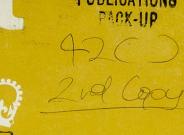
# Employment Gazette

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-3 DEC 1980

OF POLITICAL AND





# Contents -3 DEC 1980



Cover picture:

BBC Radio Carlisle producer Irene Mallis interviews Kevin Blenkinsop, who is in Barclay's Bank, Penrith, investigating facilities for the disabled. Kevin is on a YOP work experience project, preparing a guide for the disabled. The interview was part of Radio Carlisle's Youth opportunities week.

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Department of Employment. Inough sortied of specialised titles are not stocked by local offic are available free of charge from employmen jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and offices of the Department of Employment, or to the properties of the stock of	ces, most it offices, regional
Public Inquiry Office, Department of Emp Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW (01-213 5551)	oloyment, /1H 9NF
Orders for bulk supplies of leaflets (10 or mor- be sent to General Office, Information 4, Depa Employment at the above address. Note: This list does not include the publicatio Manpower Services Commission or its associ	ns of the ated div-
Employment legislation A series of leaflets giving guidance on current ment legislation. It deals with the Employmention (Consolidation) Act 1978, which came into 1 November 1978 and brought together in orment the provisions on the employment rights production of the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, Contracts of Employment Act 1972, Trade Unions and Labour Relations Acts 1976, and the Employment Protection Act 1975. The series deals also with the Employment Acts 1976, Employment Protection Act 1975, and the Employment Protection Act 1975, and the Employment Protection Act 1975, and the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Acts 1976,	974 and Act 1980,
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to industrial training board levy		how the Careers Service helps young	
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Determination of question by industrial tribunals		Quality of working life	
For appellants and respondents, with		Work Research Unit	
particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974	ITL19	A brief description of the role of the	
Salety at Work etc Act 1374	11210	Unit, which can provide practical advice and help to all those in industry,	
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Employment of overseas workers in the		Employment agencies	
United Kingdom from 1 January 1980 Training and work experience schemes	OW21(1980)	The Employment Agencies Act 1973	
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Are you entitled to a minimum wage and			
paid holidays?		Equal pay	
Contains a brief description of the work of	f	Equal pay	
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order	EDL506	Advisory Service	
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Information for government contractors		A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race	
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Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect		management	PLO
workers from abuses in connection with		Miscellaneous	
the payment of wages	PL538	The European Social Fund	
Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of		A guide for possible applicants for assist- ance from the fund which seeks to improve	e
payment of wages for manual workers (in		employment opportunities through	
particular those to whom the Truck Acts		training, retraining and resettlement in	
apply)		EEC member states	

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

# Community fund gives £135m aid to UK job schemes

### The fight against youth unemployment gets largest single contribution

The UK will receive £71.9 million from the second and final batch of allocations from 1980 from the European Social Fund, the European Communities Commision has announced. This will make total fund allocations to the UK this year of 135 million all of which will help boost job opportunities.

UK allocations represent 22.7 per cent the Fund's total allocations this year and nnare with £130.3 million (25.4 per allocated to schemes in the UK in

# **Industry** and **local** government get slices of the cake

Allocations from the European Social Fund have been made this year towards more than over 30 schemes run by organisations outside central government, such as voluntary bodies, local authorities, individual companies and nationalised industries. These schemes include:

- Retraining and resettlement for workers who have to change jobs within shipbuilding because of its re-organisation (British Shipbuilders-£7.5 million).
- Helping with the training costs of investment projects bringing new jobs to steel closure areas (BSC (Industry) Ltd-£1.4 million).
- Recruitment premiums to employers providing extra jobs for young people (Cleveland County Council-£36,463).
- Training and retraining to enable workers to adapt to new printing techniques (W. & J. Linney Ltd, Nottinghamshire-£49.868)
- An experimental programme of training and rehabilitation for unskilled offenders, alcoholics and others who cannot compete effectively on the job market (National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders-£140,320).
- Training for Bengali women working in the clothing industry in London (Tower Hamlets Training Forum-£27,883).
- Courses in industrial draftsmanship for unemployed girls (Inner London Education Authority-£11,500).

The bulk of the allocations are in respect of national programmes run by government departments and agencies such as the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Opportunities Programme and the Training Opportunities Scheme. The table on the right shows where the main allocations have been made.

1979, and £74·1 million (19·7 per cent) in

Schemes in Northern Ireland, one of the regions entitled to special priority and a higher rate of intervention under the fund's rules, secured £25.5 million.

The uk's largest single allocation was for yop in Great Britain—a total of £47.6 million. This reflects the priority now being given by both the Commission and the United Kingdom Government to schemes coping with problems of youth unemploy-

It represents an increase from the 1979 allocation of £38.5 million mainly as a result of the expansion of yor itself and of the inclusion of an allocation of £7.6 million for yop in Wales for the first time.

The parallel Northern Ireland Youth Opportunities Programme also secured an allocation of £11.3 million.

• A special feature on the work of the European Social Fund starts on p. 1168 of this issue.

# Main elements of the 1980 allocation

Young people's schemes	£ million (All 71·9)
MSC Youth Opportunities Programme MSC (TSD) Training for Skills Programme Department of Manpower Services (DMS) (Northern Ireland) Youth Opportunities Programme	47·6 11·3
Regions	(50 · 4)
MSC Training Opportunities Scheme	21.0
Small Firms Employment Subsidy Department of Industry: companies receivi assistance for training under	
s.7 of the Industry Act DMS (Northern Ireland) training to avoid facing redundancy and incentives to firm	3.2
to recruit and train unemployed people DMS (Northern Ireland) training in Govern- ment centres and under the Attachment	2.2
Training Scheme British Shipbuilders' training programme	4.3 7·5
Schemes for disabled people	(9.3)
MSC training schemes	3.4
MSC Employment Rehabilitation Schemes	4.6
Schemes for migrant workers	1.2
Other (Schemes for women, textile workers groups of undertakings, technical progress	s) 2·6
All	135-3
	I de la

### Trade boost from Europe

Opening a CBI conference on Greece, Trade Secretary John Nott said: "There can be no doubt that UK trade with the European Community has clearly and significantly benefited from accesssion."

He acknowledged that Britain's membership of the European Community had given rise to problems, "but there are positive aspects which deserve recognition. UK exports to the other eight members have risen from 29 per cent of our total exports in 1970 to 42 per cent in 1979."



Three Carlisle teenagers who have benefited from the Social Fund-aided Youth Opportunities Programme: Martin Neill (left) and Dale Graham (right) have found permanent jobs through work experience schemes; David Lucock has just started work experience with the same

Other related publications

dismissal Employees' rights on insolvency of

employer
Operational guidance for liquidators, a

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

### ... at the IPM Conference

# Leading industrialist calls for worker involvement to aid industrial relations

Managers have done far too little since the Bullock Report to encourage practical participation and involvement of employees, according to Sir Adrian Cadbury, Chairman of Cadbury-Schweppes and a Director of the Bank of England.

share ownership schemes, profit sharing, and incentive payments of various kinds all had their place in assisting the change in industrial relations attitudes which had to be brought about.

He went on, "The essential need, however, is to involve people more effectively in their work and the aims of their enterprise". Unless companies made a much better effort to relate pay to investment, growth, and future employment, the crude "ability to pay" argument would still be used in reverse as soon as demand picked up.

"It is the job of managers to explain and argue through the need to temper 'ability to pay' with the requirement to give value for money to customers if their businesses are to have a future."

Sir Adrian said that the precise nature of the participative machinery was unimportant and he urged companies to build on what they already had. It could either be purpose-built or it could be based on existing collective bargaining structures. But he added this would need a reversal of the



Cadbury temper "ability to pay" with

customary adversary attitudes in negotiation on issues which were not bargainable in the usual way.

The ability to pay agrument was no longer a question of whether the firm had the finances to pay a certain level of increase, but what the effect of that increase was likely to be on the demand for its products and services, and so on the jobs it could provide

The cost of living argument in collective bargaining on pay ceased to have much relevance at a time when living standards were set to fall, said Sir Adrian. It was only

He told IPM delegates that employee by looking forward at what a particular level of settlement would do for the demand for products and for jobs that rational bargains would be struck.

But these arguments applied to the private rather than the public sector. On the comparability approach to bargaining in the public sector, Sir Adrian said that a fair comparison was one which equated pay with contribution or value added. These could be measured in the private and public trading sectors and a similar measure had to be attempted in the non-trading public sector, or there would be no basis for judging whether particular jobs should be done at all, or how many people of what grade should be doing them. Comparability could not logically be used to set pay unless it set performance standards as well.

### Fringe benefits

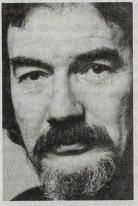
Outside pay bargaining, Sir Adrian also thought that there would be much movement in hours and fringe benefits. It would be important to plan better for meeting the needs of people at work, for example, through moving to single status for shop floor workers and managers. Whereas the linking of pay to economic performance would tend to widen the variations in pay between companies, conditions of work would tend to become more uniform. Differentials in conditions between managers, office employees, and factory employees were reducing and would reduce still further, he said.

He continued, "What is likely to emerge is a greater demand for particular packages of pay and conditions to suit the individual. The move away from fixed hours of work and the increasing demand for other than full-time employment are examples of this trend-a trend which is likely to be encouraged by a move towards self-employment and towards firms buying-in services rather than providing them in-house.'

The emphasis would be placed, Sir Adrian concluded, on site bargaining and site involvement. That was where there was the greatest degree of common interest between the members of the working community. Site councils should become the building blocks of the European participative structure.

# **Education system will** become major employer in future

In the next century education will become the number one employer because of the demands of technological change. Professor Tom Stonier from Bradford University's School of Science and Society, suggested to conference delegates that perhaps half the total workforce would eventually be involved, not just at schools and universities but increasingly in community-based education using



Stonier 'turning out fodder industries that no longer

mass media coupled with home-based computer information resources.

Giving his vision of the modern post-industrial society, Professor Stonier said, "where labour requirements are beginning to shrink in manufacture, as they did in agriculture, the primary input is knowledge, and the most important resource is human capital in the form of skills and knowledge".

Stressing the need for more of the North Sea oil resources to be devoted to education now, Professor Stonier described today's school children over the age of eight as "the lost generation". He added that our education system was "turning out fodder for industries that no longer exist".

A complete new catalogue of its management books and reports has just been published by the Institute of Personnel Management.

Copies from: David Grieves, IPM, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0HX.



... at the IPM Conference

# IBM president sees bright prospects for new technology and employment

vorkers whose jobs disappear because of technological innovation need not become undant human beings, Mr J. G. Maisonrouge, President of IBM Europe, told delegates the keynote speech to the annual Institute of Personnel Managers' Conference in arrogate last month. Experience had shown, he said, that the "average person" was erfectly capable of learning a new skill which had up to then been associated with the

'How many people," said Mr Maisonige, "two hundred years ago would have jeved that universal literacy was achievle. Yet that is virtually the case in Westn Europe today.'

He cited the example of an entire plant ich had been converted from traditional ectro-mechanical production to sophistited micro-circuitry, where the entire orkforce were trained for new and considably more challenging responsbilities.

Productivity improvement was the ecessary condition to make countries like e uk, the usa, and France competitive world markets. That pre-supposed an propriate utilisation of the active populaand required education and training. Mr Maisonrouge said that he believed

rkers themselves were beginning to see relationship between productivity and own well-being. They were coming to se that higher wages and fewer hours out productivity improvements drained urces away from net job-creation and en consumed the resources needed to ntain jobs. Technological advance and man expectations could reinforce each ther. Repetitive and routine jobs ceased ng ago to be attractive to a large percenge of the workforce.

If technological automation was not introced when products threatened to become

uneconomic to produce and competitiveness disappeared, far more jobs were lost than through the automating process itself. Many choices were being faced by countries' industries, said Mr Maisonrouge, but whether or not to be competitive was not one of them. "Those who fail to be competitive," he added, "may not have the chance to make the other choices."

### **Employment growth**

Two other facts argued for the adoption of technology to achieve greater competitiveness. The first was that studies showed that high technology industries had had the greatest employment growth over the last few years. The industries which made the best use of technology were the ones that flourished even in so-called threatened sectors. Secondly it should not be assumed that there were limits to the quantity of work that could be done in a country and that fewer people would be needed when machines were introduced. Production, too, could increase or shift its base.

Another important fact, said Mr Maisonrouge, was that microprocessors were not just labour-saving, they were also capitalsaving. One recent British study had suggested that new technology should reduce UK inventory levels by 40 per cent, free up to £20 billion of working capital.

# **Work induction crucial** for disavantaged young people

Short induction training courses for outof-work youngsters to help them understand the world of work, under the auspices of the Youth Opportunities Programme, were being neglected by industry, delegates to the IPM Conference were told.

But, said Mr Nigel Eldred, managing director of GEC High Voltage Switchgear, out of a group of 350 teenagers who had taken such a course at his company 44 per cent had been offered jobs in industry at the end of two weeks.

At first, he warned, many young people on induction courses of this kind would have many basic handicaps. Some would be unable to use a telephone, or would be unaware of the possibility of finding jobs through the columns of newspapers.

Mr Eldred said that too many firms considered the option of running short induction courses under the Youth Opportunities Programme to be "down market" and therefore not worthy of consideration.

These courses should not be considered as occupational therapy for unemployed youngsters but part of the essential process of moving them on into industry and finding them jobs.

The experience of running these courses at GEC had also had benefits for the company itself. Communicating with young people, often from disadvantaged social



### Eldred

Too many considered option of running short induction courses "down

### reasury Minister says nationalised industries cannot exploit pay and price monopoly nationalised industry position, the Minister

mal pay policies were doomed to failure, ister of State at the Treasury, Mr Peter es QC, told the conference and he added lexible pay policy is really only a play on

n the private sector present pay round being dictated largely by the market, he tinued. In contrast with the pay exsion last year there was likely to be a ide spread of settlements with the average ll below double figures.

For pay in the public services, cash limits uld provide for earnings increases hin single figures, Mr Rees said. On the

declared: "It is the responsibility of the management of the nationalised industries to negotiate with their employees and in those negotiations I have no doubt that both sides will reflect that jobs there, too, are at stake; that nationalised industry prices are increasing faster than the retail prices index; and that both the private sector and the country as a whole are looking for a slow-down in those price increases.

Neither side can expect in the long term to exploit a monopoly or a near monopoly position merely because it is in the public sector."

and family backgrounds, had taught personnel managers a lot about the problems of adult employees in their home environments and had caused the company to reappraise its communication policies with regard to its own workforce.

The involvement of trade unions, too, said Mr Eldred, was also paying dividends by giving them an additional opportunity to serve the community at large.



Women at work: a survey employers



by A. McIntosh\*

IFF Research Ltd

Photo: Manchester Evening News

Photo: Sandwell Evening M

Like most European countries, Great Britain has attempted in recent years to attack discrimination against women, both by passing laws giving women certain legally-enforceable rights.

The Equal Pay Act 1970 gave women a right to equal pay for work which was the same or of a broadly similar nature or which had been given equal value with a man's under a job-evaluation scheme†. It came into force at the same time as the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 which introduced a comprehensive framework of legislation which has made discrimination on the grounds of sex unlawful. The Employment Protection Act 1975, included provision for maternity pay and re-instatement rights, as well as other measures affecting men and women. Throughout the 1970s, administrative action and measures included in other legislation have gone some way to removing the legal disabilities of women, to improve their economic status within the family as well as at work; a major recent reform has been the payment of child benefit, free of tax, direct to the mother, rather than as an allowance against the father's income tax.

The Sex Discrimination Act also established the Equal Opportunities Commission, to help enforce the legislation and promote equality of opportunity between the sexes generally. Thus in the employment area, the activities of the Equal Opportunities Commission include assistance to individuals taking cases to tribunals, formal investigations, publications, research and keeping under review the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts.

As part of its programme of work the Equal Opportunities Commission established in 1977 a joint panel with the Social Science Research Council, to commission original inal research by academic and other outside agencies into underachievement by women in British society. Two particular areas of concern were education and employment An enquiry into the employment of women was carried ou on behalf of the joint panel, by IFF Research Limited.

The ability of women to achieve their full potential work is one of the most important aspects of equality women. It may be inhibited by many factors, some leg some the responsibility of employers or fellow worker some related to education and training, and some to fami relationships and the child-bearing role.

Researchers working on underachievement in emplo ment have a wide range of material to draw on. Statist exist, from the Censuses of Population and Employmen the New Earnings Survey, the General Household Surve and other official sources, on such matters as econom activity rates, working conditions, relative status of occupa tions, earnings and unemployment, related to sex, a

 The research was funded by the Equal Opportunities Commission/Social Scient Research Council, but the analysis and views in the article are those of the author cannot be taken to represent the views of the Department or the sponsors.

arital status and number of dependent children.

A potential source of primary data is research among men themselves, on aspirations and experience in emnyment, education and training, and family economic od social conditions. Another important related area is ducational provision for women at secondary and tertiary evel. Only from longitudinal research on women can hiective evidence be obtained on the bi-modal work proiles, increasingly important as women return to work after hild-bearing, and their effect on achievement in employ-

However, for many purposes such sources are incomplete or inappropriate, and enquiries among employers are ssential. Factual data on hours of work and earnings: the diffusion, characteristics and availability to women of part-time work; and on terms and conditions of work, can more easily be obtained from employers. Most important, employing establishments are the only source of information on numbers of women in different job categories, ob segregation, the ways in which women are recruited, employed and paid, and the behaviour and attitudes of mployers to women employees.

This survey was envisaged as a vehicle for providing such ssential information about the employment of women. It onsisted of personal interviews with managers responsible r employment in a probability sample of 764 estabhments with 11 or more employees, in all sectors except riculture, mining and quarrying, construction, and public ninistration and defence. A further 39 interviews were rried out at head office level with major organisations in e public sector.

The total British labour force is 22.5 million, including · 2 million women. By means of disproportionate stratification of the sample by industry sector and size of estabishment, adopting larger sampling fractions for larger esablishments, and industry sectors employing a higher proportion of women, the establishment sample covered 133,000 women employees directly. The survey universe represented 4.4 million women employees, 48 per cent of the total female working population. Of the 4.8 million women employees excluded from the survey universe, approximately 1.4 million are employed in sectors covered by the survey but in establishments with 10 or less employees; 2.2 million are employed in Education and Medical sectors, which were sampled but not included in the survey projections; and the remaining 1.2 million in ectors not covered at all (mainly public administration, griculture and certain parts of transport).

Two elements were included in the interviews. The first was a series of questions about aspects of employment policy and practice which related to the establishment (or enterprise) as a whole. These included legislation, pensions and sick pay provision, facilities for women workers, and employers' attitudes to equality.

The second element covered specific jobs, where quesons about the establishment would have been meaningess or damagingly generalised. These included job segreation, hours of work, shiftworking and overtime, partme work, rates and amounts of pay, and recruitment, qualifications and training. Jobs were selected using a list of occupations based on the Department of Employment CODOT Key List of 400 occupations, to ensure comparability between establishments, and avoid excessive

heterogeneity or particularity. The sampling method used for selecting individual jobs for study (normally three in each establishment) was designed to over-sample jobs with more women. Most of the analysis of job based data was in terms of nine socio-economic groups based on the Registrar General's categories.

### Patterns of women's work

### Participation and work profiles

Throughout the twentieth century, women have made a major contribution to the British labour force. From 1901 until 1951, women provided 29-30 per cent of the total labour force, and 32-35 per cent of women over minimum school leaving age were economically active<sup>1</sup>. In the third quarter of the century, in Britain, as in most industrialised countries, economic growth led to a demand for additional labour which was largely met by increased participation and economic activity rates among women, and especially among married women. Thus in Britain, by the 1971 Census, women formed 36.5 per cent of the total labour force, and 42 · 8 per cent of women of working age were economically active. Similar rises occurred in other industrial countries such as Australia where participation rates rose from 20 per cent (1954) to 34 per cent (1975); in Canada from 20 per cent (1950) to 35 per cent (1975); and in the USA from 30 per cent (1950) to 40 per cent (1975)2.

Participation in the labour force is the first step. The next question is: what kind of jobs do women do? Are they as responsible, as satisfying, as well paid, as men's jobs? And how is this reflected in job segregation, the extent to which women work in female-dominated occupations, or are excluded from more prestigious and remunerative male occupations?

### Job segregation

The survey provides a wealth of information on job segregation, on a base of 2,380 jobs defined according to CODOT, in nine socio-economic groups (s.e.g.s). This information relates both to horizontal segregation, which exists when different types of job are performed by men and women, and to vertical segregation, which exists when men and women both work in the same job categories, but men do more skilled, responsible or better paid work.

Table 1 shows the proportion of women in jobs in each

In general women account for 37 per cent of the working population covered by the survey and they account for 50 per cent of all non-manual workers and 26 per cent of manual workers.

These figures are slightly lower though not significantly

Table 1 Women as percentage of labour force, by s.e.q.

Socio-economic group	Per cent
Non-manual	
Employers, managers	13
Professional, scientific	11
Intermediate	man 44 Look was shown
Junior	71
Personal service	82
Manual	
Foremen, supervisors	5
Skilled	9
Semi-skilled	48
Unskilled	45

<sup>†</sup> There are also important provisions enabling the Central Arbitration Commi to remove discrimination in collective agreements, employers' pay structures statutory wages orders which contain any provisions applying specifically to 1

Table 2 Proportion of women in jobs, by s.e.g.

Socio-economic group	% of all Jobs	None	1- 25%	26- 50%	51- 75%	76- 99%	All
Non-manual Employers, managers Professional, scientific Intermediate Junior Personal service	12 5 5 17 9	77 49 28 6	5 38 10 4	10 8 20 10 21	2 2 21 18 6	15 22 10	7 3 7 36 62
Manual Foremen, supervisors Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled	1 28 17 6	91 81 29 42	2 6 15 3	2 6 16 12	1 2 3 8	1 10 7	2 5 27 29
All jobs	100	45	8	11	6	8	21

<sup>\*</sup> Less than 0.5 per cent

so, both for non-manual and for manual occupations, than the 1971 census data calculated by Hakim³, who observes that changes since 1901 "have often been in the direction of greater segregation rather than integration of the sexes in the work sphere". Oppenheimer4 confirms for the United States that women have not been entering maledominated occupations, but expanding female-dominated occupations.

However, this too is a relatively crude measure, since it aggregates women working across all jobs in a given s.e.g. Table 2 gives a measure of horizontal segregation, what proportion of jobs in each s.e.g. are totally segregated and how many mixed, and to what extent in our sample.

Condensing these figures and using them to produce measures of vertical segregation, we find that only 17 per cent of jobs, and 31 per cent of women are truly integrated, in that not more than 75 per cent of the work force in their job is of one sex. 45 per cent of women work in totally segregated jobs, with no men at all. And in terms of the types of job, the degree to which women are excluded from senior, responsible, prestigious, skilled and better paid jobs -or included only on a token basis -is very clear.

The size of the sample, and the number of jobs studied, makes it possible to look beyond socio-economic groups, and to study segregation in certain individual jobs. Table 3 gives a number of specific examples of jobs in different non-manual socio-economic groups, the degree of segregation, and the extent to which employers think that women would have an equal chance of being employed:

Manual jobs are not easy to discuss individually, because the range is so wide and the numbers in any one job so small. Particularly in the skilled manual category, there are very few completely desegregated jobs, and half the jobs are "men only".

This pattern of job segregation is fairly stable: in only 17 per cent of jobs which are now single-sex have members of the other sex been employed in the past. However, employers believe, despite the evidence of extreme segregation, that most jobs are in principle open to the other sex, in the sense that they would be considered for employment. Even so, women would not be considered for 20 per cent of "men only" jobs, and are thought not to have an equal chance in 29 per cent.

We have looked at job segregation in terms of the types of job involved, and it certainly seems that this is the main criterion. But it is also possible that characteristics of the establishment may be significant in deciding the degree of segregation. The survey shows that in manual jobs, and in personal service, there are no great differences in degree of segregation between large or small establishments, or dif-

Table 3 Segregation in selected individual non-manual

Socio-economic group and job	Now employ:			Women "have equa
omonosa selma William an Respublication are referred	Men only %	Both sexes	Women only	chance" (where men
Employers, managers General managers Personnel managers Marketing, sales managers Supervisors of clerks	70 10 87 8	30 56 12 69	34 23	33 63
Professional, scientific Company secretaries Accountants Physical scientists, mathematicians Chemical scientists	95 59 97 24	* 37 3 76	5 4 —	67 52 87 17
Intermediate non-manual Laboratory technicians Technical sales staff O & M/work study	32 52 13	60 48 87	9 =	19109 118,80 a 118,80 a
Junior non-manual Clerks Secretaries, shorthand typists Telephonists Shop assistants	1 - 6	81 14 42 53	18 86 58 41	re and and Heriotec Menone
Personal service Chefs, cooks		24	76	

Not available. \*Less than 0.5 per cent.

ferent industry sectors. In non-manual jobs, establishment with less than 50 employees have less segregation that larger establishments. Manufacturing industries segregat managers less, but professional staff more. With the exceptions, it is generally the nature of the job, not the typ of establishment, which is important in determining se

Employers tend not to give explanations for the jo segregation which exists in their establishment that will reveal overt prejudice. By far the most common reason for excluding men or women is that none have applied (44 per cent for women only jobs, 43 per cent for men only jobs): but the reasons for not applying may be very different. Men do not apply for women only jobs mainly because they are boring or ill-paid: women do not apply for men only jobs mainly because they know that they lack the necessary skill or training.

Other significant reasons for not considering women for specific jobs were that they are not physically strong enough (27 per cent), union objections (8 per cent) (almost all for skilled manual jobs) and difficulties over shift work ing (6 per cent).

Running through all these responses is traditionalism and resistance to change, rather than conscious prejudice.

### Working hours, shiftwork and overtime

For full-time workers, important elements in earn ings —which may lead to women being paid less —are the length of the basic working week, the extent of shiftwork ing, and the amount of paid overtime worked.

The New Earnings Survey<sup>5</sup> shows that the difference between the average weekly hours worked by men and b women is largely caused by the overtime worked by men, manual jobs. Of men 42 per cent (58 per cent in manual jobs) work an average of 9.6 hours overtime a week, while only 12 per cent of women (18 per cent in manual jobs work an average of 4.5 hours overtime. Shiftwork is also twice as common for men as for women.

In the survey, a negligible proportion (1 per cent) of mixed sex jobs, had different basic working hours for men and women. However, since 65 per cent of jobs were single sex, and women work less basic hours than men in these

obs, the proportion of women working 35 – 39 basic hours 340 per cent, compared with 27 per cent for men, and the proportion working 40 - 44 basic hours is 48 per cent, compared with 65 per cent for women. This is a valuable addition to the aggregated data from the New Earnings

Shiftworking, which is commonly cited as a reason for discrimination (since British law places certain restrictions on the employment of women and young people, for example on night shift, though exemptions may be applied for), only affects 24 per cent of jobs studied, and only 21 per cent regularly. The jobs concerned are mainly internediate non-manual, and skilled and semi-skilled manual. Since some shift working—such as double day shifts—is more convenient for women than for men, though night shifts are more inconvenient, it does not appear that shift working is a major obstacle to women's employment opportunities, nor that it has a great effect on differential arnings between men and women.

Overtime is more widespread, being worked in 56 per ent of jobs -65 per cent of men and 37 per cent of yomen. Not only do more men work overtime but, as we have seen from the New Earnings Survey, those who do, do nore of it. This is clearly an important element in differential earnings, which continues even after the enactment of equal pay legislation.

### Part-time working

Part-time working is an important element in the British economy, and an even more important element in employment opportunities for women. 27 per cent of women in the survey universe —1.3 million —worked part-time (30 hours per week or less) compared with only 3 per cent of men. Since part-time work is particularly prevalent in the very small establishments excluded from the survey, the national figure is much higher.

The importance of part-time work in the analysis of imployment opportunities for women is heightened in Britain by the fact that judicial interpretation of equal pay legislation has determined that part-time working may be a "material difference" justifying unequal pay\*.

The number of part-time workers, and the number of stablishments employing part-time workers, is increasing. Comparison with Audrey Hunt's 1973 survey<sup>6</sup>—using in oth cases the 1973 survey base of establishments with 100 more employees—gives the trend in table 4.

Part-time workers are normally a small minority of the work-force in an establishment: in only 8 per cent do they constitute more than 25 per cent of the total. They work in small groups: only 42 per cent are in groups of 10 or more workers. Though a higher proportion of part-time workers is to be found in service than in manufacturing industries, a higher proportion of manual work than of non-manual work is part-time. Indeed 62 per cent of all women parttime workers are in manual jobs. Part-time work is, in effect, another significant element in both horizontal and vertical job segregation.

However, the great majority of women part-time workers are remunerated on the same basis as full-timers

Nevertheless, part-time workers do suffer indirect disrimination in terms of fringe benefits which are available to full-time workers, and this contributes to the differentia-

Table 4 Employment of part-time workers Per cent Establishment with 100+ 1979 employees with: 1973 Male part-timers only Female part-timers only

21

10

\* Less than 0.5 per cent

Both male and female

Table 5 Remuneration of part-time women workers

Part-time women workers working in establishments where conditions are the same or pro-rata as for full-time work:	Per cent
Hourly rates	87
Hourly rates Hourly earnings Holiday pay	80
Holiday pay	89
Holiday allowances	89

Table 6 Additional elements in earnings		Per cent	
mean repair to the subject of the	Men	Women	
Receiving: Overtime payments Payment by results Shift payments	41·7 29·0 15·9	12·1 13·2 9·2	

Source: New Earnings Survey 1978

tion of women workers. Thus though 72 per cent of establishments offer pension benefits going beyond the state scheme, in only 14 per cent are part-time workers eligible. And though 70 per cent give sick pay above the state level, in only 33 per cent are part-time workers eligible.

Part-time work, mainly exists to suit employers, rather than to produce a more varied range of employment opportunities for workers, and especially for women. Employers' reasons for taking on part-time workers, and for increasing or decreasing the proportion of part-time workers almost always relate to the difficulty of getting full-time workers, or to peak load needs, rather than to a settled role for part-time work (as for example in twilight shifts) in the total pattern of employment.

It is not surprising, then, that job segregation is accentuated by part-time work. Though female part-time workers form only 10–15 per cent of the total work force, they fill 16 per cent of all junior non-manual, 41 per cent of all personal service, and 31 per cent of all unskilled manual jobs in the establishments covered by the survey.

### Rates of pay and earnings

Turning now directly to the issue of rates of pay and earnings: the fact that women earn less than men is wellestablished, and needs no confirmation from the survey. Indeed, a major focus of the survey has been to examine how and why this fact should be so —whether, as Chiplin and Sloane suggest, the cause may be that "a larger number of women may be grouped into a separate labour market from most male employees".

The purpose of this section is therefore more modest, to

<sup>\*</sup> A case is currently before the European Court, Jenkins v. Kingsgate (Clothing

In considering overtime and shiftwork, we have seen that both are much more widespread among men. The New Earnings Survey<sup>5</sup> confirms that this is an important difference in earnings between and women (Table 6).

The survey considers two elements in earnings, apart from basic pay, the rate and the amount of earnings. It is the rate which is covered by equal pay legislation in jobs done by both sexes: amounts of earnings are determined by the many other factors considered in the survey.

Having seen that rates of basic pay are the same in almost all jobs done by both sexes amounts of basic pay are also the same in 76 per cent of such jobs. The differences, both in rates and in amounts, arise from additional payments made for such elements as shift premiums, overtime pay, length of service payments and merit or responsibility payments. In all these areas where both men and women are employed in the same work there are a significant number of cases in our survey where men earn more from their work than do women. The primary difference is the actual amount earned on average by men compared with the average earned by women. In other words men work more overtime, do more shiftwork, have been employed for longer to qualify for length of service awards and hold a disproportionate number of merit or responsibility positions. In a few cases men are actually paid at a higher rate than women but generally the differences arise from differential earnings even though the rates of men and women

Legislation which seeks to achieve equality in rates of pay is clearly not going to touch the basic causes of lower earnings among women.

### **Preconditions for employment**

The patterns of work described in the preceding section have gone a long way to describing, and a short way to explaining, the nature and causes of differential work experience and rewards between men and women. We now turn to other conditions which affect the way in which women enter the labour market, and are treated in the labour market -conditions which reflect attitudes and practices of management in employing establishments, rather than the prevailing practices in individual jobs: in other words, the preconditions to job entry, integration, and remuneration.

### Recruitment

Methods of recruitment may well be described differently by employers than by employees, since the original source of information to the employee may not be the same as the way in which employers begin their search.

Methods of recruitment, from the employer's point of view can be divided into formal methods (advertisement, use of a public or private employment agency) and informal methods (word of mouth information from a relative or friend, or an existing employee, or through internal contact). Presuming, as seems reasonable, that formal methods of recruitment are open equally to men and women—as indeed they are now required to be by law—and that

informal methods, which involve contact with exist. ing —largely male —employees, are less open to women then any difference between formal and informal methods between men and women, may be evidence of discrimina

The survey does reveal considerable differences of the kind (Table 7).

Internal recruitment, which is less readily available women, is particularly important for the more senior an well-paid jobs -employers and managers, professionals and intermediate non-manual occupations.

Even where recruitment is ostensibly open and formal. is possible for employers to discriminate against women by the conditions they impose. Most important among thes are requirements for mobility (since it is assumed the married women are tied to their husbands' place of work and particular qualifications, such as completed apprer ticeships, which are rarely held by women.

This partly explains why employers' most commo reason given for failing to recruit women, or to emplo women to the full level of their potential, is the shortage suitable women applicants. The great difference in th respect between different types of job is shown in table 8

### Qualifications

Job segregation, therefore, starts very early, with great differences in applications for different types of job a between men and women. One contributory explanation

Table 7 Number of employees recruited by different methods

% recruited by:	Men	Women
Formal methods Advertising Employment office/Jobcentre Private agency	14 27 3 44	22 40 4 66
Informal methods Private contacts/existing employees Internal recruitment	18 18 36	10 11 21
Others/not stated	20	13

Table 8 Applicants by type of job

Socio-economic group	Applicants who are women	No women applicants	Jobs with no men applicants
Non-manual	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 100 100 100	
Employers, managers	22	37	5
Professional	9	63	2 5
Intermediate	19	40	
Junior	71	8	38
Personal service	84	100 100 100	46
Manual			
Foreman, supervisor	2	89	* 180
Skilled	9	80	3
Semi-skilled	43	40	29
Unskilled	40	46	27
All iobs	38	41	118

<sup>\*</sup> Less than 0.5 per cent

for this—though there are many others—is the failure of omen to obtain suitable qualifications.

The predominance of men in degree courses is well nown. However, in the sample of employers, qualifiations to degree level were important only in a very small roportion of cases, 6 per cent. No qualifications at all were quired in 41 per cent of jobs and of the remainder 40 per ent required apprenticeship or comparable skill training. what is disturbing, however, in the minority area of gradute recruitment, is that although more employers are likely look for qualifications in science and technology, women only 4.4 per cent of places in engineering and technolby, and 29.9 per cent of places in science, compared with 8 per cent in languages, literature and so on8.

Entry qualifications are important in only a minority of obs. Of much greater significance to subsequent achievement is in-service training—including perhaps apprenticehips, though official statistics normally include them with ntry qualifications.

Table 9 shows the proportions of establishments proding opportunities for different types of in-service traing, and of men and women taking advantage of these portunities.

Though women in the sample are not dramatically deived of in-service training in total, their deprivation is tirely in the more expensive and significant off-the-job aining, where they account for only 22 per cent of the aining undertaken.

Apprenticeships and skill training schemes are another ea where women are consistently under-represented.

Women fill a high proportion of places in apprenticeips and training schemes for professional, intermediate junior non-manual, and personal service workbut these account for only 15 per cent of all such aining. Women's participation in training for manageent (28 per cent of all training, of whom 3 per cent are omen) and for skilled manual jobs (45 per cent of all ining, 2 per cent women) is derisory.

### Non-pay remuneration

### Pensions

Per cent

Britain provides state earnings-related pensions of 50 per cent of final salary, after 40 years' service: but the heme only started in 1975, and therefore only fully natures in 2015. As a result 71 per cent of establishments our survey, with 88 per cent of employees, either supement the state scheme or replace it with a better scheme. ich schemes do not cover all employees: they are availle for 80-90 per cent of managers and 72 per cent of on-manual workers, but only 50 per cent of manual works, and 38 per cent of part-time workers. Though 37 per ent of employees in the survey are women, only 28 per ent of members of private pension schemes are women: nd this is not because such schemes specifically discrimiate against women, but because more women work in naller establishments (where such schemes are less comon); more women work part-time; and more women ork in junior, less skilled jobs.

One possible quirk in the provision of private pensions is

Table 9 Adult training

Type of training	Proportion of establish- ments providing facility	Proporti of emplo taking advanta	oyees
	lacility	Men	Women
On-site—on the job —off the job	71 23	16 5	16 2
Off-site—ad hoc —day release —block release —other further	18 17 10	4 3 3	3 1 1
education	9	2	PARTILIA DE CARROL PARTICIONES PARTICIONES PARTICIONES PARTICIONES PARTICIPARTO DE CONTROL PARTICIPART
No facilities offered	20		
Proportion taking advanta of any type of training	ige	33	25

that it is common to provide for women to retire at 60 and men at 65. Thus even if both are based on 40 years' service, the cost to the employer of providing pensions for women is markedly higher than for men; and if there are no other differences in cost or benefit, it could be argued that the scheme discriminates against men. However, 14 per cent of such schemes have a different benefit calculation because women retire at 60, and 21 per cent exclude women's dependants after the death of the female pensioner.

### Sick pay

\*Less than 0.5 per cent

Seventy-two per cent of establishments, with 84 per cent of employees, provide some additional sick pay over and above the state minimum scheme. Here again there is no overt discrimination: 97 per cent of employers claim that women are treated the same as men. Yet because of the horizontal and vertical segregation we have already analysed, because part-time workers are only eligible in 61 per cent of establishments, and because conditions for additional sick pay commonly include a minimum length of service, women in fact get less from these benefits than men.

### Other benefits

A common focus of pressure for equal opportunity for women in employment is the provision of extra facilities to help women workers. The survey shows that only a minority of British employers make any such provision, and that in some cases the provision is very sparse indeed:

Table 10 Other benefits	Per cent
Proportion of employers providing: Canteen Flexible working hours Longer right to return (above state minimum) Transport Work sharing Paid paternity leave Child care facilities	46 14 15 11 10 5

If these benefits are indeed important to women at work, there is evidently a long way to go before women's needs are met by employers.

### Legislation and management attitudes

In the absence of comparable data from earlier research, much of the preceding analysis has been of the pattern and conditions of women's work in early 1979, rather than in terms of social change. Looking at the impact of legislation, and employers' attitudes to women at work, it is possible to compare 1979 data with those from a major survey (Hunt<sup>6</sup>) carried out in 1973, before the 1970 Equal Pay Act had come into force, and before the enactment of the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

### The impact of legislation

The survey considered in some detail the way in which differences in earnings between men and women fall outside the scope of the Equal Pay Act —as they arise from differences in the jobs men and women do, and other conditions of work and remuneration.

Since the Equal Pay Act has been successful in equalising basic rates of pay in almost all jobs done by both sexes, the use of Industrial Tribunals is declining. The Act also allowed equal pay when jobs were rated equal under job evaluation schemes. However, though 33 per cent of employers had since got schemes, in only 4 per cent of the cases were these introduced or revised as part of the move towards equal pay.

Though equal pay, in the legal sense, in the survey is almost universal, being paid by 97 per cent of establishments in the survey with 100 or more employees, 85 per cent of employers say that they have only introduced it fully within the past two years. This confirms the findings of the 1973 survey, in which over half the establishments with dual-sex jobs had not introduced full equal pay. In this respect, the Equal Pay Act can be seen to have had a positive effect.

When the Act was passed, there was much concern that it might result in women losing out in terms of the jobs they do, or in promotion or training, since they would become relatively less competitive than before legislation. The 1979 survey shows that these concerns are largely unfounded. Two-thirds of establishments report no change in the number of women employed since equal pay was introduced, and three-quarters of the remainder report an increase in numbers of women. Six per cent say that women are doing jobs they did not do before; 14 per cent say that promotion opportunities for women have increased, while 2 per cent say they have decreased; 10 per cent say that training opportunities have increased, while less than 1 per cent say they have decreased. In these respects the Equal Pay Act has not had the negative side effects some predicted.

One might expect that the effects of the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act could be seen in the form of changes made by employers to employment policies and practices. Only 18 per cent of employers in the 1979 survey reported such changes: 48 per cent said that there had never been any discrimination, and 27 per cent that there was no need for change. Most changes made were in recruitment advertising, to remove sex-specific job titles or descriptions.

Whilst the Act does not require employers to produce a policy of equal opportunities, 60 per cent of employers in the sample claim to have done so. Only 14 per cent were written, and only 3 per cent produced a copy however. Even where such a policy exists, 60 per cent say it has had

no effect, mainly because it is claimed that equal oppor. tunities existed already. It does seem probable that those who already pursue equal opportunities are more likely to have formulated an equal opportunities policy.

The Sex Discrimination Act also permits positive action to be taken in certain circumstances to train women in areas where they are under-represented. Only 3 per cent of em. ployers have taken any measures of positive discrimina

The Employment Protection Act of 1975 made provision, among other measures not related specifically to women workers, for maternity pay for qualifying women and a right to return to work within a certain period after the confinement<sup>10</sup>. Though the numbers of women taking advantage of these provisions is increasing, 90 per cent of employers surveyed say that the Act has had no effect on their employment practices and policies11. Most of the remaining 10 per cent say that the effect has been bad because of difficulties in filling the job left vacant by the woman on maternity leave.

Employers' attitude to equality

Much of the public discussion which preceded the enactment of legislation against sexual discrimination in employment in the early 1970s assumed that a major obstacle to full achievement by women of their full potential at work was the antagonistic or indifferent attitudes of employers.

The 1979 survey used the same questions to explore such attitudes as those used by Hunt<sup>6</sup> in 1973, and direct comparison is possible, to show whether they have changed during the period in which anti-discriminatory legislation has been enacted and has come into force.

A useful starting point is employers' perceptions of the relative performance of men and women (Table 11).

For almost every measure of performance, the proportion of employers who perceive differences between men and women has declined since 1973. In the exceptional case of "taking days off for other reasons" which presumably includes the sickness of others, the General

Table 11 Employers' perceptions of performance

	Men bet	ter	Women better		
	1973	1979	1973	1979	
Being punctual	31	19	15	12	
Working hard Working conscientiously	12 11	4	16 26	14	
Not taking days off for sickness	53	42	5	6	
Not taking days off for other reasons	47	69	10	2	
Staving with one firm	44	18	15	23	
Carrying out instructions Working safely	13 22	2 5	18 24	12	

Table 12 Reasons for differences in women's achieve-

ments		Per cent
the state of the s	1973	1979
Reasons relating to women themselves	27	39
Not career conscious Break in working life	37 23	14
Family ties; unwilling/unable to take responsibility	16	26
Change jobs too often, unreliable Others	20 22	6
Other reasons	MINOREST TO A USA	24
Attitude of society, tradition  Male prejudice, management discrimination	15 21	7
Less chance to train	15	6
Others	6	5

Household Survey 9 confirms that women do not take off more time from work than men, for any reason. In all other respects the 1970s has seen a welcome decline in sex

The change in employers' perception of the reasons why few women rise to senior positions, or do skilled work, is less clear (Table 13).

Though sex stereotyping in terms of women's on-the-job performance may have declined, employers are still very ready with explanations for under-achievement which reflect on women themselves, rather than on society or on themselves as employers. This is not to say that they are not generally in favour of more women occupying senior jobs: oper cent (1973) and 44 per cent (1979) think it a good ng, compared with 11 per cent (1973) and 7 per cent 979) who think it a bad thing. In the case of more training r skilled jobs, the proportions are 67 per cent (1973) and per cent (1979) who think it a good thing; and 8 per cent 973) and 3 per cent (1979) who think it a bad thing.

Finally, employers were asked in both surveys what more ould be done by themselves, by Government, by the rades unions, or by anybody else, to improve women's portunities at work.

The proportion who think they themselves can do othing more has increased since 1973 from 55 per cent to of per cent: suggestions for action include improvements in raining (18 per cent in 1973, 14 per cent in 1979) and oviding an equal chance in recruiting (6 per cent in 1973, per cent in 1979). Scope for further action by Governnt is also thought to be reducing: 27 per cent in 1973 and per cent in 1979 think nothing more could be done. ere again, improvements centre on better training, and n changing attitudes in basic education: only 5 per cent in 79 answer in terms of legislative action.

Trades unions, on the other hand, are thought to have a mewhat greater role to play in 1979 than in 1973, princially by accepting women on an equal basis and encouragg them to participate.

To summarise, it does not appear that at any time in the 70s outright overt antagonism by employers was a sigificant obstacle to progress for women at work, though nuch latent disguised prejudice no doubt lies behind the esponses given. Further advance must be founded on anges in patterns and conditions of work, rather than imarily on employers' attitudes.

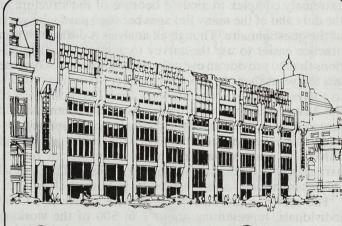
It has been shown then that legislative action to combat exual discrimination in employment in Britain has had me positive results: inequality in rates of pay in uni-sex bs has been largely eliminated, and employers are less one to the sex stereotyping which was common at the eginning of the decade.

The statistical picture is one of profound differences etween the way men and women are employed: differnces in the way women are recruited; in their entry qualications and in-service training; in the jobs they do; in their ours of work, basic and overtime; in pension, sick pay, and her benefit rights. These differences go much of the way explaining the great differential in earnings between en and women, which is barely touched by equal pay islation; and they describe a pattern of segregation and ferentiation which is patently beyond the reach of existg legislation against sexual discrimination, even if it were object of such legislation to change the pattern.

The research leads to the conclusion that the legislation against discrimination, though reasonably successful in its own terms, is not enough to achieve any significant improvement in equal achievement by women at work, when women make a full contribution at all levels of employment. But it must not be assumed that such an improvement will necessarily be achieved even by affirmative action which enables women to conform to the traditional male structure of work. Profound changes are taking place, for technological and social reasons, in patterns of work. These changes affect men as well as women: and the way forward for women may well lie in encouraging changes and securing a proper role in new work structures which take account of the contribution which women can make to society, rather than accepting work structures designed for men and attempting to adapt to them.

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# Counting our skills: the National Training Survey

### by Sylvia Claydon

Manpower Intelligence and Planning Division, MSC

Vast amounts of data, holding the key to a number of important questions are contained in the National Training Survey\*) commissioned in 1975 and 1976 by the Manpower Services Commission. Here we present a summar of the more important results including: qualifications; changes in people occupations over time; various aspects of training such as patterns, duration, apprenticeships, sponsorships and levels; and occupational structure

The National Training Survey was commissioned by the Manpower Services Commission in 1975 and 1976 to provide a comprehensive picture of the stock of skills in the labour force, the education and training undertaken to acquire them and the uses to which they were put. Information was also recorded on those sampled, enabling analyses by age, occupation, industry and geographical

Respondents were asked about their first job on entering the labour force, its occupation and the training associated with it. They were asked about all the jobs they had held over the previous ten years (1965-75) and training associated with these jobs. They were also questioned about major interruptions of their working lives, and spells of unemployment and sickness lasting more than three months were identified.

So it was possible to relate people's individual work history, including changes of occupations, with their education and training experience. Moreover, the data can help answer questions on the effects of training on the occupational structure, and on the use of training and needs for further training in particular occupations.

The National Training Survey is a vast body of data capable of answering many important questions. It is also extremely complex to analyse because of the structure of the data and of the many linkages between particular parts of the questionnaire. Though all analysis is difficult, it is in practice easier to use the survey to answer specific questions than to provide an overall view of the results. Over the last few years there have been a number of specific projects to analyse the data, including work for NEDO, for parts of the Manpower Services Commission, and commissioned research by independent academics. It would not be possible to describe these researches in detail in this article, but only to give a summary of the more important results, particularly those relating to training. Details of the special studies mentioned above are being published elsewhere.

The survey achieved interviews with just over 54,000 individuals, representing about 1 in 500 of the working population. Preliminary studies had suggested that informants would be generally quite happy to co-operate and the main study produced an average response rate of about 72 per cent. The sample consisted mainly of civilians in private households although those living in institutions, such as hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, prisons, and schools, were included where possible. Serving members of the armed forces were excluded.

Interviewing for the main survey began in May 1975 and

was completed in March 1976. Sixty per cent of th respondents were interviewed in the first five months.

Grossing-up factors were based on the ratio of the sample numbers in each age group and region by sex and corresponding figures for the private household civilian population in 1975. During field work a continuous check was kept on each interviewer's work and checks were made on the questionnaires prior to coding. As a check on the validity of the results, age, regional, occupational and industrial distributions of the survey population were com pared with the distributions available from other sources including the EC Labour Force Survey, the New Earning Survey, the Census of Employment and projections from the 1971 Census of Population.

### Qualifications

In the survey, the respondents were asked what academic qualifications they had obtained at school or college; and professional or technical qualifications they had obtained by examination (or through the apprenticeship system). As one might expect, the proportions of people with these qualifications varied considerably by sex, age, occupation and industry. The highest qualification held by people in a particular occupation is of some

Nearly 17 per cent of all men in managerial occupations had a degree or equivalent professional qualification, but just over one-third had no qualifications. But only six per cent of the women in management had similar qualifications and 56 per cent had none. In the making and repairing occupations† for just under a third of the men the highest level attained was the undertaking of a trade apprenticeship, while just over a third had no qualifi-

On the other hand, in the transport, moving and storing group, 16 per cent of the men were in the apprenticeshi category while almost three-quarters of the men (and over 80 per cent of the women) had no qualifications. The professional occupations included the highest proportio of highly qualified people, as might be expected. There were a few surprises revealed by the sample, which showe that some general labourers, telephonists, bus conductor

armaids and domestic helpers held degrees, though these nay have been temporary or short-term jobs.

A third of all the main industry groups contained one half of all men with no qualifications. The concentration of inqualified women in a limited range of industries was reater still, with two-thirds of them in one-third of the ndustry groups. The highly-qualified were also found mainly in a few industries and in some of these more than a larter of the male workforce held A-level or higher qualications. Examples are shown in table 1.

For the women, only the professional and scientific serices industry had more than 25 per cent with A-level or gher qualifications.

The survey showed that well over 10 per cent of men had empleted an apprenticeship which they cited as a qualifiation, but only about one per cent of the women. Of the pprentice-trained men 43 per cent had qualified in one of he metal and electrical trades, amongst which nearly a quarter were electricians. Almost 75 per cent of female apprentices had been either in hairdressing or in the makg and repairing trades.

### Occupational structure

The occupational information in the sample gives both he 1975 distribution as well as showing changes in indiidual's occupations over a period of time. Occupations ere classified into 396 groups virtually equivalent to the epartment of Employment Key List of Occupations for tistical Purposes (KOS) and examples of all but one of hese—supervisors or mates in fishing—are included. The 96 categories have been further aggregated into 18 major

About two-thirds of the women were in one or other of aree of these major groups in 1975—clerical and related including typing and secretarial (32 per cent); catering, cleaning and hairdressing (23 per cent); and professional and related in education, welfare and health (12 per cent). The proportions of men in these groups were much lower. The largest occupational groups for men were processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical) (21 per cent); ansport, moving and storing (12 per cent); and manageral (10 per cent).

The concentration of women in relatively few occupaions is highlighted at the more disaggregated level, where ust four occupations out of 396 accounted for over half (58 per cent) of all employment: clerks; typists and secretaries; ffice and domestic cleaners; and shop assistants. The ccupational distribution of men was far less concentrated.

Variations in the occupational distribution of first embyment between women in different age groups, is shown

A far higher proportion of older women (55–59) started orking life as maids or cleaners or as factory-workers, and far fewer as clerks or shop assistants than in younger age

Table 1 Qualifications by industry for men

The Control of the Co		Per cent
Industry order	A-level and higher	No quali- fications at all
Professional and scientific services Insurance and banking Public administration and defence	66 38 25	14 21 34
Chemicals and allied	26	39

groups. Just as striking was the growing strength of the professional services. The proportion of younger women (25–34) who started in these occupations was over twice that of the women in their 50s.

The corresponding picture for men (table 3) is less clear cut. Some shift in the proportions between age-groups is shown but the pattern is different and much less pronounced than for women. The shift over a period of time has been away from clerical occupations in favour of certain manual occupations; notably the processing, making and repairing categories in the metal and electrical trades. The 16–19 age-groups shows this effect more strongly than older groups, perhaps implying that skilled crafts are beginning to come back into their own, albeit changed to meet new technological requirements. (The sampled cases in the 16-19 group consist of those who have recently entered the workforce and many will still be in full-time

For those in their 20s and 30s, however, clerical work formed an appreciable proportion of first male employment and the manual trades a rather smaller proportion than for the 16–19-year-olds. They also shared with women an increasing portion of the professional occupations.

The sample of the self-employed was small (3,000 cases), but certain conclusions can be made. About 10 per cent of men and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of women were self-employed in 1975. They were concentrated in only a few occupations. Managerial occupations, which include shopkeepers and farmers, accounted for the largest proportion, by far, of the self-employed. In this group, 63 per cent of the women

Table 2 First employment of women, by occupation group

ore that ever veries				Per cen
Occupation	All	Women	n aged (i	n 1975)
	women ever em- ployed	25–34	16–19	55–59
Clerical/typing Selling Catering, cleaning and	34 15	40 16	45 17	19 11
hairdressing	14	10	12	28
Making and repairing	13	11	9	14
Repetitive assembling etc	7	5	7	9
Professional services	9	12	4	5
All	92	94	94	86

Table 3 First employment of men, by occupation group and age-group

partition the most take				Per cent
Occupation	All	Men ag	ged (in 1	975)
	ever em- ployed	25–34	16–19	60–64
Clerical Selling	16	13 5	8 8	20 7
Catering, cleaning and hairdressing Processing making and repairing (metal and	3	3	5	3
electrical)	22	25	29	14
Other manual groups Professional services	40	36 8	42	49
All	5 92	90	94	3 96

<sup>\*</sup> Any inquiries about this Survey should be directed to the Statistics Branch of t Manpower Intelligence and Planning Division of the Manpower Services Com

<sup>†</sup> For example: the printing trades, carpenter, tool setter, motor vehicle mechan

were shopkeepers compared to 25 per cent of the men, whereas farmers accounted for about 33 per cent of the men and only six per cent of the women. Overall about 40 per cent of men and women in managerial occupations (excluding top management) were self-employed.

Although only just over three per cent of the selfemployed were in literary, artistic and sports occupations they accounted for a third of all the men and women in that group. Also a fifth of the men in construction occupations were self-employed and just over a quarter of those in top managerial occupations.

### Occupational mobility

An important aspect of the survey is the light it sheds on individual occupational mobility. This helps to provide a link between the total numbers trained for a particular occupation, and the current stock in that occupation. A comparison of first and current employment for men shows that over 70 per cent of the 25,000 men in the sample had, by 1975, left the specific one of the 396 occupations in which they had started working life, although about half of these were still in related occupations.

The proportion varies greatly from one occupation to another. A few occupations (for example, hotel porters) had lost all their original starters, while other occupations, such as the dental profession, had retained them all. Of the 157 men starting working life as accountants, 47 (30 per cent) had left; by contrast, of the initial 1,674 postmen only 40 had stayed in the occupation—a loss of almost 98 per

Most of the appreciable movement between first and current occupation undoubtedly reflects the process of trial and error which often accompanies getting a first job. One measure of this is the number of times a person has been in any given occupation. Movement by those with professional qualifications was marked. Medical and dental practitioners, pharmacists, judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors moved in and out of their occupations frequently. But this implies not leaving one occupation for another so much as changing status (by promotion, or becoming qualified or self-employed) within an occupation, or leaving for spells of training or full-time study. Others who moved frequently included teachers, systems analysts and programmers.

One aspect of the outflow from initial occupations is the loss from skilled crafts. Of 2,500 men originally in skilled mechanical and electrical occupations, 72 per cent had left their initial specific occupation.

The corresponding loss from painting, repetitive

assembling, and packaging occupations was over 90 Der cent. Many "lapsed" craftsmen in the sample were still working in associated occupations: whilst only 30 per cent of the sample were still working in the identical occupation a further 30 per cent were still in occupations classified under the same major occupational group. Conversely many had entered the occupation from an associated one

The survey also enables mobility to be examined for different age groups. The amount of movement by individuals is usually greater early in working life than later on In the 16-24 age-group it is not uncommon to find that 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the men had already moved to other occupations, even in craft occupations in which there were shortages in the 1960s and 1970s.

Machine tool setters and operators, tool makers and too fitters, motor mechanics, sheet metal workers, skilled welders and other processing, making and repairing craftsmen all fall into such a category. Although the stocking generally replenished by new entrants, the high rate of loss may imply on the face of it excessive use of expensive training resources.

Movement by women out of their initial occupations was generally high in the sample. A much greater proportion than men had moved out of employment altogether, but movement between occupations was also appreciable Much the largest single occupation in which women were employed in 1975 was clerical work-over 2,200 in the sample, but almost twice as many had started their working lives as clerks. Nearly three-quarters of these had left the occupation by 1975. Losses from the secretarial/typis areas were also about three-quarters and here, too, twice as many had started as were currently in that employment in 1975.

Other office workers showed still higher rates of loss only eight of 346 postal workers remained and eight times as many had started in the occupation as were employed in it in 1975. Primary school teachers were a significant exception, for well over half the original 443 women were, in 1975, still working in that occupation. In teaching, and in nursing, many women had been in the occupation more than once.

About 75 per cent of men and 25 per cent of the women who had obtained apprenticeship qualifications were in the same or related \* occupations in 1975 as the trades in which they had served their apprenticeships. There appears to be little difference between the proportions for individual occupations. As for women in general, the small proportion for women is partly explained by the many who had left the

Table 4 Employment in 1975 of people who had an apprenticeship qualification

Age groups	Men				Women			isten ex sall becally t				
	Occupatio	n in which empl	oyed	Not in	Occupatio	n in which empl	oyed	Not in employmen				
manusiado sem nos	Same	Related*	Unrelated	employment	Same	Related*	Unrelated	Cilipioyillo				
16–24	63	19	13	5	46	8	7	39				
25-29	46	34	17	3	20	5	11	64				
30-34	38	37	24	1	20	4	29	47				
35-44	36	38	23	3	20	4	43	33				
45-54	36	42	21	1	8	5	40	47				
55–64 <b>All</b> :	25	38	24	13	3	6	34	57				
16–64	40	35	21	4	20	5	27	48				

<sup>\*</sup> Occupations for which the apprenticeship training received was relevant

vorkforce altogether. The loss of women from their relatively few apprenticed trades was considerable, while the loss of men from the far larger number of occupations was very much less. The figures are summarised in table 4, which shows the significant differences between the separate age-groups.

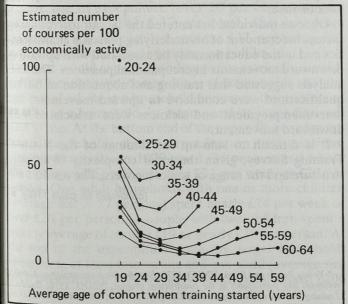
Moves within the same firm, as opposed to a move to another firm, were generally higher in non-manual than in manual occupations. For the men, moves involving a change of employer accounted for 69 per cent of all moves, those within the same firm for 24 per cent and those from heing previously self-employed or unemployed seven per cent. For women only 13 per cent of moves were within the same firm but 27 per cent were from previous selfemployment or unemployment.

A major objective of the survey was to collect information about training. It may be analysed in respect of nine characteristics: the meaning of training; the extent to which training has been undertaken; the number of training courses taken by individuals; the pattern of training over a period of time; the level of training in various industries; its duration; apprenticeships; an individual's reasons for trainng; the sponsorship of training.

Within the context of the survey, training was very proadly defined, as "anything which may have helped you to do the work". This definition covered all the types of ocational courses, both on-and-off the job, but excluded academic courses at colleges—the three most recent courses of the latter type were covered in the section of the nuestionnaire dealing with further education. Over 60 per cent of respondents said that they had undertaken some form of training during their working life (three-quarters of the men compared to half of the women) and almost half of this had been on-the-job. This implies that 11.5 million. men and 7.5 million women in the working population had received some training.

The older people in the sample had received less training

Chart 1 Training courses, by age-group: men



than average and the data clearly showed a general growth in training activity in recent years.

This impression is confirmed by the number of training courses taken per head by various age-groups. Men in the sample undertook 1.6 training courses on average and women 0.9, but the number of courses taken by the oldest age-group (those nearing retirement age) was 1.2 for men and 0.7 for women against an average in the age range 30–39 years of  $2 \cdot 0$  and  $1 \cdot 0$  respectively. The graph shows that in each age-group the amount of training for men has increased in the later years, particularly since 1960. The survey evidence extends only up to 1975; alternative sources suggest that the amount of training, at least in manufacturing, may have been reduced since then.

The occupational groups that provided least training for men were the farming, fishing and related group where 80 per cent of respondents said they had not received any training, and also in the managerial, construction and catering, cleaning and hairdressing occupational groups where only a slightly lower percentage said they had not had training in their current employment. More training was provided in the professional services than elsewhere.

Most of the difference in the level of training between men and women can be explained by their different occupational distributions. Within any given occupation there was little difference between the level of male and female training, with the notable exception of selling where 80 per cent of the women had received no training compared with under half of men. However, the greater proportion of men in selling were sales representatives unlike the women who were predominantly sales and shop assistants. This may largely explain the differences in the amount of training received.

An analysis of training by industry sector showed that the non-manufacturing sector provided the majority of training courses undertaken by both the men and women in the survey. The same picture emerged when data for courses undertaken in 1974 were examined, that being the most recent complete year for which detailed information had been obtained. The services sector accounted for twothirds of the training undertaken. The educational, medical and dental services accounted for a quarter of all the training courses undertaken by women in that year.

If allowance is made for the numbers employed in each industry and training courses started per head in 1974 are compared, the picture changes, as shown by table 5. Although the services industries still provide the largest amounts of training for men (16 courses per 100 employed), it was the heavy manufacturing industries that provided the most intensive training for women (14 per

Table 5 Training courses started and underway in 1974 per 100 employed, by industry sector

Industry sector	Men		Women		
	Started	Under- way	Started	Under- way	
Primary industries Heavy manufacturing Light engineering and	7 12	16 23	3 14	7	
metal goods Light manufacturing Construction, transport,	11 12	22 21	11 12	14 15	
and distributive trades Services	10 16	20 30	11 12	15 19	

<sup>\*</sup> Occupations for which the apprenticeship training received was relevant.

100). The primary industries (agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying) provided the least training per head.

The duration of training, like the number of training courses may provide a partial measure of the amount of training. This influences the comparison between men and women—the latter tend to go on more short courses and on more part-time courses. About half of the training courses for men and two-thirds of those for women were of less than 13 weeks duration. At the other extreme, proportionately more men than women went on courses of four or more years in length (15 per cent and three per cent respectively). Those longer courses were no doubt largely apprenticeships. The average length of course attended in 1974 also differed between industries. For example, courses of less than a week were most common in the chemicals and allied industries (both men and women) though in the gas, electricity and water industries four to 12 weeks were most common for men but those of less than a week for women.

The survey showed that well over 10 per cent of all men had completed apprenticeships, but only one per cent of women. (The details of these groups have been discussed

Sponsorship of training was, in the main, the responsibility of the employer. Of all training started in 1974, the employer paid for 63 per cent of training for men and 55 per cent for women. Over a quarter of men and a third of women in the survey said no costs or fees were involved. This is more likely to be due to ignorance of the financial arrangements than to absence of payment. It may be assumed, however that the trainees themselves did not pay. Only about four per cent to five per cent of respondents had had to pay their own fees.

Local education authorities gave more support to women than to men. Three per cent of men's courses and seven per cent of women's were classified by the respondents as being sponsored by TOPS/other government training schemes. However, examination of the replies to this question revealed that many civil servants and other public employees had considered that their internal courses fell into this category, so these results are probably an overstatement of the incidence of training schemes sponsored by Government agencies.

Correspondence courses were by far the most common method of study, for those who were training for a different job to the one they were in at the time. They accounted for 42 per cent of all courses undertaken by men (60 per cent for women). However, these were available only for a limited number of occupations mostly in the clerical and related fields. By contrast the 20 per cent of courses carried out in educational institutions covered a much wider range of occupational groups, with those for professional and related occupations in science, engineering and technology being dominant. Training in the firm related mostly to manual occupations.

### Further analyses of the data

A number of special analyses of the survey data have been undertaken for use in several studies in the manpower field, including Young People and Work, How flexible is construction, and Outline on Training\*. A major analysis has been carried out by the Centre for Labour Economics at the London School of Economics. The LSE researchers concentrated in particular on the characteristics of men and

what determined their movement within the occupational hierarchy for the period 1965-1975. The occupational hierarchy was defined in terms of a ranking of hourh earnings in each occupation taken from the 1975 General Household Survey.

### Two main areas

The LSE looked at two main areas of interest. First, they analysed trends in mobility within the occupational hier. archy in more detail than the internal work had been able to do. The findings were broadly confirmatory of the earlier analysis. The main characteristic of movements within the earnings hierarchy was the relative stability of position in the hierarchy: 63 per cent of men were in the same occupation group in 1975 as in 1965. Within this however, there were large differences between the mobility patterns (

Those in the top half of the occupational distribution were about a quarter more mobile than the remainder, and individuals under 35 were twice as likely to move within the hierarchy as were men over 50. Qualified men were marginally more likely to move than the unqualified. However, the overall pattern of movements suggests that there was regression towards the mean of the distribution, that is those in the bottom 80 per cent tended to move upwards in a five year period, and those in the top 20 per cent tended to move downwards in the hierarchy.

Secondly, given the general stability of the hierarchy, the LSE tried to define the main reasons for an individual's position in the occupational hierarchy. Not surprisingly the major determinant at any one time was the earnings ranking of his first occupation.

The implication is that the underlying personal charac teristics and social forces that determine a person's firs occupation will continue to operate throughout his lifetime. Again as might be expected, important factors in determining a person's initial position in the earnings hierarchy were years of schooling and qualifications, and an important finding is that for any given set of qualifications, an individual's initial position in the occupational hierarchy was lower the later he entered the labour force. The implication here is that over time the standards of entry in occupations which require educational qualifications rose.

Once an individual has entered the labour force, various factors independent of his underlying personal characteristics and initial education may be associated with upward of downward movements in occupational positions. The LSE analysis suggested that training and acquisition of further qualifications were conducive to upward movement, and that unemployment and sickness were associated wit downward movement.

It is difficult to sum up the findings of the National Training Survey, given the great complexity of its data structure and the range of topics it covers. The results have

(continued on page 1160)

### SPECIAL FEATURE

# Pattern of household spending in 1979



The Family Expenditure Survey\* (FES) provides detailed information on the way households spend their money. It also provides data on the sources of their income and on the characteristics of the households, such as their size and composition. This article presents some of the main results from the 1979 survey and, in addition, looks at how household characteristics vary at different levels of household income, with a particular analysis of the characteristics of households at the lower end of the income distribution.

Household spending averaged just over £94 per week in 1979, over 17 per cent more than in 1978. Expenditure per person was nearly £35 per week, up 18 per cent on a year earlier. Allowing for the increase of 13.4 per cent in retail prices, expenditure per person in real terms rose by  $4 \cdot 2$  per cent, just below the corresponding  $4 \cdot 7$  per cent rise between 1977 and 1978. In contrast there had een a fall of nearly one per cent between 1975 and 1977.

Average weekly gross income per household in 1979 was 120.45, which gave a disposable income (after deduction of income tax and national insurance contributions) of lmost £100 per week. These figures represent increases per person of 14 per cent and 15 per cent respectively mpared with 1978.

The pattern of expenditure has changed slightly over the ast four years. The proportion spent on food has fallen rom about a quarter in 1976 to just over 23 per cent in 1979. Spending on the three categories of housing, fuel, and food taken together accounted for 43 per cent of total expenditure in 1979, a decline of some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percentage pints from the 1976 level. On the other hand, durable usehold goods, transport and vehicles, and services gether have shown in increase of two percentage points in heir share of total expenditure over the same period. Each of these three latter items showed a particularly large perentage rise in expenditure (over 20 per cent compared with the average rise of 17 per cent). The very large increase in expenditure on services (27 per cent) was argely due to increased spending on holidays.

As one would expect, spending varies markedly according to the size and composition of households. As the number of adults in a household increases, the number of workers in a household, its income and its expenditure all end to rise. At the bottom end of the expenditure range are retired households mainly dependent on state pensions, whose average size in 1979 was 1.35 persons and whose average spending was just over £31 per week or £23 per person. One adult households with one or more children average size 2.77 persons) spent nearly £74 per week or over £26 per person; a couple with two children spent a weekly average of about £119 or nearly £30 per person. At the top of the expenditure scale are larger households omprising at least four adults and one child (average size ·00 persons with 3 · 72 workers) which spent almost £200 per week or over £33 per person.

### How spending varies with household income, size and number of workers

This section looks in a little more detail at the way expenditure varies with income, with household size and with the number of workers in the household.

The differences in expenditure between the different household types become less marked if expenditure is expressed on a "per person" basis rather than by using the variable unit of a household. Table 1 illustrates the comparison between households at different income levels on both bases, "per household" and "per person". The majority of household in the lowest fifth of the income distribution contained one person.

Looking first at the dispersion in expenditure per person the 20 per cent of households with the lowest incomes spent seven-tenths of the national average; the 20 per cent of households with the highest incomes spent one-third more than the average. The dispersion on a household basis, however, is much wider because the higher income households had over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as many members as the lowest 20

More detailed expenditure information for each household type is shown in table 2. At the lower end of the income distribution are the "low income pensioner" households. The single pensioner households on average spent in 1979 about £25 per week and those with two persons about £42 (or £21 per person per week). On a "per person" basis, theses expenditures were 72 and 61 per cent respectively of the average expenditure. Among other retired households, spending per person was near or above average; total household expenditure was low, because most of these households contained only one or two persons.

The highest average expenditure per person was by single adults, with a job, living alone. They spent some £59 per week, 70 per cent more than the national average. Although this figure declined as the number of adults increased, it was still £45 per person per week for households with four or more adult members, over a quarter above the overall average.

Where there are children in the household, expenditure per person falls, as would be expected; among the largest families, with four or more children, expenditure per person in 1979 was only just over half the national average. In

<sup>\*</sup> Young People and Work, HMSO, 1978; How flexible is construction: A stud resources and participants in the construction process, NEDO, 1978; Outline Training: Review of the Employment Training Act 1973, Manpower Services C

<sup>\*</sup> The report for 1979 was published in November by HMSO, price £10.50. Some

households with four or more adults and at least one child. total spending was more than twice the average although spending per person was below the average. Economies of scale assist the larger households as some large elements of household spending on housing, fuel, and durable goods do not increase proportionately with household size.

### Household income in relation to household composition

In 1979, average household income varied from £28 per week for one adult "low income pensioner" households to over £240 per week for larger households containing at least four adults. Table 3 shows the average gross income per person and per household for different household types: indices taking the all household average as 100 are shown also for both gross income and disposable income, that is income after deduction of income tax and national insurance contributions).

Gross income per person among the household groups shown varied from 47 to 176 per cent of the all household mean. When the gross income was expressed per household, the range widened from 23 to 210 per cent of the mean, and the ranking of the households changed significantly. In terms of disposable income, however, as the final two columns of table 3 show, the relativities of the lower

Table 1 Households in different income ranges—numbers of persons and relative levels of expenditure in 1979

	Households	with gross in	come in the:	
	Lowest 20 per cent	Middle 60 per cent	Highest 20 per cent	All households
Average number of workers per household	0.18	1.38	2.36	1.33
Average number of persons per household	1.41	2.84	3.58	2.70
Approximate average weekly expenditure per				
person (£)	25	31	46	35
(all households = 100)	(70)	(90)	(132)	(100)
Approximate average weekly household				
expenditure (£)	35	90	165	94
(all households = 100)	(37)	(96)	(175)	(100)

income groups improve and the dispersion narrows very slightly both on a "per person" and on a "per household

The household groups with disposable incomes below the overall mean on both a household and a personal basi were the "low income pensioner" households, other retired couples, and one-parent households.

# Variation in household characteristics as income

As noted already, average household size increases a household income rises. This section examines how other

Table 2 Households of different compositions—number of persons and relative expenditure in 1979

type type	Average no. of		e weekly iture (£)		e expenditure seholds=100		
	persons	Per person	Per household	Per person	Per household		
All UK house-	CIB vale	AND STATE			1453	in wear	
holds:	2.70	35	94	100	100	6.777	
One adult:							
pensioner*	1.00	25	25	72	27	505	
other retired	1.00	43	43	123	45	358	
non-retired	1.00	59	59	170	63	628	
One adult, one or more						1.01	
children	2.77	27	74	76	78	233	
One man one woman: low income	as toner				and Magnage and Swiede		
pensioner*	2.00	21	42	61	45	269	
other retired	2.00	34	68	98	73	364	
non-retired	2.00	52	103	148	110	1,271	
One man one woman with:		02	100	140	and and wa	1,271	
one child	3.00	35	105	100	111	642	
two children	4.00	30	119	85	126	937	
three children	5.00	23	116	67	123	328	
Two adults, four or more							
children	6.41	19	120	54	127	133	
Three adults	3.00	42	125	120	133	356	
Four or more							
adults	4.17	45	188	129	199	110	
Three adults, one or more							
children	4.66	33	155	96	165	327	
Four or more adults, one or							
more children	6.00	33	199	95	211	121	

<sup>• &#</sup>x27;Low income pensioner' households are those where the head of household has retired from full-time employment and three-quarters or more of the total household income come from National Insurance retirement and similar state pensions. These correspond to the households covered by the price indices for pensioner households.

Table 3 Households of different compositions—number of workers and relative income in 1979

Household group	Average	Gross Incom	ne (2)	Relative to all households = 100					
	no. of workers per household	aldodreum	( e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e)	Gross Incor	ne	Disposable	Disposable income		
out the house the herodest or many	Household	Per person	Per household	Per person	Per household	Per person	Per household		
All households	1.33	45	120	100	100	100	100		
One adult:									
low income pensioner*	0.03	28	28	62	23	75	28		
other retired		49	49	109	40	119	44		
non-retired	0.88	78 27	78	176	65	169	63		
One adult, one or more children	0.85	27	76	62	65 63	69	70		
One man one woman:									
low income pensioner*	0.03	22	43	48	36	58	43		
other retired	0.25	41	82	92	68	99	43 73		
non-retired	1.62	71	141	158	117	154	114		
One man one woman with:				FEET STEELS CO.		he soubstate the			
one child	1.62	43	130	97	108	97	107		
two children	1.70	43 37	149	84	124	83	123		
three children	1.74	30	150	67	124	67	124		
Two adults, four or more children	1.60	21	135	47	112	48	114		
Three adults	2.13	60	180	134	149	130	144		
Four or more adults	3.17	58	244	131	203	125	193		
Three adults, one or more children	2.82	43	200	96	166	96	165		
Four or more adults, one or more children	3.72	42	253	95	210	93	207		

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table 2

Distribution	(Below 10)	(10–19)	(20–29)	(30–39)	(40-49)	(50-59)	(60-69)	(70-79)	(80-89)	(Above 90)
All persons	4	6	8	9	11	11.	12	12	13	14 100
Adults aged 65 and over Adults aged under 65	20	28	21	9	6	4	2	3	3	4 100
Children	1	3	5	10	12	14	13	13	14	13 100

characteristics of households change with income. If disribution of household incomes is divided into ten equal parts by the nine decile points of the distribution, a comparison can be made between the characteristics of houseolds in the lowest tenth of the distribution and those in other parts of the distribution.

Table 4 shows the distribution of adults and children netween households in each tenth of the household income distribution. The households in the lowest fifth of the disribution contain only one-tenth of all persons, only four ner cent of all children, only five per cent of adults aged under 65, but nearly half of all adults aged over 65 years. similarly, in the third lowest tenth of the distribution, children and adults under 65 are under-represented and adults aged over 65 are over-represented, although the departure from average representation is less marked than in the owest fifth of the distribution. In the fourth part of the come distribution, representation is near average.

Nearly 70 per cent of both children and adults aged nder 65 live in households in the top half of the income istribution: these households contain only one-sixth of dults aged over 65 years. Nearly one-third of adults aged inder 65 live in households in the top fifth of the income

Table 5 shows the following characteristics for houselds in each tenth of the income distribution:

- Size
- Composition
- Tenure of dwelling
- Broad occupational grouping of head of household
- Age of head of household
- Number of workers

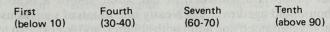
Chart 1 portrays the trend in many of these household haracteristics as household income increases. For this omparison the trends have been illustrated by selecting he first, fourth, seventh and tenth parts of the income

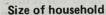
Table 5 shows that, of households in the lowest tenth of he income distribution (that is with weekly incomes up to £32.50), 94 per cent contained one person, usually a voman aged over 60 years. Nearly nine out of ten of these households had a head who was retired or inactive. Although 54 per cent of such households rented their dweling from a local authority, nearly a quarter rented their ccommodation privately and one in five owned their dwelngs outright. A more detailed analysis of the characteris- 10 ics of households in the lowest tenth of the distribution is given later in the text.

