Employment Gazette

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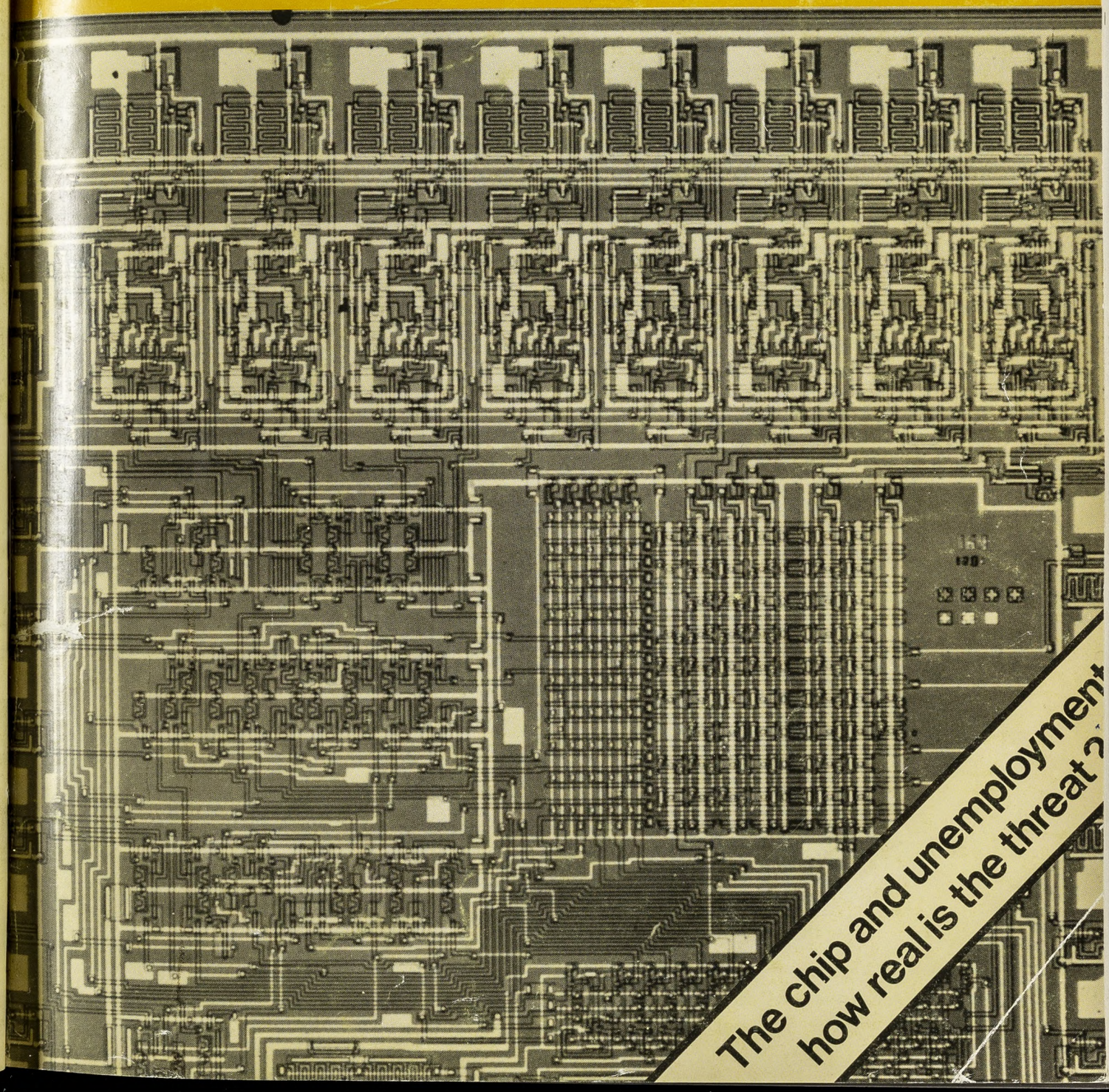
Department of Employment



The chip and unemployment
how real is the threat ?

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE February 1980 (pages 105-224)

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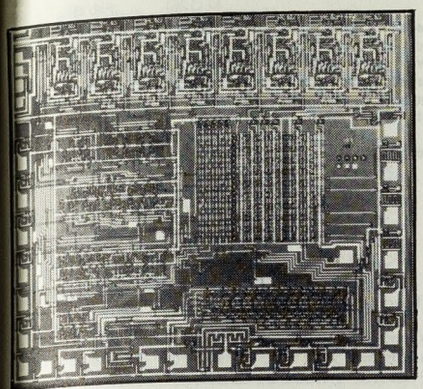

Cover picture:
Does the advent of microprocessor technology mean large-scale unemployment? The Department's Micro-electronics Study Group has published a major report on its implications, and on what may lie behind Britain's relatively low adaption to date. A special feature on the report is on p. 115.

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BACKFILE VOLUMES
Complete volume of *Ministry of Labour Gazette* 1924–1968, *Employment and Productivity Gazette* 1968–1970 and *Employment Gazette* 1971 onwards are now available in microfilm form from University Micro International, 18 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4EJ, England.

Price £1.65 net

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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Boost for Youth Opportunities Scheme in 1980-81

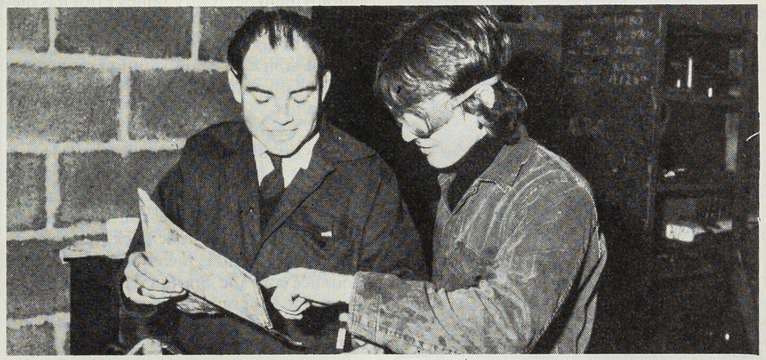
40,000 extra places plus continued aid for other measures

The Youth Opportunities Programme will be expanded during 1980–81, announced Employment Secretary James Prior in the House of Commons, in a statement on Special Employment Measures during the next financial year.

An important contribution will be made by these measures towards reducing unemployment during 1980–81, he said. They would help particularly hard-hit groups within a level of expenditure the country could afford.

The announcement means:

- expansion of the Youth Opportunities Programme from 210,000 entrants in 1979–80 to between 250,000 and 260,000 in 1980–81.
- maintaining the Special Temporary Employment Programme at 12,000 to 14,000 filled places concentrated in Special Development Areas, Development Areas and designated inner city areas;
- Community Industry is being maintained at 6,000 filled places;
- continuation of the Temporary Short-time Working Compensation Scheme on its present basis;
- Job Release continues for women aged 59, but the age of eligibility for men reverts to 64 from 62. Disabled men will still be able to leave their jobs at 60. The allowances will also be increased (see right).



Work experience: an introduction to work

Particular help for hard-hit groups—Prior

In his statement to the House of Commons, Mr Prior said: "We have decided that the Small Firms Employment Subsidy, which is the least cost-effective of the special employment measures, should close for applications on March 31, 1980."

"We are extending for a further year the Job Release Scheme . . . The scheme will continue to be open to women aged 59, but for men who are not disabled, the age of eligibility under the scheme will revert from 62 to 64. With this change it will not now be necessary to tax the allowance from April 1980 as the previous Government had planned; this also applies to all those who enter the scheme by March 31 this year. The allowance will, however, be increased to £45.50 for a married person with a dependent spouse with income of £10 or less a week and to £36 for all other applicants.

"There will also be a special Job Release Scheme to enable disabled men to leave their jobs from the age of 60 as at present and to be replaced, wherever possible, by an unemployed disabled person.

"As the allowances for disabled men will be payable for more than one year they will be taxed, but will be further increased to maintain on average their value net of tax. The allowances will be £53 for a married man with a dependent spouse with income of £10 or less a week and £43 for other applicants."

These changes will take effect from April 6, 1980.

Mr Prior added: "We consider that this programme of measures will make an important contribution towards reducing unemployment and helping particulary hard-hit groups within a level of expenditure which we can afford. The impact of the measures on unemployment has increased during the present financial year and the new programme should maintain that increased impact over the year from April 1."

How the special measures programme helps to cut down unemployment

The *Youth Opportunities Programme* helps unemployed young people, using training courses and work experience. It includes work preparation through a variety of courses, and various work experience schemes. There is a weekly tax-free allowance.

Community

***Special Temporary Employment Programme* provides unemployed people aged 19 and over with full-time temporary work on projects which benefit the community. Priority is given to those aged 19–24 who have been out of work for at least six months and people aged 25 and over unemployed for at least a year.**

***Community Industry* is a permanent scheme run by the National Association of Youth Clubs to provide work for disadvantaged young people. Special Measures have provided extra funds.**

***Job Release* enables people near statutory pensionable age to give up their jobs and make way for unemployed people (who do not have to replace them in exactly the same job).**

***Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme* encourages employers to adopt short-time working instead of making people redundant. For up to six months, employers receive 75 per cent of the normal wages paid to staff concerned, plus National Insurance contributions for workless days.**

Subsidy

***Small Firms Employment Subsidy* offers certain firms with less than 200 employees a subsidy of £20 per week for up to 26 weeks for each extra full-time job over a given number on a base date.**

It was limited to small manufacturing firms in the Special Development and Development Areas from July 1, 1979.

Vivien Stern, Director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, who has been appointed by MSC chairman Sir Richard O'Brien to represent the interests of voluntary organisations on the Commission's Special Programmes Board.

As director of NACRO, she was responsible for the establishment last January of an Employment Development Unit, financed by the Home Office, through which over 600 places for ex-offenders have already been provided on YOP and STEP schemes.

Before her appointment as director of NACRO in 1977, Vivien Stern worked first as a lecturer in further education and between 1970 and 1977 for the Community Relations Commission.

Commission and Prior discuss the cuts' effect on manpower policy planning

Employment Secretary James Prior has met members of the Manpower Services Commission to discuss manpower policy and the Commission's own contribution in the light of the Government's public expenditure constraints.

The Commission pointed out how serious the cuts in staff and expenditure had already been. At a time of rising unemployment, substantial reductions were being made in the employment service staffing; training provision was being cut back. Services to unemployed people, including occupational guidance and the Special Temporary Employment Programme, were being sharply reduced.

The Commission stressed the difficulty of planning manpower policy when it was subjected to a series of cuts. It was convinced that its programmes were effective, and pointed out that the true cost of its activities had to be seen in the light of unemployment benefits saved and the social cost of high unemployment.

It emphasised the need for manpower policy over the next four years when unemployment was rising yet the Commission's resources were being cut.

Mr Prior said the unemployment problem would only be solved by improved economic performance and growth; that was the purpose of the public expenditure reductions which had to be applied to the Commission as to other bodies.

He attached importance to the MSC with the direct involvement of the TUC and CBI, and also to the manpower programme operated by the Commission.

Well-designed manpower programmes were essential to the process of economic recovery which the Government were determined to achieve and could help to alleviate the effect of unemployment, especially in areas where major redundancies took place.

But following the very rapid expansion of all the Commission's programmes in recent years, there was now a need for a period of consolidation and assessment of priorities with resources focussed more sharply on the activities of the Commission which were of particular value to economic recovery, or which helped particularly vulnerable groups among the unemployed, such as young people and disabled people.

The MSC told Mr Prior that the Government's approach was creating apprehension and uncertainty about its commitment to manpower policy, not least among those on whom the Commission depended for support and co-operation.

Skillcentre network to be rationalised

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) has agreed to rationalise and to improve its Skillcentre network, which is in line with the need to achieve savings in public spending.

The Commission has considered proposals to close up to 20 Skillcentres or annexes. Of these, many would be replaced by new units to be opened by the end of 1983.

Decisions on closures will be taken by the Commission in March. Meanwhile, the proposals will form the basis for consultation with its Scottish and Welsh Committees, together with District Manpower Committees and local interests.

The Skillcentres and annexes considered fall into two categories:

— units which would be replaced by new and reorganised Skillcentres: Hillington annexe, Dudley, Enfield Skillcentre and annexe, Kidbrooke annexe, Poplar, Plymouth annexe, Coventry annexe;

— units for which alternative provision in the area or region would be available. Skillcentres—Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Darlington, Llanelli; Annexes —Sheffield, Leeds, Telford, Tremorfa, Treforest, Blaenau Gwent.

Also considered were the possible closure of Doncaster and Maryport Skillcentres.

The proposals before the Commission took a comprehensive look at both the existing Skillcentre network and planned future expansion.

MSC chairman Sir Richard O'Brien said the proposals were intended to produce a network which would leave the Commisssion capable of training in every region more people than were at present undergoing training, at less cost and with better results. The system would be better sited for meeting local labour market needs.

Unemployment rules liaison under discussion

Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission officials are discussing, as a matter of priority, liaison over the rules about the unemployed accepting suitable and available work.

This was announced by Employment Under-Secretary Jim Lester in a Parliamentary reply to a question by Mr Tim Brinton, MP for Gravesend.

Mr Brinton asked if a system could be instituted in the unemployment figures differentiating between those genuinely seeking work and those who were not.

In his reply Mr Lester said that it had not been possible to establish reasonably firm criteria to identify registrants not "genuinely seeking work" so as to exclude them from the count of the unemployed.

He pointed out that most registrants claimed unemployment benefits; they had to affirm for each day they claimed to be unemployed, that they were capable of, available for and unable to find work.

- Unemployment benefit is administered through the unemployment benefit offices of the Department of Employment; the public employment service is run by the Employment Services Division of the MSC.

Disposable lighters could be risk in welding areas

Laboratory tests carried out by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) suggest that there could be a risk to workers who take disposable butane gas cigarette lighters into areas where welding or other equipment capable of releasing very hot particles is used.

These lighters are not likely to be dangerous under normal industrial conditions provided that they are kept and used sensibly.

HSE's statement follows a growing number of inquiries from industry and the media regarding US reports of two fatal accidents attributed to disposable butane gas cigarette lighters exploding in the pockets of welders.

These reports have not been verified and it appears that these accidents never occurred. No similar accidents in Britain have been reported to HSE.

Tests in the laboratory found that, although there seems to be no explosion risk, there could be a risk of burns from the flame produced. For example, droplets of molten metal falling from up to three feet could melt through the lighter's plastics container, causing a ten-second jet of flame.

Opting out of new technology is opting out of the future, says Lester

The introduction of new technology should not cause large-scale unemployment, said Mr Jim Lester, Employment Under-Secretary, at a *Communicating in the Eighties* conference recently.

However, he warned: "If we opt out of new technology we opt out of our future as a successful industrial nation".

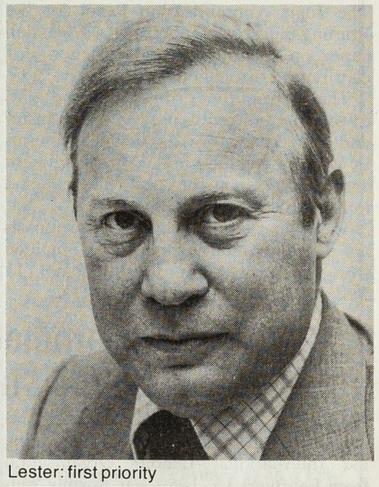
"Clearly the Government has a role to play in easing the process of change. As we review the provisions for training and retraining, our first priority is to ensure that we train for the skills of tomorrow."

Catalyst

The Government acted as a catalyst in helping to spread awareness of the new technology throughout industry, said Mr Lester. To date some 100,000 managers, engineers and trades unionists had attended conferences under the auspices of the Department of Industry's Micro-electronics Application Programme.

