37 · 5	220 · 3 155 · 7 143 · 2 134 · 3 104 · 6
976 977 978 979	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	• Women ordinarily employed for not m + The industries covered are manufactur Transport); certain miscellaneous services	ring; mining and c	rs a week are juarrying (exc	classed as	part-time worker	rs.					
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 industrie covered				ndex d	of avera	age ea	rnings	5: non-1			-
Veekly earr 976	rnings (£)	68.82	61 · 48	73 · 88 82 · 09	66 . 27	67·83	66.36	65·80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66·97	TABLE 124	MANUFACTU		TRIES			A11		AND SERVICE	eighted: April	11970 = 1
977 978 979		75.15 87.48 102.32	67.66 77.85 91.05	82.09 96.79 114.88	71 · 04 83 · 51 96 · 89	73 · 56 84 · 77 98 · 28	74 · 96 84 · 52 99 · 82	72 · 91 81 · 77 94 · 06	72 · 72 87 · 78 104 · 30	76 · 96 88 · 03 103 · 30	63 · 31 72 · 39 83 · 52	59.04 67.15 76.92	72 · 89 83 · 50 96 · 94	BRITAIN				nd over) WOMI	EN (18 years a	0.010		AND SERVICE		10101
lours work	ked	45·3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46 · 4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43·0 43·3	42.7	44.0	April	Men	Won	nen	Men and women	7.05	Men	5/017. j	Women	Men a wome	
977 978 979		45 · 7 45 · 4 45 · 0	43 · 0 43 · 0 43 · 2	44 · 5 44 · 6 43 · 8	43·4 43·3 43·4	43 · 6 43 · 5 43 · 2	47 · 2 47 · 2 46 · 8	44 · 7 44 · 9 44 · 9	42 · 4 42 · 8 43 · 4	48 · 0 48 · 8 48 · 6	43·3 43·5 43·1	42 · 9 43 · 2 43 · 1	44 · 2 44 · 2 44 · 0	1970	100.0	100		100.0		100.0		100.0	100 -	
ourly earn 976 977 978	nings (per	151·9 164·4 192·7		169 · 4 184 · 5 217 · 0	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	1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	110 7 122 3 135 9 152 1 191 8	112 124 139 165 226	9 9 2	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 - 124 - 138 - 157 - 202 -	·5 ·0 ·0
979 IC 1968		227 · 4	210.8	262.3	223.2	221.5	213 3	203 3	240 3		TIME WOME			1976 1977	225 · 6 248 · 0	276 310	0	233 · 9 258 · 1		232 · 6 253 · 6		276 · 6 304 · 5	244 267	.3
	Food, drink	Coal and	Chemicals and	manu-	Mech- anical	instru- ment	Electrical engineer-	Shipbuild- ing and marine	Vehicles	Metal goods not else-	Textiles	Leather, leather goods	Clothing and footwear	978 1979	287 · 3 328 · 5	<u> </u>	4	298 · 1 340 · 6 1,000		287 · 2 322 · 4		334 · 5 373 · 5	300 - 336 -	·2
ct	and tobacco	petro- leum products	allied indus- s tries	facture	engineer- ing	engineer- ing	ing	engineer- ing	-	where specified	1	and fur		Weights Note: These fixed weighted series are base	689 sed on results of t	311 he New Earn	ings Survey a	nd are described	d in articles in th	575 ne May 1972 ((pages 431 to 4	425 134) and Januar	1,000 y 1976 (page 19	
977 978 979	nings (£) 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	$42 \cdot 32 \\ 45 \cdot 49 \\ 52 \cdot 06 \\ 62 \cdot 12$	$43 \cdot 54 \\ 47 \cdot 04 \\ 53 \cdot 96 \\ 62 \cdot 55$	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	Gazette. They relate to those who: Annual percentage						as and	d hourl	v wag	e rates	
lours work 976 977	37 · 9 38 · 1	36·5 37·7	38 · 4 38 · 2	37·7 37·3	38.0 37.8	37 · 6 37 · 7	37 · 6 37 · 8 37 · 9	37 · 4 38 · 1 37 · 9	37 · 8 38 · 0 37 · 4	37·5 37·0	36 · 7 36 · 4	36.4	36.0	TABLE 125						je un		,		1.5 8 8 1 1 (
	37 · 9 38 · 1	38·7 38·7	38·2 38·5	37 · 8 38 · 0	37 · 9 37 · 6	38.3	37.9			37.2	36.7	36.2	36.1		and the second	- durger		Ind the second					-	
	nings (per 115.3 124.7	132.8	114·9 127·3	115.6	123.1	38·7 112·6 120·7	37·6 115·8 124·4	39·5 123·2	37·6 133·4	37 · 2 37 · 2 112 · 6 122 · 4	36 · 7 36 · 4 103 · 4	36.2 36.7 36.7 89.6 101.9	36 · 1 36 · 1 36 · 0 93 · 3 105 · 5	UNITED KINGDOM	wage	ge weekly earnings	wage	ge hourly earnings	Average h wage earn excluding effect of o	the	Average ho wage rates	ourly	Differences (minus col.(4)	col. (3)))
977 978		nce) 132 · 8 148 · 5 153 · 9 176 · 7	114·9 127·3 143·6 167·4					39.5	37.6	37 · 2	36·7 36·4	36 · 7 36 · 7 89 · 6	36 · 1 36 · 1 36 · 0 93 · 3	963 April	(1) (1) 3.0		(2) (2) (3.6		wage earn excluding effect of o (3) 4 · 0	the	(4) 3.6	ourly i†	(5) (5) 0·4	col. (3)))
977 978 979	115·3 124·7 142·1	132 · 8 148 · 5 153 · 9	127·3 143·6	115·6 126·6 143·7	123 · 1 135 · 3 149 · 8 170 · 3 Other manu- facturing	112.6 120.7 135.9 160.5 All manu- facturing	115·8 124·4 142·4	39·5 123·2 130·1 149·3	37 · 6 133 · 4 141 · 3 161 · 8	37 · 2 112 · 6 122 · 4 139 · 9	36 · 7 36 · 4 103 · 4 112 · 5 125 · 4	36 · 7 36 · 7 89 · 6 101 · 9 114 · 5	36 · 1 36 · 1 36 · 0 93 · 3 105 · 5 116 · 2	963 April 964 April Oct 965 April 966 April 966 April Oct	(1) (1) 3.0 5.3 9.1 8.3 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 4.2 2.1		(2) 3.6 4.1 7.4 8.2 8.4 10.1 9.8 6.2 2.8		wage earn excluding effect of o (3)	the	(4)	burly it	(5)	col. (3)))
977 978 979 Oct Veekly earn 976 977 978 979	115-3 124-7 142-1 165-0	132 · 8 148 · 5 153 · 9 176 · 7 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	127 · 3 143 · 6 167 · 4 Timber, furniture,	115.6 126.6 143.7 166.5 Paper, printing and	123 · 1 135 · 3 149 · 8 170 · 3 Other manu- facturing	112.6 120.7 135.9 160.5 All manu- facturing	115 · 8 124 · 4 142 · 4 166 · 4 Mining and quarrying (except coal	39 · 5 123 · 2 130 · 1 149 · 3 154 · 4 Con-	37.6 133.4 141.3 161.8 184.9 Gas, electricity and	37 · 2 112 · 6 122 · 4 139 · 9 161 · 6 Transport and communi-	36 · 7 36 · 4 103 · 4 112 · 5 125 · 4 144 · 1 Certain miscel- laneous	36.7 36.7 89.6 101.9 114.5 135.2 Public admin-	36.1 36.1 36.0 93.3 105.5 116.2 140.1 All industries	963 April Oct 964 964 April 955 April 966 April 967 Oct 968 April 969 April 969 April 961 Oct 962 Oct 963 April 964 Oct 965 Oct 966 Oct 967 Oct 969 Oct 960 Oct 970 Oct	(1) 3.0 5.3 9.1 8.3 7.5 8.5 7.4 4.2 2.1 5.6 8.5 7.4 4.2 2.1 5.6 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.4 4.2 2.1 1.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 4.2 2.1 1.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 4.2 2.1 1.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 4.2 2.1 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.4 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.6 8.5 7.6 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.5 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7		(2) 3.6 4.1 7.4 8.2 8.4 10.1 9.8 6.2 2.8 8.4 10.1 9.8 6.2 2.8 8.1 7.2 7.1 8.0 15.3		wage ēarm excluding effect of o (3) 4·0 3·6 6·5 8·1 9·5 9·7 6·5 3·0 5·0 7·7 7·0 6·9 8·0 16·0	the	wage rates 3.6 2.3 4.9 5.7 5.3 7.3 8.0 5.6 2.7 5.3 8.6 6.7 5.4 5.5 12.4	ourly t	$\begin{array}{c} \text{(5)} \\ \hline 0.4 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.4 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.3 \\ -0.9 \\ 0.3 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.5 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$	col. (3)))
976 977 978 979 979 Oct Neekly earn 976 977 978 979 tours worke 977 978 979 979	115-3 124-7 142-1 165-0	132.8 148.5 153.9 176.7 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 42.22 45.59 52.12	127 · 3 143 · 6 167 · 4 Timber, furniture, etc 42 · 14 46 · 20 53 · 62	115.6 126.6 143.7 166.5 Paper, printing and publishing 45.20 48.87 55.33	123 · 1 135 · 3 149 · 8 170 · 3 Other manu- facturing industries 39 · 49 43 · 44 49 · 15	112.6 120.7 135.9 160.5 All manu- facturing industries 40.71 44.45 50.08	115-8 124-4 142-4 166-4 Mining and quarrying (except coal mining) —	39 · 5 123 · 2 130 · 1 149 · 3 154 · 4 Con- struction 36 · 11 39 · 14 42 · 97	37.6 133.4 141.3 161.8 184.9 Gas, electricity and water 43.43 47.94 58.10	37 · 2 112 · 6 122 · 4 139 · 9 161 · 6 Transport and communi- cation* 50 · 23 53 · 25 63 · 79	36.7 36.4 103.4 112.5 125.4 144.1 Certain miscel- laneous servicest 31.69 35.16 40.11	36 · 7 36 · 7 89 · 6 101 · 9 114 · 5 135 · 2 Public admin- istration 43 · 62 46 · 41	36-1 36-0 93-3 105-5 116-2 140-1 All industries covered 40-61 44-31 50-03	963 April Oct 964 April Oct 965 April Oct 966 April 967 April 967 April 968 April 968 April 969 April	(1) 3.0 5.3 9.1 8.3 7.5 8.5 7.4 4.2 2.1 5.6 8.5 7.8 7.5 8.5 7.8 8.5 7.8 8.1		(2) 3 · 6 4 · 1 7 · 4 8 · 4 10 · 1 9 · 8 6 · 2 2 · 8 5 · 3 8 · 1 7 · 2 7 · 1 8 · 0		wage ēarm excluding effect of o (3) 4.0 3.6 6.5 8.1 8.0 9.7 6.5 3.0 5.0 5.0 7.7 7.0 6.9 8.0	the	wage rates (4) 3.6 2.3 4.9 5.7 5.3 8.0 5.6 2.7 5.3 8.6 6.7 5.4	ourly		col. (3)))

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

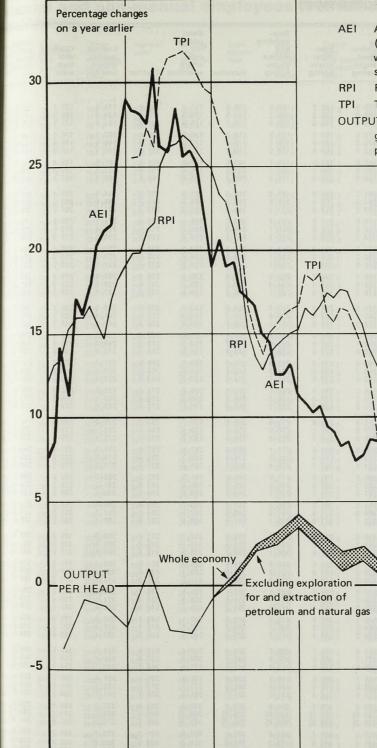
The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
Multiplying this difference by 13 (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.
The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings erage for the reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement of pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.
These figures have been affected because nationally negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978, and subsequent "ges have not followed a regular annual pattern.