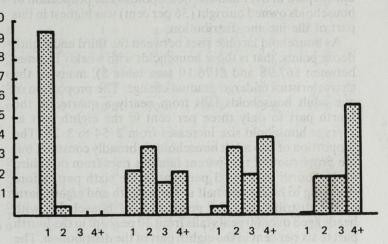
In the second tenth (ie households with weekly incomes between £32.50 and £47.15) two-fifths contained one peron (usually a woman aged over 60 years) and half contained two persons (usually a retired couple). However, nearly one in ten of such households consisted of one adult with children (usually a one-parent family) and one-intwenty contained two adults with children. The proportion of households with a retired or unoccupied head was over 80 per cent: in nearly half the households, the head was aged over 70 years. Almost a half of the dwellings were rented from the local authority, although over one-third were owner-occupied, usually owned outright.

### Chart 1 Houshold characteristics at selected levels of income

Part of income distribution (per cent)







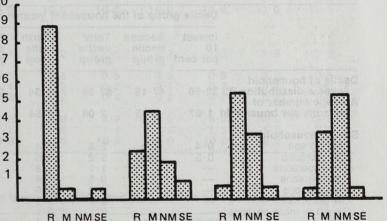
### Occupation of head of household

R = Retired or unoccupied

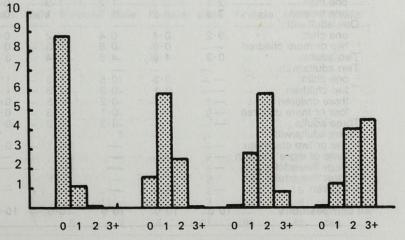
M = Manual employee

NM = Non-manual employee

SE = Self employed



### Number of workers in household



Four-fifths of households in the third tenth of the distribution contained either one or two persons although. compared with the second tenth of the distribution, a smaller proportion consisted of one adult and/or a head of household aged over 70. Nearly one in ten of such households contained one adult with children and over one in ten consisted of two-parent families. The head was retired or unoccupied in over half the households. The proportion of households owned outright (36 per cent) was highest in this part of the income distribution.

As household income rises between the third and eighth decile points, that is those households with weekly incomes between £67.98 and £176.10 (see table 5), many of the characteristics undergo gradual change. The proportion of one adult households falls from nearly a quarter in the fourth part to only three per cent in the eighth part as average household size increases from 2.54 to 3.28. The proportion of two adult households is broadly constant, but the proportion of two-parent families rises from one-third in the fourth part to 53 per cent in the sixth part before declining to below one half in the seventh and eighth parts of the distribution. The proportion of households with heads aged over 60 years falls from 30 per cent in the fourth part to six per cent in the eighth part of the distribution. The proportion of households having a self-employed head is highest in the fourth part and for manual heads is highest in the sixth and seventh parts of the distribution, although the variation in these proportions is not marked above the third decile. The proportion of households containing two or

more workers rises from one-quarter in the fourth part to over three-quarters in the eighth part of the distribution The proportion of households purchasing their dwelling rises from 18 per cent in the fourth part to 52 per cent in the eighth part of the distribution.

In the ninth part of the income distribution, 31 per cent of the households contain three or more adults and over four-in-five of these households have two or more workers The proportions with a non-manual head and a manual head are roughly the same whereas only six per cent have a retired or inactive head. Nearly three-fifths of the households are purchasing their dwelling and a further 13 per cent own their dwelling outright.

In the top tenth of the income distribution, over half of the households contain four or more persons, 28 per cent of households are two-parent families, and nine in ten have head aged under 60. Four-fifths of these households own their dwelling although one-sixth rent from a local authority.

### Households in the lowest tenth of the income distribution

This section examines in more detail the households in the lowest tenth of the income distribution (ie with weekly incomes up to £32.50). In the 1979 survey, 73 per cent of these households comprised one woman and 21 per cent comprised one man. Of the remaining households,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent had a male head and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent had a female head.

Table 5 Household characteristics at different levels of income in 1979

	Decile g	roup of th	ne housel	nold incom	ne distribu	ition	in besit in	F BLANCEO	rg lausin	กุมรงค. <b>บ</b> ก	3222010115
	lowest 10 per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group	Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest 10 per cent	All incomes
Decile of household income distribution (£)	20.50	47.45	67.00		a ble	theorys a	eod) to un	ent pi b	upat print	regulace 1	10000
Average number of	32.30	47 · 15	67.98	90 34	109-14	129 25	149 92	176 10	223 02		
persons per household	1 1.07	1.75	2.08	2.54	2.87	3-11	3.15	3 28	3.42	3.76	2.70
Size of household											
One person	9.4	4.0	2.8	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0		
Two persons	0.5	5.0	5.2	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.2
Three persons	_	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.1	3.2
Four persons		0.2	0.5	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6
Five persons		0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	1.9
Six persons		ja e <u>lecci</u> erijak ke sa	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2		1.2	1.7	0.7
Seven or more persons			0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
All sizes	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0·1 10·0	0·2 10·0	0·4 10·0	0·1 10·0
Composition of househol	d									i feool son	
one man	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	a de la la ve	io gorialeu	2008 EST
one woman	7.3	3.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.3		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
One adult with:		0 2		1 1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5
one child	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1				in for some
two or more children		0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	901 ni 198	0.2
Two adults	0.3	4.6	4.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	0.1	_	0.2
Two adults with:				0 7	0 2	2.0	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.1	3.1
one child	_	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	
two children		0.1	0.3	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	0.9	0.6	1.0
three children	_	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.4
four or more children	<u> </u>		0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Three adults	_	<u> </u>	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Three adults with:			0 0	0 2	0 3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.5
one or two children	_	<u></u>		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7			0.4
			<u> </u>	0	0	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.4
Four or five adults					12.46	0.1	il main cont	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Four or five adults with					65.5	0.1		0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2
children	_	-	-	_		_	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2
All compositions 1	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		10.0
							.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

continued overlea

Table 5 Household characteristics at different levels of income in 1979 (continued)

The state of the state of	Decile g	oup of th	e househ	old incom	e distribu	tion					
	Lowest 10 per cent	Second decile group	Third decile group	Fourth decile group	Fifth decile group	Sixth decile group	Seventh decile group	Eighth decile group	Ninth decile group	Highest 10 per cent	All incomes
Decile of household income distribution (s	2) 32 50	47.15	67.98	90 · 34	109-14	129 25	149-92	176 10	223 · 02	noitudini i tenate o	The dis
Age of head of househo	old							ingcorra			
15 and under 30 30 and under 40 40 and under 50 50 and under 60 60 and under 70 70 and under 80 80 or more	0·4 0·1 0·3 0·7 2·6 4·0 1·8	0·8 0·6 0·3 0·5 3·1 3·8 1·0 <b>10·0</b>	1·0 1·1 0·7 1·4 2·6 2·7 0·5 10·0	2·4 1·7 1·2 1·7 1·8 0·9 0·3 <b>10·0</b>	2·0 2·4 1·4 1·9 1·6 0·5 0·2	2·2 2·9 1·5 1·6 1·3 0·4 0·1 <b>10·0</b>	1·9 3·1 2·1 1·9 0·7 0·3 —	3·0 2·7 2·1 1·6 0·4 0·2 —	1·3 3·0 2·8 2·0 0·7 0·1	0·8 1·8 3·5 2·9 0·7 0·2	1·5 1·9 1·6 1·7 1·6 1·3 0·4
。 19 Man 14 20 14 20 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	of bood of	househo	ld								
Occupational grouping Employee		nouseno	Id								
Professional, technic and managerial Other non-manual Manual Self-employed Retired Unoccupied All occupations	al	0·3 1·3 0·3 5·5 2·7 <b>10·0</b>	0·4 0·9 2·6 0·6 4·0 1·4 <b>10·0</b>	0·7 1·2 4·7 0·9 1·8 0·8 <b>10·0</b>	1·2 1·0 5·3 0·7 1·0 0·7 <b>10·0</b>	1·7 1·1 5·4 0·8 0·7 0·4 <b>10·0</b>	2·0 1·3 5·4 0·6 0·3 0·4 <b>10·0</b>	2·4 1·3 4·9 0·6 0·5 0·3 <b>10·0</b>	3·2 1·2 4·3 0·7 0·3 0·3 10·0	4·1 1·2 3·4 0·8 0·3 0·2 <b>10·0</b>	1 · 6 0 · 9 3 · 8 0 · 6 2 · 5 0 · 5 <b>10 · 0</b>
Average number of workers per househo	ld 0·13	0.23	0.60	1.10	1 · 33	1 · 55	1.76	1.93	2.14	2.57	
Number of workers in	Kolog										
household No worker One worker Two workers Three workers Four or more workers All households	8·8 1·1 0·1 — 10·0	8·0 1·8 0·2 — 10·0	4·6 4·8 0·6 — — 10·0	1 · 6 5 · 9 2 · 3 0 · 2 — 10 · 0	0·8 5·4 3·6 0·2 —	0·5 3·9 5·3 0·3 —	0·3 2·8 5·9 0·9	0·3 2·0 6·0 1·4 0·3 <b>10·0</b>	0·1 1·7 5·6 1·9 0·7 <b>10·0</b>	0·1 1·3 4·1 2·4 2·1 10·0	2·5 3·1 3·4 0·7 0·3 <b>10·0</b>
Tenure of dwelling											
Local authority rented unfurnished Other rented	5 · 4	4.9	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	3.3
unfurnished Rented furnished Rent-free	2·0 0·5 0·2	1·3 0·2 0·2	1·0 0·5 0·3	0·8 0·5 0·4	0·8 0·4 0·3	0·6 0·2 0·2	0·5 0·2 0·4	0·5 0·1 0·2	0·5 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·1 0·2	0·8 0·3 0·3
In process of purchase by occupier Owned outright All households	0·1 1·9 10·0	0·3 3·1 10·0	0·8 3·6 10·0	1 · 8 2 · 6 10 · 0	2·9 2·2 <b>10·0</b>	4·0 1·8 10·0	4·9 1·4 10·0	5·2 1·8 10·0	5·9 1·3 <b>10·0</b>	6·2 1·8 10·0	3·2 2·2 10·0

Represents less than 0.05 per cent.

Table 6 Distribution of one person households in the lowest tenth of the income distribution by age and type of tenure

	Local author renter unfur	rity	Other rente unfur		Rente		Rent- free		In pro of purch		Owne		All	es
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20 years	land	iib <u>b</u> s dii	sr_, no	100		1	0.1176	<u>e</u> Vitedo		10 <u>22</u> 65 98	dev 16	o <u>a</u> ud o	end be	2
20 and under 25 years	LEGISTE	Porce St	and de	dia sa	4	5	10 80		-	Irmes bar	-	OF AN	4	5
25 and under 30 years	1	av <del>ar</del> ed l	1	a-term	3	1-1		- 17 . sec.	n-ter	- 1 to 1	1-		5	-
30 and under 35 years	-	1	1		_		_	_	1				2	1
35 and under 40 years				14 - 5111-15	X <u>24</u> 1, 14		250	0.00 X 0 K	United the	1		13 1 <u>30</u> 8 80		1
40 and under 45 years	No A-EN	1	1-1	entite in	56138	do18	-3115	fi <del>n</del> ksenjaj	Die G	la <del>-</del> r əldi	10	on 1 aid	2	4
45 and under 50 years	2	2	Survey 2	1 ton a	1	1	Tida i		-	A THE PARTY OF	2	ers <del>en</del> Hitz	5	4
50 and under 55 years	1	6	-	3	1	-	-		_		_	2	2	11
55 and under 60 years	6	15	1	2	1	***			1	-200500	4	4	13	21
60 and under 65 years 65 and under 70 years	6	28	2 7	10	1	4-1	-	2	-	1	_	10	9	48
70 and under 75 years	12	37		18			-200	3	Service .	FT SAMSON	2	26	22	85
75 and under 80 years	14	64 49	5	24	_	1	_	_	_	2	5	29	24	120
80 and under 85 years	10	38	10	19		3 2	-	3	-		2	21	29	95
85 and under 90 years	5	17	2	12		2		1	14		2	12	15	65
90 years or more	1	2		2	Cally Sy	1000		13.75			3	4	9	29
All ages	74	260	30	98	14	15	1	9	2	4	21	109	142	495

Of the 678 households in the lowest tenth of the income distribution, 94 per cent comprised one person, and fourfifths comprised one person over normal retiring age. Twenty households (some three per cent) contained at least one child, four of these households containing two children.

The distribution of the one woman households by age and type of tenure of the dwelling is shown in table 6. There is no significant correlation between age and tenure. Ninetenths were aged over 60 years, the normal retiring age for women, and 63 per cent were aged 70 or more. Only two per cent were aged under 40. Over half rented their dwelling from a local authority and almost one in five rented private unfurnished accommodation. Of the three per cent renting furnished accommodation, two-fifths were under 25 and some could have been students.

For one man households, the corresponding analysis showed that over 70 per cent were aged over 65 years, the normal retiring age for men. The proportion (52 per cent) renting their dwelling from a local authority was the same as that for the one woman households. Similarly, rather more than one in five rented accommodation unfurnished, other than from a local authority, a proportion much higher than the all household average of eight per cent.

Of the remaining households in the lowest tenth of the distribution, the 24 with a male head had the following characteristics:

Type of household	No. in sample	Age distribution of head								
	Sample	20–29	30–39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+			
1 man 1 woman	19	3	1	2	3	7	3			
2 men	1 1					1				
1 man 1 woman, 1 child	1			1						
1 man 1 woman, 2 child	ren 3		1	2						

The 17 other households in the lowest tenth of the income distribution with a female head had characteristics as follows:

Type of household	No. in								
	sample	under 20	20–29	30–39	40-49	50–59	60+		
1 woman, 1 child 1 woman, 2 children	14	1	8	2	1		2		
2 women	1						1		
1 man 1 woman, 1 child	1		1						

Four-fifths of households in the lowest tenth of the income distribution rented their dwellings compared with under half of all households: a comparison for all tenure types is shown in the following table.

### Distribution of households by tenure of dwelling

	Lowest tenth of income distribution	All households
Local authority	54	33
Other rented unfurnished	20	8
Rented furnished	5	3
Rent-free	1	3
In process of purchase	1	32
Owned outright	19	21
All tenures	100	100

Of the six major household durable goods identified in the survey, the distribution of possessions by households in the lowest tenth of the income distribution compared with all households in the FES sample is shown in table 7.

Table 7 Possession of durables by "low income" households compared with all households: percentage of households possessing each item

	Household income di	ds in the lo stribution	All households in the FES		
	1 woman	1 man	Other house- holds	All	— sample
Television set	90	75	90	87	96
Refrigerator	77	57	88	74	93
Washing machine	42	26	66	40	77
Telephone	33	19	41	30	67
Central heating	37	42	39	38	55
Car	3	16	32	8	58

The number of these items possessed by households in the lowest tenth of the income distribution was distributed as follows: over half the households possessed three or four items, although five per cent possessed more.

Number of items	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Percentage of households	5	13	20	31	23	7	1
		-		4-1			Company of the Compan

### Counting our skills

(continued from page 1154)

been of use in providing background information for manpower and training policy in the Manpower Services Commission and have been of value to several other Government departments. The extended employment histories of the cases sampled have enabled information on flows between occupations and their relation to training experience to be judged. This is not possible with point-in-time surveys. There are still many possible cross-analyses from this complex data set not yet fully explored and it is capable of much further analysis.

Data on occupational movement, training and pos-

session of skills in Britain are notoriously deficient. The only comprehensive stock of information comes from the Census of Population, with additional much less detailed data from the EC Labour Force Survey. If it is accepted that better information should be available on a selective basis about key skills, then it is certain that individual surveys such as the National Training Survey (supplemented by the EC Labour Force Survey and possibly the SOEC surveys on education and vocational training) are of considerable value though they need to be carefully targetted on key information needs.

### SPECIAL FEATURE

# Registered disabled people in the public sector

The article shows the figures for a wide cross-section of public sector employers whose individual quota positions have been disclosed with their agreement. Quota figures are not of course a true guide to the employment of disabled people since they only recognise the employment of those disabled people who choose to register as such, and the number of these people who have been declared in recent years.

Each year since 1976 the quota figures for a wide cross-section of employers in the public sector have been published with their agreement in Employment

Figures for Government departments are prepared by he Civil Service Department and relate to June 1, 1980. The figures for other public sector employers were btained during the annual enquiry into the quota positions of all employers subject to quota, carried out by the Manower Services Commission (MSC) in May 1980.

The following factors should be borne in mind in considing the figures:

- failure to satisfy the three per cent quota is not an offence, but the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 requires employers in this position to obtain permits from the MSC's Disablement Resettlement Officers before engaging staff who are not registered as disabled. The Act also requires employers who are below quota not to discharge unreasonably a registered disabled employee.
- quota figures only reflect the employment of those disabled people who are registered under the terms of the 1944 Act, and because many disabled people who would be eligible to register choose not to do so, quota figures themselves do not give an accurate picture of the extent to which disabled people are employed.
- the number of registered disabled people has declined in recent years to such an extent that it is no longer possible for all employers covered by the quota scheme (that is those with 20 or more workers) to achieve the three per cent. If all unemployed registered disabled people were recruited by these employers, the average level of quota fulfilment could only rise from the present 1.5 per cent to about 1.9 per cent. Only about onethird of employers subject to quota now satisfy quota.

uota figures should therefore be considered with regard

to these limitations. Because the quota scheme is no longer working satisfactorily, the MSC is reviewing it. The Commission hopes to be able to make recommendations to Ministers shortly on the future strategy for helping disabled people (registered and unregistered) to find and keep suitable jobs.

In the meantime the MSC is continuing to encourage the adoption of enlightened policies on all aspects of the employment of disabled people, in both the public and private sectors, through its "Fit for Work" campaign. The campaign, which was launched in September 1979 with the support of the Government, CBI, TUC and the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People, promotes the theme that disabled workers are good workers, and aims to enhance the job prospects of disabled people who already have jobs as well as those who are looking for work.

### Points to note

The 1944 Act is not binding on the Crown, but Government departments and the National Health Service have nevertheless agreed to accept the same responsibilities as other employers.

The figures of the British Steel Corporation do not include the employees of Redpath Dorman Long Ltd or of British Steel Corporation (Chemicals) Ltd, which being separately registered companies are separate employers for quota purposes.

The column headed "registered disabled employees" in the tables shows in some cases 0.5 of a decimal place. This is because registered disabled people who are normally employed between 10-30 hours per week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employer's quota percentage. A similar rule applies to the total number of staff employed.

### Public sector quota figures

### National government Government departments

as comment departments								
SCORE STATE	Registered disabled staff	Per cent	Haralida F 81 53 25	Registered disabled staff	Per	Kirologi I Langa Ci Boutones, alli	Registered disabled staff	d Per cent
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Civil Service Department (including	299	2.2	Export Credits Guarantee Department	40.5	2.1	National Savings Ordnance Survey	267·5 56	2.6
Parliamentary Counsel and C S College Customs and Excise	69.5	1-4	Foreign and Commonwealth Office	104.5	1.6	Overseas Development	26.5	1.3
Detence	437·5 2,740·5	1.7	Health and Social Security Home Office	1,926·5 233·5	2.0	Population, Censuses and Surveys	56	2.1
Royal Ordnance Factories Education and Science	270 72·5	1.3	Industry and Trade Information, Central Office of	293·5 19	1.8	Stationery Office Treasury	186 21·5	3.0
Energy Energy	1,601 · 5	3.2	Inland Revenue Land Registry	1,370 · 5	1.8	Scottish Office	137.5	1.8
Environment (including PSA and Transport)	15.5	1.2	Lord Chancellor's Office	115 178	2.0	Scottish Prison Service Welsh Office	11 57·5	0·4 2·3
(Talisport)	1,018.5	1.7	Mint, Royal	39	2.2	Other government departments	140	1.8

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Avon	149	0.6
Bedfordshire	78	0.5
Berkshire	95	0.6
Buckinghamshire	42	0.3
Cambridgeshire	133	0.8
Cheshire	143	0.5
	104	0.5
Cleveland	181	1.9
Clwyd	109 - 5	1.0
Cornwall	129.5	1.0
Cumbria	143.5	0.6
Derbyshire	279	1.2
Devon		0.4
Dorset	63	0.4
Durham	138	1.4
Dyfed	154	
ast Sussex	130	0.8
Essex	190 · 5	0.6
Gloucestershire	176	1.5
Greater Manchester	44	0.6
Gwent	296	2.4
Gwynedd	126.5	1.6
Hampshire	108	0.4
Herefored and Worcester	146	1.0
Hertfordshire	62	0.2
lumberside	116.5	0.5
sle of Wight	26	0.8
Cent	215.5	0.5
ancashire	316.5	0.9
eicestershire	58	0.2
incolnshire	107	0.7
Merseyside	41	0.7
Mid Glamorgan	200	1.1
Vorfolk	115.5	0.7
Vorthamptonshire	93.5	0.6
orthumberland	82.5	0.9
orth Yorkshire	122	0.8
lottinghamshire	302 · 5	1.2
Oxfordshire	50	0.4
Powys	29	0.7
Salop	134	1.3
Somerset	127	1.5
South Glamorgan	49.5	0.4
outh Yorkshire	63	1.0
taffordshire	223	1.0
uffolk	70	0.5
Surrey	124.5	0.6
yne and Wear	34	1.8
	70	0.4
Varwickshire	121	1.0
Vest Glamorgan	48	0.8
Vest Midlands		0.6
Vest Sussex	83	1.5
/est Yorkshire /iltshire	128 250	1.7
	/211	1.1

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	disabled staff					
lvon	149	0.6	Broxtowe	23	3:0 Kingston-upon-Hull	114
ledfordshire	78	0·5 0·6	Burnley Bury	39 40·5	3·2 Kingswood 0·7 Kirklees	104.5
Berkshire Buckinghamshire	95 42	0.3	Calderdale		0.7 Knowsley	66
Cambridgeshire	133	0.8	Cambridge City	26 2	2-8 Lancaster City	55
heshire	143	0.5	Cannock Chase		2.5 Lanbaurgh 3.0 Leeds City	25 207·5
leveland	104 181	0·5 1·9	Canterbury City Caradon	27 13	Leeds City Leicester City	64
Clwyd Cornwall	109.5	1.0	Cardiff City	65 1	1-9 Leominster	3
umbria	129 · 5	1.0	Carlisle		2.3 Lewes	7
erbyshire	143.5	0·6 1·2	Carmarthen Carrick	18 4 24 5	Lichfield Lincoln City	14 47·5
evon orset	279 63	0.4	Castle Morpeth		2.4 Liverpool City	432.5
urham	138	0.7	Castle Point	11 2	2·1 Llanelli	37
yfed	154	1.4	Ceredigion		2.2 Lliw Valley	26
ast Sussex	130	0.8	Charnwood Chelmsford		1.1 Luton Macclesfield	47 19
ssex oucestershire	190·5 176	0·6 1·5	Cheltenham	12 1	1.7 Maidstone	19
eater Manchester	44	0.6	Cherwell	11 1	1·9 Maldon	5
vent	296	2.4	Chester City	22 2	Malvern Hills	9
vynedd	126.5	1·6 0·4	Chesterfield Chester-le-Street	26 1 8 1	1 · 8 Manchester City 1 · 4 Mansfield	366 14
impshire erefored and Worcester	108 146	1.0	Chichester	19.5	3.4 Medina	9
rtfordshire	62	0.2	Chiltern		D-2 Mendip	3
mberside	116.5	0.5	Chorley		2 1 Medway	16
e of Wight	26	0.8	Christchurch Cleethorpes	21 3	1·5 Meirionnydd 3·3 Melton Borough	8 4
nt ncashire	215·5 316·5	0·5 0·9	Colchester	32 2	3-3 Melton Borough 2-6 Merthyr Tydfil	34
cestershire	58	0.2	Colwyn Borough	11 2	2·1 Mid Bedfordshire	4
colnshire	107	0.7	Congleton		J-7 Mid Devon	5
rseyside	41	0.7	Copeland Corby		0·9 Middlesbrough 2·4 Mid Suffolk	51 9
d Glamorgan rfolk	200 115·5	1·1 0·7	Cotswold		2·9 Mid Sussex	idua 8 avolas
rthamptonshire	93.5	0.6	Coventry City	93 0	J-5 Milton Keynes	11
thumberland	82.5	0.9	Craven	6 1	Mole Valley	3
th Yorkshire	122	0·8 1·2	Crawley Crew and Nantwich		Monmouth Montgomery	11
tinghamshire ordshire	302·5 50	0.4	Cynon Valley	25.5	3-2 Neath	17
vys	29	0.7	Dacorum	9 0	J-9 Newark	4
op	134	1.3	Darlington	23 <b>1</b> 5 <b>0</b>	Newbury Newcastle-under-lyme	4
nerset	127	1·5 0·4	Dartford Daventry		Newcastle-under-Lyme Newcastle upon Tyne	27 193
ith Glamorgan ith Yorkshire	49·5 63	1.0	Delyn	6 1	New Forest	14
ffordshire	223	1.0	Derby		1.7 Newport	24.5
olk	70	0.5	Derwentside	38 2 10 4	2-8 Northampton North Avon	22.5
ey	124·5 34	0·6 1·8	Dinefwr Doncaster	119 1	North Avon North Bedford Borough	4 27
e and Wear wickshire	70	0.4	Dover	27 . 2	2.9 North Cornwall	17
4 Clamaraa		1.0	Dudley	74.5	North Devon	16
	121					
st Midlands	48	0.8	Durham City	33 3	North Dorset	Nil
st Midlands st Sussex	48 83	0·8 0·6	Durham City Dwyfor	33 3 4 1	North Dorset North East Derbyshire	Nil 14
st Midlands st Sussex st Yorkshire	48	0.8	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne	33 3 4 1 47 3 33 5 2	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Kesteven	Nil 14 13 3
est Glamorgan est Midlands est Sussex est Yorkshire Itshire	48 83 128	0·8 0·6 1·5	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire	33 3 4 1 47 3 33 5 2 1 0	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Kesteven North Norfolk	Nil 14 13 3 2
est Midlands est Sussex est Yorkshire	48 83 128	0·8 0·6 1·5	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon	33 3 4 1 47 3 33 5 2 1 0	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Kesteven North Norfolk North Shropshire	Nil 14 13 3 2 7
st Midlands st Sussex st Yorkshire tshire	48 83 128	0·8 0·6 1·5	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire	33	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Kesteven North Norfolk North Shropshire North Shropshire North Warwickshire	Nil 14 13 3 2
st Midlands st Sussex st Yorkshire tshire	48 83 128	0·8 0·6 1·5	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire Eastleigh	33	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Kesteven North Norfolk North Norfolk North Shropshire North Tyneside North Warwickshire North West Leicestershire	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4
st Midlands st Sussex st Yorkshire tshire	48 83 128 250	0·8 0·6 1·5 1·7	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Hettfordshire East Lindsey	33 4 1 47 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 1 6 1 5 0 2 2 3 3 3 3	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Norfolk North Norfolk North Shropshire North Yneside North Warwickshire North Warwickshire North Witshire North Witshire	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 9 13
st Midlands st Sussex st Yorkshire tshire	48 83 128 250	0·8 0·6 1·5	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire Eastleigh East Lindsey East Northamptonshire	33 4 1 47 3 3 5 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 6 5 0 0 2 2 3 3 6 1 1	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Hertfordshire North Norfolk North Shropshire North Shropshire North Warwickshire North Warwickshire North Wiltshire North Wolds North Wolds	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 13 3 15
st Midlands st Sussex st Yorkshire tshire strict councils	48 83 128 250 Registered disabled staff	0·8 0·6 1·5 1·7	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire Eastleigh East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire	33 4 1 1 47 3 3 5 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 6 5 0 0 2 2 3 6 1 2 5 3 3 3 1 1	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Hertfordshire North Norfolk North Shropshire North Shropshire North Warwickshire North Warwickshire North Wiltshire North Wolds	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 9 13
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st Midlands st Sussex st Yorkshire shire strict councils	Registered disabled staff	0-8 0-6 1-5 1-7 Per cent 3-8 3-1 4-2	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Neston Elmbridge Epping Forest	33 4 1 1 47 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 6 5 0 0 2 2 3 6 1 2 3 3 6 1 2 3 6 6 2 6 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Hertfordshire North Norfolk North Shropshire North Shropshire North Shropshire North Warwickshire North Wast Leicestershire North Wiltshire North Wolds	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 13 3 15 55 69 23 1
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st Midlands st Sussex st Sussex st Sussex st Porkshire shire	Registered disabled staff  23 10 40 32 5 5 5 9	0-8 0-6 1-5 1-7 Per cent 3-8 3-1 4-2 4-0 2-8 1-4	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Neston Elmbridge Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Erewash Exeter City	33 4 1 1 47 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 6 1 1 6 5 2 2 2 3 6 1 2 5 3 1 1 2 3 6 6 1 1 2 5 6 1 1 2 5 6 1 1 2 5 6 1 1 2 1 1 4 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Hertfordshire North Norfolk North Shropshire North Shropshire North Shropshire North Warwickshire North Warwickshire North West Leicestershire North Wiltshire North Wolds No	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 13 3 15 55 69 23 1 37 73 4
st Midlands it Sussex st Yorkshire shire  strict councils  reconwy for dale vick and Deeside er Valley	Registered disabled staff  23 10 40 32 5 · 5 9 25	0-8 0-6 1-5 1-7 Per cent 3-8 3-1 4-2 4-0 2-8 1-4 3-9	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Neston Elmbridge Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Erewash Exeter City Fareham	33 3 4 1 4 4 7 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Kesteven North Norfolk North Shropshire North Tyneside North Warwickshire North Warwickshire North West Leicestershire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wolds Norwich City North Nord Nord Wigston Ogdr Ogwr Odham Ogwr Oldham Sowestry Nord City Pendle	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 13 3 15 55 69 23 1 37 7 73 4 20 22
st Midlands it Sussex it S	Registered disabled staff  23 10 40 32 5 5 9 25 35	0-8 0-6 1-5 1-7 1-7 Per cent 3-8 3-1 4-2 4-0 2-8 1-4 3-9 4-4	Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Neston Elmbridge Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Erewash Exeter City Fareham Fenland	33 4 1 1 47 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Hertfordshire North Norfolk North Norfolk North Shropshire North Shropshire North Warwickshire North Warwickshire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wolds Norwich City Notwingham City Notwingham City Notwingham City Notwingham City Norwich City Ogwr Oldham Oadby and Wigston Ogwr Oldham Source Source Source Source North City Notingham City Notingham City Notingham City Notingham Oadby and Wigston Ogwr Oldham Source Source Source Source North City Pendle Penwith	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 13 3 15 55 69 23 1 37 73 4 20 22 17
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st Midlands st Sussex st Sussex st Sussex st Sussex st Porkshire shire strict councils  rconwy r 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Registered disabled staff  23 10 40 32 5:5 9 25 35 15:5 14 13	0-8 0-6 1-5 1-7 Per cent 3-8 3-1 4-2 4-0 2-8 1-4 3-9 4-4 2-0 1-8 2-1	Durham City Dwytor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Neston Elmbridge Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Erewash Exeter City Fareham Fenland Forest Heath Forest of Dean Fylde	33 3 4 1 1 4 4 7 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 1 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Hertfordshire North Hortfolk North Stropshire North Shropshire North Warwickshire North West Leicestershire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wolds North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wolds North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wolds North Wiltshire Norwich City Nowaton Ogwr Odby and Wigston Ogwr Oldham Sowestry Nowestry Nord City Nowestry Nord City Nor	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 4 3 3 15 55 69 23 1 37 73 4 20 22 17 19 79 5
st Midlands it Sussex st Yorkshire shire  strict councils  reconwy for dale vick and Deeside er Valley n lield ord sbury Vale	Registered disabled staff  23 10 40 32 5:5 9 25 35 15:5 14 13	0-8 0-6 1-5 1-7 Per cent 3-8 3-1 4-2 4-0 2-8 1-4 2-8 1-4 2-1 1-8 2-1 1-0	Durham City Dwytor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Neston Elmbridge Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Erewash Exeter City Fareham Fenland Forest Heath Forest of Dean Fylde	33 4 1 1 4 4 4 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 1	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Kesteven North Norfolk North Shropshire North Warwickshire North Warwickshire North Witshire North Witshire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wolds North City Sharp North Wolds North	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 13 3 15 55 69 23 1 37 77 73 4 20 22 17 19 79 5 24 34
st Midlands it Sussex st Yorkshire shire  strict councils  reconwy  reconwy	Registered disabled staff  23 10 40 32 5 · 5 9 25 35 15 · 5 14 13 6 8 80	0-8 0-6 1-5 1-7 Per cent 3-8 3-1 4-2 4-0 2-8 1-4 2-0 1-8 2-1 1-0 2-2 1-0	Durham City Dwytor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Neston Elmbridge Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Erewash Exeter City Fareham Fenland Forest Heath Forest of Dean Fylde	33	North Dorset North East Derbyshire North East Derbyshire North Hertfordshire North Hertfordshire North Norfolk North Stropshire North Shropshire North Warwickshire North Warwickshire North West Leicestershire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wiltshire North Wolds North Wolds North Wolds North Wolds North Wolds Norwich City Nottingham City Nuneation Ogwr Ogwr Odham Source Ogwr Oldham Sowestry Nord City Pendle Penwith Peterborough City Potsmouth City Poole Portsmouth City Portsmouth City Portsmouth City Portsmouth City Preseli Preseli	Nil 14 13 3 2 2 7 68 4 4 13 3 15 55 69 23 1 37 73 4 20 22 17 19 79 5 24 34 15
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st Midlands it Sussex st Yorkshire shire  strict councils  rconwy f dale vick and Deeside er Valley n lield ord sbury Vale ergh sley ow-In-Furness idon	Registered disabled staff  23 10 40 32 55 9 25 35 115 14 13 6 8 80 22 18 5	0-8 0-6 1-5 1-7 Per cent 3-8 3-1 4-2 4-0 2-8 1-4 3-9 4-4 2-0 1-8 1-9 1-9 1-9 1-9 1-9 1-9 1-9 1-9 1-9 1-9	Durham City Dwytor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridgeshire East Devon East Hampshire East Hertfordshire East Hertfordshire East Lindsey East Northamptonshire East Staffordshire Eden Ellesmere Port and Neston Elmbridge Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Erewash Exeter City Fareham Fenland Forest Heath Forest of Dean Fylde Gateshead Gedling Gillingham Gianford Gloucester City	33 4 4 1 4 4 7 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33	Nil 14 13 3 2 7 68 4 4 3 13 3 15 55 69 23 17 73 4 20 22 17 19 79 5 24 34 15 53 2
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Registered disabled staff

Per cent

### District councils (continued)

Registered disabled staff

Per cent

to part part	Registered disabled staff	Per cen
Sedgemoor	11 178·5	1·6 1·7
Selton Selby	1	0.2
Sevenoaks	16	2·1 0·9
Sheffield	217·5 12·5 11·5	1.9
Shepway Shrewsbury and Atcham	11.5	1.8
Slough	13	1·1 0·4
Solihull Southampton	24·5 39	1.5
couth BegjordStille	6	0.8
South Cambridgeshire	4	1.0
South Derbyshire Southend-on-Sea	9 67·5	2·7 3·0 2·9 1·5 2·7 2·9 3·1 1·2
couth Hams	14	2.9
Could Helelolusille	3 13 17 18	1·5 2·7 2·9 3·1
South Holland South Kesteven	17	2.9
South Lakeland	18	3-1
South Norfolk South Northamptonshire	7 8	1.2
South Oxfordshire	8	1.3
South Pembrokeshire	6	1.7
South Ribble	7 5	1.2
South Shropshire South Staffordshire	8	1.9
South Tyneside	51 - 5	0.7
South Wight	10·5 12 15	3-3
Spelthorne	12	1.8
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	8	1.7
Stevenage	7	0.8
Stockport	79 25	0·9 1·5
Stockton-on-Tees Stoke-on-Trent City	93	3.1
Stratford-upon-Avon	9	1.5
Stroud	12·5 6	2·4 1·2
Suffolk Coastal Sunderland	220	1.5
Surrey Heath	11	2.7
Swale	17	2·2 3·1 2·5
Swansea City Taff-Ely	81 29	2.5
Tameside	90	1.3
Tandridge	9.5	2.8
Tamworth Taunton Deane	7	1.4
Teesdale	onor 5	1.0
Teignbridge	17	2.9
Tendring Test Valley	27 7	3·6 1·1
Tewkesbury	4	1.1
Thamesdown	31	1.7
Thanet Thurrock	45 31 · 5	3·8 2·6
Three Rivers	3	0.7
Tonbridge and Malling	3 13	2.5
Torbay Torfaen	35·5 15	2.6
Torridge	4	
Trafford	62	1.5
Tunbridge Wells	17	2·5 1·8
Tynedale Uttlesford	6	0.4
Vale of Glamorgan	25	2.8
Vale of Whitehorse Vale Royal	3	0·5 1·8
Wakefield City	16 127	1.0
Walsall	100	0.9
Wansbeck	24	3.0
Wansdyke Warrington	27	1.7
Warwick	12.5	1.5
Watford	3 27 12·5 18	2.3
Waveney Waverley	11 7	1.2
Wealdon	5	1.1
Wear Valley	24	3.0 0.6 1.7 1.5 2.3 1.7 1.2 1.1 3.5 2.8
Wellingborough Welwyn Hatfield	13	2·8 1·1
West Derbyshire	6.5	1.5
West Devon	3 7	1.8
West Dorset West Lancashire		
West Lindsey	14	1.9
West Norfolk	16	2.4
West Oxfordshire West Somerset	3 2·5	1.0
West Wiltshire	2·5 6	1·3 1·3
Weymouth and Portland	10	1.6
wigan	135	1.3
Wimborne Winchester City	7 5	2·6 0·8
Wirral	189	2.0
Windsor and Maidenhead	13	1.8
woking	10	1.8
Wokingham Wolverhampton	11 87	2·0 1·8 1·8 2·4 0·8
Woodspring Worcester City	19	1.7
Worcester City	14.5	2.5
Worthing Wreking, The	26	3.0
Wrexham Maelor	10 32	3·0 1·0 3·0 1·9
Wychavon	10.5	1.9
Wycombe Wyre	7	0.8
Wyre Forest	21·5 25	0·8 3·3 2·9 2·2
reovil	16	2.2
Ynys Mon	16	2.1
York	23.5	2.2

2.2

### **Greater London area councils**

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Barking	69	1.1
Barnet	64	0.8
Bexlev	54	1.0
Brent	89	1.1
Bromley	48	0.4
Camden	116	1.5
Corporation of London	40	1.5
Croydon	178	2.5
Ealing	75	0.6
Enfield	85	1.0
Greater London Council	511	0.7
Greenwich	91	1.4
Hackney	99	1.7
Hammersmith	45	0.9
Haringey	85	0.9
Harrow	54	0.8
Havering	110	1.4
Hillingdon	151	1.7
Hounslow	63	1.0
Islington	36	0.7
Kensington and Chelsea Royal		1.1
Kingston upon Thames Royal	49	0.8
Lambeth	80.5	0.8
Lewisham	167	2.6
Merton	63	1.2
Newham	426	4.3
Redbridge	36	0.5
Richmond upon Thames	43	1.0
Southwark	95	1.3
Sutton	44	1.1
Tower Hamlets	66	1.4
Waltham Forest	55	0.6
Wandsworth	70	1.1
Westminster	62.5	1.1

### Scottish regional councils

10 NO 120	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Borders	18	0.6
Central	77	0.7
Dumfries and Galloway	43	0.9
Fife	46	0.4
Grampian	99	0.6
Highland	19	0.3
Lothian	264	0.9
Strathclyde	916	0.9
Tayside	88	0.6

### Scottish island councils

1988	Registered disabled staff	Per cent	
Orkney	4	0.3	
Shetland	4	0.2	
Western Isles	13	0.7	

	Registered disabled staff	Per cen
City of Aberdeen	115	5-3
Angus	24.5	3.5
Annandale and Eskdale	6	2.6
Argyll and Bute	5	0.6
Badenoch and Strathspey	Nil	Nil
Banff and Buchan	10	2.0
Bearsden and Milngavie	8	2.3
Berwickshire	Nil	Nil
Caithness	3	1.4
Clackmannan	15 11	3·1 1·5
Clydebank		
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	9	2.3
Cumnock and Doon Valley	13 32·5	2.2
Cunninghame Dumbarton	15	1.7
City of Dundee	98.5	3.7
Dunfermline	42	3.4
East Kilbride	20	3.7
East Lothian	14	1.5
Eastwood	6	2.0
City of Edinburgh	63	1.6
Ettrick and Lauderdale	11	5.0
Falkirk	55.5	3.2
City of Glasgow	363	2.5
Gordon	10	3.5
Hamilton	26	1.9
Inverclyde	43	3.1
Inverness	5	1.1
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	11	1.1
Kincardine and Deeside	3	1.6
Kirkcaldy	37	2.4
Kyle and Carrick	26	2.4
Lanark	11	2.5
Lochaber	2	1.1
Midlothian	12	1.5
Monklands	23	1.7
Moray	16	2.5
Motherwell	32	1.9
Nairn	4	8.0
Nithsdale	5	1.4

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
North East Fife	6	1.0
Perth and Kinross	11	1.4
Renfrew	28	1.2
Ross and Cromarty	10	2.5
Roxburgh	8	3-1
Skye and Lochalsh	2	3.2
Stewartry	Nil	Nil
Stirling	6	0.7
Strathkelvin	7.5	1.0
Sutherland	3	2.7
Tweeddale	2	2.0
West Lothian	21	1.5
Wigtown	4	1.6

### Regional health authorities

Registered disabled staff	Per cent
3.5	0.6
20	1.2
7	0.5
7	0.3
10	0.6
18	0.8
6	0.5
12	0.8
9	0.6
21.5	1.1
3	0.3
	0.8
28	1.0
	3·5 20 7 7 10 18 6 12 9 21·5 3 26

<sup>\*</sup> Awaiting figures for South West Thames.

### Area health authorities

Inea med transmission	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Avon	78	0.5
Barking and Havering	33	0.4
Barnet	38	0.7
Barnsley	44	1.7
Bedfordshire	31	0·6 0·4
Berkshire Birmingham	51 200	0.8
Bolton	24.5	0.8
Bradford	71	0.9
Brent and Harrow	42	0.5
Bromley	41	0.7
Buckinghamshire	32	0.6
Bury	31	1.3
Calderdale	25	1·0 0·5
Cambridgeshire Camden and Islington	49 60	0.4
Cheshire	89	0.6
City and East London	112	0.7
Cleveland	49	0.5
Clywd	48	0.8
Cornwall and the Isles of Scill		0.8
Coventry	18	0.4
Croydon Cumbria	36 56	0.8
Derbyshire	78.5	0.8
Devon	143	0.9
Doncaster	17	0.5
Dorset	47.5	0.6
Dudley	31	0.9
Durham	50	0.6
Dyfed Ealing, Hammersmith and	41	0.9
Hounslow	41	0.4
East Sussex	79.5	0.7
Enfield and Haringey	46	0.8
Essex	167	0.7
Gateshead	25	1.0
Gloucestershire	41	0.5
Greenwich and Bexley	46·5 68	0·5 0·7
Gwent Gwynedd	33	0.9
Hampshire	41	0.2
Hereford and Worcester	83 - 5	0.9
Hertfordshire	60	0.5
Hillingdon	11	0.2
Humberside	134	1.1
Isle of Wight	17.5	1.0
Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster	54	0.4
Kent	185.5	0.8
Kingston and Richmond	26	0.7
Kirklees	34	0.6
Lambeth, Southwark and		
Lewisham	108	0.5
Lancashire Leeds	196·5 101·5	0·9 0·8
Leicestershire	76	0.6
Lincolnshire	64	0.9
Liverpool	74	0.4
Manchester	131	0.9
Merton, Sutton and		
Wandsworth	79	0.6
Mid Glamorgan	49	0.5
Newcastle	50	0·5 1·1
Norfolk Northamptonshire	108 49	0.6
North Tyneside	12	0.7
		THE STATE OF THE S

### Area health authorities (continued)

	Registered disabled staff	Per cer
Northumberland	57	1.1
North Yorkshire	76.5	0.8
Nottinghamshire	116	0.6
Oldham	21	0.7
Oxfordshire	37	0.4
Powvs	27	1.5
Redbridge and Waltham Forest	t 30	0.4
Rochdale	23	1.0
Rotherham	20	0.6
Salford	32.5	0.6
Salop	44	0.9
Sandwell	7	0.2
Sefton	49	0.7
Sheffield	54	0.6
Solihull	11	0.6
Somerset	93	1.3
South Glamorgan	114	1.1
South Tyneside	9.5	0.5
Staffordshire	81 · 5	0.6
St Helens and Knowlesey	27	0.7
Stockport	32	0.8
Suffolk	49	0.7
Sunderland	42	0.8
Surrey	105	0.6
Tameside	21.5	1.0
Trafford	30	1.1
Wakefield	51	0.9
Walsall	15.5	0.5
Warwickshire	39.5	0.7
West Glamorgan	54	0.8
West Sussex	44.5	0.5
Wigan	9.5	0.3
Wiltshire	63	0·5 0·6
Wirral	34	0.0

### Other bodies with the NHS

Wolverhampton

The a self-mark	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Dental Estimates Board	43	2.8
Prescription Pricing Authority Welsh Health Technical	15	0.7
Services Organisation	11	1.8

### Other bodies with the NHS (continued)

registered Porteral Participant	Registered disabled staff	Per cen
Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency		0.5

### Scottish health boards

Control of	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Argyll and Clyde	36	0.4
Ayrshire and Arran Borders	55 8	1·1 0·5
Dumfries and Galloway	27	0.9
ife	8	0.2
orth Valley	20	0·4 0·7
Grampian Greater Glasgow	67 104	0.4
Highland	24	0.5
anarkshire	45	0.5
othian	89.5	0-5 Nil
Orkney Shetland	Nil 2	0.7
Tayside	101	0.9
Western Isles	2	0.4

# Nationalised industries and public

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
British Aerospace	1,288	1.8
British Airports Authority	43	0.6
British Airways	357	0.7
British Broadcasting		
Corporation	151	0.6
British Gas Corporation	1.295 · 5	1.3
British National Oil Corporation	n 2	0.1
British Railways Board	3,926	1.8
British Steel Corporation	2,027	1.3
British Transport Docks Board	169	1.8
British Transport Hotels Ltd	140	1.3
British Waterways Board	47	1.5
Cables and Wireless Ltd	16	0.8
Civil Aviation Authority	77	1.0

### Nationalised industries and public authorities (continued)

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Electricity Council	13	1.0
Independent Broadcasting Authority	9	0.7
National Coal Board	3,909	1.3
Post Office Corporation United Kingdom Atomic	6,731	1.6
Energy Authority	182	1.3

### **Electricity boards**

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Eastern	120.5	1.3
East Midlands	121	1.7
London	179	1.8
Merseyside and North Wales	109	1.9
Midlands	111	1.2
North Eastern	127	2.0
North of Scotland Hydro	57	1.4
North West	136	1.4
South Eastern	90	1.2
Southern	114	1.2
South of Scotland	170	1.2
South Wales	100	2.2
South Western	82.5	1.3
Yorkshire Central Electricity Generating	162	2.0
Board	566	0.9

### Regional water authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cen
Anglian	79.5	1.1
Northumbrian	24	1.0
North West	119	1.3
Severn-Trent	149	1.4
Southern	70	1.6
South West	46	1.8
Thames	77	0.6
Welsh National Water Authority	134	2.4
Wessex	40	1.7
Yorkshire	168	2.6

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# LABOUR MARKET DATA

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### frends in labour statistics

# commentary

### Summary

The recession continues to deepen with output falling and unemployment still rising steeply. Industrial production has fallen sharply in recent months, especially in the manufacturing sector. Destocking has been the major contractionary force in the first half of 1980.

The current account of the balance of payments was in large surplus in the third quarter of 1980 compared with a small deficit in the second. This improvement resulted from declining imports of goods and better terms of trade as sterling rose further. In October the average effective rate of the pound was 13 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sterling M3 continues to rise and its underlying annual growth rate since February is thought to be about 19 per cent, compared with a target range of 7-11 per cent for the period February 1980 to April 1981

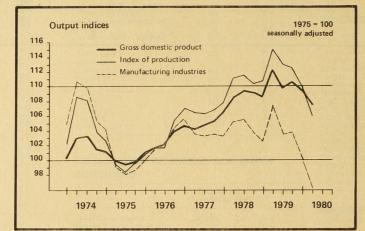
Unemployment rose sharply again last month, by over 100,000. The number of school leavers on the register is falling slowly, but notified vacancies remaining unfilled in October were lower — at 100,000 — than ever before. Employment is expected to show a drop of some 350,000 in the third quarter, with a substantial decline in service industries' workers as well as in manufacturing employment.

The year on year increase in RPI has been falling for several months. At 15.4 per cent in October it was considerably below the year on year increase in earnings which remains broadly unchanged at about 22 per cent (underlying rate).

### Economic background

Gross domestic product fell by 2 per cent in the second quarter of 1980, following a small fall in the first quarter, as a result of a 3 per cent fall in industrial output and a decline in activity in the distributive trades

Industrial production fell by 1 per cent in July and 2½ per cent in August, following a 4 per cent fall in the second quarter. Manufacturing output in August was 11 per Chart 1



cent below its level in the final quarter of 1979, and is now banks. slightly below the average level

Destocking was the major contractionary influence in the first half of 1980. Stocks fell by £500 million compared with stockbuilding of £650 million in the second half of 1979. This change from positive to negative stockbuilding amounted to a reduction in demand of £1,150 million or about 1½ per cent of total demand, between the two half years.

Manufacturers stocks fell by £480 million after an increase of about £130 million in the second half of 1979. However, the fall in manufacturing output more than offset the fall in stock levels and the stock-output ratio rose.

Consumers' expenditure fell slightly in the third quarter following a 2½ per cent fall in the second guarter. These falls have more than offset the 3 per cent rise in the first quarter and the level of consumers' expenditure in the third quarter was 1 per cent below its average 1979 level

Fixed investment fell by 2 per cent in the second quarter of 1980 following a fall of 2 per cent in the previous quarter. Manufacturing investment (after allowing for assumed growth in assets leased from the service industries) appears to have moved on to a downward trend.

Gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies fell slightly in money terms between the second half of 1979 and the first half of 1980. This excludes stock appreciation. North Sea oil and gas profits and

untaxed interest payments to

Untaxed interest payments to banks by industrial and commercial companies are regarded as part of profits rather than operating expenses in the national

The net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies rose to £4.7bn in the first half of 1980 from £1.8bn in the second half of 1979. Company liquidations in the three months to September fell back from the peak in the three months to August but are still at a very high level. In the latest three months liquidations were about 55 per cent higher than a year earlier

The public sector borrowing requirement was particularly high, at £4.5 billion, in the first quarter of the financial year reflecting the uneven pattern of expenditure and receipts expected during the year.

Money supply on the broad definition, sterling M3, increased by just over ½ per cent in September and may have increased by 2 per cent in October. This compares with an increase of 8 per cent in July and August taken together, much of which was owing to adjustments following the ending of the "corset"

Sterling M3 rose by 23½ per cent at an annual rate between February, the beginning of the current target period, and September. The underlying growth may have been around 19 per cent at an annual rate. These figures compare with a target range of 7-11 per cent for the period February 1980 to April 1981

The current account of the ball ance of payments was in surplu by £918m in the third quarter following a deficit of £68m in th second quarter. Most of th improvement was caused by large turnaround in non oil visib trade, though oil trade also moved into surplus.

The turnaround in non-oil visible trade resulted from a 6 per cent fall in import volumes, reflect ing the domestic recession, and a 2 per cent rise in the prices of our exports relative to those of our imports. Non-oil export volumes have remained fairly static since the end of 1979.

The current account surpluse of recent months have more that offset the deficits earlier in the year and the surplus in the first nine months of the year has been

The capital account was in sur plus by £540m in the second quarter 1980. This follows a sur plus of £1.3m in the first quarte and respresents a continuation of the substantial net inflows that occurred in 1979

and the exchange rate rose effective rate was 13 per cen higher than in September and 13 per cent higher than in October

### World prospects

The persistence of inflation remains the most pressing problem confronting the OECD industrial countries. Although rates of price increase are now declining from their mid-summer peaks the decline is generally slow, and inflation remains high by historical standards

The continuation of hostilities in the Middle East has produced uncertainty about the possible impact of a renewed oil shortage on the world economy.

So far, much of the missing oil production from Iraq and Iran has merely reduced the world excess supply. The remaining shortfall has been made up by increased output on the part of a number of other producer countries. This has prevented a major shortage and consequent general upward pressure on prices. However, countries which relied on Iraq or

hart 2

Index of average earnings: increases over previous year

Whole economy

\_ Manufacturing

Interest rates remain very high further in October. The average

# Average earnings

Though settlements have now rted to be reached in the new round, generally at lower s than a year ago, the ber of employees who had eived their increases by Sepber was too small for the erage earnings index to be sigantly affected. The rate of inge of the index therefore inues predominantly to ect the settlements reached in 1979-80 round together with ged increases stemming from ier pay rounds.

1977

n for a substantial part of their

supplies are currently having

pay a premium on their

acement supplies. This adds

flationary pressures in these

World output is likely to remain

tic in the coming months as

ent falls in the UK and America

balanced by rises elsewhere.

ade however, which has held

during 1980, is likely to fall in

Average earnings increased by er 3 per cent between August September but two-thirds of increase is attributable to one ustry group—professional and ientific services-where chers' and nurses' earnings in ptember were inflated by ears of pay accrued since ril. By contrast during the corponding period last year avere earnings were depressed by effects of a national dispute in engineering industry. The

combined effect of these factors is to push the actual percentage increase over the 12-month period up to 26 per cent but the underlying rate, allowing for temporary distortions, is marginally below the level last month, that is around 21 per cent

1978

Earnings in manufacturing in September were 23 per cent higher than a year earlier but when the effect of last year's engineering dispute is taken into account the underlying rate is 171 per cent, as it was in the previous month. Cyclical factors continue to hold down the earnings increase in manufacturing, by about 2 percentage points as a result of reduced overtime and a further 0.5 percentage points on account of short-time working.

### **Retail Prices**

The rate of inflation continues to slow down, with a further reduction in the year-on-year rate and the increase on six month falling to 4.3 per cent.

The year-on-year increase in the RPI fell for the fifth month running, to 15.4 per cent in October, compared with 15.9 per cent in September and 16.3 per cent in August.

At the same time the recent run of smaller monthly increases continues. Excluding the temporary effects of seasonal food prices, the increase in October was 0.7 per cent, following 0.7 per cent in September and an average of 0.6

recently and the prices of many clothing items have been stable or falling; against this prices of alcoholic drinks and of meals bought and consumed outside the home have been rising relatively rapidly over the past six months.

Per cent

1980

per cent in the third quarter. The

increase over six months to

October was only 4.6 per cent;

this compares with the 7.5 per

cent recorded in September

which included the large effect in

April of increases in local author-

ity rents and rates and in indirect

The recent slowing in the

monthly rate of increase of the

RPI has been mainly in the private

sector-in the prices of food and

other goods and services, helped

by seasonal falls in some food

prices. Weak demand and highly

competitive import prices of

finished products are likely to

have put pressure on manufac-

turers' and distributors' margins.

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year

taxes in the Budget

influence

Chart 3

The highest rates of increase in recent months have been in the nationalised industries; further increases are expected this year, in rail fares and charges for gas, coal and telephones

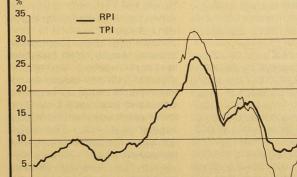
In the New Year, the prospect during the first quarter is for a sharp fall in the 12 month rate of increase if the recent trend of smaller monthly increases is continued. This is because the large monthly increases in the early months of 1980 drop out of the 12 month period (2.5, 1.4 and 1.4 per cent in January, February and March, respectively)

The RPI rose by 0.6 per cent in October, resulting from increases in charges for electricity, fares, rents and in the prices of spirits, newspapers, books and a range of other items, partially offset by lower prices for petrol and fresh

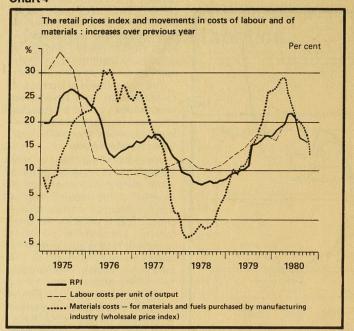
The tax and price index rose by 16.8 per cent in the year to October, 1.4 per cent more than that in the RPI to stand at 137.3 (January 1978 = 100)

The rate of increase of manufacturing industries' output prices (as measured by the wholesale price index for home sales) continues to ease. The change in three months to October was 114 per cent compared with 3 per cent in the previous three months. The change over the year to October was 133 per cent. Just over half the goods and services covered in the RPI are represented in this

The slower rise in import prices of Manufacturers' materials prices have remained at about the materials may also have been an same level for the past six months helped by an appreciation of In particular, in the private secabout 5 per cent in the sterling tor petrol prices have eased



Per cent 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980



effective exchange rate during this period. The WPI for materials and fuels purchased showed a 1/4 per cent fall over the six months to October compared with the rise of 13½ per cent in the previous six months.

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

### Unemployment and vacancies

The strong upward trend in unemployment continued in October with a further marked increase of 108,000 taking the UK total to 1,893,000 excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted. Over the three months to October the average increase was 96,000 compared with 49,000 in the three months to

The recorded level of unemployment increased by 23,000 in October to 2,063,000; the strong underlying increases in adult unemployment more than offsetting the fall in unemployed school leavers. The latter, some 62,000, was quite substantial but the number on the register at 146,000 was more than double those registered at the same time last year

But for the special measures.

the underlying rise in unemployment would have been roughly 7,000 a month higher during the three months to the end of September. In particular, the Youth Opportunities Programme is helping the reduction in the number of unemployed school leavers.

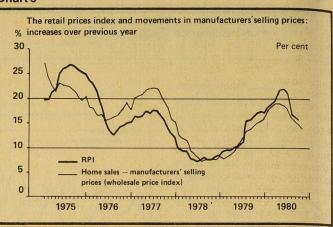
The outflow from the unemployment register (at employment offices in Great Britain) continued at some 265,000 a month, most registrants going to jobs or training. The faster increase in unemployment arises from the continuing rises in the inflow onto the

Male unemployment (seasonally adjusted) has continued to rise at a faster rate than for females. Since June, it has increased by 25 per cent compared with 19 per cent for females

The differential regional experience has continued, both in recent months and over the past vear with the South East, East Anglia and South West having below average additions to their unemployment rates and other regions above average increases, especially so in Northern Ireland.

The long term unemployed (those unemployed for more than year) reached 401,000 in October (12 per cent over the same month last year), beginning to reflect the upturn in unemployment which commenced in September last year. The larger increases in more recent months particularly since June, shows up in the medium duration categories; for example, the numbers unemployed for 13-26 weeks have increased over the

### Chart 5



year to October by 210,000 (86 per cent); for 26-39 weeks by 87,000 (71 per cent); and those for 39-52 weeks by 42,000 (51 per

There has been a large increase over the year in the number of unemployed people aged under 25. In October this year, there were 855,000 such people compared with 523,000 a year ago. The proportion of those on the register aged under 25 years is a little higher than last October: 35 per cent of unemploved males compared with 31 per cent a year ago, and 56 per cent of unemployed females compared with 54 per cent a year ago. Almost 300,000, one in seven, of the unemployed are aged over 55 (67,000 more than October 1979). Among these are probably about 100,000 occupational pensioners.

The broad occupational structure of the unemployed (at employment offices) shows only a small change between September 1979 and September

1980. The proportion of unemploved people classified to man ual occupations has increase from 69 per cent to 71 per cent of the total. Different occupatioa categories have, however, been affected to varying degrees by the overall rise of 44 per cent (at em ployment offices) in unemploy ment over this period. Between September 1980 and last September, the number of unem ployed people classified to craft and similar occupation increased by 81 per cent, general labourers by 36 per cent and other manual occupations by 56 pe cent. Those classified to nor manual occupations increased b

Vacancies (notified to employ ment offices and seasonally adjusted) though already low decreased quite appreciably, some 12,000 in October. 100,000, they were below previous low points of 119,000 October 1971 and 111,000 January 1976.

33 per cent.

Over the year to Septembe

### Chart 6



ployment offices decreased by per cent to 119,000). Vacans in non-manual occupations ecreased by 36 per cent to 000 and accounted for 42 per ent of all notified vacancies mpared with 31 per cent in Sepnber 1979. Vacancies in manal occupations, on the other nd, decreased by 61 per cent to .000 and their share of all ified vacancies decreased m 69 per cent to 58 per cent.

Unemployment in other indusalised countries has been rising nce the second half of last year t generally not as markedly as the United Kingdom. Between eptember 1979 and September 980, unemployment has creased by 41 per cent in the UK mpared with 31 per cent in the ited States, 27 per cent in the etherlands, 13 per cent in Belm 10 per cent in Germany 8 r cent in Canada and 7 per cent France. Over the period July to otember compared with April to ne 1980 unemployment in the (increased by 13.6 per cent pared with 13.2 per cent in Netherlands, 7.8 per cent in rmany, 7.5 per cent in Belm. 2.7 per cent in the United ates, showed no change in ance, and a fall of 1.9 per cent Canada

### Industrial stoppages

The number of industrial stopages in October remained xceptionally low.

The estimate of 178,000 workng days lost is lower than any

380, (when vacancies notified to October figure since 1966, continuing the run of unusually low figures since July. The provisional total of new stoppages reported in October, at 70, is similarly very low and, as for the figures in the third quarter, less than any previously recorded since the war, for corresponding periods in the year. The provisional monthly total of 37,000 workers involved in stoppages in progress also remains comparatively low.

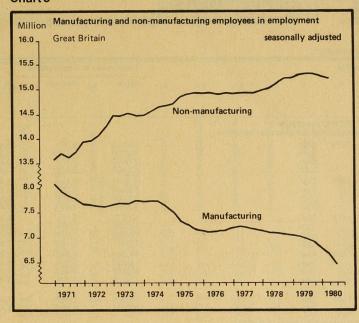
> Most of the stoppages in the month were small ones. More than half the working days lost in October were accounted for by four stoppages in shipbuilding, oil rig construction, a food manufacturing firm and a diesel engine

### **Employment**

The number of employees in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) again fell substantially in September by 69,000 giving an average monthly fall in the third quarter of 75,000. This compares with a rate of decline of 46,000 a month in second quarter, 32,000 a month in the first quarter and 20 000 a month in the last six months of 1979. Previously there had been only a moderate downward drift (averaging 5,000 a month) in the two years to mid-1979. However the fact that the September 1980 drop was slightly below that in August (74,000) which in turn was slightly below that in July (82,000) may mean that this acceleration has come to an end.

Manufacturing employment

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain seasonally adjusted 5,500 Working population 5,250 25.000 4.500 4,000 Employed working population 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980



has now fallen by 580,000 since the middle of 1979. This compares with the loss of 600,000 jobs which took place during the previous recession in the two vears to mid-1976. All manufacturing industries

have shared in the recent decline in employment. The biggest falls in the year to September occurred in textiles (15 per cent — 65,000 employees), metal manufacture (13 per cent - 59,000 employees) and shipbuilding and marine engineering (11 per cent - 18,000 employees). The smallest proportionate declines occurred in the food, drink and tobacco industries (4 per cent - 29,000 employees), chemicals and allied industries (4 per cent — 19,000 employees) and paper, printing and publishing (5 per cent - 25,000 employees). Amongst other production industries, employment in construction fell by 4 per cent (55,000 employees).

The weakening demand for labour in manufacturing is further reflected in the labour turnover figures and those for overtime and short-time. The rate of engagements which has recently been at its lowest since the figures were first produced in 1948. averaged about 11 per hundred employees in the four weeks ended September 13. This compares with rates of between roughly 13 and 21 per cent in the previous three to four years and of between 2½ and 3 per cent in the 1950s and 1960s. The leaving rate has recently been moving upwards and is currently averaging over two per hundred employees.

Overtime working is still falling

and short-time working rising Operatives in manufacturing industries worked 10 million hours of overtime (seasonally adjusted) in the week ended September 13, a fall of 5 million hours since the beginning of the vear, whilst short-time working increased over the same period by over four million hours to 5.4 million hours Overtime is well below and short-time well above the levels during the previous recession in 1975.

There has been a marked change of trend in employment in service industries with a fall of about 60,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first half of 1980, following a decade of almost continuous steady growth during which employment grew by over 1½ million. First indications are that there may be a bigger fall in the third quarter, possibly well in excess of 100,000. As a consequence, employment in total is expected to show a fall of some 350,000 in the third quarter. This follows the drop of about 400,000 in the twelve months to June 1980.

The working population is also expected to show a further fall in the third quarter. By June, it had already fallen to its lowest level since March 1977. Despite the increase in the population of working age and the slow growth and then downturn in employment, there has not been a corresponding increase in unemployment. Earlier retirement, particularly among men, is thought to have been the main reason accounting for these "missing" workers. But the female labour supply, which increased rapidly throughout the 1970s, has also stopped growing.

	-11	J.	IS	ДΝ

uarter		Employee	s in employment	The Mari	Self-em- ployed	HM Forces	Employed labour	Unem- ployed	Working population
		Male	Female	All	persons (with or without employees)*		force	excluding adult students	
	KINGDOM ted for seasonal variation					Total Control		tan and a second	
1976	Mar	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
	June Sep	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
1977.	Dec Mar	13,307	9,155	22,462	1,886	330	24,678	1 383	26,061
	June Sep	13,363 13,407	9,255 9,258	22,619 22,665	1,886 1,886	327 328	24,832 24,879	1,450 1,609	26,282 26,488
1978	Dec	13,348 13,273	9,308 9,231	22,657 22,503	1,886 1,886	324 321	24,867 24,710	1,481	26,348 26,171
1978	Mar June	13,332 13,392	9,334 9,378	22,666 22,770	1,886 1,886	318 320	24,870 24,976	1,446 1,518	26,316 26,494
	Sep Dec	13,374	9,482	22,856	1,886	317	25,059	1,364	26,423
1979	Mar June	13,267 13,324	9,373 9,501	22,641 22,825	1,886 1,886	315 314	24,842 25,025	1,402 1,344	26,244 26,369
	Sep Dec	13,376 13,262	9,489 9,526	22,865 22,788	1,886 1,886	319 319	25,070 24,993	1,395 1,355†	26,465 26,348†
1980	Mar	13,098	9,352	22,450	1,886	321	24,657	1,478† e	26,135†
1000	June	13,045	9,365	22,409	1,886	323	24,618	1,660†	26,278†
	I for seasonal variation	10.410	0.107	22 520	1.996	337	24.762		26,053
1976	Mar June	13,412 13,402 13,382	9,127 9,139 9,156	22,539 22,541 22,538	1,886 1,886 1,886	336 338	24,762 24,763 24,762		26,132 26,152
	Sep Dec	13,382	9,191	22,579	1,886	334	24,799		26,189
1977	Mar June	13,375 13,370	9,220 9,241	22,595 22,611	1,886 1,886	330 327	24,811 24,824		26,211 26,305
	Sep Dec	13,350 13,332	9,252 9,260	22,602 22,592	1,886 1,886	328 324	24,816 24,802		26,351 26,307
1978	Mar	13,340	9,300	22,640	1,886	321 318	24,847 24,860		26,330 26,333
	June Sep	13,337 13,335	9,319 9,373	22,656 22,708	1,886 1,886	320 317	24,914 24,995		26,353 26,389
1979	Dec Mar	13,359 13,334	9,433 9,442	22,792 22,776	1,886 1,886	315	24,977		26,405
	June Sep	13,329 13,319	9,486 9,484	22,815 22,803	1,886 1,886	314 319	25,015 25,008		26,383 26,325
	Dec	13,247	9,477	22,724	1,886	319	24,929		26,296†
1980	Mar June	13,166 13,049	9,421 9,350	22,587 22,399	1,886 1,886	321 323	24,794 24,608		26,278† 26,269†
GREAT	BRITAIN								
THE WATER OF THE	ed for seasonal variation					207	04.000	4.005	05.017
1976	Mar June	13,050 13,097	8,870 8,951	21,920 22,048	1,825 1,825	337 336	24,082 24,209	1,235 1,278	25,317 25,487
	Sep Dec	13,145 13,116	8,961 9,031	22,106 22,146	1,825 1,825	338 334	24,269 24,305	1,395 1,316 e	25,664 25,621
1977	Mar June	13,018 13,076	8,951 9,050	21,968 22,126	1,825 1,825	330 327	24,123 24,278	1,328 1,390	25,451 25,668
	Sep Dec	13,116 13,057	9,049 9,095	22,165 22,151	1,825 1,825	328 324	24,318 24,300	1,542 1,420	25,860 25,720
1978	Mar	12,984	9,017	22,001	1,825	321	24,147	1,399	25,546
	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
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	25,789 25,611
1373	June	13.036	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
	Sep Dec	13,089 12,977	9,300	22,277	1,825	319	24,421	1,292†	25,713†
1980	Mar	12,817	9,127	21,944	1,825	321	24,090	1,412† e	25,502†
	June	12,765	9,141	21,906	1,825	323	24,054	1,587†	25,641†
Adjusted 1976	for seasonal variation  Mar	13,116	8,926	22,042	1,825	337	24,204		25,444
1370	June Sep	13,106 13,089	8,937 8,954	22,043 22,043	1,825 1,825	336 338	24,204 24,206		25,520 25,540
	Dec	13,098	8,989	22,087	1,825	334	24,246		25,579
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
	Sep Dec	13,060 13,041	9,043 9,048	22,102 22,089	1,825 1,825	328 324	24,255 24,238		25,727 25,680
1978	Mar	13,051	9,086 9,104	22,137 22,152	1,825 1,825	321 318	24,283 24,295		25,703 25,702
	Sep	13,048 13,046	9,155	22,201	1,825	320	24,346		25,719
1979	Dec Mar	13,070 13,047	9,212	22,282 22,266	1,825 1,825	317	24,424 24,406		25,753 25,768
Name of	June Sep	13,040 13,033	9,261 9,260	22,300 22,293	1,825 1,825	314 319	24,439 24,437		25,742 25,689
	Dec	12,963	9,252	22,215	1,825	319	24,359		25,659†

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

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

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

	CHI.	Charles and a	· Personana															THOUSAND		
GRE BRIT	AT			of Producties*		Manuf indust III-XIX	acturing ries		ı	II	III	IV	٧	VI	VII	VIII	ıx	x	ΧI	
		All industries and services*	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100).	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and ailled industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	
1976	Jan Feb Mar	21,920	9,118 9,094 9,070	9,136 9,121 9,110	89·1 89·0 88·9	7,150 7,122 7,104	7,160 7,142 7,132	87·4 87·2 87·1	358	348 347 346	692 685 683	39 39 39	419 419 419	480 477 475	926 924 921	150 149 148	740 736 734	176 176 176	735 733 732	
	April May June	22,048	9,042 9,040 9,056	9,085 9,078 9,081	88-6 88-6 88-6	7,089 7,082 7,099	7,123 7,118 7,127	87·0 86·9 87·0	382	346 346 346	684 685 691	38 38 37	420 420 421	472 471 469	921 918 919	148 148 148	732 729 730	176 176 175	731 729 733	
	July Aug Sep	22,106	9,093 9,102 9,106	9,078 9,073 9,077	88 6 88 5 88 6	7,137 7,147 7,158	7,130 7,126 7,134	87·0 87·0 87·1	389	346 346 345	708 710 701	38 37 37	423 426 427	471 473 477	919 918 923	148 148 148	733 733 737	176 175 176	734 735 741	
	Oct 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	7,149 7,148 7,147	87·3 87·3 87·2	376	345 345 344	703 702 699	37 37 37	428 429 429	479 479 481	922 921 919	149 149 148	741 745 746	176 175 175	742 743 744	
1977	Jan 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	7,151 7,164 7,167	87·3 87·4 87·5	358	345 345 346	689 685 682	37 37 37	429 431 431	481 481 481	915 916 916	147 148 148	743 743 744	173 174 173	743 745 743	
	April 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	7,173 7,174 7,175	87·6 87·6 87·6	378	347 347 348	681 682 689	37 36 36	431 433 433	482 482 483	917 916 915	148 148 148	745 744 745	173 173 173	741 740 739	
	July 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	7,172 7,160 7,158	87·5 87·4 87·4	388	347 345 343	703 704 694	37 37 37	435 437 437	484 484 486	918 920 925	149 149 149	750 750 749	172 173 174	742 741 747	
	Oct 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	7,153 7,143 7,143	87·3 87·2 87·2	367	343 343 342	691 692 689	37 37 36	437 437 437	484 484 482	926 923 925	148 148 148	750 752 752	174 174 173	751 751 753	
1978	Jan 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 7,145 7,142	87·2 87·2 87·2	356	342 343 343	681 675 676	36 36 36	435 435 435	478 478 475	923 921 920	148 148 147	748 750 749	172 172 172	750 751 750	
	April 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	87·0 86·9 86·8	374	344 343 343	677 677 683	36 36 36	435 435 435	472 468 464	917 916 914	146 146 146	748 746 747	171 172 171	747 746 745	
	July 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 7,102 7,095	86·8 86·7 86·6	390	341 338 336	694 695 687	36 36 36	438 440 440	464 463 463	915 914 919	146 147 147	750 750 752	171 171 171	746 745 748	
	Oct Nov Dec	22,344	9,029 9,028 9,019	8,997 8,993 8,990	87·8 87·7 87·7	7,111 7,109 7,101	7,084 7,078 7,072	86·5 86·4 86·3	372	336 335 334	686 685 682	36 36 36	439 439 439	460 459 459	915 914 913	147 148 148	754 754 752	171 171 170	748 746 745	
197	9 Jan Feb Mar	22,131	8,976 8,951 8,937	8,992 8,978 8,971	87·7 87·6 87·5	7,054 7,034 7,025	7,069 7,054 7,050	86·3 86·1 86·1	355	335 335 335	670 664 665	35 35 35	436 436 436	457 454 454	909 907 904	148 148 148	749 748 747	169 168 166	742 740 740	
	April May June	22,311	8,917 8,930 8,949	8,960 8,967 8,967	87·4 87·5 87·5	7,011 7,008 7,015	7,044 7,043 7,035	86·0 86·0 85·9	356	335 335 335	667 669 676	35 35 35	437 437 438	452 451 449	901 900 895	147 147 147	743 742 741	166 165 163	741 741 741	
	July Aug Sep		8,998 8,994 8,973	8,972 8,966 8,946	87·5 87·5 87·3	7,047 7,042 7,017	7,030 7,019 6,993	85·8 85·7 85·4	383	336 333 334	687 691 684	35 35 35	439 441 439	450 448 448	896 892 890	148 148 147	744 743 742	162 162 162	743 742 745	
	Oct Nov Dec		8,946 8,913 8,872	8,915 8,879 8,843	87·0 86·6 86·3	6,985 6,967 6,944	6,959 6,937 6,915	84·9 84·7 84·4	365	335 335 335	683 682 681	35 35 35	438 438 437	443 442 439	884 882 879	146 146 146	740 741 741	160 158 156	743 742 740	
198			8,798 8,747 8,704	8,814 8,774 8,738	86·0 85·6 85·2	6,878 6,831 6,793	6,894 6,851 6,818	84·2 83·6 83·2		335 336 336	669 664 660	35 35 35	434 434 433	435 434 430	875 870 866	145 144 143	736 732 728	155 153 151	734 731 728	
	April May June		8,648 8,603 8,568	8,690 8,641 8,585	84·8 84·3 83·7	6,740 6,696 6,660	6,772 6,730 6,680	82·7 82·1 81·5	357	335 334 334	656 658 662	35 35 35	430 428 427	424 415 406	863 857 850	142 141 142	722 719 718	150 149 147	721 718 713	
	ound	21,300	0,508	0,505		0,000	0,000												700	

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

668 664 655

426 423 420

\* Excludes private domestic service.