"My own Department's Work Research Unit is concerned with helping firms to improve the quality of working life by reorganising repetitive jobs to relieve monotony and create more personal interest in the work. They will have an important advisory role to play when new technology begins to be installed," he said.

"So Government can help by easing change and spreading knowledge. But only managements and their workforces, co-operating to the full, can seize the opportunities that undoubtedly exist."



Lester: first priority

Exemption for agents

The Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations are now exempt from the licensing and other provisions of the Employment Agencies Act under new Regulations* which came into force on February 4, 1980. The Regulations also apply to any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

* The Employment Agencies Act 1973 (Exemption) (No 2) Regulations 1979 (SI 1979 No 1741).

Booklet details lift truck hazards

Lift truck accidents account for about a third of all injuries connected with transport in factories, says a guidance booklet* on their safe use published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Each year, about 20 deaths and 5,000 injuries result from factory accidents involving lift trucks; many of the injuries require hospital treatment.

Nearly half of lift truck accidents are caused wholly or partly by operator error, says the booklet, which underlines the need for firms to ensure that operators are properly trained to meet the particular conditions and nature of the work, and for supervisors to see that they continue to operate carefully.

There are, however, many other reasons for accidents, it says, particularly where there has been a failure to adopt proper and recognised safe systems of work, including, for example, procedures for training, for traffic and pedestrian movements, and for control and maintenance of trucks.

The guidance booklet deals mainly with conventional reach and counter-balanced lift trucks equipped with forks. Other attachments are also mentioned, as are some special lift trucks such as side-loaders and those designed for rough terrain work.

Three typical accident case histories can be found on p. 168.

* *Safety in Working with Lift Trucks,* (HS(g)6), HMSO; £1 plus postage.

Seafarers' check-ups

The Department of Trade intends to introduce regulations requiring merchant seafarers to undergo periodic medical examinations. Interested bodies in the industry are being consulted.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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Discussion paper on printing recruitment

The Joint Apprenticeship Panel for the Printing Industry has published a discussion paper on recruitment and selection, for distribution throughout the industry.

The paper outlines some of the methods of selection currently used in the industry and puts forward for discussion proposals by which a common policy on recruitment and selection might be achieved and implemented.

Views and comments on the proposals are welcome, and copies can be obtained from the Joint Apprenticeship Panel, 11 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4DX.

Michelle Wilson, (centre), the first girl to be accepted as an engineering craft apprentice by Smedley-HP.

She is taking part in the four-year engineering module training scheme recommended by the Food Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board in order to qualify for a City and Guilds certificate and the Engineering Industry Training Board's Certificate of Craftsmanship.

"I wanted to do engineering subjects at school but I wasn't allowed to," said Michelle, "so I had to make my own way."

Michelle is one of 21 apprentices at the company's canning factories at Spalding and Wisbech and at the sauce factory at Aston Cross. She will be based at Spalding.

Michelle's success follows that of Marie Goodbody, an 18-year-old crafts apprentice at Ross foods who earlier this year became the first woman in the food, drink and tobacco industries to complete Stage 1 of the engineering module training scheme.

British Government welcomes return of United States to the ILO

President Carter's statement earlier this month that the United States is rejoining the International Labour Organisation from February 13, 1980 was warmly welcomed by the British Government.

According to the President, United States' withdrawal two years ago was an expression of its growing concern over a number of trends that "weakened the ability of the ILO to carry out its basic mission."

In his statement, which affirmed the United States' intention to serve international labour interests by promoting more and better jobs while protecting human rights and dignity, Mr Carter said:

Extraneous

"Those trends included the erosion of the independence of employer and worker delegates attending ILO conferences, the relative immunity of certain countries from criticism for violating workers' human rights, the growing disregard within the ILO of the principles of due process, and the introduction of extraneous political issues into ILO debates.

"At the time of our withdrawal I stated that we remained ready to return to the ILO whenever that organization demonstrated respect for its proper principles and procedures. It was my hope that other countries would come to realize that the ILO and other UN agencies can only be effective if they are not used for political propaganda purposes.

"Since then, a majority of ILO members —governments, workers, and employers —have successfully joined together to return the ILO to its original purposes. Through their efforts, steps have been taken to strengthen the independence of employer and worker delegates, undertake investigations of human rights violations in a number of countries including the Soviet Union, reinforce the principle of due process, and generally reduce the level of politicization in the ILO."

The decision to rejoin has the support of American trade union and employer organizations—the AFL-CIO and the US Council of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Reports on the move

Our regular reports on Redundancy Fund transactions and expenditure on unemployment benefit can be found in the Employment Topics section on pp. 166-7 where they will appear in future.

New proposals for pollution inspectorates

Proposals to amend the field of work covered by the Health and Safety Executive's Alkali and Clean Air Inspectorate (ACAI) in England and Wales and by the Industrial Pollution Inspectorate (SIPI) in Scotland, have been published by the Health and Safety Commission in a consultative document*.

Modern

The aim is to bring the responsibilities for the control of industrial airborne pollution of the two inspectorates into line with modern developments and new processes and requirements. Account will also be taken of developing information on the toxicity or polluting potential of substances.

The responsibility for inspection and control would be handed back to local authorities where some difficult technical problems of pollution control have been solved. Where particular problems are caused by whole classes of industry, or where national solutions are needed, or where there is a need for special technical expertise, additional processes would come under the control of these two central inspectorates.

It is also the intention of the proposals to continue and develop further the liaison and working co-operation between ACAI and SIPI and local authority environmental health departments.

A summary of the proposals can be found on p. 168.

**Proposals for amendments to the lists of scheduled works and noxious or offensive gases;* 50p from Enquiry Point, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF.

No plans for employees' formal participation machinery, Gowrie tells IPM

The Government does not plan to introduce legislation requiring formal participation machinery for employees in industry. But it has made it clear that employees must be involved in company decision-making in an effective way through voluntary procedures and co-operation.

Speaking to industrial relations managers at a conference organised by the Institute of Personnel Management in London recently, Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said participation in industry and commerce must be developed voluntarily. "It must not be window dressing designed to confuse employees or compromise the trade unions which represent them in collective bargaining," he said.

Underlining

Lord Gowrie's statement underlines the view of Employment Secretary Mr James Prior who has stated that he favours participation through such things as share ownership schemes, and regular company briefing groups.

On the Government's general industrial relations policies, Lord Gowrie told the conference that the objectives of the Government and the trade unions were the same when it came to the desire for a stronger economy and a standard of living comparable to that of more prosperous industrialised nations.

But, the minister pointed out: "I think it is worth repeating that while British workers' organisations enjoy greater powers and immunities than their counterparts in the industrialised world, British workers themselves are considerably worse off".

Voicing the TUC's opposition to the proposed employment legislation currently before Parliament, assistant general secretary of the TUC Mr Ken Graham, also speaking at the conference, said that there were clauses in the Employment Bill which would "enable disgruntled individuals to disrupt the good industrial relations which exist in very many companies". He took the view that the Bill would do nothing to help companies with poor industrial relations and low productivity.

On the proposals relating to picketing, Mr Graham said that they could lead to an extension of disputes in order that unions did not fall foul of the law.

Legal expert Mr Eldred Tabachnik told conference delegates that companies seeking injunctions to restrain secondary picketing under the Employment Bill's proposals could be faced with problems of identification, particularly in large firms where it might be difficult to tell which pickets were lawful and which were not.

He suggested that one approach might be to adopt a procedure analogous to the rule of the Supreme Court dealing with the identification of squatters allowing a broadly worded order.

Mr Astley Whittle, chairman of the CBI's employment policy committee, said that there would be no need for employers to seek damages in secondary picketing cases provided they were able to get swift injunctions preventing unlawful picketing.

Defence Minister rules out National Service

The Government is not considering introducing conscription or compulsory registration for National Service.

Rejecting the idea in favour of encouraging people to join the Territorial Army on a voluntary basis, Defence Under-Secretary Mr Barney Hayhoe, said:

"The financial and administrative burden would be considerable at a time when we are trying to cut public expenditure and the size of the Civil Service.

"Moreover, it would inconvenience those involved and create a climate of uncertainty for young people, those in higher education, and employers."

Mr Hayhoe was speaking in a debate in the House of Commons earlier this month (February 1) on a Private Member's motion put by Mr Hugh Fraser, MP for Stafford and Stone.

Prior commends potential of 'open learning' to industry and business

Open learning—acquiring new skills or qualifications outside the school or university—is one of the most exciting developments in education in recent years. Both industry and business should consider quickly how to foster and capitalise on the skills it can create, said Employment Secretary James Prior recently.

Speaking at a press conference for Open University graduates, Mr Prior said that over the past decade a new type of person had come on to the employment market in huge numbers; one in sixteen of all graduates came through the Open University.

"The Open University exists, of course, primarily to provide graduate level education," said Mr Prior. "Its success has made people, myself included, wonder whether the same principles could be applied to technical education—for technicians are also in great demand."

He said he was not suggesting an "Open Tech" in direct imitation of the Open University. "What I am suggesting is that some of the lessons of the Open University and of a variety of other successful experiments in 'distance learning' have a much wider potential application than has yet been realised.

Experiments

Quite a lot of experiments were going on, some of which might show ways round the problems of distance learning for skills with a large practical content.

"Indeed, I was glad to see that the Open University does not confine itself to undergraduate degrees. I gather that over 1,000 managers and training officers have already signed up for a new course on microprocessors. Other post-experience courses vary from those for professional development and updating to short courses with a wide community appeal. Several types of non-degree courses are under discussion between the Open University and the Manpower Services Commission."

Draft code on eliminating discrimination

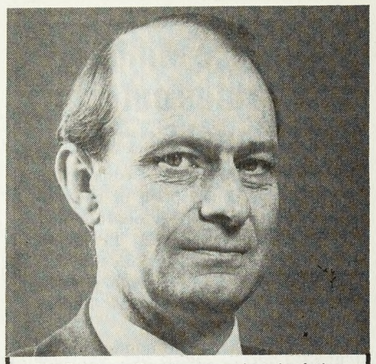
The Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) has recently published a draft code of practice on the elimination of discrimination and the promotion of equality of opportunity in employment.

Representations

The Commission is empowered to issue codes under section 47 of the Race Relations Act 1976. This provides that they must publish the draft code and consider any representations that are made.

The Code then has to be submitted to the Employment Secretary for approval.

Copies of the draft code are available free from the CRE's headquarters at Elliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, London SW1E 5EH and its regional offices in Manchester and Birmingham. The CRE have asked for any comments to reach them by May 16.



Dr George Sorrie, new head of the Health and Safety Executive's Occupational Health Information, Data Appraisal and Epidemiology Branch.

His new post is as deputy of the HSE's Medical Services Division. The unit for which he is responsible was set up in May last year to co-ordinate scrutiny on information, both from inside and outside the Executive, on potentially harmful substances used at work.

Regional development fund allocations

Contributions of nearly £81.4 million from the European Regional Development Fund towards the cost of projects in the United Kingdom have been announced by the European Commission. This brings total fund contribution to UK projects since its inception in 1975 to over £491 million.

The £81.4 million is the first 1980 allocation from the fund and relates to eight industrial projects, 37 Government advance factory projects and 102 infrastructure projects located in the Assisted Areas. It is allocated as follows:

England (£000s): Northern 14,751, North West 25,299, Yorkshire and Humberside 15,766, East Midlands 571, West Midlands 298, South West 129; *Scotland:* 4,010; *Wales:* 20,535.

£48 million aid for areas in South Wales affected by proposed BSC closures

The Government plans to provide £48 million over the next two years for remedial measures in the areas of South Wales affected by British Steel Corporation proposals.

Announcing this in the House of Commons, Welsh Secretary Nicholas Edwards said:

"The Government accepts its share of the responsibility for cushioning the impact of change and it will seek to do everything possible to encourage and assist the growth of new industries in affected parts of South Wales.

"I know that there will be anxiety about Assisted Area Status. The Government has already made it clear that the grading of the relevant areas will be reviewed. But we do not yet know just what the relative impact of closures will be on the travel-to-work areas most likely to be affected.

"The Secretary of State for Industry was reviewing the situation, he said, and would be making an announcement as soon as possible after final decisions had been taken by BSC, after consultation with the unions.

"I am, however, most anxious that an early start should be made in providing the infrastructure needed to attract new industries to the area in Wales affected by BSC's plans. I would add that my rt hon friend, the Secretary of State for Industry, is urgently considering what may be necessary in the areas affected in England."

The prime need, said Mr Edwards, was for the development of industrial sites together with a substantial programme of advance factories in the areas most affected, taking advantage of the excellent communications by the M4 and the trunk road and high speed rail networks.

"There will be need for a continuing programme over a number of years which can be worked out as the situation becomes clearer. What is needed now is to launch a new infrastructure programme, so that we can get things under way and give people the assurance that action will be taken.

Within the reduced public expenditure programme, the Government was planning to make available some £48m over the next two years, said Mr Edwards. The major part would go to the Welsh Development Agency (WDA), who were preparing detailed plans.

"I have also asked the Cwmbran Development Corporation to discuss with local authorities whether they could develop industrial land in or around the new town, as a contribution to providing alternative jobs in the Llanwern area, I am also in touch with BSC Industry to see what future contributions they can make.

"Apart from this new programme, the WDA will be spending in the coming financial year about £12 million from their normal programme in the areas affected by the closures including £8·5 million in Ebbw Vale and Cardiff, while I have already announced a programme totalling £13 million for the first year at Shotton."

Personal safety on board ships

"Accidents do not just happen—most can be foreseen and prevented" says a new booklet, *Personal Safety on Ships*, which has been produced by the Department of Trade for merchant seamen on British ships.

Every year there are more than 6,500 accidents to seamen. Analysis of accident reports indicates the most common hazards which occur, and the booklet is divided into sections dealing with these hazards and giving reminders on how they can be avoided.

Among the areas covered are health, working and protective clothing, fire precautions, access to and movement about the ship, entering closed and confined spaces, and dangerous jobs.

Dust control still a big problem for cotton industry

Controlling cotton dust still remains one of the most difficult problems facing an industry which has achieved many significant milestones in its health and safety history, says a report, *Cotton and Allied Fibres: Health and Safety 1971-77* (HMSO, £1 net), published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Major technological advances, particularly in dust extraction equipment, have transformed the industry since the time when reports suggested it was often difficult in a cotton mill to recognise a man at 12 feet because of airborne fibres.

But byssinosis—a chronic lung condition associated with dusty conditions in raw cotton processing—continues to be found among some workers. Everybody in the industry must tackle the dust problem energetically and systematically, says the report by the Factory Inspectorate's Cotton National Industry Group (NIG).

In 1977, 87 new cases of byssinosis were accepted for industrial benefit; at present, about 3,000 people are receiving benefit totalling some £2.25 million a year.

The report is the first published by the NIG which was set up in 1977 and based in Greater Manchester.

The national responsibilities and duties of the NIG are outlined in the report, which says: "Experience gained during the first year of operation and by the group of inspectors specialising in 'cotton' has indicated the real advantages of the new organisation."

The development of contacts with employers' organisations, trade unions and other organisations was also considered by the NIG to be of high priority, says the report.

Freight forwarding hit by 'serious lack of proper training and supervision'

The freight forwarding industry, the essential link between British exporters and their overseas markets, is suffering from an exceptionally high turnover of staff, low morale through lack of incentives, lack of proper training and management supervision and a serious absence of a proper understanding of personnel management.

A survey* of the industry—commissioned by the International Freight Forwarding Training Council, supported by the Manpower Services Commission—found that these failings are causing delays in export orders. The report warns that unless the lack of well-trained staff is corrected, there will be a considerable effect on the UK's position as a major trading nation.