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EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 126 ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES GREAT BRITAIN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Hourly earnings (pence) Weekly earnings (£) Hourly earnings (pence) Weekly earnings (£) Hours Hours excluding those whose pay was affected by absence excluding those whose pay was affected by absence including those whose pay excluding those whose pay including overtime pay and overtime including overtime pay and overtime hours excluding overtime pay and overtime including those excluding excl those whose pay overtin pay an whose pay was affected by was affected by absence was affected by was affected by hours hours hours April absence absence absence FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations 1973 1973 33 · 6 38 · 6 43 · 6 54 · 5 34·5 39·9 45·1 56·6 75.8 86.0 97.4 125.8 45 · 6 46 · 4 46 · 2 45 · 0 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 83 · 7 95 · 2 123 · 1 79-2 91-1 119-2 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 65 · 1 71 · 8 81 · 8 94 · 5 67·4 74·2 84·7 97·9 149·2 162·6 184·8 212·8 146·3 160·0 181·8 208·7 65 · 1 71 · 5 80 · 7 93 · 0 143·7 156·5 175·5 201·2 45 · 1 45 · 6 45 · 8 46 · 0 63 · 3 69 · 5 78 · 4 90 · 1 45·3 45·7 46·0 46·2 141 (154 (172 (197 (Non-manual occupations 43 · 7 48 · 4 54 · 1 68 · 2 43 · 8 48 · 7 54 · 5 68 · 7 111 · 3 122 · 4 137 · 7 173 · 2 110.7 121.6 137.9 174.3 38·9 39·2 39·1 39·2 43 · 4 47 · 8 54 · 1 67 · 9 43 · 5 48 · 1 54 · 4 68 · 4 1972 38.7 110·8 121·7 138·1 174·6 122·4 137·8 173·3 38.8 38.8 38.7 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 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 · 1 227 · 1 257 · 1 289 · 1 1978 1979 All occupations 36 · 2 41 · 1 46 · 3 58 · 1 83 · 7 94 · 5 106 · 9 137 · 7 83 · 7 94 · 3 107 · 6 139 · 9 37 · 1 42 · 3 47 · 7 60 · 2 36·7 41·9 47·7 60·8 43 · 4 43 · 8 43 · 7 43 · 0 1972 43 · 9 44 · 5 44 · 3 43 · 4 36.0 40.9 46.5 59.2 83 - 3 93 - 1 107 - 2 139 - 3 1973 1974 1975 93·5 106·1 136·5 162.0 177.1 202.2 231.8 69 · 2 76 · 1 87 · 3 100 · 5 71 · 4 78 · 5 90 · 0 103 · 7 163·2 177·7 202·9 233·1 1976 1977 1978 1979 43·4 43·8 44·0 44·2 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 17.0 19.6 23.1 30.9 1972 1973 1974 1975 17.720.5 24.1 32.4 44 · 4 51 · 2 60 · 6 81 · 8 43 · 0 49 · 6 59 · 3 81 · 6 40 · 0 40 · 0 39 · 9 39 · 5 16.6 19.1 22.8 30.9 17·1 19·7 23·6 32·1 39·9 39·9 39·8 39·4 42.6 49.1 58.1 81.1 50·7 60·1 81·4 101 · 5 112 · 7 127 · 5 144 · 2 1976 1977 1978 1979 38·5 43·0 49·3 55·4 40·3 45·0 51·2 57·9 39.6 39.8 39.9 39.9 102·0 113·4 128·5 145·4 38·1 42·2 48·0 53·4 39·4 43·7 49·4 55·2 39·3 39·4 39·6 39·6 100 · 7 111 · 2 125 · 3 139 · 9 100 - 2 110 - 1 124 - 4 138 - 1 Non-manual occupations 19·4 21·8 25·6 35·2 52·3 58·5 69·0 95·2 22 · 2 24 · 7 28 · 6 39 · 6 59·9 66·2 76·9 106·1 19·5 21·8 25·8 35·4 37·3 37·3 37·3 37·1 22 · 1 24 · 5 28 · 3 39 · 3 1972 1973 1974 1975 36.8 59. 58·3 68·8 95·0 36·8 36·8 36·6 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 · 8 115·9 130·1 148·0 168·5 115.6 129.8 147.5 168.0 48 · 8 53 · 8 59 · 1 66 · 0 132.0 143.8 158.1 176.8 37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 2 48 · 5 53 · 4 58 · 5 65 · 3 36·5 36·7 36·7 36·7 131 · 8 143 · 7 157 · 9 176 · 6 All occupations 1972 1973 1974 1975 17·8 20·3 23·9 32·4 47 · 0 53 · 9 63 · 8 87 · 2 20·5 23·1 26·9 37·4 18·4 21·0 24·8 33·6 39.0 39.0 38.9 38.5 37 · 8 37 · 8 37 · 8 37 · 8 37 · 4 54 · 0 60 · 5 70 · 8 98 · 5 53 53·5 63·4 86·9 22 · 6 26 · 3 36 · 6 60 70·6 98·3 1976 1977 1978 1979 40 · 1 44 · 9 51 · 3 57 · 9 107.6 120.0 136.1 154.6 107 · 2 119 · 6 135 · 4 153 · 7 122.6 134.0 148.2 166.0 41 · 5 46 · 4 52 · 8 60 · 0 38·5 38·7 38·8 38·8 45·3 50·0 55·4 61·8 46 · 2 51 · 0 56 · 4 63 · 0 122 · 4 133 · 9 148 · 0 165 · 7 37·3 37·5 37·5 37·5 FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations 1972 1973 1974 31 · 7 36 · 0 40 · 8 52 · 1 32 · 7 37 · 3 42 · 3 54 · 2 42 · 6 43 · 1 43 · 0 42 · 3 76 · 4 85 · 7 97 · 6 127 · 2 32 · 0 36 · 4 41 · 7 54 · 0 75.8 85.2 97.8 128.9 75 0 84 1 96 8 127 1 31 · 4 35 · 5 40 · 6 52 · 7 $\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ 84 · 1 96 · 1 125 · 4 62 · 5 68 · 9 78 · 8 90 · 4 1976 1977 1978 1979 64 · 7 71 · 3 81 · 5 93 · 7 151 · 8 165 · 8 188 · 7 216 · 7 153.8 167.5 187.9 212.4 150.0 164.3 187.0 214.2 64 · 2 70 · 2 79 · 1 89 · 6 154·7 168·0 188·6 213·6 42 · 3 42 · 7 42 · 8 43 · 0 62 · 7 68 · 7 77 · 3 87 · 4 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5 (b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations 82 ·9 95 ·5 126 ·0 1973 1974 1975 35.6 40.3 51.5 36 · 8 41 · 8 53 · 6 43 · 1 43 · 0 42 · 3 84.6 96.4 125.8 83 · 1 95 · 0 124 · 1 35 · 0 40 · 1 52 · 0 35·9 41·1 53·4 42 · 1 42 · 0 41 · 4 84 · 1 96 · 6 127 · 3 1976 1977 1978 1979 61 · 8 68 · 0 77 · 8 89 · 1 64 · 0 70 · 4 80 · 5 92 · 5 151 165 185 209 150·1 163·8 186·5 213·9 148·3 162·3 184·7 211·3 152.6 165.7 186.1 210.7 42 · 5 42 · 7 42 · 8 43 · 0 61 · 8 67 · 8 76 · 3 86 · 2 63 · 4 69 · 3 78 · 1 88 · 4 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5

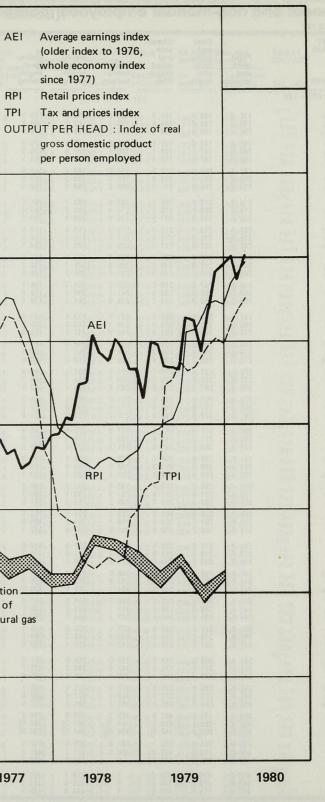


arnings, prices, output per head

1974 1975 1976 1977

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1; but previously at the time of the survey

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EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series) Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series) Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