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

845 835 827

397 392 389

# · 2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry

GREAT BRITAIN		XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	xxv	XXVI	XXVII
		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence †
Jan Feb Mar	1976	526 524 521	478 477 478	41 41 40	370 367 365	260 258 257	260 261 260	542 539 537	319 318 318	1,274 1,279 1,274	346 347 346	1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583
April May June		518 519 519	477 478 480	40 40 40	361 361 364	258 258 258	259 258 259	535 534 536	319 321 321	1,261 1,268 1,269	345 344 343	1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581
July Aug Sep		523 526 526	481 481 481	40 40 40	364 364 365	260 261 260	261 261 260	536 535 535	325 325 326	1,268 1,266 1,260	343 343 342	1,449	2,680	1,110	3,511	2,273	1,588
Oct Nov Dec		528 528 529	481 483 484	40 40 40	368 368 368	261 261 259	264 263 262	534 534 533	329 328 327	1,261 1,259 1,255	342 341 341	1,443	2,733	1,119	3,570	2,215	1,572
Jan Feb Mar	1977	526 527 530	481 480 480	40 41 41	365 367 367	258 257 256	259 258 257	530 530 529	324 325 325	1,245 1,226 1,225	340 340 339	1,441	2,674	1,117	3,572	2,196	1,561
April May June		529 532 532	480 479 480	40 41 40	371 369 370	256 257 258	255 254 253	529 529 531	325 325 324	1,229 1,228 1,232	339 338 337	1,447	2,700	1,128	3,546	2,294	1,564
July Aug Sep		535 534 537	479 478 475	40 40 40	368 366 367	260 261 259	252 253 254	533 533 532	325 325 323	1,234 1,229 1,224	339 339 340	1,450	2,701	1,152	3,504	2,316	1,567
Oct Nov Dec		535 536 536	472 471 471	40 40 40	367 367 366	260 259 259	254 254 254	532 529 531	325 324 322	1,219 1,219 1,219	340 339 337	1,441	2,745	1,154	3,570	2,249	1,554
Jan Feb Mar	1978	533 534 533	466 466 464	40 40 40	363 364 363	258 257 257	253 253 253	527 528 530	318 317 317	1,220 1,218 1,217	339 338 337	1,430	2,674	1,152	3,584	2,238	1,554
April May June		530 531 531	461 460 461	40 40 39	362 361 362	256 257 257	252 251 253	530 527 530	318 316 318	1,215 1,221 1,226	339 339 338	1,445	2,703	1,152	3,568	2,353	1,568
July Aug Sep		534 533 532	462 460 457	39 39 39	364 362 360	259 259 258	255 254 253	533 536 535	321 321 320	1,232 1,234 1,235	342 343 343	1,458	2,723	1,172	3,544	2,368	1,575
Oct Nov Dec		531 531 531	456 456 456	39 40 40	360 361 361	258 258 258	255 257 257	535 534 537	321 321 319	1,237 1,239 1,240	345 345 344	1,452	2,809	1,180	3,616	2,328	1,568
Jan Feb Mar	1979	526 525 524	453 453 452	39 39 39	359 360 359	256 254 254	255 254 254	536 533 533	315 315 315	1,241 1,237 1,233	346 345 345	1,449	2,723	1,177	3,622	2,301	1,568
April May June		520 522 522	450 449 449	38 38 38	359 359 362	254 254 254	254 254 254	533 533 537	315 313 313	1,228 1,242 1,255	343 345 344	1,461	2,749	1,181	3,616	2,418	1,580
July Aug Sep		523 521 520	450 446 443	38 38 37	364 363 362	255 255 254	256 256 256	540 544 540	316 315 314	1,269 1,272 1,275	347 347 347	1,472	2,758	1,203	3,566	2,426	1,575
Oct Nov Dec		518 519 518	439 434 430	37 37 37	360 359 356	252 250 250	254 254 252	539 539 540	312 310 307	1,278 1,263 1,247	348 347 346	1,473	2,827	1,207	3,633	2,345	1,556
Jan Feb Mar	1980	513 511 510	425 419 414	36 36 35	352 349 346	246 246 244	249 247 245	534 531 531	303 297 295	1,239 1,235 1,230	346 346 345	1,461	2,727	1,200	3,628	2,323	1,551
April May June		507 502 498	406 404 400	34 34 34	342 339 337	243 241 240	242 242 241	528 523 523	293 289 288	1,228 1,228 1,229	345 345 345	1,459	2,719	1,203	3,603	2,440	1,557
July Aug Sep		492 483 475	394 387 378	34 34 33	336 331 328	238 236 233	239 236 235	523 520 515	285 280 276	1,230 1,225 1,220	346 347 347						

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

### EMPLOYMENT 4 Employees in employment: index of production industries

THOUSAND

REAT BRITAIN	Order	[Sep 1	980]		GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[Sep 19	[080]	
2 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	e All	SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All
dex of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,329 7	2,048 5	8,378 2	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	350-4	124-3	474-7
manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,617-5	1,860-8	6,478 · 3	Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	390 391 392	48·4 11·3 5·4	12·1 4·5 4·2	60·5 15·8 9·6
ning and quarrying	II 101	317·8 273·3	15·3 10·6	333·0 283·9	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc.	393	19.9	7.6	27.5
coal mining od, drink and tobacco	III	395-4	259-6	655.0	Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	394 395	24·9 17·5	6·9 10·5	31 · 8 28 · 1 21 · 0
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	211 212	15·2 61·1	4·6 33·4	19·7 94·4	Jewellery and precious metals  Metal industries n.e.s.	396 399	13·9 209·1	7·1 71·4	280 - 5
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	14·2 51·5	24·8 48·7	39·1 100·1					
Milk and milk products	215	38.4	14.0	52.5	Textiles Production of man-made fibres	XIII 411	<b>203 · 6</b> 20 · 5	174·4 3·6	24 - 0
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	216 217	8·3 32·3	2·7 35·6	11·0 67·9	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	19-2	16.0	35 - 2
ruit and vegetable products	218 219	25·6 19·7	28.7	54·3 24·3	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	16.8	12.5	29 -
regetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.2	1.5	6.6	Woollen and worsted Jute	414 415	35.5	27.6	63 - 5
Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting	229 231	19·5 53·6	13·8 12·2	33·3 65·9	Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	416	31.0	2·6 65·6	96
Soft drinks Other drinks industries	232 239	16·3 20·5	7·6 12·9	23·9 33·3	Lace	418	2.1	2.5	4.7
Tobacco	240	14-1	14.5	28.6	Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	419 421	16·9 5·3	7·8 6·0	11.3
al and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	IV 261	31·0 9·4	3·8 0·4	9.8	Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422 423	6·7 26·6	11·3 12·2	18 - 0
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	15·9 5·7	1.9	17·8 7·2	Other textile industries	429	16.7	4.9	21 ·
emicals and allied industries	V	305-0	115-2	420-3	Leather leather goods and fire	XIV	18.5	14.7	33 -
General chemicals  Charmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271 272	114·1 41·7	21 · 1 31 · 2	135·3 72·9	Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and		12.3	3.8	16.
Toilet preparations	273 274	9·2 18·8	14·0 6·8	23·3 25·6	fellmongery Leather goods	431 432 433	4.9	9.6	14.
Soap and detergents	275	10.5	5.9	16.3	Fur	433			
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	41 · 8	8.6	50 · 4	Clothing and footwear	XV	77·0 3·3	251·0 13·2	328·
Dyestuffs and pigments ertilisers	277 278	17·0 9·4	2·8 1·6	19·7 11·0	Meatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	441	11·7 8·8	46.2	57 -
Other chemical industries	279	42.5	23.2	65 · 7	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc.	443 444	5.2	27 · 1	32.
etal manufacture ron and steel (general)	VI 311	344·8 164·8		<b>389·4</b> 180·9	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	445	12.1	72·5 2·9	84 -
Steel tubes ron castings etc.	312 313	31 · 4 60 · 4	5.2	36·6 67·0	Hats, caps and millinery  Dress industries n.e.s.	446 449	5.7	24 · 1	29 ·
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	321 322	40·0 31·4	6.4	46·3 38·3	Footwear	450	28.9	39.0	67
Other base metals	323	16.8		20.3	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	XVI	180-3	52.3	232
echanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	VII 331	701 · 6 22 · 8		827·3 26·2	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	461 462	31·0 27·5	3·9 23·8	34 · 51 ·
Metal-working machine tools	332 333	49·8 65·5	7.5	57.3	Glass Cement	463 464	47·7 12·5	12.8	60 ·
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	334 335	20·2 17·2	3.0	23.2	Abrasives and building materials etc, n.e.s.	469	61 · 7	10.3	72
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	33.9		37.7	Timber, furniture etc.	XVII	190-2	44-6	234
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	337 338	47·9 15·8	7.4	55·2 21·9	Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	69·7 63·5	11·0 15·2	80 · 78 ·
Other machinery	339	161 - 9			Bedding etc Shop and office fitting	473 474	9·3 23·1	8·1 4·2	17 - 27 -
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordrance and small arms	341 342	122·3 14·6		137·1 18·7	Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	475 479	10.1	2.9	13· 17·
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	129 - 9			Wiscentalieous wood and cork mandractures	4,0			
strument engineering	VIII	90.3	47 · 1	137-5	Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	348·4 45·4	<b>166·8</b> 10·6	<b>515</b> 56
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	7·8 3·7		10·2 8·0	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	47.9	25.7	73
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances	352 353	15.0			Manufactured stationery	483	19.2	14.5	33
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	63 - 9	30.2	94 · 1	Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s. Printing and publishing of newspapers	484 485	12.1	7·6 19:6	19-
ectrical engineering	IX	454 7			Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	486	36.8	19.5	56
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	93·9 27·6			engraving etc.	489	122.6	69.5	192
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	39.7	25 - 2	64.9	Other manufacturing industries	XIX	181 - 2	95.2	276
Radio and electronic components	364	61 - 9	56-1	117.9	Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather	491	65 · 8	18.6	84
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	20.8			cloth etc.  Brushes and brooms	492 493	9·1 4·0	1.8	11 8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366 367	35 · 5 73 · 4	26.9	100.3	Toys, games, children's carriages and sports	400			
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	36 · 2 65 · 7	19.9		equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	494 495	12·9 4·0	15·8 4·3	28
hipbuilding and marine engineering	x	133-6	10-8	144-5	Plastics products n.e.s. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	73·0 12·4		113 22
ehicles	XI	611 -	5 83 1	694-5	missional code manufacturing massification				
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	380 381	29 · 0 355 · 2	2.2	31.2	Construction	500	1,116-3	103-3	1,219
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	9.							
A	302	,			Gas, electricity and water	<b>XXI</b> 601	278-1	69-1	<b>347</b> 107
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	175	3 28.6	203.9	Gas		79 · 8	27.4	

0. 40.04	Order	Engag	ement r	ate	Leavi	ng rate		Great Britain	Order	Engag	gement	rate	Leavin	ng rate	
Great Britain SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Femal		Male	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	ile All	SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Fema	le All	Male	Femal	e All
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling	III 211	1.5	2.3	1.8	2·8 1·3	4·2 2·1	3·3 1·5	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.1	3.0	2 2
Bread and flour confectionery	212 213	2.9	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	Vehicles Wheeled tractor manu-	XI	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.1
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and							5.0	facturing	380	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.8	0.9
fish products Milk and milk products	214 215	2.2	2.5	2.3	4.5	5.5	3.0	Motor vehicle manufact- uring	381	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.9	3.2	3.0
Sugar	216	1.5	3.3	1.9	0.7	2.4	1.1	Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manu-							
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1 · 4	2.5	1.9	1.5	4.2	2.9	facturing	382	2.5	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.6
Fruit and vegetable products	218	2.2	3.6	2.9	5.4	6.2	5.8	Aerospace equipment manu facturing and repairing	383	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.9	0.9
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils	219	1.1	1 · 4	1.1	1.3	2.8	1.6	Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.6	0-8
and fats	221	0.5	4.0	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.3	Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	1.5	1-1	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.
Food industries not else- where specified	229	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.1	3.4	2.6	<b>的现在分词</b>							
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231	0.5	1.4	0.7	4.9	6.0	5.3	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	1-1	0.9	1.0	2.8	3.5	3.
Other drink industries Tobacco	239	0.8	0.6	0.7	1 · 4	2.4	1.8	Engineers' small tools and	390	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.5	2.
	240							gauges Hand tools and implements		1.2	0.7	1.0	2.6	2.7	2.
Coal and petroleum products	IV	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc	392	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.
Coke ovens and manu- factured fuel	261	0.5	2.2	0.6	1-1	0.4	1.1	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc	393	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.7	3.7	2.
Mineral oil refining	262	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	Wire and wire manu-	394	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.8	3.2	2.
Lubricating oils and greases	263	0.2	1 - 1	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	factures Cans and metal boxes	395	0.9	1.8	1.2	2.6	6.1	3.
Chemicals and allied							4.0	Jewellery and precious metals	396	0.8	2.2	1.3	2.2	3.3	2.
industries General chemicals	V 271	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	Metal industries not else- where specified	399	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.2	3.5	3.
Pharmaceutical chemicals	272	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.9	where specified	555						
and preparation Toilet preparations	273	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.9	5.6	4.5	Textiles Production of man-made	XIII	1.0	1.4	1.1	3.1	3.6	3
Paint Soap and detergents	274 275	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.9	2.3	fibres	411	0.7	0.5	0.6	3.2	4.4	3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and								Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax						4.3	3.
synthetic rubber	276 277	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.7	3.4	2.0	systems Weaving of cotton, linen	412	1.2	0.7	1-0	3.4		
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers	278	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.2	and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	413 414	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.9	3.9	3.
Other chemical industries	279	1.2	0.8	1-1	1.3	2.1		Jute	415	1.4	1.0	1.3	8.6	9.2	8.
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	VI 311	0.6	1.1	0.6	2·1 1·9	2.5	2.1	Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted	416						
Steel tubes	312	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	goods Lace	417 418	1.2	2.0	1.7	3.7	3.2	3
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium	313							Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more	419	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.1	4.2	2.
alloys Copper, brass and other	321	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.1	3.6	2.3	than 30 cm wide)	421	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2	4.3	3 4
copper alloys	322 323	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422 423	2.6	0.6	1.0	2.2	3.4	2
Other base metals			1.3	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.2	Other textiles industries	429	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.9	
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery	VII	1.4						Leather leather goods	VIII			1.7	2.3	3.1	2
(excluding tractors) Metal-working machine	331	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	3.6	2.6	and fur Leather (tanning and	XIV	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.3	31	
tools Pumps, valves and	332	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.5	1.8	dressing) and fell- mongery	431	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.1	4.4	2
compressors	333	1.4	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.3	Leather goods	432 433	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.1	2.9	2
Industrial engines Textile machinery and	334	1.3	1.2					Fur							
accessories Construction and earth-	335	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.6	5.5	3.0	Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	XV 441	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	2
moving equipment Mechanical handling	336	1.3	0.6	1.2	2.3	2.7	2.4	Men's and boys' tailored	442	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.4	3.2	3
equipment	337	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.0	outerwear Women's and girls' tailored	d						3
Office machinery Other machinery	338 339	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.2	outerwear Overalls and men's shirts	443	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.8	3.3	
Industrial (including pro- cess) plant and steelwork	341	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	underwear etc Dresses, lingerie, infants'	444	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.6	3.1	3
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engin-	342	2.0	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	wear etc	445	3·6 0·1	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2
eering n.e.s.	349	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.9	2.5	Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not else-	446					2.4	2
Instrument engineering	VIII	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	where specified Footwear	449 450	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.5	2
Photographic and docu- ment copying equipment	351	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	4.3	2.1								
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and	352	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.8	1.8	2.2	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.6	2
appliances	353	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5	4:1	2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	Pottery Glass	462 463	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.5	2 2
Electrical engineering	IX	1-4	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.3	Cement	464	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.5	1
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	Abrasives and building materials etc n.e.s.	469	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.3	2
Telegraph and telephone			1.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.2	2
apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic		2.0						Timber	471	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.9	2 2
components Broadcast receiving and	364	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.1	Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	472 473	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2 2
sound reproducing equip-	365	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and	474	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.2	
ment Electronic computers	366	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	baskets Miscellaneous wood and	475	1 · 4	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.1	2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.0	cork manufactures	479	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	1.9	2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use		0.9	1.3	1.0	2.8	3.8	3.2	Paper, printing and							
Other electrical goods	369	1.0	0.6	0.9	2.2	3.0	2.5	publishing	XVIII	0.9	1 · 8	1.2	1.6	3.0	2

### **EMPLOYMENT** Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1980

reat Britain	Order	Engag	ement	ate	Leavi	ng rate		Great Britain	Order	Engag	ement	rate	Leavir	ig rate	
	or MLH of SIC	Male	Fema	e All	Male	Fema	le All	SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Fema	e All	Male	Femal	le All
Paper and board Packaging, products of	481	0.6	5.9	1.6	1.5	5 · 4	2.2	Rubber Linoleum plastics floor- covering, leather cloth,	491	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.8	2.0
paper, board and associated materials	482	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.5	3.3	2.8	etc	492	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.7	6.4	3.
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	483	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4	2.5	1.8	Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports	493	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.0	1
specified Printing and publishing of	484	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.7	1.9	equipment Miscellaneous stationers'	494	1.8	4.1	3.1	3.7	3.6	3
Printing and publishing of	485	0.8	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.0	goods	495	1.6	4.3	3.0	1.5	6.5	4
newspapers Printing, publishing of	400	0 0	_					Plastics products n.e.s.	496	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.5	4.3	3
periodicals Other printing publishing	486	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.2	Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries	499	1.2	2.0	1.6	3.3	2.9	3
bookbinding engraving etc	489	1.1	1.5	1.2	2:1	3.3	2.5	All							
ther manufacturing industries	XIX	1.1	2.2	1.4	2.3	3.8	2.8	Manufacturing Industries		1.2	1.6	1.3	2.2	3.1	2

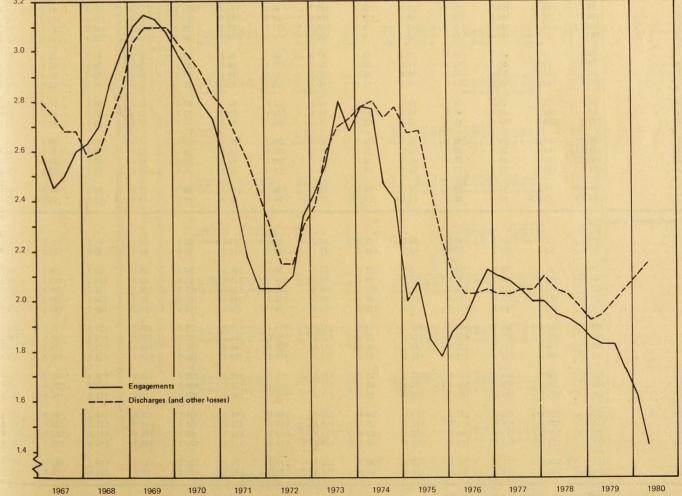
Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses), respectively, in the four-week period ended September 13, 1980 as percentages of the number employed at the beginning of the period. The figures do not include persons engaged during the period who also left before the end of the period; the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the following chart which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

### Four quarter moving average ot total engagement rates and leaving rates: manufacturing industries in Great Britain.

Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1979	May	1-83	1.95
1373	Aug	1.83	2.00
	Nov	1.73	2.05
1980	Feb	1.63	2.10
1300	May	1.43	2.15

Engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain

Four quarter moving average \*



<sup>\*</sup> 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.

1 · 8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and output per person employed

(1975 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole eco	onomy	Index of p		turing	and	Food, drink and			ing and	Textiles, leather	manufac-	Construc-	elec-
	Including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*	including MLH 104*	excluding	indus- tries	quarrying excluding MLH 104*		and petroleum products	facture	allied industries	and s clothing	turing		tricity and water
Output ‡ 1969 1970	92· 2 93· 8	92·2 93·8	99·9 100·0	99·9 99·9	98·0 98·4	125·1 118·1	93·0 94·3	85·5 90·3	126·6 126·3	97· 0 96· 7	102·0 101·6	97·5 97·2	113·5 111·4	80·9 84·1
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	95·2 98·1 103·8 102·0 100·0	103·8 102·0		105-8	97·3 99·7 108·8 107·5 100·0	116·1 95·4 106·3 90·2 100·0	95·1 98·9 103·9 103·1 100·0	92·3 96·7 108·0 112·2 100·0	113·9 113·4 125·2 114·1 100·0	94·3 94·7 103·6 105·6 100·0	104·0 105·2 111·8 104·6 100·0	98·2 104·3 115·9 110·6 100·0	113·3 115·4 118·2 105·8 100·0	87·3 93·6 99·3 99·2 100·0
1976 1977 1978 1979	102·3 105·0 108·4 110·2	103·4 106·0	106·6 110·2	102·6 104·4	102·0 103·9 104·3 104·4	93·2 91·0 92·0 92·5	103·4 104·6 107·2 108·2	114·8 116·3	104·9 103·5 101·9 104·5	98·1 100·5 99·9 98·3	101·2 102·3 101·5 100·6	104·4 106·6 108·8 110·1	98·6 98·3 105·0 102·1	102·9 107·1 110·2 116·7
1978 Q2 Q3 Q4	108·6 109·2 109·1	106-8	111-4	105-5	105·2 105·4 103·6	90·9 92·6 94·0	107·9 106·5 106·8	117-2	105·7 99·1 100·4	101·0 101·4 97·7	101·2 103·4 102·1	109·3 110·8 109·4	106·9 105·9 104·4	111-5 112-6 109-1
1979 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109-8	108·7 106·2	114·9 112·9	102·9 106·5 104·2	102·9 107·2 103·5 103·8	89·6 90·8 94·6 94·9	106·6 108·2 109·3 108·7	113·9 120·1 120·1	97·4 112·0 105·3 103·3	99·4 102·3 94·0 97·7	100·2 103·2 101·7 97·4	106·5 111·4 112·9 109·8	97·8 102·7 104·1 103·7	121·2 117·2 115·0 113·2
980 Q1 Q2			110·1 106·0	101·5 97·6	100·2 96·2	95·3 92·0	110·1 105·3	118·0 106·2	60·9 88·1	98·1 93·8	90·5 83·8	108·5 100·3	102·5 97·8	113·7 112·3
Employed labour fo														
969 970	99·7 99·3						107·8 108·3		118·2 118·9		126·6 121·6	108·2 107·7	102·1 95·9	114·3 110·0
971 972 973 974 975	100-6	98·1 1 100·2 1 100·6 1	103·1 104·5 104·1	103·1 104·5 104·1	104·0 104·5 104·7	108·8 103·5	105·4 103·7 103·5 104·6 100·0	99·5 99·4 101·3	112·2 104·0 103·9 102·2 100·0	102·3 103·1 104·3	116·0 112·8 110·9 107·9 100·0	104·8 103·7 105·8 105·6 100·0	94·6 98·5 106·2 103·5 100·0	105·6 100·4 97·5 98·2 100·0
976 977 978 979	99·4 99·6 99·9 100·2	99·4 99·5 99·9 100·2	97·5 97·2 96·7 95·9	97·5 97·2 96·6 95·9	96·9 97·1 96·4 95·1	98·4 97·9 96·3 94·9	96-1	98·1 100·2 100·7 100·7	95·2 96·7 93·6 90·0	96·7 97·3 97·3 95·7	96·2 96·0 93·6 91·7	97·3 96·5 96·2 95·9	99·5 97·2 97·2 98·6	99·8 98·4 99·0 100:3
978 Q2 Q3 Q4	99·7 99·9 100·2	99.9	96·7 96·6 96·4	96·7 96·5 96·4	96·5 96·3 96·0	96·8 95·9 95·3	95-8	100·5 100·8 100·8	94·1 92·8 91·8	97·4 97·2 96·8	93·6 93·3 92·8	96·1 96·3 96·3	97·0 97·2 97·7	98·6 99·3 99·8
979 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	100·3 100·3	100·3 100·3	96·2 96·1 96·1 95·2	96.0	95·7 95·5 95·1 94·1	94·9 94·5 94·8 95·2	95·3 95·2	100·7 100·9 100·8 100·4	91·1 90·6 89·9 88·2	96·4 96·1 95·6 94·6	92·6 92·2 92·0 90·0	96·2 96·1 96·1 95·1	98·2 99·3	100·1 100·1 100·4 100·4
980 Q1 Q2	99·7 R 99·0 R				92·9 91·2 R	95·0 94·3 R	94·8 93·5 R	100·1 99·0	86·7 83·5	93·7 92·3	87·6 84·6 R	93·8 92·2		100·1 100·3 F
utput per person e	mployed													
969 970	92·5 94·5				88· 0 88· 6	99·8 100·2	86·3 87·1		107·2 106·3	88·9 88·0	80·6 83·6		111·3 116·2	70·7 76·4
971 972 973 974 975	100·1 1 103·6 1 101·5 1	100·0 ! 103·6 1 101·5 1	98·7 05·1 1 01·6 1	98·5 104·9 1 101·6 1	95·8 104·1 102·6	90-6	98-5	97·2 1 108·6 1 110·9 1		101-3	89·7 93·3 100·9 97·0 100·0	100·6 109·6 104·7	102-3	82·7 93·3 101·8 101·0 100·0
976 977 978 979	105·5 1 108·6 1	103·9 10 106·2 1	09·7 1 14·1 1	105·6 1 108·1 1	105·4 107·1 108·3 109·8	93·0 1 95·6 1	107·8 111·5	114·6 1 115·6 1	107·0 108·9	103·3 1 102·7 1	106-6 108-5	107-3 110-4 113-1	99·1 101·2 108·1	103·1 108·8 111·4 116·4
78 Q2 Q3 Q4	109-3 1	106-9 11	15-4 1	09-4 1	09·0 09·4 08·0	96.5 1	111-1	116-3 1	106-8	104-3 1	110.9	115.0	109-0	113·1 113·4 109·3
79 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	111:8 1 109:4 1	108·4 11 105·9 11	19·6 1: 17·5 1:	11·0 1° 08·5 10	07·5 12·3 08·9	94·4 1 96·1 1 99·8 1	112·2 1 113·6 1 114·8 1	113·1 1 119·0 1 119·1 1	106·9 123·6 117·1	103·1 1 106·4 1 98·4 1	108·2 111·9 110·5	110·7 115·9 117·5	99·8 104·6 104·9	121-1 R 117-1 114-6 112-8
30 Q1	109-8 1	106-3 11	17:0 11											113.5

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

# • EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

1975 1976 1977 1978	Manufacturing 1970 1971 1972 1972 1973 1974	Civilian employment: proportions 1979 Agriculture† 2-6 Industry†† 39-0 Services All	CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1975 1979	1980 Q1 Q2	32	Quarters 1979 Q1 Q2	1975 1976 1976 1977 1978 1978	EMPLOYMENT Years 1970 1971 1972 1972 1973 1974	CIVILIAN	
30.3 30.3 30.3	34.7 34.0 32.9 32.3 32.3	oportions by 2.6 39.0 58.4 100.0	24,596 24,711	99·5 98·7	100-1	100.3	100.0 99.3 99.6 99.8 100.5	99: 1 97: 7 97: 7 100: 1 100: 5	(1) (2)(2)	United Aus Kingdom
21-6 21-7 21-3 20-0	2 5	sector 6.5 31.3 62.2 100.0	5,867 6,064	105·2 106·0	104-7	102·6 102·7	100.0 101.3 102.3 101.8 103.4	91.8 94.0 95.5 98.3	(3)(4)	Australia
30·1 29·6 29·8 29·7	30·0 29·7 29·7 30·2	10.7 40.5 48.8 100.0	2,943	::	104.2	102.3	100-0 100-1 101-6 102-4 103-7	101-0 101-0 101-7 101-7 102-3 102-3	(4) (4)	Austria (2) (5)
30-1 29-1 28-1 27-0	32.7 32.3 31.9 31.8 31.5	3:2* 36:6* 100:0	3,748 3,711*	::			100 99.2 99.0 	97-8 98-8 98-6 99-9 101-4	3	Belgium
20.3 20.3 19.6	22:3 21:8 21:8 21:8 21:7	5·7 28·9 65·4 100·0	9,284 10,369	114.3 114.3	113-4	110.4 110.8 112.0	100·0 102·1 103·9 107·4 111·7	985 944 944 944	13	Canada (2)
22-5 21-6 21-5		8·7* 30·3* 61·0* 100·0	2,332 2,473*				100·0 102·6 103·5 106·0	100 3 101 0 101 0 101 0 101 0		Denmark
27-5 27-2 27-2 26-7	27-9 28-1 28-2 28-4 28-4	8·8 36·2 54·9 100·0	20,691 21,108	::	101-9		100.0 100.5 101.1 101.1 101.9	99:3 100:6 101:3		France
35.7 4		6: 2 44: 9 48: 9 100: 0	24,798 25,017	101.9	101-4	100·6 100·7 100·9	100.0 99.0 98.8 100.9	105.5 105.8 105.4 105.7 103.6		Germany (FR)
20·0 20·5 20·7	20.4 20.4 20.7 21.0	22: 2* 30: 9* 47: 0* 100: 0	1,037 1,033*				98.4 98.6 99.6	1100.4		Irish Republic (6)
27·6 27·2		14.8 37.7 47.5 100.0	19,594 20,287		104-3	103.6 103.6 104.8	10000			Italy (2) (7)
25.5 25.5 24.5	27·0 27·0 27·0 27·4 27·2	11:2 34:9 53:9 100:0	52,230 54,790	8 - 401	105-7	104-6 105-1 105-3	100.9	97.5 98.1 100.7 100.3		japan (2) (5)
22: 9 22: 3 21: 7	26.2 25.7 25.7 24.6	6-2* 32-5* 61-3* 100-0	4,552 4,569*			::::	99·9 100·2 100·4	100.7 101.3 100.4 100.6		Nether- lands (8)
23: 2 22: 4 21: 3	2335	8-6 30-1 61-3 100-0	1,707 1,872	2.1111	112-1	108-6 110-5 110-7	104.8 106.9 108.6 109.7	96.6 97.2		Norway (2) (5)
26.9 26.9 27.0	25.1 25.6 25.8	19.5 36.4 44.1 100.0	12,692 11,837	mos.	91.9	9999 9999 888		97.7 98.2 98.8 101.3 101.8		Spain (5) (9) (10)
26.9 25.9 24.9	27-6 27-3 27-1 27-5 28-3	5.8 32.5 61.7 100.0	4,062 4,180	9	104.0	102.9 103.1 103.7	100.6 100.9 101.3 102.9	94.9 95.0 95.1 95.5 97.5		Sweden 0) (2)
		7·6* 39·9* 52:5* 100·0	3,017 2,943*			::::	96.7 96.9 97.5	103.5 105.7 106.2 106.6	Indic	Switzer-
23·8 23·7 23·7	6 -6042	31.4 31.4 65.1 100.0 Per cent	Thousand 84,783 96,945		115.4 114.3	113.8 114.7 115.2	103.2 106.8 111.3 114.3	92: 7 93: 3 96: 4 99: 6 101: 4	Indices: 1975 = 100	States (2)

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

Annual data relate to June.
 Annual data relate to June.
 Annual data relate to August.
 Annual data relate to August.
 Employment in manufacturing includes electricity, gas and water.
 (5) Civilian employment figures include armed forces.

<sup>1978.</sup>Including hunting, forestry and fishing.
Includes manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.
(6) Annual figures relate to April.
(7) Employment in manufacturing includes mining and quarrying.
(8) Data in terms of man-years.
(9) Annual data relate to the 4th quarter.
(9) Annual data relate to the manufacturing include mining and quarrying (about 0 · 8 per cent).

# 1 · 1 1 OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIM	E			THE SHARE STORY	SHORT-	TIME							
	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera-	Hours of	overtime v	vorked	Stood o	ff for whole	Working	part of wee	k	Stood of or part v	ff for whole veek	Name of Street	
	(ou)	tives	Average	Actual (millions)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent-	Hours Lo	st
		BACTER STATE	per opera- tive working over- time	(mmons)	ally adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Avera per opera tive o short time
975 976 977 978 979	1,629 1,661 1,800 1,787 1,715	30·3 32·2 34·6 34·8 34·2	8·3 8·4 8·7 8·6 8·7	13·55 14·00 15·57 15·45 14·82		15 5 13 5 8	585 183 495 198 315	159 81 35 32 42	1,602 784 362 354 452	10·1 9·9 10·2 11·0 10·6	174 85 47 37 49	3·2 1·6 0·9 0·7 1·0	2,187 966 856 552 767	12·8 11·7 17·4 15·1 15·0
Week ended 978 June 10 Sept 16 Dec 9 979 Mar 10	1,761 1,776 1,865 1,834	34·3 34·4 36·7 36·5	8·5 8·7 8·7 8·7	14·96 15·49 16·20 15·88	15·10 15·56 15·22 15·56	3 9 4 6	127 355 137 223	33 22 35 33	315 193 430 364	9·6 9·1 12·5 11·0	36 31 38 39	0·7 0·6 0·7 0·8	442 548 567 587	12·3 18·1 15·0 15·2
June 9 979 Sept 8 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	1,821 1,399 1,684 1,825 1,850	36·3 27·8 33·7 36·7 37·3	8·6 9·0 8·6 8·6 8·6	15·61 12·57 14·53 15·70 15·95	15·74 12·67 14·11 15·09 14·99	2 9 23 8 4	73 361 914 297 154	29 42 62 56 61	264 420 706 644 708	9·0 10·1 11·4 11·4 11·5	31 51 85 64 65	0·6 1·0 1·7 1·3	336 780 1,620 941 863	10·9 15·4 19·1 14·7 13·2
980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15 April 19 May 17 June 14 July 12 Aug 16	1,620 1,692 1,633 1,520 1,522 1,496 1,359	33·0 34·7 33·7 31·7 31·8 31·4 28·7 24·9	8·3 8·4 8·4 8·3 8·3 8·5 8·4	13·39 14·20 13·68 12·61 12·68 12·43 11·50 9·76	14·89 14·35 13·33 12·34 12·25 12·56 10·87 11·50	5 13 22 13 16 14 11	181 535 868 522 648 544 436 768	80 106 152 143 153 191 210 244	992 1,190 1,851 1,574 1,685 2,211 2,501 2,993	12·4 11·2 12·2 11·0 11·6 11·9 12·3	85 119 174 156 170 205 221 263	1·7 2·4 3·6 3·3 3·5 4·3 4·7 5·6	1,173 1,726 2,719 2,096 2,333 2,755 2,937 3,761	13 8 14 5 15 6 13 4 13 8 13 5 13 3 14 3
Sept 13 IC 1968 Veek ended September	1,200 13, 1980	25.9	8.2	9·88	10.00	33	1,301	335	4,073	12.1	368	8.0	5,374	14.6
Food, drink and tobacco	169.0	33-5	9.5	1,614-2		0.2	6-1	5.8	50.5	8.7	5.9	1.2	56-6	9.5
Food industries (211-229) Drink industries	132 · 4	33.2	9.9	1,314.2		0.1	5.0	5.2	42-1	8-1	5.3	1.3	47.0	8.9
(231-239) Tobacco (240) oal and petroleum	32·2 4·5	38·1 20·9	8·4 6·9	268·9 31·1		Ξ	1.1	0.6	8 · 4	14.0	0.6	0.7	9.5	15.1
products hemical and allied	8-4	34.7	11.0	91.8				0.6	5.6	10-1	0.6	2.3	5.6	10-1
industries General chemicals (271)	62.5	24.9	8·9 9·7	556·5 214·7		0.1	4-1	3.5	37.4	10-8	3.6	1.4	41.6	11.6
(271) etal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311)	22·2 <b>75·7</b> 28·3	26·0 21·3	9·7 <b>8·6</b> 8·4	214·7 <b>654·3</b> 236·7		3·6 2·6	145·3 104·2	0·8 <b>39·7</b> 9·2	12·7 <b>454·9</b> 130·2	15·4 11·5	0·8 <b>43·3</b> 11·8	1·0 14·9	12·7 600·1	15·4 13·9
Other iron and steel (312-313)	25.9	31-8	8.8	228.0		0.5	19.3	18.3	192.9	10.6	18.8	23.0	234.4	19.9
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	21 - 5	27-7	8.8	189.7		0.5	21.8	12.2	131 · 8	10.8	12.8	16-4	153 - 5	12.0
echanical engineering strument engineering ectrical engineering Electrical machinery	179·3 23·3 112·0	33·1 28·1 25·3	8·2 6·8 7·8	1,469·0 157·3 869·0		3·2 1·1 3·6	129·6 44·0 145·5	32·9 2·4 29·7	431 · 5 27 · 3 333 · 9	13·1 11·3 11·2	36·2 3·5 33·3	6·7 4·3 7·5	561 · 1 71 · 4 479 · 4	15·5 20·3 14·4
(361) hipbuilding and	24.2	30.3	7.4	179.7		_	1.2	5.0	56.6	11.2	5.1	6.4	57.8	11.4
marine engineering chicles Motor vehicle manu-	42·4 112·6	39·3 22·7	9·8 6·8	416·8 768·3		0·1 9·3	3·8 372·1	0·4 55·9	5·0 703·7	12·2 12·6	0·5 65·2	0·5 13·2	8·8 1,075·8	17·4 16·5
facturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	48.7	15.7	6.6	322 · 1		9.1	363.9	51 · 8	657 · 4	12.7	60.9	19-6	1,021 · 3	16.8
repairing (383) etal goods nes extiles Production of man-	46·0 90·0 49·5	40·6 25·0 16·3	7·0 7·5 7·6	322·3 677·0 376·7		2·3 5·1	0·4 92·4 203·9	0·3 38·0 43·4	3·2 481·8 564·0	9·6 12·7 13·0	0·3 40·3 48·5	0·3 11·2 15·9	3·6 574·3 767·9	10·5 14·3 15·8
made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax,	3.0	16-7	10.0	30.1		0.3	13.3	0.3	5.3	16.7	0.6	3.6	18.6	28.6
linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	6.9	12.4	7.3	49.8		1.5	59.6	13.7	195.0	14.3	15.1	27.3	254 · 6	16.8
Noollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other	13.1	24-5	8.3	108 · 4		0.5	18.6	6.3	90.6	14.3	6.8	12.8	109.2	16.1
knitted goods (417) ather, leather goods	8.2	10-2	6.3	51 · 4		0.2	9.6	6.9	77.9	11.3	7.1	8.9	87.5	12.3
and fur othing and footwear Clothing industries	4·8 14·5	18-4 5-2	9·1 5·5	43·6 80·0		0·1 1·0	2·2 38·1	2·0 31·7	22·8 362·7	11·3 11·5	2·1 32·6	8·0 11·6	25·0 400·8	12·0 12·3
(441-449) ootwear (450)	11·4 3·1	5·1 5·4	5·8 4·5	66·3 13·7		0.9	37·7 0·4	16·7 14·9	218·0 144·7	13·0 9·7	17·7 14·9	7·9 26·1	255·7 145·1	14.5
cks, pottery, glass, cement, etc nber, furniture, etc	54·2 49·5	30·2 27·4	8·9 7·4	480·8 368·0		0·3 0·5	11·8 20·3	9.9	106·0 139·5	10·7 12·1	10·2 12·1	5·7 6·7	117·8 159·8	11·6 13·3
per, printing and publishing Paper and paper manu-	105-6	30-5	8.2	866 4		0.3	11-4	9.2	129.0	14-1	9.5	2.7	140-4	14.9
factures (481-484) Printing and publish-	39.9	28.7	8 · 4	337 · 1		0.1	3.3	7.5	111.7	14.9	7.6	5.5	115.0	15.2
ing (485-489)	65.7	31.7	8.1	529 · 3		0.2	8.2	1.7	17.2	10.4	1.9	0.9	25 · 4	13.6
industries Rubber (491) manufacturing	<b>47·2</b> 14·7	22·5 23·5	<b>8·3</b> 7·8	<b>392.6</b> 115.5		1·8 0·8	<b>70·2</b> 32·8	19·0 8·6	<b>217·1</b> 97·7	11·5 11·4	<b>20·7</b> 9·4	9·9 15·0	<b>287·3</b> 130·4	13·9 13·9
	1,200 · 4	25-9	8-2	9,882 5		32.5	1,300 9	335-4	4,072 6	12-1	368-0	8.0	5,373 5	14-6

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

# EMPLOYMENT Hours of Work Operatives: manufacturing industries

polyces 40

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX O	F WEEKLY HO	OURS WOR	CED BY ALL	OPERATIVES	•	INDEX OF	AVERAGE WE	EKLY HOL	JRS WORKED	PER OPERA	TIVE*
	All manu	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuildi electrical	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manuf industries		Engin- eering, shipbuild electrical goods,		Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods				Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods			
1958 1959 1960	100·4 100·9 103·9	144	96·5 96·3 99·4	101·6 104·9 107·9	108·3 108·6 110·1	100·1 99·1 100·1	102·5 103·3 102·4		102·4 102·8 101·7	103-2 104-9 101-7	103 0 104 5 104 8	102·5 102·0 101·7
1961 1962 1963 1964	102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8		101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9	102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2	104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6	100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6	101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4		101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 90·8	100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4	101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3	100 4 100 0 99 9 99 9 99 0
1966 1967 1968 1969	97·3 92·4 91·5 92·4 90·2		101·0 96·8 94·6 96·1 94·3	91·5 86·1 87·0 88·3 86·7	91·7 84·4 83·3 83·6 78·3	95·2 92·8 90·4 90·8 89·3	97·8 97·1 97·9 98·0 97·0		97·4 96·6 96·8 97·3 96·1	95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 95·4	98·5 97·3 98·3 97·7 96·9	98·1 98·0 98·3 98·4 97·5
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	84·4 81·3 83·2 81·0 75·4		87-2 82-7 85-8 84-7 80-2	82·1 79·8 82·6 79·3 75·1	74·0 71·7 71·2 66·1 60·9	85·9 84·5 85·4 87·2 82·0	95·1 94·7 96·5 93·8 92·8		93 4 92 6 94 9 92 4 91 3	93· 2 92· 8 95· 1 91· 8 92· 5	96 3 95 6 96 7 94 8 93 7	96·6 96·7 97·6 96·8 95·4
975 976 977 978 1979	73·8 74·9 73·8 72·3		76·5 77·8 77·0 74·7	74·3 75·7 76·4 76·4	58:8 59:3 57:8 56:5	79·8 80·4 79·8 79·8	93·1 94·0 93·8 93·6		91·1 92·2 92·0 91·6	93·7 93·3 93·4 93·1	93·8 94·2 94·0 93·9	95·1 95·8 95·6 95·7
Week ended 1978 Sep 16 Dec 9	75·4 75·0	73·6 78·0	78·4 78·1	77·9 77·8	58·9 58·9	81·8 80·7	93·7 94·0	93·9 93·6	91·9 92·3	92·1 92·3	94·1 94·3	95·7 95·6
1979 Mar 10 June 9	73·9 74·3	73·0 72·8	76·9 76·4	78·3 78·9	58·3 58·8	78 8 81 3	93·7 93·9	93·9 93·9	92·0 91·9	93·5 93·5	94 0 94 4	95·4 96·1
Aug 4 Sep 8	60·4 73·1	71·9 71·4	61·3 74·4	66·8 75·7	46·3 58·1	73·9 82·3	93·6 92·5	92·9 92·8	90·8 89·5	91·7 90·1	94·4 94·0	97·0 96·0
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	73·1 73·6 73·5	71·2 71·8 71·5	75·6 76·1 76·3	75·7 78·9 79·5	57·2 56·7 55·9	81·9 82·0 82·0	93·3 93·8 94·1	93·2 93·7 93·7	91-4 92-3 92-7	92·0 93·5 94·5	93 6 93 5 93 2	95·7 96·0 96·4
1980 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	71·2 70·7 69·9	70·5 69·9 69·1	73·6 73·4 72·6	77·7 77·8 75·2	54-4 53-5 52-8	78·2 76·8 76·3	92·6 92·9 92·4	93·7 93·5 92·6	91-1 91-9 91-3	93·4 93·8 91·7	92 4 92 1 91 8	95 1 94 7 94 6
April 19 May 17 June 14	69·3 69·0 68·3	68·3 67·8 67·0	71·8 71·9 71·0	75· 0 75· 1 73· 7	51 9 51 4 50 4	76·2 76·8 77·8	92·1 92·3 91·9	92·2 92·1 91·9	90·6 90·9 90·5	91·9 92·3 91·2	91·6 91·3 90·8	94·7 95·2 95·3
July 12 Aug 16	63·5 54·2	65·6 64·5	66·3 55·4 67·1	62·6 60·7 67·7	45·3 37·9 47·3	76·8 69·5 77·0	91·6 91·1 89·9	90·9 90·5 90·2	90·1 89·3 88·3	91·1 88·9 87·5	90·4 89·2 89·3	95·2 96·1 94·7

<sup>\*</sup>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 from November 1979 to take account of the October 1980 inquiry into the hours of manual workers.

# Overtime and Short-time 1 · 13

	OVERTIM	/E			SHORT-1	TIME	101						
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of a w	eek	Stood of or part of	f for whole f week		
			100					Hours los	st			Hours lo	et
Week ended September 13, 198	Opera- tives 0 (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives		Average per opera- tive on short- time
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West Wales Scotland	376·4 90·0 137·3 105·2 124·5 150·1 62·7 40·5 113·6	30 2 32 8 21 2 25 8 25 8 22 6 21 5 19 7 27 7	8·5 8·2 7·4 7·6 8·2 8·2 8·5 8·5	3,201 · 0 734 · 3 1,012 · 5 798 · 0 1,026 · 9 1,234 · 9 543 · 7 341 · 9 989 · 4	4·6 0·4 6·3 2·6 3·9 9·6 0·3 1·8 3·1	185 · 3 14 · 6 251 · 8 102 · 6 154 · 7 385 · 6 11 · 4 71 · 7 123 · 2	48·0 11·2 93·6 26·8 37·1 52·6 22·2 18·6 25·3	548·7 123·1 1,148·9 285·8 476·7 715·5 254·1 228·7 291·1	11 · 4 11 · 0 12 · 3 10 · 7 12 · 8 13 · 6 11 · 5 12 · 3 11 · 5	52·6 11·6 99·9 29·3 41·0 62·2 22·4 20·4 28·4	4·2 4·2 15·4 7·2 8·5 9·4 7·7 9·9 6·9	734 · 0 137 · 6 1,400 · 7 388 · 4 631 · 4 1 101 · 1 265 · 5 300 · 4 414 · 4	13 · 9 11 · 9 14 · 0 13 · 2 15 · 4 17 · 7 11 · 8 14 · 7 14 · 6

# 2 · 1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary

	AND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AN	D FEMALE									
KINGDOM	UNEMPLO			-	YED EXCLU				- (	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent	Since previous	Average over 3	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60†	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over†
		interest of the second	ployed				month	months ended			
1975 1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 1979	977 · 6 1,359 · 4 1,483 · 6 1,475 · 0 1,390 · 5	4·1 5·7 6·2 6·1 5·8	48·6 85·9 105·4 99·4 83·2	929·0 1,273·5 1,378·2 1,375·7 1,307·3		3·9 5·3 5·7 5·7 5·4					
1975 Oct 9	1,147·3	4·9	69·6	1,077·6	1,088·7	4·6	58·6	42·7	251	784	112
Nov 13	1,168·9	5·0	43·8	1,125·1	1,129·4	4·8	40·7	45·4	233	822	114
Dec 11	1,200·8	5·1	35·0	1,165·8	1,166·5	4·9	37·1	45·5	216	865	120
1976 Jan 8	1,303·2	5·5	40·7	1,262 · 6	1,196·6	5·0	30·1	36·0	213	966	124
Feb 12	1,304·4	5·5	30·1	1,274 · 3	1,227·9	5·1	31·3	32·8	220	960	124
Mar 11	1,284·9	5·4	23·4	1,261 · 5	1,243·6	5·2	15·7	25·7	199	962	124
April 8	1,281·1	5·4	22·7	1,258·4	1,258·3	5·3	14·7	20·6	217	940	124
May 13	1,271·8	5·3	37·8	1,234·1	1,270·9	5·3	12·6	14·3	194	954	124
June 10	1,331·8	5·6	122·9	1,208·9	1,278·6	5·4	7·7	11·7	279	928	125
July 8	1,463·5	6·1	208·5	1,255·0	1,281·5	5·4	2·9	7·7	370	968	125
Aug 12	1,502·0	6·3	203·4	1,298·6	1,292·5	5·4	11·0	7·2	267	1,107	128
Sep 9	1,455·7	6·1	149·8	1,305·9	1,297·7	5·4	5·2	6·4	246	1,082	128
Oct 14 Nov 11e Dec 9e	1,377·1 1,366·5 1,371·0	5· 8 5· 7 5· 7	82·7 58·0 51·0	1,294·4 1,308·5 1,320·0	1,296·9 1,307·5 1,317·5	5· 4 5· 5 5· 5	-0·8 10·6 10·0	5·1 5·0 6·6	258	992	127
977 Jan 13	1,448·2	6· 0	51 · 0	1,397·2	1,329·2	5· 5	11·7	10·8	213	1,103	132
Feb 10	1,421·8	5· 9	41 · 8	1,380·0	1,331·7	5· 5	2·5	8·1	218	1,076	128
Mar 10	1,383·5	5· 7	33 · 3	1,350·1	1,333·7	5· 5	2·0	5·4	200	1,057	127
April 14	1,392·3	5· 8	53·6	1,338·7	1,341 · 4	5·6	7·7	4·1	231	1,036	125
May 12	1,341·7	5· 6	45·1	1,296·6	1,337 · 5	5·6	-3·9	1·9	203	1,016	122
June 9	1,450·1	6· 0	149·0	1,301·1	1,378 · 6	5·7	41·1	15·0	299	1,030	122
July 14	1,622·4	6·7	253 · 4	1,369·0	1,393·0	5·8	14·4	17·2	404	1,099	120
Aug 11	1,635·8	6·8	231 · 4	1,404·4	1,393·2	5·8	0·2	18·6	277	1,237	122
Sep 8	1,609·1	6·7	175 · 6	1,433·5	1,414·0	5·9	20·8	11·8	251	1,231	127
Oct 13	1,518·3	6·3	98·6	1,419·7	1,419·7	5·9	5·7	8·9	261	1,130	127
Nov 10	1,499·1	6·2	73·5	1,425·6	1,424·9	5·9	5·2	10·6	237	1,135	127
Dec 8	1,480·8	6·2	58·4	1,422·4	1,424·7	5·9	-0·2	3·6	209	1,144	128
978 Jan 12	1,548·5	6·4	61·1	1,487·4	1,421·4	5· 9	-3·3	0·6	206	1,211	132
Feb 9	1,508·7	6·3	49·7	1,459·0	1,413·5	5· 9	-7·9	-3·8	210	1,167	131
Mar 9	1,461·0	6·1	40·2	1,420·7	1,410·9	5· 9	-2·6	-4·6	196	1,135	130
April 13	1,451 · 8	6· 0	60·8	1,391·0	1,403·0	5·8	-7·9	-6·1	229	1,094	129
May 11	1,386 · 9	5· 8	48·2	1,338·6	1,386·3	5·7	-16·7	-9·1	191	1,069	127
June 8	1,446 · 1	6· 0	145·6	1,300·5	1,379·6	5·7	-6·7	-10·4	286	1,035	125
July 6	1,585·8	6·6	243·3	1,342·5	1,367·9	5·7	-11·7	-11·7	383	1,078	125
Aug 10	1,608·3	6·7	222·1	1,386·2	1,370·6	5·7	2·7	-5·2	260	1,222	127
Sep 14	1,517·7	6·3	139·2	1,378·5	1,357·2	5·6	-13·4	-7·5	229	1,161	128
Oct 12	1,429·5	5·9	82·0	1,347·5	1,347·4	5· 6	-9·8	-6·8	243	1,060	127
Nov 9	1,392·0	5·8	57·1	1,334·9	1,333·3	5· 5	-14·1	-12·4	210	1,056	126
Dec 7	1,364·3	5·7	43·2	1,321·1	1,323·5	5· 5	-9·8	-11·2	199	1,040	126
979 Jan 11	1,455·3	6· 0	47·4	1,407·8	1,340·9	5·5	17·4	-2·2	208	1,117	130
Feb 8	1,451·9	6· 0	39·4	1,412·5	1,366·0	5·7	25·1	10·9	207	1,115	130
Mar 8	1,402·3	5· 8	31·2	1,371·1	1,360·3	5·6	-5·7	12·3	183	1,090	129
April 5	1,340·6	5· 5	25·8	1,314·8	1,325·3	5·5	-35·0	-5·2	172	1,042	127
May 10	1,299·3	5· 4	39·3	1,260·0	1,306·1	5·4	-19·2	-20·0	167	1,008	124
June 14	1,343·9	5· 6	143·8	1,200·1	1,281·8	5·3	-24·3	-26·2	277	947	120
July 12	1,464·0	6·1	215·4	1,248·6	1,276·4	5·3	-5·4	-16·3	351	994	119
Aug 9	1,455·5	6·0	183·5	1,272·0	1,262·0	5·2	-14·4	-14·7	241	1,095	120
Sep 13	1,394·5	5·8	114·3	1,280·2	1,261·9	5·2	-0·1	-6·6	221	1,053	121
Oct 11* Nov 8 Dec 6	1,367·6	5·7	69·4	1,298·3	1,278·8	5·3	16·9	0·8	240	1,007	120
	1,355·2	5·6	49·7	1,305·5	1,283·7	5·3	4·9	7·2	212	1,021	122
	1,355·5	5·6	39·2	1,316·3	1,297·7	5·4	14·0	11·9	206	1,027	123
980 Jan 10	1,470·6	6·1	45·9	1,424·7	1,336·7	5·5	39·0	19·3	209	1,135	127
Feb 14	1,488·9	6·2	38·2	1,450·8	1,383·1	5·7	46·4	33·1	220	1,142	127
Mar 13e	1,478·0	6·1	31·8	1,446·2	1,413·5	5·9	30·4	38·6	207	1,143	128
April 10	1,522·9	6·3	53·7	1,469·2	1,458·1	6· 0	44·6	40·5	240	1,153	130
May 8	1,509·2	6·2	49·4	1,459·8	1,483·8	6· 1	25·7	33·6	208	1,173	128
June 12	1,659·7	6·9	186·4	1,473·3	1,535·1	6· 4	51·3	40·5	352	1,180	128
July 10	1,896·6	7·8	295·5	1,601·1	1,605·7	6·6	70·6	49·2	451	1,313	132
Aug 14	2,001·2	8·3	264·9	1,736·3	1,695·4	7·0	89·7	70·5	311	1,551	139
Sep 11	2,039·5	8·4	207·3	1,832·1	1,784·4	7·4	89·0	83·1	304	1,595	140
Oct 9	2,062.9	8-5	145 · 8	1,917:1	1,892.6	7-8	108.2	95.6	341	1,575	147

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

MALE					FEMALE				548H	1997 3-54		UNITED KINGDOM	
UNEMPLO	YED	\$ 60.0370		OYED EXCLU	JDING	UNEMPLO	OYED			LEAVERS	JDING	MARRIED	
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted* Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonal Number	y adjusted* Per cent	Number	
777 · 1 1,023 · 5 1,069 · 2 1,040 · 2 963 · 9	5·5 7·1 7·4 7·2 6·8	27 · 5 47 · 0 54 · 4 51 · 3 43 · 7	749·5 976·5 1,014·8 988·9 920·2		5·3 6·8 7·0 6·9 6·4	200·5 336·0 414·3 434·8 426·5	2·1 3·5 4·3 4·5 4·3	21·0 38·9 51·0 48·1 39·5	179·5 297·0 363·4 386·8 387·1		1·9 3·1 3·8 4·0 3·9	116·5 151·0 169·7 180·6	1975 1976 1977 1977 1978 1979
888 · 8 909 · 0 940 · 5	6·2 6·4 6·6	37·3 22·7 18·8	851 · 5 886 · 3 921 · 7	865·9 895·4 923·1	6·1 6·3 6·5	258·5 259·9 260·3	2·8 2·8 2·8	32·4 21·0 16·2	226·1 238·9 244·1	222 · 8 234 · 0 243 · 4	2·4 2·5 2·6	83·0 89·0 90·6	1975 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
1,017·4 1,014·6 997·7	7·1 7·0 6·9	22·1 16·0 12·4	995·3 998·6 985·4	942·3 959·9 967·2	6·5 6·7 6·7	285 · 8 289 · 8 287 · 2	3·0 3·1 3·0	18·5 14·1 11·0	267·3 275·7 276·2	254·3 268·0 276·4	2·7 2·8 2·9	98·9 105·2 108·4	1976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11
994·2 982·9 1,009·4	6·9 6·8 7·0	12·1 21·2 69·1	982·1 961·7 940·4	975·7 982·0 984·3	6·8 6·8 6·8	287·0 288·9 322·4	3·0 3·0 3·4	10·6 16·6 53·8	276 · 4 272 · 3 268 · 6	282 · 6 288 · 9 294 · 4	3·0 3·0 3·1	110·8 112·5 110·4	April 8 May 13 June 10
1,009 · 4 1,071 · 2 1,093 · 2 1,059 · 8	7·4 7·6 7·4	113·8 112·4 78·7	957·4 980·7 981·1	981 · 4 983 · 8 983 · 7	6·8 6·8 6·8	392·2 408·8 395·9	4·1 4·3 4·2	94·6 91·0 71·1	297·6 317·8 324·8	300 · 1 308 · 8 314 · 0	3·2 3·3 3·3	114·9 121·0 124·3	July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9
1,010·0 1,011·6	7·0 7·0 7·1	40·9 34·5 30·4	969·0 977·1 989·1	980·3 984·1 988·8	6·8 6·8 6·9	367·1 354·9 351·5	3·9 3·7 3·7	41 · 7 23 · 5 20 · 6	325 · 4 331 · 4 330 · 9	316·6 323·4 328·7	3·3 3·4 3·5	128·7 131·3 131·2	Oct 14 Nov 11e Dec 9e
1,019·5 1,074·1 1,055·5	7·5 7·3 7·1	25·9 21·0 16·9	1,048·2 1,034·5 1,011·6	993·9 994·0 993·2	6·9 6·9 6·9	374·1 366·3 355·0	3·9 3·8 3·7	25·0 20·8 16·4	349·0 345·5 338·5	335·3 337·7 340·5	3·5 3·5 3·5	134·4 142·4 142·7	1977 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10
1,028·5 1,032·4 994·3	7·2 6·9 7·3	28·8 23·8 80·4	1,003·6 970·5 970·4	997·6 990·6 1,016·9	6·9 6·9 7·1	359·9 347·4 399·2	3·7 3·6 4·1	24·8 21·3 68·6	335·1 326·1 330·7	343·8 346·9 361·7	3·6 3·6 3·7	144·4 143·3 147·2	April 14 May 12 June 9
1,050 · 8 1,132 · 7 1,143 · 5	7·9 7·9	134·7 123·7 89·0	998·1 1,019·9 1,035·3	1,023·3 1,023·1 1,034·5	7·1 7·1 7·2	489·6 492·3 484·8	5·1 5·1 5·0	118·7 107·8 86·6	370·9 384·5 398·2	369·7 370·1 379·5	3·8 3·8 3·9	150 · 4 153 · 2 159 · 4	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8
1,124·3 1,070·8 1,063·2	7·8 7·4 7·4	46·5 34·5 27·6	1,024·2 1,028·7 1,033·1	1,036·0 1,036·8 1,034·7	7·2 7·2 7·2 7·2	447·6 435·9 420·1	4·6 4·5 4·4	52·1 38·9 30·8	395·5 397·0 389·3	383·7 388·1 390·0	4·0 4·0 4·0	164 · 9 166 · 1 164 · 2	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8
1,060·7 1,114·8 1,089·6	7·4 7·8 7·6 7·4	29·4 23·9 19·4	1,085·3 1,065·7 1,039·0	1,031·2 1,025·2 1,022·3	7·2 7·1 7·1	433·8 419·1 402·6	4·4 4·3 4·1	31·7 25·8 20·9	402·1 393·3 381·7	390·2 388·3 388·6	4· 0 4· 0 4· 0	166·9 166·7 166·2	1978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9
1,058 · 4 1,045 · 4 1,001 · 1	7·3 7·0	31·0 24·2 78·4	1,014·4 976·9 944·5	1,011·4 998·2 991·5	7·0 7·0 6·9	406·4 385·7 423·1	4·2 4·0 4·3	29·7 24·0 67·1	376·6 361·7 356·0	391 · 6 388 · 1 388 · 1	4·0 4·0 4·0	167·7 164·6 162·5	April 13 May 11 June 8
1,022·9 1,087·3 1,099·0	7·1 7·6 7·7	130·4 120·2 69·7	956·9 978·7 971·4	983·4 981·2 970·5	6·9 6·8 6·8	498·5 509·3 476·6	5·1 5·2 4·9	112·9 101·8 69·5	385·6 407·5 407·0	384·5 389·4 386·7	3·9 4·0 4·0	165 · 3 171 · 4 175 · 3	July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14
989·7 970·4	7·3 6·9 6·8	40·0 27·6 21·1	949·7 942·8 941·4	961 · 5 950 · 5 943 · 3	6·7 6·6 6·6	439 · 8 421 · 6 401 · 8	4·5 4·3 4·1	42·0 29·5 22·1	397·8 392·1 379·7	385·9 382·8 380·2	4·0 3·9 3·9	176·5 178·0 174·8	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7
962·5 1,034·8 1,039·5	6·7 7·3 7·3 7·1	23·8 20·0	1,011·0 1,019·4 989·7	956·1 978·2 972·3	6·7 6·9 6·8	420·5 412·4 396·8	4·2 4·2 4·0	23·6 19·4 15·4	396·9 393·0 381·4	384·8 387·8 388·0	3·9 3·9 3·9	177·9 180·2 179·2	1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8
959·2 922·1	6·7 6·5	15·8 13·1 20·7	946·1 901·4	942·5 922·0 899·8	6·6 6·5 6·3	381 · 4 377 · 2 413 · 7	3·8 3·8 4·2	12·7 18·6 65·1	368·7 358·6 348·6	382·8 384·1 382·0	3·9 3·9 3·9	176·4 173·9 171·3	April 5 May 10 June 14
930·2 980·5 974·9	6·5 6·9 6·8	78·7 116·7 100·3	851 · 5 863 · 8 874 · 6	891 · 8 880 · 0	6·3 6·2	483 · 5 480 · 6	4·9 4·8 4·6	98·7 83·1 56·2	384·8 397·5 402·2	384·6 382·0 383·2	3·9 3·9 3·9	176·0 179·0 184·3	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13
936·1 925·8 924·4	6·6 6·5 6·5	34·0 24·1	878·0 891·8 900·3	878·7 890·6 894·6	6·2 6·3 6·3	458·4 441·9 430·8 421·2	4·5 4·3 4·2	35·4 25·6 19·9	406·5 405·2 401·3	388 · 2 389 · 1 394 · 5	3·9 3·9 4·0	186 · 6 190 · 7 191 · 5	Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6
934·2 1,016·0 1,031·5	6·6 7·1 7·2	19·3 22·7 19·0	914·9 993·4 1,012·6	903·2 924·6 957·3	6·5 6·7	454·5 457·4	4·6 4·6 4·6	23·2 19·2 16·0	431·3 438·2 436·8	412·1 425·8 435·9	4·2 4·3 4·4	199·7 208·7 211·1	1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13e
1,025 · 1 1,058 · 1 1,048 · 6	7·2 7·4 7·4	15·7 28·3 26·0	1,009·4 1,029·8 1,022·6	977·6 1,012·0 1,028·8	6·9 7·1 7·2 7·5	452·8 464·9 460·6	4·7 4·6	25·4 23·4	439·4 437·2	446·1 455·0	4·5 4·6 4·7	214·0 217·2 219·1	April 10 May 8 June 12
1,132 · 4 1,264 · 6 1,342 · 3	7·9 8·9 9·4	100·8 157·8 143·1	1,031 · 6 1,106 · 8 1,199 · 2	1.066·8 1,120·1 1,185·8	7·9 8·3	527·3 632·0 658·9	5·3 6·4 6·6	85·5 137·7 121·8	441·7 494·3 537·2	468·3 485·6 509·6	4·9 5·1	227·9 242·3	July 10 Aug 14
1,378·8 1,414·2	9·7 9·9	107·8 74·9	1,271 · 0	1,253·9 1,335·6	8·8 9·4	660·7 648·7	6·7 6·5	99·6 70·9	561 · 1 577 · 8	530·5 557·0	5·4 5·6	255·9 265·5	Sep 11 Oct 9

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN						(4) MESTER 1					
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	6.1					hanna		Over 4	
	935-6	Per cent	Since previous month	Average over 3 months ended	Up to 4 - weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60‡	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
975 976 977 977 978 979	1,304·6 1,422·7 1,409·7	5· 6 6· 0 6· 0	81 · 6 99 · 8 93 · 7	1,223·0 1,322·9 1,315·9		5-2 5-6 5-6			100 200 200 200 200 200		
975 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1,120 · 1	4.9	40 · 4	1,033·3 1,079·7 1,120·4	1,083 8	4.7	55·4 40·2 37·0	40·6 43·8 44·2	243 225 209	746 783 826	110 112 118
976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11	1,253 · 4	5.4	28.0	1,225 4	1,180.0	5-1	28·7 30·5 14·9	35·3 32·1 24·7	207 213 192	923 918 921	122 122 122
April 8 May 13 June 10	1,231·2 1,220·4	5.2	35 · 1	1,209·9 1,185·3	1,220 8	5·2 5·2 5·3	14·6 11·3 6·8	20·0 13·6 10·9	210 187 269	899 911 886	122 122 123
July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	1,402·5 1,440·0	6· 0 6· 2	199·4 194·5	1,203·1 1,245·4	1,230·1 1,240·7	5·3 5·3	2·5 10·6 4·8	6·9 6·6 6·0	356 258 237	923 1,056 1,032	123 126 126
Oct 14 Nov 11e Dec 9e	1,320·9 1,311·0	5·7 5·6	78·0 54·3	1,243·0 1,256·7	1,244·5 1,255·2	5·3 5·4	-1·0 10·7 9·7	4·8 4·8 6·5	250	946	125
977 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	1,390·2 1,365·2	5·9 5·8	48·2 39·4	1,342·0 1,325·8	1,275·6 1,278·3	5·4 5·4	10·7 2·7 1·7	10·4 7·7 5·0	207 211 193	1,053 1,028 1,010	130 126 125
April 14 May 12 June 9	1,335·6 1,285·7	5·7 5·5	50·4 42·0	1,285·3 1,243·7	1,287·6 1,283·2	5· 5 5· 5	7·6 -4·4 40·1	4·0 1·6 14·4	223 197 288	989 969 982	123 120 120
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	1,553·5 1,567·0	6·6 6·7	241 · 6 220 · 4	1,311·9 1,346·6	1,337·0 1,337·1	5·7 5·7	13·7 0·1 20·5	16·5 18·0 11·4	389 269 242	1,046 1,178 1,175	118 120 125
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	1,456·6 1,438·0	6·2 6·1	92·6 68·6	1,364·0 1,369·4	1,363·1 1,367·7	5· 8 5· 8	5·5 4·6 -1·0	8·7 10·2 3·0	253 230 201	1,079 1,083 1,092	125 125 125 126
978 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1,484·7 1,445·9	6·3 6·1	57·4 46·6	1,427.3	1,362·9 1,354·4	5· 8 5· 8	-3·8 -8·5 -3·2	-0·1 -4·4 -5·2	199 203 189	1,156 1,114 1,082	130 129 128
April 13 May 11 June 8	1,387·5 1,324·9	5·9 5·6	56·7 44·7	1,330·8 1,280·2	1,342·4 1,326·4	5·7 5·6	-8·8 -16·0 -7·0	-6·8 -9·3 -10·6	220 185 276	1,041 1,015 983	127 125 123
July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	1,512·5 1,534·4	6·4 6·5	231·7 210·9	1,280·8 1,323·6	1,307·6 1,309·9	5· 6 5· 6	-11·8 2·3 -13·4	-10·6 -11·6 -5·5 -7·6	366 250 220	1,024 1,160 1,102	122 124 125
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	1,364·9 1,330·8	5·8 5·7	76·4 52·9	1,288·5 1,277·9	1,287·5 1,275·1	5·5 5·4	-9·0 -12·4 -10·3	-6·7 -11·6 -10·6	235 203 191	1,006 1,004 988	124 124 124 124
979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,391·2 1,387·6	5·9 5·9	44·4 36·7	1,346·9 1,350·9	1,281·5 1,305·2	5· 4 5· 5	16·7 23·7 -5·4	-10·6 -2·0 10·0 11·7	201 200 176	1,063 1,061 1,038	127 127 127 126
April 5 May 10 June 14	1,279·8 1,238·5	5·4 5·2	23·9 36·2	1,255·9 1,202·3	1,265·9 1,246·9	5· 4 5· 3	-33·9 -19·0 -23·3	-5·2 -19·4 -25·4	166 160 266	989 957 898	125 121 117
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	1,392·0 1,383·9	5·9 5·9	204·2 173·1	1,187·8 1,210·8	1,217·1 1,202·8	5·2 5·1	-6·5 -14·3 -0·4	-16·3 -14·7 -7·1	335 232 212	941 1,035 995	117 117 117 118
Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	1,302·8 1,292·3	5· 5 5· 5	64·0 45·5	1,238·8 1,246·8	1,218·3 1,223·6	5·2 5·2	15·9 5·3 13·2	0·4 6·9 11·5	212 231 203 197	995 953 969 974	118 118 120 121
Dec 6 980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13e	1,404·4 1,422·0		42·6 35·2	1,361·7 1,386·8			38·6 44·5 29·6	11·5 19·0 32·1 37·6	202 212	1,079 1,085	121 125 125 125
April 10 May 8	1,411·7 1,454·7 1,441·4 1,586·6	6·2 6·1	29·3 50·0 45·8	1,382·4 1,404·6 1,395·6	1,393·0 1,418·0	5· 9 6· 0	43·5 25·0	39·2 32·7	199 231 199 338	1,087 1,097 1,116	127 126
June 12 July 10 Aug 14	1,586·6 1,811·9 1,913·1	6·7 7·7 8·1	178·3 282·1 252·0	1,408·3 1,529·9 1,661·1	1,468·0 1,535·9 1,622·2	6· 2 6· 5 6· 9	50·0 67·9 86·3	39·5 47·6 68·1	338 433 300	1,123 1,249 1,476	126 129 137

<sup>† ‡</sup> See footnotes to table 2·1

Oct 9

MALE						FEMALE				100			GREAT BRITAIN
UNEMPLO	OYED		UNEMPLO	YED EXCLU	DING	UNEMPLO	DYED			OYED EXCLU	IDING	MARRIED	Dill'All
Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-	Actual	Seasonally	e adjusted  Per cent	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent	Number	
747 · 4 986 · 0 1,027 · 5 995 · 2 919 · 6	5· 4 7· 0 7· 3 7· 1 6· 6	25·7 44·6 51·4 48·1 40·7	721 · 6 941 · 3 976 · 1 947 · 1 879 · 0		5· 2 6· 7 6· 9 6· 8 6· 3	188·3 318·6 395·2 414·4 405·9	2·1 3·4 4·2 4·4 4·2	19·6 36·9 48·4 45·6 37·3	168 · 7 281 · 7 346 · 8 368 · 8 368 · 6		1 · 8 3 · 0 3 · 7 3 · 9 3 · 8	107·9 141·8 159·7 170·2	1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 4nnual averages 1979
855·1	6·1	35·0	820 · 1	833 · 6	6·0	243·5	2·7	30·3	213·3	210·0	2·3	75 · 8	1975 Oct 9
875·0	6·3	20·9	854 · 1	862 · 8	6·2	245·2	2·7	19·5	225·7	221·0	2·4	81 · 5	Nov 13
906·6	6·5	17·2	889 · 4	890 · 6	6·4	245·9	2·7	14·9	231·0	230·2	2·5	83 · 2	Dec 11
981 · 3	7·0	20·7	960 · 6	909·1	6·5	270·5	2·9	17·4	253·2	240 · 4	2·6	91·1	1976 Jan 8
978 · 8	7·0	14·9	963 · 9	926·3	6·6	274·6	3·0	13·1	261·5	253 · 7	2·7	97·2	Feb 12
962 · 5	6·8	11·4	951 · 1	933·2	6·6	272·1	2·9	10·2	261·9	261 · 7	2·8	100·3	Mar 11
959·1	6·8	11·3	947·8	941 · 6	6·7	272 · 1	2·9	9·9	262·1	267·9	2·9	102·7	April 8
947·1	6·7	19·6	927·5	947 · 2	6·7	273 · 3	3·0	15·5	257·8	273·6	3·0	104·2	May 13
972·4	6·9	66·4	906·0	948 · 9	6·7	305 · 5	3·3	51·8	253·7	278·7	3·0	102·1	June 10
1,030 · 7	7·3	109·1	921 · 6	945·7	6·7	371 · 8	4·0	90·3	281 · 5	284 · 4	3·1	106·3	July 8
1,052 · 3	7·5	107·8	944 · 5	947·9	6·7	387 · 7	4·2	86·7	301 · 0	292 · 8	3·2	112·0	Aug 12
1,019 · 6	7·2	74·7	944 · 9	947·5	6·7	375 · 5	4·1	67·6	307 · 9	298 · 0	3·2	115·4	Sep 9
972·2	6· 9	38·5	933·7	943·9	6·7	348·8	3·8	39·5	309·3	300·6	3·2	119·7	Oct 14
974·1	6· 9	32·6	941·5	947·9	6·7	336·9	3·6	21·7	315·2	307·3	3·3	122·2	Nov 11 e
981·9	7· 0	28·8	953·1	952·3	6·8	334·1	3·6	19·2	314·9	312·6	3·4	122·0	Dec 9e
1,034·0	7·3	24·5	1,009·6	956·6	6·8	356·2	3·8	23·7	332·5	319·0	3·4	125·2	1977 Jan 13
1,016·0	7·2	19·7	996·3	956·8	6·8	349·1	3·7	19·7	329·4	321·5	3·4	133·3	Feb 10
989·5	7·0	15·7	973·7	955·6	6·8	338·6	3·6	15·6	323·1	324·4	3·4	133·7	Mar 10
992·5	7·0	26·8	965·7	960·0	6·8	343 · 1	3·6	23·5	319·6	327·6	3·5	135·3	April 14
954·6	6·8	22·0	932·7	952·4	6·8	331 · 1	3·5	20·1	311·0	330·8	3·5	134·4	May 12
1,009·4	7·2	76·9	932·5	978·0	6·9	381 · 0	4·0	65·8	315·2	345·3	3·7	138·2	June 9
1,087·3	7·7	128·6	958·7	984·1	7·0	466 · 2	4·9	112·9	353·2	352·9	3·7	141 · 0	July 14
1.097·9	7·8	117·8	980·1	983·8	7·0	469 · 1	5·0	102·6	366·5	353·3	3·7	143 · 8	Aug 11
1,079·6	7·7	83·9	995·7	995·1	7·1	462 · 3	4·9	82·3	380·0	362·5	3·8	149 · 9	Sep 8
1,038·7	7·3	43·3	985·4	996·1	7·1	427·9	4·5	49·3	378·6	367·0	3·9	155 · 6	Oct 13
1,021·5	7·3	32·0	989·5	996·7	7·1	416·5	4·4	36·6	379·9	371·0	3·9	156 · 4	Nov 10
1,018·5	7·2	25·4	993·1	994·0	7·1	401·2	4·3	28·9	372·3	372·7	4·0	154 · 5	Dec 8
1,070 · 2	7·6	27·4	1,042·8	990·1	7·1	414·5	4·4	30·0	384·5	372·8	3·9	157·0	1978 Jan 12
1,045 · 2	7·5	22·2	1,023·0	983·5	7·0	400·7	4·2	24·5	376·2	370·9	3·9	157·0	Feb 9
1,014 · 4	7·2	17·9	996·5	980·2	7·0	384·6	4·0	19·8	364·8	371·0	3·9	156·7	Mar 9
999 · 9	7·1	28·6	971 · 2	968·7	6·9	387 · 6	4·1	28·1	359·5	373·7	3·9	158·1	April 13
957 · 4	6·8	22·1	935 · 4	956·3	6·8	367 · 4	3·9	22·6	344·8	370·1	3·9	154·9	May 11
978 · 1	7·0	74·7	903 · 4	949·4	6·8	403 · 3	4·2	64·5	338·8	370·0	3·9	152·9	June 8
1,038·8	7·4	124·2	914·6	941 · 4	6·7	473 · 7	5· 0	107·5	366·2	366·2	3·8	155·3	July 6
1,000·1	7·5	114·2	935·9	939 · 0	6·7	484 · 4	5· 1	96·7	387·6	370·9	3·9	161·0	Aug 10
993·7	7·1	64·8	928·9	928 · 2	6·6	<b>453</b> · 1	4· 8	65·9	387·2	368·3	3·9	164·8	Sep 14
946·0	6·7	36·8	909·2	919·8	6·6	418·9	4·4	39·6	379·4	367·7	3·9	166·3	Oct 12
928·8	6·6	25·3	903·5	910·1	6·5	402·0	4·2	27·6	374·4	365·0	3·8	168·0	Nov 9
920·3	6·6	19·2	901·1	902·3	6·4	382·9	4·0	20·6	362·3	362·5	3·8	164·9	Dec 7
989·9	7·1	22·0	967·9	914·4	6·6	401 · 3	4·2	22·3	379·0	367·1	3·8	167·8	1979 Jan 11
993·9	7·1	18·4	975·5	935·3	6·7	393 · 7	4·1	18·3	375·4	369·9	3·8	170·2	Feb 8
961·2	6·9	14·4	946·8	929·8	6·7	378 · 6	3·9	14·5	364·1	370·0	3·8	169·2	Mar 8
916·2	6·6	12·0	904·2	901 · 0	6·5	363·6	3·8	11·9	351 · 7	364·9	3·8	166 · 4	April 5
879·5	6·3	18·8	860·7	880 · 9	6·3	359·0	3·7	17·4	341 · 6	366·0	3·8	163 · 8	May 10
887·2	6·4	74·7	812·5	859 · 8	6·2	393·9	4·1	62·4	331 · 5	363·8	3·8	161 · 4	June 14
933·7	6·7	110·5	823·2	851 · 4	6·1	458·3	4·7	93·7	364·6	365·7	3·8	165 · 4	July 12
928·2	6·7	94·5	833·7	839 · 7	6·0	455·7	4·7	78·6	377·1	363·1	3·8	168 · 3	Aug 9
890·4	6·4	53·2	837·2	838 · 2	6·0	434·6	4·5	52·8	381·8	364·2	3·8	173 · 5	Sep 13
882·7	6·3	30·8	851 · 9	849·5	6·1	420·1	4·3	33·2	386·9	368·8	3·8	175 · 9	Oct 11†
882·0	6·3	21·6	860 · 4	853·5	6·1	410·3	4·2	23·9	386·4	370·1	3·8	180 · 1	Nov 8
890·8	6·4	17·2	873 · 6	861·2	6·2	401·3	4·1	18·5	382·7	375·6	3·9	180 · 9	Dec 6
970·4	7· 0	20·7	949·7	882·3	6·3	434·0	4·5	21·9	412·1	393·1	4·1	188·9	1980 Jan 10
955·2	7· 1	17·2	968·0	913·8	6·6	436·8	4·5	18·1	418·7	406·1	4·2	197·6	Feb 14
979·3	7· 0	14·3	965·0	933·7	6·7	432·4	4·5	15·1	417·3	415·8	4·3	199·8	Mar 13 e
1,011 · 0	7·3	26·0	984·9	967·6	6·9	443·7	4·6	24·0	419·7	425 · 4	4·4	202 · 4	April 10
1,001 · 9	7·2	23·7	978·2	984·0	7·1	439·5	4·5	22·1	417·4	434 · 0	5·5	205 · 5	May 8
1,082 · 9	7·8	96·1	986·9	1,021·1	7·3	503·7	5·2	82·3	421·4	446 · 9	4·6	207 · 4	June 12
1,209 · 3	8·7	150·3	1,059·0	1,072·5	7·7	602·7	6·2	131·8	470 · 8	463 · 4	4·8	215·5	July 10
1,284 · 3	9·2	135·7	1,148·6	1,135·8	8·2	628·9	6·5	116·3	512 · 6	486 · 4	5·0	229·2	Aug 14
1,319 · 1	9·5	101·2	1,217·9	1,201·2	8·6	631·0	6·5	95·1	535 · 9	506 · 7	5·2	242·7	Sep 11
1,353 - 1	9.7	69.8	1,283.3	1,278 · 4	9.2	619.9	6.4	67 · 4	552 · 5	531 · 9	5.5	252 · 0	Oct 9