The survey team, which contacted 267 firms, found little evidence of in-company training. The majority of large companies provided what there was of in-company training, to the benefit of all because of the high turnover within the industry. Most companies expected trainees to learn the job as they went along and 40 per cent said they would only recruit trained staff—if need be by "poaching" quality staff from competitors.

The industry, which employs some 56,000 people, recognised the need for systematic training on a national scale but because of the expense and the high turnover of staff, the majority of companies seemed reluctant to make any significant contribution.

To maintain existing levels of manpower, the report estimates that 300 managers and 2,000 clerical ataff are required annually and highlights the training needs of the industry as:

Management training—**about 20 per cent of freight forwarders surveyed stated that the absence of trained managers or experienced clerical staff was limiting the company's expansion.**

Job related training—**many export order delays are caused by the incorrect completion of export and import papers.**

Computer training—**there is a growing use of computers and a resulting growing use training need.**

Health and safety training—**there was found to be virtually no such training even though employees spent much of their time on docks, in warehouses and at airports.**

Of the existing external training the survey found that the eight colleges offering Institute of Freight Forwarding courses were providing adequate instruction, the TWI/ITP courses (provided by MSC's Training Services Division in "International trade procedures" and "Custom clerk entries") were considered to be practical and of value whereas the commercial courses were little used, of limited value and expensive.

To improve the current manpower training and training facilities of the industry the report makes a number of recommendations, including that the International Freight Forwarding Training Council (IFFTC) be put on a firm footing and adequately financed, staffed and equipped plus detailed proposals for its future role.

Careers formula from Chemical ITB

To help ensure that the industry acquires enough well-trained manpower in future, the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board has produced a new 22-minute careers film aimed at the 13- to 16-year-old age group.

The film shows young people in a wide range of jobs in the chemical industry and explains the qualifications they attained on leaving school. Because the industry prides itself on the numbers of satisfying jobs it provides, the film also illustrates the excellent promotion prospects for young workers.

It is available as 16mm colour film with optical soundtrack or on Sony or Phillips videocassettes. All can be obtained on free loan by schools or can be purchased.

The board has also sponsored a new slide/sound presentation produced by the Careers Research and Advisory Centre. Entitled "Which subjects? What future?", it is aimed at 13-year-olds who are exercising their subject options.

It illustrates the choices which have to be made and how information and help can best be obtained.

Enquiries to the CAPITB at Staines House, 158-162 High Street, Staines, Middlesex TW18 4AT.

Bill could outlaw pull-tab drink cans

Labour MP for South Shields, Dr David Clark, has presented a Bill to Parliament which would outlaw the use of metal drinks containers with pull tabs and require all beverage containers to bear a minimum refund.

Presenting the Bill, Dr Clark said that its aim was to require beers, ciders and soft drinks to be sold in returnable containers with a refundable deposit. It would not prohibit the use of cans as such—only those with ring-pulls which were difficult to recycle, he said. The Bill will get a Second Reading on March 7.

New approaches to rehabilitation in ERC proposals

Proposals for the present Employment Rehabilitation Centre (ERC) network include the closure of one of the three ERCs in North East England.

This was stated by Mr Jim Lester, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment, in reply to Mr Harold Walker, MP for Doncaster, who asked for details of proposed closures or contractions.

Mr Lester also told Mr Walker that new approaches to rehabilitation were being proposed at Garston Manor and North Staffs ERCs which would involve a small reduction in occupancy.

More companies join HGV training plan

More and more companies are taking advantage of the resources offered by the HGV (heavy goods vehicles) driver training scheme, introduced last spring and administered by the Food Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board.

It helps to put companies without driver training facilities in touch with those with spare capacity, and so creating more training places while preserving existing resources.

To date, the board has received over 50 inquiries from companies interested in using the scheme.

Companies interested in the scheme should contact Brian Plume at the Food Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board, Barton House, Barton Street, Gloucester GL1 1QQ.

Impressive achievements by Careers Service since reorganisation, says report

The Careers Service provided by local education authorities has recorded impressive achievements over the last five years, which bear witness to its high level of commitment to helping young people.

This is the broad conclusion of a report* by the Careers Service Branch of the Department of Employment. It is the first to survey the activities of the Careers Service in England since the Employment and Training Act 1973 established the service in its present form.

Major adjustments

During this period, the Careers Service has had to make two major adjustments. The Act itself created a new institutional framework, with new duties becoming mandatory on all local education authorities and a new relationship between local and central government in the financing and administration of the service.

The service has also risen to the challenge of the unprecedented levels of youth unemployment, caused by the long period of economic recession and compounded by the larger numbers of school leavers. Vocational guidance interviews in schools and colleges rose by 30 per cent to nearly 1·2 million in 1978; vocational guidance to unemployed young people went up by over 200 per cent to 274,000 interviews; and job placings were maintained at about 200,000 a year.

In addition, it made a vital contribution to the Youth Opportunities Programme. In the programme's first full year of operation, about 136,000 young people were recruited by the service.

But the report says that this new emphasis on the problems of unemployment should not overshadow the traditional work of the service in vocational guidance and employment placing and the major part it continues to play in fostering liaison between the worlds of education and work.

The report says careers officers have played a decisive part in broadening the mental horizons of young people preparing to enter work. However, their success depends heavily on the guidance being presented as part of a systematic careers education programme. And while proper preparation within school can help, successive studies have confirmed the importance of co-operating with parents because of the influence they have on young people's choice of first occupation.

The branch is revising for the Secretary of State for Employment the existing general guidance issued to local education authorities under the Employment and Training Act. This guidance will cover the operation and organisation of the service including staff training. The branch is also preparing a series of advisory booklets.

* The Careers Service 1974-1979, Department of Employment Careers Service Branch.

Two new guides to MAPCON service

The Department of Industry's Warren Spring Laboratory has published two booklets to assist manufacturing companies to use its MAPCON Service, which is responsible for sponsoring feasibility studies into microprocessors use in British industry.

Guidelines for Feasibility Study Grants describes how to apply for a refund of fees when employing a consultant and advises on the different types of consultant and on the recommended contents of feasibility studies.

The *List of Authorised Consultants —Volume 1* is designed to list organisations participating in the scheme and to help clients in the selection of the most appropriate consultant. A second volume will be published shortly containing descriptive texts for each consultant.

MAPCON is already helping nearly 1,000 companies investigate the use of microprocessors in their products or processes. Applications are being received at a rate of 30 per week from all sectors of industry. Over 300 companies have completed their feasibility studies and around 200 of these are now actively implementing microprocessor projects, many with further financial support from the Microprocessor Application Project scheme.

Subscription rise

Unforeseen increases in postal charges have increased the annual subscription for Department of Employment periodicals; however, the net price per copy remains the same.

The new subscriptions, from February 4, are: *Employment Gazette* **£23.52;** *New Earnings Survey* **£40.26; and** *Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work* **£7.20.**

Protection for trade accepted—Nott

Because of its concern about unemployment, the Government had accepted that subsidies or temporary protection of certain domestic trade markets might have to be used to soften hardship and ease change, said Trade Secretary John Nott recently.

Speaking in Hong Kong about the Government's trade policy, Mr Nott added: "We do not believe that continuing overmanning, that subsidising or protecting every threatened sector in the end saves jobs.

"It does not. It merely perpetuates inefficiencies and, in the process, reduces standards of living."

Mr Nott said the Government had begun to remove the controls on prices, pay and dividends which had been stifling enterprise and limiting flexibility.

How real is the threat of technological unemployment?

Photo: Post Office

by Jonathan Sleigh, Brian Boatwright, Peter Irwin and Roger Stanyon

Micro-electronics Study Group

The Department of Employment's Manpower Study Group on Micro-electronics was established in July 1978 against a background of much-publicised predictions of large-scale, technological unemployment as a result of the application of micro-electronics. As well as considering the implications, in overall job terms, of widespread application of this and other computer technologies, the Study Group has endeavoured to identify the major constraints which may lie behind Britain's relatively low rate of adaption to date, and what might be done to remove them. Last month it published its findings in a major report The Manpower Implications of Micro-electronic Technology*.

THE STUDY GROUP chose to adopt a case study approach—in effect recognising that overall quantification is impossible. That is because any overall impact on jobs will depend more crucially on an unforeseeable economic climate than on technological developments as such. There is now a general consensus that Britain has no option but to adapt to micro-electronics and other technologies at least as fast as our competitors. However, the report is equally aware that for Britain there remains a very real alternative of failure to exploit new technology and that it is very far from being complacent about the employment and other consequences that such failure would inevitably entail.

The economic background

It is widely believed that employment in manufacturing industry is in a state of inexorable decline and that employment has shifted massively to the service sector. Sometimes this decline in manufacturing employment is attributed to a process of de-industrialisation, and sometimes it is attributed to progress towards a post-industrial society. More often these two concepts are simply confused with each other. Although both would imply a reduction in the number of job opportunities available in manufacturing, the latter would require massive investment to bring it about whereas the former would result from a failure to invest.

Micro-electronics will be a great deal more pervasive than almost any historical example of technological change. It will affect processes and products in the manufacturing sector and also a wide range of activities in the service sector. Furthermore it may affect the non-labour as well as the labour inputs for the production of given outputs. Technology can either in the shorter or longer term lead to reduced input requirements per unit of output which are not fully compensated by increased outputs. In that event labour or other factors of input will be saved; however new technology cannot be employed on any major scale without considerable investment in the capital goods associated with the technology and this of itself must lead to new demands for labour. Compensatory effects may also be expected to result from higher profits which must arise where unit costs are reduced, whether those profits are distributed or reinvested, and from the opportunities provided by new technology for the development of new products.

There can never be any guarantee that the compensatory effects of new technology will balance the displacement effects. In the short term in particular it is possible that dramatic improvements in productivity will lead to transitional unemployment. However productivity growth is a cyclical phenomenon and is fastest when output is high. Investment in new technology (which may be assumed to be productivity boosting) will tend to rise when investors see a reasonable prospect of market growth. Thus the circumstances in which investment in new technology is

* HMSO price £3.50.

likely to be rapid are also the circumstances in which the compensatory effects (in employment terms) are likely to be working most effectively.

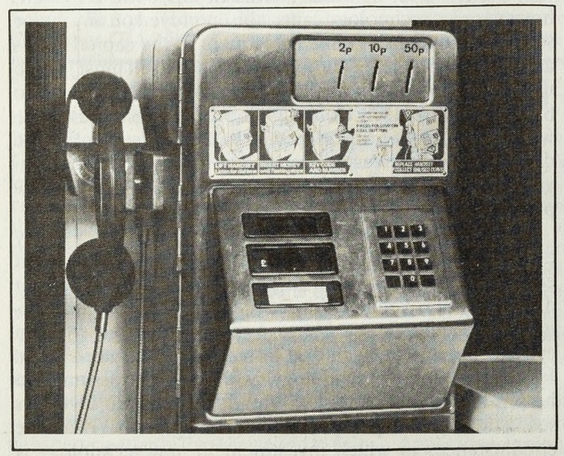
It is also necessary to bear in mind that what may be technologically feasible is not necessarily economically viable. Thus some of the more spectacular applications of micro-electronic technology may be adopted rather more slowly; and this is one reason why past predictions of severe employment effects from new technology have been wide of the mark. On the other hand too slow a rate of diffusion can result in loss of competitiveness and hence a loss of jobs in the longer term.

Clearly there are a number of opposing forces resulting from technological change, and there is no unambiguous answer to the question as to whether or not it always has positive employment effects. Certainly the evidence from the economic history of the entire industrial age is that technological change has been beneficial to *aggregate* employment. However, even though the total amount of employment may grow, this does not mean that there will not be unemployment amongst specific groups of workers whose skills are no longer required, or social implications arising from such factors as the mix of male/female or part/full-time jobs, or the regional allocation of jobs. These will need to be studied further.

Employment effects—manufacturing industry

Detailed analysis of the possible impact of new technology upon overall employment opportunities can best be attempted on the basis of looking at actual effects of applications to date, especially where it is possible also to look at the experience of other countries which have moved rather faster than Britain in the application of such technologies, and are thus further along the path that we may be expected to follow.

Some of the most spectacular employment effects that have so far arisen from the application of micro-electronic technology have been in the area of manufactured products. Particular examples are telecommunications equipment, cash registers and colour television sets; all of which have been affected both by a dramatically reducing component count and by a steadily rising proportion of components that can be automatically inserted.



Blue Phone: electronic pay calls *Photo: Post Office*

It is, however, quite wrong to extrapolate from such examples in order to suggest that similar effects may result from product changes in other areas. The analysis of employment effects arising from product changes must take account of the potential of the product to be affected by new electronic technology; and the market effect of innovation.

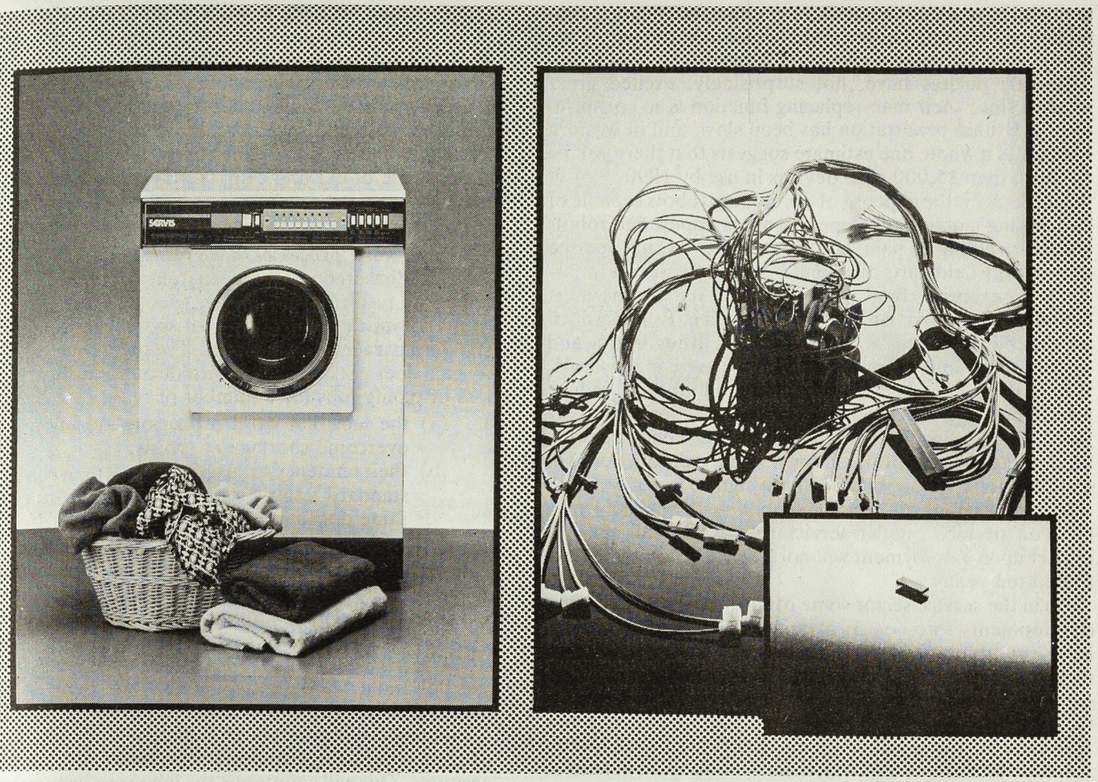
Best opportunities

The examples of product changes just mentioned which led to severe job losses are all of products where the scope for labour-saving innovation was considerable and the scope for increasing home markets was small. The electronics industry, as well as suffering some major job losses through product changes, also has the best opportunities for developing new products based upon micro-electronic technology. In particular the anticipated changes in office technology offer the electronics industry considerable scope for increasing job opportunities, as does the growing demand for new ranges of industrial instrumentation and control devices based on micro-electronic systems.