BLE 127											2580		199 A.		Table 127	(continued)						compil				And the second second		
	Food,	Coal and petro-	Chemi- cals and		Mech-	Instru-	Elec-	Ship- building and		Metal goods not		Leather,		Bricks, pottery	Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu-	Agricul- ture*	Mining	Con- struc-	Gas, elec-	Trans-	Miscel- laneous	All manuf industries		All indust		GREAT
C 1968	drink and tobacco	leum pro- ducts	allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	anical engin- eering	ment engin- eering	trical engin- eering	marine engin- eering	Vehicles	else- where specified	Textiles	leather goods and fur	and foot- wear	glass, cement etc	ture, etc	and publish- ing	facturing indus- tries		quarry- ing	tion	tricity and water	and com- munica- tion †		Un- adjusted	Seasonall adjusted	-	Seasonally adjusted	
N 1970 = 100				(not the	1999	19. 19		1	1	1					-			1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1.64		16-478		JAN 1970				-
74 April May	170 · 2 176 · 0	163 0 164 2	161 · 9 165 · 6	159·3 163·7	158 · 5 167 · 2	159 · 9 166 · 9	162 · 2 168 · 8	159 0 159 2	155-6 164-9	157 · 7 165 · 0	166 6 175 5	172 8 180 0 184 5	167 · 7 169 · 6 175 · 9	167-2 171-4	172 3	162 3 165 6	168 7 172 4	202 3 206 8	189-1 187-3	174 3 175 6	170-7 176-6	162 6 168 8	172-3 170-6	162·7 168·6	163·1 173·9	166-1 171-0	165·2 174·9	1974 April May
June July Aug	181 · 9 186 · 2 188 · 6	169 6 184 0 197 1	174 8 185 2 188 1	174 · 7 181 · 2 180 · 5	179 1 180 5 181 8	175-0 176-9 176-9	178-5 183-1 182-6	176 · 3 176 · 8 170 · 5	174 · 7 174 · 0 178 · 7	175 · 6 180 · 0 177 · 4	185 · 1 188 · 4 187 · 5	199 · 2 190 · 1	176 · 6 175 · 6	178-6 180-1 181-8	183 0 185 2	169-6 175-9 174-9	181-8 184-4 183-7	203 3 213 9 230 4	195-3 198-3 199-0	189-3 192-3 188-3	186-0 185-2 196-0	171-7 177-9 184-6	183 4 188 5 185 4	177.9 181.5	176·7 180·0 184·1	180-0 183-6	177·5 181·0	June July
Sep Dot	193 · 6 197 · 4	197 · 6 200 · 2	190 · 8 199 · 2	184 · 8 184 · 8	185 · 5 190 · 4	182 · 1 188 · 6	190 · 8 192 · 5	178 2 175 7	180 2 183 5	182 · 1 187 · 9	187 · 3 191 · 5	196 · 1 197 · 6	184-0 190-4 194-4	188-5 192-1	183 9 192 9	183 7 186 0	188 4	229 0 217 3	204 1	196 8	204 4	186 5 189 4	190-7 193-5	182-1 186-9 190-6	187·8 190·8	184-9 189-9 193-0	185.7 188.8 191.9	Aug Sep Oct
Nov Dec 75	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	204 · 5 201 · 6	196 · 4 196 · 9	197-6 199-6	207 · 0 206 · 3	197.0	199 4 203 0	204 2 202 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
an eb Mar	214 8 214 5 233 0	212 1 209 1 219 3	205 5 213 2 207 6	203 · 6 214 · 4 220 · 0	203 · 7 205 · 3 208 · 8	201 · 2 204 · 4 209 · 2	204 · 0 208 · 4 212 · 2	197 · 8 202 · 8 211 · 3	196 9 200 2 199 3	201 0 203 8 209 4	200 · 7 203 · 7 203 · 7	214 5 209 1 215 8	198 1 202 3 204 7	204 9 207 0 206 0	212 4 220 3	194 0 193 6 199 4	203 7 212 2 207 6	225 7 232 5 236 1	215 5 218 2 253 0	204 7 217 4 219 1	216-3 219-3 214-7	214 1 214 6 215 7	209 6 208 9 220 6	203.6 207.3 210.8	203:8 207:7 210:7	205.7 210.2 214.2	205.6 210.1 212.7	Jan Feb
April May	220 · 8 225 · 4	213 · 0 215 · 6	210 · 8 215 · 4	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 2 220 1	223 4 223 6 272 6	199-9 202-7	213 4 217 3	249 1 259 2	261-6 256-9	225 6 223 2	219-5 227-8	219-2 225-0	223 7 220 5	212·2 214·9	212·9 217·4	217·1 219·6	216·2 220·8	Mar April May
une uly	233 · 1 237 · 2 241 · 0	223 · 2 240 · 9 242 · 9	217 5 251 4 249 7	222 5 225 6 225 8	220 · 5 230 · 1 226 · 7	224 · 2 231 · 5 228 · 7	226 · 8 237 · 8 236 · 9	232 · 2 217 · 3 200 · 1	207 · 5 213 · 5 219 · 9	218-6 227-8 224-9	225 · 7 233 · 2 230 · 1	219 6 227 7 225 9	215 · 3 219 · 7 213 · 0	220 · 1 224 · 9 224 · 6	231 8 241 7	210 4 216 3	221-1	257 7 259 4	262 3 260 2	231 7 241 6	249-9 287-0	223 8 227 8	237·4 242·7	221-2 229-5	220·0 227·5	226-0 234-3	223 4 230 9	June July
Aug Sep Oct	245 · 0 248 · 1	245 · 1 247 · 2	245 · 5 246 · 6	229 · 6 236 · 3	230 · 2 234 · 7	232 · 9 236 · 1	241 · 1 244 · 7	236 1 238 5	217·0 223·0	228 · 2 232 · 8	233 · 4 238 · 8	232 1 236 6	220 · 5 228 · 6	231-7 236-5	234-8 241-8 247-0	215 6 221 6 224 5	226 7 232 1 237 1	280 1 290 1 275 4	258 7 261 4 263 5	235 9 244 9 248 9	262-9 257-4 256-6	232 7 256 1 241 6	238 6 240 5 244 3	228.5 232.5 236.9	230·8 233·7 237·4	232-8 239-0 240-9	233·4 237·6 239·8	Aug Sep Oct
lov Dec 76	254 7 263 5	250 · 6 252 · 8	255 · 9 264 · 2	241 · 3 235 · 0	239 · 8 241 · 2	238 4 248 3	248 · 4 255 · 4	244 · 4 239 · 7	227 · 3 230 · 3	239 · 7 240 · 8	242 9 242 5	238 · 5 237 · 9	232 · 0 236 · 8	242 · 2 246 · 6	249 8 248 6	230 7 227 6	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 4 244 0	242·2 244·4	239·1 245·2	244·6 246·6	241·1 247·2	Nov Dec 1976
an eb Iar	257 0 255 6 277 0	251 1 251 4 260 8	256 0 256 0 258 8	241 · 2 249 · 1 249 · 9	243 6 242 9 247 9	244 · 2 245 · 3 252 · 9	251 · 4 253 · 0 259 · 8	244 8 249 6 251 3	234 0 237 7 236 7	243 7 243 8 249 9	250 6 251 6 256 3	248 1 241 4 242 2	240 2 238 7 245 6	247 · 7 247 · 1 250 · 4	254 7 259 3 258 3	231-3 232-7 237-3	249 7 257 5 259 9	273 4 288 0 301 9	268 1 268 3 288 0	245 8 248 3 254 3	261 0 261 9 270 2	253 3 250 9 252 2	256-5 259-3 271-0	245·9 247·6 252·7	246·1 248·3 252·3	248·2 250·1 255·7	248·1 250·1 253·7	Jan Feb Mar
pril lay	265 · 8 274 · 6	262 · 3 265 · 4	260 · 8 266 · 3	257 · 7 264 · 1	250 · 0 257 · 7	250 · 7 254 · 7	262 · 4 268 · 9	248 · 3 255 · 0	237·2 249·7	251 8 258 5	252 6 268 2	240 · 2 245 · 4	246 · 1 252 · 2	253 9 259 5	256 0 259 6	242 4 249 0	258-3 261-6	307·7 298·1	286 1 281 0	251 0 255 5	274 4 278 0	253 5 258 9	266 0 268 2	253·3 261·0	253·4 258·5	255-9 262-0	254·5 258·7	April May
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lov ec 7	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	266 · 3 265 · 7	256 · 1 256 · 8	276 2 275 2	278 · 4 279 · 1	263 · 1 269 · 0	266 · 9 269 · 7	270 · 7 275 · 6	276-0 282-4	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	270·7 274·2	276-2 275-5	272·8 275·3	Nov Dec 1977
an eb Iar	286 4 285 5 308 4	277 · 4 277 · 2 284 · 7	282 6 283 9 285 9	277 9 282 7 281 3	272 · 5 274 · 4 277 · 8	275 · 4 277 · 9 285 · 9	280 · 8 282 · 2 288 · 7	273 5 270 6 265 8	259 6 253 2 256 7	276 7 278 4 283 2	283 2 284 8 286 6	279 2 272 1 276 5	270 · 8 276 · 6 276 · 8	269 4 272 2 275 8	281 3 284 5 286 5	260 9 260 6 266 6	282 2 286 8 288 4	298 5 312 2 322 6	297 4 297 0 317 3	274 0 278 3 290 4	291-7 295-2 299-6	274 9 270 8 272 9	294 7 295 8 312 4	276-1 276-8 281-6	277-4 278-9 281-0	278-1 278-8 285-3	278-1 279-1 282-8	Jan Feb
pril lay	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 7 284 8	287 6 293 4 291 5	278 9 278 3 278 3	277 8 278 8 279 3	280 0 285 1 289 5	281 7 283 4	271 5 275 6	288 2 291 0	329 8 323 3	304 0 300 1	283 3 291 1	297 6 299 9	275 0 278 4	305-4 301-5	281·3 287·1	281·5 284·5	284·0 288·9	282·1 284·7	Mar April May
une uly ug	297 9 298 4 293 4	288 9 296 2 291 0	296 · 3 293 · 2 290 · 6	283 5 303 8 281 9	283 · 9 287 · 2 283 · 1	284 4 285 2 286 3	287 · 7 289 · 2 291 · 6	278 · 4 277 · 0 269 · 8	268 · 1 266 · 8 265 · 5	291 6 285 5	292 · 5 291 · 0	283 · 7 281 · 7		282 · 4 280 · 4	282 1 289 3 290 2	275 6 273 9 269 9	288 0 291 0 284 9	326 7 340 5 339 1	302 1 306 1 305 7	293 0 293 7 288 7	305 1 305 3 301 1	281-8 282-4 281-5	305-0 304-4 304-1	285-6 288-1 283-9	283·2 285·2 287·6	288-9 290-8	285-6 286-5	June July
ep 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 1 297 5	288 2 296 3 302 8	286 6 293 0 298 2	295 7 301 9	275-9 281-6	294 2 294 2	368 5 347 1	308 2 312 0	300 1 302 4	300 7 306 7	285-2 285-2	314-3 313-8	288·0 293·7	290·9 294·7	287·3 292·4 296·6	288·8 292·1 295·7	Aug Sep Oct
ec 8	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	296 - 4	300 · 8	306 - 8	306 7 307 2	287-2 284-1	305-1 300-4	326 1 326 8	313 0 318 4	305 5 307 7	311 6 305 5	293 6 288 3	311-2 308-4	304·2 305·6	301·7 304·0	304·5 304·8	301·3 304·1	Nov Dec 1978
an eb Iar	321 8 322 5 330 5	311 6 315 5 333 8	320 · 1 319 · 6 325 · 8	299 · 5 305 · 2 321 · 0	307 6 311 0 315 4	312 0 314 7 318 1	311 · 9 313 · 2 322 · 6	292 · 8 287 · 7 306 · 1	287 9 291 6 289 7	312 · 7 313 · 7 316 · 2	311 8 315 0 312 4	308 9 303 3 304 6	308 · 2 306 · 5 310 · 6	306 · 3 305 · 9 307 · 1	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	308·3 312·3 315·1	306·5 311·0 317·3	306-9 311-7 314-5	Jan Feb Mar
pril ay	337 · 1 344 · 2 347 · 1	339·8 327·4	323 7 328 8 344 8	340 6 337 8 334 4	325 · 1 327 · 3 329 · 9	331 9 336 3 333 5	328 4 334 6 340 0	348 0 321 2 324 8	299 6 305 9 309 2	326 3 328 1 331 5	321 9 330 9 338 8	308 4 308 1 312 2	317 6 316 3 317 7	319 5 320 0 328 8	325-6 327-8	311-8 321-5	323 9 325 3	368 2 363 3	376 4 369 7	313 9 315 3	325 7 405 0	311 9 313 4	344 6 342 9	325·4 328·7	324·9 324·7	325-9 330-9	323·7 325·9	April May
ine ily ig	347 · 1 348 · 0 345 · 4	328 · 0 344 · 4 339 · 8	344 · 0 342 · 5 339 · 8	350 · 2 313 · 7	334 · 0 333 · 9	347 · 0 336 · 5	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	341 0 334 3	321-4 323-4 319-8	332 5 328 8 328 9	372 9 364 0 387 7	380 7 385 5 381 4	327 3 333 8 329 9	406 3 366 3 360 9	325-3 328-1 324-8	351-2 355-6 344-0	332·4 334·6 328·6	329·8 331·7 333·5	336-6 338-0 332-8	332·5 332·9 334·9	June July
ep ot	349 6 352 3	339 · 9 341 · 0	348 · 5 345 · 6	333 · 1 337 · 1	334 · 7 339 · 8	339 · 2 345 · 1	337 · 1 347 · 9	327 · 0 415 · 2	301 · 2 310 · 2	335 4 342 1	340·5 345·1	330 · 4 330 · 8	324 · 2 329 · 3	330 · 5 338 · 8 343 · 6	344 0 347 2	329 1 333 3	334 2 339 6	407·5 417·8	387·5 397·6	342 1 343 6	362 8 361 8	328 1 329 4	355.9	328.0 334.3 342.2	333-5 338-2 343-8	332.8 339.6 345.6	334·9 339·7 344·6	Aug Sep Oct
ov ec 9	366 · 9 376 · 5	346 · 9 357 · 7	354 9 370 0	333 · 7 342 · 4	350 · 7 356 · 4	354 · 5 360 · 5	351 · 6 352 · 1	346 · 7 317 · 7	309 · 7 325 · 3	350 · 5 348 · 5	349 · 4 350 · 3	329 · 8 328 · 4	329 · 3 337 · 1 345 · 4	358-5	354 5	332 5 334 1	350 3 348 8	381 4 368 9	398 9 411 3	346-9 348-4	363 5 357 6	331 0 324 7	355-0 369-1	345·5 351·2	343·2 349·2	347·9 351·2	344-6 349-8	Nov Dec 1979
in eb ar	361 4 372 7 386 2	359 0 377 5 371 4	349 5 356 8 382 4	324 0 347 0 355 4	350 0 356 0 367 6	357 4 371 7 380 6	351 7 358 5 376 0	329 · 7 330 · 0 387 · 9	323 0 340 1 348 4	346 4 356 3 371 0	347 5 350 8 368 6	338 0 350 4 349 7	345 · 6 350 · 1 354 · 3	340 5 348 7 356 3	353 1 363 2 370 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	345-6 357-5 369-2	344·4 354·9 372·6	344·9 355·9 369·2	Jan Feb
oril ay	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 · 8 371 · 2	338 9 352 8 369 5	370 · 9 377 · 3 391 · 4	362 4 377 3 386 2	365 4 352 8 361 7	362 · 7 365 · 2 364 · 2	369 4 379 3 389 9	370 8 370 5 388 4	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	367·2 374·5	372.0 370.2 378.6	367-5 372-8	Mar April May
une Iy Ig	407 · 0 408 · 4 402 · 8	384 · 0 404 · 7 399 · 1	400 · 0 401 · 6 404 · 2	391 · 7 402 · 3 364 · 5	391 · 5 392 · 9 361 · 2	387 9 396 2 385 5	388 · 4 385 · 3 363 · 7	371 · 2 369 · 0 342 · 0	369 · 5 357 · 0 325 · 0∥	391 · 4 388 · 3 366 · 7	383 · 8 386 · 4	365 · 2 363 · 6	369 9 364 4	385 8 393 1	391-9 382-7	387 0 386 7 384 6	394 9 391 6 384 8	416-2 434-4 449-8	439-6 446-7 445-6	379 7 387 9 378 7	390-6 393-3 448-0	383-1 392-1 388-7	415-9 430-7 410-1	390.5 389.6	387·3 386·6	390·8 393·4	385·9 387·5	June July
p p	417·0 419·3	392 · 6 398 · 4	442 · 6 433 · 3	364 · 9∥ 381 · 8	344 · 7∥ 399 · 6	382 · 3 412 · 5	368 · 6	362 · 0	296 · 7 352 · 1	362 · 4	389 7 391 1	370 · 5 376 · 7	381 · 0 388 · 3	387 · 8 397 · 9	398 7 400 3 405 5	391 7 400 9	395 9 400 9	476 · 7 460 · 7	454 2 458 3	388-6 397-0	406 9 448 3	398-2 394-5	410 1 412 9 416 3	372 · 6 373 · 3 397 · 9	378 · 7 378 · 1 400 · 2	382 · 4 384 · 4 402 · 6	385·2 384·8 401·6	Aug Sep Oct
ov ec 0	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 · 4 402 · 9	419 · 4 428 · 0	409-8	406 · 4 401 · 4	412 · 8 414 · 6	427 · 3 424 · 6	462 · 6 474 · 9	402 · 5 408 · 6	452 · 8 453 · 0	400 · 2 398 · 5	423 0 431 2	410.9 418.8	408 · 3 416 · 5	412 ·0 418 ·5	408·3 417·0	Nov Dec
an eb Mar]	440 · 2 445 · 9 472 · 0	451 · 0 475 · 0 464 · 6	436 5 440 1 455 2	1	418 · 7 426 · 8 434 · 9	425 · 3 434 · 2 440 · 5	421 · 2 427 · 6 445 · 0	384 · 6 390 · 0 553 · 3	399 7 400 3 405 4	429 6 426 3 424 3	402 · 2 411 · 7 421 · 9	399 8 406 4 410 9	408 · 4 416 · 5 424 · 7	411 0 418 5 417 5	430-6	407 2 411 1 425 8	417 9 432 3	440 · 7 478 · 9	508 · 1 509 · 3	401 · 5 415 · 5	442 · 0 442 · 1	408 · 1 423 · 5	462 · 6 468 · 2	410.1¶ 415.0¶	410.6¶ 417.4¶	415·3¶ 423·0¶	415.9¶ 424.2¶	1980 Jan Feb