1,973·0 **8·4** 137·2 1,835·8 1,810·3 **7·7** 

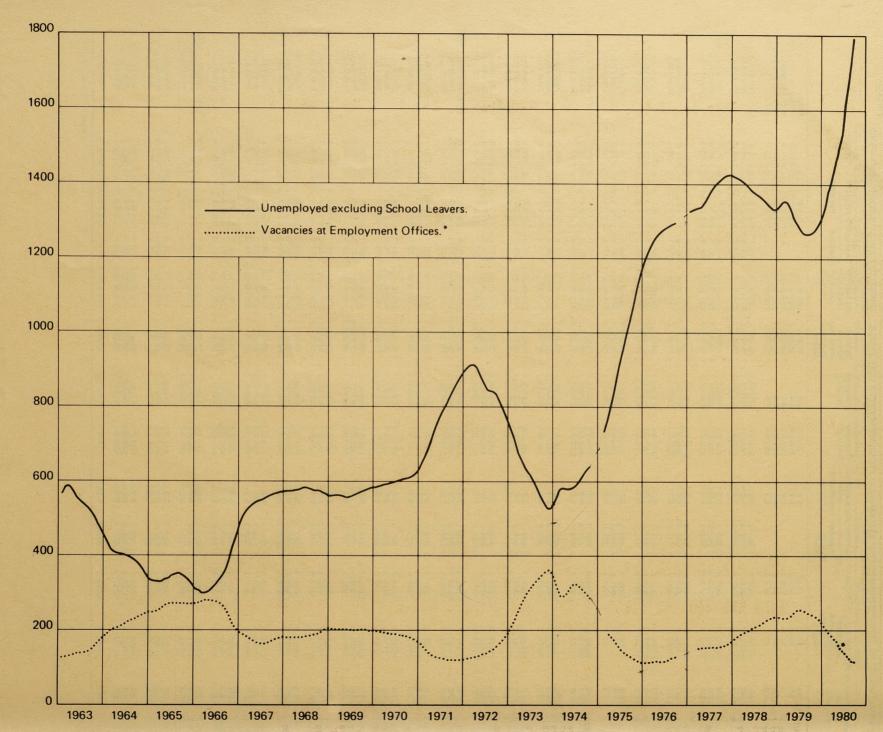
102 · 4 91 · 5 329

144

1,500

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

S20



<sup>\*</sup> Vacancies at Employment Offices are only about a third of total vacancies

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2 · 3

THOUSAND

		NUMBE	RUNEMP	LOYED	PER CEN	VT.		(0.000)	UNEMPL	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	CHOOL LL			
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employe		Male	Female	Actual	-	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
976	H EAST	316·3 342·9	245·0 256·4	71·3 86·5	14·7 17·1	4·2 4·5	5·5 5·7	2·3 2·8	301 · 6 325 · 8		4· 0 4· 3			236·7 247·3	64·8 78·4
1977 1978 1979	Annual averages	318·8 282·2	234 · 3 205 · 6	84·4 76·6	13·8 10·8	4.2	5·3 4·7	2·7 2·4	304·9 271·4		4·0 3·6			227·0 198·8	77·9 71·1
979	Cot 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	274·6 269·5 267·6	195·6 193·6 194·1	79·0 75·9 73·6	8·5 5·5 4·1	3·6 3·6 3·5	4·4 4·4 4·4	2·5 2·4 2·3	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
980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 e	294·3 296·8 292·4	214·1 216·2 213·4	80·3 80·5 79·0	3·9 3·4 2·8	3.9 3.9 3.9	4·8 4·9 4·8	2·5 2·5 2·5	290 · 4 293 · 3 289 · 7	267 · 4 277 · 2 282 · 6	3·5 3·7 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
	April 10 May 8 June 12	299·0 297·5 322·1	218·8 218·0 232·2	80·2 79·4 90·0	6·3 6·5 28·6	3·9 3·9 4·3	5· 0 4· 9 5· 3	2·5 2·5 2·9	292·7 291·0 293·6	289·4 295·9 308·0	3·8 3·9 4·1	6·8 6·5 12·1	7·3 6·2 8·5	210·4 215·5 224·1	79·0 80·4 83·9
	July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	376·8 410·0 421·7	264 · 2 287 · 8 296 · 5	112·6 122·1 125·2	49·8 46·3 35·3	5·0 5·4 5·6	6·0 6·5 6·7	3·6 3·9 4·0	327·0 363·7 386·5	327·4 351·8 371·8	4·3 4·6 4·9	19·4 24·4 20·0	12·7 18·6 21·3	238·1 255·7 270·4 287·9	89·3 96·1 101·4
	Oct 9	425.6	302.3	123.3	23.5	5.6	6.8	3.9	402 · 1	395 · 2	5-2	23 · 4	22.6	207 9	107 3
GRE	ATER LONDON (incli						E 2	2.1	148-4		3.8			118-6	29.8
976 977 978 979	Annual averages	153·0 164·7 153·8 138·7	121 · 8 126 · 0 116 · 3 104 · 1	32·2 38·7 37·5 34·6	5·5 6·6 5·4 4·6	4·0 4·3 4·1 3·7	5·3 5·5 5·2 4·7	2·5 2·5 2·3	158·1 148·4 134·1		4·1 3·9 3·6			122·4 113·2 101·0	35·6 35·1 32·3
979	Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	136·2 132·6 130·9	100 · 4 98 · 4 97 · 5	35·7 34·2 33·4	4·3 2·9 2·3	3·6 3·5 3·5	4·5 4·4 4·4	2·3 2·2 2·2	131 · 8 129 · 6 128 · 6	128·0 127·3 128·1	3·4 3·4 3·4	0·6 -0·7 0·8	-1·2 -0·5 0·2	96·5 96·2 96·3	31·5 31·1 31·8
980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13 e	143·4 144·6 144·5	106·7 107·7 107·7	36·8 36·9 36·8	1·9 1·7 1·4	3·8 3·9 3·9	4·8 4·9 4·9	2·4 2·4 2·4	141·5 142·9 143·1	131·8 136·3 140·8	3·5 3·6 3·8	3·7 4·5 4·5	1·3 3·0 4·2	98·2 101·5 105·0	33·6 34·8 35·8
	April 10 May 8 June 12	147·5 148·5 154·8	110·2 111·0 115·0	37·4 37·5 39·8	2·8 3·1 8·0	3·9 4·0 4·1	5· 0 5· 0 5· 2	2·4 2·4 2·6	144·7 145·4 146·8	142·6 147·1 151·5	3·8 3·9 4·0	1·8 4·5 4·4	3·6 3·6 3·6 5·9	105·9 109·4 112·7	36·7 37·7 38·8
	July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	179·3 196·3 204·8	129·3 140·4 146·4	50·0 55·9 58·4	18·5 18·9 15·5	4·8 5·2 5·5	5·8 6·4 6·6	3·3 3·6 3·8	160·9 177·4 189·3	160·3 171·2 181·2	4·3 4·6 4·8	8·8 10·9 10·0	8·0 9·9	126·4 133·5	44·8 47·7 50·5
	Oct 9	205-4	147.9	57.5	10.8	5.5	6.7	3.8	194.6	190.7		9.3	10 1	140 2	
197 1977 1978	Annual averages	33·9 37·7 35·9 32·4	26·1 28·2 26·1 23·1	7·8 9·5 9·8 9·3	1·6 2·1 1·8 1·3	4·8 5·3 5·0 4·5	6·1 6·4 6·0 5·4	2·8· 3·4 3·4 3·2	32·2 35·6 34·1 31·1		4·6 5·0 4·7 4·3			25·2 27·1 25·2 22·4	7·0 8·5 8·9 8·6
197°	Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	30·3 30·5 30·7	20·9 21·2 21·5	9·5 9·4 9·2	1·1 0·6 0·5	4·2 4·2 4·2	4·9 4·9 5·0	3·2 3·2 3·2	29·2 29·9 30·2	29·5 29·7 29·7	4·1 4·1 4·1	0·3 0·2	-0·1 0·1 0·2	21 · 1 21 · 1 21 · 1	8·4 8·6 8·6
1980	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	34·1 34·8 34·6	24·2 24·8 24·6	9·8 10·0 10·0	0·4 0·4 0·4	4·7 4·8 4·8	5·6 5·8 5·7	3·4 3·4 3·4	33·6 34·4 34·2	31·0 31·4 32·0	4·3 4·3 4·4	1·3 0·4 0·6	0·5 0·6 0·8	21·9 22·0 22·5	
	April 10 May 8 June 12	35·6 35·0 37·2	25·2 24·9 26·1	10·4 10·1 11·1	1·0 0·9 4·0	4·9 4·8 5·2	5· 9 5· 8 6· 1	3·6 3·5 3·8	34·6 34·1 33·2	33·0 34·0 34·7	4·6 4·7 4·8	1·0 1·0 0·7	0·7 0·9 0·9	23·1 23·9 24·8	9·9 10·1 9·9
	July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	42·3 45·4 46·4	28·9 31·3 32·2	13·5 14·1 14·2	6·2 5·6 4·3	5·9 6·3 6·4	6·7 7·3 7·5	4·6 4·8 4·9	36·1 39·8 42·1	37·2 39·9 42·2	5· 2 5· 5 5· 8	2·5 2·7 2·3	1·4 2·0 2·5	26·7 28·8 30·6	11.1
	Oct 9	47.6	33 · 5	14-1	2.8	6.6	7-8	4.8	44.8	44.8	6-2	2.6	2.5	32.7	12.1

	NUMBE	ER UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT	and the	UNEMPI	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	SCHOOL LE	AVENS		2
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjuste	d			
				leavers included in un- employed	ı			Section 2	Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH WEST							0.0						75.0	00.0
1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 1979	102·9 111·8 107·3 95·4	78·3 81·9 76·3 66·2	5·3 29·9 31·0 29·3	24·7 6·3 5·9 4·5	6·4 6·8 6·5 5·7	8· 1 8· 3 7· 7 6· 8	3·8 4·5 4·6 4·3	97·6 105·5 101·5 90·9		6·1 6·4 6·1 5·4			75·3 78·6 73·3 63·5	22·3 26·9 28·2 27·0
1979 Oct 11†	92·6	62·7	29·9	3·2	5·6	6·4	4·4	89·4	87·2	5·2	-0·4	-0·6	60 · 8	26·4
Nov 8	93·8	63·7	30·1	2·3	5·6	6·5	4·4	91·5	86·9	5·2	-0·3	-0·4	60 · 5	26·4
Dec 6	93·4	63·5	29·9	1·8	5·6	6·5	4·4	91·7	87·2	5·2	0·3	-0·1	60 · 0	27·2
1980 Jan 10	99·9	67·9	32·0	1·8	6·0	6·9	4·7	98·1	88 · 4	5·3	1·2	0·4	60·3	28·1
Feb 14	100·6	68·6	32·0	1·5	6·0	7·0	4·7	99·1	90 · 7	5·4	2·3	1·3	62·0	28·7
Mar 13e	97·8	67·1	30·7	1·3	5·9	6·9	4·5	96·5	90 · 6	5·4	-0·1	1·1	62·1	28·5
April 10	98·0	67·5	30·5	2·5	5·9	6·9	4·4	95·5	93·0	5·6	2·4	1·5	63·9	29·1
May 8	94·3	65·4	28·9	2·1	5·7	6·7	4·2	92·2	94·8	5·7	1·8	1·4	65·1	29·7
June 12	100·8	69·1	31·7	12·1	6·1	7·1	4·6	88·7	96·7	5·8	1·9	2·0	66·7	30·0
July 10	114·2	76 · 4	37·7	17·3	6·9	7·8	5· 5	96·9	102·2	6·1	5·5	3·1	70·8	31·4
Aug 14	120·7	81 · 1	39·6	14·8	7·2	8·3	5· 8	105·9	108·1	6·5	5·9	4·4	74·8	33·3
Sep 11	122·8	82 · 9	39·9	10·7	7·4	8·5	5· 8	112·1	112·7	6·8	4·6	5·3	78·2	34·5
Oct 9	128-3	87 · 5	40 · 8	7.1	7.7	8-9	5.9	121 · 2	119·1	7-1	6.4	5.6	83 · 5	35.6
WEST MIDLANDS													05.0	29.0
1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 1979	133 · 1 134 · 3 130 · 4 128 · 1	99 · 6 95 · 1 90 · 3 87 · 6	33·5 39·2 40·1 40·4	9·0 10·6 10·0 8·6	5·8 5·8 5·6 5·5	7·0 6·7 6·3 6·2	3·8 4·3 4·4 4·4	124·0 123·6 120·3 119·5		5·4 5·3 5·1 5·1			95·0 90·2 85·7 83·2	33·4 34·7 35·9
1979 Oct 11†	130·0	87·1	42·9	7·5	5·6	6·2	4·6	122·5	119·3	5·1	2·9	0·9	82·7	36·6
Nov 8	127·6	86·1	41·5	5·3	5·5	6·1	4·5	122·3	120·7	5·2	1·4	2·0	83·6	37·1
Dec 6	126·3	86·0	40·3	3·9	5·4	6·1	4·4	122·3	122·4	5·2	1·7	2·0	84·4	38·0
1980 Jan 10	133·3	91·0	42·3	3·7	5·7	6·5	4·6	129·5	124·6	5⋅3	2·2	1·8	85·5	39·1
Feb 14	135·3	92·1	43·3	2·9	5·8	6·5	4·7	132·4	129·5	5⋅5	4·9	2·9	88·2	41·3
Mar 13e	136·9	93·1	43·8	2·6	5·9	6·6	4·7	134·3	133·8	5⋅7	4·3	3·8	90·8	43·0
April 10	143·0	97·4	45·6	5·1	6·1	6· 9	4·9	137·9	138·4	5·9	4·6	4·6	94·3	44·1
May 8	145·4	98·9	46·5	5·0	6·2	7· 0	5·0	140·4	143·5	6·1	5·1	4·7	97·7	45·8
June 12	159·1	107·3	51·8	13·4	6·8	7· 6	5·6	145·7	150·1	6·4	6·6	5·4	102·5	47·6
July 10	196·0	128·6	67·4	35·3	8·4	9·1	7·3	160·7	158·2	6·8	8·1	6·6	109·0	49·2
Aug 14	211·1	138·9	72·2	32·4	9·0	9·9	7·8	178·7	172·3	7·4	14·1	9·6	118·7	53·6
Sep 11	219·4	145·8	73·5	26·1	9·4	10·4	7·9	193·3	185·9	8·0	13·6	11·9	129·3	56·6
Oct 9	221 · 9	150.3	71 · 6	18.3	9.5	10.7	7.7	203 · 6	200 · 4	8-6	14.5	14.1	140 · 1	60.3
EAST MIDLANDS													50.5	16.0
1976 1977 Annual 1978 averages 1979	73·6 79·8 80·2 75·3	55·7 58·1 57·3 53·6	17·9 21·7 22·9 21·8	4·2 5·0 4·5 3·7	4·7 5·0 5·0 4·7	5·8 6·0 6·0 5·6	2·9 3·4 3·6 3·4	69 · 4 74 · 8 75 · 7 71 · 6		4·4 4·7 4·7 4·4			53·5 55·5 55·0 51·5	16·0 19·3 20·6 19·9
1979 Oct 11†	73·8	51 · 4	22·3	2·7	4·6	5· 4	3·4	71 · 1	70·9	4·4	3·2	0·8	51 · 0	19·9
Nov 8	72·8	51 · 4	21·5	1·7	4·5	5· 4	3·3	71 · 1	71·2	4·4	0·3	1·2	51 · 2	20·0
Dec 6	73·8	52 · 6	21·2	1·3	4·6	5· 5	3·3	72 · 5	72·4	4·5	1·2	1·6	52 · 0	20·4
1980 Jan 10	79·7	57·0	22·7	1·3	5·0	5·9	3·5	78 · 4	73 · 8	4·6	1·4	1·0	52·8	21·0
Feb 14	82·1	59·0	23·2	1·0	5·1	6·1	3·6	81 · 1	77 · 5	4·8	3·7	2·1	55·3	22·2
Mar 13	80·7	57·7	23·0	0·9	5·0	6·0	3·6	79 · 8	77 · 8	4·8	0·3	1·8	55·2	22·6
April 10	85·4	61 · 1	24·3	2·6	5·3	6·4	3·8	82 · 8	82·2	5·1	4·4	2·8	58·7	23·5
May 8	85·3	60 · 9	24·4	2·4	5·3	6·3	3·8	83 · 0	84·5	5·3	2·3	2·3	60·2	24·3
June 12	99·5	69 · 0	30·5	13·6	6·2	7·2	4·7	85 · 9	89·3	5·6	4·8	3·8	63·6	25·7
July 10	112·4	75·9	36·5	19·4	7·0	7·9	5·6	93·0	92·8	5· 8	3·5	3·5	66·3	26·5
Aug 14	118·1	80·2	38·0	15·9	7·4	8·4	5·9	102·2	99·4	6· 2	6·6	5·0	70·8	28·6
Sep 11	120·9	82·7	38·2	12·3	7·5	8·6	5·9	108·6	106·1	6· 6	6·7	5·6	75·6	30·5
Oct 9	122-3	85 · 5	36.8	8.2	7.6	8.9	5.7	114-1	113.6	7.1	7.5	6.9	82 · 1	31 - 5

THOUSAND

		NUMBER	All Male Female School				ENT		UNEMPL	OYED EX	CLUDING S	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d			
					included in un- employed					Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ORK	SHIRE AND HUMBER	RSIDE					As .	19	405.0		E 4			82 · 3	23.6
976 977 971 971	Annual averages	114·0 120·8 125·8 121·1	86·5 87·3 89·0 83·7	27·5 33·5 36·8 37·4	8·1 9·3 9·2 8·1	5·5 5·8 6·0 5·7	6·8 6·8 7·0 6·6	3·4 4·1 4·4 4·4	105·9 111·5 116·6 113·0		5·1 5·3 5·5 5·3			82·8 84·5 79·7	28·6 32·0 32·9
	Oct 11†	119·1	79·9	39·1	6·8	5·6	6·3	4·6	112·3	109·8	5·2	1·9	-0·2	76·6	33·2
	Nov 8	117·1	79·5	37·7	4·6	5·5	6·3	4·5	112·6	110·7	5·2	0·9	0·7	77·2	33·5
	Dec 6	117·8	81·0	36·8	3·5	5·6	6·4	4·4	114·3	112·2	5·3	1·5	1·4	78·2	34·0
	Jan 10	127·7	88·4	39·3	3·5	6·1	7·0	4·7	124·2	116·6	5· 5	4·4	2·3	80·9	35·7
	Feb 14	130·5	- 90·9	39·7	2·9	6·2	7·2	4·7	127·6	121·4	5· 8	4·8	3·6	84·6	36·8
	Mar 13e	131·4	91·8	39·7	2·5	6·2	7·2	4·7	128·9	126·2	6· 0	4·8	4·7	88·1	38·1
	April 10	136·6	95·1	41·6	6·4	6·5	7·5	4·9	130·3	129·9	6·2	3·7	4·4	91·0	38·9
	May 8	135·4	94·2	41·1	5·5	6·4	7·4	4·9	129·8	132·5	6·3	2·6	3·7	92·6	39·9
	June 12	151·6	102·9	48·7	19·8	7·2	8·1	5·8	131·8	137·3	6·5	4·8	3·7	96·0	41·3
	July 10	176·1	116·1	59·9	32·2	8·3	9·2	7·1	143·9	145·9	6·9	8·6	5·3	102·1	43·8
	Aug 14	185·4	123·4	62·0	29·2	8·8	9·7	7·4	156·3	153·5	7·3	7·6	7·0	108·0	45·5
	Sep 11	189·2	127·6	61·6	23·5	9·0	10·1	7·3	165·6	161·4	7·6	7·9	8·0	114·4	47·0
	Oct 9	190.0	131 · 0	59 · 0	16.5	9.0	10-3	7.0	173 · 4	170.8	8-1	9 · 4	8.3	122.2	48.6
IORT	TH WEST								100.0		6.4			142.3	40.2
976 977 978 979	Annual averages	197·0 212·0 213·5 203·5	159 · 4 153 · 5 150 · 5 140 · 7	46 · 6 58 · 5 63 · 1 62 · 8	14·4 17·7 16·8 13·7	6·9 7·4 7·5 7·1	8·9 9·0 8·9 8·4	4·1 5·0 5·4 5·3	182 · 6 194 · 2 196 · 7 189 · 8		6· 4 6· 8 6· 9 6· 6			144·1 141·6 133·0	50·1 55·0 56·2
979	Oct 11†	201·0	136·1	64·9	11·6	7·0	8·2	5· 5	189·4	187·2	6·6	3·3	0·6	129·8	57·4
	Nov 8	199·2	135·8	63·4	8·5	7·0	8·1	5· 4	190·6	187·5	6·6	0·3	1·0	130·4	57·1
	Dec 6	199·3	137·2	62·1	6·8	7·0	8·2	5· 2	192·5	190·1	6·7	2·6	2·1	132·6	57·5
980	Jan 10	215·5	148·0	67·5	6·6	7·6	8·9	5·7	208·9	198·9	7·0	8·8	3·9	137·3	61 · 6
	Feb 14	217·9	150·3	67·6	5·6	7·6	9·0	5·7	212·3	204·6	7·2	5·7	5·7	141·4	63 · 2
	Mar 13e	218·6	150·8	67·8	4·7	7·7	9·0	5·7	214·0	212·2	7·4	7·6	7·4	146·3	65 · 9
	April 10	226·4	156·1	70·3	8·2	7·9	9·4	5· 9	218·1	217·1	7·6	4·9	6·1	149·8	67·3
	May 8	226·3	155·6	70·6	7·7	7·9	9·3	6· 0	218·6	222·4	7·8	5·3	5·9	152·8	69·6
	June 12	251·3	170·3	81·0	30·6	8·8	10·2	6· 9	220·7	228·3	8·0	5·9	5·4	158·0	70·3
	July 10	283·8	187·9	95·9	43·6	10·0	11·3	8·1	240 · 2	238·8	8·4	10·5	7·2	164·7	74·1
	Aug 14	297·8	198·5	99·3	38·4	10·4	11·9	8·4	259 · 5	253·9	8·9	15·1	10·5	175·5	78·4
	Sep 11	300·1	201·4	98·7	30·0	10·5	12·1	8·3	270 · 1	263·1	9·2	9·2	11·6	182·6	80·5
	Oct 9	301 · 2	204 · 6	96.7	21 · 1	10-6	12.3	8-2	280 · 2	278 · 0	9.7	14.9	13.1	193.5	84.5
NOR			74.0	00.0	0.6	7.5	0.0	5.2	92.6		6-8			69.6	23.0
976 977 978 979	Annual averages	101 · 3 114 · 2 121 · 6 119 · 0	74 · 3 80 · 2 84 · 7 82 · 1	26·9 34·0 36·9 36·9	8·6 10·3 10·3 8·7	7·5 8·3 8·8 8·6	8·8 9·5 10·1 9·8	6·4 6·9 6·7	104·0 111·3 110·3		7·6 8·1 8·0			75·1 79·5 77·3	28·9 31·9 32·7
979	Oct 11†	117·2	79·0	38·2	7·5	8·5	9·5	7·0	109·7	108·8	7·9	1·3	0·2	75·7	33·1
	Nov 8	117·0	79·8	37·2	5·7	8·5	9·6	6·8	111·2	109·3	7·9	0·5	0·8	76·1	33·2
	Dec 6	117·7	81·2	36·6	4·7	8·5	9·7	6·7	113·1	110·7	8·0	1·4	1·1	77·2	33·5
980	Jan 10	125·8	87·1	38·7	4·8	9·1	10·4	7·1	121·0	114·5	8·3	3·8	1·9	79·5	35·0
	Feb 14	128·0	89·1	38·9	3·8	9·3	10·7	7·1	124·2	119·0	8·6	4·5	3·2	82·6	36·4
	Mar 13e	127·1	88·7	38·4	3·3	9·2	10·6	7·0	123·8	121·1	8·8	2·1	3·5	84·2	36·9
	April 10	132·3	92·4	39·9	5·9	9·6	11·1	7·3	126·4	126·0	9·1	4·9	3·8	88·3	37·7
	May 8	128·9	90·1	38·7	4·6	9·3	10·8	7·1	124·3	127·5	9·2	1·5	2·8	89·1	38·4
	June 12	142·7	96·8	45·9	19·2	10·3	11·6	8·4	123·5	128·1	9·3	0·6	2·3	89·3	38·8
	July 10	157·2	104·7	52·5	26·5	11·4	12·5	9·6	130·7	132·3	9·6	4·2	2·1	92·8	39·5
	Aug 14	160·7	107·8	52·9	23·9	11·6	12·9	9·7	136·8	137·2	9·9	4·9	3·2	96·3	40·9
	Sep 11	161·8	108·9	52·9	18·8	11·7	13·0	9·7	143·0	141·2	10·2	4·0	4·4	99·7	41·5
	Oct 9	160-9	110.0	50.9	13.3	11.6	13-2	9-3	147.6	146.7	10-6	5.5	4.8	103.9	42.8

	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDING S	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual		illy adjuste			Chippen	y of the
				included in un- employe	d				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Femal
WALES	0													15000 11
1976   1977   Annual 1978   averages 1979	78·1 86·3 91·5 87·1	58·6 61·1 63·1 58·3	19·5 25·2 28·4 28·7	5·7 7·0 7·3 6·0	7·3 8·0 8·4 8·0	8·8 9·2 9·5 8·9	4·9 6·1 6·7 6·7	72·4 79·3 84·2 81·0		6·8 7·4 7·8 7·5			55·6 57·6 59·6 55·2	16·9 21·8 24·6 25·5
1979 Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	85 · 8 85 · 2 85 · 2	55·4 55·4 55·9	30·4 29·8 29·2	5·7 4·2 3·3	7·9 7·9 7·9	8·5 8·5 8·5	7·1 7·0 6·8	80·1 81·0 81·9	78·2 78·6 79·2	7·2 7·3 7·3	0·5 0·4 0·6	-0·2 0·4 0·5	52·4 52·7 52·8	25·8 25·9 26·4
1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	90·9 92·1 92·0	59·9 61·3 61·6	30·9 30·8 30·4	3·2 2·7 2·5	8·4 8·5 8·5	9·2 9·4 9·4	7·2 7·2 7·1	87·6 89·3 89·5	82·2 85·5 87·8	7·6 7·9 8·1	3·0 3·3 2·3	1·3 2·3 2·9	54·3 57·0 59·0	27·9 28·5 28·8
April 10 May 8 June 12	97·4 97·0 99·1	65·9 65·4 66·6	31·5 31·6 32·4	4·6 5·0 7·4	9·0 9·0	10·1 10·0 10·2	7·4 7·4 7·4	92·8 92·0 91·7	91·9 93·1 95·6	8·5 8·6 8·8	4·1 1·2 2·5	3·2 2·5 2·6	62·6 63·2 65·1	29·3 29·9 30·5
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	116 8 122 6 126 9	75·9 80·7 84·8	41·0 41·9 42·1	17.9	10·8 11·3 11·7	11·6 12·3 13·0	9·6 9·8 9·8	97·6 104·7 112·8	99·4 104·7 111·8	9·2 9·7 10·3	3·8 5·3 7·1	2·5 3·9 5·4	67·7 72·0 77·8	31·7 32·7 34·0
Oct 9	129 · 1	87 · 3	41 · 8	10.0	11-9	13-3	9-8	119-1	117-2	10-8	5.4	5.9	81 · 9	35.3
SCOTLAND														
976 977 Annual 978 averages 979	154·4 182·8 184·7 181·5	111·5 125·7 123·7 118·7	43·0 57·1 61·0 62·8	9·9 14·5 14·1 12·5	7·0 8·1 8·2 8·0	8·5 9·5 9·4 9·1	4·8 6·1 6·5 6·6	144·5 168·3 170·7 168·9		6·5 7·5 7·6 7·4			105·9 117·7 115·8 111·1	38·6 50·6 54·8 57·1
1979 Oct 11† Nov 8 Dec 6	178 · 5 179 · 5 180 · 3	114·6 115·6 117·8	63·9 63·9 62·5	9·5 7·1 5·8	7·9 7·9 8·0	8·8 8·9 9·0	6·7 6·7 6·5	169·0 172·5 174·4	169·5 169·7 170·5	7·5 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
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13e	203 · 2 203 · 8 200 · 1	132·6 133·0 130·4	70·6 70·8 69·7	13·3 10·8 8·4	9·0 9·0 8·9	10·2 10·2 10·0	7·4 7·4 7·3	189·9 193·0 191·7	175·7 182·3 184·8	7·8 8·1 8·2	5·2 6·6 2·5	2·1 4·2 4·8	114·6 118·8 120·3	61 · 1 63 · 5 64 · 5
April 10 May 8 June 12	201 · 1 196 · 3 223 · 2	131·7 128·3 142·7	69·4 68·0 80·5	7·5 6·1 29·7	8·9 8·7 9·9	10·1 9·8 10·9	7·3 7·1 8·5	193·5 190·3 193·4	191·6 194·1 198·8	8·5 8·6 8·8	6·8 2·5 4·7	5·3 3·9 4·7	125·5 127·1 130·5	66·1 67·0 68·3
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	236·3 241·3 240·9	150·6 154·6 156·2	85·7 86·7 84·7	27.7	10·5 10·7 10·7	11·5 11·8 12·0	9·0 9·1 8·9	203·8 213·6 219·8	205·2 211·8 220·2	9·1 9·4 9·7	6·4 6·6 8·4	4·5 5·9 7·1	135·2 139·3 146·4	70·0 72·5 73·8
Oct 9	246 1	161 · 1	85 · 1	16.5	10-9	12.3	8-9	229 · 7	230 · 2	10-2	10.0	8.3	153 · 8	76-4
NORTHERN IRELAND														
976 977 Annual 978 averages 979	54·9 60·9 65·4 64·9	37·5 41·8 45·0 44·3	17·4 19·2 20·4 20·7	5·6 5·7	10·0 11·0 11·5 11·3	11·4 12·7 13·5 13·4	8·0 8·5 8·7 8·4	50·5 55·3 59·7 59·7		9·3 10·0 10·5 10·4			35·2 38·8 41·8 41·3	15·4 16·6 17·9 18·5
979 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	64·8 62·9 63·4	43·0 42·4 43·4	21·8 20·5 20·0	4.2	11·3 10·9 11·0	13·0 12·8 13·1	8·9 8·4 8·2	59·5 58·7 59·9	60·5 60·1 60·9	10·5 10·4 10·6	1·0 -0·4 0·8	0·4 0·3 0·5	41·1 41·1 42·0	19·4 19·0 18·9
980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	66·2 66·9 66·3	45·7 46·3 45·8	20·5 20·6 20·4	3.0	11·5 11·6 11·5	13·8 14·0 13·8	8·4 8·4 8·3	62·9 64·0 63·8	61 · 3 63 · 2 64 · 0	10-6 11-0 11-1	0·4 1·9 0·8	0·3 1·0 1·0	42·3 43·5 43·9	19·0 19·7 20·1
April 10 May 8 June 12	68·3 67·8 73·0	47·1 46·7 49·5	21·2 21·1 23·5	3·7 3·7 8·0	11.8 11.8 12.7	14·2 14·1 14·9	8·6 8·6 9·6	64·6 64·2 65·0	65 · 1 65 · 8 67 · 1	11-3 11-4 11-6	1·1 0·7 1·3	1·3 0·9 1·0	44·4 44·8 45·7	20·7 21·0 21·4
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	84·7 88·1 89·3	55·3 58·0 59·7	29·3 30·1 29·7	12.9	14·7 15·3 15·5	16·7 17·5 18·0	12·0 12·3 12·1	71 · 3 75 · 2 78 · 3	69·8 73·2 76·5	12.1 12·7 13·3	2.7 3·4 3·3	1·6 2·5 3·1	47·6 50·0 52·7	22·2 23·2 23·8
Oct 9	89.9	61 · 1	28.7	8.6	15 6	18-4	11-7	81 - 3	82 · 3	14-3	5.8	4.2	57 · 2	25.1

See footnotes to table 2 · 1

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2 · 4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡, in certain employment office areas and in counties at October 9, 1980

	Male	Female	All	Rate	employment office areas	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS			unemployed	per cent					per cent
South West					East Anglia	0.400	077	0.470	2.5
SDA Other DA	3,535 16,165	1,294 8,595	4,829 24,760	14·2 11·0	Cambridge Great Yarmouth	2,193 2,535	977 928	3,170 3,463	3·6 9·2
IA Unassisted	7,640 60,141	3,170 27,740	10,810 87,881	9·3 6·9	*Ipswich Lowestoft	4,371 1,723	1,861 757	6,232 2,480	5·7 8·5
All	87,481	40,799	128,280	7.7	*Norwich Peterborough	5,857 3,709	2,128 1,683	7,985 5,392	6·3 7·9
West Midlands	865	361	1,226	8·9 9·5	Court West				
Unassisted All	149,414 <b>150,279</b>	71,274 <b>71,635</b>	220,688 <b>221,914</b>	9.5	South West Bath	2,358	892	3,250	6·6 6·8
East Midlands					*Bournemouth *Bristol	7,078 16,765	2,650 6,962	9,728 23,727	7-3
SDA Other DA	4,249	1,579	5,828	18.5	*Cheltenham *Chippenham	2,714 1,049	1,201	3,915 1,653	5·4 5·8
IA Unassisted	15,721 65,536	6,525 28,662	22,246 94,198	8·5 7·3 <b>7·6</b>	*Exeter Gloucester	3,143 3,146	1,303 1,626	4,446 4,772	6·2 7·1
All	85,506	36,766	122,272	7.0	*Plymouth *Salisbury	8,832 1,574	4,848 1,127	13,680 2,701	11·1 6·7
Yorkshire and Humberside SDA	-	-	45.000	-	Swindon Taunton	4,503 1,561	2,226 673	6,729 2,234	8·1 5·4
Other DA	31,624 99,375	13,578 45,388	45,202 144,763	10·8 8·6	*Torbay *Trowbridge	5,061 1,037	1,995	7,056 1,648	10·0 6·0
All	130,999	58,966	189,965	9.0	*Yeovil	1,384	840	2,224	5.4
North West SDA	70,699	31,548	102,247	14-8	West Midlands *Birmingham	49,208	21,367	70,575	10-1
Other DA	11,202 122,695	6,677 58,425	17,879 181,120	12·9 9·0	Burton-upon-Trent	1,465 17,391	742 9,651	2,207 27,042	5·9 11·2
All	204,596	96,650	301,246	10.6	*Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell	19,670	8,509	28,179	9·3 6·7
North SDA	61,656	26,830	88,486	12.7	Hereford *Kidderminster	1,607 2,486	902 1,396	2,509 3,882	9.5
Other DA	36,634 11,714	17,486 6,536	54,120 18,250	12·2 8·3	Leamington *Oakengates	1,932 5,369	1,067 2,925	2,999 8,294	5·9 13·9 10·2
Äll	110,004	50,852	160,856	11-6	Redditch Rugby	2,135 1,465	1,393	3,528 2,529	8.2
Wales SDA	27,331	12,852	40,183	14-5	Shrewsbury *Stafford	1,909 2,110	876 1,029	2,785 3,139	6·7 5·7
Other DA	43,793 16,156	20,774 8,208	64,567 24,364	11·6 10·1	*Stoke-on-Trent *Walsall	11,453 11,994	5,524 6,322	16,977 18,316	8·2 10·8
All	87,280	41,834	129,114	11.9	*Wolverhampton *Worcester	11,106 3,996	5,271 1,488	16,377 5,484	11·2 7·6
Scotland SDA	107,118	56,435	163,553	13-4	East Midlands				
Other DA	21,446 32,514	12,456 16,169	33,902 48,683	10.5	*Chesterfield *Coalville	4,742 1,942	2,151 780	6,893 2,722	8·2 6·0
All	161,078	85,060	246,138	10-9	Corby	4,249 6,037	1,579 2,691	5,828	18·5 5·9
					*Derby Kettering	1,994	831	8,728 2,825	9·3 7·7
UNASSISTED REGIONS					*Leicester Lincoln	12,384 3,930	5,671 1,804	18,055 5,734	8.8
South East East Anglia	302,345 33,488	123,259 14,105	425,604 47,593	5-6	Loughborough Mansfield	1,585 3,942	947 1,324	2,532 5,266	5·7 8·5
	20,00		41,000		*Northampton *Nottingham	4,805 19,187	2,054 7,134	6,859 26,321	6·3 7·7
GREAT BRITAIN					*Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,775	475	2,250	6.3
SDA Other DA	270,339 165,113	128,959 81,145	399,298 246,258	13·7 11·5	*Barnsley	5,467		8,216	10.0
IA Unassisted	306,680 610,924	144,782 265,040	451,462 875,964	8·6 6·6	*Bradford *Castleford	12,658 3,792	1,978	17,734 5,770	10·4 9·0
All	1,353,056	619,926	1,972,982	8-4	*Dewsbury *Doncaster	4,726 7.735	4,615	6,290 12,350	9·6 11·0
Northern Ireland	61,135	28,749	89,884	15-6	Grimsby *Halifax	5,601 4,651	1,747 1,932	7,348 6,583	9·6 8·4
Level areas (by realize)					Harrogate Huddersfield	1,338 5,431	3,046	1,859 8,477	5·3 9·3
Local areas (by region) South East	0.500	4.040	0.040		*Hull Keighley	14,705 1,792	899	20,691 2,691	11·3 8·8
*Aldershot Aylesbury	2,598 1,304	1,242 676	3,840 1,980	4·6 4·4	*Leeds *Mexborough	19,769 2,828	8,859 1.633 2,210	28,628 4,461	8·4 15·2
Basingstoke *Bedford	1,406 2,793	734 1,447	2,140 4,240	4·6 5·1	Rotherham *Scunthorpe	4,459 4,031	2,210 2,002	6,669 6,033	10·3 9·3
*Braintree *Brighton	1,423 7,680	690 2,668	2,113 10,348	6·1 7·5	*Sheffield *Wakefield	16,664 4,160			7·9 8·4
*Canterbury *Chatham	1,929 7,383	846 3,728	2,775 11,111	6·9 9·5	York	3,088		4,659	5-5
*Chelmsford *Chichester	2,313 2,025	883 797	3,196 2,822	4·7 5·9	North West				
Colchester *Crawley	2,799 3,753	1,324 1,687	4,123 5,440	6·9 3·3	*Accrington *Ashton-under-Lyne	1,751 5,750		2,712 8,655	
*Eastbourne *Guildford	1,560 2,638	459 1,067	2,019 3,705	4·8 4·0	*Birkenhead *Blackburn	14,826	7,181	22,007	13.9
*Harlow *Hastings	3,172 2,681	1,418 971	4,590 3,652	6·2 8·5	*Blackpool *Bolton	5,990 7,408	2,546	8,536	7.8
*Hertford *High Wycombe	947 2,745	450 1,111	1,397 3,856	3·5 4·2	*Burnley *Bury	2,426 3,582	1,487	3,913	7.8
*Hitchin *Luton	1,969 6,056	994 3,012	2,963 9,068	5·6 6·7	Chester *Crewe	3,385 2,549	1,495	4,880	9.2
Maidstone *Newport (IoW)	2,726 2,410	1,238 1,016	3,964 3,426	4·9 8·2	*Lancaster *Leigh	2,929 2,817	1,356	4,285	9.1
*Oxford *Portsmouth	6,214 10,381	3,066 4,767	9,280 15,148	5·3 7·5	*Liverpool *Manchester	51,200	21,368	72,568	15.2
*Reading	2,520 5,852	1,017 2,403	3,537	9.8	*Nelson	44,600 1,485	827	2,312	8.8
*Slough *Southampton	3,316	1,501	8,255 4,817	5·0 4·0	*Northwich *Oldham	1,969 5,983	2,786	8,769	9.0
*Southend-on-Sea *St. Albans	9,071 13,675	3,933 4,820	13,004 18,495	5·9 9·4	*Preston *Rochdale	8,352 4,002	1,983	5,985	8·7 11·9
Stevenage	2,233 1,498	864 779	3,097 2,277	3·4 5·8	Southport St. Helens	2,558 5,536	2,848	3,811 8,384	11·5 12·7
*Tunbridge Wells *Watford	2,670 3,376	946 1,388	3,616 4,764	4·3 3·8	*Warrington *Widnes	4,937 4,673	2,640	7,577	9.4
*Worthing	2,461	776	3,237	5-4	*Wigan	5,666			

	Male	Female	All	Rate ed		Male	Female	All	Rate
North				per cent					per cen
*Alnwick	656	404	1,060	9.9	Isle of Wight	2,410	1,016	3,426	8-2
Carlisle *Central Durham	2,685 4,727	1,342 2,512	4,027 7,239	7·7 10·5	Kent	26,567	11,505	38,072	7.2
*Consett	3,735	1,527	5,262	16-6	Oxfordshire Surrey	7,546 8,927	3,754 3,385	11,300 12,312	5·5 4·0
*Darlington and S/West	0,700	,,02	0,202		West Sussex	7.550	2,939	10.489	4.2
Durham	5,455	2,665	8,120	9.8				1000	200
*Furness Hartlepool	2,324 4,816	1,683 1,972	4,007 6,788	9·0 15·5	East Anglia				No. of Street, or other transferred
*Morpeth	4,351	2,238	6,589	10.4	Cambridgeshire Norfolk	8,983	4,154	13,137	5·8 7·6
*North Tyne	19,061	7,838	26,899	9.9	Suffolk	14,441 10,064	5,529 4,422	19,970 14,486	6.3
*Peterlee	2.129	1,313	3,442	12-6	- Carroll	10,004	7,722	14,400	0.0
*South Tyne	17,557	7,544	25,101	13.9	South West				
*Teesside *Wearside	21,789 14,358	9,335 6,636	31,124 20,994	13·8 14·9	Avon	21,610	9,005	30,615	7-4
*Whitehaven	1.869	1,156	3,025	10.3	Cornwall Devon	10,898 21,134	5,113 9,945	16,011 31,079	11.6
*Workington	1,857	1,325	3,182	10-1	Dorset	9,406	3,910	13,316	9·3 6·7
					Gloucestershire	8,993	4.530	13,523	6.5
Wales	0.040				Somerset	6,467	4,530 3,244	9,711	6.3
*Bargoed *Cardiff	2,649 14,874	1,478 5,710	4,127 20,584	15·9 10·3	Wiltshire	8,973	5,052	14,025	7.0
*Ebbw Vale	3,171	1,630	4,801	16.7	West Midlands				
*Llanelli	2,628	2.128	4,756	12.8	West Midlands Metropolitan	98,222	44,229	142,451	10.3
*Neath	2,210	1,280	3,490	13.0	Hereford and Worcester	12,178	6,096	18,274	8.0
*Newport	7,547	3,160	10,707	11.9	Salop	9,310	4,748	14,058	10-6
*Pontypool *Pontypridd	3,628	2,037	5,665	11.2	Staffordshire	22,272	11,626	33,898	8-6
*Port Talbot	5,268 7,005	3,166 3,338	8,434 10,343	12·4 12·7	†Warwickshire	8,297	4,936	13,233	
*Shotton	5,195	1,917	7.112	14-6	East Midlands				
*Swansea	7,903	4,280	12,183	11.3	Derbyshire	19,232	8,174	27,406	6.8
*Wrexham	4,690	2,039	6,729	14.9	Leicestershire	17.579	8,514	26,093	7.2
Scotland					Lincolnshire	11,197	5,355	16,552	8-1
*Aberdeen	4,140	2,017	6,157	4.7	Northamptonshire	12,989	5,540	18,529	8.8
*Avr	3,695	1,913	5,608	12.2	Nottinghamshire	24,509	9,183	33,692	7.7
*Bathgate	3,977	2,676	6,653	13-4	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Dumbarton	3,005	1,786	4.791	15.8	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	37,822	18.073	55.895	9.5
*Dumfries	1,883	1,193	3,076	8-7	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	57,356	25,556	82,912	9.0
Dundee *Dunfermline	7,861 2,767	4,653 2,047	12,514 4,814	12·8 9·0	Humberside	26,289	10,613	36,902	10-4
*Edinburgh	14,847	6,326	21,173	7.4	North Yorkshire	9,532	4,724	14,256	6-1
*Falkirk	4,147	2,707	6,854	9.8	North West				
*Glasgow	52,113	22,815	74,928	12.6	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	77,678	35,635	113,313	9.3
*Greenock *Irvine	4,667 4,657	2,519 2,504	7,186	14.0	Merseyside Metropolitan	73,291	32,010	105,301	14-5
Kilmarnock	3,433	1,644	7,161 5,077	17·5 14·2	Cheshire Lancashire	21,046	12,243	33,289	9.1
*Kirkcaldy	4,240	2,644	6,884	10.3	Lancastine	32,581	16,762	49,343	9.0
*North Lanarkshire	14,601	10,098	24,699	16.3	North				
*Paisley	6,989	3,979	10,968	11.5	Cleveland	26,605	11,307	37.912	14.0
*Perth *Stirling	1,578	721 1,625	2,299	6·0 9·0	Cumbria	10,065	6,183	16,248	8.3
Stiring	2,727	1,025	4,352	9.0	Durham Northumberland	18,751	9,407	28,158	11.2
Northern Ireland					Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	6,409 48,174	3,365 20,590	9,774 68,764	9·7 12·3
Armagh	1,324	676	2,000	15.7	Tyrio and treat metropolitan	40,174	20,590	00,704	12.3
*Ballymena	4,842	2,650	7,492	15.9	Wales				
*Belfast *Coleraine	25,696 3,629	13,023	38,719	12.6	Clwyd	13,150	5,462	18,612	14-1
Cookstown	1,155	1,431 495	5,060 1,650	19·6 27·2	Dyfed Gwent	7,754	4,527	12,281	11.0
*Craigavon	3,880	2,163	6,043	14.4	Gwynedd	15,535 6,463	7,484 2,701	23,019	12.5
*Downpatrick	2,072	1,087	3,159	17-8	Mid-Glamorgan	16,154	8,988	9,164	11·6 13·0
Dungannon Enniskillen	2,122	919	3,041	28.0	Powys	1,443	663	25,142 2,106	7.5
*Londonderry	2,198 6,691	1,013	3,211	19.8	South Glamorgan	13,089	4,822	17,911	10-3
Newry	3,599	2,515	9,206 4,903	22· 0 26· 2	West Glamorgan	13,692	7,187	20,879	12-1
Omagh	1,713	873	2,586	20.1	Scotland				
Strabane	2,214	600	2,814	30-4	Borders	1,452	628	2,080	5-3
Counties (by region)					Central	6,874	4,332	11,206	9.5
South East					Dumfries and Galloway	3,476	2,180	5,656	10-1
Bedfordshire	8,595	4,365	12,960	6-1	Fife	7,716	5,173	12,889	9.4
Berkshire	10,236	4,348	14.584	4.6	Grampian Highlands	6,863 4,821	3,824	10,687	5.8
Buckinghamshire	7,109	3,387	10,496	5.6	Lothians	19,131	2,388 9,175	7,209 28,306	9·1 8·3
East Sussex	11,725	4,067	15,792	7-2	Orkneys	327	149	476	7.7
Essex Greater London (GLC area)	26,865	10,330	37,195	7.6	Shetlands	188	85	. 273	3.1
Hampshire	147,856 24,549	57,532 11,227	205,388	5.5	Strathclyde	97,662	50,158	147,820	13-4
Hertfordshire	12,410	5,404	35,776 17,814	6·2 4·1	Tayside Western Isles	11,506 1,062	6,684 284	18,190	10·5 16·2
Hertiordaline								1,346	

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

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

De Calculated.

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT ? Age and duration

THOUSAND All ages 25-54 Under 25 Over 26 Over 52 All and up weeks Over 26 Over 52 All and up weeks to 52 weeks Up to Over 26 Over 52 All Up to Over 26 Over 52 All and up weeks to 52 Up to and up to 52 weeks weeks weeks MALE AND FEMALE 170·8 171·5 47 · 1 100 · 4 53·9 56·9 57·2 499·5 428·9 615·4 771 - 6 194 - 2 337.0 1,302.8 77.3 36.7 113.1 227 - 1 Oct\* 377 - 0 62.8 494.3 94.7 169.5 581 - 5 1,404 · 4 1,454 · 7 1,811 · 9 104·9 125·2 133·4 120 - 1 292.2 1,275.9 318.6 813.9 522.9 154.5 189.5 866 - 9 122.0 50.0 Oct MALE 458·9 453·8 34.7 380·5 287·2 234 - 4 238 - 4 139·2 138·3 166 · 9 172 · 5 143 · 5 489 · 7 128 - 1 882 - 7 67.5 100.0 199.5 63 - 4 132.7 415.6 32.1 267.6 219.5 264 · 2 262 · 9 268 · 7 1980 Jan April July 105.9 468-1 374.0 106.9 146.9 627 · 8 107.3 43.9 Oct 65 - 5 42.4 9·2 10·0 363·6 458·3 97 · 8 31.3 13.1 282.0 72.0 420 · 1 30.2 22.1 226 - 6 36.8 443 - 7 47.6 42.6 239 · 1 14.7 434 4 102 2 83 - 3 619.9 Oct 270 · 8 48.5 26.5 345 · 8 148-9

\* 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).

# 2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: October 9, 1980

Duration of	Age gr	oups											1
unemployment n weeks Jnited Kingdom	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE One or less	5,124	2.743	2.571	10.817	7,086	5,521	7,211	2,844	2,750	2.979	3,528	40	53,21
Over 1 and up to 2	5,994	3,384	3,201	13,496	8,699	6,879	9,082	3,496	3,374	3,919	4,799	58	66,38
2 4			5,649 4,990	22,944 20,556	14,220 12,844	11,327 10,160	14,812 13,495	5,779 5,406	5,267 5,257	5,394 6,230	6,095 7,468	76 79	109,44
6 8			3,860	15,720	9,858	7,749	10,077	4,014	3,740	4,109	4,598	56	103,96 77,38
8 13			8,451	35,537	21,406	17,067	22,062	8,803	8,362	9,125	11,705	136	173,68
13 26 26 39			14,163 6,788	52,206 25,224	32,317 17,846	25,319 14,158	33,762 19,226	14,030 8,310	13,682 8,576	15,759 10,194	22,823 15.655	286 245	290,38
39 52			4,149	15,536	11,056	9,079	12,670	5,503	5,532	6,592	11,878	201	139,42 86,72
52 65 65 78	1,042 846		2,755	10,437	7,520	6,135	8,601	3,867	4,016	5,087	10,695	191	61,58
78 104			1,711 1,442	6,010 6,677	4,349 5,268	3,792 4,726	5,513 7,236	2,667 3,483	2,844 3,917	3,641 5,037	6,619 9,439	140 254	38,80 48,03
104 156			747	6,469	5,450	4,969	8,562	4,493	5,364	7,151	15,180	426	59,17
156	125,562	38 <b>60,198</b>	372 <b>60,849</b>	4,851 <b>246,480</b>	6,421 <b>164,340</b>	7,752 <b>134,633</b>	16,874 <b>189,183</b>	10,695 <b>83,390</b>	13,979 <b>86,660</b>	17,741 102,958	26,133 <b>156,615</b>	1,135 3,323	1,414,19
EMALE one or less	4,261	2,303	1.964	6,377	3.004	1,833	2,382	1.029	981	840	PROPERTY.	34	05.00
ver 1 and up to 2	5,276	3,021	2,442	8,206	3,929	2,416	2,844	1,305	1.163	1,134		55	25,00 31,79
2 4 6	9,558 9,815	5,421 5.137	4,269	14,152	6,930	4,164	5,075	2,089	1,878	1,653	8	35	55,27
6 8	7.968	3,594	3,791 2,707	13,015 9,369	6,735 4,706	4,113 2,790	4,912 3,415	2,067 1,486	1,855 1,375	1,899 1,172	8	35 33	53,42
	ic laws											,5	38,63
8 13 13 26	18,090 45,382	8,301 15,406	6,267 10,367	22,139 34,288	10,209 17,621	6,001	7,285	3,276	2,994	2,671	13	30	87,36
26 39 39 52	6,396	4,679	5.040	17,373	10,901	10,310 6,228	12,524 7.384	5,737 3,517	5,342 3,579	5,089 3,533	25		162,31 68,83
39 52		2,075	3,108	10,464	6,550	3,600	4,127	2,009	2,155	2,438	13		38,50
52 65 65 78	884 763	955 564	2,054 1,169	6,341 3.090	3,709	2,139	2,781	1,407	1,721	1,921	11		24,03
78 104	189	354	939	3,090	1,637	1,084	1,642 1,833	988 1.151	1,131 1,514	1,287 1,988	13		13,43
104 156	53	310	506	3,624	1,635	1,118	1,901	1,390	2,018	2,872	22		14,46 15,65
156 II	110,485	31 <b>52,151</b>	249 44.872	2,592 <b>154,426</b>	1,693 <b>81,019</b>	1,209 <b>48,210</b>	2,392 <b>60.497</b>	2,136 <b>29,587</b>	3,477 31,183	5,792	36		19,939

Duration of		Age gro	ups			100	w 48							
unemployment in weeks Great Britain		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE														
One or less	Negotia Maria	4,927	2,609	2,433	10,265	6,744	5,309	6,935	2,759	2.668	2,908	3.473	38	51,
over 1 and up to			3,252	3,074	13,082	8,437	6,701	8,826	3,414	3,298	3,863	4,746	54	64.
4	4		5,958	5,449	21,936	13,660	10,943	14,322	5,616	5,135	5,296	5,977	68	105
6	8	8,861	5,554 4,162	4,731 3,678	19,639	12,340	9,764	13,051	5,241	5,095	6,119	7,368	71	100
· ·	٥	0,001	4,102	3,078	15,102	9,478	7,455	9,703	3,897	3,631	4,028	4,539	52	74
8	13		9,345	8,084	34,169	20,623	16,461	21,399	8,532	8,155	8,936	11,521	131	167
13	26		15,900	13,480	49,770	30,941	24,227	32,381	13,615	13,240	15,382	22,448	261	277
26 39	39 52		5,558	6,463	23,965	16,989	13,550	18,394	8,065	8,382	10,001	15,442	224	133
35	32	1,000	2,367	3,916	14,673	10,403	8,558	11,983	5,264	5,322	6,404	11,659	166	82
52	65		1,155	2,599	9,806	7.099	5,795	8.148	3.708	3,872	4.977	10.559	175	58
65	78	651	579	1,579	5,635	4,079	3,539	5,204	2.559	2,742	3.554	6.541	131	36
78	104	145	339	1,320	6,191	4,811	4,367	6,763	3,317	3,771	4,895	9.287	228	45
104 156	156		209	643	5,894	4,999	4,534	7,862	4,217	5,105	6,904	14,938	386	55
(II		118,866	38 <b>57,025</b>	300 <b>57,749</b>	4,375 <b>234,502</b>	5,734 <b>156,337</b>	6,828 128,031	14,982 179,953	9,803	13,101	16,897	25,356	1,066	98
			0.,020	01,140	204,502	130,337	120,031	179,955	80,007	83,517	100,164	153,854	3,051	1,353
EMALE ne or less		4 400	0.007	4 000										
ver 1 and up to	2	4,132 5.143	2,207	1,880	6,043	2,824	1,724	2,276	991	953	816	3	33	23
2	4	9,263	5,186	2,375 4/125	7,906 13,550	3,751 6,588	2,310	2,764	1,270	1,135	1,106	5	3	30
4	6	9,479	4.910	3,631	12,417	6,364	3,978 3,907	4,890 4,709	2,035 2,005	1,833	1,615		6	53
6	8	7,695	3,445	2.591	9.003	4,482	2,664	3,288	1,440	1,797 1,328	1,850 1,140		19	51
						7,702	2,004	3,200	1,440	1,320	1,140		9	37
8	13	17,596	7,977	6,059	21,260	9,717	5,702	7,029	3,173	2,908	2,611	12	25	84
13	26	43,178	14,474	9,784	32,517	16,675	9,744	11,968	5,529	5,164	4,929	23		154
26 39	39 52	6,071 1,781	4,483	4,806	16,481	10,283	5,856	7,051	3,401	3,459	3,443	19	0	65
	32	1,701	1,992	2,973	9,922	6,167	3,387	3,938	1,941	2,086	2,383	12	4	36,
52 65	65	822	909	1,955	6,050	3,498	2,013	2.658	1,356	1,664	1.866	10	18	22
	78	681	500	1,096	2,958	1,542	1,028	1,578	946	1,096	1,256		8	12
104	104	183	330	879	3,246	1,692	1,151	1,733	1,093	1,465	1,927	12		13
156	156	53	246 31	453	3,440	1,555	1,070	1,803	1,332	1,936	2,783	20	14	14
II 130	19.3	106,077	49.634	221 42,828	2,445 147,238	1,605	1,150	2,259	2,045	3,299	5,554	33		18
		100,011	70,004	42,020	147,238	76,743	45,684	57,944	28,557	30,123	33,279	1.81	9	619

# Age and duration: October 9, 1980 2 · 6 Regions

Duration of	Male			Female				Male			Mark State Control	Female			
unemployment in weeks	Under 25- 25	54 55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8		3,951 3,959 2,821 3,027 9,637 5,563	30,867 28,315 44,311	8,603 8,210 12,728	5,194 4,763 7,479	578 425 766	14,375 13,398 20,973	Yorkshir 4,160 4,180 6,550	7,528	1,337 1,146 2,048	11,237 10,282 16,126	2,961 2,866 4,977	1,596 1,631 2,669	153 157 239	4,710 4,654 7,885
8 13 13 26 26 52	24,951 27	3,652 5,271 7,165 9,989 2,774 10,975	42,328 62,105 44,837	12,186 16,246 6,215	6,286 9,706 7,898	676 1,328 1,416	19,148 27,280 15,529	6,941 13,916 6,711	7,265 10,711 9,894	1,929 3,554 4,345	16,135 28,181 20,950	5,061 12,083 5,045	2,422 4,413 3,977	230 403 605	7,713 16,899 9,627
52 104 104 156 156 All	719 4 371 5	2,505 9,021 1,105 4,476 5,877 8,644 7,487 60,925	25,390 9,300 14,892 <b>302,345</b>	2,141 391 223 <b>66,943</b>	3,961 1,214 1,552 <b>48,053</b>	1,215 635 1,224 <b>8,263</b>	7,317 2,240 2,999 <b>123,259</b>	2,758 549 361 <b>46,126</b>	6,124 2,465 4,480 <b>59,163</b>	4,267 2,803 4,281 <b>25,710</b>	13,149 5,817 9,122 130,999	1,949 401 216 <b>35,559</b>	1,925 713 950 <b>20,296</b>	477 274 573 <b>3,111</b>	4,351 1,388 1,739 <b>58,966</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	5,696 6	don* 3,598 1,647 3,025 1,158 3,417 2,263	14,075 12,879 20,642	3,676 3,649 5,619	2,438 2,289 3,548	249 197 345	6,363 6,135 9,512	5,685 5,897 10,078	6,752 6,298 10,825	1,706 1,232 2,468	14,143 13,427 23.371	4,182 4,542 7,385	2,643 2,767 4,499	278 257 541	7,103 7,566 12,425
8 13 13 26 26 52	11,902 14	9,341 2,181 4,242 4,195 2,890 4,744	20,487 30,339 23,576	5,776 6,974 2,855	3,214 4,700 4,030	354 652 683	9,344 12,326 7,568	10,963 20,341 11,902	11,081 17,382 17,377	2,569 4,619 5,377	24,613 42,342 34,656	8,090 16,296 8,485	4,311 7,764 7,644	512 834 1,016	12,913 24,894 17,145
52 104 104 156 156	468 2 196 3	7,444 3,742 2,598 1,970 3,315 3,871 1,870 25,771	13,440 5,036 7,382 <b>147,856</b>	1,059 223 102 <b>29,933</b>	2,084 680 750 <b>23,733</b>	559 288 539 <b>3,866</b>	3,702 1,191 1,391 <b>57,532</b>	6,500 1,693 1,500 <b>74,559</b>	12,090 5,027 11,624 <b>98,456</b>	4,760 2,399 6,451 <b>31,581</b>	23,350 9,119 19,575 <b>204,596</b>	3,722 946 638 <b>54,286</b>	4,035 1,328 1,766 <b>36,757</b>	857 431 881 <b>5,607</b>	8,614 2,705 3,285 <b>96,650</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	1,321 1	1,819 603 1,473 359 2,068 651	3,914 3,153 4,569	1,024 976 1,339	633 560 813	69 43 78	1,726 1,579 2,230	North 3,317 2,846 5,027	4,299 3,679 5,721	915 678 1,393	8,531 7,203 12,141	2,227 2,301 4,144	1,311 1,252 2,169	91 78 193	3,629 3,631 6,506
8 13 13 26 26 52	2,657 2	1,986 589 2,681 1,137 2,266 1,278	4,456 6,475 4,799	1,262 1,922 819	645 1,023 913	67 154 193	1,974 3,099 1,925	4,989 10,248 6,105	5,375 7,977 9,066	1.680 2,567 3,496	12,044 20,792 18,667	4,025 9,168 5,196	2,003 3,897 4,457	139 285 364	6,167 13,350 10,017
52 104 104 156 156	63 46	1,250 1,195 395 612 858 1,291 4,796 7,715	2,857 1,070 2,195 <b>33,488</b>	245 54 39 <b>7,680</b>	451 136 231 <b>5,405</b>	161 103 152 <b>1,020</b>	857 293 422 <b>14,105</b>	3,510 782 530 <b>37,354</b>	6,905 2,837 5,505 <b>51,364</b>	3,768 2,071 4,718 <b>21,286</b>	14,183 5,690 10,753 <b>110,004</b>	2,078 390 286 <b>29,815</b>	2,159 613 948 <b>18,809</b>	337 201 540 <b>2,228</b>	4,574 1,204 1,774 <b>50,852</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	3,128 3	4,115 1,357 3,435 921 5,088 1,585	8,794 7,484 11,706	2,864 2,403 3,835	1,606 1,428 2,128	198 128 217	4,668 3,959 6,180	Wales 2,809 2,661 4,599	3,642 3,051 5,463	1,255 707 2,194	7,706 6,419 12,256	2,089 2,117 3,405	1,493 1,262 2,013	159 107 189	3,741 3,486 5,607
8 13 13 26 26 52	6,884	4,707 1,492 6,934 2,863 6,008 3,316	10,852 16,681 12,485	3,490 5,765 2,505	1,911 2,864 2,749	191 334 481	5,592 8,963 5,735	4,423 7,603 4,376	4,756 7,008 6,578	1,465 2,455 2,821	10,644 17,066 13,775	3,305 6,739 3,632	1,791 3,355 3,506	138 277 327	5,234 10,371 7,465
52 104 104 156 156	332 1 199 2	4,092 3,615 1,654 2,001 2,604 3,646 8,637 20,796	9,043 3,987 6,449 <b>87,481</b>	1,028 274 144 <b>22,308</b>	1,708 583 695 <b>15,672</b>	513 296 461 <b>2,819</b>	3,249 1,153 1,300 <b>40,799</b>	2,114 421 316 <b>29,322</b>	4,468 1,913 3,595 <b>40,474</b>	2,266 1,556 2,765 <b>17,484</b>	8,848 3,890 6,676 <b>87,280</b>	1,548 268 175 <b>23,278</b>	1,878 571 720 <b>16,589</b>	285 167 318 <b>1,967</b>	3,711 1,006 1,213 <b>41,834</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	4,242	nds 5,491 1,750 5,137 1,371 9,266 2,857	11,328 10,750 19,617	3,069 2,968 5,490	1,903 2,001 3,593	186 215 382	5,158 5,184 9,465	5,036 4,928 8,495	5,911 5,569 9,162	1,233 1,051 1,940	12,180 11,548 19,597	3,786 3,761 6,637	2,505 2,426 4,743	204 179 334	6,495 6,366 11,714
8 13 13 26 26 52	15,900 13	8,440 2,330 3,479 4,354 2,334 4,563	18,634 33,733 24,778	6,138 13,225 5,907	3,260 5,652 5,499	294 599 711	9,692 19,476 12,117	7,522 14,572 9,204	8,397 13,617 14,226	1,908 3,361 4,432	17,827 31,550 27,862	5,876 12,066 7,990	4,133 7,299 8,298	304 599 668	10,313 19,964 16,956
52 104 104 156 All	764 434	8,263 4,290 2,866 1,950 4,973 4,270 <b>0,249 27,735</b>	16,182 5,580 9,677 <b>150,279</b>	2,774 624 406 <b>40,601</b>	2,938 938 1,259 <b>27,043</b>	665	6,304 1,909 2,330 <b>71,635</b>	5,362 1,193 768 <b>57,080</b>	10,405 4,104 8,329 <b>79,720</b>	3,545 2,177 4,631 <b>24,278</b>	19,312 7,474 13,728 <b>161,078</b>	664 454	4,224 1,250 1,674 <b>36,552</b>	635 373 720 <b>4,016</b>	8,117 2,287 2,848 <b>85,060</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	2,898	nds 3,371 967 3,257 849 4,897 1,478	6,932 7,004 11,038	1,825 1,980 3,231	1,114 1,234 1,878	92 102 182	3,031 3,316 5,291	Norther 1,871 1,910 3,302	1,851 1,729 2,945	241 224 363	3,963 3,863 6,610	1,276	888 812 1,470	55 47 88	2,163 2,135 3,783
8 13 13 26 26 52	8,080	4,511 1,355 7,450 3,192 6,387 3,293	10,327 18,722 13,538	3,459 6,443 2,715	1,767 3,107 2,628	185 348 359	5,411 9,898 5,702	2,919 7,253 3,883	2,530 4,706 5,046	378 777 869	5,827 12,736 9,798	5,490	1,236 2,454 2,481	65 180 164	3,206 8,124 5,121
52 104 104 156 All	267 188	3,672 3,620 1,351 2,183 2,603 2,622 <b>7,499 19,559</b>	8,731 3,801 5,413 <b>85,506</b>	866 180 116 <b>20,815</b>	1,234 350 563 13,875	357	2,391 690 1,036 <b>36,766</b>		4,160 2.121 5,273 <b>30,361</b>	756 529 1,690 <b>5,827</b>	7,378 3,449 7,511 <b>61,13</b> 5	301 175	1,189 366 549 11,445	269	2,448 776 993 <b>28,749</b>

<sup>\*</sup> Included in South East.

GREA	AT BRITAIN	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE	AND FEMALE									Thousa
1978	July	296·4	144·7	238·4	276·0	167·6	165·6	92·7	131·2	1,512·5
	Oct	141·9	135·5	245·3	279·4	165·9	166·2	96·5	134·2	1,364·9
1979	Jan	107·8	132·7	259·0	304·5	179·0	171·9	101·1	135·3	1,391 2
	April	73·3	117·5	238·2	284·2	169·0	165·9	100·3	131·5	1,279 8
	July	258·7	131·1	225·5	254·0	151·0	151·6	95·9	124·1	1,392 0
	Oct*	123 · 8	128:3	242 · 1	268 · 5	156 · 4	156.6	100.0	127·1	1,302-8
1980	Jan	105·7	134·8	271·3	306·6	177·3	170·9	105 · 8	132·2	1,404 · 4
	April	108·7	136·9	277·9	319·1	186·4	179·5	110 · 3	135·9	1,454 · 7
	July	353·5	178·5	309·9	333·4	196·1	187·5	113 · 3	139·7	1,811 · 9
	Oct	224·9	207·2	381·7	406·8	237·9	222·2	133 · 4	158·7	1,973 · 0
978	July Oct	Proportion o 19·6 10·4	of number unen 9·6 9·9	15·8 18·0	18·2 20·5	11·1 12·2	10·9 12·2	6·1 7·1	8·7 9·8	100·0 100·0
979	Jan	7·7	9·5	18·6	21 9	12·9	12·4	7·3	9·7	100·0
	April	5·7	9·2	18·6	22 2	13·2	13·0	7·8	10·3	100·0
	July	15·6	9·4	16·2	18 2	10·8	10·9	6·9	8·9	100·0
	Oct*	9.5	9-8	18-6	20.6	12.0	12.0	7.7	9-8	100-0
	Jan	7·5	9·6	19·3	21 · 8	12·6	12·2	7· 5	9·4	100·0
	April	7·5	9·4	19·1	21 · 9	12·8	12·3	7· 6	9·3	100·0
	July	19·5	9·9	17·1	18 · 4	10·8	10·3	6· 3	7·7	100·0
	Oct	11·4	10·5	19·3	20 · 6	12·1	11·3	6· 8	8·0	100·0
ALE										Thous
	July	159·3	75·9	145·2	203·3	132·1	123·4	69·5	129·9	1,038·8
	Oct	71·1	70·7	145·4	201·1	129·5	123·2	72·2	132·9	946·0
	Jan	55·3	71 · 9	158·1	223·3	142·2	129·2	75·8	134·0	989·9
	April	38·2	64 · 3	144·5	206·0	133·4	124·4	75·2	130·3	916·2
	July	140·0	67 · 3	130·2	175·2	115·6	111·5	71·2	122·8	933·7
	Oct*	62.0	66.6	139.0	182 · 1	118.6	114.8	73 · 8	125.7	882 · 7
	Jan	53·4	72·4	160 · 6	212·8	136·1	126·1	78·0	130·8	970 · 4
	April	57·3	75·3	167 · 0	221·2	141·7	132·0	82·0	134·4	1,011 · 0
	July	189·7	96·5	187 · 0	229·5	147·1	137·1	84·3	138·1	1,209 · 3
	Oct	118·9	114·8	234 · 5	284·4	180·0	163·5	100·2	156·9	1,353 · 1
978	July	Proportion of	f number unem	ployed 14·0	19-5	12.7	11-9	6.7	12.5	Per o
	Oct	7.5	7.5	15-4	21.3	13.7	13.0	7.5	14-0	100.0
	Jan	5·6	7·3	16·0	22·6	14·4	13·1	7·7	13·5	100·0
	April	4·2	7·0	15·8	22·5	14·6	13·6	8·2	14·2	100·0
	July	15·0	7·2	13·9	10·8	12·4	11·9	7·5	13·2	100·0
	Oct*	7.0	7.5	15.7	20:6	13-4	13-0	8-4	14-2	100.0
	Jan	5· 5	7·5	16·5	21·9	14·0	13·0	8· 0	13·5	100·0
	April	5· 7	7·4	16·5	21·9	14·0	13·1	8· 1	13·3	100·0
	July	15· 7	8·0	15·5	19·0	12·2	11·3	7· 0	11·4	100·0
	Oct	8· 8	8·5	17·3	21·0	13·3	12·1	7· 4	11·6	100·0
EMAL 978	LE 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	Thous 473 · 7 418 · 9
	Jan	52·5	60·7	100·9	81 · 1	36·8	42·7	25·3	1·3	401 · 3
	April	35·1	53·1	93·7	78 · 2	35·6	41·5	25·1	1·2	363 · 6
	July	118·7	63·9	95·3	78 · 8	35·5	40·1	24·7	1·3	458 · 3
(	Oct*	61 · 8	61 · 7	103-1	86 · 3	37.8	41 · 8	26.2	1 · 4	420 · 1
	Jan	52·2	62·3	110·6	93·7	41 · 3	44·7	27·7	1 · 4	434 · 0
	April	51·4	61·6	110·9	97·9	44 · 6	47·5	28·3	1 · 5	443 · 7
	July	163·8	82·1	123·0	103·8	48 · 9	50·4	29·0	1 · 6	602 · 7
	Oct	106·1	92·5	147·2	122·4	57 · 9	58·7	33·3	1 · 8	619 · 9
78	July Oct	Proportion of 28.9 16.9	number unem 14·5 15·4	ployed 19·7 23·8	15·3 18·7	7·5 8·7	8·9 10·3	4· 9 5· 8	0·3 0·3	Per o 100·0 100·0
	Jan	13·1	15·1	25·1	20·2	9·2	10·6	6·3	0·3	100·0
	April	9·7	14·6	25·8	21·5	9·8	11·4	6·9	0·3	100·0
	July	25·9	13·9	20·8	17·2	7·7	8·7	5·4	0·3	100·0
	Oct*	14-7	14-7	24-5	20.5	9-0	10.0	6.2	0.3	100-0
	Jan	12·0	14·4	25·5	21·6	9·5	10·3	6· 4	0·3	100·0
	April	11·6	13·9	25·0	22·1	10·1	10·7	6· 4	0·3	100·0
	July	27·2	13·6	20·4	17·2	8·1	8·4	4· 8	0·3	100·0
	Oct	17·1	14·9	23·7	19·7	9·3	9·5	5· 4	0·3	100·0

<sup>\*</sup> 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).