Micro-electronics is already making its impact on a variety of mechanical engineering products (both consumer and industrial). In general it is true that when an electronic component replaces an electro-mechanical component the labour requirement for the new component will be less. However when measured against the labour requirement for the product as a whole the reduction is slight. For example, in cars micro-electronics makes possible the development of a variety of entirely new components that would be product additions. Where this occurs there is a positive labour effect. In the domestic appliances field this is less so but there is scope for *domestic* manufacture of replacement components in place of imports of existing components. Over the next five to ten years market conditions will have a far greater influence on employment in the manufacture of these products than will new technology. New technology can, however, significantly improve market prospects.

In several capital goods markets the incorporation of micro-electronics devices into products is rapidly becoming a condition for survival. In some areas, such as numerically controlled machine tools, the controller is a major product addition and thus could have a positive employment effect. Unfortunately about half of the controllers in use in Britain are imported and the position could get worse. The British machine tool industry stands to regain markets and generate new employment if it succeeds in expanding production of NC machines. Alternatively it could lose further jobs through failure to innovate. Electronic components on other capital goods examined by the Study Group have often amounted to frills with negligible labour effects either way. They are often, however, frills with strong market appeal and can determine whether a company stays in the market at all.

Industrialisation can be seen as a means of achieving greater and greater continuity in the process of production. Different industries have reached different stages with, for example, continuous process industries achieving very considerable continuity using pre-electronic means. At one level the capacity of micro-electronic based systems to reduce jobs is in inverse relationship to the degree to which



Well-known washing machine manufacturer replaces complicated wiring circuit with a micro-chip.

continuity of the process of production has already been achieved.

In a number of batch production industries the Study Group has looked at computer-aided production systems. These are usually based upon mainframe rather than micro-systems. Such systems tend to evolve, usually beginning with stores and inventory control and ultimately extending into full production scheduling such that all production paper work is computer-produced. There are invariably job gains on the programming side and often job losses on the production control side. No examples have been found of companies that embarked upon such systems with a motive of reducing labour, and the benefits for which they are looking—lower inventory, more reliable delivery etc—are usually considerable. Most of the companies currently using such systems are expanding employment overall, and anticipate that the main effect will be to freeze production control staff while the production that they will control will continue to expand. Batch production accounts for something like two-thirds of all production, and use of such systems is likely to increase considerably over the next five to ten years.

Considerable scope

In mass production industries there is still considerable scope for using such systems as those discussed in the preceding paragraph in such areas as stores control and indeed in any "batch" type activities that support production lines. On production lines themselves work scheduling is in effect already achieved, but there is scope for monitoring systems which are likely to make for more efficient production by helping to avoid breakdown but will have few job implications. In effect they will provide an entirely new facility to production staff.

Major opportunities

In continuous process industries the major impact of micro-electronics is and will continue to be in the replacement of existing control systems with more sophisticated ones, with negligible manpower implications. The possibilities for growing sophistication will create major opportunities for manufacturers of control systems. Production will be better controlled with lower wastage.

In theory **numerically controlled machine tools** can have considerable labour-saving implications since they are both more productive than conventional machines, and also because it is possible for one operator to supervise several of them. In practice labour saving has not so far been a result of use of these machines since:

(a) their penetration is so far slight;
(b) there are significant skill shortages in the areas they impact; and
(c) their cost is such that many users prefer not to run the risks implicit in under-manning them.

At static production levels they would be bound to reduce jobs in the next five to ten years, but in an area where skills are in short supply. In operational terms they

may also have a marked de-skilling effect, but many manufacturers will continue to use skilled men on them in order to minimise the risk of expensive breakdown.

Robotic devices have, not surprisingly, excited great interest since their man-replacing function is so conspicuous. In Britain penetration has been slow, and in western Europe as a whole one estimate suggests that there will be no more than 15,000 such devices in use by 1990. Part of the difficulty is the expense of developing robots capable of performing manipulative operations, as opposed to robots (such as welding or paint spraying devices) which operate on statically held parts of assemblies. Taking the car industry as an example, final trim is and will remain the most labour intensive part of the production line. Robots which are capable of such tasks as seat or carpet fitting, wiring and so forth, are unlikely within a five to ten year timescale. Where they are employed they will undoubtedly reduce jobs, though a one-for-one per shift substitution is unlikely given the need for monitoring work and having standby labour in the event of breakdown. Robot production will generate jobs, though there is little sign so far of much of this work coming to Britain. Robots will also lead to a creation of jobs on the servicing side. Overall the net impact upon employment will not be significant in the next five to ten years.

As in the service sector some of the most job-destroying developments foreseen in manufacturing industry would arise not from any single application of micro-electronic technology but from the convergence of a number of applications. Thus a combination of computer-aided manufacturing techniques, robotic devices. NC machine tools and new transfer and machine loading devices could in theory result in the entirely unmanned machine shop, or at least in unmanned cells within the machine shop. Such systems are at present mainly theoretical but they are now within the range of the technically feasible, and active encouragement is now being given to the development of such systems. Within the timescale of the report the belief is that such developments will not have achieved sufficient penetration in Britain to have made any significant impact upon employment.

Employment effects—service sector

There is very considerable scope for the capitalisation of offices and other important areas of employment in the service sector. In particular the following developments will be significant over the next decade:

- ☐ cheaper computer systems of all kinds;
- ☐ cheaper and simpler terminals with visual display units and printers;
- ☐ growing use of word processors, data retrieval systems and "intelligent" reprographic equipment; and
- ☐ wider use of telecommunications facilities for electronic conveyance of information.

It is also possible that many of these systems will converge in order to make possible what is often referred to as the "electronic" or "paperless" office. Such comprehensive systems are still largely at the theoretical stage, and although it is easy enough to see the kinds of jobs that would be put at risk by such systems (mainly lower grade clerical and sub-clerical jobs) it is far from certain that such systems could be made to work as tidily and economically as the theoretical blueprints tend to suggest. However even if job loss from such systems turns out to be less than some have predicted there will certainly be job change which will generally be in the direction of requirements both for more technical staff and higher grade staff. These trends are already apparent in organisations that have made the heaviest use of existing computer systems.

Productivity gains

Of strictly microprocessor based office systems in current use **word processor** have so far made the greatest impact. Measured over the generality of typing tasks they appear to result in productivity gains in excess of 100 per cent with much greater gains for specialised work such as standard paragraph documents. The theoretical productivity gain does not appear to translate at all easily into actual loss of typing jobs for a number of reasons, including:

(a) the fact that word processors are often used to overcome shortage of typists;
(b) their tendency to suggest new areas of work (more standard letters, more preparatory drafts of the same document, for example); and
(c) the low percentage of secretarial time occupied by typing.

Nonetheless their more widespread use could lead to some diminution in job opportunities for typists within the next five years, and will certainly do so within a 10 year timescale. Reductions will probably be achieved by natural wastage and it will therefore be new and re-entrants to the labour market who will bear the brunt of the problem.

The **banks** will continue to pick up a lot of new business over the next decade, especially in the form of more small accounts. This will counteract the labour reducing effects of new computer technology to the extent that overall numbers are likely to continue to increase at least for the next five years and are unlikely to do more than stabilise in a 10 year period. The major areas in which microprocessor-based systems are likely to impact directly upon staffing requirements is that of self-service systems. Developments are possible but not certain in the areas of electronic funds transfer and electronic cheque clearing. Significant progress towards a cashless society will certainly not be made within 10 years.

The national ~~telecommunications~~ system is crucial to the pace and pattern of change in many of the areas discussed in the foregoing sections. At the heart of the telecommunications network is the switching system. At present 80 per cent of the British system uses Strowger equipment invented some 90 years ago. From 1981 the fully electronic System X will be introduced, but by 1989 it and other semi-electronic systems will still only represent 57 per cent of the system. The rate of changeover to a fully electronic system puts Britain some way behind major competitors. Progress in digitising the transmission systems will be faster. From 1980–81 all new network systems will be digital. By the mid-1980s main network growth requirements will increasingly be met by optical fibre cables.

Some expansion will take place in the 1980s in the range of telephone equipment that the Post Office will license for attachment to the public system. The importance should not be overlooked of the contribution that a more adventurous approach in this area could make to generating new employment in the telecommunications service. In particular, it is anticipated that by the mid-1980s the *Prestel* service will be available to 60 per cent of telephone subscribers, and that up to three million Prestel sets could be in use.

New technology: typesetting *Employment Gazette* at the Garden City Press, Letchworth

The main effect of moving towards an electronic switching system and new transmission systems will be a considerable reduction in manpower requirements for maintenance. However the additional installation requirements and continuing growth in the network are likely to keep engineering employment stable over the next 10 years. Stability is also expected in the clerical area where savings from computerisation are likely to be offset by growth of the network, development of new services and more aggressive marketing policy.

On employment in the **postal service** the main pressure resulting from developments in electronics is the possible development of electronic mail. A declining volume of business is in any case anticipated, but within 10 years it is not thought likely that electronic mail will be a particularly significant factor. One estimate puts the staffing effect at two per cent at the outside by the end of the 1980s. Automation of mail handling will largely be accomplished using electro-mechanical systems.

Employment issues

What are the essential prerequisites to successful adaptation and how may they best be achieved? In its visit to Japan* the Study Group was concerned to discover how the Japanese manage to be in the forefront in exploiting new technology without exciting fears about unemployment—and indeed with how they have so far managed at least superficially to preserve full employment. The essential elements, in the view of the Study Group, are:

- the lifetime employment guarantee given by Japanese companies to their employees;
- the willingness of companies to diversify and expand output in order to honour those guarantees;
- a company union structure in which craft demarcation is not a significant feature; and
- a generally high standard of initial education supplemented by company training, making for a highly flexible and adaptable labour force.

The Study Group has found striking parallels for most of these conditions in several British companies, and has noted a high correlation between the presence of these features and a high rate of innovation in the companies concerned.

The job-destroying potential of new technology has quite naturally been a subject of considerable concern to trade unions. The recent TUC report *Employment and Technology* put forward the suggestion that major innovations should be the subject of technology agreements between managements and unions. There should be early and comprehensive consultation with full union access to infor-

* See "New technology: the Japanese approach" *Employment Gazette*, July 1979.

mation; joint union bodies on the employee side; new technology should be seen as providing opportunities for increased output and/or diversification; wherever possible job security should be guaranteed as should individual earnings and status; and appropriate training for job adaptation should be provided.

In general such matters must remain the subject for consultation between managements and unions, and not all these suggestions will be appropriate to all individual circumstances. The TUC document itself accepts that redundancy will be the inevitable consequence of innovation in some cases. Nevertheless there is striking similarity between the approach recommended by the TUC and what is already standard practice in, say, Japan and best practice in Britain. Since the Study Group has come across very few companies that expect new technology to lead to redundancies, the scope for agreements appears to be considerable. On the other hand there is much evidence that a number of firms will wish to be able to deploy skilled labour with much greater flexibility if they are to innovate successfully; and it will therefore be important that unions recognise that this is an important *quid pro quo* that they will have to offer if managements are to accept the various elements of the TUC approach.

Various means

The TUC document lays stress on the desirability of using various means of work sharing in order to reduce the impact upon jobs of new technology. The view of the Study Group is that long-term technological unemployment is by no means an inevitable consequence of the widespread use of new technology. Its conclusion is that most approaches to work sharing, if undertaken unilaterally, would be more likely to further erode Britain's competitive position than to create new full-time jobs. Given the fact that new technology is likely to lead to the creation of a more highly specialised work force this is likely *a fortiori* to apply to any attempt to alleviate technological unemployment by such devices. On the other hand where early retirement is concerned the criterion of reversibility, which makes this an unattractive course in the case of cyclical unemployment, would weigh less heavily if the unemployment arose from technological causes. Whether a general or a selective approach would be most appropriate would depend upon the precise nature and spread of technological unemployment.

The Study Group found, contrary to some views, that the absence of any electronics expertise on the staff of a company is not an insuperable obstacle to it embarking upon micro-electronic innovation. There are a number of examples of companies which have turned to consultancy services to advise them on the most appropriate applications and on how to set about making those applications. At an early stage the company will often send some of its (non-electronic) engineers on short courses; another early step may well be recruitment of specialist electronics engineering skills. If a company wished to innovate using in-house resources only, the expertise it would require would be applications expertise which by definition arises from experience rather than training, though a micro-electronics content in non-electronics courses undoubtedly makes it easier to acquire that experience.

Beyond the stage of initial innovation there seems to be greater common experience between companies of their new personnel requirements. The following is a list, with comments, of the area of need (and shortage) that have most often been mentioned to the Study Group:

- electronics engineers: a universally perceived shortage
- electronic test technicians: required for final test of products incorporating micro-electronic components; a widely perceived shortage
- electronic maintenance technicians: generally felt that this requirement can be met by retraining suitable craftsmen electricians, but structural/demarcation problems are likely to arise;
- software skills: needed in all areas of micro-electronic and computer application. Shortages exist at all levels of software skill;
- hardware/software skills: particularly relevant to higher level applications; in very short supply.

The responsibility for training must rest primarily with firms. It should be borne in mind that all the categories of shortage are a great deal less precise than they look, and each will mean many different things according to the nature of the company and the application. In general the most innovative companies recognise this and meet most of these training and retraining requirements from in-house resources.

In considering the contribution that Government can make towards solving the shortage problems discussed above, two general points must be emphasised. The first is that a considerable task of definition of need has to be carried out if new courses are to meet genuine needs. The second is that there are also widespread shortages of qualified manpower at graduate, technician and craft level in many more traditional skills. Unless the structural problems leading to this situation are overcome it is unlikely that we can solve in relation to a new technology problems what we have failed to solve in relation to older technologies.

Clearly the view of the Study Group is that any reduction in manpower as a result of micro-electronic technology will overwhelmingly be achieved by natural wastage; and this applies equally in manufacturing industry and in the service sector. The jobs that will be "wasted" will be relatively low in skill content, and this will mean that the brunt (if any) will largely be borne by school leavers or would-be re-entrants to the labour market. In this sense the solution to the problem is more in the field of initial education than retraining. The TUC report on employment and technology acknowledged that a massive expansion of public training provision would achieve less than superficially it might appear. Notwithstanding these considerations a strong case can be made for trying, through existing Government training schemes, to adopt more ambitious aims in the training of the relatively unskilled.

Government policy

Micro-electronic technology has given rise to widespread predictions of imminent revolutionary change. A persistent theme emerging from the many study visits carried out in connection with this project has been that change will be evolutionary—but that the process has so far been a dangerously slow one in Britain. Those who have taken the "revolutionary" view have often urged that immediate changes in Government policy are needed if disaster is to be avoided.

Such arguments are not only based upon a premise that seems to the Study Group to be a false one, they also tend to ignore the existing infrastructure of policy in the field of employment and training which is capable of being adapted to meet evolving circumstances. Within five years little quantitative impact upon employment from new technology is expected, though the detailed monitoring of areas identified in this report as "at risk" will be important.

By the end of the 1980s it is probable that there will be an identifiable reduction, especially in the service sector, in job opportunities for the relatively unskilled. Micro-electronic technology, in short, will accentuate a problem that we already have, and for which we are already paying a price: too high a proportion of our labour force is unskilled. This points strongly to education as the priority area, with continuing emphasis on the problem of low achievement. ■

Computer controlled machining centre ▶

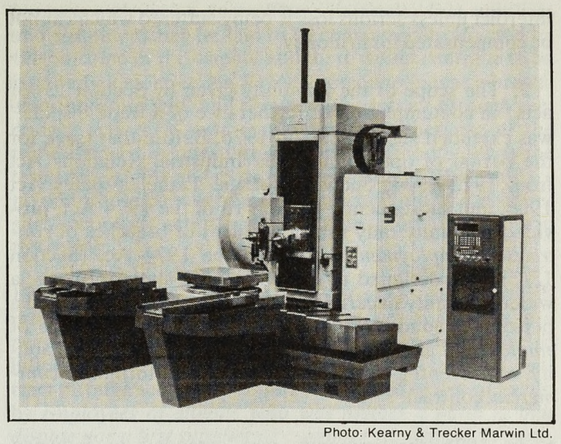


Photo: Kearny & Trecker Marwin Ltd.