England and Wales only.
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.
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 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 possient estimates have been used in the compilation of the indices for "all manufacturing industries" and "all industries and services covered."

e (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 ing 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. wing at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual on-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. If (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to December 1979. If (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 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

EARNINGS

EARNINGS

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

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

9·4 12·4 13·5

7·3 9·1 10·4

 ${ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \end{array} }$

7.6 9.4 10.9

11.9 11 · 9 13 · 6 10 · 4

10 · 3 10 · 5 15 · 0 18 · 6¶

6·5 11·0

12.5

8.61

8·3 7·1 10·7

13.5

7.91

10 · 8 10 · 4 14 · 9 [20 · 1¶]

7·5 11·2

8·2 7·7 11·4

27.6 19.8 11.4 12.1 17.2 [**16.2**]]

10.9 9.5 11.7 20.1¶

8.5

14·2 9·0 15·0 7·7†

27 e 20 · 7 12 · 1 10 · 3 12 · 4 20 · 6¶

ng industries

8.2

14·4 9·6 13·3 7·0†

25 e 20 · 8 12 · 7 11 · 1 12 · 1 18 · 8¶

LDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED industries and services covered

May

87 · 6 93 · 4 104 · 9

118.1

9.0 12.6 13.5

8·7 6·6 12·4

 $26 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 4$

8.8 6.9 12.5

June

8·2 15·4 13·4

7·8 8·5 11·9

 $25 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 0$

9·0 8·0 12·8

July

119.3

8·5 14·2 16·5

8·0 12·2

27 · 6 14 · 0 8·9 16·2 16·4

												THE REAL PROPERTY IN	Table 125 (Strate Barry Mary	Constanting and a second
TABLE 128				ludlas aus	time near	lum	Augrag	e hourly ea		luding over		AN 1964 = 100	GREAT	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
GREAT BRITAIN Industry group SIC 1968	June 1977	e weekly ea Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979	Dillin	S: unadjusted	d: Jan 1976	= 100	na <mark>Constanto</mark> Martina Constanto Read a read
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*		State of the state		Continues in	and the second	2	Contraction of	Pill .	on Aprillio		Contra Sala		Whole coot	100.0	100 - 6	102 . 2	103 - 3
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	1970 1977 1978 1979 1980	110 9 121 5 135 7 163 0¶ IES: SEASON	111 0 122 7 141 1 167 3 ¶	113 · 3 125 · 0 143 · 7 [172 · 6¶]	113 1 127 2 144 3
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	ULULI	s and service 85 4 92 2		86 · 3 92 · 7	86 · 2 94 · 0
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	1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	100 0 114 2 124 4 143 1 154 0†	101 · 8 114 · 6 * 144 · 4 156 · 8†	103 · 0 115 · 8 128 · 3 145 · 9 166 · 6	103 · 8 116 · 0 129 · 4 148 · 3 165 · 2
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†													1974	205-6	210 - 1	212.7	216-2
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	1975 1976 1977 1978	248 1 278 1 306 9 344 9	250 · 1 279 · 1 311 · 7 355 · 9	253 7 282 8 314 5 369 2	254 5 282 1 323 7 367 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	1979 1980 All manufac	415 9¶ turing indust	424 - 21	[434·9¶]	
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	1968 1969 1970	84 8 91 8 100 0	85 5 91 5 101 3	85 · 9 92 · 5 103 · 0	85 6 93 7 103 8
ENGINEERING‡						June 1979 £						June 1979 pence	1971 1972 1973 1974	114 4 125 4 142 1 152 0†	115 · 0 * 143 · 7 155 · 1†	115 7 128 2 145 5 165 2	116 2 130 1 147 7 163 1
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		584 4 571 7 601 1 568 5	213-4 195-1 164-3 201-8	1975 1976 1977	203 8 246 1 277 4 308 3	207 · 7 248 · 3 278 · 9 312 · 3	210 7 252 3 281 0 315 1	212 · 9 253 · 4 281 · 5 324 · 9
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	1979 1980 PERCENTAC	345 6 410 6¶ SE INCREASE	357 · 5 417 · 4¶	369 2 [429 0¶]	367 · 2
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	道:注 通:語	461 8 468 4 516 4 471 0		535 7 532 0 598 4 541 7	218-3 197-3 166-3 205-6	NEW SERIES Whole econo	S:unadjusted omy 10∘9	10-3	10.8	9.4

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.

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 1979. * 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 dispute in the engineering industries.

EARNINGS

Aug	Sep 	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average§
107 · 8	108 · 3	108 · 5	110 · 6	111 · 3	106 · 0
115 · 7	116 · 6	117 · 9	120 · 1	121 · 7	115 · 6
131 · 7	134 · 2	135 · 2	136 · 1	138 · 0	130 · 6
153 · 3∥	153 · 6∥	158 · 1	162 · 1	165 · 1	150 · 9∥
89 · 1	89 · 6	90 · 0	91 · 1	91 · 9	88 · 2
95 · 7	96 · 7	97 · 5	98 · 2	99 · 6	95 · 2
108 · 9	109 · 3	110 · 6	112 · 0	113 · 1	106 · 7
120 · 7	121 · 1	122 0	122 · 2	123 · 3	118 · 7
134 · 1	137 · 8	140 2	141 · 7	142 · 5	134 · 0*
154 · 2	155 · 8	157 8	158 · 8	160 · 9	152 · 1
185 · 7	188 · 8	191 9	199 · 2	207 · 7	179 · 1†
233 · 4	237 · 6	239 · 8	241 · 1	247 · 2	226 6
267 · 1	267 · 4	269 · 8	272 · 8	275 · 3	261 8
288 · 8	292 · 1	295 · 7	301 · 3	304 · 1	288 4
334 · 9	339 · 7	344 · 6	344 · 6	349 · 8	330 2
385 · 2	384 · 8	401 · 6	408 · 3	417 · 0	381 7
88 · 5	89 · 1	89·3	90 · 4	91 · 7	87 · 8
95 · 5	96 · 5	97·3	98 · 1	99 · 6	94 · 9
109 · 5	109 · 7	111·2	112 · 7	113 · 7	107 · 0
120 · 6	121 4	122 2	122 · 6	123 · 6	118 · 9
135 · 1	138 2	139 7	140 · 7	141 · 0	134 · 2*
153 · 3	155 3	157 3	158 · 6	161 · 4	151 · 5
184 · 1	187 8	190 8	198 · 0	203 · 8	177 · 5†
230 · 8	233 · 7	237 · 4	239 · 1	245 · 2	223 · 8
265 · 9	267 · 1	269 · 2	270 · 7	274 · 2	260 · 7
287 · 6	290 · 9	294 · 7	301 · 7	304 · 0	287 · 6
333 · 5	338 · 2	343 · 8	343 · 2	349 · 2	329 · 6
378 · 7∥	378 · 1∥	400 · 2	408 · 3	416 · 5	380 · 8
7·3	7 · 7	8·7	8.6	9·4	9·1
13·9	15 · 1	14·7	13.3	13·3	13·0
16·4∥	14 · 4∥	17·0	19.1	19·7	15·5∥
8·3 7·4 13·8	7·8 7·9 13·0	7·5 8·4	7·7 7·9	9·0 8·4	7·8 7·8
10.8 11.1 15.0 20.4	10·9 13·8 13·0 21·2	13·4 10·3 14·9 12·5 21·6	14·0 9·2 15·9 12·1 25·4	13.6 8.9 15.6 12.9	12 · 1 11 · 3 12 · 9 13 · 5
25 · 7 14 · 5 8 · 1 15 · 9 15 · 0∥	25 · 9 12 · 5 9 · 2 16 · 3 13 · 3∥	25 · 0 12 · 5 9 · 6 16 · 5 16 · 5	21 · 1 13 · 1 10 · 4 14 · 4 18 · 5	29.1 19.0 11.4 10.5 15.0 19.2	17·8 26·5 15·6 10·2 14·5 15·6∥
8·4	7·9	7 · 1	7·6	9·3	8·2
7·9	8·3	9 · 0	8·5	8·6	8·1
14·6	13·6	14 · 3	14·9	14·1	12·7
10 · 2	10 · 7	9·9	8·7	8·8	11 · 2
12 · 0	13 · 8	14·3	14·8	14·0	12 · 8
13 · 5	12 · 3	12·6	12·7	14·4	12 · 9
20 · 1	21 · 0	21·3	24·8	26·3	17 · 2
25 · 4	24 · 4	24 · 4	20.8	20·3	26 · 1
15 · 2	14 · 3	13 · 4	13.2	11·8	16 · 5
8 · 2	8 · 9	9 · 5	11.5	10·9	10 · 3
16 · 0	16 · 3	16 · 7	13.7	14·9	14 · 6
13 · 5∥	11 · 8∥	16 · 4	19.0	19·3	15 · 5∥