GREA	T BRITAIN	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE	AND FEMALE April	115.3	104.6	149.0	148·1	253·8 226·9	284 · 4	332 · 3	Thousand 1,387 · 5 1,512 · 5
1970	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	1,364 9
1979	Jan April July	121·7 82·8 164·3	79·8 83·1 170·4	173·1 137·8 204·3	169·6 145·0 112·0	265 · 8 233 · 4 188 · 9	246·5 250·9 211·6	334·8 346·8 340·5	1,391 · 2 1,279 · 8 1,392 · 0
	Oct*	121 · 8	109.7	164.7	145.1	230 · 4	194.2	337.0	1,302 · 8
1980	Jan April July Oct	120·8 125·9 212·0 170·3	80·3 104·9 221·1 158·7	191 · 1 176 · 8 299 · 1 263 · 0	177·3 174·7 172·0 252·0	275 · 9 272 · 0 288 · 8 431 · 8	223·9 266·5 275·4 318·6	335·1 333·9 343·5 378·6	1,404 · 4 1,454 · 7 - 1,811 · 9 1,973 · 0
		Proportion of n	umber unemploye			State of the State of	20.5	22.0	Per cent
1978	April July Oct	8·3 14·2 9·3	7·5 10·0 8·0	10 7 14 2 11 9	10·7 8·8 11·2	18·3 15·0 19·1	20·5 16·1 16·1	23·9 21·7 24·4	100·0 100·0
1979	Jan April July	8·7 6·5 11·8	5·7 6·5 12·2	12·4 10·8 14·7	12·2 11·3 8·0	19·1 18·2 13·6	17·7 19·6 15·2	24·1 27·1 24·5	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Oct*	9.3	8-4	12-6	11-1	17·7 19·6	14·9 15·9	25·9 23·9	100·0 100·0
1980	Jan April July Oct	8·6 8·7 11·7 8·6	5· 7 7· 2 12· 2 8· 0	13.6 12.2 16.5 13.3	12·6 12·0 9·5 12·8	18.7 15.9 21.9	18-3 15-2 16-1	23·0 19·0 19·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
MALE 1978	April July Oct	79·3 130·6 84·3	69 · 4 93 · 9 71 · 2	102·8 136·9 104·9	101·7 90·8 100·2	177·7 152·0 167·9	198·5 170·4 150·9	270 · 4 264 · 2 266 · 7	Thousand 999 · 9 1,038 · 8 946 · 0
1979	Jan April July	83·8 57·1 97·8	54·7 56·7 102·1	122·1 93·1 126·2	115·5 97·2 73·0	178·1 162·7 122·3	166·9 172·5 143·5	268·8 276·9 268·8	989 · 9 916 · 2 933 · 7
	Oct*	79 · 2	70.0	104.2	93 · 2	143.0	128-1	265 · 0	882.7
1980	Jan April July Oct	77·5 83·3 129·0 115·6	54·4 71·2 134·0 105·6	130 · 6 118 · 8 185 · 8 174 · 7	118·6 115·0 113·9 167·9	179·9 182·9 191·6 277·6	145·1 176·8 186·3 216·3	264·2 262·9 268·7 295·3	970 · 4 1,011 · 0 1,209 · 3 1,353 · 1
1978	April	Proportion of n	umber unemploye	ed 10-3	10-2	17-8	19-9	27.0	Per cent
1070	July Oct	12·6 8·9	9·0 7·5	13·2 11·1	8· 7 10· 6	14·6 17·7	16·4 16·0	25·4 28·2	100·0 100·0
1979	Jan April July	8· 5 6· 2 10· 5	5· 5 6· 2 10· 9	12·3 10·2 13·5	11·7 10·6 7·8	18·0 17·8 13·1	16-9 18-8 15-4	27·2 30·2 28·8	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Oct*	9-0	7-9	11-8	10-6	16-2	14-5	30.0	100.0
1980	Jan April July Oct	8·0 8·2 10·7 8·5	5·6 7·0 11·1 7·8	13·5 11·8 15·4 12·9	12·2 11·4 9·4 12·4	18:5 18:1 15:8 20:5	15·0 17·5 15·4 16·0	27·2 26·0 22·2 21·8	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
FEM # 1978	ALE April 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 69·5	61 · 9 64 · 2 66 · 4	Thousand 387·6 473·7 418·9
1979	Jan April July	37·8 25·6 66·6	25·1 26·4 68·3	51·0 44·7 78·0	54·1 47·7 39·0	87 · 8 70 · 8 66 · 7	79·6 78·4 68·0	66 · 0 69 · 9 71 · 7	401 · 3 363 · 6 458 · 3
	Oct*	42.6	39.7	60.5	51 · 9	87 · 3	66 - 1	72 · 0	420 · 1
1980	Jan April July Oct	43·3 42·6 83·1 54·6	25·9 33·7 87·1 53·1	60·5 58·0 113·3 88·3	58·7 59·7 58·1 84·2	95 · 9 89 · 1 97 · 3 154 · 2	78·8 89·7 89·1 102·2	70·9 70·9 74·8 83·3	434·0 443·7 602·7 619·9
1978	April July Oct	Proportion of n 9·3 17·8 10·1	umber unemploye 9·1 12·1 9·0	11-9 16-3 13-6	11·9 9·1 12·6	19·6 15·8 22·2	22·2 15·3 16·6	16·0 13·6 15·9	Per cent 100-0 100-0 100-0
1979	Jan April July	9·4 7·0 14·5	6·3 7·3 14·9	12·7 12·3 17·0	13·5 13·1 8·5	21·9 19·5 14·6	19·8 21·6 14·8	16·4 19·2 15·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
	Oct*	10:1	9.5	14-4	12-4	20.8	15.7	17-1	100 0
1980	Jan April July Oct	10·0 9·6 13·8 8·8	6·0 7·6 14·5 8·6	13·9 13·1 18·8 14·2	13·5 13·5 9·6 13·6	22·1 20·1 16·1 24·9	18-2 20-2 14-8 16-5	16·3 16·0 12·4 13·4	100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0

<sup>\*</sup> From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit (see page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of Employment Gazette).

### UNEMPLOYMENT Industry\*: excluding school leavers

GRE. BRIT	AT AIN	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Unem- ployed exclud- ing school
SIC 1	1968	l .	II .	III-XIX	xx	XXI	XXII	XXIII	services XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		leavers
			Number									Thousand
1976	Aug Nov e	21·9 23·9	17·1 17·0	350·2 333·1	193 · 8 201 · 0	9·3 9·3	58·8 60·9	131 · 0 130 · 8	202·8 227·7	60·9 66·5	199·5 186·5	1,245·4 1,256·7
1977	Feb May Aug Nov	26·7 23·7 23·1 25·9	17·0 16·6 21·1 22·2	342·3 330·6 342·3 337·4	227·4 204·1 196·0 203·1	9·6 9·2 9·4 9·2	64·1 59·7 58·2 61·9	141·0 131·7 137·7 138·0	234·9 211·6 223·2 252·7	70·0 68·7 73·5 78·5	192·6 187·8 262·4 240·7	1,325 · 8 1,243 · 7 1,346 · 6 1,369 · 4
1978	Feb May Aug Nov	28·8 24·1 22·3 23·5	22·7 22·1 24·1 24·5	344·8 333·7 337·2 318·2	221·8 186·5 168·3 166·1	8·9 8·6 8·5 8·3	64·2 58·4 54·9 56·4	145·9 132·7 132·8 125·8	249·8 219·0 218·2 237·2	80·2 76·2 76·4 77·5	232·0 218·9 280·6 240·5	1,399·2 1,280·2 1,323·6 1,277·9
1979	Feb May Aug	27·2 21·8 19·6	24·7 23·3 24·1	331 · 4 314 · 0 310 · 9	205·0 160·0 139·2	8·7 7·7 7·3	61·0 54·3 50·8	137·9 122·8 122·0	241 · 8 209 · 1 209 · 3	79·8 72·3 69·9	233·4 216·8 257·8	1,350·9 1,202·3 1,210·8
	Nov‡	21 · 3	24.5	317.9	152-2	7.4	55 · 0	124.8	239 · 5	74.7	229 · 4	1,246 · 8
1980	Feb May Aug	25·4 22·7 24·8	25·0 24·8 26·2	364·9 399·7 481·3	192 · 6 189 · 6 210 · 0	7·6 7·6 7·7	63·7 63·4 68·9	147·4 146·7 168·7	257·8 245·0 278·6	77·4 77·0 82·2	224·9 219·0 312·8	1,386 · 8 1,395 · 6 1,661 · 1
			Rate									Per cent
976	Aug Nov e	5·4 5·9	4.7	4·7 4·5	13·2 13·7	2·6 2·6	3·9 4·0	4·7 4·7	2·9 3·2	3·7 4·1		5·3 5·4
977	Feb May Aug Nov	6·7 5·9 5·7 6·4	4·7 4·5 5·8 6·1	4·6 4·4 4·6 4·5	15·8 14·2 13·6 14·1	2·8 2·7 2·7 2·6	4·3 4·0 3·9 4·1	5·0 4·7 4·9 4·9	3·3 2·9 3·1 3·5	4·3 4·2 4·5 4·8		5·6 5·3 5·7 5·8
1978	Feb May Aug Nov	7·2 6·1 5·6 5·9	6·2 6·1 6·6 6·7	4·6 4·5 4·5 4·3	15·7 13·2 11·9 11·8	2·6 2·5 2·5 2·4	4·3 3·9 3·7 3·8	5·1 4·7 4·7 4·4	3·4 3·0 3·0 3·3	4·9 4·6 4·6 4·7	··· ··· ···	5·9 5·4 5·6 5·4
979	Feb May Aug	7·2 5·8 5·2	6·9 6·5 6·7	4·5 4·3 4·2	14·5 11·3 9·8	2·5 2·2 2·1	4·0 3·6 3·4	4·8 4·3 4·2	3·3 2·8 2·8	4·8 4·4 4·2		5·7 5·1 5·1
	Nov‡	5.6	6.8	4 · 3	10 · 8	2 · 1	3.6	4.3	3 · 2	4 · 5	4,	5-3
980	Feb May Aug	6·7 6·0 6·6	7·0 6·9 7·3	5·0 5·5 6·6	13·6 13·4 14·8	2·2 2·2 2·2	4·2 4·2 4·5	5·1 5·1 5·9	3·5 3·3 3·8	4·7 4·7 5·0		5·9 5·9 7·0
			Number, seasor	nally adjusted								Thousand
976	Aug Nov e	23·6 23·9	16·8 16·7	348·1 340·6	203·8 207·0	9·3 9·3	61 · 5 61 · 0	131·8 133·7	212·1 217·5	61 · 9 65 · 2	171 · 8 180 · 3	1,240 · 7 1,255 · 2
977	Feb May Aug Nov	24·0 24·5 24·9 25·9	16·8 17·5 20·7 21·8	334·9 332·7 340·5 343·9	207·7 206·3 208·4 208·9	9·4 9·4 9·4 9·2	60 · 2 60 · 6 61 · 2 61 · 9	134·1 134·7 138·8 140·9	222·4 224·7 233·9 241·2	68·0 70·6 74·8 77·3	200 · 8 202 · 2 224 · 5 236 · 7	1,278·3 1,283·2 1,337·1 1,367·7
978	Feb May Aug Nov	26·0 25·0 24·2 23·4	22·5 32·1 23·7 24·0	337·6 336·4 335·8 323·6	200 · 5 189 · 1 181 · 8 171 · 6	8·7 8·8 8·5 8·3	60·3 59·4 58·0 56·2	138·6 136·0 134·0 128·4	236·6 233·2 229·6 224·7	78·0 78·2 77·9 76·2	245·6 237·2 236·4 238·7	1,354·4 1,326·4 1,309·9 1,275·1
	Feb May Aug	24·4 22·8 21·6	24·6 24·4 23·6	324·6 317·0 309·5	183·0 162·9 153·1	8·5 7·9 7·3	57·1 55·3 53·9	130·4 126·4 123·2	228·3 223·7 220·7	77·5 74·4 71·4	246·8 232·1 218·5	1,305·2 1,246·9 1,202·8
	Nov‡	21 · 3	24.0	323.0	157.5	7.4	54 · 8	127.5	226.7	73 - 4	228 · 0	1,223.6
980	Feb May Aug	22·5 23·6 26·8	24·9 25·9 25·7	358·2 402·7 480·0	170·2 192·6 224·1	7·4 7·8 7·7	59·8 64·4 72·0	139·9 150·4 169·9	244·2 259·9 290·1	75·1 79·2 83·7	237·7 231·5 262·2	1,319·9 1,418·0 1,622·2

# Occupation: registrations at employment offices 2 · 11

GRE BRIT	AT	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupatio	ons
MAL 1978	E AND FEMALE June Sep Dec	93·5 114·0 105·7	173·6 192·7 178·7	70·5 72·1 71·9	137·1 130·8 128·5	440 · 1 454 · 4 444 · 3	287·1 288·2 290·0	1,201 · 8 1,252 · 2 1,219 · 2	Thousand
1979	Mar June Sep	103·7 92·3 109·7	179·3 165·1 185·5	75·6 66·0 69·4	145·5 115·5 110·5	460·1 413·5 424·1	307·5 258·0 262·4	1,271 · 7 1,110 · 3 1,161 · 6	
	Dec*	108.5	182.5	73 · 7	122.8	437 · 2	287 · 7	1,212 3	
1980	Mar June Sep	107·3 100·1 145·0	193 · 7 194 · 3 240 · 7	84·7 83·8 100·0	148·5 155·7 199·9	479 · 4 494 · 6 576 · 3	326·5 334·2 409·2	1,340 · 2 1,362 · 8 1,671 · 1	
1978	June Sep Dec	Proportion of num 7·8 9·1 8·7	ber unemployed 14·4 15·4 14·7	5· 9 5· 8 5· 9	11·4 10·4 10·5	36·6 36·3 36·4	23·9 23·0 23·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	Per cent
1979	Mar June Sep	8·2 8·3 9·4	14·1 14·9 16·0	5· 9 5· 9 6· 0	11-4 10-4 9-5	36·2 37·2 36·5	24·2 23·2 22·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	
	Dec*	8.9	15-1	6-1	10.1	36-1	23.7	100.0	1 7
1980	Mar June Sep	8·0 7·3 8·7	14·4 14·3 14·4	6·3 6·2 6·0	11·1 11·4 12·0	35·8 36·3 34·5	24·4 24·5 24·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	
MAL 1978	E June Sep Dec	65·5 75·1 70·8	75 · 1 80 · 5 75 · 1	25·0 25·1 24·6	127·4 120·9 119·5	370·7 379·2 372·3	218·0 214·2 215·7	881 · 7 895 · 1 878 · 0	Thousand
1979	Mar June Sep	70·3 63·1 71·3	75·0 68·6 72·9	25·6 22·0 22·3	136·2 106·4 101·2	387·0 344·9 350·7	231 · 8 189 · 3 188 · 8	925·9 794·3 807·2	
	Dec*	71 · 1	70 · 4	23.5	112.7	364 · 2	208.9	850 · 7	
	Mar June Sep	71 · 6 68 · 1 95 · 9	73·4 73·5 87·7	26·2 26·5 33·0	136·0 141·7 181·9	396 · 7 407 · 2 473 · 4	238·9 244·8 301·0	942 · 8 961 · 7 172 · 8	
1978	June	Proportion of numi	8.5	2.8	14-4	42.0	24.7	100-0	Per cent
	Sep Dec	8· 4 8· 1	9· 0 8· 6	2· 8 2· 8	13-5 13-6	42·4 42·4	23·9 24·6	100·0 100·0	
	Mar June Sep	7·6 7·9 8·8	8·1 8·6 9·0	2·8 2·8 2·8	14·7 13·4 12·5	41·8 43·4 43·4	25· 0 23· 8 23· 4	100 0 100 0 100 0	
	Dec*	8-4	8-3	2.8	13-2	42.8	24-6	100.0	
	June Sep	7·6 7·1 8·2	7·8 7·6 7·5	2·8 2·8 2·8	14·4 14·7 15·5	42·1 42·3 40·4	25·3 25·5 25·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	
	June Sep Dec	27·9 38·9 34·9	98·5 112·2 103·6	45·5 46·9 47·4	9·7 9·9 9·0	69·1 75·2 72·0	69·1 74·0 74·3	320 · 1 357 · 2 341 · 2	Thousand
	Mar June Sep	33·5 29·3 38·5	104·3 96·5 112·6	50·0 44·0 47·1	9·3 9·0 9·2	73 · 1 68 · 6 73 · 4	75 · 7 68 · 6 73 · 6	345 · 8 316 · 0 354 · 4	
	Dec *	37.4	112.1	50 · 2	10.1	73 · 0	78.8	361 · 6	
	Mar June Sep	35·8 32·0 49·1	120·3 120·9 153·0	58·5 57·3 67·0	12·5 14·1 18·0	82 · 8 87 · 4 102 · 9	87·6 89·5 108·2	397 · 4 401 · 1 498 · 3	
1978	June Sep	Proportion of numb	30-8	14-2	3.0	21.7	21-6	100-0	Per cent
	Dec	10·9 10·2	31·4 30·4	13·1 13·9	2·8 2·6	21·7 21·0 21·1	20·7 21·8	100 0	
	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	
	Dec*	10-3	31-0	13-9	2·8	20-2	21-8	100.0	
1980	Mar June Sep	9· 0 8· 0 9· 9	30·3 30·1 30·7	14·7 14·3 13·4	3·1 3·5 3·6	20·8 21·8 20·7	22·0 22·3 21·7	100 0 100 0 100 0	

<sup>\*</sup> 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).

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

# 2.12 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Regions: occupation

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

		South Ea	ast			Greater L	ondon*			East An	glia		see the
		Unemplo	yed			Unemplo	yed		Contract of	Unemple	oyed		esta a foresti
		Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
Table 1	Summary					35233			The state of			TENERO DE LA CONTRACTOR D	
Manage	erial and professional	34,633	14,589	49,222	7,748	17,026	7,998	25,024	3,367	2,734	1,178	3,912	428
Clerical	and related	32,490	36,752	69,242	8,554	16,212	17,915	34,127	4,788	3,230	3,627	6,857	591
Other n	on-manual occupations	9,840	10,434	20,274	6,472	4,858	3,981	8,839	3,370	926	1,452	2,378	459
Craft an	d similar occupations, including foremen, ssing, production, repairing, etc	38,433	2,439	40,872	8,436	20,799	1,616	22,415	4,258	3,968	143	4,111	920
General	labourers	74,567	16,270	90,837	1,274	34,755	6,679	41,434	489	9,691	2,327	12,018	160
Other m	anual occupations	75,812	20,441	96,253	18,814	39,264	10,044	49,308	8.787	8,363	2,521	10,884	1,780
All occi	upations	265,775	100,925	366,700	51,298	132,914	48,233	181,147	25,059	28,912	11,248	40,160	4,338
Table 2	Occupational groups												
1	Managerial (general management)	672	24	696	12	201	. 13	214	8	66	-	66	-
П	Professional and related supporting management and administration	7,244	2,275	9,519	780	3,094	1,088	4,182	352	518	147	665	38
III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,926	5,970	9,896	2,673	2,099	2,788	4,887	1,142	357	703	1,060	200
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	6,840	3,915	10,755	200	5,076	2,912	7,988	102	251	130	381	28
	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	6,826	975	7,801	2,471	2,792	461	3,253	826	670	100	770	75
	Managerial (excluding general management	9,125	1,430	10,555	1,612	3,764	736	4,500	937	872	98	970	87
	Clerical and related	34,020	36,867	70,887	8,801	17,505	18,008	35,513	4,922	3,275	3,629	6,904	600
VIII	Selling	8,531	10,520	19,051	6,016	4,103	4,038	8,141	3,032	853	1,489	2,342	456
IX	Security and protective services	2,078	72	2,150	1,040	1,186	42	1,228	660	164	2	166	47
	Catering, cleaing hairdressing and other personal service	12,747	12,728	25,475	11,706	8,255	5,975	14,230	5,364	895	1,724	2,619	1,105
XI	Farming, fishing and related	2,971	640	3,611	516	704	114	818	86	1,345	238	1,583	106
	Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,522	82	1,604	570	853	50	903	259	129	22	151	191
	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics	10.068	2,551	12,619	3,261	6,414	1,748	8,162	2,069	823	150	973	201
	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	24,215	529	24,744	4,787	11,701	258	11,959	1,987	2,858	5	2,863	639
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	10,189	4,724	14,913	1,716	6,148	2,855	9,003	794	729	279	1,008	136
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	20,859	20	20,879	944	10,171	3	10,174	447	1,921	1	1,922	109
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	28,396	1,068	29,464	2,601	13,580	359	13,939	1,455	3,301	122	3,423	146
XVIII	Miscellaneous	75,546	16,535	92,081	1,592	35,268	6,785	42,053	617	9,885	2,409	12,294	174
	All occupations	265,775	100,925	366,700	51,298	132,914	48,233	181,147	25,059	28,912	11,248	40,160	4,338

<sup>•</sup> Included in South East.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES 2 · 12

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

South West			45,2500	West Midlands					dlands		Yorkshire and Humberside					
Unemplo	oyed		Unfilled	Unemplo	Unemployed			Unemployed			Unfilled	Unemplo	yed		Undillad	
Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled	
8,338	4,187	12,525	908	8,489	3,796	12,285	852	4,805	2,318	7,123	697	7,318	3,940	11,258	737	
8,934	10,037	18.971	1,104	6,578	15,694	22,272	830	4,785	8,091	12,876	726	6,395	11,619	18,014	1,020	
2,807	4,676	7,483	857	3,576	7,580	11,156	1,242	1,876	3,482	5,358	747	2,464	5,722	8,186	869	
10,160	506	10,666	1,388	22,292	2,401	24,693	1,076	9,202	2,069	11,271	1,353	15,417	2,006	17,423	1,096	
23,768	5,644	29,412	156	44,529	8,385	52,914	147	36,897	7,192	44,089	198	51,739	10,659	62,398	169	
20,084	7,102	27,186	3,754	42,330	17,935	60,265	2,177	16,459	6,616	23,075	1,953	26,289	9,834	36,123	2,262	
74,091	32,152	106,243	8,167	127,794	55,791	183,585	6,324	74,024	29,768	103,792	5,674	109,622	43,780	153,402	6,153	
180	14	194	1	161	6	167	3	77	2	79	4	90	1	91	3	
1,571	469	2,040	34	1,952	527	2,479	97	1,052	351	1,403	104	1,413	478	1,891	91	
1,254	2,564	3,818	546	1,023	2,182	3,205	284	605	1,289	1,894	210	1,115	2,394	3,509	337	
767	489	1,256	36	587	386	973	24	395	286	681	29	669	433	1,102	28	
1,931	283	2,214	117	2,111	239	2,350	258	1,145	172	1,317	197	1,801	246	2,047	122	
2,635	368	3,003	174	2,655	456	3,111	186	1,531	218	1,749	153	2,230	388	2,618	156	
9,044	10,053	19,097	1,156		15,709	22,386	838	4,819	8,096	12,915	736	6,473	11,626	18,099	1,041	
2,676	4,714	7,390	848	3,056	7,645	10,701	1,207	1,714	3,681	5,395	725	2,164	5,781	7,945	789	
395	17	412	80	793	32	825	81	253	11	264	79	429	17	446	151	
2,743	5,064	7,807	2,756	2,499	7.070	0.575	1.040	4 004	0.004					4		
1,717	351	2,068	144	1,537	7,076 245	9,575	1,346	1,361	3,891	5,252	1,117	1,893	6,240	8,133	1,371	
1,717	331	2,000	144	1,537	243	1,782	133	1,066	255	1,321	103	1,760	260	2,020	96	
402	56	458	108	922	271	1,193	107	781	114	895	148	3,608	943	4,551	157	
1,790	509	2,299	380	3,028	2,099	5,127	274	1,521	2,271	3,792	615	2,128	1,700	3,828	406	
7,284	155	7,439	825	24,232	2,903	27,135	696	7,070	68	7,138	546	12,453	212	12,665	508	
1,886	919	2,805	260	5,437	6,469	11,906	243	1,557	1,450	3,007	248	1,830	1,882	3,712	229	
5,548	5	5,553	258	9,320	10	9,330	165	4,485	3	4,488	162	6,114		6,114	222	
8,345	452	8,797	272	16,818	947	17,765	224	7.51.4								
23,923	5,670	29,593	172	44,986	8,589	53,575	158	7,514	361	7,875	260	11,362	453	11,815	236	
74,091	32,152	106,243		127,794		183,585		37,078 <b>74,024</b>	7,249 <b>29,768</b>	44,327 103,792	238 <b>5,674</b>		10,726 <b>43,780</b>	62,816	210 <b>6,153</b>	

The state of the s	Change and the Control of the Contro	North West				North			1000 AND	Wales			and the state of
		Unemployed			11-4111-4	Unemplo	yed		Unfilled	Unemplo	oyed		Unfilled
4	MANUAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies
able	1 summary												
lanag	erial and professional	11,627	6,608	18,235	1,461	5,174	3,385	8,559	860	5,318	3,154	8,472	671
lerica	I and related	9,911	23,698	33,609	1,410	4,463	12,071	16,534	833	4,416	10,603	15,019	807
ther r	non-manual occupations	4,586	10,468	15,054	1,336	1,726	6,824	8,550	744	1,616	5,505	7,121	796
	nd similar occupations, including foremen, essing, production, repairing, etc	28,051	2,959	31,010	1,525	18,218	1,442	19,660	943	10,097	824	10,921	853
enera	I labourers	83,393	20,541	103,934	217	46,759	8,134	54,893	217	37,430	7,455	44,885	238
ther r	nanual occupations	42,941	15,653	58,594	3,485	19,167	8,032	27,199	1,875	15,867	4,960	20,827	1,973
II occ	upations	180,509	79,927	260,436	9,434	95,507	39,888	135,395	5,472	74,744	32,501	107,245	5,338
able 2	2 Occupational groups												
	Managerial (general management)	125	9	134	3	60	7	67	1	108	23	131	4
II	Professional and related supporting management and administration	2,464	918	3,382	198	966	341	1,307	45	1,045	369	1,414	52
111	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,469	3,804	5,273	581	715	2,253	2,968	490	723	2,071	2,794	293
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	1,018	727	1,745	50	390	277	667	24	375	244	619	61
٧	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	2,819	460	3,279	281	1,431	205	1,636	146	1,374	194	1,568	109
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	3,732	690	4,422	348	1,612	302	1,914	154	1,693	253	1,946	152
VII	Clerical and related	10,078	23,714	33,792	1,427	4,538	12,075	16,613	846	4,462	10,609	15,071	823
VIII	Selling	3,775	10,640	14,415	1,282	1,396	6,858	8,254	703	1,504	5,540	7,044	769
IX	Security and protective services	1,128	40	1,168	126	534	18	552	76	306	14	320	72
X	Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service	4,337	9,676	14,013	2,500	1,421	6,405	7,826	1,321	1,120	4,186	5,306	1,294
XI	Farming, fishing and related	1,202	144	1,346	71	644	104	748	43	690	175	865	61
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	3,446	976	4,422	143	571	91	662	100	241	32	273	98
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	4,789	2,642	7,431	546	2,313	1,438	3,751	226	1,244	818	2,062	225
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	20,877	246	21,123	782	14,837	28	14,865	542	7,384	41	7,425	526
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product												
XVI	inspecting, packaging and related  Construction, mining and related not	4,097	3,901	7,998	295	2,162	868	3,030	115	1,083	129	1,212	132
	identified elsewhere	13,177	9	13,186	193	6,565	3	6,568	212	5,687	1	5,688	161
VII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	18,122	677	18,799	349	8,363	429	8,792	167	8,041	335	8,376	217
(VIII	Miscellaneous	83,854	20,654	104,508	259	46,989	8,186	55,175	261	37,664	7,467	45,131	289
	All occupations	180,509	79,927	260,436	9,434	95,507	39,888	135,395	5,472	74,744	32,501	107,245	5,338

Scotland Great B					ain			Northern Ireland				United Kingdom			
Unemplo	yed		Unfilled	Unemploy	Unempl	oyed		Unfilled	Unemploy	Unfilled					
Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies
7,418	5,984	13,402	2,065	95,854	49,139	144,993	16,427	2,261	2,535	4,796	129	98,115	51,674	149,789	16,556
6,486	20,786	27,272	2,198	87,688	152,978	240,666	18,073	2,655	7,598	10,253	114	90,343	160,576	250,919	18,187
3,592	10,886	14,478	1,917	33,009	67,029	100,038	15,439	2,467	3,174	5,641	153	35,476	70,203	105,679	15,592
26,029	3,240	29,269	3,515	181.867	18,029	199,896	21,105	10,726	1,598	12,324	140	192,593	19,627	212,220	21,245
64,615	16,315	80,930	858	473,388	102,922	576,310	3,634	17,228	2,576	19,804	51	490,616	105,498	596,114	3,685
33,690	15,112	48,802	5,761	301,002	108,206	409,208	43,834	16,338	6,784	23,122	238	317,340	114,990	432,330	44,072
141,830	72,323	214,153	16,314	1,172,808	498,303	1,671,111	118,512	51,675	24,265	75,940	825	1,224,483	522,568	1,747,051	119,337
75	5	80	2	1,614	91	1,705	33	52	15	67	1	1,666	106	1,772	34
1,233	532	1,765	157	19,458	6,407	25,865	1,596	326	140	466	35	19,784	6,547	26,331	1,631
974	3,769	4,743	965	12,161	26,999	39,160	6,579	579	2,080	2,659	29	12,740	29,079	41,819	6,608
711	566	1,277	72	12,003	7,453	19,456	552	133	89	222	3	12,136	7,542	19,678	555
2,091	480	2,571	516	22,199	3,354	25,553	4,292	613	91	704	20	22,812	3,445	26,257	4,312
2,334	632	2,966	353	28,419	4,835	33,254	3,375	558	120	678	41	28,977	4,955	33,932	3,416
6,654	20,801	27,455	2,256	90,040	153,179	243,219	18,524	2,719	7,609	10,328	119	92,759	160,788	253,547	18,643
2,740	11,193	13,933	1,733	28,409	68,061	96,470	14,528	1,121	3,054	4,175	120	29,530	71,115	100,645	14,648
1,177	47	1,224	323	7,257	270	7,527	2,075	1,483	130	1,613	35	8,740	400	9,140	2,110
4,224	11,090	15,314	3,467	33,240	68,080	101,320	27,983	1,462	4,185	5,647	147	34,702	72,265	106,967	28,130
2,224	268	2,492	196	15,156	2,680	17,836	1,469	1,396	47	1,443	6	16,552	2,727	19,279	1,475
1,499	607	2,106	487	13,121	3,194	16,315	2,109	785	355	1,140	11	13,906	3,549	17,455	2,120
3,861	2,920	6,781	,898	31,565	17,098	48,663	7,032	2,536	1,526	4,062	50	34,101	18,624	52,725	7,082
												01,101	10,024	32,723	7,002
20,302	236	20,538	2,131	141,512	4,423	145,935	11,982	6,242	53	6,295	68	147,754	4,476	152,230	12,050
2.928	2.245	5 170	140	21.000	00.000		0.000				in the same of the				
2,320	2,240	5,173	449	31,898	22,866	54,764	3,823	1,250	976	2,226	25	33,148	23,842	56,990	3,848
7,912	11	7.923	599	81,588	63	81,651	3,025	5,109	15	5,124	17	86,697	78	86,775	3,042
15,615	550	16,165	677	125,877	5,394	131,271	5,149	6,725	90	6,815	42	132,602	5,484	138,086	5,191
	16,371	81,647	1,033	477,291	103,856	581,147	4,386	18,586	3,690	22,276	56	495,877	107,546	603,423	4,442
141,830	72,323	214,153	16,314	1,172,808	498,303	1,671,111	118,512	51,675	24,265	75,940	825	1,224,483	522,568	1,747,051	119,337

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to employment offices. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Figures for careers offices, either of vacancies or unemployed, are not included in this table.

# 2 · 13 UNEMPLOYMENT Adult students: regions

Action to See Act	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1979 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	4,859 - 59	2,104	211	1,341	2,907	1,453	1,628	4,161	1,121	975 - 6	2,277	20,933	1,131	22,064
1980 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	7,685	2,433 - 1	1,109	2,038	1,846 - -	1,074	1,860	3,372	1,188 - 363	1,465	2,870 106 158	24,507 106 541	-	24,507 106 541
April 10 May 8 June 12	12,780 451 1,007	4,267 317 417	1,766 2 88	4,167	4,185 94 577	3,615 46 475	4,706 14 589	5,989 221 1,008	2,304 - 538	3,435 2 179	5,482 295 5,898	48,429 1,125 10,542	2,167	48,429 1,125 12,709
July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	29,073 33,472 34,032	9,987 12,128 12,502	3,139 3,419 3 528	8,253 9 484 9,910	13,295 14,774 15 026	9,159 9,946 10 280	13,578 14,289 14,757	20,377 22,390 22,849	8,505 8,702 9,370	10,390 9,930 10,946	15,226 16,006 17,478	130,995 142,412 148,176	7,345 6,741 7,817	138,340 149,153 155,993
Oct 9	8,443	3,822	779	1,457	4,548	2,028	2,995	4,968	2,360	2,065	8,090	37,733	4,346	42,079

Note: Adult students seeking vacational employment are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.

• Included in South East.

# 2 · 14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1979 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	7,555 4,131 448	134 145 239	165 96 100	551 802 532	2,614 583 598	386 394 219	753 511 473	421 1,969 635	354 389 353	130 122 163	2,562 1,407 1,432	15,491 10,404 4,953	503 1,463 470	15,994 11,867 5,423
1980 Jan 10	944	541	213	904	781	700	623	694	637	1,017	2,366	8,879	880	9,759
Feb 14	1,339	870	825	992	12.347	1,952	7,073	1,311	2,762	4,060	2,537	35,198	1,089	36,287
Mar 13	2,978	1,421	1,873	1,108	6,835	3,697	4,501	2,248	3,193	4,240	3,432	34,105	828	34,933
April 10	2,452	846	1,307	1,056	2,427	1,335	3,042	2,434	2,068	2,947	3,342	22,410	1,127	23,537
May 8	1,570	686	259	662	1,065	530	676	1,523	651	364	1,518	8,818	647	9,465
June 12	1,225	635	151	527	1,717	431	1,013	1,553	1,078	292	1,555	9,542	710	10,252
July 10	1,284	531	236	336	3,075	628	1,028	3,961	409	349	2,225	13,531	716	14,247
Aug 14	1,376	647	217	587	2,660	408	632	1,304	429	247	1,984	9,844	672	10,516
Sep 11	1,597	584	245	747	5,148	934	1,260	1,401	768	298	1,438	13,836	707	14,543
Oct 9	2,134	859	318	946	5,361	708	1,779	1,514	2,965	703	2,135	18,563	856	19,419

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

# 2.16 Disabled people: non-claimants

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	N	Disabled peo	ple					ints to benefit rt-time work o	
		Suitable for o		Unlikely to ol employment under shelter	obtain except ered conditions*		Male and female	Male	Female
		Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled				
1979 Šep		50 · 1	68 · 9	8 · 2	3.8	1979 Sep	34 · 0	2.3	31 · 7
Oct		50·7	69·0	8·2	3·7	Oct	36·7	2·6	34·1
Nov		50·8	69·5	8·2	3·7	Nov	36·7	2·4	34·3
Dec		51·4	70·4	8·3	3·7	Dec	36·3	2·5	33·8
1980 Jan		52·0	73·4	8·0	3·7	1980 Jan	35·6	2·5	33·1
Feb		52·6	74·8	7·9	3·7	Feb	38·9	2·7	36·2
Mar		52·8	75·5	7·9	3·7	Mar	39·8	2·7	37·1
April		53·2	77 · 9	7·9	3·8	April	40·2	2·7	37·5
May		52·7	77 · 9	7·9	3·7	May	40·8	2·7	38·1
June		52·6	79 · 8	7·7	3·8	June	40·1	2·7	37·4
July		53 · 5	82·5	7·8	3·8	July	40·7	2·8	37·9
Aug		55 · 2	85·2	7·8	3·8	Aug	38·9	2·6	36·3
Sep		56 · 2	86·9	7·7	3·8	Sep	39·7	2·6	37·1

\* Disabled people unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.
† Seeking employment for less than 30 hours per week. Non-claimants to benefit seeking part-time work only are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.

# UNEMPLOYMENT **Selected countries: national definitions**

THOUSAND

	United K	(ingdom*†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden¶	Switzer- land*	United States
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	IIa		giuiii+		marky		(FR)		Republica			lands				iand	States
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Annual averages	YED						Sale of	e e estate	Action 1	- A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A	6 800 B	Name of		a ladde					
975 976	978 1,359 e	929 1,274 e	269 282	55 55	177 229	690 727	124 126	840 933	1,074 1,060	35 28	75 84	1,107 1,182	1,000 1,080	195 211	19·6 19·9	257 376	67 66	10·2 20·7	7,830 7,288
977 978	1,484 1,475	1,378 1,376	345 406	51 59	264 282	850 911	164 190	1,073 1,167	1,030 993	28 31	82 75	1,382 1,529	1,100 1,240	204 206	16·1 20·0	540 817	75 94	12·0 10·5	6,856 6,047
979	1,390	1,307	428**	57	294	838	159	1,350	876	32	66	1,653	1,170	210	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	5,963
nuarterly averages 979 Q2 Q3	1,328 1,438	1,258 1,267	399	46 34	284 288	859 761	152 137	1,261 1,328	805 780	22 18	66 64	1,611 1,602	1,150 1,140	193 214	22·2 20·2	1,015 1,070	85 92	10·3 8·1	5,683 6,013
Q4	1,359	1,307	407	60	307	764	146	1,474	809	38	63	1,671	1,100	211	22.0	1,117	76	8.4	5,798
980 Q1 Q2	1,479 1,564	1,441 1,467	462	77 39	307 297	955 909	178 157	1,448 1,336	968 791	57 26	66	1,767 1,712	1,160 1,110	223 210	25·2 17·6	1,195	84	9·1 5·7	6,947 7,485
onthly 980 Mar	1,478	1,446	445	58	302	969	175	1,412	876	53	66	1,752	1,240	211	23.2	1,222	76	7.2	6,805
April May June	1,523 1,509 1,660	1,469 1,460 1,473	431 427	49 38 29	300 297 295	937 904 887	167 152 151	1,375 1,337 1,296	825 767 781	34 22 21	68 68 70	1,722 1,702 1,711	1,180 1,090 1,050	202 205 222	20·5 16·5 15·9	1,245 1,242 1,244	70 85	6·4 5·7 5·0	6,846 7,318 8,291
July Aug Sep	1,897 2,001 2,040	1,602 1,736 1,832	424 414	30 30	313 316 327	852 833 765	153 173	1,331 1,374 1,519	853 865 823	21 22	72 76	1,681 1,706 1,746 p	1,120 1,150	248 262 269	17·4 23·7 20·4		80 88 92	4·7 8·1	8,410 8,011 7,464
Oct	2,063	1,917							888										7,482
ercentage rate itest month	8.5		6.2	1.0	11.9	6.6	6.6	8.1	3.9	1.4	10.7	7·6 p	2.0	6.3	1.3	9.5	2.1	0.3	7.1
UMBERS UNEMPLO	YED, SEAS	ONALLYA	DJUSTED																
979 Q2 Q3		1,304		59 56	294 300	847 801	157 149	1,375 1,377	877 863	29 29	66 67		1,160 1,210	211 211	25·1 23·2	1,015 1,090	95 88		5,890 6,008
Q4		1,287		54	297	827	141	1,352	820	35	65		1,180	208	20.9	1,121	81		6,084
980 Q1 Q2		1,378 1,492		52 49	295 308	853 886	147 161	1,395 1,457	802 863	42 33	62		1,030 1,110	212 227	20·3 20·6	1,182	75		6,390 7,808
onthly 980 Mar		1,414		49	299	854	156	1,415	817	44	63		1,070	214	20.5	1,204	81		6,438
April May June		1,458 1,484 1,535		50 50 49	303 306 315	858 897 904	158 157 166	1,439 1,473 1,460	834 861 894	35 32 32	65 67 72 e		1,160 1,110 1,060	219 224 237	20·3 20·6 20·9	1,226 1,236 1,263	86 88		7,265 8,154 8.006
July Aug Sep		1,606 1,695 1,784		50 53 e	323 329 e 341 e	868 885 865	172 182	1,470 1,456 1,446	921 930 938 e	32 33 e	75 e 77 e		1,210 1,190	249 255 e 266 e	22·8 24·9 22·7		79 74 86		8,207 8,019 7,827
Oct		1,893							959 e										3,005
ercentage rate		7.8		1.9 e	12·6 e	7.5	6.9	7.8	4·2 e	2·1 e	10·8 e		2·1 e	6·3 e	1.3	9.6	2.0		7.6

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

<sup>(</sup>i) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attach'e reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

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

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

Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

Habited unknown
 Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 Average of 11 months.
 Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. From January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of the total labour force.

# **UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES** 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES Flows at employment offices: seasonally adjusted \*

GREATBRITAIN	UNEMPL	OYMENT								VACANO	IES	
Average of 3 months ended	Joining r	egister (inflow			register (outflo			of inflow over or		Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All 201	Male	Female	All	160	164	outflow
1975 Sep 8	244	90	334	214	80	294	30 26	10	40 36	160 156	161	-4 -5
Oct9 Nov13 Dec11	236 231	88 86	325 318	212 204	79 75	290 280	25 27	10	34 38	153 148	158 153	-5 -5
1976 Jan 8	228	88	316	203	76	279	26	11	37	151	152	-1
Feb 12	226	87	313	205	76	282	21	11	31	154	153	1
Mar 11	224	88	312	210	77	287	14	11	25	160	157	3
April 8	223	88	310	211	77	288	12	11	22	163	161	2
May 13	224	89	313	213	79	292	11	10	21	164	166	-2
June 10	225	89	314	217	82	298	8	7	16	165	169	-4
July 8	223	90	313	217	82	300	5	8	13	170	169	1
Aug 12	217	89	306	217	83	300	0	6	6	177	171	5
Sep 9	213	88	301	215	82	297	-2	6	4	182	175	7
Oct 14	211	87	298	214	83	297	-4	4	0	182	180	3.
Nov 11 e	212	88	300	214	84	298	-2	4	2	184	184	0
Dec 13 e	212	88	300	213	84	297	-1	5	4	185	186	-1
1977 Jan 13 e	212	88	300	212	84	296	0	5	4	189	189	0
Feb 10 e	211	89	300	210	84	294	1	5	6	193	191	1
Mar 10 e	210	88	298	212	84	295	-2	5	3	196	194	2
April 14	208	87	295	210	83	293	-2	4	2	196 e	195 e	2 e
May 12	206	86	292	208	83	291	-2	4	1	195	195	1
June 9	204	86	290	196	81	277	8	5	13	192	194	-1
July 14	203	87	290	195	81	277	8	6	14	189	188	1
Aug 11	203	88	291	195	83	278	7	5	13	189	188	1
Sep 8	204	88	292	201	83	284	3	5	7	188	188	0
Oct 13	204	88	291	201	84	285	2	4	6	193	192	1
Nov 10	204	88	292	201	84	286	3	4	6	193	191	2
Dec 8	202	88	290	204	87	290	-2	2	0	197	191	6
1978 Jan 12	198	87	285	202	87	288	-4	0	-4	201	194	7
Feb 9	194	86	280	201	87	288	-7	-1	-8	208	199	9
Mar 9	192	87	279	200	88	287	-7	-1	-8	214	205	9
April 13	193	88	281	200	89	289	-7	-1	-8	217	210	7
May 11	192	88	280	199	88	287	-7	0	-7	217	213	4
June 8	191	89	280	198	88	286	-7	0	-7	221	216	5
July 6	190	89	279	197	88	286	-7	0	-7	225	221	4 4 4
Aug 10	189	89	278	196	88	284	-7	1	-6	227	223	
Sep 14	187	89	276	196	89	285	-9	0	-9	229	225	
Oct 12	186	90	277	195	90	285	-8	0	-8	232	226	6
Nov 9	186	91	277	195	93	288	-9	-2	-11	234	228	6
Dec 7	187	91	277	195	92	287	-8	-2	-10	233	230	3
979 Jan 11	189	89	278	193	91	284	-4	-2	-6	225	225	0
Feb 8	190	88	278	185	88	273	5	0	5	219	220	-1
Mar 8	188	88	276	183	86	269	5	1	7	215	216	-1
April 5	181	87	268	184	87	270	-3	1	-2	223	220	3
May 10	174	86	261	190	87	277	-16	-1	-16	232	225	7
June 14	173	88	261	190	89	279	-17	-1	-18	238	231	7
July 12	174	89	263	187	89	276	-14	1	-13	238	236	2
Aug 9	175	92	267	186	90	276	-11	1	-10	236	239	-3
Sep 13	175	92	267	183	90	273	-8	2	-6	233	238	-5
Oct 11 †	177	93	270	178	91	269	-1	2	1	229	235	-6
Nov 8 †	178	94	272	174	91	265	4	3	7	226	231	-5
Dec 6 †	183	96	279	176	92	267	8	4	12	223	232	-9
980 Jan 10	188	97	285	180	90	270	8	7	15	214	225	-11
Feb 14	192	100	293	177	90	267	15	10	25	207	220	-13
Mar 13	194	102	296	175	90	266	19	12	30	202	214	-11
April 10	197	104	301	172	93	266	24	11	35	199	210	-11
May 8	198	104	302	172	94	266	26	10	36	197	208	-11
June 12	200	106	306	169	95	264	32	11	42	188	201	-12
July 10	207	110	317	168	95	263	40	15	54	182	196	-15
Aug 14	215	112	327	169	95	264	45	18	63	171	184	-13
Sep 11	225	115	340	171	94	265	54	21	75	167	178	-10

# VACANCIES 3 · 1 Regions: notified to employment offices: seasonally adjusted\*

		South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
144	Con 3	52 · 2	26.7	3.9	8.6	6.1	7.3	side 8.8	11:4	9.0	4.7	15.8	128 · 1	2.5	130.6
1975	Oct 3	47·3	24·1	3·6	8·3	5·5	6·7	8·1	10·3	7·9	4·5	14·8	116·8	2·4	119·2
	Nov 7	43·1	21·4	3·4	7·6	5·5	6·5	7·6	10·8	7·8	4·4	14·8	111·8	2·4	114·2
	Dec 5	43·0	20·7	3·5	7·9	5·3	6·3	8·0	10·3	7·9	4·5	14·7	110·8	2·3	113·1
1976	Jan 2	42·3	20·5	3·4	8·4	5·1	6·6	7·4	9·9	7·1	4·6	14·2	108·9	2·3	111·2
	Feb 6	44·0	21·4	3·4	8·5	5·5	6·5	8·2	10·2	7·2	4·6	14·3	111·2	2·2	113·4
	Mar 5	45·8	22·9	3·6	8·0	5·9	6·8	8·3	10·5	7·1	4·7	14·4	115·2	2·1	117·3
	April 2	45·7	22 · 8	3·6	7·9	6·2	6·8	8·8	10·2	7·4	4·9	13·9	115·5	2·2	117·7
	May 7	44·0	21 · 6	3·5	8·1	6·2	6·6	9·2	10·0	7·0	5·0	14·3	113·7	2·3	116·0
	June 4	43·7	22 · 2	3·3	7·0	6·1	6·6	8·7	9·6	7·3	4·6	14·4	111·3	2·1	113·4
	July 2	45 · 6	23 · 4	3·4	7·7	6·4	7·0	9·8	10·3	8·2	5·1	14·5	118·2	2·1	120·3
	Aug 6	49 · 6	25 · 0	3·5	8·2	6·9	7·8	10·4	10·7	8·0	5·5	14·8	125·8	1·9	127·7
	Sep 3	50 · 6	26 · 2	3·4	8·4	7·4	8·1	10·6	11·3	8·0	5·8	14·6	128·3	2·2	130·5
	Oct 8	50·7	26·0	3·7	7·9	7·4	7·8	10·7	11·2	8·2	5·5	13·7	127·2	1·9	129·1
	Nov 5 e	52·0	27·2	3·8	8·2	7·7	8·3	11·0	11·6	8·4	5·7	13·9	130·7	1·9	132·6
	Dec 3 e	54·0	28·7	3·9	8·6	8·1	8·8	11·3	12·0	8·7	5·9	14·2	135·4	1·9	137·3
1977	Jan 7 e	56·0	30·3	4·0	8·8	8·6	9·3	11·5	12·3	9·0	6·1	14·5	139·7	2·1	141 · 8
	Feb 4	60·0	32·1	4·1	9·1	9·1	9·8	11·9	12·7	9·2	6·2	14·8	146·0	1·8	147 · 8
	Mar 4	61·7	33·2	3·9	9·3	9·5	10·1	12·1	12·7	9·0	6·0	15·1	149·3	1·8	151 · 1
	April 6	62·3	33·7	4·1	8·8	9·2	10·6	11·8	12·4	8·8	6·0	15·8	149·6	1·8	151 · 4
	May 6	64·6	36·3	4·0	8·4	9·4	10·5	12·7	12·5	9·2	5·9	15·4	152·9	1·7	154 · 6
	June 1	63·2	35·8	4·3	8·2	9·2	10·3	12·5	12·4	8·6	6·0	16·3	151·1	1·9	153 · 0
	July 8	62·9	35 · 2	4·8	8·3	9·4	10·7	12·5	13·2	8·7	6·1	16·6	153·4	2·0	155 · 4
	Aug 5	64·2	34 · 8	4·9	8·7	9·9	10·5	12·3	12·6	8·8	6·1	16·7	154·9	2·1	157 · 0
	Sep 2	60·6	33 · 2	4·9	8·3	9·9	10·1	12·1	12·0	9·0	5·9	16·9	149·7	2·0	151 · 7
	Oct 7	64·7	35 · 1	4·6	9·0	10·4	10·5	12·6	12·8	9·2	6·4	17·7	157·6	2·1	159·7
	Nov 4	68·2	37 · 1	4·9	9·5	10·1	10·2	12·7	12·8	9·3	6·6	15·9	160·8	2·0	162·8
	Dec 2	70·9	38 · 2	5·4	10·1	10·9	10·7	12·8	13·6	9·2	7·0	17·7	168·3	2·0	170·3
1978	Jan 6	74·9	40·5	5·6	11·3	11·9	11·1	13·6	14·9	10·0	7·1	18·6	178 · 8	1·9	180 · 7
	Feb 3	78·7	42·4	5·6	11·5	11·7	12·1	13·5	15·2	9·6	7·2	19·0	183 · 6	1·9	185 · 5
	Mar 3	81·6	44·4	5·9	11·2	11·9	12·2	13·5	15·2	9·9	8·5	20·1	189 · 6	1·9	191 · 5
	April 7	84·6	46 · 0	6·1	11·8	12·3	12·4	15·2	15·6	10·1	8·0	20·8	196·5	1 · 8	198·3
	May 5	88·7	48 · 0	6·3	12·3	12·4	12·9	13·9	15·7	10·1	7·9	21·2	201·6	1 · 8	203·4
	June 2	92·3	50 · 3	6·3	13·3	13·0	13·4	14·6	16·0	10·5	8·1	21·0	208·7	1 · 8	210·5
	July 30	93·1	50·2	6·2	13·6	13·0	13·4	15·1	15·5	9·7	8·4	21 · 4	209·6	1·7	211 · 3
	Aug 4	94·5	49·0	6·2	14·0	12·9	13·6	15·1	16·8	10·4	8·2	20 · 8	212·5	1·6	214 · 1
	Sep 8	101·7	55·2	6·8	13·8	13·5	14·4	15·8	17·3	10·5	8·7	20 · 6	223·3	1·5	224 · 8
	Oct 6	104·8	56·8	7·1	15·0	14·1	15·7	15·6	18·1	10·8	8·9	21·4	231·5	1 · 4	232·9
	Nov 3	105·0	56·2	7·2	15·6	14·4	16·0	15·9	18·4	11·0	8·8	20·7	233·7	1 · 4	235·1
	Dec 1	107·2	57·0	7·2	15·5	14·2	16·2	16·5	18·4	11·3	9·0	21·2	236·7	1 · 4	238·1
1979	Jan 5	107·1	55·9	7·1	15·6	14·0	16·2	16·4	18·6	10·8	8·2	21 · 1	234·9	1·3	236·2
	Feb 2	106·0	56·0	6·8	15·1	13·2	15·0	15·3	17·7	10·0	8·5	20 · 5	227·8	1·2	229·0
	Mar 2	108·1	56·7	6·7	14·8	13·6	14·9	15·6	18·5	10·1	8·9	19 · 7	230·7	1·3	232·0
	Mar 30	110·9	58·3	7·8	16·4	15·4	16·0	16·2	20·4	10·5	9·0	20·0	242·1	1·5	243 · 6
	May 4	113·4	58·5	8·2	17·6	15·9	16·2	17·0	20·8	11·0	10·7	22·1	253·1	1·5	254 · 6
	June 8	114·9	58·2	9·1	18·4	16·0	16·1	17·3	21·1	11·4	10·7	22·3	257·4	1·4	258 · 8
	July 6	113·2	57·3	8·6	17·5	15·6	15·7	16·6	20·6	11·2	10·3	22·0	251·5	1·4	252·9
	Aug 3	109·8	54·3	8·6	16·9	15·6	15·6	16·8	20·6	10·7	10·2	22·3	247·3	1·3	248·6
	Sep 7	109·2	54·2	8·3	17·5	14·8	15·4	16·1	20·7	10·3	9·8	22·5	244·6	1·3	245·9
	Oct 5	106·4	52·8	8·3	17·2	14·0	14·5	15·8	19·4	10·0	9·6	21 · 8	237·1	1·3	238·4
	Nov 2	104·4	52·2	8·3	16·5	14·0	14·4	15·0	18·6	9·8	9·5	22 · 1	233·3	1·3	234·6
	Nov 30	100·3	51·1	7·8	15·8	13·1	13·0	13·5	17·0	9·7	9·1	21 · 6	221·0	1·3	222·3
1980	Jan 4	94·2	48·3	7·1	14·5	12·2	12·0	12·5	16·2	9·1	8·2	19·8	205·7	1·2	206·9
	Feb 8	85·9	44·4	6·6	14·1	11·4	11·6	11·6	14·9	7·6	7·6	19·3	190·2	1·2	191·4
	Mar 7	80·4	40·5	6·1	14·7	10·8	10·6	10·5	14·0	7·2	7·2	18·3	179·5	1·3	180·8
	April 2	76·0	38 · 8	5·5	12·8	9·8	9·0	9·7	14·0	6·7	7·1	17·1	167·3	1·2	168·5
	May 2	72·1	36 · 1	5·9	12·2	9·2	8·9	8·3	13·6	6·8	7·1	17·6	161·8	1·2	163·0
	June 6	64·7	32 · 6	5·2	10·6	8·1	8·7	7·7	11·5	6·1	6·1	16·6	145·5	1·2	146·7
	July 4	55·1	27·9	4·1	9·1	6·8	7·0	7·1	9·6	5·0	5·4	15·6	125·0	1·0	126·0
	Aug 8	51·9	25·6	4·0	8·2	6·4	7·1	6·2	9·6	5·3	5·2	15·7	119·4	1·0	120·4
	Sep 5	49·3	24·9	3·8	7·6	5·7	5·7	5·7	8·8	5·1	5·2	15·2	112·1	0·7	112·8
ane un	Oct 3	43 · 1	20.9	3.3	6.7	5.5	4.7	5.8	7.9	4.8	4.5	13 · 4	99.7	0.7	100.4

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.

Included in South East.

THOUSAND

<sup>•</sup> The flow statistics are described in the *Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627-635. While the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.
Flow figures are collected for 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.
† The October monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 Employment Gazette).

# **VACANCIES** 2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to employment offices and career offices

						Secretary of the Secretary		A STATE OF THE STA	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, whic			initerrative	eria Heria de registas	THOUSAND
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Notified	to employn	nent offices		F. C.			1					1	- The state of the
1978 Aug 4	93·1	47·7	6·6	14·5	12·8	13·3	15·2	16·9	10·7	8·2	21·0	212·3	1·6	213·9
Sep 8	104·4	55·8	7·4	14·6	14·2	14·5	16·3	18·0	11·0	8·9	21·8	231·2	1·6	232·8
Oct 6	110·2	60·5	7·5	14·9	14·6	16·4	15·9	18·7	11·0	8·9	21·9	239·9	1·5	241 · 4
Nov 3	105·8	57·5	7·1	14·2	14·3	16·4	15·6	18·2	10·5	8·0	20·1	230·2	1·4	231 · 6
Dec 1	101·1	54·2	6·6	13·4	13·6	15·6	15·1	17·3	10·0	7·8	18·9	219·4	1·2	220 · 5
979 Jan 5	98·4	51·8	6·2	13·0	13·6	15·4	14·9	16·9	9·6	7·3	18·1	213·6	1·1	214·7
Feb 2	100·7	53·9	6·1	13·4	12·9	14·6	14·2	16·8	9·6	7·9	18·6	214·8	1·2	216·0
Mar 2	104·8	55·2	6·4	14·5	13·6	14·6	15·1	18·3	10·4	8·8	19·7	226·1	1·2	227·3
Mar 30	111 · 6	58·2	7·8	17·4	15·5	16·4	16·6	20·8	10·9	9·8	21·7	248·6	1·5	250·1
May 4	118 · 5	60·6	8·5	19·6	16·1	16·8	18·2	21·8	11·5	11·6	23·9	266·4	1·6	267·9
June 8	122 · 4	61·9	9·6	21·3	16·2	16·4	18·7	22·5	12·1	11·9	24·3	275·4	1·5	277·0
July 6	116·5	58·4	9·3	18·7	15·2	15·6	17·4	20·8	11·8	10·9	22·6	258·9	1·4	260·3
Aug 3	108·0	52·8	8·9	17·4	15·5	15·2	16·9	20·6	11·0	10·2	22·5	246·3	1·3	247·6
Sep 7	111·5	54·5	8·9	18·1	15·4	15·4	16·6	21·3	10·7	9·9	23·7	251·5	1·4	252·9
Oct 5	111·7	56·3	8·6	17·2	14·5	15·3	16·1	20·0	10·1	9·6	22·4	245·4	1·3	246·7
Nov 2	105·1	53·4	8·2	15·1	13·9	14·8	14·7	18·3	9·3	8·7	21·4	229·5	1·2	230·7
Nov 30	94·0	48·1	7·2	13·6	12·5	12·3	12·2	15·7	8·4	7·9	19·2	203·0	1·1	204·1
980 Jan 4	85·5	44·2	6·3	11·9	11 · 8	11·3	11·0	14·6	8·0	7·3	16·8	184·6	1·1	185·7
Feb 8	80·7	42·3	5·8	12·5	11 · 1	11·2	10·5	14·0	7·2	7·0	17·3	177·5	1·2	178·7
Mar 7	77·4	39·1	5·7	14·4	10 · 8	10·4	9·9	13·8	7·5	7·1	18·3	175·3	1·3	176·6
April 2	76·9	38·7	5·5	13·9	9·9	9·5	10·1	14·5	7·2	8·0	18·8	174·2	1·2	175·4
May 2	77·5	38·4	6·3	14·1	9·4	9·4	9·6	14·7	7·3	8·0	19·4	175·6	1·3	176·9
June 6	72·4	36·5	5·7	13·6	8·3	9·0	9·2	12·9	6·8	7·4	18·6	164·0	1·3	165·3
July 4	58·4	29·1	4·7	10·4	6·5	6·9	7·9	9·8	5·6	6·0	16·2	132·4	1·0	133·4
Aug 8	49·8	23·9	4·3	8·6	6·2	6·7	6·3	9·6	5·5	5·1	15·9	118·0	1·0	119·0
Sep 5	51·3	25·1	4·3	8·2	6·3	5·7	6·2	9·4	5·5	5·3	16·3	118·5	0·8	119·3
Oct 3	48.4	24.4	3.6	6.6	6.0	5.4	6.1	8.5	4.9	4.4	14.0	107.9	0.8	108.7
	Notified t	to careers o	offices											
978 Aug 4 Sep 8	14·1 16·2	8·5 9·7	0·9 1·1	1·4 1·6	3·0 2·8	1.6	1.9	1·3 1·7	0·7 0·8	0·5 0·7	1.2	26·7 30·0	0·3 0·5	27·0 30·5
Oct 6	16·2	9·7	1·1	1·6	2·8	1·9	1·7	1·7	0·7	0·5	1·3	29·3	0·4	29·7
Nov 3	15·7	9·4	0·9	1·5	2·3	1·6	1·6	1·6	0·6	0·5	1·1	27·4	0·3	27·7
Dec 1	16·0	10·3	0·9	1·4	2·0	1·5	1·5	1·6	0·5	0·4	1·0	26·8	0·3	27·0
979 Jan 5	14·9	9·5	0·8	1·3	2·0	1·4	1·5	1·5	0·5	0·4	1·0	25·2	0·2	25·4
Feb 2	13·0	7·5	0·8	1·2	2·1	1·4	1·4	1·6	0·5	0·4	0·9	23·2	0·3	23·4
Mar 2	15·0	8·1	1·1	1·4	2·6	1·6	2·1	1·9	0·5	0·4	1·0	27·5	0·3	27·7
Mar 30	17·8	9·8	1·5	1·9	3·1	2·3	2·9	2·2	0·6	0·7	1·1	34·0	0·3	34·2
May 4	19·7	10·1	1·7	2·2	4·7	2·7	4·3	2·6	0·7	0·8	1·6	41·0	0·3	41·3
June 8	19·3	10·6	1·6	1·8	4·6	2·3	2·9	1·8	0·6	0·8	1·6	37·2	0·2	37·5
July 6	18·3	10·5	1·4	1·7	3·6	2·1	2·6	1·8	0·5	0·7	1·3	34·0	0·3	34·2
Aug 3	16·3	8·8	1·1	1·7	3·4	2·2	1·9	1·8	0·5	0·7	1·2	31·0	0·3	31·3
Sep 7	17·0	9·2	1·3	1·8	2·6	2·2	2·0	1·8	0·7	0·7	1·1	31·2	0·3	31·5
Oct 5	16·3	9·0	1·2	1·5	2·2	1·8	1·6	1·7	0·6	0·6	1·0	28·4	0·3	28·7
Nov 2	14·0	7·9	0·9	1·3	1·9	1·6	1·3	1·5	0·5	0·6	0·9	24·5	0·2	24·7
Nov 30	12·6	7·3	0·7	1·0	1·5	1·4	1·1	1·3	0·4	0·4	0·9	21·3	0·2	21·5
980 Jan 4	11·6	7·1	0·6	0·9	1·2	1·2	1·0	1·3	0·3	0·4	0·8	19·1	0·2	19·3
Feb 8	11·2	6·8	0·5	0·8	1·3	1·0	0·9	1·1	0·4	0·3	0·6	17·9	0·2	18·1
Mar 7	11·3	6·8	0·8	0·9	1·3	1·1	1·0	1·1	0·3	0·3	0·6	18·9	0·2	19·0
April 2	11·4	6·6	0·8	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·6	19·4	0·2	19·6
May 2	13·5	7·8	0·8	1·2	2·3	1·3	1·7	1·1	0·5	0·4	0·9	23·5	0·2	23·7
June 6	11·2	7·4	0·7	0·8	2·0	1·0	1·4	0·7	0·4	0·4	0·8	19·4	0·2	19·6
July 4	9·4	6·7	0·5	0·6	1·5	0·7	1·1	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·6	15·5	0·1	15·6
Aug 8	6·9	4·4	0·3	0·4	1·2	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·6	11·8	0·1	12·0
Sep 5	4·6	2·6	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·4	8·9	0·2	9·1
Oct 3	4.6	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.8	0.1	7.9

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

• Included in South East.

# Occupation: notified to employment offices

GRE/BRIT	AT AIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
	June Sep Dec	18·5 19·2 20·5	35·0 32·8 30·9	19·3 21·0 21·2	56·9 61·8 57·1	10·6 11·1 10·2	85·7 85·2 79·5	Thousand 225 · 9 231 · 2 219 · 4
	Mar	22·3	34·9	19·1	55·3	10·7	83·7	226·1
	June	22·5	38·3	23·3	66·1	14·8	110·5	275·4
	Sep	22·1	32·7	22·7	67·0	13·0	93·9	251·5
	Dec	19·6	27·0	19·6	52·3	8·8	75·6	203·0
	Mar	19·4	27·8	17·2	38·9	6·7	65·3	175·3
	June	19·1	27·2	17·4	31·9	5·4	63·0	164·0
	Sep	16·4	18·1	15·4	21·1	3·6	43·8	118·5
		Proportion of vac	ancies in all occupat	tions				Per cent
	June	8·2	15·5	8·5	25·2	4·7	37·9	100·0
	Sep	8·3	14·2	9·1	26·7	4·8	36·9	100·0
	Dec	9·3	14·1	9·7	26·0	4·7	36·2	100·0
	Mar	9·9	15·4	8·5	24·4	4·7	37·0	100·0
	June	8·2	13·9	8·4	24·0	5·4	40·1	100·0
	Sep	8·8	13·0	9·0	26·6	5·2	37·3	100·0
	Dec	9·6	13·3	9·7	25·8	4·4	37·2	100·0
	Mar	11·0	15·9	9·8	22·2	3·8	37·2	100·0
	June	11·7	16·6	10·6	19·4	3·3	38·4	100·0
	Sep	13·8	15·3	13·0	17·8	3·0	37·0	100·0

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



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The provisional number of stoppages in progress known to the Department in October totalled 95. Of these, 70 stoppages began in October, and the remaining 25 began earlier and were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The number of workers involved at the establishments where stoppages were in progress is provisionally estimated at 36,600, which includes 22,300 who were involved for the first time in October. The latter figure consists of 22,200 workers involved in the new stoppages which commenced in October and 100 workers who were involved for the first time in stoppages which began in earlier months. The total number of workers involved in stoppages which began in earlier months was 14,300.

Of the 22,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 16,900 were directly involved and 5,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 178,000 working days lost in October includes 82,000 working days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

# Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginr Oct 19	ning in 80	first te	ning in the n s of 1980
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	33	5,700	529	362,100
—extra-wage and fringe benefits  Duration and pattern of hours worked	_	500	32	9,400
Redundancy questions	2 5	3,600	68	5,800 87,100
Trade union matters	4	200	63	48.600
Working conditions and supervision	4	700	90	34,900
Manning and work allocation	15	5,700	196	33,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	7	500	136	36,000
All causes	70		1.136	617,400

Stoppages	Jan to	Oct 1	980	Jan t	o Oct 1	979
Industry group	Stop- pages	Stoppage progress		Stop- pages begin-	Stoppag	
SIC 1968	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining	2 245	500 75,100	6,000 127,000	245	46,900	102,000
All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco	7 62	1,200 19,900	5,000 148,000	11 79	1,200 58,600	15,000 741,000
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied	-	-	-	5	2,400	45,000
industries Metal manufacture Engineering	25 46 125	10,900 190,300 38,500	225,000 9,010,000 499,000	54 129 343	23,800 88,000 1,254,200	126,000 907,000 13,263,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles	24 79 13 3	16,000 85,300 3,200 4,400	187,000 373,000 50,000 5,000	39 159 28 13	73,500 312,100 117,300 23,600	298,000 2,768,000 1,438,000 322,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear	38 22 10	7,300 5,500 1,100	48,000 28,000 8,000	118 40 26	91,400 12,500 7,100	944,000 70,000 37,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	23 15	5,000 1,400	22,000 17,000	39 22	21,100 3,900	104,000 23,000
Paper, printing and publishing All other manufacturing	25	36,600	277,000	41	23,300	700,000
industries Construction Gas, electricity and	19 92	2,300 26,000	17,000 192,000	61 159	43,400 294,400	191,000 762,000
water Port and inland water	10	1,800	19,000	15	9,100	37,000
transport Other transport and communication	48	30,700 53,400	138,000 83.000	65 89	17,700 166,700	94,000
Distributive trades Administrative, financial and pro-	26	2,800	15,000	39	7,400	47,000
fessional services Miscellaneous services	74 20	106,900 2,400	267,000 35,000	103 32	1,714,200 16,500	3,764,000 635,000
All industries 1	,136†	728,400	11,801,000	1,896†	4,430,300	28,678,000

† 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.

# Summary

United Kingdom	Stopp	ages			Worke	rs (Thou)		Workin	g days lo	st in a	I stoppage	es in progre	ss in period	(Thou)		
	Beginn	ing in	period	In pro-	Begins	ning in	In pro-	All indu	stries an	d	Mining and	Metals, engineer-	Textiles, clothing	Construc-	and	All other industries
	No.	of wh know offici	n	– in period	No.	of which known official	in period	No.	of whi known officia		quarry- ing	ing, ship- building and vehicles	and footwear		cation -	and services
SIC 1968		No.	Per cent	No. of Lot					No.	Per	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	2,282 2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080	139 69 79 90 82	6·1 3·4 2·9 3·6 3·9	2,332 2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125	789 666 1,155 1,001 4,583	80 46 205 123 3,648	809 668 1,166 1,041 4,608	6,012 3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474	1,148 472 2,512 4,052 23,512	14·4 24·8 43·1	56 78 97 201 128	3,932 1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390	350 65 264 179 109	247 570 297 416 834	422 132 301 360 1,419	1,006 461 3,050 2,264 6,594
1978 Sep Oct Nov Dec	252 298 275 93	11 6 11 5	4·4 2·0 4·0 5·4	313 398 369 177	117 84 95 38		135 166 174 71	878 1,857 1,918 542	359 1,259 1,375 306	40·9 67·8 71·7 56·5	14 8 14 12	646 1,513 1,293 152	16 26 30	57 50 16 2	8 41 70 18	138 219 495 357
1979 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	206 206 224 165 139 185 185 218 172 196 131 53	14 6 8 3 5 8 7 9 7 9 2 4	6 8 2 9 3 6 1 8 3 6 4 3 3 8 4 1 4 6 1 5 7 5	251 297 314 247 204 235 245 291 274 282 202 84	1,674 241 203 214 55 216 68 1,306 358 74 100 77		1,694 579 334 403 79 245 1,358 1,614 1,334 139 92	2,966 2,425 1,333 867 485 613 662 4,103 11,716 3,508 606 190	2,510 1,811 690 430 168 263 336 3,452 10,969 2,808 64 11	84·6 74·7 51·8 49·6 34·6 42·9 50·8 84·1 93·6 80·0 10·6 5·8	5 3 7 17 11 17 16 15 6 19 8 3	362 512 376 300 206 255 281 3,566 11,055 3,026 398 52	4 6 27 11 7 10 9 18 7 9	217 221 89 21 14 23 47 58 37 34 48 24	1,038 48 33 29 43 65 26 23 12 22 6 75	1,338 1,635 803 488 204 243 283 424 599 398 144 36
1980 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct	155 117 149 155 128 136 67 62 97 70	10 6 11 10 3 3 1 †	6·5 5·1 7·4 6·5 2·3 2·2 1·5	173 159 184 201 181 181 106 89 118	227 43 83 146 77 44 36 17 31		231 191 233 309 109 82 47 22 37	2,828 3,218 3,294 980 457 346 177 117 205	2,694 3,031 3,054 744 290 127 40 †	95·3 94·2 92·7 75·9 63·5 36·7 22·6	31 5 24 8 8 24 8 7	2,706 3,100 3,088 700 134 132 63 41 88	3 2 6 12 7 — 1 3	12 9 12 18 31 31 11 5	32 40 55 22 17 24 4 6	44 62 109 220 260 135 91 55 42

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

# EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

JAN 1976 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole eco	nomy	Index of pr	oduction	Manufactui industries	ring	Change ove 12 months	r previous	
aic 1968	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy	IOP industries	Manufacturing
SIC 1968			and the second			a branching			Per cent
1976 Jan	100-0	100-7	100-0	100-6	100-0	100-2	1.		The Park
Feb	100·6 102·2	101·6 102·3	100·7 103·1	101·4 102·7	100·7 102·8	101·2 102·5			
Mar	103-3	103-5	103-1	102.9	103-1	102.7			
April May	105-5	104-8	105-8	104-5	106-2	104·7 106·0			
June	106.7	105-8	106.7	105·9 107·0	106·8 107·7	107-1			
July Aug	107·8 107·8	106·6 108·2	107·9 107·0	108-7	106-9	108-8	a company of	NAMES OF TAXABLE	
Sep	108-3	108-6	108-2	109-3	107-8	109-3			
Oct	108·5 110·6	109·0 110·6	109·4 111·3	109·8 110·8	109·3 111·3	110·0 110·7			
Nov Dec	111.3	110.9	111.7	111.6	111.7	111-3			
1977 Jan	110.9	111-7	112-2	112.7	112-4	112.5	10.9	12.1	12·4 11·9
Feb	111·0 113·3	112·0 113·3	112·7 115·3	113·4 114·9	112·7 114·6	113·2 114·3	10·2 10·8	11.8	11.5
Mar April	113-1	113-3	114-6	114-4	114-5	114-1	9.4	11.1	11-1
May	114-9	114-1	116-8	115·3 115·6	116·9 116·2	115·2 115·3	9·0 8·2	10·4 9·2	10·0 8·8
June	115·4 117·0	114·5 115·6	116·6 117·5	116.5	117-3	116-6	8.5	8.8	8.9
July Aug	115.7	116-2	115-8	117-6	115-6	117-6	7.4	8.2	8.1
Sep	116-6	116-9	117-8	119-1	117·3 119·6	119·0 120·4	7·7 8·6	8·9 9·6	8·8 9·5
Oct Nov	117·9 120·1	118·4 120·0	119·9 123·4	120·3 122·8	123 8	123-1	8.6	10.8	11.2
Dec	121.7	121-3	123.9	123-6	124-3	123-8	9.3	10.8	11.2
1978 Jan	121-5	122-3	124·2 125·8	124·9 126·7	125·1 126·2	125·3 126·8	9·6 10·5	10.8	11·3 12·0
Feb Mar	122·7 125·0	123·8 125·1	128-1	127-7	128-2	127.9	10.4	11-1	11.9
April	127-2	127-4	131-7	131-5	132-2	131-8	12.4	14.9	15·5 14·3
May	129·4 133·1	128·6 132·1	134·2 136·1	132·6 135·0	133-6 135-1	131·7 134·1	12·6 15·4	14·9 16·7	16.3
June July	133-6	132.0	136-6	135-4	135-9	135-1	14.2	16.2	15.9
Aug	131.7	132-3	134-4	136-4	133·5 135·9	135·8 137·8	13·9 15·0	16·0 16·4	15·5 15·8
Sep	134·2 135·2	134·5 135·7	137·1 139·7	138·6 140·2	139-1	140.0	14.7	16.5	16.3
Oct Nov	136-1	136-0	141-1	140-3	140-6	139-8	13.3	14.3	13.5
Dec	138-0	137-5	142-8	142-4	142-8	142.1	13.4	15·2 12·6	14·8 12·2
1979 Jan Feb	135·7 141·1	136·7 142·5	139·8 143·7	140·6 144·7	140·3 144·6	140·6 145·4	11·7 15·0	14.3	14.6
Mar	143.7	143-8	149-9	149-5	150-2	149-9	14.9	17.1	17.2
April	144-3	144-6	149-5	149-2	149.7	149-1	13.5	13.5	13.2
May	146-9	146.0	153-0	151-1	154·3 158·6	152·1 157·4	13·5 13·4	14·0 16·0	15·5 17·4
June	150·9 155·6	149·8 153·8	157·9 158·2	156·6 156·8	158-2	157-2	16.5	15.8	16.4
July Aug *	153-3	154-1	153-5	155-9	151-5	154-2	16.5	14.3	13.5
Sep *	153-6	153-9	153.7	155-4	151.9	154-1	14.4	12.2	11 · 8
Oct Nov	158·1 162·1	158·7 162·1	162·6 167·2	163·2 166·3	161·8 167·1	162·9 166·2	16·9 19·2	16·4 18·5	16·4 18·9
Dec	165-1	164-5	170-2	169-8	170-3	169-5	19.7	19.2	19.3
1980 Jan *	163-0	164-2	167-2	168-2	166-8	167·1 169·7	20·2 18·6	19·6 18·3	18·9 16·7
Feb * Mar *	167·3 172·8	169·0 172·9	170·0 177·2	171·2 176·8	168·8 174·4	174-1	20.3	18.2	16.1
April	175.0	175-3	178-4	178.0	176-9	176-2	21.3	19.3	18.2
May	178-1	177·0 182·3	181·6 187·0	179·4 185·5	181·4 186·7	178·8 185·3	21 · 3 21 · 7	18·7 18·4	17·6 17·7
June July	183·7 185·1	182-8	189-6	188-0	188-2	187.0	18.9	19.9	18.9
Aug	186-5	187-6	186-6	189-6	185-3	188-7	21.7	21.6	22.4
[Sep]	193-5	194-0	189 0	191-1	186-7	189-4	26.0	23.0	23.0

# Average earnings index (older series)§: all employees in industries covered

JAN 1970 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Index of produ and some† ser	ction (IOP) industries vices	Manufacturing	industries ‡	Change over previou	s 12 months
SIC 1968	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	IOP industries and some services	Manufacturing
1979 Sep *	384-4	384-8	373.3	378-1	13.3	Per cer
Oct	402·6	401·6	397·9	400·2	16·5	16·4
Nov	412·0	408·3	410·9	408·3	18·5	19·0
Dec	418·5	417·0	418·8	416·5	19·2	19·3
1980 Jan *	415·3	415·9	410·1	410-6	20·6	18·8
Feb *	423·0	424·2	415·0	417-4	19·2	16·7
Mar *	439·4	435·5	429·9	429-3	17·9	16·3
April	443·2	439·9	435-0	433·4	19·7	18·0
May	448·5	441·7	445-9	439·4	18·5	17·4
June	464·8	458·9	459-1	455·2	18·9	17·5
July	469·0	462·1	462·9	459·5	19·2	18·9
Aug	462·2	465·4	455·1	462·9	20·8	22·2
[Sep]	469·4	469.8	457·8	464·0	22·1	22·7

The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes.

-aundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
The coverage for this older series is narrower than that for the new series shown above.

Publication of this series is to be discontinued after the December 1980 figures.