Working paper on secondary industrial action

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, has published for consultation a working paper setting out proposals for changing the immunity which the law provides for secondary industrial action, such as blacking and strikes so as to give greater legal protection for those who are not concerned in a dispute to go about their business without unwarrantable interference.

Mr Prior announced in Parliament on December 17, 1979 that the Government would take whatever action seemed necessary in the light of the judgements by the House of Lords in the case of Express Newspapers v MacShane.

The working paper has been sent to the TUC and the CBI and copies are available to any other interested bodies.

Comments are asked for by March 21, 1980.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL action in furtherance of a trade dispute can severely curtail the freedom of people who are not concerned in the dispute to carry on their business and for that purpose to have free access to or from their place of work and to their customers and suppliers. Those so damaged are barred from exercising their normal rights to seek redress in the courts against such interference by the immunities given to those pursuing industrial action by the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 (TULRA) as amended by the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976.

2. The Government have the law on immunities under review. They have already consulted on the appropriate limitation of the immunities in relation to secondary picketing and have made provision for this in Clause 14 of the Employment Bill. In the Government's view recent interpretation and application of the law, notably by the House of Lords in the case of *Express Newspapers v MacShane,* demonstrate the need for immediate amendment also of the law on immunities as it applies to other secondary industrial action, such as blacking.

The statutory provision

3. It is Section 13 of the 1974 Act (as amended by the 1976 Act) which provides immunity for a person from being sued for acts done in contemplation or *furtherance of a trade dispute* which induce or threaten a breach of contract. This is of great importance to trade unionists, because almost any industrial action involves a person, usually a trade union official, inducing others to break their contracts of employment; and without some immunity in respect of that such a person would be at risk of being sued every time he called or threatened a strike. It is, however, of equally great importance to everyone else, because the effect of the immunity is to *remove from those persons who are damaged by that action the right that they would otherwise have to obtain from the court such redress as may be appropriate to the damage being suffered.*

4. The practical effect of the operation of the immunity should be made clear. First, people who sue union officials for inducing breaches of contract are not usually concerned with getting damages. They want the action complained of stopped at once by an order from the court. It is unusual for legal proceedings to be pursued to a final order for damages. Even if damages are sought, there is a duty in law to do all that reasonably can be done to mitigate the loss that has been suffered and damages will be awarded only for loss which could not reasonably have been avoided. Secondly, the courts will not normally grant an injunction or

interdict unless serious loss is being suffered which cannot be compensated for in money.

5. The scope of the immunity given by Section 13 for acts "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute" was extended substantially in 1976. Before that (save for the period of operation of the Industrial Relations Act from 1972–1974) Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act 1906, and subsequently Section 13 of the 1974 Act, provided immunity only for inducement of breaches of *contracts of employment*. However, the 1974 Act (Section 13(3)) was designed to establish, on a statutory basis, a wider immunity in certain cases. For instance, it enabled a person to induce employees to break their contracts of *employment* as a means indirectly, and without legal liability, of preventing their employer from performing a *commercial* contract.

6. In 1976 the immunity was extended to inducing breaches of *all contracts*, whether directly or indirectly. From then on the union official (or others) could safely interfere with *any* contract provided he did so "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute"—and in such case neither party to the contract had any remedy against him, however great the damage suffered. If anyone else did such damage to them they would have common law rights to take proceedings against him; but these common law rights were completely removed if the damage was inflicted by a union official (or others) "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute".

7. The Conservative Party as HM Opposition in Parliament fought vigorously against the extensions proposed in 1974 and made then and in 1976 on the grounds that the resulting scope of the immunity given would be unnecessarily and dangerously wide. It was unnecessarily wide for trade union officials doing their job of protecting the interests of their members in a dispute; and it was dangerously wide for the rest of the community who would be deprived of their common law rights to protect themselves against industrial action taken against them when they were not parties to the trade dispute.

The current position

8. However, in a number of cases decided in 1978 and 1979 the Court of Appeal held that the industrial action in question had not been taken "*in furtherance of a trade dispute*" and therefore did not qualify for immunity under Section 13, even as extended in 1974 and 1976. For a time it appeared, therefore, that the extent of the immunity might be governed by the application of tests, such as whether the action taken was too far removed from the original dispute or too lacking in effect or pursued for too extraneous a motive to be reasonably regarded as furthering the dispute. By these tests action "in furtherance" had to be reasonably closely related to the original dispute and the way the tests were applied by the Court of Appeal in the cases which came before them suggested that, although the immunity would extend to action taken to interfere with performance of a contract by the first supplier or customer of the party in dispute, it would not go far beyond that.

9. There were some hopes, particularly following the decision of the Court of Appeal in the *MacShane* case, that this development might afford a basis for consensus on the extent of immunity, provided that the immunity for secondary picketing was statutorily restricted because of its special connotations for public order. Since the Government would much prefer to proceed in these matters by consensus, it was felt that further consideration must await the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *MacShane*.

10. That decision was given in December 1979. Their Lordships found that, under the existing statutes, the test of what is "in furtherance of a trade dispute" is wholly subjective, that is, it depends on whether the person taking the action honestly believes that it will further the cause of those taking part in the dispute. The effect of their judgements seems to be that Section 13 is to be interpreted and applied as conferring immunity in every case in which, for example, "blacking" is undertaken in the belief that it will in some way further an imminent or existing "trade dispute". Thus, so long as there is such a belief it does not seem to matter how remote the person (or business) whose contractual arrangements are thereby interfered with may be from the party to the "trade dispute" whose interests the "blacking" is intended to attack or whether he has any commercial concern in that dispute and its outcome. That this is the current position has been confirmed by their Lordships' more recent judgements in the case of *Duport Steels v Sirs*. In short, the fears expressed in 1974 and 1976 about the virtually unlimited extent of the immunity which would result from the changes then made have been shown by the Lords' judgements to be fully justified.

The Government's proposal

11. It is the view of the Government that this position cannot be allowed to continue and that the law must be amended so as to restore a more widely acceptable balance of interests. In short, there must be restored to many of those who were deprived of such rights in 1974 and 1976 their rights at common law to seek the protection of the courts against any who interfere unwarrantably in their business affairs.

12. Because of its special significance in the context of public order (so well illustrated by recent events), the Government included provisions as to secondary picketing in its Employment Bill presented to Parliament last December. Whatever else may be shown to be required to deal with abuses of picketing, what is now required is to decide how best to restore to those who may otherwise be damaged (sometimes gravely) by other forms of secondary action, e.g. blacking, their rights at law to protect themselves—so that provisions to secure that may also be included in the Bill.

13. One course would be to adopt by statute the approach which the Court of Appeal sought to adopt, that is, by prescribing general tests of the kind suggested by the Court of Appeal, but this time by statute—tests which would then be applied objectively by the courts when called upon to decide in any particular case whether the action in question fell within Section 13 or not. The Government do not believe, however, that this approach on its own would be sufficiently clear. People need to know with greater certainty than that when and in what circumstances they are to be deprived of their rights to protect themselves.

14. The Government therefore propose that the existing legislation should be amended so as to achieve those objectives by a combination of two approaches:

(a) laying down certain tests which must be satisfied before Section 13 immunity can be claimed in respect of any industrial action; *and*

(b) restoring to parties damaged *in the circumstances to be identified in the Bill* their rights to bring civil proceedings to protect themselves from interference with commercial contracts by means of secondary industrial action.

(a) General tests

15. In future, in order to attract immunity under Section 13, any industrial action taken by employees in a trade dispute would first need to satisfy two tests. The action taken would need (a) to be reasonably capable of furthering the trade dispute in question and (b) to be taken predominantly in pursuit of that trade dispute and not principally for some extraneous motive. In the case of any industrial action which failed to satisfy these tests, those damaged thereby would be free to exercise their normal rights to seek an order from the courts making the person inducing the action stop it or pay damages appropriate to the harm suffered. In these circumstances this would apply in relation to inducements to break or interfere with *any* contract, whether a commercial contract or a contract of employment.

(b) Those whose rights would be restored

16. These two tests of capability and motive are not sufficient on their own to set more reasonable limits to secondary industrial action. Even if both tests were met, some secondary action is clearly too remote from the original dispute to justify depriving those who are damaged by it of their right to obtain redress in the courts. So, in addition to these two general tests, it is proposed that persons should be free to bring civil proceedings for any interference with their *commercial* contracts if this arose from secondary industrial action which took place beyond bounds that would be set in statute.

17. These bounds would be set as follows. Where the inducement to break or interfere with any *commercial* contract arose in connection with industrial action, threatened or actual, taken in furtherance of a trade dispute by *employees of the employer in dispute*, the person inducing the breach or interference would continue to have immunity under Section 13. In the case of such "primary action", no one whose commercial contracts suffered as a result would be able to obtain redress in the courts.

18. Exactly the same position would hold in the case of secondary industrial action in furtherance of that trade dispute by *employees of those first suppliers or customers of the employer in dispute who were not themselves party to the dispute but who regularly conduct a substantial part of their business with such a party*. These particular first suppliers and customers may be said to be commercially affected by the outcome of the dispute and there would continue to be immunity under Section 13 for a person to induce a breach of or interfere with any *commercial* contract through secondary action by *their* employees in furtherance of the trade dispute in question—provided, of course, that the tests of capability and motive were satisfied. If that were so, no one whose commercial contracts suffered as a result of such secondary action would be able to obtain redress in the courts.

19. But there the immunity for secondary action which interfered with commercial contracts would end. So, if a person were, in furtherance of the original trade dispute, to induce a breach of or interfere with any *commercial* contract through secondary action, threatened or actual, taken by *employees of anyone who was neither a party to that dispute nor a first supplier or customer (as defined in paragraph 18 above) of such a party*, then the parties to that commercial contract would be free to exercise their normal rights to seek redress in the courts for such interference. This would be the case even if the secondary action in question satisfied the tests of capability and motive. The inducement would have passed beyond the area in which secondary industrial action would have immunity and *anyone* whose *commercial* contract was interfered with as a result would be free to exercise such common law rights as he had to seek redress appropriate to the damage sustained. For all such people their normal rights to seek legal protection would be restored.

20. It will be clear that the proposal is to restore these rights where the inducement is to break or interfere with a *commercial* contract. Inducements to break *only* contracts of *employment* in furtherance of a trade dispute would continue to attract immunity—provided that the general tests of "in furtherance" were satisfied. This would be so wherever the secondary action in furtherance of the original dispute was taken, even if it were beyond the bounds set by paragraph 18 above. Where the breach of employment contract took place *within* those bounds, there would continue to be immunity under Section 13 even if it interfered with a *commercial* contract. Where, however, the breach took place *outside* those bounds, anyone whose *commercial* contract was thereby interfered with would be free to exercise his normal rights to seek redress in the courts.

Consultations

21. Comments are invited on these proposals, to which the Government would intend to give effect by amendment of Section 13 of the 1974 Act (as amended by the 1976 Act). These are complex issues and the Government wish to have the views of employers and unions before introducing the necessary amendments to the Employment Bill currently before Parliament. The Government's general review of the law on trade union immunities for industrial action will continue and the Government intend to publish a Green Paper later this year, so that there may be informed public debate of the whole subject. ■

Job seekers and the employment service

How old are the people submitted and placed by the service, and how long have they been unemployed?

The older an unemployed person, and the longer he has been unemployed, the smaller are his chances of finding a job.

However, the percentage of people leaving the register through placement by the employment service is much the same across the range of duration of unemployment.

These are the main findings of a recent national survey of submissions and placings made by the employment service.

The survey also showed that whatever the period of unemployment, the chances of being submitted were greater for those served by Jobcentres than for those served by old-style employment offices.

A NATIONAL sample survey of submissions and placings of the unemployed was commissioned as part of a recent internal review of the aims and objectives of the public employment service conducted by the Manpower Services Commission. The purpose was to identify the main direction and priorities for the development of the employment service over the next five years, and its findings were published under the title "The Employment Service in the 1980s". (See p. 1150 *Employment Gazette*, November 1979). This article describes the results of the survey.

Over recent years, the public employment services has been modernised; the most noticeable feature of this has been the replacement of old-style employment offices by more attractive Jobcentres, mostly in better locations. At the time of the survey, just over half the local offices were Jobcentres.

Both types of office now have self-service boards ("tier 1") where jobseekers browse through the displays and choose the vacancies for which they wish to be considered; a receptionist then arranges an interview with the employer. In "tier 2", jobseekers are registered for work, and their requirements are matched with suitable unfilled vacancies by trained staff who can also provide more general employment advice. Typically, Jobcentres have more space allocated to self-service display than employment offices.

The survey

The purpose of the survey was to find out the age of unemployed jobseekers submitted and placed by jobcentres and employment offices and the duration of their unemployment.

A submission takes place in tier 1 when a jobseeker agrees to go for an interview and the employer agrees to see him. Normally this definition also applies to a submission from tier 2, but a submission may also occur when an invitation for interview is sent by letter to an unemployed jobseeker. When a submitted jobseeker has been accepted by the employer and agreed to start work on a specific date then a placing has occurred.

Monthly management statistics from local offices record placings and flows on to and off the unemployed register; but the survey provides the first opportunity to relate these quantities to the age and length of unemployment of the jobseeker.

Over an eight-week period from February 5-March 30 1979, the survey took place within a sample of 292 local offices of the general employment service—nearly one third of the network. This sample did not include any of the 15 local offices in North East London covered by the CAPITAL system of computerised matching and vacancy circulation. Also excluded were offices of the careers service and those of Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER); the survey findings are therefore not applicable to them.

Within local offices in the sample, special records were maintained of the age and duration of unemployment of all unemployed people who were either submitted or placed, or who left the register during the period. Separate records were kept for males and females, and, in the case of submissions and placings, for the two tiers of the employment service.

There is often a delay between a submission and knowledge of whether or not a placing has resulted, particularly in the case of jobseekers submitted to vacancies in other local office areas, and so all submissions which were outstanding at the end of the survey were followed up three weeks later to see whether a placing had resulted. Nevertheless, there remained some instances where the outcome was not available. Over the survey period, about 12 per cent of placings were of employed jobseekers, but these were not considered in the survey.

In addition, there is a regular quarterly analysis of the unemployed by their age and duration of unemployment. The relevant statistical returns were completed by all local offices on April 5, 1979, and the data from the offices in the sample were analysed in conjunction with those obtained from the special records.

The sample was so devised as to allow comparisons to be made between jobcentres and employment offices, between offices with differing numbers of staff and between offices which filled different proportions of the vacancies notified to them.

Tables 1 and 2 give the categories of age and duration of unemployment for which the data were collected. People who have returned to the labour market after a period during which they had not been looking for work—for example after raising a family—were assigned to a separate duration category. The duration of unemployment recorded in the survey was the actual duration on the date in question and not the duration measured at the usual unemployment count.

Table 1 Total submissions and placings of unemployed, and numbers leaving register during survey period, analysed by duration of unemployment

Thousands

Duration of unemployment	Submissions		Placings	Numbers leaving register
	Tier 1	Tier 2		
Up to 4 weeks	208	150	97	320
Over 4 up to 13	137	96	57	180
Over 13 up to 26	87	67	35	104
Over 26 up to 52	58	42	21	64
Over 52 up to 104	28	19	9	32
Over 104	19	10	5	15
Returners to labour market	32	8	9	NA
All	**569**	**392**	**233**	**715**

Source: Grossed up estimates from survey representing GB totals for the period February 3-March 30 1979.
Notes: Placings exclude schemes for temporary employment.
Tier 1—selected through self-service display.
Tier 2—selected through employment advice.