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

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

TABLE 131							A State of the second	in a start white the	an Angeland Profil	JULY	Y 31, 1972 = 10	TABLE 131	(continued)							to a marks	- Aller And	JUL	Y 31, 1972 = 100
UNITED KINGDOM		Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, et		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	laneous services	Manufac- turing industries§	All industries and services§		UNITED KINGDOM
SIC 1968	0.000	<u> </u>			IV and V		- XIII	- <u>XIV</u>	_ <u>XV</u>	_ <u>XVI</u>	_ <u>XVII</u>	XVIII	XIX	<u>×x</u>	XXI	XXII	_ <u>XXIII</u>	XXV and XXV	/!! XXVI	- <u>XIX</u>		Basia wookly	SIC 1968
Basic weekly r Weights: up to , from J		210	305	{ 436 454	283 294	2,840 2,953	352 366	28 29	209 217	227 236	179 186	387 403	1 <u>97</u> }	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly Weights: up to from July	June 1978‡
1976 1977 1978 1979	Annual averages	232 247 273 310	211 225 247 276	209 228 250 285	199 218 240 265	214 218 271 314	211 232 254 287	200 220 243 280	213 232 255 300	203 218 242 276	199 213 248 279	198 209 232 970	183 207 —	247 268 290 321	199 214 261 301	199 213 232 266	217 243 272 320	214 230 252 280	212 233 253 319	209 0 218 9 258 8 297 5	213 2 227 3 259 3 298 1	Annual averages	1976 1977 1978 1979
1978 Mar April May June		273 273 273 273 273	249 249 249 249 249	242 244 244 251	227 227 234 247	220 282 282 282 282	241 242 258 259	234 234 234 234 234	255 255 255 255	235 239 242 243	247 248 248 248 248	218 232 232	214 216 216 220	275 275 275 301	250 267 267 267 267	223 234 234 234 234	260 261 266 266	249 249 249 249 249	248 248 248 252	226 · 6 262 · 0 263 · 8 265 · 7	238 · 7 258 · 5 259 · 9 263 · 5	Mar April May June	1978
July Aug Sep		273 273 273	249 249 249	251 253 253	247 247 247	282 286 286	259 259 260	252 252 252	255 255 259	243 243 246	248 248 250	134 136 135		301 301 301	268 268 268	236 236 236	277 277 277	251 251 251	252 252 252	265 9 268 6 269 1	264 8 266 2 266 5	July Aug Sep	
Oct Nov Dec		273 273 273 308	249 249 249 249 249	256 265 265 269	247 247 247 249	298 298 298 304	260 260 261 265	252 252 252 270	259 259 259 281	246 256 257 258	250 250 250	143 143 143	 	301 301 301 302	268 268 273 275	236 236 236 255	277 288 300 301	251 258 269 269	261 261 264 302	276 · 6 277 · 9 278 · 0 283 · 7	270 8 273 0 275 1 283 1	Oct Nov Dec Jan	1979
1979 Jan Feb Mar April		310 310 310 310	275 275 275 276	269 272 273	250 250 250	304 304 305	265 265 265 267	270 270 270	281 291 300	258 264 273	276 277 277 280	43 47 147		302 302 302	275 275 290 299	255 255 259 266	303 303 304	274 274 274	311 311 311	284 · 7 285 · 1∥ 288 · 6	285 · 2 286 · 5∥ 289 · 2	Feb Mar April	1373
May June July Aug		310 310 310 310 310	276 276 276 276	273 288 288 293	252 275 275 275 275	305 305 305 307	295 297 298 298	270 270 290 290	303 303 303 303 303	273 275 275 275	280 280 280 280 280	275 275 277	_ + ****	302 333 333 333 334	299 299 307 307	266 266 272 272	311 312 325 325	274 274 278 282	311 321 321 321 321	291 · 2 294 · 0 294 · 6 296 · 7	291 · 2 296 · 2 298 · 7 300 · 2	May June July Aug	
Sep Oct Nov		310 310 310	276 276 276	294 297 297	276 276 275	308 308 358**	298 300 300 300 300 302	290 290 290	307 307 307	275 280 297 297	280 280 280 280 280	282 282 282 282		334 334 334	308 318 318	272 272 272 272	325 338 341	282 282 297	321 334 335	297 · 7 298 · 4 327 · 3**	300 8 303 1 319 4**	Sep Oct Nov	
Dec 1980 Jan Feb Mar		316 367 370 370	301 301 326 326	309 319 319 319 319	275 279 283 283	358 361 361 361	302 306 306 307	290 304 304 304 304	307 339 339 345	297 297 297 307	280 334 334 334	282 286 297		334 336 336 336	323 345 345 376	272 291 291 295	351 353 356 356	314 314 314 314	339 370 377 377	328 5 335 5 336 6 337 4	323 · 4 332 · 8 334 · 9 336 4	Dec Jan Feb Mar	1980
April		370	326	320	283	363	308	304	354	317	336	310	<u>_t</u>	336	376	295	374	326	377	340 4	340 3	April	
Normal weekly 1976 1977 1978 1978	hours [•] Annual averages	42 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2	36 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0	40 · 0 99 · 6 99 · 6 99 · 6 99 · 6	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	40 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	40 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	40 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	40 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	40 · 1 99 · 8 99 · 8 99 · 8 99 · 8 99 · 8	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	39-6 100-0 100-0 100-0	39 · 3 100 · 0 100 · 0 —	40 · 0 99 · 7 99 · 7 99 · 7 99 · 7 99 · 7	40 · 0 97 · 4 97 · 4 97 · 4 97 · 4	40 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 96 · 6	40 · 9 97 · 7 97 · 7 97 · 7 97 · 7 97 · 7	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	41 · 3 96 · 9 96 · 9 96 · 9 96 · 9	40.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	40 · 2 99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 3	Normal weekly Annual averages	hours* 1976 1977 1978 1979
1980 April		95 - 2	100 0	99·6	100 0	100.0	100 0	100 0	100 0	99 · 8	98.7	99-9	- -t	99·7	97 4	99 · 6	97 . 7	100 0	96-9	99.9	99·2	April	1980
Basic hourly ra	ates of wages	(100						400				1 40	E-TER	A Chipper	N. 187	1.11	3.007		Basic hourly	
1976 1977 1978 1979	Annual averages	243 259 286 326	211 225 247 276	210 229 251 286	199 218 240 265	214 218 271 314	211 232 254 287	200 220 243 280	213 232 255 300	203 218 243 276	199 213 248 279	198 209 232 270	183 207 	248 268 291 321	204 219 268 309	199 213 232 268	222 249 279 327	214 230 252 280	218 240 261 330	209 · 1 219 · 0 259 · 0 297 · 6	214 · 5 228 · 6 260 · 8 300 · 2	Annual averages	1976 1977 1978 1979
1978 Mar April May		286 286 286	249 249 249	243 245 245	227 227 234	220 282 282	241 242 258	234 234 234	255 255 255	236 240 242	247 248 248	218 232 232	214 216 216	276 276 276	257 274 274	223 234 234	267 267 272	249 249 249	256 256 256	226 · 7 262 · 2 264 · 0	240 2 260 1 261 4	Mar April May	1978
June July Aug Sep		286 286 286 286	249 249 249 249 249	252 252 254 254	247 247 247 247 247	282 282 286 286	259 259 259 260	234 252 252 252 252	255 255 255 259	243 243 243 243 246	248 248 248 250	232 234 236 236	220 	301 301 301 301	274 275 275 275	234 236 236 236 236	272 284 284 284 284	249 251 251 251	261 261 261 261	265 · 8 266 · 1 268 · 7 269 · 2	265 · 1 266 · 4 267 · 8 268 · 1	June July Aug Sep	
Oct Nov Dec		286 286 286	249 249 249	257 266 266	247 247 247	298 298 298	260 260 261	252 252 252	259 259 259	246 256 257	250 250 250	243 243 243	Ē	301 302 302	275 275 280	236 236 237	284 295 307	251 258 269	269 269 273	276 · 8 278 · 0 278 · 1	272 · 4 274 · 6 276 · 8	Oct Nov Dec	
1979 Jan Feb Mar April		323 325 325 325	249 275 275 276	270 270 273 274	249 250 250 250	304 304 304∥ 305	265 265 265 267	270 270 270 270 270	281 281 291 300	259 259 265 274	276 277 277 280	243 247 247 270	Ξ	303 303 303 303 303	283 283 298 307	256 256 260 267	308 310 310 311	269 274 274 274	312 321 321 321 321	283 · 8 284 · 9 285 · 3∥ 288 · 7	284 · 8 287 · 3 288 · 5∥ 291 · 3	Jan Feb Mar April	1979
May June July		325 325 325	276 276 276	274 289 289	252 275 275	305 305 305 305 307 307 308	295 297 298 298 300	270 270 290 290 290	300 303 303 303 303 303 303 307	274 274 275 275 275 275 281	280 280 280 280 280	275 275 277 282	Ξ	303 334 334	307 307 315	267 267 273	319 319	274 274 278	321 331 331	291 · 3 294 · 2 294 · 8	293 · 3 298 · 4 300 · 9 302 · 3	May June July	
Aug Sep Oct Nov		325 325 325 325 325	276 276 276 276 276	294 295 298 298	275 276 276 275	30.8	298 300 300 300 300 302	290 290 290 290 290 290	303 307 307 307 307	281 281 298 298	280 280 280 280 280	282 282 282 282	=	335 335 335 335 335	315 316 326 326	273 274 274 274 274	333 333 333 346 349	282 282 282 297 314	331 331 345 346	296 9 297 9 298 5 327 4**	302 3 303 0 305 3 321 7** 325 7	Aug Sep Oct Nov	
Dec 1980 Jan Feb Mar		332 386 389	301 301 326	310 320 320	275 279 283	358** 358 361 361 361 361	302 306 306 306 307	290 304 304 304	339 339	298 298 298 308	280 338 338 339	286 297 297	- - -	335 337 337	332 354 354	274 292 293	360 361 364 364	314 314	349 382 390 390	328 · 7 335 · 9 336 · 9 337 · 7	325 7 335 3 337 5 339 0	Dec Jan Feb	1980
April		389 389	326 326	320 321	283 283	363	308	304 304	345 354	318	340	311		337 337	386 386	297 297	364 383	314 326	390 390	337-7 340-7	339·0 342·9	Mar April	

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

574 MAY 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 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.

Definition 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. Sexplained 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 tionally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978. The figures for November 1979 include the effects of the delayed national agreement for engineering workers.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