# 5 · 3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin-	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
SIC 1968				- 100 - 100		-				eering		specified	JA	N 1976 = 100
1976 Jan	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Feb	105·5	100·1	99·4	100·1	100·0	103·3	99·8	100·5	100·7	102·7	101·6	100·1	100·4	97·4
Mar	110·3	107·5	107·8	103·9	101·1	103·6	101·8	103·6	103·4	103·6	101·2	102·6	102·3	97·7
April	112·6	106·7	103·4	104·5	101·9	106·9	102·6	102·7	104·4	102·7	101·4	103·4	100·9	96·9
May	109·2	104·8	106·8	105·7	104·1	109·5	105·7	104·3	107·0	105·6	106·8	106·1	107·1	99·0
June	114·1	105·4	106·4	105·8	107·7	107·6	106·0	105·7	107·8	105·5	106·8	107·0	107·3	99·2
July	118-5	106·3	107·3	108·1	107·3	112·5	107·5	106·9	107·9	103·4	108·1	108·0	107-6	103·9
Aug	121-8	105·5	108·0	105·8	106·9	108·1	106·5	106·8	107·6	106·9	106·3	106·9	107-4	102·3
Sep	112-4	107·2	107·5	106·5	107·4	109·3	107·1	108·1	108·6	109·0	107·0	108·1	107-8	103·9
Oct	110·1	108·2	107·5	107·5	108·0	112·4	108·8	108·8	109·4	108·3	109·5	110·6	109·8	104·1
Nov	110·7	109·2	111·3	109·9	112·8	113·4	110·7	111·5	111·3	111·3	109·5	113·4	111·2	106·1
Dec	112·9	110·3	113·3	110·9	111·7	113·3	111·7	111·4	112·2	111·4	109·8	113·0	111·5	108·5
1977 Jan	109·3	111·0	111·5	110·5	110·4	115·3	111·9	112·8	111·7	113·7	111·0	113·6	113·1	112-6
Feb	114·3	110·8	111·1	110·4	110·9	117·2	112·8	113·8	112·3	112·8	108·2	114·3	113·7	109-8
Mar	118·1	118·4	120·0	113·4	111·7	116·6	114·1	117·1	114·9	110·9	109·7	116·3	114·4	111-5
April	120·6	113·4	113·2	112·7	111-9	116·0	115·2	114·4	114-8	113·2	111-3	116·2	114-8	112·5
May	118·7	111·9	117·5	115·5	114-0	119·7	117·5	116·0	115-6	116·7	115-6	117·3	117-1	112·2
June	119·6	112·7	115·9	115·1	115-8	117·6	116·6	116·5	114-5	115·5	114-6	116·9	116-4	112·2
July	124·3	114·2	116·1	118·0	114-6	126·0	117·9	116·9	115·1	115·4	114·1	119·7	116·8	114·4
Aug	123·9	114·1	114·2	115·9	113-5	116·9	116·4	117·3	116·0	112·9	113·5	117·2	116·2	113·6
Sep	134·2	115·0	117·4	114·1	115-5	119·9	118·0	117·6	116·1	114·6	111·4	121·3	117·4	114·4
Oct	126·6	116·4	120·5	114·1	118·9	121·5	120·7	121·4	117·9	112·9	114·3	123·5	119·4	119·4
Nov	119·4	116·8	126·9	117·1	128·2	120·4	123·9	124·5	125·6	120·9	119·9	126·2	121·1	120·0
Dec	119·6	118·8	125·5	120·6	129·2	123·6	126·1	127·8	122·5	116·2	122·7	126·8	122·7	119·6
1978 Jan	116-6	118·7	125·2	124·1	125·1	124·2	126·1	127·8	124·1	120·9	123·1	128·4	124·5	124·6
Feb	125-4	129·5	125·5	125·7	124·9	126·6	127·4	128·9	124·6	118·6	124·6	128·8	125·8	122·3
Mar	133-2	142·8	128·6	132·9	127·3	133·1	129·0	130·3	128·3	125·6	123·9	129·8	124·7	122·9
April	134-6	140·4	131·2	135·3	126·5	141·2	132·9	136·0	130·7	141·5	128·1	134·0	128-5	124·4
May	132-8	137·8	133·9	130·4	128·4	140·1	133·9	137·8	133·1	131·7	130·8	134·7	132-1	124·3
June	136-5	142·0	135·1	130·6	134·7	138·7	135·1	136·6	135·3	129·2	132·2	136·1	135-3	125·9
July	133·0	143·8	135·4	137-2	133·8	145·2	136·7	142·1	134·2	130·9	131·3	137·4	135·2	131·1
Aug	141·4	142·3	134·4	135-3	132·7	130·1	136·5	137·8	132·4	125·8	129·0	135·0	135·1	130·7
Sep	148·2	144·6	136·0	135-4	136·2	138·1	137·2	139·0	134·1	134·8	128·8	137·7	136·0	133·3
Oct	151·9	148·3	137·1	135·8	135·0	139·8	139·6	141·4	138·4	169·8	132 6	140·4	137·8	133·4
Nov	139·3	148·8	142·8	138·2	138·7	138·4	143·7	145·2	139·9	146·9	132 4	143·9	139·5	133·0
Dec	134·8	153·4	146·5	142·5	144·5	142·0	145·7	147·7	140·1	131·2	139 1	143·1	139·8	132·5
1979 Jan	132·5	152·1	140·6	143·0	136-5	134·4	143·3	146·4	139·9	136·3	138·1	142·2	138·8	136·3
Feb	139·7	153·8	145·0	150·4	139-4	143·9	145·7	152·3	142·6	137·6	145·4	146·3	140·1	141·3
Mar	144·8	166·3	150·3	147·9	149-4	147·4	150·1	155·9	149·6	156·9	148·9	152·3	147·2	141·1
April	148-8	166·5	148-6	149·7	146·6	154·6	151·4	155-5	147·1	144·7	144·9	152·3	144·7	147·4
May	144-8	162·3	156-2	150·0	145·4	165·6	154·4	158-0	151·2	151·8	150·8	154·9	150·7	142·3
June	152-2	164·0	158-4	152·9	156·3	162·4	160·0	158-9	154·5	148·6	158·0	160·7	154·2	145·9
July	158·5	166·7	158·9	161·2	156·9	166-8	160·0	162·3	153·3	147·9	152-6	159·4	153·2	147·3
Aug	163·9	166·2	156·7	159·0	157·9	151-1§§	147·9§§	157·9§§	144·7§§	139·9§§	139-0§§	150·5§§	154·3	146·6
Sep	174·0	169·5	162·3	156·4	172·9	151-3§§	141·6§§	156·6§§	146·7§§	149·9§§	126-8§§	148·8§§	155·6	149·4
Oct	167·8	171·0	163·1	158-7	169·3	158·3	163·4	169·0	160·1	150·0	150·5	166·1	156·2	151·9
Nov	156·3	172·6	172·8	166-9	170·0	165·5	168·5	172·8	168·3	156·9	155·1	171·6	159·2	156·0
Dec	155·4	177·2	174·4	169-6	174·6	‡‡	173·2	175·4	167·4	154·4	170·2	173·0	159·9	158·2
980 Jan	161·2	189·5	171-3	179·6	170·5	##	171·4	174·2	167-6	158-7	170·9	176·4	160·6	161·3
Feb	174·7	190·0	173-5	189·2	171·9	##	174·6	177·9	170-1	159-6	171·1	175·0	164·4	163·9
Mar	179·8	207·2	183-8	185·0	177·9	##	177·9	180·7	177-2	215-1	173·5	173·9	168·7	165·1
April	190·2	202 2	179·2	188·9	174·5	170·4	179·7	180·4	178-8	165·1	174·3	179·9	168·9	167-6
May	189·0	195 6	184·4	190·3	176·7	197·5	182·2	184·6	180-7	165·3	173·3	181·9	171·6	167-6
June	191·1	201 6	189·2	199·7	194·3	189·4	186·9	187·2	185-6	169·9	179·9	185·7	176·1	172-4
July Aug [Sep]	189·5 200·0	205·7 201·6 205·0	189·6 189·2 190·3	202·0 201·3 196·5	194·6 191·4 194·4	197·7 184·6 184·6	186·1 186·8 187·1	191·1 189·3 194·8	190·7 187·0 189·2	178·5 176·7 169·4	179·3 174·6 175·3	186·4 184·3 185·0	176·6 173·9 176·9	172-9 171-3 173-0
ncrease over previ 980 Aug [Sep]	ous 12 mon 22 0	ths 21·3 21·0	20·7 17·3	26·7 25·7	21·2 12·4	22·2 22·0	26·2 32·2	19·9 24·4	29·3 29·0	26·4 13·0	25·7 38·2	22·4 24·4	12·7 13·7	Per cent 16:8 15:8
Average earnings in														AN 1970 = 100
980 Mar	488·8	555·5	472·3	464·6	455·3	‡‡	435·1	441·1	445·4	552·2	405·8	423·6	422·4	409·4
April	520·5	541·9	460·6	474·3	446·5	410·9	439·6	440·4	449·4	397·7	407·8	438·2	423·1	415·6
May	516·6	524·3	473·9	477·8	452·2	476·3	445·3	450·7	454·2	396·5	405·5	443·2	429·7	415·6
June July Aug [Sep]	523·1 518·5 548·8	540·3 551·3 540·3 549·5	486·4 487·2 486·2 489·0	501·4 507·3 505·5 493·5	497·3 498·1 489·9 497·7	456·8 476·8 445·3 445·2	456·2 454·3 454·6 451·0	457·0 466·6 462·1 475·6	466·5 479·2 470·1 475·4	416·7 444·0 417·7 401·0	420·8 419·5 408·5 410·0	452·4 454·1 448·9 450·7	441·1 442·4 435·6 443·0	427·5 428·7 424·7 429·0

England and Wales only
Excluding sea transport.
For those industries the older series indices have narrower coverage than the new series.
Educational and health services only.
Excluding private domestic and personal services.
Excluding postal services.
Publication of this series is to be discontinued after the December 1980 figures.

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	Timber, furni- ture etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- facturing indus- tries	Con- struc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- port and com- munica- tion	Distri- butive trades	Insur- ance, banking and finance	Professional and scientific services ‡	Miscel- laneous services §	Public adminis- tration	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN	
0.13 3	TAK S										100.0	100.0	100.0		76 = 100
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100 0	100·0	100·0	100·0	1976 Jan	
99·5	99·8	101·8	100·6	103·2	100·9	100·4	100·6	100·7	97·5	101 2	99·9	99·5	100·6	Feb	
102·3	101·1	101·4	102·5	104·1	103·2	103·6	98·7	102·7	100·8	102 1	102·7	99·2	102·2	Mar	
102·5	102·5	100·6	104·7	103·5	101·9	105·1	100·3	105·5	97·7	106·0	102·5	102·7	103·3	April	
105·1	104·7	102·0	107·6	104·8	103·7	106·5	101·6	107·0	97·7	109·3	102·1	104·3	105·5	May	
104·4	106·6	103·2	108·5	107·1	106·3	107·6	105·7	106·2	99·1	112·0	105·3	103·4	106·7	June	
105·2	105·5	105·8	108·0	107·7	107·4	114·8	105·0	109·0	101-6	111 5	104·5	105·9	107·8	July	
104·0	104·9	103·9	108·2	107·4	107·4	110·4	103·5	109·6	101-6	112 7	108·9	106·2	107·8	Aug	
105·7	106·9	106·1	109·9	108·3	110·3	110·1	104·7	110·1	101-4	111 3	109·1	106·8	108·3	Sep	
108·5	107·3	107·2	110·3	110·5	110·3	110·3	105·0	109·6	102 7	109·6	108-6	105·5	108-5	Oct	
111·2	109·3	108·4	112·0	111·8	112·6	109·6	109·3	113·7	107 2	111·2	109-0	106·2	110-6	Nov	
112·4	111·3	110·9	111·0	111·7	113·5	109·8	106·4	117·1	106 0	112·4	114-0	106·0	111-3	Dec	
112 8	108·7	110·5	112·7	113-5	111·2	111-8	108·8	114·5	105-5	110·8	111·0	106·5	110·9	1977 Jan	
115 3	109·9	111·8	112·5	114-9	112·8	113-1	106·9	113·5	106-8	110·6	111·6	107·0	111·0	Feb	
115 3	111·3	112·5	115·1	115-5	117·4	114-8	108·2	117·9	113-7	110·9	114·7	106·5	113·3	Mar	
115 8	113·1	110·7	117·2	115·5	114·8	114·1	109·1	115·1	107·4	112·8	114·7	109·6	113·1	April	
116 2	115·1	111·3	119·0	116·6	117·8	114·9	110·6	118·3	108·5	114·2	114·5	110·3	114·9	May	
116 3	116·9	110·8	118·9	115·3	118·6	116·9	110·7	118·1	108·2	117·4	117·0	110·8	115·4	June	
116·9	114·0	113-6	118-4	116-6	118·9	117·0	112·6	120·3	107·8	121·0	117·3	114·5	117·0	July	
116·1	113·2	114-0	116-7	114-1	117·0	115·4	112·2	119·3	107·5	119·2	117·5	112·3	115·7	Aug	
120·1	115·7	116-1	119-1	117-8	121·4	115·2	113·3	120·2	108·8	116·8	118·7	112·2	116·6	Sep	
123 5	118·3	118-6	121·5	117·9	122-2	117·5	113·0	121·4	111-5	117·0	119·8	112·1	117·9	Oct	
126 2	120·4	120-5	124·1	122·2	123-5	119·4	115·4	124·3	118-8	116·0	120·0	110·9	120·1	Nov	
125 3	123·8	120-7	122·6	120·3	124-3	117·1	116·7	130·0	118-2	117·4	126·5	115·5	121·7	Dec	
128·4	123 6	122·6	124·4	123·2	122·3	117·4	116·6	128·1	117·2	117·7	124·6	115·8	121·5	1978 Jan	
127·7	123 5	126·1	127·2	127·0	123·3	118·7	117·2	127·7	117·5	118·8	123·9	118·1	122·7	Feb	
129·4	124 0	124·8	129·7	126·7	125·0	118·0	120·4	131·9	123·5	119·7	128·0	117·0	125·0	Mar	
132·3	129·0	127·9	134·3	129·8	127·1	124·8	120·8	130·7	124·1	120·6	128·5	119·3	127·2	April	
131·8	129·2	128·8	139·2	130·5	128·3	155·2	123·6	133·5	119·5	125·7	129·0	119·8	129·4	May	
132·4	132·7	130·3	138·6	133·2	132·5	155·7	130·4	134·3	125·1	134·1	131·0	126·8	133·1	June	
134·4	131·7	133·9	139·4	131·7	135·3	140·4	133·5	135-5	123·2	136·1	131·5	122·5	133 · 6	July	
133·2	131·6	131·3	138·0	131·8	133·8	138·3	127·7	134-6	127·4	131·8	132·1	124·2	131 · 7	Aug	
135·1	133·4	135·1	141·7	133·9	138·3	139·0	130·9	135-6	132·8	131·4	134·7	129·1	134 · 2	Sep	
137·2	136·8	136·4	143-6	136·0	138·9	138·6	128·9	.36·7	129·1	130·9	134·7	127-8	135-2	Oct	
140·5	138·7	137·6	143-2	140·3	140·2	139·3	132·5	140·2	130·9	128·2	135·2	127-4	136-1	Nov	
143·9	144·7	139·2	143-9	139·7	140·7	137·0	130·1	147·4	131·1	129·0	145·8	128-5	138-0	Dec	
144·0	137·4	138·7	142·6	137·8	133·1	138·0	128·9	145·7	134·2	126·9	142·9	127-5	135·7	1979 Jan	
145·9	140·8	142·7	147·6	142·3	135·6	140·7	160·7	146·0	143·1	126·7	146·6	129-8	141·1	Feb	
147·6	143·8	145·5	154·4	146·5	144·9	142·3	141·7	152·4	141·8	129·1	149·8	130-9	143·7	Mar	
151·1	149·1	145-6	154·4	147-6	144·4	142·1	137·5	152·4	141-6	134·3	149·7	135·4	144·3	April	
152·1	153·1	145-5	161·9	151-8	145·3	143·2	142·4	153·7	135-7	137·8	154·8	134·3	146·9	May	
151·7	157·4	152-6	166·4	158-2	153·8	149·7	149·6	155·9	138-3	135·3	157·6	143·2	150·9	June	
154·1 151·8	155·7 158·7	153·9 150·3	166·3 165·3	156·9 154·2 158·6	157·1 153·6 157·3	150·7 171·7 155·9	155·1 151·5 155·2	158·9 158·3 159·3	144·4 154·0 150·8	156·4 155·5 150·2	158·5 156·8 158·3	150·3 150·8 155·4	155-6 153-3§§ 153-6§§	July Aug Sep	
158-8 161-8 166-8	156·6 160·6 169·3	156·6 157·2 159·3	168·7 173·7 175·3	160·6 165·4	160·6 163·2 165·5	171 · 8 173 · 5 173 · 6	157·0 168·6 166·2	162·8 167·2 174·5	152·7 157·3 169·8	147·5 148·6 151·2	158·9 163·5 171·9	156·7 155·7 154·9	158·1 162·1 165·1	Oct Nov Dec	
167·9 170·1 173·5	172·8 165·9 168·9	161·0 164·5 169·1	173·1 175·5 178·2	166·1 167·4 173·2	162·4 168·7	169·4 169·4	165-6 164-8	170·7 173·5	160·4 164·0 183·2	147·4 161·1 167·5	171 3 173 0 178 2	159·7 167·4 165·1	163·0 167·3 172·8	1980 Jan Feb Mar	
177·5 178·9 180·8	168·5 175·5 180·2	171·0 169·6 168·3	183·7 181·7 191·0	176·0 174·7 179·4	172·7 173·5 171·7	205·5 190·2 199·2	166·3 174·5 176·4	175-2 178-9 182-9	170·6 170·4	165·9 169·2	181·4 180·8	175·8 183·3	175·0 178·1 183·7	April May	
182-6 186-3 182-0	187·8 184·0 182·9	172·0 178·4 173·9	201·1 199·8 198·2	183·4 183·6 185·3	178·0 185·9 182·5	202·7 205·8 202·4	189·7 180·4 179·9	184·9 187·3 187·1	199·3 187·0 184·9	174·1 178·0 195·7	181·1 187·2 186·2	180·9 185·1 190·8	185·1 186·5	June July Aug	
185·3 19·9	184-7	176·9 15·7	203-8	183·9 20·2	190.0	202·5 17·9	192·3 18·7	188-1	182·9 20·1	229·1 25·8	186-8	26·5 22·9	193·5 21·7 26·0	[Sep]	Per ce
16-7	15·2 17·9	13.0	20-8	16.0	20.8	29.9	23.9	18-1	21-3	52-6	18:0	22.9	26.0	[Sep]	1970 = 10
425 9 429 3	417-4	435·4 431·7	426·4 420·7	439·3 436·0	425·0 426·5	536·4 496·3	424·0 440·7		,		483·7 478·9		in i	1980 Mar April	
429 3 433 9 438 3	446·4 465·3	428·5 437·9	442·9 466·4	447·8 457·8	421·1 438·0	519·8 529·0	432·5 474·0				478·9 470·4 482·2	:	::	May June	
447 1 436 9 444 7	455-9 453-0 457-4	454-2 442-7 450-5	463·0 459·2 470·5	458·3 462·5 459·1	458·2 450·0 470·0	537·1 528·3 528·4	456·8 458·4 471·7	::	::		492·2 471·1 486·3	::		July Aug [Sep]	

†† Laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

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

# 5 · 4 EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer-ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
FULL-TIME MEN (2	1 years and c								1			
Weekly earnings 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	47 · 97 60 · 29 66 · 81 72 · 46 83 · 91 99 · 79	57·01 69·74 76·75 82·36 95·65 116·51	51·29 63·10 71·72 77·80 90·78 107·95	51·76 62·50 73·72 79·40 91·93 103·58	48 · 49 58 · 86 66 · 11 73 · 38 85 · 39 96 · 39	44·32 53·35 61·64 67·93 76·41 90·34	46·18 56·79 63·48 69·13 80·35 92·34	50 · 40 67 · 53 72 · 09 76 · 37 88 · 64 95 · 46	52·73 62·52 72·48 75·59 84·88 98·01	46·97 56·12 64·90 70·65 81·69 93·92	43 · 74 53 · 65 61 · 19 65 · 32 75 · 96 87 · 35	\$41 · 39 50 · 76 55 · 89 61 · 91 71 · 20 80 · 82 per cent
ncrease 1977-8 ncrease 1978-9	15·8 18·9	16·1 21·8	16·7 18·9	15·8 12·7	13·6 15·6	12·5 18·2	16·2 14·9	16·1 7·7	12·3 15·5	15·6 15·0	16·3 15·0	15·0 13·5
Hours worked 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	46·6 46·2 45·9 46·4 46·2 46·3	43·8 42·6 42·9 43·0 43·0 44·4	44·2 42·7 44·1 44·4 44·6 44·5	44·8 41·9 44·0 43·8 43·7 43·0	44·2 42·6 42·9 43·3 43·0 42·5	43·7 42·0 42·7 43·0 42·5 42·3	43·4 42·2 42·3 42·6 42·9 42·3	43·5 43·9 43·4 43·7 43·8 43·7	42·3 41·4 42·6 42·2 41·4 41·5	43·7 42·1 43·2 43·1 43·1 42·7	43 · 6 42 · 4 43 · 4 43 · 1 43 · 6 43 · 1	44·2 43·7 43·1 42·9 43·4 43·0
Hourly earnings 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	102 · 9 130 · 5 145 · 6 156 · 2 181 · 6 215 · 5	130 · 2 163 · 7 178 · 9 191 · 5 222 · 4 262 · 6	116·0 147·8 162·6 175·2 203·5 242·6	115·5 149·2 167·5 181·3 210·4 240·6	109·7 138·2 154·1 169·5 193·9 226·8	101 · 4 127 · 0 144 · 4 158 · 0 179 · 8 213 · 6	106 · 4 134 · 6 150 · 1 162 · 3 187 · 3 218 · 3	115 · 9 153 · 8 166 · 1 174 · 8 202 · 4 218 · 4	124·7 151·0 170·1 179·1 205·0 236·2	107·5 133·3 150·2 163·9 189·5 220·0	100·3 126·5 141·0 151·6 174·2 202·7	93.6 116.2 129.7 144.3 164.1 188.0
ncrease 1977-8 ncrease 1978-9	16·3 18·7	16·1 18·1	16·2 19·2	16·1 14·4	14·4 17·0	13·8 18·8	15·4 16·6	15·8 7·9	14·5 15·2	15·6 16·1	14·9 16·4	13·7 14·6
ULL-TIME WOMEN	(18 years ar	nd over)										
Veekly earnings 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	28·75 37·28 43·69 47·51 53·85 62·86	31 · 41 42 · 91 48 · 46 55 · 97 59 · 54 68 · 37	28·73 37·40 44·11 48·64 54·85 64·44	27·38 35·41 43·58 47·21 54·33 63·27	30 · 02 38 · 94 46 · 77 51 · 14 56 · 79 64 · 02	26 · 87 35 · 48 42 · 32 45 · 49 52 · 06 62 · 12	28 · 21 36 · 38 43 · 54 47 · 04 53 · 96 62 · 55	28·01 39·19 46·08 49·55 56·59 61·00	33 · 48 42 · 33 50 · 43 53 · 68 60 · 50 69 · 52	26·79 34·40 42·21 45·28 52·04 60·12	25 · 52 31 · 76 37 · 93 40 · 95 46 · 02 52 · 44	£ 22·38 28·13 32·61 36·90 42·03 49·62
ncrease 1977-8 ncrease 1978-9	13·3 16·7	6·4 14·8	12·8 17·5	15·1 16·5	11·0 12·7	14·4 19·3	14·7 15·9	14·2 7·8	12·7 14·9	14·9 15·5	12·4 14·0	13.9 18.1
lours worked 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	38·0 37·7 37·9 38·1 37·9 38·1	38·8 38·6 36·5 37·7 38·7	38·4 37·9 38·4 38·2 38·2 38·5	37·5 36·7 37·7 37·3 37·8 38·0	38·0 37·5 38·0 37·8 37·9 37·6	37·9 37·4 37·6 37·7 38·3 38·7	37·2 37·1 37·6 37·8 37·9 37·6	36·7 37·0 37·4 38·1 37·9 39·5	37·9 37·5 37·8 38·0 37·4 37·6	37·1 36·8 37·5 37·0 37·2 37·2	37·2 36·1 36·7 36·4 36·7 36·4	36·1 36·5 36·4 36·2 36·7 36·7
lourly earnings 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977 1978	75·7 98·9 115·3 124·7 142·1 165·0	81·0 111·2 132·8 148·5 153·9 176·7	74·8 98·7 114·9 127·3 143·6 167·4	73·0 96·5 115·6 126·6 143·7 166·5	79·0 103·8 123·1 135·3 149·8 170·3	70·9 94·9 112·6 120·7 135·9 160·5	75·8 98·1 115·8 124·4 142·4 166·4	76·3 105·9 123·2 130·1 149·3 154·4	88·3 112·9 133·4 141·3 161·8 184·9	72·2 93·5 112·6 122·4 139·9 161·6	68 · 6 88 · 0 103 · 4 112 · 5 125 · 4 144 · 1	pence 62·0 77·1 89·6 101·9 114·5 135·2
ncrease 1977-8 ncrease 1978-9	14·0 16·1	3·6 14·8	12·8 16·6	13·5 15·9	10·7 13·7	12·6 18·1	14·5 16·9	14·8 3·4	14·5 14·3	14·3 15·5	11·5 14·9	per cent 12·4 18·1

# • 5 Average earnings by level of skill: adult male manual workers: 5 selected industries

GREAT	ENGINE	ERING INDUS	STRIES*								SHIPBUIL	DING AND	
BRITAIN	Skilled w	orkers		Semi-skil	led workers		Labourer	S		All	Skilled w	orkers	
June	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	— workers	Time workers	PBR workers	All
ADULT MALES													
Weekly earnings	(including ove	rtime)											3
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	57.48 66.22 72.78 82.77 96.91 113.50	57·78 66·37 73·78 83·51 97·28 113·25	57.60 66.28 73.17 83.06 97.05 113.41	53·61 64·24 68·71 76·73 88·58 98·20	50 · 92 59 · 34 66 · 25 74 · 42 85 · 27 97 · 78	52 · 44 62 · 10 67 · 71 75 · 76 87 · 20 98 · 03	43 · 63 52 · 17 57 · 11 64 · 56 75 · 09 85 · 73	45 · 21 52 · 42 57 · 38 66 · 26 76 · 55 88 · 25	43 · 97 52 · 23 57 · 17 65 · 00 75 · 45 86 · 29	54·33 63·55 69·67 78·63 91·29 104·85	55·50 68·43 75·81 85·14 100·37 111·71	67 · 98 77 · 19 79 · 14 88 · 41 100 · 71 112 · 71	64·71 75·38 77·81 86·77 100·53 112·24 per cent
Increase 1978-9 Increase 1979-80	17·0 17·1	16·5 16·4	16·8 16·9	15·4 10·9	14·6 14·7	15·1 12·4	16·3 14·2	15·5 15·3	16·1 14·4	16·1 14·9	17·9 11·3	13·9 11·9	15·9 11·6
Hourly earnings	(excluding ove	rtime)											pence
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	129·7 148·5 159·8 183·8 213·4 254·8	135 · 8 157 · 4 171 · 2 195 · 5 226 · 8 268 · 0	132·1 152·1 164·1 188·2 218·3 259·6	122 · 8 142 · 0 151 · 5 171 · 6 195 · 1 229 · 0	122·3 141·8 154·8 176·7 200·5 236·9	122 · 6 141 · 9 152 · 8 173 · 7 197 · 3 232 · 2	98 · 4 115 · 7 124 · 7 142 · 2 164 · 3 195 · 6	103·1 120·2 128·7 147·4 172·5 202·3	99 · 4 116 · 8 125 · 6 143 · 5 166 · 3 197 · 1	125 · 6 145 · 3 156 · 5 178 · 8 205 · 6 243 · 6	121·9 147·5 162·2 182·0 213·9 246·6	146·1 164·3 172·3 190·6 225·1 247·5	139·8 160·8 168·3 186·3 219·0 247·1 per cent
Increase 1978-9 Increase 1979-80	16·1 19·4	16·0 18·2	16·0 18·9	13·7 17·4	13·5 18·2	13·6 17·7	15·5 19·1	17·0 17·3	15·9 18·5	15·0 18·5	17·5 15·3	18·1 10·0	17·6 12·8

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:

\* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

† 370·1.

‡ 271-273; 276-278.

§ Except railways and London Transport.

\*\* Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

# EARNINGS AND HOURS 5 Average earnings and hours: manual workers by industry

						Control of the Control of the Control				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication§	Certain miscel- laneous services**	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
40·37 48·16 53·30 61·61 67·50 80·37	50 · 40 61 · 07 68 · 82 75 · 15 87 · 48 102 · 32	45 · 61 55 · 83 61 · 48 67 · 66 77 · 85 91 · 05	54·96 65·17 73·88 82·09 96·79 114·88	48 · 23 58 · 06 66 · 27 71 · 04 83 · 51 96 · 89	49·12 59·74 67·83 73·56 84·77 98·28	48 · 46 59 · 82 66 · 36 74 · 96 84 · 52 99 · 82	48.75 60.38 65.80 72.91 81.77 94.06	47·71 60·45 68·42 72·72 87·78 104·30	52·06 63·81 71·22 76·96 88·03 103·30	41 · 68 50 · 71 57 · 36 63 · 31 72 · 39 83 · 52	37·87 49·88 53·97 59·04 67·15 76·92	£ 48 · 63 59 · 58 66 · 97 72 · 89 83 · 50 96 · 94 per cent
9·6 19·1	16·4 17·0	15·1 17·0	17·9 18·7	17·6 16·0	15·2 15·9	12·8 18·1	12·2 15·0	20·7 18·8	14·4 17·3	14·3 15·4	13·7 14·5	14·6 16·1
41·1 40·5 40·9 41·3 41·3 41·0	46·1 44·5 45·3 45·7 45·4 45·0	43·8 43·1 42·8 43·0 43·0 43·2	43·9 42·4 43·6 44·5 44·6 43·8	43·9 42·5 43·3 43·4 43·3 43·4	44·0 42·7 43·5 43·6 43·5 43·2	48·0 47·2 46·4 47·2 47·2 46·8	46·8 45·2 44·3 44·7 44·9	44·0 42·3 42·8 42·4 42·8 43·4	49·5 47·3 47·5 48·0 48·8 48·6	43·8 43·2 43·0 43·3 43·5 43·1	43·7 43·2 42·7 42·9 43·2 43·1	45·1 43·6 44·0 44·2 44·2 44·0
98·2 118·9 130·3 149·2 163·4 196·0	109·3 137·2 151·9 164·4 192·7 227·4	104 · 1 129 · 5 143 · 6 157 · 3 181 · 0 210 · 8	125·2 153·7 169·4 184·5 217·0 262·3	109·9 136·6 153·0 163·7 192·9 223·2	111 · 6 139 · 9 155 · 9 168 · 7 194 · 9 227 · 5	101·0 126·7 143·0 158·8 179·1 213·3	104·2 133·6 148·5 163·1 182·1 209·5	108·4 142·9 159·9 171·5 205·1 240·3	105·2 134·9 149·9 160·3 180·4 212·6	95·2 117·4 133·4 146·2 166·4 193·8	86 · 7 115 · 5 126 · 4 137 · 6 155 · 4 178 · 5	pence 107·8 136·7 152·2 164·9 188·9 220·3
9·5 20·0	17·2 13·0	15·1 16·5	17·6 20·9	17·8 15·7	15·5 16·7	12·8 19·1	11·6 15·0	19·6 17·2	12·5 17·8	13·8 16·5	12·9 14·9	per cent 14·6 16·6
24·04 28·70 33·59 38·08 41·94 50·43	27·54 35·20 42·22 45·59 52·12 60·06	28 · 86 36 · 77 42 · 14 46 · 20 53 · 62 61 · 84	30·09 38·51 45·20 48·87 55·33 67·15	26·27 32·94 39·49 43·44 49·15 56·08	27·05 34·23 40·71 44·45 50·08 58·44	:: :: :: ::	23·92 30·45 36·11 39·14 42·97 48·23	29 · 89 38 · 76 43 · 43 47 · 94 58 · 10 70 · 29	34 · 58 44 · 07 50 · 23 53 · 25 63 · 79 72 · 38	21 · 73 26 · 59 31 · 69 35 · 16 40 · 11 46 · 40	29·18 38·64 43·62 46·41 52·98 57·04	£ 27·01 34·19 40·61 44·31 50·03 58·24
10.1	14·3 15·2	16·1 15·3	13·2 21·4	13·1 14·1	12·7 16·7		9·8 12·2	21·2 21·0	19·8 13·5	14·1 15·7	14·2 7·7	per cent 12·9 16·4
36·1 35·5 36·0 36·1 36·1 36·0	36·3 35·9 36·7 36·8 36·7 36·8	37·7 37·0 37·3 37·2 37·5 36·7	38·7 37·9 38·4 38·5 38·1 38·3	37·5 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·0 37·4	37·2 36·8 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2		38·1 37·5 38·3 37·9 38·5 37·2	36·7 35·4 36·4 36·0 36·8 37·6	42 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 6 41 · 3 43 · 5 43 · 3	38·7 38·3 37·8 38·3 38·4 38·3	39·5 40·3 39·9 39·4 40·3 40·5	37·4 37·0 37·4 37·4 37·4
66 · 6 80 · 9 93 · 3 105 · 5 116 · 2 140 · 1	75·9 98·1 115·0 123·9 142·0 163·2	76·6 99·4 113·0 124·2 143·0 168·5	77·8 101·6 117·7 126·9 145·2 175·3	70·1 88·3 105·9 115·8 132·8 149·9	72·7 93·0 109·4 119·5 134·6 157·1		62·8 81·2 94·3 103·3 111·6 129·7	81 · 4 109 · 5 119 · 3 133 · 2 157 · 9 186 · 9	81·6 106·2 120·7 128·9 146·6 167·2	56·2 69·4 83·8 91·8 104·5 121·1	73 · 9 95 · 9 109 · 3 117 · 8 131 · 5 140 · 8	pence 72·2 92·4 108·6 118·5 133·8 155·7
10·1 20·6	14·6 14·9	15·1 17·8	14·4 20·7	14·7 12·9	12·6 16·7	::	8·0 16·2	18·5 18·4	13·7 14·1	13·8 15·9	11·6 7·1	per cent 12·9 16·4
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESERVE TO A PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.			THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	THE OWNER WHEN PERSON NAMED IN

# Average earnings by level of skill: adult male manual workers: 5 · 5

SHIP REP	AIRING †						CHEMICA	L MANUFACT	TURE ‡				
Semi- <b>skill</b>	ed workers		Labourers			All	Craftsmen			General w	orkers	7	All
Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	— workers	Time workers	PBR workers	All	Time workers	PBR workers	All	— workers
49.73	50.40	FF F0	50.40	57.00	55.04	24 44	50 55						3
63.07	58 · 42 68 · 39	55·53 66·85	52·10 63·76	57·33 63·01	55·84 63·23	61 · 44 72 · 02	58·75 76·10	60·10 74·53	58·96 75·98	55.66	53 · 81	55.35	56.26
68-60	70.96	69.71	62.67	66.54	65.30	74.38	81.58	82.33	81 -63	70·28 76·16	70·27 74·44	70·28 75·95	71 · 74 77 · 32
76 - 66	75.95	76.33	78.73	80.00	79 - 35	83.03	92.09	93.50	92 21	85 - 39	83.46	85.13	86.88
39.91	87 · 40	88 - 81	95 - 27	93 · 12	94 · 19	96.48	104 - 43	110.28	105.07	96 · 12	103.50	97 · 14	99 - 11
03 - 66	97.52	99 - 71	94.37	100.34	96 - 59	107.51	125 - 59	127.88	125.77	115.11	111.02	114.62	117.48
17.0													per cent
17·3 15·3	15.1	16.4	21.0	16.4	18.7	16.2	13.4	17.9	13.9	12.6	24.0	14.1	14.1
13.3	11.6	12.3	-0.9	7.8	2.5	11.4	20.3	16.0	19.7	19.8	7.3	18.0	18.5
05.3	440.0												pence
29 1	118·9 138·1	114.5	99.9	111.9	108.5	129.9	135 · 7	135 · 6	135.7	130.9	125 · 4	130.0	131 · 4
34 - 1	143.3	135·5 138·4	124·4 130·7	126.7	126.0	150.8	169 · 1	166.9	169.0	160 · 8	154.5	160.0	162 · 3
48 · 8	156.5	152.2	161 - 1	137·6 151·5	135·4 156·3	156·3 173·3	176 - 1	177.9	176 - 2	167.3	162 · 8	166 - 8	169.0
80.6	185-3	182.6	171 - 8	190.5	180.8	205.0	198·0 228·0	197·8 233·3	198·0 228·6	187·7 213·9	181·3 219·0	186·8 214·7	189·6 218·1
14-1	203 - 4	207 - 2	199.0	209.2	202 · 8	231.9	278.5	274.5	278 - 2	262.3	251 · 3	260.9	265.3
0.						20. 0	2,3 3	2,40	2,02	202 3	201.0	200.9	per cent
21 - 4	18.4	20.0	6.6	25.7	15.7	18.3	15.2	17.9	15.5	14.0	20.8	14.9	15.0
18.5	9.8	13.5	15.8	9.8	12.2	13.1	22 · 1	17.7	21.7	22.6	14.7	21.5	21.6

# 5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hou Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES	1912/1917	
	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)
			excluding affected	g those whose by absence	pay was			excluding affected	those whose	pay was
April	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excludin overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations							-	100	77 7 170	THE SERVICE
1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	38·6 43·6 54·5 65·1 71·8 81·8 94·5 111·2	39·9 45·1 56·6 67·4 74·2 84·7 97·9 115·2	46 · 4 46 · 2 45 · 0 45 · 1 45 · 6 45 · 8 46 · 0 45 · 0	86·0 97·4 125·8 149·2 162·6 184·8 212·8 255·5	83·7 95·2 123·1 146·3 160·0 181·8 208·7 250·0	37·0 42·3 54·0 63·3 69·5 78·4 90·1 108·6	38·1 43·6 55·7 65·1 71·5 80·7 93·0 111·7	46·7 46·5 45·5 45·7 46·0 46·2 45·4	81·7 93·5 122·2 143·7 156·5 175·5 201·2 245·8	79·2 91·1 119·2 141·0 154·3 172·8 197·5 240·5
Non-manual occupations 1973	48 - 4	48.7	39.2	122 · 4	122.4	47.8	48-1	38.8	121 - 6	121.7
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	54·1 68·2 80·2 88·2 102·4 116·8 143·6	54·5 68·7 80·9 88·9 103·0 117·7 144·8	39·1 39·2 39·1 39·2 39·4 39·6 39·4	137·7 173·2 204·3 223·4 258·1 293·8 362·3	137·8 173·3 204·4 223·8 258·9 294·7 362·0	54·1 67·9 81·0 88·4 99·9 112·1 140·4	54·4 68·4 81·6 88·9 100·7 113·0 141·3	38·8 38·7 38·5 38·7 38·7 38·8 38·7	137·9 174·3 210·3 227·2 257·1 288·6 360·8	138·1 174·6 210·6 227·9 257·9 289·5 361·3
All occupations 1973	41 · 1	42.3	44.5	94.5	93.5	40.9	41 - 9	43.8	94.3	93.7
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	46·3 58·1 69·2 76·1 87·3 100·5 120·3	47·7 60·2 71·4 78·5 90·0 103·7 124·3	44·3 43·4 43·8 44·0 44·2 43·4	106·9 137·7 163·2 177·7 202·9 233·1 284·1	106·1 136·5 162·0 177·1 202·2 231·8 281·8	46·5 59·2 70·0 76·8 86·9 98·8 121·5	47·7 60·8 71·8 78·6 89·1 101·4 124·5	43·7 43·0 42·7 43·0 43·1 43·2 42·7	107 · 6 139 · 9 166 · 8 181 · 1 204 · 3 232 · 2 288 · 2	107·2 139·3 166·6 181·5 204·9 232·4 287·6
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations	120 0	124 0	75 7	204 1	201 0	121 3	124 3	75	200 2	207 0
1973 1975 1976 1976 1977	19·6 23·1 30·9 38·5 43·0	20·5 24·1 32·4 40·3 45·0	40·0 39·9 39·5 39·6 39·8	51·2 60·6 81·8 102·0 113·4	50·7 60·1 81·4 101·5 112·7	19·1 22·8 30·9 38·1 42·2	19·7 23·6 32·1 39·4 43·7	39·9 39·8 39·4 39·3 39·4	49·6 59·3 81·6 100·7	49·1 58·7 81·1 100·2 110·7
1978 1979 1980	49·3 55·4 66·4	51 · 2 57 · 9 69 · 5	39·9 39·9 39·8	128·5 145·4 174·5	127·5 144·2 172·8	48·0 53·4 65·9	49·4 55·2 68·0	39·6 39·6 39·6	125·3 139·9 172·1	124·4 138·7 170·4
Non-manual occupations	21 · 8	21.8	37.3	58.5	58.3	24.5	24.7	36-8	66.2	66 1
1974 1975 1976	25 · 6 35 · 2 42 · 8	25·8 35·4 43·1	37·3 37·1 37·1	69·0 95·2 115·9	68·8 95·0 115·6	28·3 39·3 48·5	28·6 39·6 48·8	36·8 36·6 36·5	76·9 106·1 132·0	76·7 105·9 131·8
1977 1978 1979 1980	48 · 1 54 · 9 62 · 3 76 · 7	48·4 55·2 62·8 77·1	37·1 37·2 37·2 37·3	130·1 148·0 168·5 205·8	129·8 147·5 168·0 204·9	53·4 58·5 65·3 82·0	53·8 59·1 66·0 82·7	36·7 36·7 36·7 36·7	143·8 158·1 176·8 221·2	143·7 157·9 176·6 220·7
All occupations 1973 1974	20·3 23·9	21·0 24·8	39·0 38·9	53·9 63·8	53·5 63·4	22·6 26·3	23·1 26·9	37·8 37·8	60·5 70·8	60·3 70·6
1975 1976 1977	32·4 40·1	33·6 41·5	38·5 38·5	87·2 107·6	86·9 107·2	36·6 45·3	37·4 46·2	37·4 37·3	98·5 122·6	98·3 122·4
1977 1978 1979 1980	44·9 51·3 57·9 70·3	46 · 4 52 · 8 60 · 0 72 · 8	38·8 38·8 38·7	120·0 136·1 154·6 187·3	119·6 135·4 153·7 186·1	50·0 55·4 61·8 77·3	51·0 56·4 63·0 78·8	37·5 37·5 37·5 37·5	134·0 148·2 166·0 207·0	133·9 148·0 165·7 206·4
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations										
1973 1974 1975	36·0 40·8 52·1	37·3 42·3 54·2	43·1 43·0 42·3	85·7 97·6 127·2	84·1 96·1 125·4	35·5 40·6 52·7	36·4 41·7 54·0	42·1 42·0 41·3	85·2 97·8 128·9	84·1 96·8 127·7
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	62·5 68·9 78·8 90·4 108·4	64·7 71·3 81·5 93·7 112·4	42·3 42·7 42·8 43·0 42·3	151 · 8 165 · 8 188 · 7 216 · 7 263 · 3	150 · 0 164 · 3 187 · 0 214 · 2 259 · 8	62 · 7 68 · 7 77 · 3 87 · 4 107 · 7	64·2 70·2 79·1 89·6 110·2	41·1 41·3 41·4 41·5 41·1	154 · 7 168 · 0 188 · 6 213 · 6 264 · 8	153·8 167·5 187·9 212·4 262·8
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations 1973 1974	35 6 40 3	36·8 41·8	43·1 43·0	84·6 96·4	83·1 95·0	35·0 40·1	35·9 41·1	42·1 42·0	84·1 96·6	82·9 95·5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	51·5 61·8 68·0 77·8 89·1 106·9	53·6 64·0 70·4 80·5 92·5 110·9	42·3 42·5 42·7 42·8 43·0 42·3	125 · 8 150 · 1 163 · 8 186 · 5 213 · 9 259 · 8	124·1 148·3 162·3 184·7 211·3 256·2	52·0 61·8 67·8 76·3 86·2 106·3	53·4 63·4 69·3 78·1 88·4 108·7	41·4 41·1 41·3 41·4 41·5 41·1	127·3 152·6 165·7 186·1 210·7 261·1	126·0 151·6 165·1 185·3 209·3 259·0

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates. From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1; but previously at the time of the survey.

# All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries 5 · 7

The state of the s		Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole economy
Labour costs (1)	1968 1973 1975	58·25 106·90 161·68	73·80 143·45 249·36	60·72 107·32 156·95	66·55 129·61 217·22	59·58 109·37 106·76	Pence per hour
The second secon	1978	244.54	365 · 12	222 · 46	324.00	249 · 14	
Percentage shares of labour costs *		and the same		New York		00.0	Per cent
Wages and salaries†	1968 1973 1975 1978	91·3 89·9 88·1 84·3	82·8 82·5 76·8 76·2	87·7 91·1 90·2 86·8	87·1 84·7 82·9 78·2	90· 2 89· 3 87· 5 83· 9	
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1968 1973 1975 1978	7·4 8·4 9·4 9·2	8·6 12·0 10·8 9·3	5· 2 6· 4 7· 2 6· 8	10·5 9·8 11·1 11·2	7·3 9·2 9·3 9·0	
Statutory national insurance contributions	1968 1973 1975 1978	4·4 4·9 6·5 8·5	3·8 4·3 5·7 6·7	4·2 4·9 6·3 9·1	3·8 4·5 6·0 6·9	4·3 4·9 6·4 8·4	
Private social welfare payments	1968 1973 1975 1978	3·2 3·5 3·9 4·8	5·7 5·9 10·9 9·4	1·4 1·6 1·7 2·3	6·3 8·0 8·5 12·2	3·2 3·7 4·2 5·1	
Payments in kind and subsidised services	1968 1973 1975 1978	1·0 1·2 1·2 1·4	5· 8 5· 9 5· 5 6· 0	1·2 0·8 0·7 0·8	1·1 1·3 1·2 1·3	1·3 1·4 1·4 1·6	::
Training (excluding wages and salaries element)	1968 1973 1975 1978	0·8 0·4 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·3	0·9 0·7 0·7 0·8	0·7 0·4 0·3 0·4	### 1997 ### 1997 #### 1999 #############################
Other labour costs ‡	1968 1973 1975 1978	-0·7 - - 0·6	1·7 1·2 0·7 1·3	5·2 1·2 0·9 0·8	0·7 0·9 0·8 0·5	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·6	
Labour costs per unit of output §	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 Q1 Q2	113·1 126·0 144·4 158·9	85-6 64-5 63-2 58-0	110 9 118 3 126 5 150 1	104 0 107 6 123 0 131 8	110·9 119·5 133·4 145·0	1975 = 100 110 6 121 5 135 1 149 9 170 6 183 0
Wages and salaries per unit of output	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 Q1 Q2 Jan Feb Mar	111-8 122-7 139-2 158-9 177-9 191-9 173-7 177-4 182-5	85·9 64·1 62·6 58·0	110·6 116·8 124·7 150·1	103·6 105·9 120·1 131·8	110-0 116-7 129-2 145-0	1975 = 100 109 1 118 4 131 1 149 9 164 3 175 3
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	April May June July Aug	187 9 192 0 195 8 199 9 203 6					

of Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette for the following dates: October 1970, January 1971, September 1975, October 1975, September 1977, November 1977, December 1977, September 1980.

Including holiday bonuses up to 1975 but not in 1978.

Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).

Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.

Source: As (4) above, supplemented by Department of Employment monthly series (using indices of average earnings, employees in employment and output. Quarterly and monthly indices a seasonally adjusted.

5.8 WAGE RATES AND HOURS indices of basic national wage-rates and normal weekly hours: manual workers: by industry

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, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
SIC 1968	1	п	III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI	XVII
Basic weekly wage rates								i de la companya de l	JU	ILY 1972 = 1
Weights	210 ( <b>232</b>	305 <b>211</b>	454 209	294 199	2,953 214	366 <b>211</b>	29 200	217 213	236 203	186
1976   1977   Annual	247 273	225 247	228 250	218	218 271	232 254	220	232 255	218	199 213
1978 averages 1979	310	276	285	240 265	314	288	243 280	300	242 276	248 279
1978 Sep	273	249	253	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
Oct Nov	273 273	249 249	256 265	247 247	298 298	260 260	252 252	259 259	246 256	250 250
Dec 1979 Jan	273 308	249 249	265 269	247 249	298 304	261 265	252 270	259 281	257 258	250 276
Feb Mar	310 310	275 275	269 272	250 250	304 304	265 265	270 270	281 291	258 264	277 277
April May	310 310	276 276	273 273	250 252	305 305	267 295	270 270	300 303	273 273	280 280
June	310	276	288	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
July Aug	310 310 310	276 276 276	288 293 294	275 275 276	305 307 308	298 298	290 290	303 303	275 275	280 280
Sep Oct	310	276	297	276	308	300	290 290	307 307	280	280
Nov Dec	310 316	276 301	297 309	275 275	358* 358	300 302	290 290	307 307	297 297	280 280
1980 Jan Feb	367 370	301 326	319 319	279 283	361 361	306 306	304 304	339 339	297 297	334 334 334
Mar April	370 370	326 329	319 320	283 283	361 363	307 308	304 304	345 354	307 321	334 336
May June	370 373	329 329	320 320	323 351	366 366	338 341	304 304	354 354	324 324	336 336
July Aug	373 373	329 329	321 326	351 348	366 366	341 341	331	359	324	336
Sep	373	329	326	348	366	344	331 331	359 364	324 328	336 336
Oct Normal weekly hours	373	329	326	348	366	344	331	364	328	336
976)	(40.2	36.0	39 - 9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40·0
977 Annual 978 averages 979	40 · 2 40 · 2 40 · 2	36·0 36·0 36·0	39·9 39·9 39·9	40·0 40·0 40·0	40 · 0 40 · 0 40 · 0	40·0 40·0 40·0	40 · 0 40 · 0 40 · 0	40 · 0 40 · 0 40 · 0	40 · 1 40 · 1 40 · 1	40·0 40·0 40·0
980 Oct	40 · 2	36.0	39-9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40 · 1	39.5
Basic wage rates adjusted for c										LY 1972 = 1
976   977   Annual	243 259	211 225 247	210 229	199 218	214 218	211 232	200 220	213 232	203 218	199 213
978 averages 979	286 326	247 276	251 286	240 265	271 314	254 288	243 280	255 300	243 276	248 279
978 Sep	286	249	254	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
Oct Nov	286 286	249 249	257 266	247 247	298 298	260 260	252 252	259 259	246 256	250 250
Dec 979 Jan	286 323	249 249	266 270	247	298 304	261 265	252 270	259 281	257 259	250 276
Feb Mar	325 325	275 275	270 273	250 250	304 304	265 265	270 270	281 291	259 265	277 277
April May	325 325	276 276	274	250	305	267	270	300	274	280
May June	325	276	274 289	252 275	305 305	295 297	270 270	303 303	274 275	280 280
July Aug	325 325 325	276 276 276	289 294	275 275	305 307	298 298	290 290	303 303	275 275	280 280
Sep Oct	325	276	295 298 298	276 276	308 308	300 300	290 290	307 307	281 281	280 280
Nov Dec	325	276 301	310	275 275	358* 358	300 302	290 290	307 307 307	281 298 298	280 280 280
980 Jan Feb	386 389	301 326	320 320 320	279 283 283	361 361 361	306 306	304 304 304	339 339 345	298 298	338 338
Mar April	389	326 326				307			308	339
May June	389 389 391	329 329 329	321 321 321	283 323 351	363 366 366	308 338 341	304 304 304	354 354 354	322 324 324	340 340 340
July	391	329	322 327	351	366	341 341	331 331	359		340
Aug Sep	391 391	329 329	327 327	348 348	366 366	341 344	331 331	359 364	324 324 328	340 340
Oct	391	329	327	348		344				

# WAGE RATES AND HOURS 5 · 8 manual workers: by industry

Paper, printing and publishing	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries	All industries and services		KINGDON
XVIII	- XX	- XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	XIX		Double Mark	SIC 196
403	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly was Weights	vage rates
98 209 32 270	247 268 290 321	199 214 261 301	199 213 232 266	217 243 272 320	214 230 252 281	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
36	301	268	236	277	251	252	269-1	266 - 5	Sep	1978
43 43 43	301 301 301	268 268 273	236 236 236	277 288 300	251 258 269	261 261 264	276 · 6 277 · 9 278 · 0	270 · 8 273 · 0 275 · 1	Oct Nov Dec	
43 47 47	302 302	275 275	255 255	301 303	269 274	302 311	283·7 284·7	283 · 1 285 · 2	Jan Feb	1979
	302 302 302	290 299	259 266	303 304	274 274 274	311	285·1 288·6	286·5 289·2	Mar April	
70 75 75	333	299 299	266 266	311 312	274	311 321	291·2 294·0	291·2 296·2	May June	
77 82 82	333 334 334	307 307 308	272 272 272	325 325 325	278 282 282	321 321 321	294 · 6 296 · 7 297 · 7	298·7 300·2 300·8	July Aug Sep	
82 82 82	334 334 334	318 318	272 272	338 341	282 297	334 335	298 4 327 3*	303 · 1 319 · 4*	Oct Nov	
	334 336 336	323 348	272 294 294	351 353 356	314 314 314	339 370	328·5 335·5	323 · 4 332 · 9	Dec Jan	1980
86 97 97	336	348 379	303	356	314	377 377	336 · 6 337 · 4	335·0 336 9	Feb Mar	
10 10 12	336 336 399	379 379 379	312 322 322	374 385 390	326 326 326	377 377 388	340 · 6 346 · 7 348 · 6	342 · 0 347 · 0 355 · 3	April May June	
3 9 9	399 399 403	379 379 379	328 328 328	390 390 390	331 331 331	388 388 388	349·1 349·7 350·5	356·5 356·8 357·5	July Aug Sep	
19†	403	379	328	390	331	399	350-8	358-3	Oct	
9.6	39.9	39.0	40 · 6	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0 ]	Normal weekly	hours [ 1976
89 · 6 89 · 6 89 · 6 19 · 6	39·9 39·9 39·9 39·9	39·0 39·0 39·0 39·0	40·6 40·6 40·4	40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 40·0	40·0 40·0 39·9	Annual averages	1977 1977 1978 1979
9 · 6	39 · 9	39.0	40 · 4	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	Oct	1980
8	248 268	204 219	199	222 249	214	218	209 - 1	e rates adjusted f 214 · 5 228 · 6	or changes in norma	[1976
19 12 70	291 321	268 309	213 232 268	279 327	230 252 281	240 261 330	219·0 259·0 297·7	228·6 260·9 300·2	Annual averages	1977 1978 1979
6	301	275	236	284	251	261	269 · 2	268 · 1	Sep	1978
3 3 3	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	
3 7 7	303 303	283 283	256 256	308 310	269 274	312 321	283 · 8 284 · 9	284 · 8 287 · 3	Dec Jan Feb	1979
	303 303	298 307	260 267	310 311	274	321 321	285 · 3 288 · 7	288·5 291·3	Mar April	
0 5 5	303 334	307 307	267 267	319 319	274 274 274	321 331	291 · 3 294 · 2	293·3 298·4	May June	
7 2 2	334 335 335	315 315 316	273 273 274	333 333 333	278 282 282	331 331 331	294 · 8 296 · 9 297 · 9	300·9 302·3	July Aug	
12 12 12	335 335 335	326 326	274 274	346 349	282 297	345 346	298·5 327·4*	303·0 305·3 321·7*	Sep Oct	
	335 337	332 357	274	360	314	349	328 7	325 · 7	Nov Dec	
6 7 7	337 337	357 389	295 295 304	361 364 364	314 314 314	382 390 390	335 · 9 336 · 9 337 7	335 · 4 337 · 6 339 5	Jan Feb Mar	1980
1 1 3	337 337	389 389	314 324	383 394	326 326	390 390	340 · 9 347 · 0	344·6 349·7	April May	
3	401 401	389 389	324 329	399 399	326 331	401 401	349·0 349·4	358·0 359·2	June July	
9	401 404	389 389	329 329	399 399	331 331	401 401	350 · 1 350 · 9	359·6 360·3	Aug Sep	
19†	404	389	329	399-	331	412	351-1	361-1	Oct	

e: The figures relate to changes in a representative selection of basic wage rates or minimum entitlements, and in normal weekly hours, for full-time manual workers, which 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 minimum. Also, the index will reflect delays in making new national agreements or the situation where a national agreement is initially in abeyance. Where a national agreement appears to have been permanently discontinued the coverage of the index is adjusted. Indices relate to the end of the month in question and those published in previous issues of *Employment Gazette* have been revised where necessary to take account of changes reported subsequently. Details of changes reported during the latest month are given in a separate publication, *Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work* obtainable from HM Stationery Office, price 50p.

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for November 1979 include the effects of the delayed agreement for engineering workers.

† One of the representative national agreements used for this industry group remains outstanding 6 months after the normal settlement date of April 24, 1980.

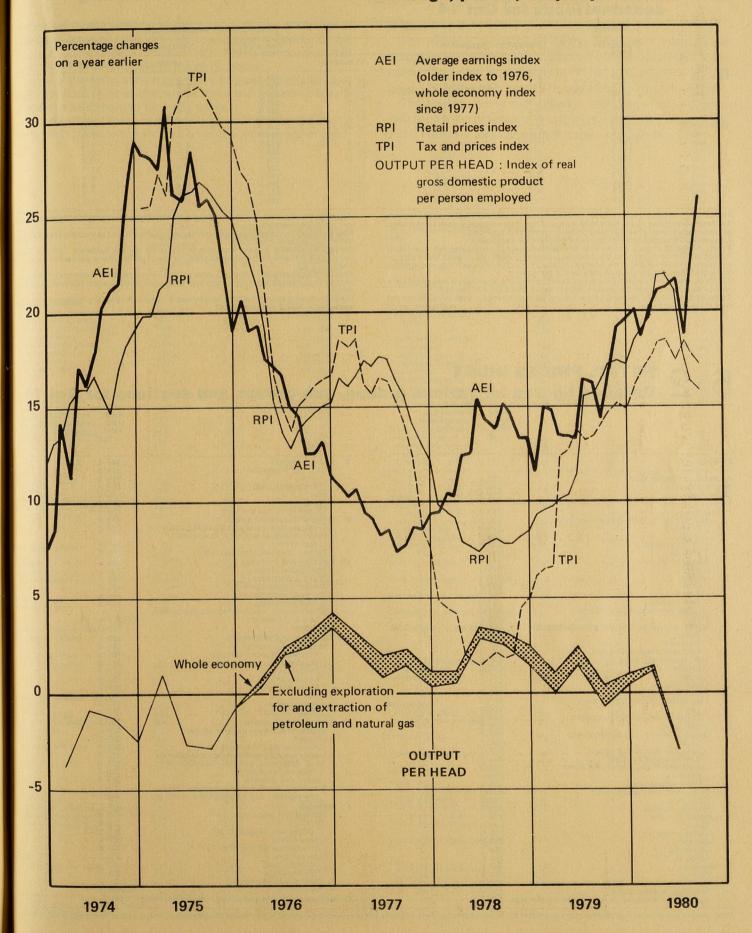
# Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

	Great Britain	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub-	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(2) (8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	47·8 53·1 60·0 67·7 79·3	47·8 53·2 58·3 65·8 83·8	53·3 60·6 67·6 76·2 88·2	46 52 59 69 83	60 65 70 76 86	45·1 51·7 58·2 69·1 83·9	50·4 56·0 62·4 71·5 85·3	63 69 76 84 92	46 50 55 64 80	41 47 54 65 78	41·4 47·0 51·9 64·5 78·9	43·7 49·8 57·6 71·1 89·7	52 58 66 74 88	53 59 64 71 83	42·3 44·4 52·0 61·8 77·8	58·4 63·0 72·3 78·4 87·1	Indice	1975 = 100 70 74 79 85 92
1975 1976 1977 1978 1978	100·0 116·5 128·5 147·3 170·2	100 p 114 7 127 6 136 6 146 9	100·0 109·0 118·4 125·1 132·4	100 111 121 130 140	100 114 126 135 147	100·0 112·7 124·3 137·2 152·6	100·0 114·1 128·5 145·2 164·1	100 107 114 120 127	100 129 156 193 232	100 117 135 155 178	100·0 120·9 154·6 179·6 213·7	100·0 112·3 121·9 129·1 138·7	100 109 117 123 128	100 117 129 139 143	100 0 130 3 169 8 214 2 264 8	100·0 117·9 125·8 136·6 147·2	100·0 101·6 103·3 106·9 109·2	100 108 118 128 139
Quarterly averages 1979 Q2 Q3 Q4	168·1 170·4 182·4	145·5 148·7 149·4	130·5 132·9 135·9	140 139 146	145 149 152	150·3 153·4 161·8	158·4 163·7 169·7	127 128 128	229 232 251	171 186 191	206·1 220·0 231·1	136·8 140·8 141·4	127 130 130	144 143 143	263·8 269·7 283·6	148·8 147·9 149·7	108·5 109·3 109·4	137 140 143
1980 Q1 Q2	187·3 197·8	158·4 159·2	139·5 140·2	146 150	156 159	163·8 168·6	175·4 181·9	129 135	278		241·5 253·9	143·9 148·5	133 133	146 151		153·6 156·6	114·9 113·8	145 148
Monthly 1980 April May June July Aug	193-7 196-6 203-8 205-6 207-6	159·1 159·2 159·2	143·3 133·9 143·8	150	158 158 160	168·7 168·8 168·3 173·4	181-9	135			244 6 258 6 253 6	146·5 148·9 150·2 151.8	133 133 133 135			155·2 158·5 156·2 158.5		147 148 149 151
Increases on a year of Annual averages 1971 1972 1973 1974	earlier  11 13 13 13 17	11 10 13 27	14 12 13 16	13 13 17 20	8 8 9 13	15 13 19 21	11 11 15 19	10 10 11 10	9 10 16 26	15 15 20 20	14 10 24 22	14 16 23 26	12 14 12 19	11 8 11 18	5 17 19 26	8 15 8 11	: : 14	Per cer 6 7 8 8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1978	26 17 10 15 16	19 15 11 7 8	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5 4	20 17 10 8 3	29 30 30 26 24	15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8
Quarterly averages 1979 Q2 Q3 Q4	15 14 18	8 8 7	6 5 6	9 8 8	9 10 9	10 11 13	13 12 13	6 5 5	21 16 22	11 18 18	17 20 22	7 9 7	4 5 4	4 1 1	30 23 21	9 7 8	2 2 2 2	9 9 8
1980 Q1 Q2	17 18	10 9	7 8	9 8	10 10	13 12	14 15	4 6	29		22 23	8 9	5 5	3 5		8 5	5 5	7 8
Monthly 1980 April May June July Auq	18 18 18 19	11 11 7	12 1 12	8	10 9 10	13 12 12 13	15  16	6			22 24 24	8 9 9 10	5 5 5 4		*****	4 7 5 6		9 8 8 8

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

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



# 6 · 1 RETAIL PRICES Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for Oct 14

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 15,	Percentage cha	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
1979 July	229-1	4.3	10.6	15.6	230-1	4-9	11.0
Aug	230.9	0.8	10.5	15.8	232-1	0.9	11.0
Sep	233-2	1.0	10.7	16.5	234-6	1.1	11.4
Oct	235-6	1.0	10.0	17.2	237-0	1.0	10.7
Nov	237-7	0.9	10.1	17.4	238-0	0.8	10.7
	239-4	0.7	9.0	17.2	240-5	0.7	9.6
Dec		2.5	7.1	18.4	246-2	2.4	7.0
1980 Jan	245-3		7.8	19.1	249-8	1.5	7.6
Feb	248-8	1.4	8.1	19.8	253-2	1.4	7.9
Mar	252-2	1.4		21.8	262.0	3.5	10.5
April	260-8	3.4	10.7	21.9	264-7	1.0	10.8
May	263-2	0.9	10.7			0.9	11.1
June	265-7	0.9	11.0	21.0	267-1		
July	267-9	0.8	9.2	16.9	269-3	0.8	9.4
Aug	268-5	0.2	7.9	16.3	270-5	0.4	8.3
Sep	270-2	0.6	7.1	15.9	272-3	0.7	7.5
Oct	271.9	0.6	4.3	15.4	274-1	0.7	4.6

The retail prices index rose by 0-6 per cent in October. This results from increased charges for electricity supplies, fares, rents and the prices of spirits, newspapers, books and a range of other items, partly offset by lower prices for petrol and fresh fruit. The principal changes in the groups from the previous month were:

Food: Prices of apples, pears, beef and some seasonal vegetables fell. Ice cream increased in price but sweets and chocolate showed a slight fall. Overall there was an increase of 0·1 per cent from the September index. The index for those foods whose prices are subject to seasonal variation rose by 0·1 per cent.

Alcoholic drink: Increases in the prices for wines and spirits, especially where spirits were sold by the glass caused the group index to rise by about ½ of one per cent.

Tobacco: Modest price decreases for some brands resulted in an overall fall of ½ of one per cent in the group index.

cent in the group index.

Housing: This index rose by almost 1 per cent following increases in LA rents and charges for repairs and maintenance.

Fuel and light: Increases in the average charge for electricity and gas supplies resulted in a

Purable household goods: Increases in prices for dry cell batteries, furniture, floo coverings and plastic kitchenware resulted in a rise of about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of one per cent in the group coverings and plastic kitchenware resulted in a rise of about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of one per cent in the group coverings.

Transport and vehicles: The group index rose by ½ of one per cent. Increases in bus fares London Underground fares and motor insurance were partially offset by lower prices for

Miscellaneous goods: This index rose by nearly 1½ per cent reflecting increased prices to newspapers, books and other items.

# **RETAIL PRICES INDEX** L Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for Oct 14

	Jan 1974	Percent change (month	over		Jan 1974	Percent change (month	over
	= 100	1	12		= 100	1	12
All items	271 · 9	0.6	15.4	V Fuel and light:	337·4 344·3	2.0	27·1 27
All items excluding food	275 · 4	0.8	16.7	Coal and smokeless fuels Coal	348.8		27
Seasonal food	215.2	0.1	7.3	Smokeless fuels	329 - 9		28
Other food	267 9	0.1	11.0	Gas	225 · 1		18
				Electricity	399 · 7		33
i Food	259 3	0.1	10.4	Oil and other fuel and light,	432·1 230·8	0.7	21 8·5
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	272 · 9		15	VI Durable household goods	242 - 1	0.7	9
Bread	265 · 9		15	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	242.1		3
Flour	238.9		9	appliances	201 - 6		5
Other cereals	300·5 283·8		12	Pottery, glassware and hardware	285 · 8		15
Biscuits	216.4		7	VII Clothing and footwear	208 4	0.0	6.9
Meat and bacon Beef	249 · 1		7	Men's outer clothing	226 - 1		6
Lamb	210.1		6	Men's underclothing	285 - 2		13
Pork	200 · 7		5	Women's outer clothing	163 - 8		2
Bacon	197.2		7	Women's underclothing	246.8		7
Ham (cooked)	197.0		9	Children's clothing	217.5		8
Other meat and meat products	207.3		8	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,			
Fish	223.9		6	hats and materials	215.6		6
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	286 · 8		7	Footwear	225.3		11 lasoR
Butter	364 · 3		11	VIII Transport and vehicles	295 1	0.4	13.1
Margarine	211 - 4		3 -3	Motoring and cycling	286 · 8		11
Lard and other cooking fats	187·2 259·3		13	Purchase of motor vehicles	267 - 8		6 12509
Milk, cheese and eggs	302.0		12	Maintenance of motor vehicles	318.6		18 13
Cheese	141 · 8		9	Petrol and oil	318·7 238·8		20
Eggs Milk, fresh	306 - 4		13	Motor licences Motor insurance	279 - 2		24
Milk, canned, dried etc	328.5		16	Fares	351.6		25
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	301.9		10	Rail transport	349.5		23
Tea	306.9		12	Road transport	352 - 1		25
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	338 - 5		1	IX Miscellaneous goods	287 9	1.4	14-1
Soft drinks	293.0		16	Books, newspapers and periodicals	339 - 2		24
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	364 · 7		12	Books	324 - 2		18
Sugar	335 · 8		12	Newspapers and periodicals	343 · 1		25
Jam, marmalade and syrup	278 · 7		9	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	272 - 6		17
Sweets and chocolates	365·7 258·9		8	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	305 · 8		12
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Potatoes	288.0		-7	Soap and detergents	268 - 8		8
Other vegetables	236 · 1		20	Soda and polishes	361 - 0		14
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	232 5		11	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	005.0		10
Other food	282 · 3		16	photographic and optical goods, plants etc	265 · 0		
Food for animals	256 · 5		15	X Services	267 4	0.5	19.5
II Alcoholic drink	274 6	0.8	18-8	Postage and telephones	263 - 9		23
Beer	305 · 5		21	Postage	350.8		23
Spirits, wines etc	232.0		15	Telephones, telegrams, etc	242·3 221·4		18
III Tobacco	297 9	-0.2	11.4	Entertainment Entertainment (other than TV)	292.5		23
Cigarettes	298 · 2		11	Other services	326.0		19
Tobacco	293 - 6	4.0	10 29·2	Domestic help	342.4		17
IV Housing	283·7 223·2	1.2	29.2	Hairdressing	324.0		17
Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments			48	Boot and shoe repairing	331 - 0		16
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments Rates and water charges	314.4		27	Laundering	293 - 9		17
Materials and charges for repairs and mainten			18	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	301 5	0.5	16.2

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

# Average retail prices of items of food 6 · 3

Average retail prices on October 14, 1980, for a number of mportant items of food, derived from prices collected for the urposes 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 varitions in prices charged for many items.

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of ne following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least-four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

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

### Average prices on October 14, 1980

Average prices on octo	Del 14, 190	00					Pence per lb*
ltem	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		р	р		1 10 4 5 7	p	p
Beef: home-killed Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone)	776	125 · 4	110–138	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
Sirioin (without bone) 'Silverside (without bone)†	727 779	218·9 169·3	171–270 150–189	White Red	486 299	5.4	5- 7
Best beef mince	730	90.0	76–114	Potatoes, new loose		6.2	5- 7
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	584 737	114·0 109·4	94–146 90–136	Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	760 450	32·8 12·4	26- 39 8- 16
Rump steak† Stewing steak	793 751	229·8 109·7	186–265 96–140	Cabbage, hearted	589	11.7	7- 16
Stewing Steak	731	103-7	96-140	Cauliflower Brussels sprouts	570 587	24·1 16·5	12- 32 12- 22
				Carrots Onions	742 767	10.6	8- 15
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone)	680	142.0	100 100	Mushrooms, per 4lb	698	13·3 24·0	10- 17 20- 28
Breast†	646	40 · 1	120–168 30– 58				
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	576 652	98·2 87·6	50–136 72–126	Fresh fruit			
Leg (with bone)	688	133.6	118–156	Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	739 772	16·8 20·6	12- 20 15- 28
				Pears, dessert	713	21 · 2	16- 30
Lamb: imported				Oranges Bananas	649 750	22·9 27·7	16- 30 24- 30
Loin (with bone)	412	108.7	94–126				
Breast† Best end of neck	396 365	32·4 82·5	24– 42 50–110	Bacon			
Shoulder (with bone)	425	71.9	62- 88	Collart	396	87.9	70-104
Leg (with bone)	427	115.7	104–128	Gammon† Middle cut, smoked†	481 374	129·4 104·0	106–156 90–120
A STATE OF THE STA				Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	311 459	121·3 120·5	106–144 102–148
Pork: home-killed				Streaky, smoked	275	83 · 1	70-104
Leg (foot off) Belly†	692 719	91 · 9 66 · 4	76–120 56– 76	Ham (not shoulder)	646	166 · 7	128-201
Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone)	764 549	112·6 138·4	100–159 106·198	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	533	39 · 4	31- 46
Pork sausages	789	62 · 6	52- 74	Corned beef, 12 oz can	605	84.7	70–100
Beef sausages	632	55 · 1	46- 66	Canned (red) salmon, half-size ca	n 637	89 · 8	80–104
Roasting chicken, frozen (3lb oven ready)	524	52 · 4	40.00	Milk, ordinary, per pint		17.0	<u> -</u>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	324	52.4	46– 62	Butter			
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb oven ready)	505	68 · 4	58- 74	Home-produced, per 500g	645	86.8	80- 96
		00 4	36- 74	New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g	542 584	84·9 92·6	78- 90 86- 98
Fresh and smoked fish					001	32 0	00- 90
Cod fillets	361	112-3	96–130	Margarine			
Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole	381 305	115.8	94-138	Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	155 130	16·2 15·4	15- 18 14- 17
Plaice fillets Herrings	352	115·0 123·0	90–136 100–150	Lard, per 500g			
Kippers, with bone	290 381	64·0 86·4	48- 76 74- 98	Cheese, cheddar type	764 759	28.3	24– 36
11910000000000000000000000000000000000				Cheese, cheddar type	759	98 · 4	88–108
Bread				Eggs			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	720	24.2	00	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	491 535	72 · 6 61 · 1	68- 78 54- 70
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	732 407	34·3 37·3	30- 38 34- 41	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	212	54.8	43- 66
White, per 400g loaf Brown, per 400g loaf	514 615	23·8 25·0	21- 26 24- 27	Sugar, granulated, per kg	798	37.2	36- 39
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Pure coffee instant, per 100g	724	98.9	88–114
Flour				Tea			
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	697	38-8	32- 48	Higher priced, per 125a	211	30.9	27- 35
				Medium priced, per 125g Lower priced, per 125g	1,248	28·2 25·4	26- 31 24- 28
						the state of the s	

Per lb unless otherwise stated. Or Scottish equivalent.