Table 2 Total submissions and placings of unemployed and numbers leaving register during survey period, analysed by age of the jobseeker

Thousands

Age	Submissions		Placings	Numbers leaving register
	Tier 1	Tier 2		
16-20	119	76	47	128
21-24	155	102	64	188
25-44	223	155	90	285
45-59	64	52	28	90
60 and over	8	6	4	25
All	**569**	**392**	**233**	**715**

Source: Grossed up estimates from survey representing GB totals for the period February 3-March 30 1979.
Notes: Placings exclude schemes for temporary employment.
Tier 1—selected through self-service display.
Tier 2—selected through employment advice.

Data collected comprised the numbers of submissions and placings and people leaving the unemployed register over a period, and the number of unemployed on a given date, analysed by age and duration of unemployment. For the purpose of analysis it is the ratios of these quantities to each other that are of interest.

Accuracy of results

The survey results relate only to the two-month period over which the special records were maintained, and may not be representative of other periods. The survey period was so chosen as to correspond with a statistical period for which regular counts of placings are made. Counts of submissions made by tier 1, and of people leaving the unemployed register are made for a similar period. National totals for these quantities are therefore known for the survey period, and in principle the results from sample offices when grossed up to represent national totals, should be fairly close to them.

In practice, the comparison is less clear cut. The regular statistics ascribe a placing to the month in which confirmation is received that it has occurred. However, for the survey, the recorded placings are in respect of submissions that had taken place during the survey period. Even after follow-up there remained seven per cent of submissions where the outcome was unknown. Thus the totals given by the regular statistics were not directly comparable with those recorded by the survey, which were understated.

The grossed-up estimates of submissions and of people leaving the unemployment register were over 80 per cent of the expected values, but those of placings were only 70 per cent. Some of the shortfall in the case of placings was thought to be due to outstanding submissions, and to the fact that the sample did not include the Hotel and Catering Trade Jobcentre in Central London which makes some three per cent of the placings in GB.

Because of this shortfall, the results presented in this article have been adjusted so that the survey aggregate totals and ratios for the whole country together are consistent with those obtained from the regular management statistics.

The results have also been adjusted so that they include jobseekers not yet registered as unemployed. Most of these are newly-unemployed people submitted by tier 1. A local office keeps a record of tier 1 submissions, which includes information on whether the jobseeker was unemployed, but this does not constitute a registration as unemployed for benefit or statistical purposes. Such registration is carried in tier 2, but many jobseekers find work again quickly and so never formally register as unemployed.

Estimates of the numbers of not registered unemployed* were added to the survey data on the unemployed on April 5, 1979, and the people leaving the register over the period, so as to make these quantities consistent with survey data on submissions and placings. There are regular management statistics which enabled these estimates to be made.

Even after both adjustments, the survey will not necessarily provide results of acceptable accuracy for every category of age and duration of unemployment, if taken together. This is because only a sample of all offices has been taken, and particularly in the case of categories containing small numbers of jobseekers, the sampling error associated with the ratios may be considerable. However, the age and duration categories have been aggregated where necessary and expected sampling errors do not exceed 16 per cent.

Results

Tables 1 and 2 give the totals of submissions and placings of the unemployed, and of people leaving the register, analysed by duration of unemployment and by age respectively. The totals for placings, people leaving the register and submissions by tier 1 in respect of the unemployed are known from other sources and the totals in the tables have been grossed up to equal them. No other information exists about the numbers of submissions made by tier 2, and so the quantities in the table have been grossed up by the same factor as that for self service submissions.

During the eight-week period, there were about 960,000 submissions of unemployed people to employers, of which 569,000 (59 per cent) were through self-service (tier 1); 233,000 placings resulted. In this period, 715,000 people left the register (not all to employment) and so the employment service placed about a third of them.

Substantial numbers of submissions were of the older and longer term unemployed; 176,000 (18 per cent) of submissions were of those unemployed for more than 26 weeks, and 130,000 (14 per cent) were of people aged 45 and over. Interestingly, when the proportion of submissions made through self-service is analysed by length of unemployment, only the proportion for the "return to market" group (79 per cent) differed significantly from the average of 59 per cent.

These figures are shown in table 3, which also analyses by age the proportion of submissions that are self-service. Again the proportions were fairly similar, although there was a tendency for people aged 45 and over to use the advisory tier more than others, as 55 per cent of submissions for this group were by self-service.

For a complete interpretation of the results in tables 1 and 2 (for example in respect of the number of submissions made of people in a particular age or duration category) it is also necessary to know the number of jobseekers in that category available to be submitted. The remainder of the

*Hereafter in this article the "unemployed" includes not registered unemployed, and it is assumed that all such people have been unemployed for up to four weeks.

Table 3 Percentage of submissions made by self-service, analysed by age and by duration of unemployment

Duration of unemployment (weeks)		Age	
Up to 4	58	16-20	61
Over 4 up to 13	59	21-24	60
Over 13 up to 26	57	25-44	59
Over 26 up to 52	58	45 and over	55
52 and over	63		
Return to labour market	79		
All	**59**		**59**

Source: Grossed up estimates from survey representing GB totals for the period February 3-March 30 1979.

article discusses the following four ratios:

- Submissions per month per hundred unemployed ("submission rate");
- Placings per month per hundred unemployed ("placing rate");
- Submissions per placing; and
- Placings per unemployed person leaving the register.

Submission rate

Overall, the employment service made 41 submissions each month per hundred unemployed. This estimate, which if continued over a whole year represented well over six million submissions of the unemployed alone, is based upon the total number of unemployed on April 5, 1979.

The survey results enable the submission rate to be analysed by age and duration of unemployment. The following points should, however, be borne in mind:

(a) The number of unemployed on April 5, 1979, has been increased to take account of the not registered unemployed who were under submission on that date. The effect of this is that some estimation is implicit in the figures particularly in respect of people unemployed for less than four weeks.

(b) The lower submission rates found for the longer-term unemployed may in part be because the jobseekers have already been submitted to and rejected by employers.

(c) People who have just become unemployed are more likely to be present in the local offices when vacancies are

Chart 1 Submissions per month per hundred unemployed (analysed by age and duration of unemployment)

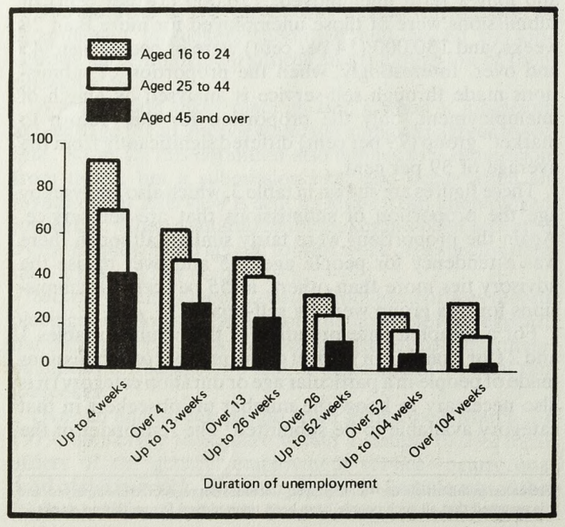
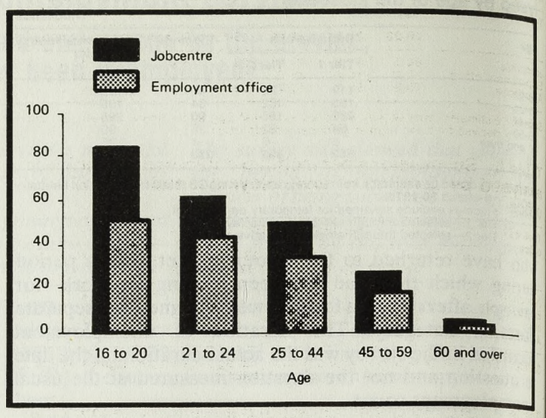


Chart 2 Submissions per month per hundred unemployed (analysed by age and type of local office)



notified, and so are that much more likely to be submitted.

(d) Jobseekers using self-service are largely self-selected, and the employment service has little control over the age and length of unemployment of those who use it.

(e) Because the choice of a candidate lies with the employer, staff who make submissions in tier 2 must take account of the likely suitability of the candidates.

It would be surprising therefore, if the characteristics of submitted jobseekers were identical to those of the unemployed as a whole.

Chart 1 shows how the submission rates varied by age and duration taken together. Submission rates were much higher for those who had recently become unemployed, (76 per hundred) than for those unemployed for over 104 weeks (10 per hundred). They were also higher for jobseekers under 25 (61 per hundred) than for those 45 and over (18 per hundred). But age and length of unemployment acted together, as within each duration category submission rates decreased with increasing age. These results are shown in table 4.

The overall submission rate for Job centres was about 43 per cent more than that for employment offices; these rates were higher for all categories of age and duration of unemployment, as is seen in tables 5 and 6. Chart 2 compares submission rates for Jobcentres and employment offices analysed by age group, and suggests that, although all age groups received relatively more submissions from jobcentres, there was a tendency for the greatest relative difference to be for the under-21-year-olds, for whom the submission rate by Jobcentres was 60 per cent greater than that by employment offices. The relative advantage for Jobcentre submission rates remained more or less constant over all unemployment durations.

Table 4 Submissions per month per hundred unemployed, analysed by age and duration of unemployment

Age	Duration of unemployment (weeks)						
	up to 4	over 4 up to 13	over 13 up to 26	over 26 up to 52	over 52 up to 104	over 104	All
16-24	94·4	62·4	50·3	33·9	25·9	30·6	**60·6**
25-44	71·6	49·1	42·2	26·9	18·0	14·4	**43·7**
45 and over	42·1	30·0	22·8	12·4	7·5	3·7	**17·8**
All ages	**75·5**	**50·6**	**40·2**	**24·3**	**15·2**	**9·5**	**41·0**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from the regular management statistics.

Table 5 Submissions per month per hundred unemployed analysed by age and type of local office

Type of office	Age					
	16-20	21-24	25-44	45-59	60 and over	All ages
Jobcentre	84·5	61·9	49·9	26·7	6·8	**47·0**
Employment office	52·8	44·6	35·2	18·9	4·9	**32·8**
All offices	**70·5**	**54·7**	**43·7**	**23·3**	**6·1**	**41·0**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from the regular management statistics.

Table 6 Submissions per month per hundred unemployed analysed by duration of unemployment and type of local office

Type of office	Duration of unemployment (weeks)						
	up to 4	over 4 up to 13	over 13 up to 26	over 26 up to 52	over 52 up to 104	over 104	All
Jobcentre	86·5	58·0	44·7	26·8	16·7	11·1	**47·0**
Employment office	60·2	40·3	33·9	20·9	13·3	7·4	**32·8**
All offices	**75·5**	**50·6**	**40·2**	**24·3**	**15·2**	**9·5**	**41·0**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from the regular management statistics.

Table 7 Submissions per month per hundred unemployed analysed by age and sex

Sex	Age					
	16-20	21-24	25-44	45-59	60 and over	All ages
Male	77·0	57·6	38·2	19·3	4·7	**36·2**
Female	62·5	50·0	60·9	35·3	*	**53·9**
All	**70·5**	**54·7**	**43·7**	**23·3**	**6·1**	**41·0**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from the regular management statistics.
Note: *Estimate unreliable because of high sampling error.

Table 8 Submissions per month per hundred unemployed analysed by duration of unemployment and sex

Sex	Duration of unemployment (weeks)						
	up to 4	over 4 up to 13	over 13 up to 26	over 26 up to 52	over 52 up to 104	over 104	All
Male	73·1	48·9	37·5	22·6	12·7	7·0	**36·2**
Female	81·1	54·2	46·7	28·2	23·9	23·5	**53·9**
All	**75·5**	**50·6**	**40·2**	**24·3**	**15·2**	**9·5**	**41·0**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from the regular management statistics.

The submission rates for women (54 per hundred) were about 50 per cent greater than those for men (36 per hundred). Chart 3 shows that this difference was not uniformly distributed over all age ranges. For younger jobseekers of 24 or less, the submission rates for men were greater (table 7), whereas for the 45-59 age group, the submission rate for women was 84 per cent higher. Submission rates for women were higher for all durations of unemployment than for men but the difference was far greater for those who had been unemployed for a long time, which probably includes a large proportion of the older age group (table 8).

Submissions per placing

Not every candidate submitted to an employer is successful; on average the employment service made about 4·1 submissions of the unemployed for every placing achieved. This ratio depends upon many factors among which are:

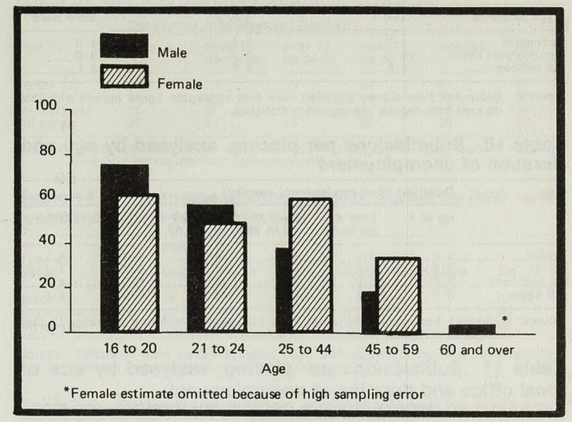
(a) the characteristics of the person submitted

(b) the number of people from whom the employer can choose

(c) the attitude of the employer to different categories of jobseekers.

Ultimately the choice of candidate lies with the employer, and in order to minimise unproductive work, the employment service must submit jobseekers who are likely

Chart 3 Submissions per month per hundred unemployed (analysed by age and sex)



to conform with the preferences of employers. For example, the number of submissions per placing recorded in the case of older jobseekers would not necessarily apply to other older jobseekers had they also been submitted to vacancies.

Because Jobcentres made a higher proportion of submissions through self service (65 per cent) than employment offices (47 per cent), they made rather more submissions for each placing achieved (4·3 as against 3·8). This is to be expected with self-service because there is obviously a greater chance that less suitable candidates will ask to be submitted to vacancies. Chart 4 illustrates how the ratio of submissions to placings varied between tier and type of office.

Clearly the tier of submission affects the ratio more than the type of office. These figures are also given in table 9. The much higher submission rates recorded by Jobcentres did result in a substantially greater chance of eventual placement.

Chart 4 Submissions per placing (analysed by type of local office and tier of submission)

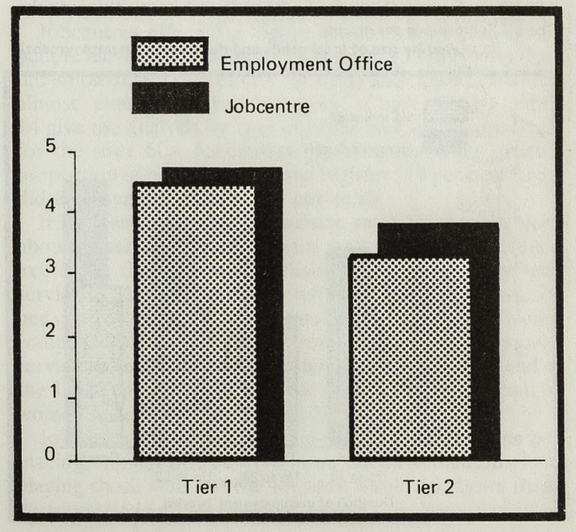


Table 9 Submissions per placing, analysed by type of office and tier of submission

Type of office	Tier 1	Tier 2	Both tiers
Jobcentre	4·7	3·8	4·3
Employment office	4·5	3·3	3·8
All offices	**4·6**	**3·6**	**4·1**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.