manual workers

HU V 21 1070 - 100

RETAIL PRICES General * index of retail prices

TABLE 132	ALL ITEMS	FOOD† All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal	All items other than those the prices of which show	Items mainl the United Primarily from home-		ed in All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump-	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food	All items ods except frice items of inly food the oduct prices of which iona show do	Alcoholic drink s ed -	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITI	ED KINGDOM
IAN 16 1052 - 100			variations	significant seasonal variations	produced raw materials	raw materials		tion	No.		seasonal variations			-11					ninan an	10 5		JAN 16	6, 1962 = 100
JAN 16, 1962 = 100 Weights 1968 1969	1,000	263 254	46 · 4-48 · 0	215.0-216	6 39.6-40.7	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7	104·0-105· 103·1-104·	6 53 4 6 51 4	57·6 54·0	737 746	952·0-953·6 3 954·5-956·0 2	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		1968 Weights 1969 1970
1970	1.000	255	46.0-47.5	207 · 5-209 ·	0 38.5-39.5	64 · 6-65 · 1 63 · 8-64 · 3	103 · 1-104 ·	6 48.7	55·7 54·5	745 750	952 · 5-954 · 0 956 · 8-958 · 0	65 66	59 53	119 121	60 60	61 58	87 89	136 139	65 65	54 52	44 46		1971 1972
1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	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	61 · 7–62 · 3 58 · 9–59 · 2 57 · 1–57 · 6	101 · 6-103 · 96 · 9-98 · 1	4 50·3 53·3	57 · 7 55 · 3 59 · 2	749 752 747	958 · 6-960 · 4 · 6 957 · 5-958 · 7 · 0 951 · 2-952 · 5	73 70 127 · 1	49 43 125 · 5	126 124 141 · 3	58 52 133 · 8	- - - - - - - - - -	89 91 113 · 4	135 135 119 · 1	- 65 63 124 · 5		46 51 126 · 9		1973 1974
968 969 970 Annual 971 averages 972 973 974	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		$ \begin{array}{r} 123 \cdot 5 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \\ 140 \cdot 8 \\ 154 \cdot 3 \\ 165 \cdot 2 \\ 174 \cdot 2 \\ 221 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	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 01 131 · 7 98 140 · 2 20 153 · 5 52 164 · 1 19 177 · 7 56 206 · 1 156	136 · 2 143 · 9 152 · 7 159 · 0 164 · 2 182 · 1	135 5 136 3 138 5 139 5 141 2 164 8	147 0 158 1 172 6 190 7 213 1 238 2	137 · 8 145 · 7 160 · 9 173 · 4 178 · 3 208 · 8	118 - 3 126 - 0 135 - 4 140 - 5 148 - 7 170 - 8	117 · 7 123 · 8 132 · 2 141 · 8 155 · 1 182 · 3	123 · 9 132 · 1 147 · 2 155 · 9 165 · 0 194 · 3	132 · 2 142 · 8 159 · 1 168 · 0 172 · 6 202 · 7	142 · 5 153 · 8 169 · 6 180 · 5 202 · 4 227 · 2	135 0 145 5 165 0 180 3 211 0 248 3	Annual averages	{ 1960 1969 1970 1971 1972 1972 1973
1974 1968 Jan 16	121 - 6	121 - 1	121 0	121 . 3	115.9		119.2	128 - 2	119.3	121 . 9	121.7	125 · 0 134 · 7	120 · 8 135 · 1	138 · 6 143 · 7	132 · 6 138 · 4	110·2 116·1	111 · 9 115 · 1	113 · 9 122 · 2	116 · 3 130 · 2	128·0 140·2	121 · 4 130 · 5	Jan 16 Jan 14	1968 1968
969 Jan 14	129 - 1	126 · 1	124 · 6	126 · 7	121.7		126.7	133 4	121 . 1	130.2	129-3	143 . 0	135 8	150 6	145 3	122 - 2	120 - 5	125 - 4	136 4	147 - 6	139 4	Jan 20	197
970 Jan 20 971 Jan 19	135·5 147·0	134 · 7 147 · 0	136 · 8 145 · 2	134 · 5 147 · 8	130 · 6 146 · 2	137 · 6 151 · 6	135 · 1 149 · 7	140 · 6 153 · 4	128·2 139·3	135·8 147·0	135-5 147-1	151 - 3	138 - 6	164 - 2	152 6	132 · 3	128 - 4	141 · 2	151 - 2	160 · 8	153·1	Jan 19	197
1972 Jan 18	159.0	163 . 9	158 - 5	165 4	158 · 8	163 . 2	161 · 8	176 · 1	163 · 1	157 - 4	159 1	154 · 1 163 · 3	138 · 4 141 · 6	178 · 8 203 · 8	168 · 2 178 · 3	138 · 1 144 · 2	136 · 7 146 · 8	151 · 8 159 · 4	166 · 2 169 · 8	174 · 7 189 · 6	172 · 9 190 · 2	Jan 18 Jan 16	197 197
1973 Jan 16	171 - 3	180 · 4	187 · 1	179·5	170 . 8	168 · 8	170.0	205 · 0	176.0	168-4	170-8	166 0	142 2	225 - 1	188 - 6	158 - 3	166 - 6	175 0	182 . 2	212 . 8	229 . 5	Jan 15	197
1974 Jan 15 JAN 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	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51		5, 1974 = 10 1974 Weight
Veights 1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232			5 39·2-40·0 3 40·4-41·6	57 · 1–57 · 6 66 · 0–66 · 6	96·3-97·6 106·4-108·	48.7 2 42.3-45.3	59·2 42·9-46·1	747 768	951 · 2-952 · 5 77 961 · 9-966 · 3	82 81	46 46	108	53 56	70 75	89 84	149	71 74	52 57	48 47		1975 1976
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	200 · 3-202 199 · 5-202	8 35 9-36 9 8 38 0-39 0 6 38 5-39 7 6 37 7-38 9 [35 9]	63.3-63.9	92 · 8-94 · 2 100 · 0-101 · 101 · 8-103 · 98 · 6-100 · [95 · 2]	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 · 9 953 · 3-955 · 8 · 3 966 · 5-969 · 8 · 9 964 · 0-966 · 6 · 4 [968 · 6]	83 85 77 82	46 48 44 40	112 113 120 124	58 60 59 59	63 64 64 69	82 80 82 84	139 140 143 151	71 70 69 74	54 56 59 62	45 51 51 41		1977 1978 1979 1980
1974 1975 Annual 1976 averages 1977 1 1978 1 1979	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	231 1	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 0 5 135 · 1 5 4 156 · 5 81 181 · 5 27 3 197 · 8 6 7 224 · 1	109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0 217 · 1	115 9 147 7 171 3 209 7 226 2 247 6	105 8 125 5 143 2 161 8 173 4 208 9	110 7 147 4 182 4 211 3 227 5 250 5	107 9 131 2 144 2 166 8 182 1 201 9	109 4 125 7 139 4 157 4 171 0 187 2	111 0 143 9 166 0 190 3 207 2 243 1	111 2 138 6 161 3 188 3 206 7 236 4	106 8 135 5 159 5 173 3 192 0 213 9	108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8 239 · 9	Annual averages	197- 197- 197- 197- 197- 197- 197-
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118 . 3	106 - 6	121 · 1	128 · 9	143 · 3	137 . 5	98·1	113 · 3	120 · 4	120.5	118 · 2 149 · 0	124 · 0 162 · 6	110 · 3 134 · 8	124 · 9 168 · 7	118-3 140-8	118·6 131·5	130·3 157·0	125 · 2 152 · 3	115 · 8 154 · 0	118 · 7 146 · 2	Jan 14 Jan 13	197 197
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148 . 3	158.6	146 6	151 · 2 178 · 7	162 · 4 189 · 7	157·8 185·2	137·3 169·6	132 · 4 165 · 7	147·9 169·3	147 · 6 170 · 9	173 . 7	193 2	154 - 1	198 - 8	157·0	148 - 5	178 · 9	176 - 2	166 · 8	172 · 3	Jan 18	197
977 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	196·3 196·9	210 · 2 214 · 9	204 · 5 207 · 6	178 4 178 8	177 · 5 179 · 3	181 · 5 182 · 7	183 5 11 4 184 9 9 6	184 6 185 7 187 4	216 · 1 217 · 6 217 · 6	163 · 3 164 · 3 164 · 8	216 6 217 3 217 5	166 · 8 169 · 1 170 · 7	157 · 4 160 · 4 161 · 8	193 · 8 192 · 9 193 · 7	189 9 190 9 192 5	172 · 9 174 · 4 173 · 3	186 · 4 188 · 7 194 · 7	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	
Aug 16 Sep 13 Oct 18	184-7 185-7 186-5	192.5	176 · 9 168 · 1	195.6	198·3 199·0	216 . 9	209 · 4 211 · 0	179 · 7 179 · 9	182 · 1 184 · 0	183 · 8 184 · 9	186 2 13 3	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	
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	212 · 3 214 · 8	179 · 5 179 · 9	184 · 2 184 · 5	185 · 9 186 · 6	187 · 3 188 · 2 189 · 0 20 · 1	188 · 3 188 · 9	218 · 2 222 · 8	163 · 8 164 · 3	220 · 0	174 · 7	164 · 7	196 - 4	197 5	184 · 0	198.0	Dec 13	
1978 Jan 17 Feb 14	189 · 5 190 · 6	196 · 1 197 · 3	173 · 9 174 · 5	200 · 4 201 · 7	202 · 8 205 · 1	222 · 4 223 · 9	214·5 216·3	186 · 7 188 · 1	183 · 9 184 · 2	187 · 6 188 · 8	190-2 191-4	191 · 0 194 · 8	222 · 8 222 · 8	162 · 1 162 · 3	219 9 221 1 222 0	175 2 177 1 178 8	163 · 6 167 · 1 167 · 9	198 · 7 201 · 1 201 · 8	198 6 199 8 200 5	186 · 6 187 · 7 188 · 8	199 5 200 6 201 7	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	197
Mar 14 April 18	191 · 8 194 · 6	198 · 4 201 · 6	179 · 0 186 · 3	202 · 2 204 · 7	206 · 1 209 · 3	228.0	217·0 220·4	189 · 9 192 · 5	182 · 7 183 · 1	189 · 9 192 · 7 193 · 6	192 · 4 24 · 1 195 · 0 26 · 0 196 · 1 27 · 9	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	
May 17 June 13	195 · 7 197 · 2	203 · 2 206 · 7	187 · 5 200 · 8	206 · 3 207 · 9	209 · 7 210 · 4	230 - 3	221 · 5 222 · 3	195 · 6 198 · 2	184 · 3 186 · 4 189 · 2	193 · 6 194 · 5 195 · 9	197 · 2 0 · 0 198 · 7 0 · 2	197 · 5 197 · 5	224 2 224 2 227 0	172 · 1 174 · 1 177 · 8	228 9 230 6 230 6	181 · 7 181 · 8 183 · 9	170-3 170-9 172-5	206 · 3 207 · 9	205 2 207 9	191 · 2 191 · 8	206 7 208 9	June 13 July 18	
July 18 Aug 15 Sep 12	198 1 199 4 200 2	206 · 1 206 · 2 206 · 3	185 5 177 9 173 1	210 0 211 7 212 6	211 · 9 212 · 5 212 · 9	235 0	224 · 0 225 · 9 227 · 0	200 · 3 201 · 2 202 · 1	191 · 0 191 · 9	197 · 6 198 · 6	200 4 201 4 00 2	197 5 198 4	229 · 2 231 · 1	178.6	230 6	183 · 9 184 · 9 185 · 9	172 · 5 174 · 0 175 · 3	209 6 210 8 211 8	209 0 210 3 212 6	192 · 4 194 · 2 195 · 2	211 · 1 211 · 4 213 · 2	Aug 15 Sep 12	
Oct 17 Nov 14	201 · 1 202 · 5	205 · 6 207 · 9	168 · 2 171 · 4	212 · 7 214 · 7	215 · 0 216 · 4	236 · 0 236 · 8 238 · 0	227 · 5 228 · 6	202 · 1 207 · 9	191 · 3 191 · 1	199 · 8 201 · 1	202 4 22 7 203 8 22 3 205 1	198 - 4 198 - 4	231 1 231 1	181 4 185 4	233 7 232 8	187 · 0 188 · 2	175 6 176 3	214 3 215 7	213 7 214 6	196 · 0 199 · 0	215 1 215 7	Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	
Dec 12 979 Jan 16	204 · 2 207 · 2	210 · 5 217 · 5	183 · 0 207 · 6	215 · 8 219 · 5	217 · 2 220 · 3	240.8	229 · 6 232 · 5	209 · 0 212 · 8	191 · 9 197 · 1	202 · 4 204 · 3	207.3	198 · 9 200 · 1	231 · 5 231 · 5	190 · 3 191 · 4	233 1 234 4	187 · 3 190 · 3	176 · 1 178 · 6	218 · 5 221 · 7	216 4 218 7	202 · 0 202 · 9 203 · 9	218 · 7 220 · 1	Jan 16 Feb 13	197
Feb 13 Mar 13	208 · 9 210 · 6	218 7 220 2	208 · 2 215 · 3	220 · 8 221 · 3	220 1 222 6	241 · 6 242 · 2	233 · 7 234 · 2	213 · 0 212 · 9	199 · 7 200 · 7	206 · 2 207 · 9	209-1 26-1 210-6 97-9 214-0 28-6	203 · 9 206 · 7 209 · 2	231 · 5 231 · 9	192 · 7 205 · 0	236 · 3 237 · 2	191 · 8 193 · 3	180 1 180 8	223 8 227 6	220 · 2 225 · 6	205 - 4	220 · 1 221 · 7 225 · 4	Mar 13 April 10	
April 10 May 15 June 12	214 2 215 9 219 6	221 6 224 0 230 0	221 6 222 1 229 3	221 9 224 6 230 3	223 8 225 0 225 9	248.0	235 · 4 238 · 7 241 · 8	213 · 0 215 · 4 228 · 6	200 · 6 202 · 7 204 · 7	212 · 1 213 · 7 216 · 7	214 0 96 0 215 9 98 219 4 46 0	209 2 209 8 224 4	231 · 9 231 · 9 256 7	206 · 9 211 · 2	238 0 241 3	194-6 196-3	181 · 6 183 · 7	230 · 2 236 · 6	227 · 1 228 · 7	206 · 4 207 · 6	227 · 3 231 · 0	May 15 June 12	
July 17 Aug 14	229 · 1 230 · 9	231 · 2 231 · 8	208 · 0 201 · 0	235 8 237 9	236 · 2 239 · 8	261 . 1	251 · 1 254 · 0	231 · 8 232 · 3	205 · 9 208 · 1	228 6 230 6 233 4	230 1 49 1 232 1 55 2 234 6 58 0	226 2 228 5	256 7 256 7 264 8	214 0 215 4 216 7	251 6 257 2 262 1	206 7 208 5 210 6	191 8 192 4 193 2	254 2 257 7 259 9	243 6 245 6 248 0	217 0 218 3 221 7	246 1 248 4 255 7	July 17 Aug 14 Sep 18	
Sep 18 Oct 16	233 · 2 235 · 6	232 6 234 8	199 · 1 200 · 5	239 · 2 241 · 4	241 · 1 245 · 5	265 · 2 268 · 0	255 · 4 258 · 9	233 · 2 233 · 6	209 · 2 211 · 2	235 9	237.0	231 1 232 7 233 7	267 · 5 267 · 5	219·5 221·1	265 · 5 273 · 5	212 · 7 214 · 7	195 · 0 196 · 0	261 · 0 263 · 2	252 · 4 253 · 9	223 8 226 2	259 · 4 261 · 4	Oct 16 Nov 13	
Nov 13 Dec 11	237 · 7 239 · 4	237 0 239 9	207 · 1 212 · 9	242 7 245 1	246 0 248 1	270 · 3 274 · 1	260 · 5 263 · 6	233 · 7 234 · 7	213·3 215·7	238 · 0 239 · 3	238 ·9 240 ·5 246 ·2 78 ·6	233-7 241-4 244-7	267 · 5 269 · 7	222 · 1 237 · 4	275 8 277 1	216 · 1 216 · 1	196 · 5 197 · 1	263 · 2 268 · 4	256 · 3 258 · 8	231 · 7 246 · 9	263 6 267 8	Dec 11 Jan 15	198
980 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 18	245 3 248 8 252 2	244 · 8 246 · 7 251 · 1	223 6 225 1 229 3	248 9 251 0 255 4	256 4 257 8 262 2		269 1 271 6 275 1	236 5 237 4 246 5	218 3 220 5 221 6	245 5 249 4 252 5	246 · 2 249 · 8 253 · 2 92 · 3	247 · 7 259 · 4	269 · 7 275 · 2	241 · 7 243 · 8	278 · 2 282 · 3	220 · 4 223 · 1	199 8 203 1	274 · 4 278 · 0	262 · 9 265 · 3	251 · 0 253 · 4	273 · 3 276 · 3	Feb 12 Mar 18	
April 15	260-8	254 - 1	233 . 0	258 3	264 . 7		278.0	250 . 0	223 . 8	262 7	262.0	103.4	292 - 9	269 8	289 - 1	224 . 9	204 · 6	288 . 0	272 . 6	258 · 4	281.9	April 15	

continued)

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

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RETAIL PRICES General* index of retail prices