# 6 · 4 RETAIL PRICES General \* index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD†	De desta			160/F12-10	2000			All items	All items except	Goods	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and	Durable household	Clothing	Transport and	Miscel- laneous	Services	Meals bought	UNITED KINGD	ОМ
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United	ly manufactu Kingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	items of food the	services mainly	Districts of the second			light	goods	footwear	vehicles	goods		and consumed outside		
			which show significant		Primarily from	Primarily from	All	home- produced for direct	for direct consump- tion		prices of which show	produced by national-										the home		
			seasonal variations	show significant seasonal variations	produced raw materials	raw materials		tion tion	tion of the		significant seasonal variations	ised industries:	‡ n											
JAN 16, 1962 = 100								0.50.4	57.6	737	952 · 0–953 · 6	0.5	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	JAN 16, 1962 = 1968 Wei 1969	
Weights 1968 1969 1970	1,000 1,000 1.000	263 254 255	11.0.15.5	215·0–216· 5 208·5–210· 5 207·5–209·	38.8_39.9	64 3 64 7	103 1-104	6 51 4	54·0 55·7	746 745	954 · 5-956 · 0 952 · 5-954 · 0	93 92	64 66	68 64	118 119	61 61	60 60	86 86	124 126	66 65	57 55	42 43 44	1970 1971	
1971 1972	1,000	250 251 248	39 - 6-41 - 1	2 206 · 8 – 208 · 1 209 · 6 – 211 · 5 205 · 5 – 206 ·	4 39 9 41 1	61 - 7 - 62 - 3	101.6-103.	4 50 3	54·5 57·7 55·3	750 749 752	956 · 8–958 · 3 958 · 6–960 · 4 957 · 5–958 · 7	91 92 89	65 66 73	59 53 49	119 121 126	60 60 58	61 58 58	87 89 89	136 139 135	65 65 65	52 53	46 46	1972 1973	100
1973 JAN 15, 1974 = 100 1974	1,000	253	47.5 49.9	204.2_205.6	39.2_40.0	57 1 - 57 - 6	96 · 3–97 · 6	48.7	59.2	747	951 - 2-952 - 5	80	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	JAN 15, 1974 = 1974 1975	100
1975 1976	1,000	232	39 · 2-42 · 0	193 - 9 - 198 - 3	35.9-36.9	56-9-57-3	92 · 8 – 94 · 2	50.7	42 · 9 - 46 · 1	772	961 · 9–966 · 3 958 · 0–960 · 8	90	81 83	46 46	112 112	56 58	75 63	84 82	140 139	74 71	57 54	47 45	1976 1977	
1977 1978 1979	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	247 233 232 214	30 - 4-33 - 5	200·3–202·8 199·5–202·8 196·0–198·6 [182·6]	38 5-39 7	63 - 3 - 63 - 9	100 · 0–101 · 101 · 8–103 · 98 · 6–100 · [95 · 2]	6 51 4	47·0–48·7 46·1–48·0 44·7–46·2 [39·4]	767	953·3–955·8 966·5–969·6 964·0–966·6 [968·6]	93 89 94	85 77 82	48 44 40	113 120 124	60 59 59	64 64 69	80 82 84	140 143 151	70 69 74	56 59 62	51 51 41	1978 1979 1980	
1980 1968 1969	125 · 0	123 · 2 131 · 0	121·7 136·2	123 · 8 130 · 1	118·9 126·0	126·1 133·0	123 · 5 130 · 5	130·2 136·8	119·0 123·8	125·7 132·2	125 · 2 131 · 7	135 · 0 140 · 1	127 · 1 136 · 2 143 · 9	125·5 135·5 136·3	141·3 147·0 158·1	133 · 8 137 · 8 145 · 7	113 · 2 118 · 3 126 · 0	113 · 4 117 · 7 123 · 8	119·1 123·9 132·1	124 · 5 132 · 2 142 · 8	132 · 4 142 · 5 153 · 8	126·9 135·0 145·5	Annual	1968 1969 1970
1970 Annual 1971 averages	140 · 2 153 · 4 164 · 3	140 · 1 155 · 6 169 · 4	142 · 5 155 · 4 171 · 0	139·9 156·0 169·5	136 · 2 150 · 7 163 · 9	143 · 4 156 · 2 165 · 6	140 · 8 154 · 3 165 · 2	145 · 6 167 · 3 181 · 5	133 · 3 149 · 8 167 · 2	140 · 3 152 · 8 162 · 7	140 · 2 153 · 5 164 · 1 177 · 7	172 · 0 185 · 2	152 · 7 159 · 0 164 · 2	138·5 139·5 141·2	172 · 6 190 · 7 213 · 1	160 · 9 173 · 4 178 · 3	135 · 4 140 · 5 148 · 7	132 · 2 141 · 8 155 · 1	147·2 155·9 165·0	159·1 168·0 172·6	169·6 180·5 202·4	165 · 0 180 · 3 211 · 0		1971 1972 1973
1973	179 · 4 208 · 2	194 · 9 230 · 0	224 · 1 262 · 0	189·7 224·2	178·0 220·0	171 · 1 221 · 2	174·2 221·1	213 · 6 212 · 5	198·0 238·4	174 · 5 201 · 2	206 · 1	215 · 6	182·1 125·0	164 · 8 120 · 8	238 · 2 138 · 6	208 · 8 132 · 6	170·8 110·2	182·3 111·9	194·3 113·9	202 · 7	227·2 128·0	248·3 121·4		1974 1968
1968 Jan 16	121 - 6	121 · 1	121 · 0	121·3 126·7	115-9	120·9 129·6	119 2	128 · 2	119-3	121 - 9	121 · 7	139 · 9	134.7	135 · 1	143 - 7	138-4	116-1	115 · 1	122 · 2	130 · 2	140 - 2	130 · 5	Jan 14	1969
1969 Jan 14 1970 Jan 20	129·1 135·5	126·1 134·7	124·6 136·8	134 - 5	130-6	137 · 6	135 - 1	140 - 6	128-2	135 - 8	135 - 5	146 - 4	143 - 0	135 · 8	150 · 6	145.3	122 · 2	120 - 5	125 - 4	136 - 4	147 · 6	139 · 4		1970
1971 Jan 19	147 · 0	147 · 0	145 - 2	147 · 8	146 - 2	151 - 6	149.7	153 - 4	139 - 3	147 0	147-1	160 - 9	151 - 3	138 - 6	164 · 2	152 · 6	132 · 3	128 · 4	141 · 2	151 · 2	160 · 8	153 · 1		1971 1972
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	179 · 9	154-1	138-4	178 - 8	168 · 2	138 - 1	136·7 146·8	151 · 8 159 · 4	166·2 169·8	174·7 189·6	172 · 9 190 · 2		1972
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	190 - 2	163·3 166·0	141 - 6	203 · 8	178·3 188·6	144·2 158·3	166 - 6	175 · 0	182 · 2	212 · 8	229 - 5		1974
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	130.3								111 - 2	106 · 8	108.2	JAN 15, 1974 =	= <b>100</b> 1974
1974 1975   Annual	108.5	106·1 133·3	103·0 129·8	106·9 134·3	111·7 140·7	115·9 156·8	114 · 2 150 · 2	94·7 116·9	105 · 0 120 · 9	109 · 3 135 · 2	108 · 8 135 · 1	108 · 4 147 · 5	109·7 135·2	115·9 147·7 171·3	105 · 8 125 · 5 143 · 2	110·7 147·4 182·4	107 · 9 131 · 2 144 · 2	109 · 4 125 · 7 139 · 4	111 · 0 143 · 9 166 · 0	138·6 161·3	135 · 5 159 · 5	132 · 4 157 · 3	Annual	1975 1976
1976 averages	157·1 182·0	159·9 190·3	177 · 7 197 · 0	156 · 8 189 · 1	161 · 4 192 · 4	171 · 6 208 · 2	167·4 201·8	147 · 7 175 · 0	142 · 9 175 · 6	156 · 4 179 · 7	156·5 181·5	208 · 1 227 · 3	159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0	209·7 226·2	161 · 8 173 · 4	211 · 3 227 · 5	166 · 8 182 · 1	157 · 4 171 · 0	190·3 207·2	188·3 206·7	173 · 3 192 · 0	185 · 7 207 · 8		1977 1978
1978	197·1 223·5	203 · 8 228 · 3	180 · 1 211 · 1	208 · 4 231 · 7	210·8 232·9	231 · 1 255 · 9	222 · 9 246 · 7	197 · 8 224 · 6	187 · 6 205 · 7	195 · 2 222 · 2	197·8 224·1	246 - 7	217 - 1	247 · 6	208 - 9	250 - 5	201 · 9	187 - 2	243 · 1	236 4	213·9 115·8	239 · 9		1979 1975
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	119.9	118 · 2	124·0 162·6	110 - 3	124·9 168·7	118·3 140·8	118·6 131·5	130·3 157·0	125·2 152·3	154 · 0	146.2		1976
1976 Jan 13	147 · 9	148-3	158 - 6	146 · 6	151 - 2	162 4	157 · 8	137 - 3	132 4	147-9	147·6 170·9	198 - 7	173.7	193 - 2	154 - 1	198 · 8	157 · 0	148 - 5	178 - 9	176 · 2	166 · 8	172 · 3		1977
1977 Jan 18	172 · 4 189 · 5	183 · 2 196 · 1	214 · 8 173 · 9	177·1 200·4	178·7 202·8	189·7 222·4	185 · 2 214 · 5	169·6 186·7	165·7 183·9	187 - 6	190.2	220 - 1	188 - 9	222 · 8	164-3	219.9	175 - 2	163 - 6	198·7 201·1	198·6 199·8	186 · 6 187 · 7	199·5 200·6	Jan 17 Feb 14	1978
1978 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	190 · 6 191 · 8	197 · 3 198 · 4	174 · 5 179 · 0	201 · 7 202 · 2	205 · 1 206 · 1	223 · 9 224 · 4	216·3 217·0	188 · 1 189 · 9	184 · 2 182 · 7	188 · 8 189 · 9	191 · 4 192 · 4	221 - 3	191·0 194·8	222 · 8 222 · 8	162·1 162·3	221 · 1 222 · 0	177·1 178·8	167·1 167·9	201 · 8	200 - 5	188 · 8 190 · 1	201·7 203·9	Mar 14 April 18	
April 18 May 17	194·6 195·7	201 · 6 203 · 2	186 · 3 187 · 5	204 · 7 206 · 3	209·3 209·7	228 · 0 229 · 5	220 · 4 221 · 5 222 · 3	192 · 5 195 · 6	183 · 1 184 · 3	192 · 7 193 · 6	195 · 0 196 · 1	224 · 1 226 · 0	196 · 6 196 · 6 196 · 6	224 · 2 224 · 2 224 · 2	170 · 6 171 · 0 172 · 1	223 · 6 226 · 4 228 · 9	180 · 1 181 · 0 181 · 7	169·1 169·8 170·3	203 · 3 204 · 8 206 · 3	204·7 205·2	190 · 7 191 · 2	205 · 4 206 · 7	May 16 June 13	
June 13 July 18	197 · 2 198 · 1	206·7 206·1	200 · 8 185 · 5	207·9 210·0	210 4 211 9	230·3 232·1	222 · 3 224 · 0	198 2	186 · 4 189 · 2	194·5 195·9	197 · 2 198 · 7	230 0	197 - 5	224 · 2 227 · 0	174·1 177·8	230 · 6 230 · 6	181 · 8 183 · 9	170·9 172·5	207 · 9 209 · 6	207 · 9 209 · 0	191 · 8 192 · 4	208 · 9 211 · 1	July 18 Aug 15	
Aug 15 Sep 12	199 · 4 200 · 2	206 · 2 206 · 3	177 · 9 173 · 1	211 - 7	212·5 212·9	235·0 236·5	225·9 227·0	201 · 2 202 · 1	191 · 0 191 · 9	197 · 6 198 · 6	200 · 4 201 · 4	230 · 2 230 · 4	197·5 197·5	229 2	178 - 6	230 - 6	184 · 9 185 · 9	174 · 0 175 · 3	210 · 8 211 · 8	210·3 212·6	194 · 2 - 195 · 2	211 · 4 213 · 2	Sep 12 Oct 17	
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	227·5 228·6 229·6	202 · 1 207 · 9	191 · 3 191 · 1	199·8 201·1	202 · 4 203 · 8 205 · 1	230 · 2 232 · 7 232 · 3	198·4 198·4 198·4	231 · 1 231 · 1 231 · 1	180 · 5 181 · 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	Nov 14 Dec 12	
Dec 12 1979 Jan 16	204·2 207·2	210 · 5 217 · 5	183 · 0 207 · 6	215·8 219·5	217·2 220·3	238·0 240·8		209 · 0 212 · 8	191·9 197·1	202·4 204·3	207 3	234 · 5 235 · 4	198·9 200·1	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	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	232 · 5 233 · 7 234 · 2	213 · 0 212 · 9	199·7 200·7	206 · 2 207 · 9	209·1 210·6	236 1	203 · 9 206 · 7	231 · 5 231 · 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	203 · 9 205 · 4	221 · 7 225 · 4	Mar 13 April 10	
April 10 May 15	214 · 2 215 · 9	221 · 6 224 · 0	221 · 6 222 · 1 229 · 3	221 · 9 224 · 6	223 · 8 225 · 0	243 · 3 248 · 0	235·4 238·7	213 · 0 215 · 4	200 · 6 202 · 7	212 · 1 213 · 7 216 · 7	214 · 0 215 · 9 219 · 4	238 · 6 239 · 8	209 · 2 209 · 8	231 · 9 231 · 9	206 · 9 211 · 2	238 · 0 241 · 3	194 · 6 196 · 3	181 · 6 183 · 7	230 · 2 236 · 6	227·1 228·7	206 · 4 207 · 6	227 · 3 231 · 0	May 15 June 12	
June 12 July 17	219·6 229·1	230 · 0 231 · 2	208-0	230·3 235·8	225·9 236·2	252·7 261·1	241 · 8 251 · 1 254 · 0	228 · 6 231 · 8 232 · 3	204·7 205·9 208·1	228-6	230·1 232·1	246 · 0 249 · 1 255 · 2	224·4 226·2	256·7 256·7	214·0 215·4	251 · 6 257 · 2	206·7 208·5	191 · 8 192 · 4	254 · 2 257 · 7	243 · 6 245 · 6	217·0 218·3	246 · 1 248 · 4	July 17 Aug 14	
Aug 14 Sep 18	230 · 9 233 · 2	231 · 8 232 · 6	201 · 0 199 · 1	237 · 9 239 · 2	239 · 8 241 · 1	263 · 6 265 · 2	255 · 4 258 · 9	233 · 2 233 · 6	209 · 2 211 · 2	230 · 6 233 · 4 235 · 9	234 · 6 237 · 0	258 - 0	228 · 5 231 · 1	264 · 8 267 · 5	216·7 219·5	262·1 265·5	210·6 212·7	193 · 2 195 · 0	259·9 261·0	248·0 252·4	221 · 7 223 · 8	255·7 259·4	Sep 18 Oct 16	
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	235 · 6 237 · 7 239 · 4	234 · 8 237 · 0 239 · 9	200 5 207 1 212 9	241 · 4 242 · 7 245 · 1	245 · 5 246 · 0 248 · 1	268 · 0 270 · 3 274 · 1	260·5 263·6	233 · 7 234 · 7	213·3 215·7	238·0 239·3	238·9 240·5	263 · 9 265 · 7	232·7 233·7	267·5 267·5	221 · 1 222 · 1	273 · 5 275 · 8	214·7 216·1	196 · 0 196 · 5	263 · 2 263 · 2	253 · 9 256 · 3	226·2 231·7	261 · 4 263 · 6	Nov 13 Dec 11	
1980 Jan 15	245 · 3 248 · 8	244·8 246·7	223 · 6 225 · 1	248·9 251·0	256 · 4 257 · 8	277 · 7 281 · 0	269·1 271·6	236·5 237·4	218·3 220·5	245·5 249·4	246 · 2 249 · 8	274 · 7 278 · 6 283 · 5	241·4 244·7	269·7 269·7	237·4 241·7	277 · 1 278 · 2	216·1 220·4	197·1 199·8	268 · 4 274 · 4	258 · 8 262 · 9	246 · 9 251 · 0	267 · 8 273 · 3	Jan 15 Feb 12	198
Feb 12 Mar 18	252 · 2 260 · 8	251 - 1	229 · 3 233 · 0	255 · 4 258 · 3	262 2	283 · 8 287 · 0	275·1 278·0	246 · 5 250 · 0	221 - 6	252·5 262·7	253 · 2 262 · 0	283 · 5 292 · 3	247·7 259·4	275 · 2 292 · 9	243 · 8 269 · 8	282·3 289·1	223 · 1 224 · 9	203 · 1 204 · 6	278·0 288·0	265·3 272·6	253 · 4 258 · 4	276·3 281·9	Mar 18 April 15	
April 15 May 13 June 17	263 2 265 7	254 · 1 255 · 7 257 · 9	227 · 6 232 · 0	261 · 3 263 · 0	267 · 5 269 · 6	292·1 294·7	282·2 284·6	251 · 6 252 · 4	226 · 0 227 · 1	265 · 3 267 · 9	264 · 7 267 · 1	299 · 7 308 · 9	260 · 4 261 · 7	294·3 294·3	272 · 1 275 · 1	300 · 5 315 · 3	226 · 0 225 · 9	205·5 206·7	290 · 4 293 · 0	274 · 6 276 · 9	260·0 260·8	288 · 9 290 · 9	May 13 June 17	
July 15	267·9 268·5	259 9 259 0	234·0 218·9	265 · 1 267 · 0	274 - 5	298 · 1 300 · 6	288 · 6 290 · 5	252 · 6 255 · 0	227·7 229·0	270·1 271·2	269·3 270·5	313·5 314·5 319·2	265 · 1 265 · 2	294·3 298·4	277·0 278·8	322 · 8 324 · 1	226 · 4 227 · 8	207 · 5 207 · 3	294 · 0 295 · 0 293 · 9	279 · 4 280 · 3 283 · 9	263 · 9 264 · 5 266 · 2	294 · 8 296 · 5 299 · 9	July 15 Aug 12 Sep 16	
Aug 12 Sep 16 Oct 14	270 · 2 271 · 9	259·0 259·3	214 · 9 215 · 3	267 · 7 267 · 9	275 · 5 277 · 2 280 · 2	301 · 6 301 · 2	291 · 8 292 · 7	254 · 2 253 · 5	230 · 4 230 · 2	273 · 3 275 · 4	272 · 3 274 · 1	325-1	272·3 274·6	298 · 4 297 · 9	280·3 283·7	330 · 8 337 · 4	229·2 230·8	208 · 4 208 · 4	295 · 1	287 - 9	267 - 4	301.5	Oct 14	

\$58 NCVEMBER 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

General\* index of retail prices 6 · 4

NOVEMBER 1980 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$59

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

# 6 · 5 RETAIL PRICES General\* index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier Per cent

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	port and		Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by e nation- alised industries
1971 Jan 19 1972 Jan 18 1973 Jan 16 1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17	8 8 8 12 20 23 17 10	9 11 10 20 18 25 23 7	6 2 6 2 18 26 17 9	2 0 2 0 24 31 19	9 9 14 10 10 22 14 7	5 10 6 6 25 35 18	8 4 4 10 18 19 12 12	7 6 7 13 19 11 13 10	13 8 5 10 30 20 14 11	11 10 2 7 25 22 16	9 9 9 12 16 33 8	10 13 10 21 19 23 18 16	10 12 6 5 20 44 15
1979 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13 April 10 May 15 June 12	9 10 10 10 10 11	11 11 11 10 10	5 5 5 6 7	4 4 4 3 3 3 3	16 18 19 20 21 23	6 6 6 5 5	7 7 7 7 8 8	8 7 7 7 7 8	10 10 11 12 12 15	9 9 10 11 11	8 8 8 8 8	10 10 10 11 11 12	7 6 6 6 5
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 18 Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	16 16 16 17 17 17	12 12 13 14 14 14	14 15 16 16 17 18	14 13 16 16 16	23 21 21 22 22 22 20	9 12 14 15 17 18	14 13 14 14 15 15	12 12 11 11 12 11	22 23 23 23 23 23 22	17 18 18 19 19	13 13 14 15 15	18 18 21 22 22 22	7 8 11 13 12 14
1980 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 18 April 15 May 13 June 17	18 19 20 22 22 21	13 13 14 15 14 12	21 22 21 25 24 25	17 17 19 26 27 27	25 26 27 32 32 30	19 19 19 22 26 31	15 16 16 16 16 15	12 12 13 13 13 13	23 24 24 27 26 24	20 20 20 21 21 21	22 24 24 26 26 26 26	22 24 25 25 27 26 20	17 18 20 23 26 29 27
July 15 Aug 12 Sep 16 Oct 14	17 16 16	12 12 11	18 17 19	15 16 13	29 29 29	28 26 26 27	10 9 9	8 8 8	16 14 13	15 14 14 14	22 21 20 20	19 17 16	26 25 26

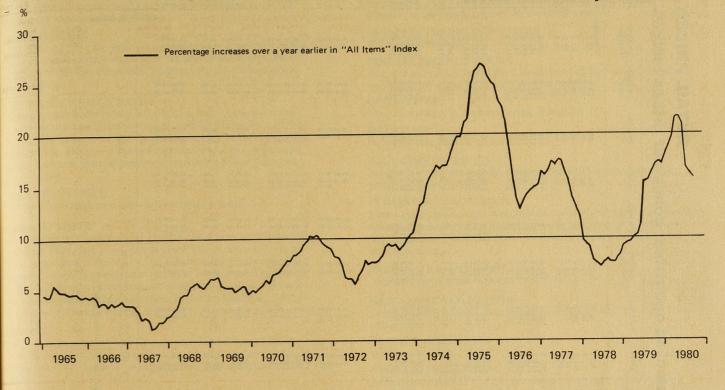
# 6.6 Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

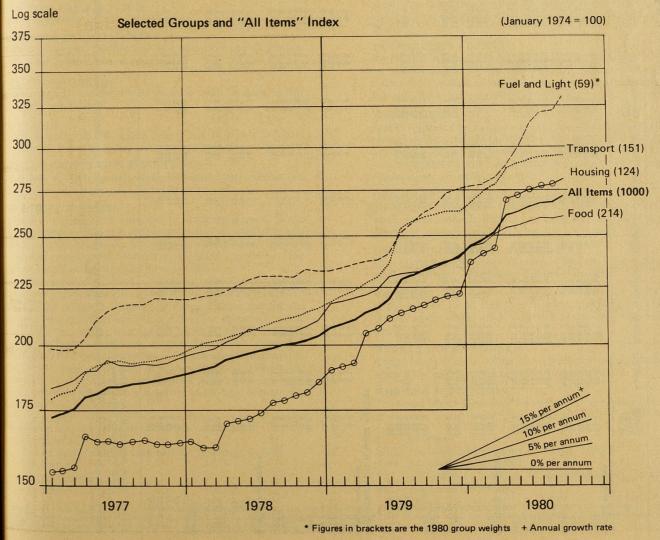
UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pension	ner househo	lds	Two-per	son pension	ner househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices	200
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
				The state of								16, 1962 =
1968	122 9	124 · 0	124 - 3	126 · 8	122 - 7	124 - 3	124 - 6	126 - 7	120 - 2	123 · 2 130 · 0	123 · 8 130 · 2	125·3 131·8
1969	129 - 4	130 · 8	130 - 6	133 - 6	129 - 6	131 - 3	131 · 4 140 · 6	133 · 8 144 · 0	128·1 134·5	137 - 3	139 0	141.7
1970	136 · 9	139 - 3	140 - 3	144 - 1	137 · 0	139 · 4						
1971	148 - 5	153 - 4	156 - 5	159 3	148-4	153 - 4	156 - 2	158 - 6	146.0	150·9 159·5	153 · 1 162 · 4	154·9 165·5
1972	162 - 5	164 4	167 0	171 - 0	161 8	163 - 7	166 - 7	170 - 3	157 · 4 168 · 7	173 - 8	176 - 6	182 6
1973	175 - 3	180 8	182 - 5	190 - 3	175 - 2	181 · 1 208 · 8	183 · 0 214 · 5	190 · 6 225 · 2	190 - 7	201 9	208 0	218-1
1974	199 - 4	207 · 5	214 · 1	225 - 3	199 - 5	200.0	214 0	220 2	130			15, 1974 =
			4 10	985		405.0	100 7	111 1	101 - 5	107 - 5	110·7	116.1
1974	101 - 1	105 2	108 - 6	114 - 2	101 1	105 8	108·7 139·1	114 - 1	123 - 5	134 5	140 7	145-7
1975	121 - 3	134 - 3	139 2	145.0	121 - 0	134 · 0						
1976	152 - 3	158 - 3	161 - 4	171 - 3	151 - 5	157 - 3	160 - 5	170 - 2	151 4	156 6	160 4	168 · 0 190 · 8
1977	179.0	186 - 9	191 - 1	194 - 2	178 - 9	186 - 3	189 4	192 - 3	176 - 8	184 · 2 199 · 3	187 · 6 202 · 4	205.3
1978	197 - 5	202 - 5	205 1	207 - 1	195 - 8	200 - 9	203 - 6	205 9	194 · 6 211 · 3	217.7	233 1	239 8
1979	214 9	220 6	231 9	239 8	213 - 4	219 3	233 · 1 266 · 4	238 5	249-6	261 6	267 - 1	203 0
1980	250 7	262 - 1	268 9		248-9	260 - 5	200.4		243 0		the same of the sa	MARKET BUT THE PARTY OF THE PAR

# $6 \cdot 7$ Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUS	SEHOLDS	1.00	100					JA	N 15, 1974 = 10
		101 0	440.0	115.9	109 9	108 - 5	109 - 5	109 0	114-5	106 - 7	108 - 8
1974	107 - 3	104 0	110.0	147 · 8	145.5	131 0	124 9	144 0	147.7	134 - 4	133 - 1
1975	135 · 0	129 - 5	135 8	171 - 5	179.9	145 2	137 7	178 · 0	171 - 6	155 1	159 - 5
1976	160 - 8	156 - 3	160 - 2	209 8	205 2	169.0	155 - 4	204 6	201 - 1	168 - 7	188 - 6
1977	187 - 8	187 - 5	185 - 2	226-3	224 8	184 8	168 - 3	228 0	221 - 3	185 - 3	209 8
1978	203 · 1	199 6	197 - 9		251 2	205 0	186 - 6	262 0	250 - 6	206 0	243 9
1979	226 - 8	222 - 4	219 0	247 · 8	231.2	200 0	100 0				
INDEX FOR TWO-PE	ERSON PENSI	ONER HOU	SEHOLDS		3. Marie	<b>在 数据</b> 统			440.0	106 - 7	108 - 8
1974	107 - 4	104 0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108 - 2	109 - 7	111.0	113 - 3		133 - 1
1975	134 - 6	128 9	135 - 7	148 · 1	146.0	132 - 6	126 - 4	145 - 4	144 - 6	135 4	159.5
1976	159 9	155 8	160 - 5	171 . 9	180 7	146 - 3	139 - 7	171 - 4	168 2	157 · 1 171 · 2	188 6
1977	186 - 7	184 - 8	186 - 3	210 - 2	207 - 7	170.3	158 - 5	194 · 9	197 - 4		209 8
1978	201 6	196 9	199 · 8	226 6	226 0	186 · 1	172 - 7	211 - 7	217 - 8	188 - 5	243.9
1979	225 6	220 0	221 - 5	247 8	252 · 8	206 - 3	191 - 7	246 · 0	246 1	210.3	240.3
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PRI	CES					W. 2003 To		444.0	100.0	100 2
1974	108 - 9	106 1	109 - 7	115-9	110 - 7	107 · 9	109 - 4	111.0	111 - 2	106 - 8	108 - 2
1975	136 - 1	133 - 3	135 - 2	147 7	147 - 4	131 - 2	125.7	143 - 9	138 - 6	135-5	132 4
1976	159 1	159 9	159 - 3	171 3	182 - 4	144-2	139 - 4	166 · 0	161 - 3	159 - 5	157 - 3
1977	184 - 9	190 - 3	183 · 4	209 7	211 - 3	166 · 8	157 - 4	190 · 3	188 - 3	173 - 3	185 - 7
1978	200 - 4	203 - 8	196 - 0	226 2	227 - 5	182 1	171 · 0	207 · 2	206 - 7	192 · 0	207 - 8
1979	225 - 5	228 3	217 1	247 6	250 - 5	201 - 9	187 - 2	243 · 1	236 4	213 9	239 9

# RETAIL PRICES C3





# RETAIL PRICES · Selected countries: consumer prices indices ©

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
Annual averages 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	54·2 59·3 63·6 69·4 80·5	61·4 65·2 68·9 75·5 86·9	70·3 73·6 78·3 84·2 92·2	66· 9 69· 8 73· 6 78· 7 88· 7	70·2 72·2 75·7 81·4 90·3	64 68 72 79 91	65·5 69·0 73·3 78·7 89·5	74·2 78·2 82·5 88·2 94·4	56·0 57·7 60·1 69·5 88·2	53·7 58·4 63·5 70·7 82·7	58·5 61·3 64·8 71·8 85·5	58·0 61·5 64·3 71·9 89·4	66·1 71·1 76·6 82·7 90·7	67 71 76 81 90	56·6 61·3 66·3 73·9 85·5	68 73 78 83 91	69·1 73·6 78·5 85·4 93·7	Indice 72·2 75·3 77·7 82·5 91·6	s 1975 = 100 67 70 74 79 90
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	100 0 116 5 135 0 146 2 165 8	100-0 113-5 127-5 137-6 150-1	100 0 107 3 113 2 117 3 121 6	100·0 109·2 116·9 122·1 127·6	100·0 107·5 116·1 126·5 138·1	100 109 121 133 146	100·0 109·6 119·9 130·8 144·8	100·0 104·5 108·4 111·3 115·9	100·0 113·3 127·1 143·0 170·2	100·0 118·0 134·1 144·3 163·5	100·0 116·8 138·3 155·1 178·0	100·0 109·3 118·1 122·6 127·0	100·0 108·8 115·8 120·5 125·6	100 109 119 129 135	100·0 117·7 146·5 175·4 203·0	100 110 123 135 145	100 0 101 7 103 0 104 1 107 9	100·0 105·8 112·6 121·2 134·9	100 109 118 128 140
Quarterly averages 1979 Q2 Q3 Q4	160·7 171·4 176·2	148-2 151-6 156-2	120·7 122·2 123·5	126·3 128·4 130·2	136·8 139·5 142·7	142 150 154	142·2 146·8 150·9	115·3 116·7 117·7	167·1 171·7 183·4	159 9 166 5 172 5	173·9 180·0 190·1	126·6 127·9 130·0	124·9 126·2 128·2	134 136 138	198·7 207·4 213·8	143 146 150	107·5 108·9 109·4	132·8 137·2 141·2	138 142 146
1980 Q1 Q2	184·6 195·3	159-6 164-0	126·5 128·5	133·3 134·4	145·8 149·9	157 162	156·7 161·6	119·9 122·1	196·2 210·0	179·0 192·2	202·4 210·3	132·8 137·1	130·2 133·1	142 146	223·9 229·7	159 162	110·2 111·7	146·7 152·0	151 156
Monthly 1980 June July Aug Sep Oct	197·1 198·7 199·2 200·5 201·7	167.8	129·7 130·2 131·1 130·8	134·7 136·3 136·6 137·4	151-6 152-7 154-2 155-5	163 166 167 168	162·8 165·2 166·8 168·3	122·7 122·9 123·0 123·0	214·5 213·1 211·0	197 8	212 3 216 0 218 6 223 0	137·8 138·1 137·9 140·0	133 1 134 3 134 8 135 9	148 150 151 153	232 6 235 7 238 5 240 6	162 164 165 170	112·1 112·5 113·2 113·3	153·6 153·7 154·7 156·1	158 159 159 161
Increases on a y	year earl	ier																	Per cent
Annual averages 1971 1972 1973 1974	9·4 7·1 9·2 16·1	6·1 5·8 9·5 15·1	4·7 6·3 7·6 9·5	4·3 5·4 7·0 12·7	2·9 4·8 7·6 10·8	5·8 6·6 9·3 15·3	5·5 6·2 7·3 13·7	5·3 5·5 6·9 7·0	3·0 4·3 15·5 26·9	8·9 8·7 11·4 17·0	4·8 5·7 10·8 19·1	6·1 4·5 11·7 24·5	7·5 7·8 8·0 9·6	6·2 7·2 7·5 9·4	8·3 8·3 11·4 15·7	7·4 6·0 6·7 9·9	6·6 6·7 8·7 9·8	4·3 3·3 6·2 11·0	5·3 4·9 7·8 13·2
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·5 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·5 8·0 9·0 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11·8 9·6 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 18·4 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·4 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·0 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·7 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·2 8·6 9·0 8·3 10·9
Quarterly averages 1979 Q2 Q3 Q4	10·6 16·0 17·3	8·8 9·2 10·0	3·2 3·6 4·4	4·1 4·7 5·1	9·4 8·7 9·5	7·6 11·9 11·6	10·1 10·7 11·5	3·4 4·8 5·3	16·5 20·5 23·2	12·4 13·6 16·0	13·6 14·8 17·7	3·2 3·5 4·9	4·2 3·9 4·6	4·7 4·6 4·5	15·6 15·3 15·7	5·9 7·4 8·7	3·2 4·4 5·1	10·7 11·7 12·7	9 11 13
1980 Q1 Q2	19·1 21·5	10·5 10·7	5·3 6·5	6·3 6·4	9·4 9·6	13·3 13·8	13·3 13·6	5·5 5·9	23·7 25·7	15·6 20·2	20·6 20·9	7·5 8·3	5· 8 6· 6	7·6 9·0	16·7 15·6	13·6 13·3	4·3 3·9	14·3 14·5	13 13
Monthly 1980 June July Aug Sen Oct	21·0 16·9 16·3 15·9 15·4	10.7	7·1 6·6 7·3 6·9	6·2 6·5 6·3 6·7	10·1 10·1 10·7 10·7	13·3 12·8 11·2 10·6	13·5 13·6 13·6 13·6	6·0 5·5 5·5 5·2	27·0 24·5 24·4	18-8	20·9 22·0 22·0 21·4	8·4 7·7 8·7 8·9	6·6 7·1 7·0 6·9	10 1 10 6 11 4 12 7	16·0 14·8 15·2 14·6	13·1 13·2 12·3 15·0	3·2 3·3 4·2 3·8	14 3 13 2 12 8 12 7	13 12 13 13

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

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

# EFINITIONS

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

# DULT STUDENTS

deople aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary emlovment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend ocontinue in full-time education. These people are not included in e unemployed.

# ASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

# CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment plus self-employed people.

# DISABLED PEOPLE

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

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

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

otal in civil employment plus HM forces.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

# FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

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

### NDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

tatistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the nited Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and onditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 orkers or lasting less than one day are excluded, except where the ggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

# onventions The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

provisional

break in series

revised

### MANUAL WORKERS

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

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC Orders III-XIX

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### **OPERATIVES**

Manual workers in manufacturing industries.

### **OVERTIME**

Work outside regular hours.

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

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

# SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

# SELF-EMPLOYED 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-

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

People registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled people, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

### **UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS**

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

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.

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

EC European Community

ere 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 to 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 fee of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

# Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- quency	Latest	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest	Table numbe or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	М	Nov 80:	1.1	Production industries and some services (older series) index	М	Nov 80:	5·2
Employees in employment Industry: GB ,				Manual workers: by occupation in			
All industries: by MLH	Q	Oct 80:	1.4	certain manufacturing industries; indices	М	Nov 80:	5.5
: time series, by order group numbers and indices	М	Nov 80:	1.2	Non-manual workers: production	^	Apr 90.	207
Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Nov 80:	1.3	industries New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Apr 80:	387
Occupation				Latest key results	A	Oct 80:	1089
Administrative, technical and				Time series	М	Nov 80:	5.6
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	A	Dec 79: Sep 80:	1249 988	Average weekly and hourly earnings			
Occupations in engineering	A	June 80:	636	and hours worked (manual workers)			
Region: GB				Manufacturing and certain other industries	М	Nov 80:	5.4
Sector: numbers and indices,		0.00		October survey (latest)	A	Feb 80:	136
quarterly Census of Employment	Q	Oct 80:	1.5	Manufacturing: indices of hours Aerospace	M A	Nov 80: Aug 80:	1·12 877
Key results, June 1977	Α	Feb 80:	147	Agriculture	Six-		011
GB regions by industry MLH,		Max 90.	246	Observation indicateirs	monthly	Nov 80:	281
June 1977 UK by industry MLH	A	Mar 80: Mar 80:	246	Chemical industries Coal mining	A	Oct 80: Mar 80:	1081
International comparisons	М	Nov 80:	1.9	Engineering	A	Oct 80:	1081
Accidents at work	Q A	Sep 80: Nov 80:	1008	Shipbuilding	A	Oct 80:	1081
Disabled in the public sector Exemption orders from restrictions to	^	1400 80.	1101	Basic wage rates and normal hours			
hours worked: women and young				of work (manual workers)		terms sport	
persons Labour turnover in manufacturing	M	Oct 80: Nov 80:	1131	Changes in rates of wages and hours Changes in rates of wages and hours	AM	May 80: Nov 80:	519 5·8
Trade union membership	A	Dec 79:	1241	International comparisons	M	Nov 80:	5.9
Work permits issued	A	July 80:	742				
				Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing			
Output per head				Latest figures	М	Nov 80:	1-11
Output per head: quarterly and				Time series	M	Nov 80:	1-11
annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output	М	Nov 80:	1.8	Region: summary	М	Nov 80:	1.13
Manufacturing index, time series	М	Nov 80:	5.7				
Quarterly and annual indices	М	Nov 80:	5.7	Labour Costs			
				Survey results	Triennial	Sep 80:	956
Unemployment and vacancies				Indices: per unit of output	М	Nov 80:	5.7
Unemployment							
Summary: UK, GB	M	Nov 80:	2.1				
			2.2	Prices and expenditure Retail prices			
Age and duration: GB	M	Nov 80:	2.5	General index (RPI)			
Broad category: GB, UK	М	Nov 80:	2.1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Nov 80:	6.2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Nov 80:	2.6	percentage changes Recent movements and the index	М	Nov 80:	6.2
Region: summary	Q	Nov 80:	2.6	excluding seasonal foods	М	Nov 80:	6-1
Age time series quarterly (six-monthly prior to July 1978)	М	Nov 80:	2.7	Main components: time series			
: estimated rates	Q	Oct 80:	2.15	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time	M	Nov 80:	6.4
Duration: time series, quarterly	М	Nov 80:	2.8	series	М	Nov 80:	6.5
Region and area Time series summary: by region	М	Nov 80:	2.3	Annual summary	A	Apr 80:	373
: assisted areas, counties, local				Revision of weights  Pensioner household Indices	A	Mar 80:	240
areas Occupation	M	Nov 80:	2.4	All items excluding housing;			
Age and duration: summary	da	Nov 80: Nov 80:	2.12	quarterly	M M	Nov 80:	6.6
Industry				Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	A	Nov 80: Apr 80:	6·7 381
Latest figures: GB UK Number unemployed and	Q	Sep 80:	1018	Food prices	M	Nov 80:	6.3
percentage rates' GB	М	Nov 80:	2.9	London weighting: cost indices	Α	June 80:	644
Occupation: Unit groups	Q	Sep 80:	973	Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary	Q	June 80:	634
Broad category; time series quarterly	М	Nov 80:	2.11	Annual: preliminary figures	A	July 80:	749
Flows GB, time series	М	Nov 80:	2.19	: final detailed figures FES and RPI weights	A	Nov 80: Mar 80:	1155 240
Adult students: by region	M	Nov 80:	2.13	International comparisons	M	Nov 80:	6.8
Minority group workers: by region Disabled workers: GB	Q M	Sep 80: Nov 80:	1010 2·16				
Non-claimants: GB	M	Nov 80:	2.16	Otanana at wants			
International comparisons	М	Nov 80:	2.18	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes			
Temporarily stopped: GB				Summary: latest figures	М	Nov 80:	4.1
Latest figures: by region	М	Nov 80:	2.14	: time series	Q	Oct 80:	4.2
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Latest year and annual series Industry	Α	Jan 80:	29
Region Time series: seasonally adjusted	М	Nov 80:	3.1	Monthly			
: unadjusted	M	Nov 80:	3.2	Broad sector: time series	Q	Oct 80:	4.2
Industry: GB	Q	Sep 80:	1024	Annual Provisional	A	Jan 80:	28
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: GB	М	Nov 80:	3.4	Detailed	A	Aug 80:	865
Region summary	Q	Nov 80:	2.12	Major stoppages	A	Aug 80:	867
Flows: GB, time series	M	Nov 80:	2.19	Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	М	Nov 80:	4-1
Jnemployment and vacancy flows:  GB	М	Nov 80:	2.19	Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 80:	865
Skill shortage indicators	Q	Oct 80:	1103	Size of stoppages			
				Stoppages ended in current month	М	Nov 80:	4-1
				Stoppages ended in current month Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	Aug 80:	873
Earnings and hours				Aggregate days lost	A	Aug 80:	873
Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index				Number of workers involved	A	Aug 80:	874
Main industrial sectors	М	Nov 80:	5.1	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jan 80:	30
Industry					The second secon		

# SPECIAL FEATURE

# **Agricultural workers in Great Britain:** earnings and hours

This article provides details relating to earnings and hours of agricultural workers in Great Britain up to the end of March this year. The results obtained are based on a regular series of investigations of statistically selected farms by officers of the agricultural departments.

In the year ended March 31, 1980 the average gross weekly earnings of regular male workers, aged 20 or above employed full time in agriculture in Great Britain were £75.21 according to estimates compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Information for ne previous year was published in the October 1979 issue f Employment Gazette.

Within this overall figure, average weekly earnings for ifferent agricultural occupations ranged from £67.08 for orticultural workers to £91.93 for dairy cowmen. Total werage weekly earnings for youths were £49.64 and for omen and girls £57.47.

In England and Wales, during the year, 5.4 per cent of nen received part payment of their wages in kind by proision of board and/or lodging, 48.0 per cent by provision of a house, and 14.4 per cent by provision of milk. In Scotland 3.6 per cent of men received board and/or lodgig, 73.8 per cent a house and 41.4 per cent milk.

In Great Britain regular full-time men worked an average of 46.2 hours per week. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen—52.2 hours a week—and the shortest by horticultural workers—42 · 6 hours a week. The total weekly hours worked include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men average basic hours worked in a week were 39.5, together with 2.1 hours contract overtime and 4 · 8 hours non-contractual overtime. Youths worked an average of 44 · 4 hours a week, including 1.3 hours contract overtime and 3.8 hours noncontractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 41.6 average weekly hours, includng 1.1 hours contract overtime and 1.5 hours nonontractual overtime.

Under the Agricultural Wages Acts minimum wages are letermined by the agricultural wages boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number of hours to which it relates; they define the hours of



work which qualify for overtime payment and fix an hourly overtime rate for them, and they prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

In England and Wales the statutory minimum wage for men and women (ordinary rate) was raised from £48.50 to

of average weekly earnings (£)—year ended March 31 1980

	Men								Youths	Women
	General farm Workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy Cowmen	All other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horti- cultural workers	Other farm workers	Average (all men)		girls
tanding wage		3 46.7	\$ 17 6 m	0.031	2 2 2			5.01		IBURIO LE ISLA
(a) Cash and insurance	58.98	74.57	82 - 26	66.05	60.78	58.55	67.62	63 · 44	41 · 69	53 · 40
(b) Payments-in-kind	1.71	2.03	2.87	2.07	1.80	0.56	1 · 40	1 · 81	2.06	1.36
Other earnings	8.71	9.73	6.80	9.11	13.65	7.97	11 · 49	9.96	5.89	2.71
otal earnings		3 44-9		11 6 7	10000000	maker d		11	001	retinu bna č
f which:	69 · 40	86.33	91 . 93	77 · 23	76 · 23	67 · 08	80 · 51	75 · 21	49.64	57 · 47
(a) Prescribed wage	62.09	71 · 76	78 · 10	66 · 41	68 · 23	57 · 49	67.86	65.98	46.31	52.67
(b) Premium	7.31	14.57	13.83	10.82	8.00	9.59	12.65	9.23	3.33	4.80

to recognize	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy Cowmen	All other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticul- tural workers	Other farm workers	All men
July-Sep 1979		C. III	Barra Bill	1643 4553	SEE SEE			- Wildeline
Under 48 48 and under 49 49 and under 50 50 and under 51	2·0 4·6 1·0 3·1	to anu I to to av I to	ns son=nes noteA=to	0·5 0·8 — 0·9	0·3 0·7 — 0·2	4·3 7·0 1·8 5·2	1.5	1·2 2·5 0·5 1·7
51 and under 52 52 and under 53 53 and under 54 54 and under 55 55 and under 56 56 and under 57 57 and under 58 58 and under 59 59 and under 60 60 and under 61	2·1 0·8 2·4 4·5 3·0 3·8 3·2 2·6 2·2	0·5  0·5 0·5 0·5 0·5 0·5		0·4 0·7 0·6 0·7 1·6 0·8 1·0 1·8 0·2 2·4		1.5 2.1 2.5 5.5 4.9 3.1 1.9 4.4 1.1 3.6	1·5  1·9  4·1  1·5 1·9 2·7	1 0 0 6 1 3 2 4 1 9 2 4 2 2 2 2 1 7 2 3
61 and under 62 62 and under 63 63 and under 64 64 and under 65 65 and under 66 66 and under 67 67 and under 68 68 and under 69 69 and under 70 70 and under 75	2·4 3·1 2·1 1·8 2·8 2·9 2·2 1·9 1·6 8·7	1·5 1·2 2·3 1·7 1·4 4·0 0·5 3·3 1·5 11·5	1:3 0:2 	2·1 2·6 2·6 2·4 4·1 4·8 2·9 2·7 4·4 15·3	3·1 2·7 1·9 1·5 2·0 1·3 2·2 1·7 2·4 10·3	3·2 3·0 3·3 1·0 1·6 3·4 4·1 2·9 0·8 8·9	1·9  1·5 1·9 9·0 1·5 3·4 0·8  6·4	2·4 2·5 2·0 1·6 2·6 2·7 2·2 2·0 1·9 9·8
75 and under 80 80 and under 85 85 and under 90 90 and under 95 95 and under 100 100 and under 110 110 and over	7·4 6·3 4·1 3·6 3·3 3·1 5·0	9·9 9·9 8·9 7·1 8·2 10·0 14·4 100·0	10· 7 15· 5 17· 8 12· 3 8· 5 12· 5 7· 9 100· 0	11·1 8·8 9·0 4·9 3·9 4·7 1·3 100·0	7·9 9·3 10·9 6·7 5·0 7·3 8·3 100·0	3·8 3·7 2·0 3·2 1·0 3·0 2·2 100·0	10·7 9·2 8·7 3·4 3·1 20·0 100·0	8·4 8·3 7·9 5·5 4·4 5·6 6·3 100·0
Jan-Mar 1980	4	3-8-7		jamen. base, etc	a raiod 855 camp drop	t-soothow goodana bot	istoria di son Generali sen	or passons
Under 48 48 and under 49 49 and under 50 50 and under 51	1·3 1·0 0·2 0·5		Ξ	0·2 0·5 0·5 —	0·5  0·1 	3·3 0·9 0·3	3·7 — — 2·2	1·0 0·4 0·2 0·3
51 and under 52 52 and under 53 53 and under 54 54 and under 55 55 and under 56 56 and under 57 57 and under 58 58 and under 59 59 and under 60 60 and under 61	0·2 1·3 0·9 1·2 1·5 2·2 1·2 5·4 3·2 3·1			0·1 ————————————————————————————————————	0·1 0·2 0·6 0·8 0·9 1·6 2·2	2·2 1·2 2·3 1·9 1·7 0·9 4·9 1·1 3·4	- - 1·1 - - 2·2 1·1 0·9	0·1 0·6 0·4 0·7 0·9 1·3 0·9 2·8 1·9 2·1
61 and under 62 62 and under 63 63 and under 64 64 and under 65 65 and under 66 66 and under 67 67 and under 68 68 and under 69 69 and under 70 70 and under 75	2·0 1·7 3·2 2·0 3·0 4·9 3·6 4·2 2·4	0·6 0·3 0·7 —— 0·4 0·3 1·2 0·3 0·7 7·4	0·7 0·6 0·4 — 0·8 — 1·2 2·2	0·5 0·9 0·9 0·7 0·2 0·9 1·6 2·5 1·8 12·6	0·9 1·3 2·3 1·3 2·0 3·3 2·4 4·6 3·6 21·9	0·8 1·8 2·9 1·9 0·9 5·3 1·7 3·9 2·0 9·8	1·0 2·2 1·7 3·7 1·7 0·5 1·0 2·7 14·4	1 1 1 3 2 2 1 4 1 8 3 3 2 5 3 4 2 4 13 9
75 and under 80 80 and under 85 85 and under 90 90 and under 95 95 and under 100 100 and under 110 110 and over	11·1 6·8 6·5 4·1 2·3 2·8 3·0	11·8 14·7 13·6 7·6 8·0 11·9 19·8	3·2 5·4 6·9 12·6 9·5 24·1 32·0 100·0	17·2 15·5 11·2 8·8 7·6 6·9 5·2	14-4 10-6 7-4 5-7 3-6 3-2 2-8 100-0	16·7 10·3 5·6 6·8 2·0 2·3 1·2	10.8 3.6 8.8 5.0 8.4 13.9 9.4	12 6 9 5 7 8 6 3 4 4 5 9 6 6 100 0

# **Definitions of terms**

Hours Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker shall be worked for the minimum wage. The hours cannot be more than the standard number prescribed in agricultural wages boards' orders, but a smaller number can be agreed.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the erms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic

Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overime hours.

Non-contractual overtime hours are the hours worked in excess of contract hours. They result mainly from overtime vorked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all paid absences are included.

Earnings Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable and non-allowable payments-in-

Allowable payments-in-kind are specified benefits and advantages, as valued in agricultural wages boards' orders, which are legally reckonable as part payment of the prescribed

Other earnings are made up chiefly of earnings for noncontractual overtime, but include piece-work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed in agricultural wages boards' orders for total hours.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed

# Average weekly earnings (£)

Type of job	April- June 1979	July- Sep 1979	Oct- Dec 1979	Jan- March 1980	April 1979- Mar 1980
Men	var cons	ele mel	valuelle.	torne in	A STATE OF THE STATE OF
General farm workers	66.94	70.35	67.60	72.72	69 - 40
Foremen and grieves	83 · 13	87.03	82 - 17	93 - 11	86 - 33
Dairy cowmen	89.02	88 - 63	88 - 16	101 . 96	91.93
All other stockmen	76 - 20	74.91	74.89	82.94	77 - 23
Tractor drivers	74.64	80 . 81	72 - 47	77 · 01	76.23
Horticultural workers	62.72	65.01	68 - 17	72 · 41	67.08
Other farm workers	68 - 25	88 - 41	79.07	86.02	80.51
All hired men	72.79	76 29	72.75	79.04	75 21
Youths	46 84	50 - 57	48-01	53 . 07	49.64
Women and girls	53 62	57.34	54 55	64-51	57 - 47

# Average total weekly hours

Merage total Weekly	iouis					
Type of job	April- June 1979	July- Sep 1979	Oct- Dec 1979	Jan- Mar 1980	April 1979- Mar 1980	The same of the sa
Men						
General farm workers	45 · 4	47.6	45.2	43.3	45 · 4	
Foremen and grieves	46.0	48.0	44.7	42.6	45.3	
Dairy cowmen	52.7	52.8	52.0	51.6	52.2	
All other stockmen	46.6	46.3	45.6	44.9	45.9	
Tractor drivers	47.8	51.5	46.1	43.0	47 · 1	
Horticultural workers	43.2	43.6	43.6	40.2	42.6	
Other farm workers	44.0	49.8	44.0	43.6	45 · 4	
All hired men	46.7	48.7	45.9	43.8	46.2	
Youths	44.3	46.5	43 8	43.2	44.4	
Women and girls	41 8	44.0	40.1	40.3	41.6	

£58.00 on January 21, 1980 for a 40 hours standard week. There were comparable increases from this date in the rates of craftsmen, graded workers, youths and girls.

In Scotland the statutory minimum weekly wage for adult general workers was raised from £49.00 to £55.75 on December 17, 1979, and to £59.00 on June 21, 1980 with comparable increases for other workers.

# Six thousand farms covered

To make sure that the wages board orders are complied with, officers of the agricultural departments are authorised to enter farms and require employers and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 farms annually in Great Britain and the figures given in this article are based on the results of these visits.

In the tables, which relate to employed regular full-time workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers carry out a variety of duties the classification is somewhat arbitrary. Not all the people classified together will be doing exactly the same work.

# Average weekly hours— April 1979—Mar 1980

Type of job	Basic hours	Contract overtime	Non-con- tractual overtime	All
Men	signation esp	Musithia and	io) arrana	dinos of sig
General farm		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	ada ou one	agure de pague
workers	39 · 2	1.6	4.4	45 · 4
Foremen and				15.0
grieves	39.8	1.4	4.0	45.3
Dairy			0.0	50.0
cowmen	39.7	9.7	2.9	52.2
All other	00.0			45.0
stockmen	39.6	2.1	4.2	45.9
Tractor	00 4	900	0.0	47.4
drivers	39 · 4	0.8	6.8	47 · 1
Horticultural	00.0		0.7	40.0
workers	39 · 3	0.6	2.7	42.6
Other farm	10.0	0.5	to a production	045 400 T
workers	40.3	0.5	4.5	45 · 4
All hired men	39.5	2.1	4.8	46.2
Youths Women and	39.3	1.3	3.8	44.4
girls	39 1	1.1	1.5	41.6

Due to rounding figures will not necessarily add to totals shown.

# Payments-in-kind (to men)—April 1979—Mar 1980

Type of	Percentage of	Average wee	kly value (£)
payment-in- kind	workers receiving	Per worker receiving	All workers
England and Wales	(his obivoso)	'onsvistni <sup>200</sup>	viso tanii il 'an'
Board and/or			
lodging	5-4	10.48	0.57
House	48.0	1.54	0.74
Milk	14-4	0.56	0.08
Scotland			
Board and/or	e plantal sur bit		
lodging	3.6	16.63	0.61
House	73.8	0.99	0.73
Milk	41-4	1.76	0.74

# The caring Community: aid from the Social Fund

Mike Granatt **Employment** Gazette

Improving job opportunities throughout the European Community is a main function of the European Social Fund. And, as we report this month, the UK's allocation for 1980 is more than £135 million for a variety of public and private sector schemes. Here, we look at how the Fund works, and interview its director Wolfgang Stabenow.

The European Social Fund was set up in 1960 to increase employment opportunities in the European Community. In 1979, 774 million European units of account (Eua) (about £514 million) were allocated to projects benefiting over 1\frac{1}{3} workers; in 1980 1,013 million Eua (about £597 million) have been allocated (provisional).

The inspiration for the Fund came from the 1951 Treaty of Paris which established the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). This was designed to promote the "improvement of living and working conditions of the labour force" in these sectors. The ECSC finances programmes for job creation and retraining which helps these workers adapt to new economic, technical and social circumstances. In 1978 more than 51,000 workers benefited from 60 million Eua (£378 million). Inspired by ECSC experience, the 1957 Treaty of Rome provided for the creation of the Social Fund to improve job opportunities in the Community and help raise living standards. The object was to compensate for the difficulties of certain groups caused by economic change resulting from the working of the EC.

For a number of reasons, the Fund did not operate satisfactorily initially. It did help  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million workers between 1960 and 1973 but its procedures were relatively cumbersome and its objectives too limited. (In an exclusive interview with Employment Gazette, reported later in this article, Fund director Wolfgang Stabenow discusses how some of the problems and procedures were streamlined.)

These problems persuaded the European Commission and Community ministers that the Fund needed a measure of reform. Its objectives were extended, the budget was increased and the rules were made more flexible and so the "new" Social Fund came into being on May 1, 1972. Now, instead of automatically reimbursing member states' operations, the Fund responds more flexibly to Community priorities. More flexible management enables it to make advance payments, and to make commitments beyond the current financial year.

# Specific decision

The Fund can "intervene" (provide aid) when the employment situation is affected, or could be affected, by measures taken in the framework of Community policies. To be able to intervene, the Fund must have a specific decision from the Community's Council of Ministers. This is the case with the Fund's aid to the textile and agriculture sectors and to categories such as young people, women and migrant workers.

It can also intervene when the job situation is affected by

more long-standing difficulties which are not the particular result of Community policy. Such intervention does not need a ministerial decision, but, within available funds, it is the responsibility of the Commission. The Fund can also finance preparatory studies or pilot projects dealing with new training methods.

Applications to the Fund have to be submitted by the member states; in practice this means the respective government. In the UK, the Department of Employment is the contact point with the Social Fund administration in Brussels. Applications are normally forwarded through the Department, which can provide advice and help at al stages of preparations and completion of applications, and with any problems which may arise. Both public and private enterprises can apply for aid as long as it falls into the categories described here. But every scheme must first be sponsored by a public authority which is prepared to contribute funds and guarantee completion of the project.

# **Dramatic measure**

Where a project is run and financed by a public body, the Fund contribution can be up to 50 per cent. Programmes run by private bodies cannot receive more than the amount of money contributed by the sponsoring public authority except in two cases: the Fund contribution can be increased by one-tenth in the regions of absolute priority (see below), and in the case of pilot projects there is no requirement for a public authority contribution.

Because of a dramatic increase in applications for aid, it became necessary some years ago to supplement the prescribed conditions of eligibility for Fund contributions. As the volume of applications has in recent years greatly exceeded the money available, a system of guidelines, reviewed annually, ascribes degrees of priority to particular types of application.

The guidelines are reviewed by the Social Fund Committee, which comprises delegates from governments and the other "social partners", that is, trade unions and employers' associations. There is no quota system for the distribution of aid among the member states; selection is made purely on the basis of the eligibility of programmes under the rules and the priority they rate against the cur-

The Fund fulfills its function in three basic ways:

- by supporting labour market measures related to EC policy;
- by promoting a better balance between supply and demand for jobs in the Community; and

by combating long-term and structural unemployment and under-employment.

The Fund's work deals with nine priority sectors: probm regions; young people; the handicapped; migrant orkers; women; adapting companies to technical proess; groups of undertakings; textiles; and agriculture.

Regions. Training programmes to help regional evelopment take first place in the work of the Fund. Other mmunity bodies such as the European Investment Bank and the European Regional Fund also work towards this jective by encouraging investment industry and infrancture (roads, sewerage projects etc).

Social Fund operations aim first to give a wider training iobseekers. This can help regional development and, in rtain cases, the survival of an industrial structure comsing small and medium-sized firms. Projects in the five regions of absolute priority" (Greenland, French overeas departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland, and Italy's Mezzogiorno) involved nearly 250,000 people in 1979.

Young people. A large proportion of the Fund's budget nes to help young people; the youth unemployment rate or the Community as a whole is double the general rate. aid for projects to help the young unemployed increased almost 70 per cent between 1978 and 1979.

The main beneficiaries are young people threatened by ong-term unemployment, particularly those who have not ad the opportunity to benefit from vocational training. he Fund's selection criteria favour requests benefiting irls and women in occupations in which they have been raditionally under-represented. Support from the Fund oes to numerous vocational training programmes, includig the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Oppornities Programme which has been allocated £47.6 mil-

New types of Fund aid introduced in 1979 support the reation of new jobs for the unemployed under 25.

The handicapped. Training or retraining handicapped or isabled people includes vocational training and rehabilitaon. In the UK, the Fund supports the preparation of indicapped people for open employment (jobs open to all orkers) carried out at the Employment Rehabilitation entres of the Manpower Services Commission. It does not pport training for sheltered employment.

The Fund has also given special attention to new schemes which experiment with and improve rehabilitation

Migrant workers. The economic crisis has badly affected he Community's six million migrant workers, of whom 21 per cent are unemployed often because they lack even basic raining. In 1978, the Social Fund helped with vocational and language training for 130,000 people.

The Fund also helps with the organisation of courses to pelp migrant workers' children at school, and with the raining of those who help migrants. In 1978, 4,000 achers and social workers received help with specialist

Women. The Fund aims to help women over 25 by apporting programmes designed to help them cope with e special problems they meet in their working lives; nancial help for these programmes doubled between

# **Fund statistics**

The UK's allocations from the Social Fund have now exceeded £537 million. Amounts allocated were £23.9 million in 1973: £25.9 million, 1974; £45.9 million, 1975; £44.3 million, 1976; £85 1 million, 1977; £75 1, 1978; £130 2 million in 1979; and £135.3 million in 1980.

Table 1 Allocations by intervention area in 1978 and

	1978		1979	
	Approved sums in million Eua	No. of persons involved (thou)	Approved sums in million Eua	No. of persons involved (thou)
Young people	179.3	300.00	301 · 55 14 · 11	450·00 15·50
Textiles	21·6 10·4	13·50 16·00	11.96	12.00
Agriculture Migrants	18.5	234.00	31.94	288 · 50
Women	7.7	12.00	18.48	16.00
Regions Technical progress and groups of	263 · 9	349 · 00	322 · 30	466 · 00
companies	18.6	9.85	11:10	8.30
Handicapped	48 · 1	72.00	59.93	103.95
Pilot schemes	1.5		3.08	
All	596-6	1,006 35	774 45	1,360 25

Notes: 1 Eua = about £0.61 (at exchange rates current in August 1980). This rate is subject to fluctuation. It was £0.67 and £0.66 in 1978 and 1979. The provisional total of allocations approved in 1980 is 1,013 million Eua. A detailed breakdown is not yet available, although we have received details of UK allocations for the year (see Employment Brief).

Table 2 Allocations by state in 1978 and 1979

	1978			1979				
	Million Eva	£ million	% of total	Million Eua	£	% of total		
Italy	233 · 10	156 · 7	41.0	281 · 23	126.5	36-3		
UK	111 - 75	75 · 1	19.7	196 · 43	130 · 3	25-4		
France	86 - 20	57.9	15.2	134 · 82	89 · 4	17-4		
Germany	57.26	38.5	10-1	52 · 88	35 · 1	6-8		
Ireland	44 - 41	29.8	7.8	58 - 13	38.6	7.5		
Denmark	14.24	9.5	2.5	14.70	9.8	1.9		
Belgium	11.08	7.5	2.0	15.94	10.6	2.1		
Netherlands	9.81	6.6	1.7	19.32	12.8	2.5		
Luxembourg	0.23	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.1		
All	568 08	381 - 7	100 0	774-45	513-8	100 0		

Note: Comparable figures for 1980 will not be available until the Fund's annual report is

Table 3 Breakdown of allocations in 1979 to schemes in

Region	Area of intervention	Amount agreed (million Eua)	Total amount agreed per region (million Eua)
Greenland French overseas departments	Regions Young people Regions	5·6 0·6 23·2	5.6
Ireland	Technical progress People leaving agriculture Young people Women Regions	0·2 0·8 21·4 0·2 26·5	24.0
Mezzogiorno	Handicapped People working in the textile and clothing industry Migrant workers Young people	9·7 0·5 1·2 28·8	58.6
Northern Ireland	Women Regions Technical progress Handicapped	1·7 137·4 0·6 3·3	173.5
Northern Ireland	People working in the textile and clothing industry Young people Regions Handicapped	0·1 20·8 14·3 2·2	37.4
All		299-1	299 1*

1978 and 1979. The Fund is particularly concerned to help courses which train women in areas which are traditionally

Two categories of women benefit: those who have lost their jobs (about 30 per cent of cases in 1978) and those who return to work after raising a family (about 70 per cent of 1978 cases). In 1979–80, the "Wider opportunities for women courses" sponsored by the MSC (see Employment Gazette, August 1979, p. 740) received £426,000.

Technical progress. The Fund contributes in a modest way to help companies adapt to new technology by supporting retraining programmes. Mirror Group Newspapers (publishers of the Daily Mirror, Sporting Life, and other newspapers) received £276,000 to help with retraining costs for new technology covering 1976-78. The Financial Times received £37,000 under the same scheme, which was arranged by Joint Standing Committee for the National Newspaper Industry.

The Social Fund has also supported training programmes across the Community for workers affected by new technology in the chemical, metallurgical and construction industries. And it has contributed to the retraining of small traders, craftsmen and workers in the glass industry affected by cutbacks. In sectors such as data processing. which suffers from a labour shortage, the Fund has helped modernise small and medium-sized companies by training management.

Groups of undertakings. The Fund aims to support operations undertaken by groups of firms in industrial sectors facing the need to restructure. Two applications were submitted in 1979 and both were approved.

Textiles. The Social Fund has paid much attention to the serious social problems in the textiles and clothing sectors. Most of its current aid is aimed towards giving additional qualifications to workers wishing to stay in the most viable sectors of the industry, but 44 per cent of applications for assistance in 1979 concerned people willing to leave for jobs in other sectors.

Agriculture. There has been a net reduction in interventions in this sector, linked to the slowdown in the rural exodus in Europe. Assistance is now down to a quarter of the 1976 level. The main objective of this invervention is to provide training for people leaving the land. Aid has also gone to relocate families in rural areas and to retain farmers in similar activities such as the management of rural parks.

Pilot projects. The Fund has financed studies and pilot projects in all the above sectors. When their results are disseminated, they should help those responsible for combating unemployment and improving working conditions all over the Community. Among the 41 new projects financed in 1979 some aimed at job creation and training in disadvantaged regions. Others encouraged the development of methods to help women, young people and the handicapped find jobs.

Some of the UK pilot schemes and studies recently supported include:

- research into the training needs and problems of girls and women entering or re-entering the labour market in inner city areas, in the light of changing employment patterns caused by industrial change and the introduction of microprocessors for clerical and service jobs (traditional areas of female employment);
- a study to follow-up handicapped young people who have undergone rehabilitation and vocational training at a particular centre to determine their experiences in

- employment and social life generally since leavin
- an experimental rehabilitation programme and training for unskilled offenders, alcoholics, drug addicts an others who cannot compete effective in the job man ket to provide them with work experience and skill necessary to gain employment;
- a training programme to provide a team of people with the knowledge and skills necessary for the promotion of co-operative ventures (by training of others) in the regions: and
- the establishment of an experimental handicraft train ing unit in an area of persistent unemployment to explore the ways in which the acquisition of craft skills can lead to the creation of new jobs.



In an interview with Employment Gazette, M Wolfgang Stabenow (pie tured left), director general, responsible for th European Social Fund the European Commission discussed some aspects of it operation.

One criticism often voice by applicants is the com plexity of the guidelinesessentially selection criteria These were absolutely neces sary, he said; there were n

national quotas. He pointed out that in 1979 the gap b tween applications and available funds had closed because member states had put forward only those application which more or less fitted the guidelines.

"In 1978, applications amounted to 1,100 million Eu The amount available for approval was about 570 million Eua and consequently the Commission had to refuse ... almost as much as could be granted," he said. In 1979, th gap was narrower—767 million Eua to set against demand of 1,300 million Eua-but 1980 would also be a difficu

But, said Mr Stabenow: "I do not believe that any seriou applicant for Social Fund aid has been put off by the guidelines. Nevertheless, I think you will find that th guidelines for the period 1981–83 represent a considerable simplification compared with those of previous years."

He pointed out that considering the number of language the Commission had to work in, and the fact that the Fun administration was only a small fraction of its operations, was possible to have quite unreal ideas about how much things could be simplified. "You must remember that we are working with six languages and nine differen vocational training systems in the Community and that w must include all the essential information on the form which will enable us to assess, quickly and efficiently, th eligibility of each project and the degree of priority for which it qualifies.

"This requires a certain minimum effort on the part of applicants. That is not to say that we won't try to simplif but we will inevitably disappoint those—a minority I'm glad to say—who seem to think that all they should have to do to sign on the dotted line for the money."

# Fund aid helps training for giant project

MONEY allocated from the European Social Fund has gone into the biggest civil engineering job in Europe. At Dinorwic, Snowdonia, more than 500 people have been trained in special skills on the building of a massive pumped-storage power dation beneath an old quarry. t will have taken more than ten years to complete when it is finished in 1983/84.

"We have trained more people than we thought possble, and we have more local people than planned," said Ken Meyer of the Central Electricity Generating Board, whose project this is.

The original target for the percentage of local labour imposed by the authorities was 70 per cent but the actual figure now stands at 94 per cent for the hourly-paid workforce of



1,720. Out of a workforce of 2,326 men and women, 82 per cent come from the local area. The Construction Industry

Training Board has been in close contact throughout the apprentices and craftsmen are progress of the project, inter- being recruited for the new viewing school leavers (of stage in the project operations.

whom 84 were taken on by local firms) and also providing direct training for the needs of the project. Courses run by the CITB were barbending, steelfixing, earthmoving, cranes and construction operations.

Training has also been undertaken with the CITB's help at craft level. Young carpenters and joiners have been trained at Gwynedd Technical College under the CITB's standard scheme of training and there are heating and ventilating trainees on day-release courses as well.

As the work has progressed from tunnelling to construction, many workers are being retrained as concreters, and mechanical and electrical

At one time, the administrative consequences of the plargement of the Community had been discussed. Even if Community of 12 member states decided one day to have ne official language, a major problem would still arise: w would financial applications by national administraons in other languages be dealt with? So in the future, here would still be, in fact, six or nine working languages. How fast could a typical case get aid once an application ad been received?

# lew payment system

"The past record was, frankly, bad," he said. "This was ue mainly to the legal system under which the Fund had to perate and—perhaps discouraged by this—the slow rhythm member states and sometimes Commission staff in dealg with applications." Since January 1, 1978, a new paynents system had been in operation which permitted dvance payments. Moreover, all the procedures had been implified with the respective responsibilities of the Comssion and the member states being more clearly defined.

"This provides for an advance of 30 per cent on the apple notification to the Commission that the operation s begun and a further 30 per cent when the member state ncerned indicates that the half-way stage has been ached. It is only when the payment of the balance of 40 er cent is applied for that final accounts arise and even ere our administrative requirements are kept to the imum. The consequence of all this is that we paid out 6 million Eua in 1979, more than double the 1978 fige." He said that the UK administration had quickly ized the new opportunities and its payment rhythm was ong the highest.

Despite this considerable improvement in the paylents record, some of the comments which we get seem to uggest that the new situation is not fully realised. I hope that publication of this interview will help to put the record

Some member states used a great deal of initiative over the grouping of the initial applications, said Mr Stabenow. For example, in France, chambers of commerce grouped them before they were passed on to the government.

Everybody pleaded for simplification, but when it came it made its civil servants nervous, he said. "One instance concerned a telex to member states asking governments to tell us which of their departments would certify certain actions. Some governments, including the British, were very quick to reply—five or six weeks—but one took nine months by which time the opportunity to pay as fast as we could had been lost, although the money was carried over to the next budgetary period. Even our financial controllers do not sit on the money for more than a week. We have done everything to speed up but it is so difficult to persuade people that a simpler procedure is simpler."

On the question of the enlargement of the Community, Mr Stabenow agreed that this could affect allocations. It was clear that the Greek accession would pose the question of determining what parts of that country were eligible for regional development programmes and what part should be added to the absolute priority regions (Greenland, the French Overseas Departments, the Irish Republic, Northern Ireland, and the Mezzogiorno in Italy).

# Concentrating resources

The Fund's scope has also widened steadily since its inception in 1960; was there a danger that Fund resources would be spread too thinly over too wide an area? This, said Mr Stabenow, was a real problem.

"The Commission, taking a realistic view of the present situation of budgetary austerity, has pursued a policy of concentrating resources on young people and on the

# **Community aid for steel closure areas**

The UK Government has applied for the maximum possible aid for steel closure areas, under present arrangements, from the European Community.

Aid has been sought from several sources:

The European Regional Fund. Although 95 per cent of this fund is allocated on a basis of fixed national quotas (the UK share is 27.03 per cent), the remaining five per cent constitutes a non-quota section, established in 1979 but not yet operating.

First proposals from the European Commission for the use of this section included a measure specifically designed to aid steel areas in difficulties. This would provide aid for the reclamation and development of derelict sites, housing for key workers, and for consultancy and other services for the encouragement of small and medium-sized firms.

The measure would cover Strathclyde, Cleveland, Clwyd, South Glamorgan, West Glamorgan, Gwent and Corby.

The Commission's proposals for non-quota allocations for the five years 1980-84 include about £21.3 million for UK steel areas.

European Social Fund. This fund does not provide aid specifically for steel workers, though one important section of its budget is reserved for schemes to help unemployed workers in areas of high unemployment. At present, special priority is given to areas with significant concentration of industries such as steel facing major restructuring problems. Steel closure areas in the UK benefit principally from the general allocations made from fund resources to national schemes, notably those run by the MSC such as TOPS and YOP.

The areas also stand to benefit from a new scheme of assistance with training costs for incoming or expanding firms, which is confined to Development and Special Development Areas (thus including all steel closure areas), and more specifically from a similar scheme to be run by British Steel Corporation (Industry) Ltd. In both cases, it is hoped to secure Social Fund assistance (£4 million and £1.4 million respectively).

European Coal and Steel Community. ECSC provides loans to the private sector under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty for projects providing new employment opportunities for redundant coal and steel workers.

ECSC normally lends on fixed interest terms over eight years in a mix of foreign currencies. The loan may be for up to half of the project's fixed assets. Subject to certain job creation conditions, an interest ("rebate") of up to three per cent may be

made. Interest rates are currently about 10.5 per cent.

The Government may provide exchange risk cover on the foreign currency loan, subject to the project meeting the criteria now required under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 Loans of more than £1 million are processed direct by ECSC. those of less than £1 million are handled in the UK on an agency basis by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corpo-

Iron and Steel Employees' Readaptation Benefits Scheme (ISERBS). This scheme is jointly funded by the UK Government and the European Community under the terms of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty. It is a statutory scheme, and benefits are paid to all who are eligible.

The scheme provides a range of income-support benefits for up to 130 weeks, depending on age. They comprise supplements to new earnings bringing them up to 90 per cent of 'steel' earnings, enhanced unemployment payments, retraining allowances, and, for older workers, the option of commuting benefits to an early pension. The average value of benefits is about £1,900, but the range is wide and some older workers who remain unemployed can receive substantially more over the period of their eligibility.

In 1979, the UK received more than £6 million towards the cost of readaptation benefits. A major application which was successful this year was for redundant BSC steelworkers at Shotton, where the Commission agreed to allocate up to £7.7 million. Private sector steelworkers can also qualify: for example some 1,500 people at Patent Shaft were the subject of another recent successful application where the Commission's share of the benefits is estimated to cost up to £1.2 million.

ISERBS also provides for a contribution towards the cost of providing retraining for redundant steelworkers.

The scope for Community finance for areas affected by rundowns, whether in steel and coal or other industries, will be largely determined by the amount of money made available to the UK in the form of increased Community spending as part of the remedy of excessive net UK contributions to the Com-

Subject to that, the Commission and the UK Government share the aim of helping areas hit by rundowns and closures and aim to give them priority. However, the Community is more likely to provide funds for remedial measures than to finance existing industries.

developing regions. Thus 39 per cent of our 1979 budgetary resources were allocated to training and employment creation for young people under 25. Furthermore, about 86 per cent of grants approved went to training programmes in the developing regions, or assisted areas in your terminology, and within the developing regions themselves, a further concentration took place in favour of the five absolute priority regions which I have already mentioned." These regions accounted for 37.8 per cent of total Fund aid approved in 1979. The result was that in 1979, grant aid per head of active population in Northern Ireland came to 61.92 Eua, compared with a Community average

What channels of communication the European Parliament has with the Commission over the action of the Fund? "The Commission has to present the annual report to the

Council and the Parliament; that's one connection. The other connection is that the Parliament, as part of th budgetary authority of the Community, plays a vital role in determining the annual budget of the Fund. Parliament moreover, reviews the operation and managements of the Fund annually on the basis of the Commission's annual report on the Fund's activities."

Another channel was the written and oral questions pu forward by members of the Parliament. Many asked for details of aid to their constituencies and associated regions. Finally, legislative changes affecting the operation of the Fund were considered by Parliament before their adoption by the Council.

The encouragement and the prosperity of small firms is a detail to the organisation running the particular concern in the UK, and, said Mr Stabenow: "We this was not the case yet. However, fully realise the importance of the role of small firms in we tell them if anything is wrong."



ading role in most skilled money to the scheme. occupations. Yet of the 222,000 Training usually takes from

Training Board (EITB) set up a metal work and welding. ncourage more girls to enter ing are spent in the various

ngineering technicians and the control techniques.

OMEN in this country play a Social Fund has contributed

technicians in the British engin- three to five years. The first ering industry only about 4,000 year is spent in the workshop learning the basics of engineer-To help combat this imbal-learn fitting, machining, elecance, the Engineering Industry trical wiring, soldering, sheet

The remaining years of trainourage more general special departments of the firm con-The scheme is being replaced cerned and it is then that the a plan under which grants trainees receive practical re offered to companies who experience. The programme ecruit and train larger num- also covers design appreciation, ers of young women as manufacturing practice, and

mbating unemployment. This is reflected in our selecon criteria and has resulted in grants being approved, for xample, for UK programmes relating to the Small Business Units of the Welsh and Scottish development agenies, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, and he Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas."

The Commission had also financed a wide range of pilot experiments for the setting up and improved management small firms.

"On the administrative aspect, however, we urge the grouping of small firms for the purposes of making applicaons to the Fund. If these are to be treated separately we run the risk of becoming snarled up with the mass of detailed work which this would involve," he said.

A sample of schemes receiving aid are monitored by the Fund; Commission staff, accompanied by government officials, carry out the checks. And, said Mr Stabenow, the Fund administration also had the option of carrying out checks on a project or claim if it was felt that something was wrong; but this was a separate operation.

Member state governments have considerable responbilities too, under the new system, in certifying several aspects of the aided projects." For example, they had to satisfy themselves that the half-way stage had been reached before applying for the second advance of 30 per cent already mentioned.

Asked if the findings of such checks were reported in detail to the organisation running the projects, he said that this was not the case yet. However, "at the end of a check

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provides employers with a ready made, easy to use system of identification and classification of occupations

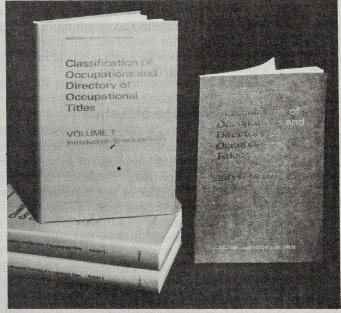
groups similar occupations to simplify the redeployment of a work force.

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seven Eua.

# Stoppage activity in OECD countries

# by Stephen Creigh, **Nigel Donaldson** and Eric Hawthorn

Economic and Social Division, DE

Although Employment Gazette publishes an annual analysis of stoppage figures from 18 countries<sup>1</sup>, this article takes a more comprehensive view variations in industrial dispute activity from country to country by looking the problems posed by the statistics involved, and then examining differ ences in the level and pattern of disputes.

The main analyses are based on data for the period 1969 to 1978, the latest for which sufficiently complete information is readily available. Of the 24 noncommunist members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Greece, Portugal and Luxembourg have been excluded because no strike statistics are available, although in Luxembourg the incidence of strikes is thought to be very low. Turkey has also been excluded since the available statistics do not cover the relevant period in entirety, and in any case that country's low per capita income and relatively large agricultural sector preclude useful comparisons with other OECD members.

The countries analysed (Australia, New Zealand, the EC (except Luxembourg), the Nordic countries, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, Canada and the USA) account for 98 per cent of total OECD production. In 1978 they had a total civilian labour force of some 294 million —93 per cent of OECD total labour force. The statistics cover all industries and services to provide the most comprehensive picture possible of industrial stoppages in the countries concerned.

Strikes are only one facet of industrial relations, although their relatively dramatic and quantifiable nature makes them a natural focus for discussion and analysis and stoppage statistics can only ever be an incomplete indicator of the economic impact of strike activity.

# Comparisons of stoppage statistics

Different countries use various criteria in collecting data on industrial disputes which affect the interpretation of the statistics. Three aspects of the stoppage data collection methods are particularly important. These are definition employed when deciding whether or not a particular dispute qualifies for inclusion in the published national statistics; the way in which the number of workers involved in a dispute is calculated; and the method by which disputes are identified.

The available information on the statistical methods used in 18 countries is set out in table 1. Spain and Switzerland have been excluded since no information has been obtained about their statistical methods.

All 20 countries covered by this article produce stoppage statistics which include both strikes initiated by employees and lock-outs initiated by management. However, as table 1 shows, there are considerable differences in the criteria used to gauge whether or not a particular industrial stoppage is included in the statistics.

Among the major industrial countries, France, the U and the USA explicitly exclude political stoppages fro their statistics and restrict their coverage to disputes on the terms and conditions of employment and related sy pathetic action. The number of stoppages excluded from the UK records on these grounds appears to be small, b such politically inspired stoppages, usually of the one-d demonstration type, are sometimes on a large scale<sup>2</sup>. Se eral other countries including Australia, West German Italy and Sweden record stoppages of a purely politic nature. Little evidence is available but, given the limite importance of political stoppages in most industrial cou tries, the treatment of such events in stoppage record seems unlikely to seriously affect the relative ranking countries in terms of total stoppage activity over extended period3.

Further differences arise because of the wide range size and duration criteria which determine whether or not stoppage is recorded, making it difficult to summarise. one end of the spectrum, Belgium, France and Italy have eligibility criteria and thus include all stoppages regardle of size or duration. Finland, Japan and Sweden, inclu short stoppages lasting much less than one working day and are thus also less restrictive than the UK, where small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded except when more than 100 working days are lost. The criteria used in the U are broadly comparable to those employed by most other countries including West Germany and the USA Denmark, however, has a relatively restrictive definition recording only stoppages accounting for 100 or more work ing days.

Even when only recorded stoppages are considered to major differences exist in the methods used to calculate t number of workers involved in a stoppage. The first co cerns the statistical convention used to estimate work involvement when the number of people involved change during the course of the dispute. The International Labou Organisation itself has suggested that the involvement fig ure should relate to the average number of worker involved during the stoppage and several countries use th formula. However, the practice is far from universal. The US statistics on worker involvement relate to the maximum number of people involved on any one day, while the U figures give the overall total number of workers involved during the stoppage4.

The second difference in calculating workers involved

Nature and coverage of stoppage statistics

	Criteria for inclusion in statistics	Political stoppage included	Workers indirectly involved included	Collection method
ustralia	Ten or more days lost	Yes	Yes	Information on occurrence from newspapers, periodicals, contacts with industrial arbitration authorities, employers and unions. Form sent to employers who are legally obliged to complete and return it.
Austria	Not known	Not known	No	Trade unions provide information.
Belgium	One working day or more	Yes	No. Separate information available on indirect involvement.	Reports by police received via National Conciliation Service with questionnaire follow-ups from National Statistical Institute.
<sub>Cana</sub> da	Ten or more days lost, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}\text{-day duration}$	Yes	No 000 08 Ab) en 1	Canada Manpower Centres file reports. Provincial Labour Departments, press clippings for additional information. In some cases parties directly involved are contacted by telephone.
<sub>Denmark</sub>	One hundred or more days lost	No	Yes	Information obtained from Danish Employers' Confederation and other major employer organisations.
inland	Four hours or more unless 100 or more days lost	Yes	Yes since 1971. Prior to 1971 workers indirectly in- volved excluded but days lost due to these workers were collected.	Returns assembled from enquiry mailed to both employer and employees in establishments covered by a dispute.
rance	None	No	No	Labour inspectors. No statistics collected on Agriculture or Public Administration.
ermany (Fr)	One day and ten workers involved unless aggregate days lost 100 or more	Yes	No 000,000	Employers legally obliged to report disputes to the local Labour Office. Reports collected at Land and finally Federal level
celand	Four hours or more, four workers or more involved.	Not known	No	Reports from trade unions in the various areas.
rish Republic	One day or ten working days lost	No	Yes 000 018 01	Reports from Local Employment Offices based on standardised recording form.
aly	No duration or size restrictions in practice	1969-1974 excluding political strikes since 1975 including such strikes	No	Provincial police send reports to Central Institute of Statistics.
apan	Half of normal daily working hours (shorter stoppages recorded separately)	Not known	No	Interviews with employers or workers' representatives concerned by Prefectorial Labour Policy Section or local Labour Policy officers.
etherlands	Not known	Yes	Yes	District Employment Offices inform Central Bureau of Statistics.
ew Zealand	Ten or more working days lost	No. A separate record is kept of non-industrial stoppages.	Yes	Heavy reliance on Department of Labour District Offices to gather information on stoppages.
orway	One day or more	Yes	No	Questions to employee and employer organisations.
weden	One hour	Yes	Yes Laboribourne	State Conciliation Office prepares statistics on basis of newspaper reports, these are checked by Swedish Employers' Confederation Conciliation Office then sends the figures to the Central Statistica Office.
nited ingdom	Ten workers or more and one day unless aggregate working days lost 100 or more	No	Yes	Reports primarily from Unemployment Benefit Offices based on own knowledge, press reports, employer and union contacts, supplemented by returns from some nationalised industries.
nited States	Six workers or more or one full day or shift	No	Yes	Press cuttings, reports from employers, unions and agencies followed up by questionnaires.

ncerns the position of those who are affected by a stopage but are not themselves in dispute with their employer. one of the countries covered by the current analysis sysatically records secondary lay-offs due to stoppages at er plants. However, there are differences in the treatent of indirectly involved workers, that is workers laid-off e to a stoppage elsewhere in the same plant but who are themselves in dispute with the management. One group countries which includes the UK and USA record such direct involvement, but another (slightly smaller) group cluding France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan exclude directly involved workers from their records.

The methods used to collect information on industrial oppages are the third major source of statistical differnces. Of the countries considered, only West Germany as a legal obligation for employers to report disputes to e relevant authorities. In Australia employers are legally bliged to fill in a return once a dispute has come to the tention of officials. However, all other countries rely on angements similar in principle if not in detail to those in UK, which rely on voluntary reporting by employers sometimes unions in response to requests from vernment officials. The extent to which the statistical stems used by the various countries fail to record stoppages which meet the formal criteria for inclusion in the stoppage records cannot be readily assessed. However, across all countries it seems that the greatest recording problems are likely to be encountered with small and short stoppages near the margins of the definitions used. Differences in the extent of under-reporting will thus clearly be more significant when stoppage numbers are being compared but less important when comparisons are made in terms of workers involved or working days lost.

The implications of these statistical differences for international comparisons depend upon the particular statistic being analysed. Three basic measures of stoppage activity are available for most of the countries considered. These are the number of stoppages, the extent of stoppages in terms of the number of workers involved, and their scale in terms of working days lost. The relative value of international comparisons based on these measures has been the subject of considerable discussion<sup>5</sup>.

On balance it is clear that any comparisons based on the number of recorded stoppages will be most seriously affected by the rules on whether or not a particular strike should be included in the statistics. Even if the actual pattern of stoppages in two countries is identical, the country with the more restrictive definition will record

Table 2 Measures of the level of strike activity

Annual average 1969 to 1978. All Industries and Services

alcentral atastheren er meet en	No. of stop- pages	Rank	No. workers involved	Rank	No. working days lost	Rank	Stop- pages per 100,000 em- ployees	Rank r	No. involved per 1,000 em- ployees	Rank	Working days lost per 1,000 em- ployees	Rank
Australia	2,365	13	1,190,000	15	2,950,000	13	52	16	287	19	638	16
Austria	ME HERE	AND THE PERSON	10,000	3	20,000	2		-	6	5	13	2
Belgium*	196	8	80,000	8	780,000	10	6	5	25	7	255	2 9 18
Canada*	832	10	510,000	13	7,310,000	17	10	9	60	12	927	18
Denmark	142	6	80,000	9	500,000	8	7	7	43	9	255	10
Finland	1,246	11	360,000	12	1,050,000	11	70	17	205	17	609	15
France*†	3,479	16	1,880,000	18	3,410,000	14	21	12	113	15	205	8
Germany (FR)*	A THURSDAY	10 71 2 ST 10 ST 10 ST	200,000	11	1,170,000	12		-	9	6	53	8
Iceland*‡	95	5	20,000	5	120,000	4	123	18	275	18	1,605	19
Irish Republic	154	7	40,000	7	530,000	9	21	13	51	11	731	17
Italy*	3,935	17	8,210,000	20	21,520,000	19	30	14	604	20	1,625	20
Japan*	2,694	14	1,790,000	17	4,710,000	15	8	8	51	10	133	7
Netherlands	24	3	20,000	6	140,000	5	0.6	2	6	4	36	3
New Zealand	373	9	110,000	10	270,000	7	41	15	113	14	293	11
Norway	15	2	7,000	2	70,000	3	0.9	3	4	2	46	4
Spain	1,482	12	1,180,000	14	4,860,000	16	17	11	137	16	560	14
Sweden	70	4	20,000	4	170,000	6	2	4	5	3	48	5
Switzerland	7	1	1,000	1	5,000	1	0.2	1	0.3	1	2	1
United Kingdom**	2,701	15	1,370,000	16	10,610,000	18	12	10	60	13	472	12
United States	5,348	18	2,430,000	19	40,380,000	20	7	6	32	8	533	13

Indicates data not available

fewer stoppages than the one using a relatively wide definition. But even where two countries employ identical criteria for including stoppages in their statistical records, differences in the distribution of stoppages by size and duration may result in widely different proportions of total stoppages being excluded from the statistical records.

Comparisons based on worker involvement and working days lost are both particularly affected by differences in the calculating methods used and the inclusion or exclusion of indirectly involved workers. However, the working days lost measure is generally held to provide the best available comparative yardstick. This is basically because most of the working days lost in any year are caused by a small number of major stoppages, so that the different national definitions which exclude certain small stoppages will have little impact on the total number of working days lost. Major disputes will generally be noticed and recorded in all countries whatever the system for compiling work stoppage statistics.

# Stoppage levels

The available evidence on the level of industrial stoppage activity in 20 countries covered during the period 1969 to 1978 is set out in table 2. The three main statistical measures of stoppage activity are shown both in absolute terms and adjusted for employment. The latter figures provide a better basis for comparisons of relative strike activity as differences in the crude figures may simply reflect differences in labour force size.

Data on stoppage numbers show that six countries experienced an annual average of over 2,000 stoppages. The UK's average 2,701 stoppages per annum was considerably exceeded by the US (5,348 stoppages per annum); Italy (3,935 per annum); and France (3,479 per annum).

Japan (2,694 stoppages) and Australia (2,365 stoppages were the other two countries with an annual average more than 2,000 recorded stoppages. Of the remaining countries which produce statistics on the numbers of sto pages, only two, Finland and Spain, recorded an average over 1,000 stoppages per annum. At the other extrem Switzerland experienced an average of only seven stoppages per annum.

The picture changes considerably when stoppage fr quency—the number of stoppages per 100,000 em ployees—is considered. Iceland had the highest stoppa frequency rate with an annual average of 123 records stoppages per 100,000 employees. The UK's annual ave age of 12 stoppages per 100,000 employees was exceeded by eight countries, including France (21 stoppages p 100,000 employees) and Italy (30 stoppages per 100,00 employees). Although Japan recorded almost as man stoppages as the UK in the period covered, the large Japanese labour force implies a stoppage frequency rate only eight stoppages per 100,000 employees. Similar although the US recorded more stoppages than any other country in total, its frequency rate of seven disputes p 100,000 employees was exceeded by 11 other countries

It is impossible to calculate precisely how far the relati positions of the countries covered are influenced by appl ing different minimum size or duration criteria in stoppa statistics. However, of the eight countries with higher sto page frequency rates than the UK, four - Iceland, Finlar Italy and France — are known to have a definition which at least in some respects, less restrictive than the UK's, at so all would include certain stoppages in their record which would be excluded under the UK definition. The remaining four countries as far as can be judged all emplo definitions which are broadly similar to the one used in th UK. The differences in stoppage frequency between th

K and the four countries with a higher trequency rate and ss restrictive definitions are fairly large. It therefore eems unlikely that the UK's position relative to these untries would be reversed if common criteria were used though the gap might be closed.

Among the countries with lower stoppage frequency ates than the UK, three-Belgium, Japan and Sweden use less restrictive criteria in compiling their stopage records. Adopting a common definition would clearly of alter the UK's position relative to these countries. Rather the effect would be to increase the difference in oppage frequency rates.

During the period 1969 to 1978, seven countries had an nnual average of more than one million workers involved recorded stoppages. Italy with an average of 8 · 2 million workers involved per annum had by far the highest record, allowed by the US where an average of over2.4 million workers were involved per annum. Both France (an annual verage of just under 1.9 million workers were involved) nd Japan (an average of almost 1.8 million workers were ivolved) also had a larger number of workers affected by ecorded stoppages than the UK, where an average of nder 1.4 million workers were involved in stoppages per num. The only other countries with an annual average of ore than one million workers involved in recorded stopages were Australia and Spain.

These comparisons may be affected by variations in dducing the numbers of workers indirectly involved in oppages. Although most countries include workers laidff as a result of a stoppage elsewhere in the same plant in heir statistics, certain countries do not. The latter group ncludes France, Italy and Japan all of which had higher nnual involvement figures than the UK. The most releant comparative statistic for the UK in these cases is the umber directly involved in stoppages. During the period 1969 to 1978 as a whole, almost 24 per cent of all workers involved in UK stoppages were indirectly involved, and an nnual average of 1,010,000 workers were directly ivolved in stoppages—that is to say actively in dispute with their employers.

When involvement is adjusted for labour force differnces the picture again changes. Italy had the highest stopage involvement rate with an annual average of 604 orkers involved in stoppages for each 1,000 employees wer the period 1969 to 1978. The involvement rates for Australia, Iceland, Finland, Spain, France and New Zeaand also exceeded that found in the UK, where an annual verage of 60 workers in total were involved in stoppages or every 1,000 employees of which 45 workers were irectly involved. The involvement rates for Canada and apan of 60 and 52 workers directly involved per 1,000 mployees respectively, also exceed the relevant UK ivolvement rate. However, the US rate of 32 workers avolved in total per 1,000 employees and the West Gernan figure of nine workers directly involved per 1,000 mployees are both considerably less than the comparable JK figures.

Figures for working days lost are the most statistically atisfactory comparative measure of industrial stoppage activity. From 1969 to 1978 the USA lost an annual average of 40.4 million working days due to industrial stoppages. Italy lost an average of 21 · 5 million days a year over the same period while the UK lost 10.6 million working days a year. Among the other 17 countries covered only Canada lost an average of more than 5 million working days a year through industrial stoppages. The other leading industrial countries, Japan, France and West Germany lost 4.7 million, 3.4 million and 1.2 million working days a year respectively.

Stoppage incidence—the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees—alters the pattern considerably. Over the period considered Italy had the highest average stoppage incidence rate with 1,625 working days lost per 1,000 employees followed by Iceland with an average incidence rate of 1,605 working days lost for each 1,000 employees. These countries stand out amongst those that were examined. The US had an annual average stoppage incidence rate of 533 days during the same period. The UK's average of 472 working days lost a year per 1,000 employees was exceeded by eight other OECD countries. However, France (205 working days), Japan (133 working days) and West Germany (53 working days) all had lower stoppage incidence rates than the UK.

# Size and duration of stoppages

Even when two countries experience a similar level of strike activity their stoppage pattern may still differ in terms of duration, size, cause and industrial distribution. However, while the leading OECD industrial countries produce some basic information on the level of stoppage activity, the amount of information available on the pattern of stoppages varies greatly. Furthermore there are few arrangements for the centralised collation of information comparable to the general analyses of the overall level of stoppage activity in each country produced by the ILO and EC. Another problem is that, even when several countries produce and publish information on a given subject, data analysis and presentation methods vary even more than in the case of information on the level of disputes. For example, those countries which publish detailed information on the industrial and causal distribution of strike action do so on the basis of their individual national classification systems.

Table 3 Dimensions of strike activity

Annual average 1969 to 1978. All industries and services

	Average no. workers involved per stoppage	Rank	Average no. working days lost per stoppage	Rank	Average duration (working days lost per worker involved)	Rank
Australia	560	12	1,230	5	2.2	2
Austria		-	WED	-	2.8	6
Belgium*	391	7	4,126	12	10.0	16
Canada*	615	14	9,024	17	16.8	19
Denmark	578	13	2,762	9	3.6	9
Finland	389	6	1,063	4	2.4	3
France*†	536	11	969	3	1.9	1
Germany (FR)		-		_	3.6	9
Iceland	239	2	2,229	7	10.0	15
Irish Republic	246	3	3,619	11 100	14.5	18
Italy*	2,366	18	5,776	15	3 · 1	7
Japan*	643	15	1,680	6	2.5	5
Netherlands	1,607	17	11,215	18	3.9	11
New Zealand	284	5 8	707	2	2.5	5
Norway	395		4,695	14	10.9	
Spain	887	16	3,485	10	3.5	8
Sweden	278	4	2,534	8	6.8	13
Switzerland	112	1	548	1	5.8	12
United Kingdom**	484	10	4,255	13	7.9	14
United States	443	9	7,533 · 2	16	17.1	20

<sup>..</sup> Indicates data not available.

\*Data on workers involved cover only those directly involved in stoppages.

† France does not collect statistics for stoppages in Agriculture and Public Administration.

‡ No data available on number of stoppages or workers involved for 1978.

\*Number of workers directly involved in UK averaged 1,010,000 for the period 1969 to 1978 or 45 workers directly involved per 1,000 employees.

Source: ILO Yearbook (various issues); OECD Labour Force Statistics.

<sup>.</sup> Indicates data not available.

\* Data on workers involved cover only those directly involved in stoppages.

† France does not collect statistics for stoppages in Agriculture and Public Admin tion.
••• Annual average number of persons directly involved in the UK was 367 workers pe

Table 4 Distribution of stoppages by duration: all sectors

Data relate to the whole period 1969-1978 unless otherwise stated

	1 day or less	More than 1 day not more than 2 days	More than 2 not more than 3 days	More than 3 and less than 5 days	5 days and more but less than 10	10 days and more but less than 20	20 days and more but less than 40	40 days and over	All
Number Per cent total	10,567 44·6	4,179 17·7	2,351 9·9	2,230 9·5	2,646 11·2	1,232 5·2	368 1 · 6	82 0·3	23,655
Cumulative per cent	44.6	62 · 3	72 · 2	9	81 · 5	92.9	98 · 1	99 · 7	100

### Belgium

	under 2 days	2 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 to 40 days	41 to 50 days	51 to 60 days	61 to 70 days	71 to 80 days	81 days plus	All
Number Per cent total	476 24·3	678 34·6	315 16·1	255 13·0	121 6 · 2	48 2 · 4	26 1·3	18 0·9	7 0·4	6 0·3	10 0·5	1,96
Cumulative per cent	24.3	58.9	75 · 0	88.0	94.2	96.6	97.9	98.8	99 · 2	99 · 5	100.0	

### Ireland

	1 to 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 to 50 days	51 to 100 days	Over 100 days	All
Number	427	421	244	200	91	93	51	18	1.545
Per cent total	27.6	27.3	15.8	12.9	5.9	6.0	3.3	1.2	100 0
Cumulative per cent	27.6	54.9	70.7	83.6	89.5	95.5	98.8	100.0	

# New Zealand (1969-1977 only)

Togoloma y Art Republisten resident De result O. I. Rebaldt 1996 blev na Processories de l'Arthropolomes	1 day or less	Over 1 day not over 2	Over 2 days not over 3	Over 3 days less than 1 week	1 week and less than 2 weeks	2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	4 weeks and over	All
Number	1.386	566	305	384	382	203	96	3,322
Per cent total	41.7	17.0	9.2	11.6	11.5	6.1	2.9	100 (
Cumulative per cent	41 · 7	58.7	67.9	79.5	91.0	97 · 1	100.0	100

### Norway

	7 days and less	8 to 30 days	31 days and more	All
Number	80	41	28	149
Per cent total	53.7	27.5	18.8	100.0
Cumulative per cent	53.7	81 - 2	100.0	

# United Kingdom

	Not more than 1 day	Over 1, not more than 2 days	Over 2, not more than 3 days	Over 3, not more than 4 days	Over 4, not more than 5 days	Over 5, not more than 6 days	Over 6, not more than 12 days	Over 12, not more than 18 days	Over 18, not more than 24 days	Over 24, not more than 36 days	Over 36, not more than 60 days	Over 60 days	All
Number Per cent total Cumulative per cent	5,642 20·9 20·9		3,217 11·9 48·5		2,032 7·5 64·1	1,262 4 · 7 68 · 8	4,103 15·2 84·0		899 3·3 93·4	882 · 3 · 3 96 · 7	608 2·2 98·9	286 1·1 100·0	27,014 100

# United States (1969-1977)

	1 day	2 to 3 days	4 to 6 days	7 to 14 days	15 to 29 days	30 to 59 days	60 to 80 days	90 days and over	All
Number Per cent total Cumulative per cent	7,361 15·0 15·0	6,441 13·1 28·1	5,698 11 · 6 39 · 7	8,563 17·4 57·1	7,880 16·1 73·2	7,047 14·3 87·5	2,921 6·0 93·5	3,198 6·5 100·0	49,109 100·0

Source: Dudley Jackson "Distribution of Strikes by Duration" University of Aston Management Centre Working Paper No. 140 (June 197 and various national statistical handbooks

In order to provide some insights into the composition of working days lost figures for each country analyses of average size and duration of recorded stoppages in the ious OECD countries have been prepared. These are out in table 3.

This table shows the average number of workers lved per stoppage, the average number of working s lost per stoppage and the average duration of stopes (defined as the average number of working days lost worker involved). The figures are annual averages for period 1969 to 1978.

Analyses of the number of workers involved per stopge are necessarily subject to the statistical problems lved in comparing both numbers of recorded stoppages workers involved in them as already mentioned, and cordingly must be treated with caution. However, the alyses do indicate that recorded stoppages in Italy olved far more workers (2,366) on average than in any her country. The Netherlands (1,607) is the only other untry where the average number of workers involved per ppage exceeded 1,000. The UK average of 484 workers stoppage exceeded that in the US (443 workers per ppage), but was itself exceeded by eight other countries ading France (536 workers per stoppage) and Japan 43 workers per stoppage).

As noted in table 3, Figures for the average number of rkers involved per stoppage in Belgium, Canada, nce, Iceland, Italy, Japan and Norway include only orkers directly involved in disputes. In comparing the erage size of stoppages in these countries the relevant K figure is thus the annual average of 367 workers that re directly involved in each recorded stoppage during period from 1969 to 1978.

Comparisons of the average number of working days lost er stoppage will of course also be influenced by the varins in the criteria used for recording stoppages and by inclusion or exclusion of indirectly involved workers.

During 1969 to 1978, the Netherlands experienced the gest stoppages with an average of 11,215 working days per recorded stoppage. The UK average of 4,255 workg days per stoppage was exceeded by a total of five intries including the US (7,427 days lost per stoppage) d Italy (5,776 days lost per stoppage). The 12 countries th smaller sized stoppages than the UK included Japan 680 days lost per stoppage) and France (969 days lost

Average duration of recorded stoppages—the average mber of working days lost per worker involved—for all countries covered are also set out in table 3. Results like ese must be treated with some caution in view of the ariety of minimum duration criteria used by various counies to exclude certain short stoppages from their dispute cords. In the US, average recorded stoppage duration was 17.1 working days and in Canada it was only slightly horter (16.8 days). The UK average of 7.9 working days er worker involved was exceeded by a total of six other

However, the remaining 13 countries covered all disayed a shorter average duration for recorded stoppages. rance (1.9 working days) had the shortest average duraion of any country considered and in several other major industrial countries short stoppages clearly predominate—the average number of days lost per worker involved in Japan, Italy and West Germany being 2.5, 3.1 and 3.6 working days respectively.

Information on the distribution of stoppages by duration is in fact collected and published by several OECD countries, although similar information on the distribution of workers involved and working days lost by duration is less commonly available. Data for seven countries are given in table 4 where the duration categories used differ considerably.

The data on the distribution of stoppages by duration lend support to the conclusions arrived at from the analysis of differences in average stoppage duration. Stoppages lasting 60 days or more accounted for 12.5 per cent of all recorded disputes in the USA compared to only 1.1 per cent of UK stoppages and approximately 1.2 per cent of stoppages in Belgium. On the other hand in Australia and New Zealand short stoppages lasting not more than two days accounted for 62 · 2 and 58 · 7 per cent of all recorded stoppages respectively compared to 36.6 per cent of recorded stoppages in the UK. However, there are clearly problems in ensuring complete recording of short stoppages, and the usefulness of this comparison depends on the assumption that records of short stoppages in the three countries considered are uniformly comprehensive.

# Variations in stoppage action

A number of approaches have been developed in order to account for the variations in recorded stoppage action quite apart from differences due simply to statistical anomalies. Most studies have focused on the industrial relations systems of the countries concerned, but some have also looked at the economic, social and technological environments in which such systems operate in attempting to explain the observed variations in stoppage action<sup>6</sup>. The studies have dealt exclusively with stoppages of work but these of course represent only one form of industrial conflict. A complete picture would need to take into account international differences in other less quantifiable forms of industrial action.

In their early study, Ross and Hartman argued that countries with stable and unified trade union movements accepted by employers and with well developed and centralised collective bargaining machinery were those which experienced less industrial action<sup>7</sup>. In contrast, the more recent comparative study of strikes in Britain and Scandinavia by Ingham goes beyond the general discussion of industrial relations systems to argue that low levels of industrial conflict are associated with strong centralised employers' organisations and identifies three main economic and technological factors which foster their development—high levels of industrial concentration; simple technical and business structures; and high levels of product specialisation8.

These studies have tried to explain the level of strike action. Clegg, however, has presented a theory which also attempts to account for variations in the *pattern* of strikes. Clegg's argument is developed from an examination of industrial relations systems and the view that trade union behaviour is explained by the structure of collective bargaining. He considered two dimensions of collective bargaining to be particularly important in determining the level and pattern of strike action—first the degree of control exercised by collective agreements and/or disputes

procedures and secondly the level at which collective bargaining is undertaken9.

The type of explanations developed by these studies and their relevance to the statistics on industrial disputes presented earlier can best be illustrated by examining stoppage activity in a group of six countries for which detailed information on industrial relations practices is readily available10.

Among these six countries, the level of industrial stoppages as measured by the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees in the period 1969 to 1978 was highest in Canada (927) followed by Australia (638), US (533), UK (472), France (205), Germany (53) and Sweden (48). These stoppage incidence levels were a function of three main components; stoppage frequency, the average duration of stoppages and the average size of stoppages (in terms of workers involved), and it is possible to categorise countries according to the broad patterns these dimensions revealed. Canada and the US had a similar pattern of stoppage activity in that, in comparison with the other countries studied, they both had relatively few stoppages per 100,000 employees but those stoppages that occurred lasted a very long time on average. Canada had a higher stoppage incidence rate than the US because it had a slightly larger stoppage frequency rate and on average each stoppage involved a larger number of workers.

Australia and France form a second category. They had a relatively large number of stoppages which each involved a relatively large number of workers but lasted only a short period of time. Australia was distinguished by its particularly high stoppage frequency. Germany and Sweden can also be categorised together although there is only limited evidence on the dimensions of stoppages in Germany. Both these countries had a very low stoppage incidence rate which is attributable to the fact that there were few stoppages and that those that did occur were relatively small. The UK does not fit neatly into this categorisation. However, the UK's stoppage frequency rate and the average number of workers involved in each stoppage were about the average of all (20) countries considered but here the average duration of each stoppage was greater than the average.

# Legally-binding contract

In the USA and Canada, collective agreements are legally-binding contracts so that a strike in breach of an agreement (including a disputes procedure) is unlawful. Collective bargaining primarily takes place at the level of the plant. The first feature means that the majority of stoppages that occur are official disputes over proposals for a new agreement and they tend to be lengthy, since once a new agreement is signed its terms become difficult to challenge. Plant bargaining probably has an important influence on the pattern of stoppage activity, as it enables unions to call long stoppages which do not impose an unsupportable burden on their finances through the payment of stoppage benefit. All this does not mean that stoppages in breach of agreements do not occur but "no stoppage" undertakings in collective agreements, together with disputes procedures which are intended to handle all differences which arise during the currency of agreements, make them relatively less important. The pattern of stoppage activity is one in which there are relatively few stoppages but they are on average of long duration and involve the loss of a large number of working days.

The industrial relations systems in Australia and France result in a different level and pattern of stoppage activity In Australia, the major features of the system are the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, the relative neglect of adequate dispute procedures, and the relative importance of industry wide or regional collective agree ments. Compulsory arbitration does not necessarily imply the use of legal sanctions against strike action and in practice the use of such sanctions against unions involved in strikes has been allowed to fall into abeyance.

The relatively large number of predominantly short protest-type strikes found in Australia is perhaps because of certain features associated with the arbitration system. such as the absence of a moral obligation to avoid strikes while an award is in force and the limited coverage of disputes procedures. The relatively large average number of workers in Australian stoppages is presumably because of the prevalence of industrial or regional collective agreements/awards and there is certainly less company and plant bargaining in Australia than in the UK and US.

# Parallel features

Industrial relations in France parallel a number of fea tures of the Australian system and this partly accounts for similarities in the level and pattern of conflict. Thus although there is no system of compulsory arbitration mos trade unionists in France are covered by regional of industry-wide agreements which generally do not provide agreed disputes procedures. Stoppages in France are generally not illegal and the relatively large number of industrial stoppages in France is probably caused by the absence of agreed dispute procedures although inter-union rivalry appears to be another factor. The short duration of stoppages is explained by the fact that French unions quite commonly call one-day demonstration stoppages which involve little financial hardship to their members. Industrial and regional negotiating procedures probably account for the relatively large size of stoppages.

In Sweden and West Germany, strikes which occur dur ing the currency of a collective agreement are unlawful, ar the low level of industrial disputes in these countries of partially be explained by the adherence to the "no sto page" obligation implied in the agreements. Equally portant, however, are the existence in both countries comprehensive disputes procedures which provide alternative to stoppages; for example, West Germany h statutory labour courts which handle grievances and inte pret agreements.

The low level of industrial conflict in Sweden and Wes Germany may also reflect the spirit and institutions co-operation and participation that have existed betwee the trade unions, employers and government in both coun tries over the period considered. Moreover, in circum stances where this co-operation has broken down or been weakened temporarily, conflict may have been prevente by the operation of what has been described as a "balance of terror". Thus employers in West Germany and Swede have been ready to use lock-outs in response to strike which in turn created the possibility of even larger strikes The prospect of such potential escalation has probably provided a deterrent to stoppage activity.

The level and pattern of stoppage activity in the UK over period 1969 to 1978 was in many ways distinct from of the other countries in this small group. It seems also have been changing over time. The Royal Commission Trade Unions and Employer Associations (The Dono-Commission), which reported in 1968, observed that in he period 1964 to 1966 the UK had a comparatively large imber of stoppages that were of fairly short duration and and not usually involve very large numbers of employees11. In the period covered here, it seems that to some extent he UK moved away from this pattern of conflict, which dexhibited some similarity to that observed in Australia and France. This tendency partly reflects the influence of a elatively small but increased number of lengthy industrywide stoppages, often associated with annual pay negotiaions. There has also been a more general decline in the proportion of short stoppages. Complete recording of such toppages is of course very difficult, but in the period wered by the Donovan Commission's analysis (1964 to 1966) 71 per cent of all recorded stoppages lasted not more han three working days and the comparable proportions of recorded stoppages in 1969, 1973 and 1978 were 62.3, 0 and 42.3 per cent respectively.

# Vide differences

The 20 OECD countries covered show wide differences nthe level and character of stoppage activity, as measured w the published stoppage statistics for the period 1969 to 978. The UK's relative position varies according to which ndex of the level of stoppage activity is used. However, the nost statistically reliable indicator based on working days ost show that the UK lost an annual average of 10.6 million working days per annum in all industries and serices and that it thus had a stoppage incidence rate of 472 avs lost per 1,000 employees, a figure exceeded by eight her countries. In terms of the size of recorded stoppages he UK again held a median ranking with an average of 484 workers involved per recorded stoppage, although the werage duration of 7.9 working days lost per worker was ceeded in only six other countries.

# **Footnotes**

- 1 The latest article, "International comparisons of industrial disputes (1969-1978)", appeared in Employment Gazette Vol 88 No. 2 (February 1980) pp. 161-162.
- 2 In 1971, for example, two one-day stoppages involving about 14 million workers occurred in protest against the government's industrial relations policies. During 1973, 1.6 million people took part in a token stoppage against counter-inflationary policy, and in 1977 large numbers of workers were involved in a one-day demonstration against continued pay restraint
- 3 In Australia, for example, during the period of relatively intense politically motivated strike action in 1976, political stoppages are estimated to have accounted for four per cent of all recorded disputes. See Hay, P. R. "Political Strikes: Three Burning Questions" Journal of Industrial Relations (Sydney) Vol 20 No. 1 (March 1978) p. 29.
- 4 For a more detailed discussion see, Sweet, T. G. and Dudley Jackson "The Classification and Interpretation of Strike Statistics: An International Comparative Analysis" University of Aston Management Centre Working Paper No. 97 (May 1978).
- 5 See Turner, H. A. Is Britain Really Strike-Prone? Cambridge University Press: London (1969) and McCarthy, W. E. J. "The Nature of Britain's Strike Problem" British Journal of Industrial Relations (1970) pp. 224-236.
- 6 An alternative approach is to study the relationship between international differences in the level of strike activity and macro-economic indicators. The results of such a study are set out in a technical appendix to this paper which is available on request from Section ECA 2, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.
- 7 Ross, A. M. and Hartman, P. T. Changing Patterns of Industrial Conflict; New York: Wiley (1960).
- 8 Ingham, G. K. Strikes and Industrial Conflict; London: Macmillar
- 9 Clegg, H. Trade Unionism under Collective Bargaining; Oxford: Basil
- 10 Much of the material used is drawn from Clegg (1976) ibid.
- 11 Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations (Chairman Lord Donovan) Report Cmnd 3623; London: HMSO

We should like to point out that in the feature "Large industrial stoppages 1960-79" (Employment Gazette, September 1980) the term "strikes" in the text included

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# Science and arts: the job gap widens

# **Tim Burns**

Market and Opinion Research International Unemployment among new engineering graduates was much the same 1979 as it had been in 1970, despite fluctuations; but unemployment amon arts graduates more than doubled. Even after 1975-77, which were had years for all graduates, the position of arts graduates declined while other improved. The MORI\* study of career attitudes among final-year under graduates carried out in March 1980, suggests that prospects for arts-base students have deteriorated even further.

The proportions of new engineering graduates failing to find permanent employment between 1970 and 1979 fluctuated although the level of unemployment† was much the same in 1979 (four per cent) as it had been in 1970 (three per cent). During the same period, however, unemployment among arts graduates has more than doubled (rising from 6.8 per cent in 1970 to 16.2 per cent

Particularly bad years for all graduates were 1975–1977 but, although there has been an improvement since then for engineering, science and social studies graduates, employment prospects for arts graduates continue to deteriorate (see table 1).

During this period (since 1970), MORI has been monitoring undergraduates' career aspirations and expectations in a series of co-operative surveys undertaken for a variety of both private and public-sector employers. The latest study\*\*, carried out in March 1980 among a representative sample of 1,025 final-year undergraduates, not only confirms the gap between the expectations of arts and engineering students (or indeed science-based undergraduates generally), but suggests that arts-based students' prospects may have deteriorated still further during the past 12 months. It also highlights a number of differences in the career requirements of arts and science-based students.

# Progress in career choice

Despite changes in their employment prospects, the speed with which students make up their minds on the careers they wish to follow has remained unaffected by changes in the economic climate, and each year about two-thirds of male undergraduates (we did not survey female students before 1979) had chosen their career field by the time they were interviewed in March.

However, when the bottom fell out of the graduate job market in 1971, the proportion of students who succeeded in obtaining an interview with an employer fell from 63 per cent (in 1970) to 51 per cent (in 1971), and has remained at much the same level since. Similarly, the proportion of interviewees who were subsequently offered a job also fell between 1970 and 1971, but gradually recovered, peaking

But since then, the ratio of job offers to interviewees has dropped to 30 per cent (see table 2).

In general, engineering students have made the greatest efforts to find work, and arts students appear to have made

Table 1 Unemployment among university graduates

Percentage of GB university first-degree graduates (men and women) still seek permanent employment\* based on all home graduates whose whereabouts w

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	19
Engineering	3.0	7.7	6.0	4.2	3.9	6:7	6-4	6.0	3.7	
Science	6.3	9.2	8-2	8-1	8.7	12.9	12.7	13.1	10.7	11
Social studies	7.1	10.0	8.9	11.0	11.5	13.6	13.3	12.9	11-8	12
Arts	6-8	8.4	9.1	11.2	12.0	13.3	14.3	14.8	15.0	18
Others	3.3	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.4	8.9	9.9	7-1	
All	6.0	8.8	8.2	9.0	9.3	11.9	12.2	12.3	10.9	11

Notes: \* that is, "believed unemployed at December 31" plus "gained temporary h

employment.
† Home graduates whose whereabouts are known, excluding "overseas stude returned home" and those studying medicine, dentistry and veterinary scien Source: Calculations by Unit of Manpower Studies (Department of Employment) from United the Statistical Record).

Table 2 Career decision/interviews/job offer

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1979	1980
% having decided on career field % having had interviews this academic year with	69	65	66		67	66	66
prospective employers	63	51	50	51	49	49	53
Base: final-year male undergraduates	935	914	913	362	918	677	785
% of interviewees who received offers Base: final-year male	29	24	27	30	35	30	30
undergraduates inter- viewed by employers	589	466	457	185	450	339	473

Table 3 Job applications and interviews by subject study

orthodi 1-13a ostar arrandi 1-15	Base	Applied for jobs	Had interview
All students	1,025	per cent 58	per cent
Subject Engineering Science	461 164	76 63	91 85
Social science Arts	218 182	56 48	79 74

Base: final-year undergraduates.

the least efforts (even taking into account their great inclination to continue with their studies). Whereas 76 per cent of engineering students had applied for full-time jo only 48 per cent of arts students had done so. Not surpr ingly, therefore, engineering students were more likely have attended interviews with prospective employers (s table 3).

Nevertheless, those engineering students who had be

erviewed were no more likely to have received a subseent job offer than were arts students, and considerably ss likely to have received an offer than social scientists. is appears to conflict with the University Grants Comtee (UGC) statistics quoted earlier that show a higher portion of arts students failing to gain full-time emment.

The reason for this probably lies, in the timing of job fers. Social science and, to a certain extent, arts students re attracted to professional careers and many professional (notably accountancy firms) appear to be offering ohs earlier in the year than the main industrial companies. this is shown clearly in table 4, where it can be seen that 65 r cent of students who were interested in a professional reer (and had attended an interview), had received a job fer by March 1980. Those engineers who had received an fer were less likely to have accepted than were students dying other disciplines, perhaps suggesting a more conent attitude to career choice.

The main source of careers advice and assistance is unubtedly the university careers office, and 80 per cent of pondents had made use of the services of their careers fice by the time they were interviewed in March 1980. The careers office has always been an important interediary between employers and undergraduates, but there indications that a certain disillusionment set in during 71, and that it is only in the last couple of years that udents' faith in their careers service has been fully stored. It seems possible that these changes in usage of services of the careers office (see table 5) reflect the ge that occurred in employment prospects for gradubetween 1970 and 1971.

# areer expectations

Certainly in their salary expectations engineering idents display considerably more confidence and optimthan many of their colleagues and the current demand

able 4 Job offers

	Base	% of interviewees who have been offered jobs
students	662	28
ubject Engineering Science Social science Arts	350 103 122 87	26 16 43 26
Public service Education Business/industry Professions	50 42 481 87	23 14 20 65

final-year undergraduates who have been interviewed by prospective employers.

Table 6 Salary expectation v. academic performance

li Grand collar por Il Gadi oci nerasi af	Base	Mean expected salary on graduation	% with grade A A-Level	% expecting a 1st/2(i)
All students Subject	1,025	4,313	49	55
Engineering	461	4,941	35	55
Science	164	4,533	47	59
Social science Arts		4,139	50	52
AILS	182	3,966	58	53

final-year undergraduates.

for engineering graduates has clearly enabled them to bid-up their price. The average student (see table 6), expects to earn £4,313 per annum on graduation, whereas engineers expect to receive some £4,941 per annum, which is £975 (or 24 per cent) more than their colleagues studying

Furthermore, the gap in expectations appears to have widened in the last 12 months: in 1979, engineers' expectations were only 17 per cent higher than those of contemporaries in the arts faculties.

The subject studied appears to have a considerably greater influence on salary expectations than past academic performance (see table 6). Arts students appear to have had greater success at A-level and are equally hopeful of success in their finals; they seem to expect, however, that prospective employers will be less concerned about their academic ability than they will about their lack of specific

But a high starting salary is not, fundamentally important to students. In making their choice of careers, they are more concerned with the intrinsic satisfaction of the work than with considerations of security, status or money.

Factors influencing the choice of career vary markedly among students from different academic disciplines (see table 7). But for all students, two of the most important requirements were that the work should provide a sufficient intellectual challenge and enable them to make full and constructive use of their time.

Arts and social science students placed greater emphasis than scientists and engineers on the need for an "opportunity to work with people rather than things", while engineers who were more concerned with the practicalities of a job, were more likely to want a high starting salary and to obtain practical, rigorous and professional training (presumably for membership of an institution). They were also, unsurprisingly, the most eager for the chance to become involved in technological change. Scientists, on the other

Table 5 Usage of university careers office

CONTROL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF	4070	4074	4070	4074	4070	4070	1000
	1970	1971	1972	1974	1976	1979	1980
% having used the services of their university careers office	78	70	67	76	78	77	79
Base: final-year male undergraduates	935	914	913	918	982	677	785

Table 7 Main differences in career requirements by subject

	All students	Engineer- ing	Science	Social science	Arts
Base	1,025	461	164	218	182
Sufficient intellectual					
challenge	53	45	57	49	58
Opportunity to work with people rather					
than things	35	19	26	48	47
Full and constructive					
use of your time	35	36	29	35	41
Responsibility	33	33	28	42	28
Opportunity to do					
creative research	17	15	28	11	16
High starting salary	17	27	19	16	11
Practical, rigorous,					
professional training	15	23	12	16	13
Involvement in					
technological change	10	28	19	2	1

Note: Other factors on which there are no interesting differences by subject have been

<sup>\*</sup> Address: 29 Queen Ann's Gate, London SW1H 9DD (01-222 0232). † 'Believed unemployed at December 31' plus 'gained temporary home en

<sup>\*\*</sup> See technical note at the end of this article for details of the survey met

Table 8 Attitudes to business

Q. "To what extent do you agree or dis			A Charles and Colonia Colonia	
nym or gramianor, wherea me £4.94 Leerannem, which	Agree	arcalia arcalia	Disagree	No opinion
Large companies are essential for the nation's growth and expansion In many of our largest industries,	64	(76)	28	8
one or two independent companies have too much control in the industry The profits of large companies help to make things better for everybody	67	(52)	20	13
who buys their products or services Working in industrial or business jobs you don't really make much contri-	27	(50)	59	14
bution to society	15		78	7

Base: final-year undergraduates (1,025)

Figures in brackets show results for members of the general public (aged 15–24) interviewed in Autumn 1979.

Table 9 Trends in attitudes to business

soft tunde bornsonos s	Percentage agreeing									
	1971	1972	1973	1979	1980					
Large companies are essential for the nation's growth and expansion Working in industrial or business	80	72	71	66	64					
jobs you don't really make much contribution to society	23	24	22	14	13					
Base: final-year male undergraduates	914	913	362	677	785					

Table 10 Percentage "very" or "fairly" interested in working in . . .?

a lo make su	Base	A small company	A very large company	Manu- facturing industry	Nation- alised industry	Local gov'nt
All students Subject	1,025	70	60	45	34	26
Engineering Science Social science Arts	461 164 218 182	78 75 63 69	77 67 57 47	67 57 43 25	33 33 37 33	11 19 33 32

Base: final-year undergraduates.

hand, were particularly eager to have the opportunity to do creative research.

# **Attitudes to business**

Although students tend to be more critical of business than the public in general, they do recognise the necessity of large companies and do believe that they can make a contribution to society by working in business and industry. They are, however, critical of the domination of certain markets by large independent companies, and they are doubtful that the profits of large companies actually benefit their customers (see table 8).

Over the past decade, there appear to have been some major shifts in the attitudes of (male) undergraduates towards business. In particular, students have become increasingly sceptical of the contribution made to the economy by large companies (see table 9).

In 1971, with less than 3 per cent unemployment, 80 per cent of male undergraduates agreed that "large companies are essential for the nation's growth and expansion". In March 1980, with unemployment at around  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and with the newspapers full of reports of lay-offs and plant closures, agreement has fallen to 64 per cent.

Nonetheless, if students are becoming more sceptical of the necessity of big business, they are increasingly recognising the valuable role that business and industry plays in society. The disdain for industry that was apparent in the early 1970s is declining, and students are not only more willing to work in industry, but are more likely to recognise that by doing so they can make a positive contribution to

society. However, arts and social science students remains rather more disdainful of industry than their scientific at engineering colleagues; for example, 20 per cent of an social science students doubt that one makes a contribution to society by working in business and industribution bution to society by working in business and industri compared to only 9 per cent of engineering and scient students who hold the same view.

Given their greater disdain for business, it is not surpri ing that arts and social science students are more relucta to work in manufacturing industry, or for a very large company (see table 10). Science and engineering studen are fairly indifferent to the size of organisation they wor for, but arts students have a definite preference for sma organisations.

Few students from any discipline are particular interested in a career in local government or the nation ised industries. Indeed, following the recent cuts in pul expenditure, the proportion of students interested in career in local government has fallen five percentage poin since 1979 (from 31 per cent to 26 per cent).

After a minimum of three years of academic life, it comes little surprise to discover that students place a high value intellectual stimulation, and that they are reluctant accept a job that fails to provide a sufficient intellectu challenge. However, there are indications that the preser economic climate is forcing students to adopt a more pra tical approach to their choice of career; for example, t increased recognition of the value of a career in business and industry.

There are also clear differences between the caree requirements and expectations of science-based and art based graduates, and it would seem, from the UGC statis tics quoted, that prospects for the latter are not going improve in the near future. Indeed, assuming that the salary expectations reflect reality, prospects for a students appear to be deteriorating in relation to those their colleagues studying other subjects (especia

Competition for engineers, however, remains strong an the results of other questions MORI asked on behalf particular employers suggest that many companies will be having a difficult time recruiting the calibre of engineer they require.

This study will be repeated in March 1981, along with similar co-operative survey of A-level school-leavers, an will be interesting to see how attitudes and expectations undergraduates have changed, and what effect, if any, shift in the demand for graduates has had on the car plans of A-level school leavers.

# Technical note

The results of this study are based on personal interviews with a resentative quota sample of 1,025 final-year undergraduates at 18 university sities throughout Great Britain. A quota sampling method was use ensure that respondents at each university were representative of university's population of final-year undergraduates in terms of their and subject of study. Fieldwork was conducted between March 3 1980. Given our particular interest in engineering students, the numb such students interviewed was boosted at each university. This sampling was corrected for at the analysis stage.

The universities at which we interviewed were: Birmingham, Bru Cambridge, Cardiff, Durham, Edinburgh, Essex, Lancaster, L Leicester, London, Loughborough, Manchester, Newcastle, Notting Oxford, Swansea and Warwick.



hlication costs

Mr Robert Litherland (Manchester Cenall asked the Secretary of State for Emlovment if he would make a statement on sudden price increase of Health and ety Executive Guidance Notes and the fect on the ability of safety representatives trade unions to purchase sufficient nies for their use; and why the price rease of the threshold limit values guidce note was 400 per cent.

Mr Mayhew: I am informed by the airman of the Health and Safety Commison that the increase in the price of material rinted and sold on behalf of the Health and afety Executive by Her Majesty's ationery Office results from a recent commendation by HMSO to move wards charging an economic price, beargin mind the considerable increases in the osts of printing and distribution which ave taken place during the past four years. Guidance Notes have been sold at 30p er copy irrespective of size since 1976. In rder to reduce the current losses, it has been agreed that in future the price of guidnce notes will be increased to 50p for four pages and up to a maximum of £1.50 for rger guidance notes. The majority of idance notes fall into the lowest price egory. The guidance notes on threshold values with 24 pages will cost £1.50. counts are available for large quantities. To date, the executive have not received v formal representations from trade nions or their representatives about these rice increases.

(November 6)



hort-time compensation

Mr Ernie Ross (Dundee West) asked the cretary of State for Employment what was average period for processing a claim nder the temporary short-time working mpensation scheme.

Mr Lester: Because payments are made ur weeks in arrears, there is in any case a eriod of some seven weeks between the me of receipt of an application and the first yment. However, the number of applicais to join the scheme has increased very iderably in the last four months and as a sult a period of some 13 weeks on average elapsed before payments have been ade to industry.

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between October 30 and November 4 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.

payments, and we are keeping the position

# **Department of Employment Ministers**

Secretary of State: James Prior

Minister of State: Earl of Gowrie

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries

of State: Jim Lester **Patrick Mayhew** 

We have already taken steps to speed up that the total number of people completing coumputer programming training under TOPS for the financial years in question is: (October 30) 1977/78, 900; 1978/79, 1,170; 1979/80, 1,900; but that information about the proportion of disabled people and about the subsequent employment experience of the trainees supported is not readily available.

However, the following information is available in respect of training for blind or partially sighted people supported at the Royal National Institute for the Blind's Commercial College in London:

The state of the s	1977	1978	1979
Numbers trained	3	9	13
Numbers in employment	3	8	12
		(0)	toher 31)



# Disabled computer staff

Mr John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what provision the Government was making to train disabled people for work in the computer industry.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manthe Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) in colleges of further education and private colleges for which disabled people wishing to train in this field are eligible. For those disabled people who need residential training, TOPS sponsors trainees on the computer programming course at Queen Elizabeth's Training College, Leatherhead, which is run in conjunction with International Computers Ltd.

blind or partially-sighted people in computer programming in the Royal National Institute for the Blind's Commercial College in London.

(October 31)

Mr Hannam also asked how many disabled people both registered and unregistered, had been trained in computer programming under TOPS or similar schemes during each of the last three years; and how many had subsequently found employment in the computer industry.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the MSC

**Employment rehabilitation** 

Mr John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Secpower Services Commission (MSC) that a retary of State for Employment if there were wide variety of courses are supported under any plans to alter the number of senior disablement resettlement officer, disablement resettlement officer or assistant disablement resettlement officer posts at any future date.

Mr Lester: The Manpower Services Commission's present plans envisage that as an aid to retaining a less staff-intensive service, and subject to experimentation, those disabled people whose needs are less demanding should be assisted by employment advisers in the general employment The MSC also supports the training of service, and that the disablement resettlement officer service should concentrate on those whose needs are greatest. If these experiments are successful, this approach might lead to some reduction in the number of specialised DRO posts.

The Commission's plans for its services as a whole in future years will need to reflect the Government's intention to reduce the size of the civil service to about 630,000 by 1984. It is too soon to say how this may affect the number of posts in the disablement resettlement service. I will inform the House if the service to disabled people will be adversely affected.

(November 3)

# International comparisons

Mr Ernie Ross (Dundee West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would published a table showing for each EC country: (a) the average gross weekly earnings of male and female workers in industry, (b) the average annual rate of inflation and (c) the average annual unemployment rate at the latest available date.

Mr Lester: The available data are shown in the following tables.

Comparable international data on earnings are not readily obtainable in the precise form requested. Figures for hourly earnings of manual workers in manufacturing industry for particular months are provided instead.

# Average rates of increase on a year earlier in consumer prices indices

	Belgium	Demark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands
1978	4.5	10.0	9.1	2.7	7.6	12.1	3 · 1	4.1
1979		9.6	10.8	4.1	13.3	14.8	4.5	4-2

Source: OECD; Consumer Price Indices; special issue, March 1980.

# Annual rates of unemployment\* (per cent of working population)

	Belgium	Demark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands
1978	8.4	6.5	5.2	3.9	8.7	7-1	0.7	4.1
1979	8.8	5.3	6.0	3.4	7.9	7.5	0.7	4.1

It should be noted that definitions and methods of compilation of statistics vary ing the earnings comparisons because the between the countries, and therefore the do not take account of differences in ta figures are not fully comparable; in some ation and social benefits, and differences cases they may vary from the standard the internal purchasing power of the va national figures.

Particular caution is required in interpre ous national currencies.

# Average gross hourly earnings of male and female manual workers in manufacturing industries

There	Nation	al currenc	ies	O. Larrent						inger F	170	rain 3	in the little	43 1/46	2 1446	THEO TH		BESSAY A
	Belgiu	m	Denm	ark*	France		Germa	ny	Ireland	t	Italy	Suprot	Luxem	bourg	Nether	lands	UK	Barbar I
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1978 Apr Oct 1979 Apr	199 204 213	141 145 151		40 · 18 41 · 84 45 · 21	18·09 18·91 20·45	13·66 14·49 15·52	12·44 12·66 13·21	9·04 9·23 9·55	2.03	1.32	2,692	2,278	235 225 243	138 136 136	12·67 12·93 13·38	9·53 9·72 10·07	1·76 1·88 2·02	1 · 24 1 · 31 1 · 40
W. Sonie	Sterlin	g**					40.00	and I made				UNE VEL	6.00		CITATIVE S	4 11 14		
	Belgiu	m	Denm	ark*	France		Germa	ny	Ireland	†	Italy		Luxem	bourg	Nether	lands	UK	ALC: N
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1978 Apr Oct 1979 Apr	3·39 3·50 3·42	2·40 2·49 2·43		3·89 4·07 4·14	2·12 2·23 2·27	1 · 60 1 · 71 1 · 72	3·34 3·42 3·36	2·43 2·50 2·43	2.03	1.32	1.63	1 · 38	4·00 3·86 3·90	2·35 2·33 2·18	3·14 3·22 3·15	2·36 2·42 2·37	1 · 76 1 · 88 2 · 02	1 · 24 1 · 31 1 · 40

Eurostat; Wages and Incomes; March 1980. Eurostat; Data for Short-Term Economic Analysis; January 1980.

# Handicap research

Lord Renton asked Her Majesty's Government how much money had been spent by the Department of Employment out of its research funds on subjects connected with the employment of those suffering from, respectively, mental handicap, physical handicap, visual handicap and hearing

Earl of Gowrie: My Department has not paid for research on these subjects. I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that most of their research projects in this area cover a number of disabilities and so it is not possible to disaggregate expenditure by each of the categories requested. However, total expenditure from MSC's research funds on the employ- Britain.

ment of disabled people for each of the last five financial years is as follows: 1975/76, £39,000; 1976/77, £5,700; 1977/78, £26,800; 1978/79, £45,000; 1979/80,

This excludes the cost of internal research carried out by the Commission's own staff and the costs of the special research unit on employment rehabilitation.

(November 4)

# **Employment agencies**

Mr Ernie Ross (Dundee West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would list the number of licensed employment agencies by standard region of Great

Mr Lester: The analysis of the number licences held under the Employment Age cies Act 1973, by DE region and the office for Scotland and Wales, in respect of employment agencies (EA) and employme businesses (EB-staff contractors) as September 30, 1980, is as follows:

Region/office	EA	EB	EA and EB	All
London and SE	1,414	166	2,914	4,494
South West	77	26	225	328
Midlands	197	51	435	683
Yorks and Humberside	98	20	211	329
North West	121	50	331	502
Northern	42	38	160	240
Scotland	67	32	187	286
Wales	43	10	42	95
All regions	2,059	393	4,505	6,957

(November

(November 3

# Employment topics

# viation security

How do airline employees know to do when faced with a bomb at or a hijack? How do they entiate between a hoax and real thing, and can they be sure everyone faced with the threat act in a concerted way?

For some time the Air Transport Travel Industry Training Board been turning its attention to the elem of aviation security and the oth task of ensuring adee personnel training in this senarea. The board's latest al report says that as many as 00 people could be involved s the industry, ranging from nd security staff to flight deck

task of maintaining and ing security involves the peration of a number of ment departments in addito ensuring that the industry ents agreed training proes. To achieve agreement on was required, the interested ies worked out an action plan iation security training. Under olan a task group was set up to: w the size, scope and nature of continuing aviation security

threats; review the adequacy of existing training arrangements and recommend any changes needed.

With the agreement of the industry, it is the training board itself which acts as the focal point for security training, not only in respect of the standards being set, but also in notifying the Department of Trade which companies have satisfied the training criteria. The board is able to monitor this through its levy exemption arrangements, but by issuing separate certificates covering security training and getting the company's permission to notify DoT of the award, levy exemption confidentiality is preserved.

Since the project was conceived three years ago a great deal has been achieved says the board. Instructors' courses for aircrew and ground staff were provided first, then training material was developed and distributed by the board.

As a result 5,000 flight deck crew and 8,500 cabin staff-well over half those involved - received training based on the recommended syllabus - "a major undertaking by any standards"

# Disabled people

At April 21, 1980, the number eligible, choose not to register. eople registered under the Disthose people who, although sheltered employment.

Section 1 classifies those disabled d Persons (Employment) Acts, people suitable for ordinary or open and 1958, was 470,588. employment, while section 2 clasistration is voluntary and many sifies those unlikely to obtain emle choose not to register. The ployment other than under shelbelow, therefore, relates to tered conditions. Only registered registered disabled people, disabled people can be placed in

# turns of unemployed disabled people at Sep. 11, 1980

Male	Female	All	
47,829	8,348	56,177	
67,559	19,360	86,919	
6,192	1,539	7,731	
2,811	990	3,801	
	47,829	47,829 8,348	47,829 8,348 56,177
	67,559	67,559 19,360	67,559 19,360 86,919
	6,192	6,192 1,539	6,192 1,539 7,731

# Placings of disabled people in employment from Aug. 9,

in the second		Male	Female	All
Registered disabled people	Open Sheltered	1,034	311	1,345
Unregistered disabled people	Open	999	459	1,458
All placings	111-101 00	2,132	828	2,960

# **Employment policy**

records the proceedings of a conferto increase labour turnover". ence held at the London Graduate Arguments School of Business Studies in May 1978. The conference was particularly concerned with the social research contribution to the evolution of employment policy. Jointly organised by a research company in each country, both of whom had specialised for many years in employment programmes and policies, the conference attracted a number of informed contributors. It provided a valuable exchange of views as little had previously been known about the endeavours of other governments to monitor and evaluate their programmes or policies.

The effectiveness of public employment strategies is of great importance to millions of people who face the world-wide recession and the spectre of unemployment.

# **Fundamental**

Employment policy is now fundamental to all governments and therefore its effectiveness is a matter of public interest. But the volume is particularly directed to policy makers and social researchers who, it is hoped, will benefit from the shared experiences described in the

In comparing some of the expenditure undertaken by the two that in the US public spendingwhich includes federal, state and city, on all types of applied social research - was one billion dollars a period was thought to be under 20 million dollars—only two per cent of the US figure. It was believed that the figure for the entire European Community barely reached ten per cent of the US expenditure, despite the fact that the Community had a far higher population and a much greater level of public spend-

# **Embarrassing**

Those familiar with the UK employment strategies will be interested in the chapters concerned with the American policies. Professor Ernst Stromsdorfer of the University of Indiana notes a disturbing and embarrassing statistical fact that: "apparently counselling has almost no effect on increasing employment and that placement

☐ A new book\* on employment and mobility services in the short policy in the UK and the USA run, if they are effective, may tend

Selma Muskin, from Georgetown University, Washington DC, mentions arguments (familiar to the British) about over government and bureaucracy and the falling numbers of young people. But she also mentions the new class of young people she calls the "no-nos" who are neither at school nor in the labour force, including an increasing number of young coloured people.

Robert Jerrett, of Abt Associates Inc. one of the conference's organisers, described some job creation programmes in the US. One is the Public Service Employment Programme which provides temporary public service jobs in state and local governments; another is the Local Public Works Programme which grants localities money to build or repair buildings or structures. The idea of the the latter programme is to create a modest direct incentive to the construction industry and large indirect and induced local job creation through the increased demand for materials and equipment.

# Two aspects

Leonard Goodwin, Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts, the Bennett Harrison, governments, the report estimates Massachusetts Institute of Technology, look at two aspects of "The unemployed". One fact that strongly comes across is the expectation of the unemployed worker, year. The UK figure for the same even with a high income, of government support and welfare payments for families.

Other chapters cover education and training, possible discrimination in employment, improving the government services, and differing views on applied social research.

The report will be useful to all those who deal with employment programmes and policies in this country.

 $^{ullet}$  Employment policy in the United Kingdom and the United States. Editor Andrew McIntosh. John Martin Publishing Ltd, £9·95.

# **Employment** rehabilitation

The article in the October issue contains an error. The figure "11" in the fourth line of the right-hand column on page 1129 should read "110"

# **Work permits**

□ On November 14, 1979, Employment Under-Secretary Patrick Mayhew announced that new arrangements for the issue of work permits would be introduced from January 1, 1980. For applications made since the beginning of this year, permits have generally been issued only for overseas workers holding recognised professional qualifications or having a high degree of skill or experience for occupations serviced by the Professional and Executive Recruitment service.

ary 1 have been considered in the light of the work permit arrangements introduced in 1973. The analyses here include applications made before and after the new arrangements were introduced.

# Requirement

An important requirement for both sets, however, is that permits are issued only when there is no suitable member of the resident labour force available for the post in question and employers are expected to demonstrate that they have made adequate attempts to recruit someone from this source.

The corresponding analyses for the first half of 1979 were published in the Employment Gazette September 1979 (pp. 881-882). Applications dealt with during the first half of 1980 have fallen to 7,876 from 9,332 in the first half of 1979, a fall of 15.6 per cent; the number of long-term issues has fallen from 3,920 to 3,137, a fall of 25 per cent over the previous year.

More detailed statistics of applications for the whole of 1980, including analyses by occupational classifications, will be published in the first half of 1981.

# Notes to tables

(1) Permits are issued for overseas workers resident abroad. Permissions are given for those already in this country. The permission figures do not include applications for permission to change employment for those who have previously been given permission under the Scheme. Permits and permissions are referred to collectively as "work permit

(2) "Long-term" permits or

permissions are those issued for vide separate analyses of only to employment lasting 11 months or 11 countries for which the lar more. "Short-term" permits or permissions are those issued for shorter periods.

# Work experience

(3) Trainees come for a fixed period of "on-the-job" training or work experience approved by the Department of Employment under the Training and Work Experience scheme. Trainees are only included in tables 1 and 2.

(4) Tables 3 and 4, with analyses by country issuing passports, pro-

number of long-term permits w issued; all other foreign and Con monwealth countries are includ in the "other" analyses

(5) The tables relate to applic tions for employment in Gre Britain; an analysis of Northern J land issues will be included with f annual statistics.

(Table 4 on p. 1189)

Applications made before Janu- Table 1 Annual summary of work permit issues and applications refused: Jan-June 198

	Commo	nwealth work	ers	Foreign	workers (nor	n-EC)	All natio	nalities	16 000
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Permits								er a to a Visitalia	
Issues: Long-term	477	70	547	1,662	169	1,831	2,139	239	2,378
Short-term	401	69	470	2,930	616	3,546	3,331	685	4,016
All	878	139	1,017	4,592	785	5,377	5,470	924	6,394
Refusals	113	18	131	229	63	292	342	81	423
Permissions		ALTON DE PROMI							
Issues: Long-term	260	397	657	72	30	102	332	427	759
Short-term	26	27	53	9	5	14	35	32	67
All	286	424	710	81	35	116	367	459	826
Refusals	70	26	96	87	50	137	157	76	233
All		P. P.					J-201		
Issues: Long-term	737	467	1,204	1,734	199	1,933	2.471	666	3,137
Short-term	427	96	523	2,939	621	3,560	3,366	717	4,083
All	1,164	563	1,727	4,673	820	5,493	5,837	1,383	7,220
Refusals	183	44	227	316	113	429	499	157	656
Trainees				NA CHARLET	PERMIT				
Issues	755	166	921	951	268	1,219	1,706	434	2,140
Refusals	27	10	37	19	18	37	46	28	74

Table 2 Annual analysis of work permit issues: by country issuing passport Jan-June 1980

Country issuing	Permits	8		Permis	sions		All per	mits and	permiss	ions		Train
passport	Long- term	Short- term	All	Long- term	Short- term	All	Long- term	Short- term	Male	Female	All	
Australia	174	40	214	54	6	60	228	46	226	48	274	45
Canada	81	123	204	19	3	22	100	126	193	33	226	29
Hong Kong							North Contract				20000	
(Commonwealth)	22	2	24	42	1	43	64	3	44	23	67	50
India	92	132	224	19	3	22	111	135	215	31	246	108
Japan	335	58	393	3	_	3	338	58	351	45	. 396	81
Malaysia	39	4	43	210	20	230	249	24	68	205	273	257
New Zealand	37	9	46	23	1	24	60	10	58	12	70	19
South Africa	52	40	92	8	1	9	60	41	83	18	101	71
Sri Lanka	20	13	33	60	7	67	80	20	75	25	100	56
Sweden	66	50	116	4	_	4	70	50	106	14	120	80
USA	867	2,030	2,897	31	6	37	898	2.036	2.563	371	2.934	144
Others	593	1,515	2,108	286	19	305	879	1,534	1.855	558	2,413	1,200
All	2,378	4,016	6,394	759	67	826	3,137	4,083	5,837	1,383	7.220	2,140

Table 3 Annual analysis of long-term work permit issues by industrial group and country issuing passport, Jan-June 1980

SIC order	II IV-V VI-XII III, XIII- XXII XXIII XXIV XXV	entre Pros	XXVI	all of	CONTRACTOR	I, XX, XXI XXVII	All indus								
Country issuing passport	Mining Coal and and oil chem		Metal, engin- eering	Other manu- facturing	nu- port	rt bution	bution ance so banking and E finance ti	Professional and scientific services			Miscellaneous services			All other indus-	
na or fallace of life and manyological file for the best of the colorest that the best of the colorest that the colorest		cal pro- ducts		indus- tries	is- com-	and finance		d Educa- ance tional services	ional and partices dental services a	Other professional and scien-	Enter- tain- ment	Hotel and catering	Other misc- ig ellan- eous services	tries	
	Section 2									tific services					101417
Australia Canada Hong Kong	3 16	4	90 9	1 4	3	11 10	22 26	31 8	27 7	31 7	3	el <u>u</u> ceq.	1 2	1 9	228 100
(Commonwealth) India Japan	2 _	1 10	6 7 31	1 2 4	3 5 16	7 10 103	2 19 135	5 41 16	21 7	6 10 5	- 4 1	6  23	4 1 2	2 2 1	64 111 338
Malaysia New Zealand South Africa Sri Lanka	1	T sale	15 21 10 9	2 1 3	2 6	2 3 3	8 8 14	1 4	194 6 8	17 12 9	3 _	Ξ	2 2 2	2 3 1	249 60 60
Sweden USA Others	163 22 207	25 7 41	15 196 57 <b>466</b>	6 28 43 <b>96</b>	2 16 68 121	18 78 83 <b>329</b>	14 206 146 <b>600</b>	58 62 237	39 5 18 235 <b>567</b>	9 3 59 42 <b>210</b>	1 13 32 58	1 1 29 <b>60</b>	3 7 40 <b>66</b>	13 2 30 13 <b>79</b>	80 70 898 879 3,137

k permits continued from p. 1188.

100000	Annual analysis of short-term				. Incular account	Inn land	000
	A analysis of chart torm	WARK PARMIT ICCUAC P	w inductrial aroll	in and collintr	ronassku pullisal v	.ianiiine i	uxn
11-1	Annual analysis of Short-term	MOLK DELILIF 199069 F	v illuusilai uluu	ib alla coulla	y issuing pussport,	ouil oulle 1	300

order	t Mining Coand and and che cal	Coal and	oal Metal, nd engin- nemi- eering al pro- and	manu- port facturing and indus- com-	Trans-	bution	Insur- ance banking and finance	Professional and scientific services		Miscellaneous services			All other	All industries	
untry issuing passport															
		chemi- cal pro- ducts			com- munica-			Educa- tional services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Enter- tain- ment	Hotel and catering	Other misc- ellan- eous services	tries	
stralia nada	=	=	1	=	1	=	=	5 3	Ξ	1	38 121	Ξ	Ξ	<del>-</del> 1	46 126
ng Kong Commonwealth) jia pan ilaysia w Zealand uth Africa Lanka eden AA		- - - - 1 - - 4 1 6			1 1 - - 1 -	- 1 - - - - - 7 1	-4 -2 -2 -1 9 5 23	- 6 4 - 1 3 4 - 26 14 666		1  1 1  2  21 8 36	1 122 51 1 8 33 10 46 1,946 1,472 3,849	1 - - - - 1 1 6		1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 135 58 24 10 41 20 50 2,036 1,534 <b>4,083</b>

# ew Earnings Survey

Because of an author's error, intions of the six parts of the on the New Earnings Survey 0 were omitted from last th's article "Patterns of pay". The parts are available at inter-

of a few weeks from October 80 from Her Majesty's nery Office, price £7.90 each Subscription for the whole set ix, including postage: £48.78. A er is also available from SO, price £2 net (£2.93 includostage and packing). A list of O bookshops can be found on tents page of this issue.

e booklets include: general ts for broad categories of emes irrespective of their partiindustries or occupations; ined analyses giving selected gs and hours results for fullemployees in particular negotiation groups, indusand occupations; detailed ses of earnings and hours for groups; detailed analyses of ings and hours of part-time men employees; and full descripons of the survey methods, classiations and terminology.

The contents of the six parts are: art A (available mid-November 980): general results; streamlined results; descriptions of survey methods, classifications and rminology.

art B (available October 1980): earnings and hours of particular pay-negotiation groups.

rt C (available mid-December 1980): earnings and hours for particular industries.

art D (available mid-January 1981): earnings and hours for particular occupations.

Part E (available mid-February 1981): earnings and hours in regions, counties and age-groups. Part F (available mid-March 1981):

hours; earnings and hours of part-time women workers.

# Labour force

☐ The first of a proposed series of reports on the UK results of the EC Labour Force Survey was published in October for the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys by HMSO. Labour Force Survey: 1973, 1975 and 1977 costs £5.50.

The survey, which is sponsored in the UK by the Department of Employment, collects information on the labour force and related topics from a half per cent sample of private households. The UK has carried out surveys in 1973, 1975, 1977 and 1979 and similiar surveys are carried out by other EC member states.

# Quality

The first four chapters deal with the background to the surveys; topics include methodology surveys and quality of response. One of the other two chapters contains illustrative results from the surveys and includes data on country of birth, economic activity, hours worked, employment by occupation and industry and unemployment. The final chapter contains comparative data from other EC member countries. A list of all the tables produced from the 1977 UK survey is in an appendix.

# Working families

☐ The Study Commission on the Family, an independent group under the chairmanship of Sir Campbell Adamson, and funded by the Leverhulme Trust has just published a discussion document entitled Happy Families? which seeks to provoke debate on a number of social issues affecting the family.

The commission aims to draw together existing research and knowledge and identify gaps, and to contribute to central and local government thinking on policies which have a bearing on the family as well as those of industry and voluntary organisations.

Topics included for discussion in the document include the financial circumstances of families; the diversity of family patterns; family values; and work and the family.

# **Fundamental**

On work and the family the discussion paper says that the level of unemployment and its impact on the family in terms of income and the stresses generated by the experience, are of fundamental concern. Children with little prospect of immediate employment on leaving school and with fathers or other members of the family out of work, may increasingly question the value of their education. Technological change, too, will increasingly play a part in the work patterns affecting family life. Increased leisure time—whether planned or enforced -will make demands on the family. Any increase in involuntary unemployment will cause greater insecurity for families out of work and on the margins of the labour force.

On patterns of work, the document points out that at present most paid work is conducted away from the home. But with improvements in communications there may be moves towards more home-based employment. Work usually takes place between a specified set of hours during the day and the life of the family revolves around this. But already there are signs that working life and non-working life can be integrated. The introduction of flextime is an example of this.

# Collective

The document also mentions the collective role of both parents in bringing up children.

Increasingly the debate about the relationship of work to family is being conducted in terms of both parents, not just mothers, and some countries have introduced paternity

leave to emphasise the father's role. All these issues relate to the recognition by industry, trade unions and government that workers are also family members with duties and obligations to their families, which need to be accommodated in the organisation of work.

# **Implications**

The Study Commission on the Family is asking for views on the issues raised by the discussion paper, and on their wider implications, by the end of March next year. They should be addressed to the Commission at 231 Baker Street, London NW1 6XL from whom copies of the paper can be obtained price £1.50.

# CASE STUDY

# **European future in** foreign exchange

by Mary Kuhn

exchange of young workers tor. between European Community member states has recently been by the European Commission. established by the European Com- Approved projects receive 75 per mission. The programme is designed cent of travel expenses and a weekly to give young working people between 18 and 28 the opportunity to visit another EC country and at the same time broaden practical vocational experience.

It aims to bring young workers into contact with the working environment of the host country, promote an awareness of the problems of the working world and foster an understanding of European Community objectives and the way in which the Community functions.

# Group basis

The European Community Second Programme of Young Worker Exchange is, in contrast with many international exchange schemes, aimed not at graduate trainees but at young workers who have entered employment without having undertaken a course of higher education.

Exchange projects are operated on a group basis and may last between three weeks and 16 months. The long-term option (four to 16 months) enables the young person to live and work in another European Community country over an extended period. During that time the trainee continues his/her First visit vocational training and has the opportunity to make an in-depth study of the host country and local host community.

weeks to three months) does not provide for such in-depth study but serves rather as an introduction to the commercial/industrial scene in

Exchanges are generously funded flat-rate contribution per trainee per week which is intended to cover programme and accommodation costs.

# Language

Where long-term exchanges are concerned, the European Commission recognises that a certain degree of language competence is necessary in order for the young worker to integrate as fully as possible into the host community. Funds have therefore been made available towards the cost of language tuition.

A group of young workers from Tube Investments Young People's Association recently visited the Federal Republic of Germany under this scheme on a short-term exchange. They spent three weeks in the Saarland, and were based in Neunkirchen. The programme focused on the steel industry but the group also had an opportunity to visit other industries in the area, for example, porcelain and crystal manufacture, mining and farming.

The group comprised 17 young workers from various Tube Investments companies. It was in all but two cases their first visit to Germany The short-term option (three and for many of the group their first visit abroad. None of the group spoke any German.

The party travelled overnight and arrived in Luxembourg the followthe host country with particular ing day where they were picked up

A new scheme for the reference to the trainee's own sec- by their German hosts. The last leg of the journey was made by coach Camera crews from the local television station and local journalists were waiting for them on arrival and the event was duly recorded. Press and radio coverage continued throughout the exchange.

The first two days of the visit were devoted to general orientation at the European Academy in Otzenhausen. During this time the group got to know each other and made the acquaintance of German counterparts. During the remainder of the visit, the young workers were accommodated in German families.

# Real effort

Not being German speakers, participants experienced for the first time an environment where a real effort was demanded to make oneself understood. The group settled in extremely well and coped admirably with communication problems. They were all overwhelmed by the generosity and hospitality of their German hosts.

The industry-orientated section of the programme began in earnest the following week. It was organised by the European Movement of the Saarland whose director, Mr Martin Whitelaw, spared no effort in ensuring the success of the visit.

Mr Whitelaw accompanied the group on all visits and acted as interpreter. This he handled extremely efficiently managing to keep the discussions lively despite the unavoidable pauses for transla-

The young workers took a keen interest in all aspects of the Saarland

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steel industry: processing of raw materials, production methods, management and training facilities. They were also interested to learn about the German trade union movement and the works councils: their roles in the annual wage negotiations and their views on the recession from which the steel industry of the Saarland is also suffering.

# Surprised

The British group were surprised to find that in this seemingly prosperous area of Germany, their counterparts were facing very similar problems to their own. The group learned about the German employees attitudes to redundancies and were impressed by the degree of co-operation between the management and the work-force in meeting the problem.

The programme for the visit was very intensive and left the group rather exhausted although all the participants in the exchange considered it to have been an invaluable experience.

A return visit by a group of young German steel workers is now being planned for 1981 and it is hoped that this visit will be equally successful.

# Advantage

The Second Programme of Young Worker Exchange is still in its infancy but it is anticipated that over the coming months many companies/organisations will take advantage of the opportunities offered through the scheme. To date exchange programmes have tended to concentrate on graduate trainees; young shop-floor workers, apprentices and clerical staff have been largely ignored.

In the current climate, an understanding of the UK's role in Europe, flexibility of approach to questions such as worker mobility and the development of self-reliance particularly among the young are becoming increasingly important. The need for a less insular approach is vital.

(continued) ▶

# → CASE STUDY

The Second Programme of Young Worker Exchange seeks to develop these qualities through international experience while at the same time providing an opportunity for the development of practical experience within a vocational field.

The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges has been designated by the UK education departments and the Department of Employment as the national co-ordinating body and validating agency for the European Community Second Programme of Young Worker Exchange. In its capacity as promoting body, the Central Bureau has given wide publicity to the scheme. Large-scale mailings to top companies in the UK, Chambers of Commerce, professional associations and trades unions have been undertaken.

Education and training officers of the industrial training boards were invited to an information meeting and companies expressing interest in the programme have been visited individually.

A consultative committee, which will monitor the programme in the UK, has been established by the Central Bureau. The committee comprises representatives from the Department of Education and Science, the Department of Employment, the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress.

The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges can in its capacity as promoting body, help UK organisations to identify suitable European exchange partners and will advise on programme planning. In addition it can advise on travel and if required make travel arrangements and will handle all aspects of the application for funding.

Full details of the European Community Second Programme of Young Worker Exchange are available from Mrs Mary Kuhn, Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, 43 Dorset Street, London W1H 3FN.

# The cost clerk's tale

Writing about the visit in TI Magazine, the TI house journal, cost clerk Steve Bradley, 21, reported on the "tremendous welcome" the group received. Below are extracts from his article, reproduced by kind permission of TI Magazine editor Sidney Rennert

We stayed in private homes and my host was Roland Saar, a 19-year-old electrician at the steelworks. His father was killed in an accident at the works and he lived with his mother in a large, comfortably-furnished four-storey house about 21km from the plant. This meant that he had to get up at 3.45 am to get in for the 6 am start.

Like most of the younger people we met he spoke a little English, which is the second foreign language taught at the local schools, the first being French. We were nothing like as good.

Much of our time was spent at the steelworks where we met the chairman and members of the works council. Half the council members are elected each year by the employees and they don't have to be union members. There is no closed shop, but 70 to 80 per cent of workers belong to the IG Metall union and all the workers' representatives were, in fact, shop stewards.

One usually comes from staff employees and another from young employees under 25. The council has quite a lot of powers and its decision on internal disputes is final. But it does not deal with wages, which are settled at national level.

Not surprisingly, our longest meeting (it lasted from 9 am until 1.30 pm) was with five members of the works council. They told us that modernisation of the works would mean that 2,000 employees would become redundant within the next two years. But there will be no compulsory redundancies: they were convinced that there would be enough volunteers.

Those over 55 would actually be better off if they retired early and the others would probably be found new jobs in a new steelworks, claimed to be the most modern in Europe, which was being built 10 miles away.

Even so there was a one-day wildcat strike over redundancy terms while we were there. The workers did



not accept the agreement which their representative on the works council had accepted and they had to go back for a better offer.

for a better offer.

The question of strikes also came up when we met three full-time union officials at Neunkirchen. They told us that any strike was settled within two weeks, otherwise it would be too damaging. And they laughed at us for striking over small matters such as tea breaks. "We are not a pushover, but we would not strike over such issues," they told us.

One of our best trips was to Strasbourg in France to visit the European Parliament. This is another fantastic building, very modern in shape with lots of glass and concrete. We were given a guided tour and had a lecture in the actual chamber.

Apart from steelworks, we saw a dairy farm and milk processing plant as well as a co-operative vegetable distribution centre, and we had some heated arguments with the farmers about the rights and wrongs of the common agricultural policy.

The whole visit was a great experience and all of us would like to go back. I shall certainly do so.

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