RETAIL PRICES

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

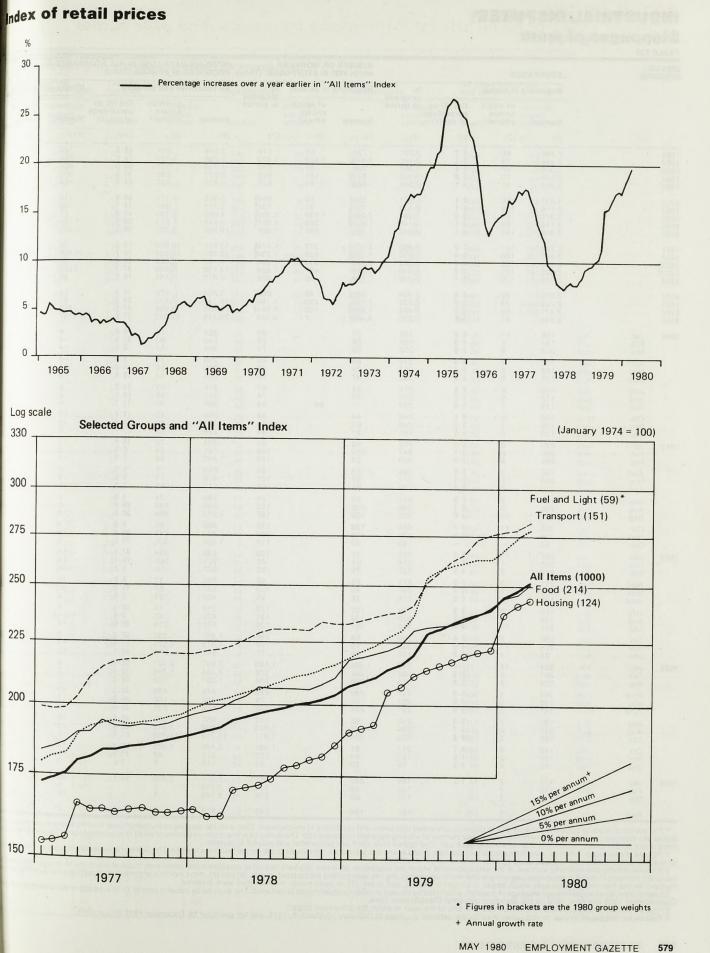
UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and service mainly produce by nation- alised industri
1971 Jan 19	8	9	6	2	9	5	8	7	13	11	9	10	10
1972 Jan 18	8	11 10	2	0	9 14	10 6	4	6	8 5	10 2	9	13 10	12
1973 Jan 16 1974 Jan 15	12	20	6 2	2 0	14	6	10	13	5 10	7	12	21	6
1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	5 20
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	20 44
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	9	15	7	11	12	10	11	13	12	16	11
July 18	8	7	7	4	7	6	9	9	7	9	11	12	9
Aug 15	8	7	6	4	8	6	9	8	9	9	10	12	9
Sep 12	8	7	5	5	8	6	8	8	9	9	12	9	10
Oct 17	8	7	5	6	11	4	8	7	9	9	10	9	8
Nov 14	8	8	5	6	11	6	8	7	10	9	9	9	8
Dec 12	8	8	5	6	13	6	8	7	10	9	8	9	7
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
Feb 13	10	11	5	4	18	6	7	7	10	9	8	10	6
Mar 13	10	11	5	4	19	6	7	7	11	10	8	10	6
April 10	10	10	5	3	20	6	7	7	12	11	8	11	6
May 15	10	10	6	3	21	5	8	7	12	11	8	11	6
June 12	11	11	7	3	23	5	8	8	15	11	9	12	5
July 17	16	12	14	14	23	9	14	12	22	17	13	18	7
Aug 14.	16	12	15	13	21	12	13	12	23	18	13	18	8
Sep 18	16	13	16	16	21	14	14	11	23	18	14	21	11
Oct 16	17	14	16	16	22	15	14	11	23	19	15	22	12
Nov 13	17	14	17	16	22	17	15	12	23	19	15	22	13
Dec 11	17	14	18	16	20	18	15	11	22	19	16	22	14
1980 Jan 15	18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
Feb 12	19	13	22	17	26	19	16	12	24	20	24	24	18
Mar 18	20	14	21	19	27	19	16	13	24	20	24	25	20
April 15	22	15	25	26	32	22	16	13	27	21	26	25	23

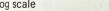
Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

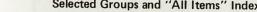
Index for UNITED KINGDOM												
UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pensior	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pensior	ner househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices	Martin
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			1.00		3 1 1	y The	1 2330	227 5	3 A A BY	NY 10 8 0		16, 1962 =
1968 1969 1970	122 9 129 4 136 9	124 · 0 130 · 8 139 · 3	124 · 3 130 · 6 140 · 3	126 8 133 6 144 1	122 7 129 6 137 0	124 · 3 131 · 3 139 · 4	124 6 131 4 140 6	126 · 7 133 · 8 144 · 0	120 · 2 128 · 1 134 · 5	123 2 130 0 137 3	123 8 130 2 139 0	125 · 3 131 · 8 141 · 7
1971 1972 1973 1974	148 5 162 5 175 3 199 4	153 4 164 4 180 8 207 5	156 5 167 0 182 5 214 1	159 · 3 171 · 0 190 · 3 225 · 3	148 4 161 8 175 2 199 5	153 4 163 7 181 1 208 8	156 2 166 7 183 0 214 5	158 6 170 3 190 6 225 2	146 · 0 157 · 4 168 · 7 190 · 7	150 9 159 5 173 8 201 9	153 1 162 4 176 6 208 0	154 9 165 5 182 6 218 1
											JAN	15, 1974 =
1974 1975	101 · 1 121 · 3	105 2 134 3	108 6 139 2	114 · 2 145 · 0	101 · 1 121 · 0	105 · 8 134 · 0	108 · 7 139 · 1	114 · 1 144 · 4	101 · 5 123 · 5	107 · 5 134 · 5	110 · 7 140 · 7	116 · 1 145 · 7
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	152 · 3 179 · 0 197 · 5 214 · 9 250 · 7	158 · 3 186 · 9 202 · 5 220 · 6	161 4 191 1 205 1 231 9	171 · 3 194 · 2 207 · 1 239 · 8	151 5 178 9 195 8 213 4	157 3 186 3 200 9 219 3	160 · 5 189 · 4 203 · 6 233 · 1	170 · 2 192 · 3 205 · 9 238 · 5	151 · 4 176 · 8 194 · 6 211 · 3	156 6 184 2 199 3 217 7	160 4 187 6 202 4 233 1	168 0 190 8 205 3 239 8

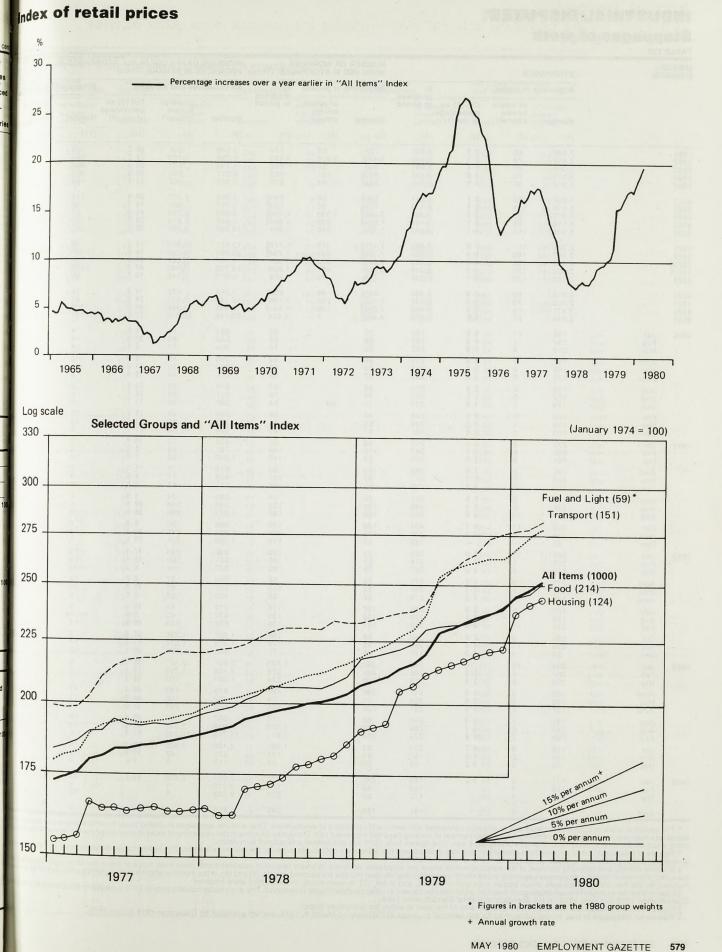
TABLE 132(b) Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSI	ONER HOUS	SEHOLDS				The Address of the		1		
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	107 3 135 0 160 8 187 8 203 1 226 8	104 0 129 5 156 3 187 5 199 6 222 4	110 0 135 8 160 2 185 2 197 9 219 0	115 · 9 147 · 8 171 · 5 209 · 8 226 · 3 247 · 8	109 9 145 5 179 9 205 2 224 8 251 2	108 · 5 131 · 0 145 · 2 169 · 0 184 · 8 205 · 0	109 5 124 9 137 7 155 4 168 3 186 6	109 · 0 144 · 0 178 · 0 204 · 6 228 · 0 262 · 0	114 5 147 7 171 6 201 1 221 3 250 6	JAN 106 7 134 4 155 1 168 7 185 3 206 0	N 15, 1974 = 1 108 8 133 1 159 5 188 6 209 8 243 9
INDEX FOR TWO-PE 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	RSON PENSI 107 4 134 6 159 9 186 7 201 6 225 6	ONER HOUS 104 0 128 9 155 8 184 8 196 9 220 0	SEHOLDS 110 0 135 7 160 5 186 3 199 8 221 5	116 · 0 148 · 1 171 · 9 210 · 2 226 · 6 247 · 8	110 0 146 0 180 7 207 7 226 0 252 8	108 · 2 132 · 6 146 · 3 170 · 3 186 · 1 206 · 3	109 · 7 126 · 4 139 · 7 158 · 5 172 · 7 191 · 7	111 · 0 145 · 4 171 · 4 194 · 9 211 · 7 246 · 0	113 3 144 6 168 2 197 4 217 8 246 1	106 7 135 4 157 1 171 2 188 5 210 3	108 8 133 1 159 5 188 6 209 8 243 9
GENERAL INDEX OI 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 1979	F RETAIL PRIC 108 9 136 1 159 1 184 9 200 4 225 5	CES 106 1 133 3 159 9 190 3 203 8 228 3	109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0 217 · 1	115 · 9 147 · 7 171 · 3 209 · 7 226 · 2 247 · 6	110 7 147 4 182 4 211 3 227 5 250 5	107 · 9 131 · 2 144 · 2 166 · 8 182 · 1 201 · 9	109 4 125 7 139 4 157 4 171 0 187 2	111 · 0 143 · 9 166 · 0 190 · 3 207 · 2 243 · 1	111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7 236 · 4	106 · 8 135 · 5 159 · 5 173 · 3 192 · 0 213 · 9	108 2 132 4 157 3 185 7 207 8 239 9









INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

Stoppages of work

TABLE 133		1000			NUMBER	OF WORKE	RS	WORKING	DAYSLOS	T IN ALL STO	PRACES			(continued)				and the second	and the second					and the stand of the
UNITED KINGDOM	STOPP	AGES					AGES‡ (Thou) PROGRE	SS IN PERIO	D§ (Thou)			non			GES IN PROGRE	SS IN PERIOD)§ (Thou)	Transport		All ashas is	- duratelar		UNITED
	Beginn	ng in period	Col (0) oo	In progress	Beginnin	g in period‡ of which	In progress in period	All indus	of which	Col (9) as	Mining an	d quarrying	Metals, eng shipbuilding	ineering, g and vehicles	footwear		Constructi	the second second	communic	ation	All other in and service		<u></u>	
	Numbe	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentag of col (1)	in period je	Number	known official	in period	Number	known official†	percentage of col (8)	Number	of which known official	Humber	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official		
11	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
1961 1962 1963 1964	2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524	60 78 49 70	2 · 2 3 · 2 2 · 4 2 · 8	2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535	771 4,420 590 872	80 3,809 80 161	779 4,423 593 883	3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277	861 4,109 527 690 607	28 · 3 70 · 9 30 · 0 30 · 3 20 · 8	740 308 326 309	- - 42	1.464 4.559 854 1.338	624 3.652 189 501	22 37 25 34	14 21 4 	285 222 356 125	44 61 279	230 431 72 312	36 275 7 117	305 241 122 160	143 100 49 29	n contrat in drava Statute in drava Statute contrated	1961 1962 1963 1964
1965 1966	2,354 1,937	97 60	4·1 3·1	2,365 1,951	868 [°] 530	94 50	876 544	2,925 2,398	1,172	48.9	413 118	-	1.763	455 163	52 12	20 4	135 145	16 6	305 1,069	20 906	257 183	95 93		1965
1967 1968 1969 1970	2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906	108 91 98 162	5 1 3 8 3 1 4 1	2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943	731 2,255 1,654 1,793	36 1,565 283 296	734 2,258 1,665 1,801	2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980	394 2,199 1,613 3,320	14 · 1 46 · 9 23 · 6 30 · 2	108 57 1,041 1,092		1.422 3.363 3.739 4.540	205 2.010 1.229 587	31 40 140 384	10 6 7 58	201 233 278 242	17 31 12 10	823 559 786 1,313	136 41 90 590	202 438 862 3,409	26 112 274 2,076		1967 1968 1969 1970
1971 1972 1973¶ 1974¶	2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922	161 160 132 125	7 · 2 6 · 4 4 · 6 4 · 3	2,263 2,530 2,902 2,946	1,171 1,722 1,513 1,622	376 635 396 467	1,178 1,734 1,528 1,626	13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750	10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040	74 · 2 76 · 2 27 · 9 47 · 7 19 · 1	65 10,800 91 5,628	10,726 5,567	6.035 6.636 4.799 5.837	3.552 2.654 923 602	71 274 193 255	10 129 82 23 70	255 4.188 176 252	21 3,842 15 22	6,539 876 331 705	6,242 576 102 33	586 1,135 1,608 2,072	225 301 887 794		1971 1972 ¶1973 ¶1974
1975 1976	2,282 2,016	139 69	6·1 3·4	2,332 2,034	789 666	80 46	809 668	6,012 3,284	1,148	14.4	56 78	-	3.932	814 209	350 65	70 4	247 570	69 185	422 132	23 5	1,006 461	172 71		1975 1976
1977 1978 1979	2,703 2,471 2,045	79 89 81	2 9 3 6 4 0	2,737 2,498 2,090	1,155 1,001∥ 4,432	205 120 †	1,166 1,041∥ 4,454	10,142 9,405 29,116	2,512 3,996 22,673	24 · 8 42 · 5 77 · 9	97 201 127	4 2 †	6.133 5.985 20.426	962 2.735 †	264 179 109	19 27 †	297 416 356	18 15 †	301 360 1,351	12 16 †	3,050 2,264 6,747	1,498 1,200 †		1977 1978 1979
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	13 80 19	4 · 0 33 · 3 6 · 3	4 4 4		247 127 218		9 2 4		31 39 37		17 3 17		16 64 24		Jan Feb Mar	1976
April May June	157 156 175	7 9 6	4 · 5 5 · 8 3 · 4	219 213 233	48 39 47		68 49 56	298 200 224	15 22 44	5.0 11.0 19.6	3 11 3		161 105		12 7		65 31 50		15 7		43 38		April May	
July Aug	162 172	4 3	2·5 1·7	219 210	44 70	69	57 78	219 321 385	53 45 45	24 · 2 14 · 0 11 · 7	56		103 115 230		8 5		46 46		13 7		45 32 28		June July Aug	
Sep Oct Nov	179 190 199	5 7	1.0 2.6 3.5	237 248 249	44 65	09	94 59 76	254 327	45 39	17.7 11.9	10 18		268 108 178		5 3 1		59 75 67		11 7 11		38 52 52		Sep Oct Nov	
Dec 1977 Jan Feb	103 228 260	3 8 8	2.9 3.5 3.1	161 262 347	37 88 115		46 95 149	188 434 781	52 72 54	27 · 7 16 · 6 6 · 9	5 15 8		116 322 531		4		25 19		7 17		30 56		Dec Jan	1977
Mar April	264 196	8	3·0 1·5	349 288	93 68		142 86	1,042 619	82 7 11	7·9 1·1 1·6	10		819 441		9 10		40 46 26		12 12 58		180 146 79		Feb Mar April	
May June July	240 170 150	5 5 3	2·1 2·9 2·0	317 239 217	87 66 39		101 93 54	678 514 299	13 24	2.5 8.0	6 7		429 420 198		26 6 3		37 20 27		46 12		132 49 59		May June	
Aug Sep Oct	295 277 300	9 10 11	3 1 3 6 3 7	346 395 404	108 150 138		122 182 179	868 1,277 998	248 466 90	28-6 36-5 9-0	5 8 7		575 550 649		7 54		12 23		31 32		239 610		July Aug Sep	
Nov Dec	236 87	9	3.8	340 153	173 40		238 110	1,624 1,008	645 801	39.7 79.5 47.1	89		913 287		67 41 28		28 16 2		44 24 8		204 623 674		Oct Nov Dec	
1978 Jan Feb Mar	201 203 212	11 1 9	5.5 0.5 4.2	228 274 287	79 61 76		120 90 95	836 571 377	394 109 16	19·1 4·2	15 18 34		361 390 224		17 9 16		24 33 30		44 12 7		375 109 67		Jan Feb Mar	1978
April May June	211 207 198	9 7 6	4 · 3 3 · 4 3 · 0	271 281 274	75 90 76		96 110 96	595 527 452	37 68 39	6·2 12·9 8·6	18 44 8		389 226 273		18 13 13		47 55 56		35 44 12		88 145 90		April May	
July Aug Sep	152 169 252	6 8 11	3·9 4·7 4·4	209 226 313	107 103 117		125 131 135	379 472 878	49 42 359	12·9 8·9 40·9	4 14 14		227 290 646		8 11		28 18		29 41		81 98		June July Aug Sep	
Oct Nov	298 275	6 11	2 · 0 4 · 0	398 369	84 95		166 174	1,857 1,918	1,259 1,375	67 · 8 71 · 7	8 14		1.513 1.293		26 30		57 50 16		8 41 70		138 219 495		Sep Oct Nov	
Dec 1979 Jan Feb	93 204 207	4 15 6	4·3 7·4 2·9	177 249 298	38 1,571 241		71 1,593 578	542 2,837 2,434	250 2,327 1,759 702	46 · 1 82 · 0 72 · 3	12 5 3		152 362 512		- 4 6		2 32 24		18 1.036		357 1,397		Dec Jan	1979
Mar April	224 165	8	3.6 1.8	298 315 247	203 237 55		334 426 79	1,207 878 482	702 433 168 236	72 · 3 58 · 2 49 · 3 34 · 9	7 17 11		375 300 206		27 11		13 21		48 32 32		1.842 753 496		Feb Mar April	
May June July	139 181 181	5 7 7	3.6 3.9 3.9	204 231 240	224 66		253 119	622 660	307	37·9 46·5	17 16	-	205 250		10 9		14 23 47		39 75 25		204 292 312		May June	
Aug Sep Oct	217 168 192	8 7	3.7 4.2 4.7	289 270 277	1,302 354 61		1,354 1,611 1,321	4,099 11,715 3,495	3,312 10,735 2,622	80 · 8 91 · 6 75 · 1	15 6 19		3.585 11.165 3.034		17 6		54 24		19 10		409 504		July Aug Sep	
Nov Dec	192 124 43	2 4	1 6 9 3	192 73	99 20		1,321 125 34	572 115	2,622 62 9	10·8 7·8	8 2	1	376 53		2		31 48 24		19 6 10		382 132 26		Oct Nov Dec	
1980 Jan Feb Mar	151 116 137	2 † †	1.3	169 158 173	227 42 83		231 191 232	2,827 3,218 3,283	2,636 † †	93-2	31 5 22		2.705 3.101 3.086		3 2 6		12 9 11		32 40 53		44 61 105		Jan Feb Mar	1980
April * The statistics relate	117	†		161	138	1000	293	959	t	n Sheen Brit	3		699	Star Star Star	10		16		8		223		Apr	

 April
 117
 T
 161
 136
 293
 939
 1
 0

 • 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.
 The number of workers involved, and an industria analysis of working days lost. The stoppages from 1979 are provisional and subject to revision.
 The number of workers involved, and an industria analysis of working days lost. The stoppages for 1979 is not yet available.

 • Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including worker 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 Industria Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industria Classification 1968.

 If Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
 If Figures for stoppages becomi

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* Stoppages of work

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	A CALLER OF ALL AND A CALL			1.2.00 11/2	A State of	1.11.12			19	75 = 100	TABLE 134 (C	ontinued)			Dointe	agivera	do sie	dive tight	0.820		_	.205	anat a	1.1.2259-221	BOFT BY	2 407 0 4	(Howen	The K	1975 = 10
All other annual times and an annual time and an	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	074 1975	22	Q3	Q4	1976 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1977 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1978 Q1	Q2	Q3		1 979 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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	1014 101-3 1007 100-3 1007 101-0	99 8 100 1 99 7	99.9	99 7	99 4	99.4	99.4	104 0 99 6 104 4	99.6	99.7		99.6	106 0 99 8 106 2	108 0 99 8 108 2	100-1	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 · 8 R 49 · 4 R	56 6 54 4 53 8	62 · 3 59 · 1 58 · 3	66 · 9 62 · 7 61 · 9	78 · 5 77 · 4 76 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	113-6 109-3 110-7	127 · 2 118 · 4 121 · 4	141 4 130 9 134 9	158-4 149-4 155-4	86 2 93 0 87 3 95 1 87 7 94 4	97-8 97-6	103 3	106 1 104 0 104 2	106 4	112 3 109 0 110 6	114 7 110 2 111 9	118-5 111-4 113-2	122 5 115 7 117 0	125 2 115 9 119 4	129 9 120 2 123 7	131 1 121 9 125 5	136 4 126 7 130 0	139 2 128 8 132 4	143 9 132 6 136 3		141.2	145 1	154 5	166 1 1d 156 7 1e R 163 1 1f R
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 · 0 R 97 · 5 104 · 6 R	97.3	109 9 96 8 113 5	112-7 R 96-1 117-3 R	103 5 102 6 104 2 101 9 99 3 100 7	99 5 100 4	98 4 99 4	995 984	100 4 97 9	101 7 97 5	101-4 97-3	104-6	106 2 97 4	105 5 97 6	106 0 97 3	106-3 96-9		110-6 97-0	111 2 96 7	96 4	96 4	96 3	96 2	112 9 2a R 95 2 2b 118 6 2c R
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 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 4 R 104 5 103 7 R	104 .7	100 0 100 0 100 0	96 9	103 1 R 97 2 106 1 R	96 5	104 · 2 R 95 · 2 109 · 5 R	104 7 103 9 104 1 102 7 100 6 101 2	99-1 100-7 98-4	98 1 98 9 99 2	98 9 97 7 101 2	97.0		101 4 96 8 104 8		97.1	97.4	97.2		103 2 96 9 106 5	96 7	104 7 96 5 108 5	96 0	102 6 95 8 107 1		95 3	104 0 3a R 94 2 3b 110 4 3c R
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 8	98-3	103 5	106-6	109-8	111-8	116-1	117-5	119-9	124 2	127-1	131-7	135 7	140 1	143-1	149 4	153 0	155 5	162 8	170 0 3d R
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 89 8	232 5 97 4 238 7	293 5 R 96 0 305 7 R	99-5 95-6 99-7 100-0 99-8 95-6	100 2	100.0	107-7 99-9 107-8	99 5	98.9	99.0	147-0 98-0 150-0	99.1	99 3		98 4	209 5 98 3 213 1	98 1	236 3 96 9 243 9	96-3	277 1 96 1 288 3	95 8	95 8	8 295 5 84a 96 3 4b 8 306 9 84c
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																				REALINE &	
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	95 2	103 5 R 96 7 107 0 R	93 6	R 103-3R 90-0 R 114-8R	109 0 111 3 102 6 /102 3 106 2 /108 8		99-1	97.1	95 6	107 1 94 7 113 1	104-6 94-9 110-2		96 3	103 1 97 1 106 2		99 8 96 4 103 5	104 6 95 5 109 5	105 7 94 2 112 2	99-7 92-8 107-4	100 2 91 7 109 3	91-1	90 7	89.9	100 9 5a R 88 1 5b 114 5 5c R
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	138 7 142 2																					
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING Output, employment and output per person employed 6a Output 6b Employment 6c Output per person employed	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	101-1 100-9 100-2	98.9	97.4	96·0 96·4 99·6	97·0 96·0 101·0	95-8 95-9 99-9	97-2 96-0 101-3		96 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	95 5	94 8	R 103 7 R6a 93 7 6b R 110 7 R6c
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																					
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	100 1 F 99 4 100 7 F	R 97-3 R 98-7 R 98-6 R	104 2 103 1	97-0 100-8 96-2	98.6		98-4 97-3 101-1	97.6	98-6 98-2 100-4	98.4	98.7	103-8 98-8 105-1		101-4 99-5 101-9	99.5	99.6	99.5	98 8	98 3	103 6 99 0 104 6	99.1	
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																					
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	99 3 93 2 106 5	96-58 90-4 106-78	101-7 100-5 107-2 √103-4 94-9 √97-2	100 9 100 7 100 2	98.6	100 4 97 2 103 3	96.9	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	95 0	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 90-2 107-4	92 3 R8a 88 2 8b 104 6 R8c
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		-																			
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	102 · 9 99 · 8 103 · 1	107 · 1 98 · 5 108 · 7	110 · 2 99 · 0 111 · 3	117-18 100-4 116-68	102 9 99 4 99 2 √99 5 103 7 √99 9	99.7	98-2 100-3 97-9	101·8 100·4 101·4	100.5		100-2 99-5 100-7		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 3 100 1 121 2	R 117 5 100 1 R 117 4	115-2 100-7 114-4	R 114 5 R9a 100 6 9b R 113 8 R9c
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		. the																			

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 537 of this issue.
 § As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing
 The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.
 The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

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.

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)
- EC European Community

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders III-XIX.

Manufacturing industries plus 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.

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.

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Employets Tomorrow, you could be asked about the Job Release Scheme.

You've probably seen the new Job Release Scheme advertisements, aimed at people who are approaching retirement. Whatever their reasons for applying for Job Release, you can be sure they've thought long and hard about it, but they need your agreement to go ahead.

This would enable the men and women who join the Scheme to stop work a year before they would normally retire, on the understanding that you take on replacements from the unemployed register - though not necessarily for the same jobs.

Disabled men aged 60 to 63

Special provision has been made for disabled men (you've probably seen these advertisements too) and with your agreement to take on someone from the unemployed register (a disabled person, wherever possible), they would be able to stop work up to five years before they would normally retire.

So think of the opportunities to make promotions and bring in new blood, apart from making some people very happy.

Make sure you have all the facts about Job Release: ring Eileen Tingey on 01-213 5538, 01-213 6857, or write to her at PO Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.