Table 10 Submissions per placing, analysed by age and duration of unemployment

Age	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					
	up to 4	over 4 up to 13	over 13 up to 26	over 26 up to 52	over 52	All
16–24	3·7	4·1	4·5	4·8	5·2	4·1
25–44	3·8	4·2	4·4	4·6	5·7	4·2
45 and over	3·5	3·8	4·1	4·6	5·5	4·0
All ages	**3·7**	**4·1**	**4·4**	**4·7**	**5·5**	**4·1**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.

Table 11 Submissions per placing, analysed by size of local office and duration of unemployment

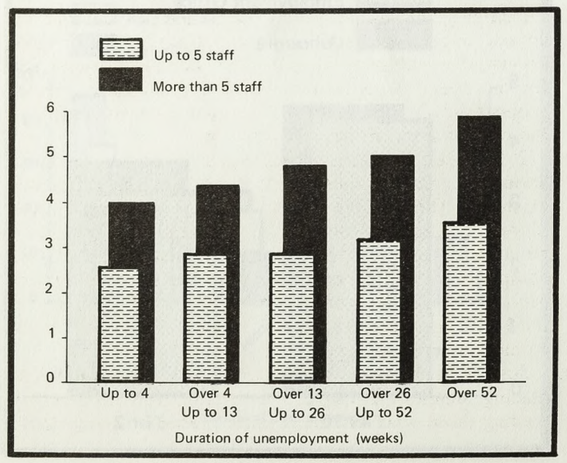
Size of office	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					
	up to 4	over 4 up to 13	over 13 up to 26	over 26 up to 52	over 52	All
Up to 5 staff	2·6	2·9	2·9	3·2	3·6	**2·9**
More than 5 staff	4·0	4·4	4·8	5·0	5·9	**4·4**
All offices	**3·7**	**4·1**	**4·4**	**4·7**	**5·5**	**4·1**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.

Relatively more submissions were made for each placing of the longer duration unemployed: 5·5 submissions for a job seeker unemployed for over 52 weeks as compared with 3·7 submissions for those unemployed for up to four weeks, but the number of submissions per placing did not vary much with age as may be seen at table 10. This result compares with table 4, which has shown that submission rates for older jobseekers were far lower than for younger jobseekers.

The relationship between submissions per placing and length of unemployment is illustrated in chart 5 and tabulated at table 11, which also analyses the results by size of local office. Small offices with up to five staff made considerably fewer submissions for each placing of the unemployed. Overall they made only 2·9 submissions per placing

Chart 5 Submissions per placing
(analysed by size of local office and duration of unemployment)



whereas the larger offices made 4·4. Furthermore this difference applied uniformly for all unemployment durations. There was no corresponding difference found for small offices in respect of their submission rates.

Therefore, although the chance of submission was much the same whatever the size of office, a submission made from a small office was more likely to result in a placing. This may be because smaller offices tend to be situated in rural localities where contact between staff and local employers is more personal with the result that they may be better able to pick the right person for the job. Furthermore, travel to work patterns in rural areas are less complex, and so the vacancy will be displayed in fewer offices.

There was very little difference in the number of submissions made per placing between men (4·1) and women (4·2), and this was so for all categories of age and length of unemployment.

Placing rate

Just as the submission rate measures the chance that an unemployed person will be submitted to a job through the employment service, so the placing rate indicates the chance that a job will be found. It is equal to the submission rate divided by the number of submissions per placing, and overall is about ten per month. The points made in respect of submission rates apply equally to these placing rates.

It has been seen that the chance of submission fell with the length of unemployment; but was higher for Jobcentres than for employment offices. Because it takes more submissions to place the longer-term unemployed, then the relative chance of placement for them will be even less favourable than for submission.

Table 12 Placings per month per hundred unemployed, analysed by type of office and duration of unemployment

Type of office	Duration of unemployment (weeks)						
	up to 4	over 4 up to 13	over 13 up to 26	over 26 up to 52	over 52 up to 104	over 104	All
Jobcentre	22·1	13·4	9·6	5·5	2·9	1·8	10·8
Employment office	17·6	10·5	8·4	4·7	2·7	1·5	8·6
All offices	**20·4**	**12·3**	**9·2**	**5·2**	**2·8**	**1·7**	**9·9**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.

This is confirmed by table 12 which records placing rates analysed by duration of unemployment and type of office together. Because of their higher submission rates, jobcentres retained a significant advantage for most groups. Overall they made 10·8 placings per month per hundred unemployed compared with only 8·6 for employment offices, a relative advantage of 26 per cent; and a similar advantage is retained across most of the duration groups.

Submission rates for women were about 50 per cent greater than for men, and, because there was little difference in the proportion of submission for each which result as placings, then a similar difference was also observed in the placing rates which were 13·0 for women and 9·1 for men.

Placings per person leaving the register

The proportion of people who leave the register because of a placing by the employment service serves as a measure of the relative effectiveness of the employment service with other recruitment media. However:

(a) People leave the register for reasons other than finding work—for example sickness, holidays, retirement. This could particularly affect the results relating to people aged 60 and over.

(b) As in the case of submission rates, the number of people leaving the register recorded in the survey has been supplemented in the lowest duration category to take account of those who find work before they registered as unemployed. The adjustment needed to the proportion in the lowest duration category is substantial.

Subject to these qualifications 33 per cent of persons leaving the register did so on account of an employment service placing. Table 13 and chart 6 show how this proportion varied by age and duration of unemployment taken together. Unlike submission and placing rates which tended to fall with length of unemployment, the relative effectiveness of the employment service remained unchanged with increasing duration for all age groups together. However, the proportion placed fell with age, from 35 per cent for the under-25s to 28 per cent for those 45 and over. This effect was probably due to the influence of people retiring, and was most noticeable in the case of people unemployed for over 52 weeks and aged 45 and over, of whom only 18 per cent of those leaving the register were placed.

Chart 6 Percentage leaving registered placed by ESD
(analysed by age and duration of unemployment)

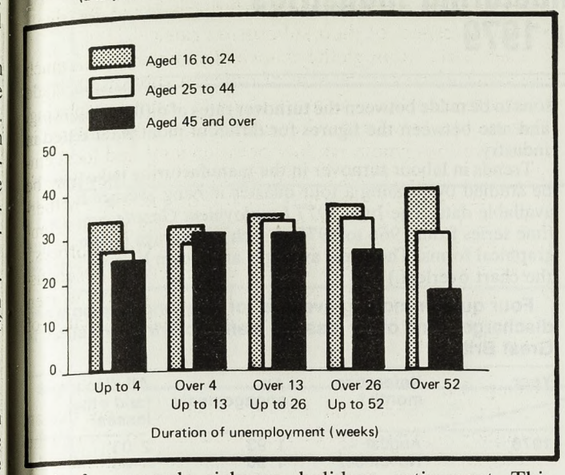


Chart 7 Percentage leaving register placed by ESD
(analysed by age and type of local office)

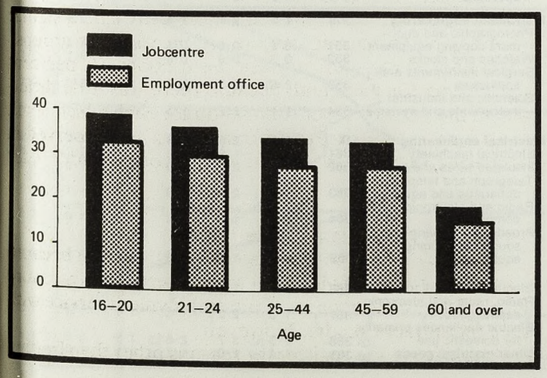


Table 13 Percentage leaving register placed by ESD analysed by age and duration of unemployment

Age	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					
	up to 4	over 4 up to 13	over 13 up to 26	over 26 up to 52	over 52	All
16–24	34	33	35	37	41	**35**
25–44	27	29	34	34	31	**32**
45 and over	25	31	31	27	18	**28**
All ages	**30**	**31**	**34**	**33**	**29**	**33**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.

Table 14 Percentage leaving register placed by ESD, analysed by age and type of office

Type of office	Age					
	16–20	21–24	25–44	45–59	60 and over	All
Jobcentre	39	36	34	33	19	**35**
Employment office	33	30	28	28	16	**29**
All offices	**36**	**34**	**32**	**31**	**18**	**33**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.

Table 15 Percentage leaving register placed by ESD analysed by age and sex

Sex	Age					
	16–20	21–24	25–44	45–59	60 and over	All ages
Male	38	34	26	25	15	**29**
Female	34	35	50	49	*	**42**
All	**36**	**34**	**32**	**31**	**18**	**33**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.
Note: *Estimate unreliable because of high sampling error.

Table 16 Percentage leaving register placed by ESD, analysed by type and size of office

Type of office	Size of office (staff)		
	up to 5	more than 5	All
Jobcentre	47	34	**35**
Employment office	38	26	**29**
All offices	**41**	**31**	**33**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.

Of particular note was the high proportion (41 per cent) attributable to the younger long-term unemployed. Perhaps after 52 weeks unemployment they were unlikely to obtain employment through other media, and the public employment service became the most likely means through which a job would eventually be found.

Jobcentres effected a higher proportion of placings of people leaving the unemployed register (35 per cent) than did employment offices (29 per cent) and this was true for almost every age and category. Chart 7 and table 14 give the analysis by type of office and age group. Even for the over 60s, Jobcentres placed a markedly greater proportion of people leaving the register (19 per cent) than did employment offices. (16 per cent).

It has been seen that submission rates for women were about 50 per cent higher than for men. A similar difference existed in the relative effectiveness of the employment service in placing those who left the register. Overall, 29 per cent of men left the register as a result of a placing compared with 42 per cent of women. But the employment service was actually more effective for younger men, and in the 16-20 age group 38 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women leaving the register were placed (table 15).

Just as in the case of the numbers of submissions per placing, smaller offices were more effective than others in placing those who left the register. Table 16 shows these

Continued on page 132

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries December 1979

THE TABLE BELOW shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended December 8, 1979. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

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

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

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

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

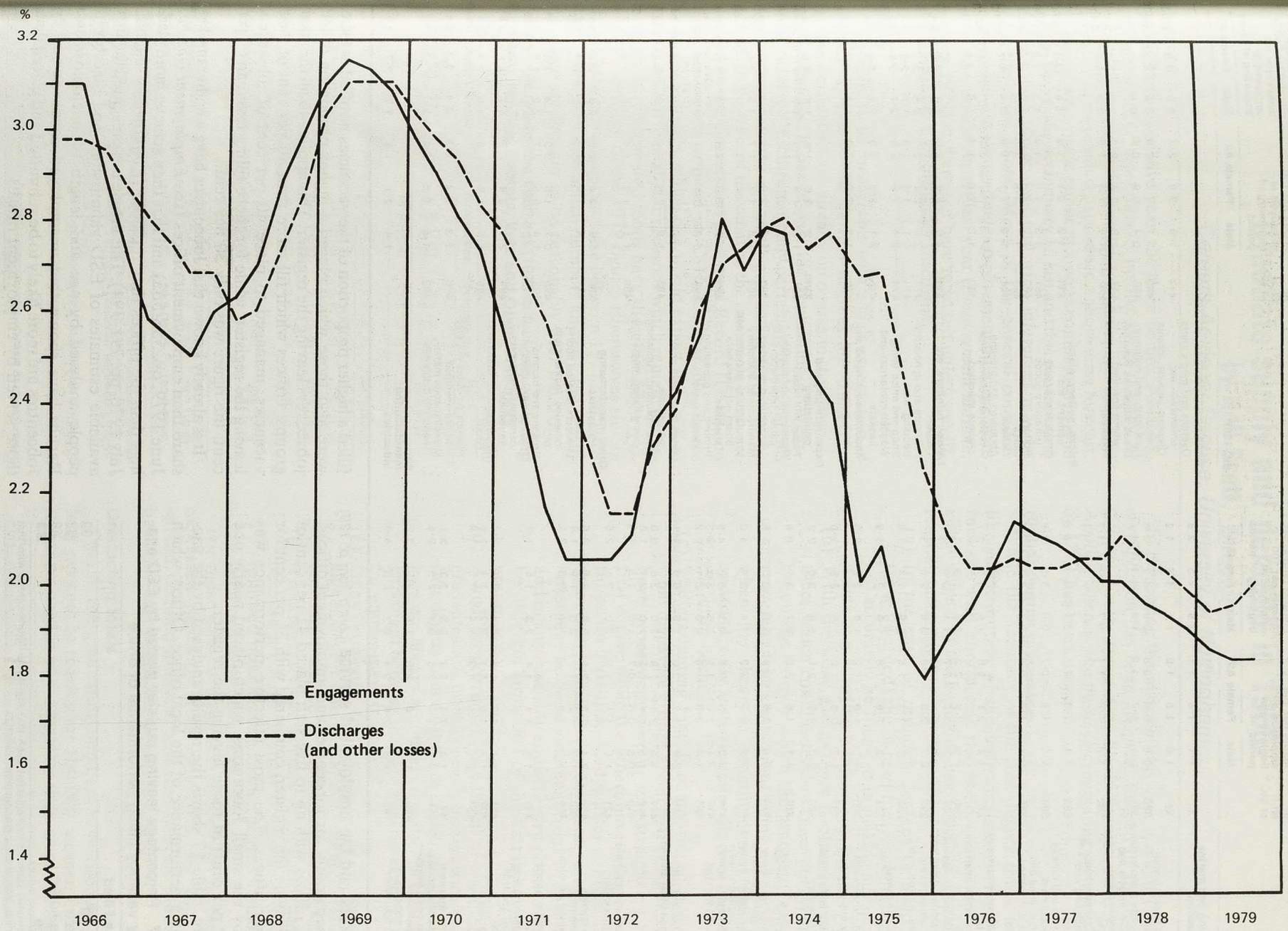
Year	Reference month†	All engagements	All discharges (and other losses)
1978	August	1·93	2·03
	November	1·90	1·98
1979	February	1·85	1·93
	May	1·83	1·95
	August	1·83	2·00

* 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.
† On which the moving average is centred.

Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
SIC 1968		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Food, drink and tobacco	**III**	**2·1**	**2·4**	**2·2**	**2·1**	**3·2**	**2·6**
Grain milling	211	1·5	2·0	1·6	1·3	1·4	1·3
Bread and flour confectionery	212	3·1	3·3	3·2	3·6	4·1	3·7
Biscuits	213	1·7	1·8	1·7	2·1	3·5	3·0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	3·6	3·3	3·4	2·6	3·7	3·2
Milk and milk products	215	1·6	2·2	1·8	1·5	2·0	1·7
Sugar	216	1·8	3·6	2·2	1·5	2·8	1·8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1·3	1·7	1·5	2·3	2·4	2·4
Fruit and vegetable products	218	1·4	2·1	1·8	2·4	4·4	3·5
Animal and poultry foods	219	1·6	2·1	1·7	2·0	2·2	2·0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1·2	2·7	1·5	1·5	1·2	1·5
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1·7	2·0	1·8	1·3	3·2	2·1
Brewing and malting	231	1·1	1·6	1·2	1·1	1·3	1·1
Soft drinks	232	4·6	4·0	4·4	3·7	7·0	4·8
Other drink industries	239	1·8	2·5	2·1	1·8	2·1	2·0
Tobacco	240	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	1·3	0·9
Coal and petroleum products	**IV**	**1·1**	**1·9**	**1·1**	**0·8**	**2·2**	**1·0**
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	1·4	1·1	1·4	0·9	6·0	1·2
Mineral oil refining	262	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·7	1·8	1·8
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1·6	3·3	2·0	1·0	1·7	1·1
Chemicals and allied industries	**V**	**1·0**	**1·7**	**1·2**	**1·0**	**2·1**	**1·3**
General chemicals	271	1·0	2·0	1·2	0·9	1·2	0·9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	0·8	1·2	1·0	1·2	1·8	1·4
Toilet preparations	273	1·9	2·2	2·1	0·9	3·2	2·3
Paint	274	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·1	1·8	1·3
Soap and detergents	275	1·2	3·1	1·9	0·9	3·4	1·9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	0·7	1·9	0·8	1·0	2·0	1·2
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	0·7	0·5	0·7	1·1	1·1	1·1
Fertilisers	278	1·0	1·8	1·1	0·9	1·3	1·0
Other chemical industries	279	1·1	1·4	1·2	1·0	2·4	1·5
Metal manufacture	**VI**	**1·0**	**1·7**	**1·1**	**1·8**	**2·4**	**1·9**
Iron and steel (general)	311	0·8	1·4	0·8	2·0	2·8	2·1
Steel tubes	312	0·9	1·2	0·9	2·3	1·6	2·2
Iron castings, etc	313	1·6	1·7	1·6	1·5	2·6	1·6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1·2	2·7	1·4	0·9	2·8	1·2
Metal manufacture *(continued)*							
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	1·4	2·2	1·6	2·2	2·3	2·2
Other base metals	323	0·9	1·3	1·0	0·8	1·4	0·9
Mechanical engineering	**VII**	**1·5**	**1·9**	**1·6**	**1·7**	**2·3**	**1·8**
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1·0	2·2	1·1	1·2	2·8	1·4
Metal-working machine tools	332	1·1	2·2	1·3	1·1	2·5	1·3
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	1·1	1·8	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·4
Industrial engines	334	0·9	1·1	0·9	1·1	1·9	1·2
Textile machinery and accessories	335	1·5	1·3	1·5	1·8	1·4	1·8
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	1·0	1·8	1·0	0·8	2·0	0·9
Mechanical handling equipment	337	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·6	2·6	1·7
Office machinery	338	0·9	1·6	1·1	2·1	3·4	2·5
Other machinery	339	1·3	1·9	1·4	1·4	2·4	1·6
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	2·6	2·3	2·6	2·7	2·0	2·6
Ordnance and small arms	342	0·7	1·5	0·9	1·3	2·0	1·4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	1·6	2·1	1·7	1·8	2·6	2·0
Instrument engineering	**VIII**	**1·3**	**2·1**	**1·5**	**1·4**	**2·2**	**1·7**
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	0·2	0·6	0·3	0·7	1·4	0·9
Watches and clocks	352	0·3	0·6	0·5	2·1	2·1	2·1
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	2·6	2·7	2·7	1·4	2·9	2·1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1·1	2·2	1·5	1·5	2·1	1·7
Electrical engineering	**IX**	**1·3**	**2·0**	**1·6**	**1·2**	**2·0**	**1·5**
Electrical machinery	361	1·1	1·9	1·3	1·4	2·3	1·6
Insulated wires and cables	362	0·9	0·9	0·9	1·0	1·9	1·3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	1·2	2·3	1·6	1·1	1·7	1·3
Radio and electronic components	364	1·3	1·8	1·6	1·3	1·8	1·5
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1·4	1·6	1·5	1·2	2·8	2·0
Electronic computers	366	1·0	1·7	1·2	1·1	1·7	1·3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1·3	2·2	1·6	1·1	1·8	1·3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	2·3	3·7	2·8	1·5	2·6	1·9
Other electrical goods	369	1·4	2·0	1·7	1·1	1·9	1·5

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

Four quarter moving average*



* 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.

Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
SIC 1968		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	**X**	**1·1**	**1·3**	**1·1**	**2·6**	**4·5**	**2·8**
Vehicles	**XI**	**1·0**	**1·5**	**1·0**	**1·1**	**1·6**	**1·2**
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	1·2	0·6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	0·9	1·7	1·0	1·4	1·7	1·4
Motorcycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	1·2	1·0	1·1	1·7	1·8	1·7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1·1	1·3	1·1	0·7	1·3	0·8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0·6	1·5	0·7	0·6	1·9	0·6
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	0·9	1·0	0·9	0·7	1·1	0·7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	**XII**	**1·9**	**2·1**	**2·0**	**1·9**	**2·7**	**2·1**
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	2·0	3·2	2·2	1·6	1·9	1·7
Hand tools and implements	391	2·2	3·9	2·7	1·4	3·9	2·2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc	392	2·7	2·5	2·6	3·6	2·5	3·1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc	393	1·7	1·3	1·5	1·9	1·4	1·8
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1·8	1·6	1·8	1·9	2·1	1·9
Cans and metal boxes	395	1·3	1·0	1·2	1·9	2·9	2·3
Jewellery and precious metals	396	1·3	0·9	1·2	1·5	2·5	1·8
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	2·0	2·2	2·1	1·9	3·0	2·2
Textiles	**XIII**	**1·7**	**1·9**	**1·8**	**2·7**	**3·2**	**2·9**
Production of man-made fibres	411	0·4	0·6	0·4	1·6	2·5	1·8
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	3·7	2·7	3·2	4·4	3·4	4·0
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2·0	2·3	2·1	4·3	5·6	4·8
Woollen and worsted	414	2·1	1·5	1·9	3·5	3·1	3·3
Jute	415	1·4	2·0	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·2
Rope, twine and net	416	2·2	1·7	2·0	1·8	6·4	4·1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	1·5	2·1	1·9	3·0	3·0	3·0
Lace	418	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·0	2·1	1·6
Carpets	419	0·8	0·5	0·7	1·5	1·3	1·4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	1·6	1·1	1·3	2·0	3·1	2·6
Made-up textiles	422	2·4	2·6	2·5	2·0	4·6	3·6
Textile finishing	423	1·2	1·2	1·2	2·0	1·9	1·9
Other textiles industries	429	1·3	1·6	1·4	1·7	3·3	2·1
Leather, leather goods and fur	**XVI**	**1·5**	**1·1**	**1·4**	**2·3**	**1·5**	**1·9**
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1·5	1·7	1·6	2·4	2·1	2·3
Leather goods	432	1·4	1·0	1·1	2·2	1·1	1·5
Fur	433	2·0	0·5	1·3	1·4	2·5	1·9
Clothing and footwear	**XV**	**1·9**	**2·5**	**2·3**	**2·3**	**3·3**	**3·1**
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3·5	2·3	2·5	2·4	2·5	2·5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	1·7	2·8	2·6	1·8	3·6	3·2
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	1·8	2·6	2·4	2·3	4·6	4·0
Clothing and footwear *(continued)*							
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	1·8	2·6	2·5	2·9	2·5	2·6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc	445	3·1	2·7	2·8	3·8	3·8	3·8
Hats, caps and millinery	446	0·4	0·9	0·8	0·1	2·7	1·9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	1·9	2·4	2·3	2·2	3·1	2·9
Footwear	450	1·4	1·6	1·5	1·8	2·3	2·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	**XVI**	**1·2**	**2·1**	**1·4**	**1·6**	**2·3**	**1·7**
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	1·3	1·9	1·4	1·3	1·8	1·4
Pottery	462	1·6	2·4	2·0	1·8	2·4	2·1
Glass	463	1·1	1·5	1·2	1·6	2·6	1·9
Cement	464	0·9	1·1	0·9	0·4	1·2	0·5
Abrasives and building materials etc not elsewhere specified	469	1·2	2·6	1·4	1·8	2·0	1·9
Timber, furniture, etc	**XVII**	**2·0**	**2·0**	**2·0**	**2·4**	**2·6**	**2·4**
Timber	471	1·9	2·2	2·0	2·2	2·4	2·3
Furniture and upholstery	472	2·0	2·1	2·0	2·8	2·3	2·7
Bedding, etc	473	1·1	1·4	1·3	1·6	2·6	2·0
Shop and office fitting	474	2·4	1·2	2·2	2·7	3·2	2·8
Wooden containers and baskets	475	2·1	2·8	2·3	2·0	3·6	2·4
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	1·9	2·0	2·0	1·3	2·6	1·6
Paper, printing and publishing	**XVIII**	**1·2**	**2·0**	**1·5**	**1·2**	**2·2**	**1·5**
Paper and board	481	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·3	4·1	1·7
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	1·3	2·0	1·6	1·3	3·0	1·9
Manufactured stationery	483	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·3	1·6	1·5
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	1·7	2·3	1·9	1·2	2·2	1·6
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	0·8	2·1	1·1	0·6	1·9	0·9
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	1·0	2·6	1·6	0·8	2·1	1·2
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	1·1	1·9	1·4	1·6	1·8	1·7
Other manufacturing industries	**XIX**	**1·8**	**2·4**	**2·0**	**2·3**	**3·8**	**2·8**
Rubber	491	1·4	1·8	1·5	1·7	2·4	1·9
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	0·7	1·6	0·9	1·4	2·2	1·6
Brushes and brooms	493	1·4	5·5	3·7	2·2	1·6	1·9
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	2·1	2·4	2·3	4·2	6·9	5·8
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	1·5	1·5	1·5	2·8	7·7	5·3
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	2·3	2·4	2·3	2·4	3·3	2·8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	1·6	2·6	2·1	3·0	1·8	2·4
All manufacturing industries		**1·4**	**2·1**	**1·6**	**1·7**	**2·7**	**2·0**

Jobseekers and the employment service *(cont'd from p. 129)*

results separately for jobcentres and employment offices. Overall, offices with up to five staff placed 41 per cent of people leaving the register, compared with 31 per cent for the larger offices. The most effective performance was shown by the small Jobcentres, which placed nearly one half (47 per cent) of those leaving the register.

Finally, table 17 shows the results analysed by the vacancy filling performance of the local office. Offices which filled a higher proportion of the vacancies notified to them were also those which placed a higher proportion of the jobseekers leaving the register. This applied to all duration groups. Offices which fill more than 80 per cent of their vacancies, managed to place 40 per cent of jobseekers leaving the register, while for those filling less than 60 per cent, the figure was only 30 per cent.

It is already known that Jobcentres have a higher market share than employment offices (see *Employment Gazette*, June 1979, pp. 558-563) and that they achieve more placings than the offices they replaced (*Employment Gazette*, July 1978, pp. 791-794). This article has presented the first available estimates of ESD submissions and placings of people analysed by age and length of unemployment. Results have shown that unemployed people served by Jobcentres are more likely to be submitted and placed than those served by employment offices. ■

Table 17 Percentage leaving register placed by ESD analysed by vacancy filling performance of office

Vacancies Filled	
Less than 60%	**30**
60%–80%	**32**
More than 80%	**40**
All offices	**33**

Source: Estimates from survey adjusted such that aggregate figure agrees with that derived from regular management statistics.

Graduate supply and demand in 1980

by Neil Scott, *Director*
Careers Advisory Service, University of Nottingham

FOR THE FIFTH successive year, the three bodies, AGCAS, CSU and SCOEG* most directly involved with the flow of graduates from universities and polytechnics into their first destinations co-operated to produce a short-term forecast. The results were made public at a press conference held in London University on January 15 last and this contribution discusses some of the *data* and what inferences may be drawn therefrom. Note: Many of the general considerations applying to the graduate employment interface were recited in a similar report last year (*Employment Gazette*, February 1979) and are not here repeated unless specifically relevant to a point under discussion.

Supply

This ought to be measurable with a high expectation of accuracy at least so far as first degrees are concerned because the finalists are already on course in their respective institutions. It needs only the application of appropriate "wastage" factors normally pertaining to the various degree disciplines for a "true" graduating figure to be derived. In the case of universities the on course totals are supplied by the Universities Statistical Record (USR) and correction factors applied at CSU. Comparable figures for the polytechnics, which one would expect the DES to provide, are not available for reasons which remain persistently unclear. Estimated totals have therefore been produced by applying to the 1979 figures (themselves still an estimate) the percentage increase between 1977 and 1978 (latest years for which actual numbers known); the resulting figures are thought to be reasonably near the truth.

Table 1 UK graduates 1980 est (1979 *actual*/est) excluding Education, Medics, Dentals, Vets and Open University

Thousand

Degree Subject Category*	Universities	Polytechnics	All
First Degrees			
USR Group IX Arts	7·2 (7·1)	2·6 (2·4)	9·8 (9·5)
USR Group VIII Languages	8·6 (8·3)	0·9 (0·7)	9·5 (9·0)
	15·8 (15·4)	3·5 (3·1)	19·3 (18·5)
USSR Group VI Social, Admin, Business Studies	18·2 (17·8)	6·5 (5·9)	24·7 (23·7)
USR Group V Science	15·5 (15·2)	2·5 (2·3)	18·0 (17·5)
USR Group II Pharmacy	1·3 (1·4)	0·6 (0·5)	1·9 (1·9)
	16·8 (16·6)	3·1 (2·8)	19·9 (19·4)
USR Group III Engineering and Technology	9·9 (9·3)	3·7 (3·4)	13·6 (12·7)
USR Group VII Architecture and other vocational studies	1·2 (1·1)	1·4 (1·3)	2·6 (2·4)
USR Group IV Agriculture	1·0 (0·9)	— (—)	1·0 (0·9)
	12·1 (11·3)	5·1 (4·7)	17·2 (16·0)
All Higher degrees	**62·9 (61·1)**	**18·2 (16·5)**	**81·1 (77·6)**
	19·0 (18·7)	0·7 (0·6)	19·7 (19·3)
Grand total	**81·9 (79·8)**	**18·9 (17·1)**	**100·8 (96·9)**

* USR Group II—Clinical Medicine; Pharmacy;
USR Group III—Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Production Engineering; Mining; Metallurgy; General Engineering and Combinations; Technical and Combined Technical; Combined Engineering/Technical/Others;
USR Group IV—Agriculture; Agricultural Biology;
USR Group V—Biology; Botany; Zoology; Mathematics; Maths/Physics; Chemistry; Geology;
USR Group VI—Economics; Geography; Government/Public Administration; Law; Psychology; Sociology;
USR Group VII—Architecture;
USR Group VIII—English; French; French/German; German; Hispanic Studies; Russian; Slavonic Studies and Combinations; Other Languages;
USR Group IX—History; Philosophy; Theology; Music.

In presenting the material this year a major change in classification has been adopted. Instead of the four traditional faculty areas: Arts, Social Studies, Pure Science, Applied Science, the more discriminating system adopted by USR has been used.

Higher degree graduates

While the accuracy of the first degree totals and the likely distribution of the individuals concerned is put forward with confidence the same cannot be said in either respect of the higher degree totals for a number of reasons including:

(a) In the case of research degrees (a majority of those awarded) the date of thesis submission cannot accurately be foreseen in making advance estimates of graduating totals.

(b) With the same group there is often an elapse of time, which could extend over several years, between the date on which the graduate leaves the university (the study grant being exhausted) and when the thesis is submitted and the degree awarded; only at this latter point does the statistical entry occur.

(c) The graduating total is composed of two somewhat disparate groups about half being those who have proceeded more or less straight on from a first degree while the others have returned, sometimes for part-time study, after a more or less extended period in employment; some of these latter may be on secondment from an existing job and in any case subsequent entry point is likely to be different from that of the "straight through" group.

(d) A high proportion (*c.* one third) of higher degree graduates are from overseas and as with those on first degree courses it is not certain that their numbers are always accurately counted as such; this is important because they are in general not available for employment in the UK.

(e) Many students (est. one third) commencing higher degree courses do not complete them and thus fail to appear in any first destination return.

(f) It is often not clear whether a first post is obtained because a course of study or research has been followed or because a higher degree actually has been or will be awarded.

For these sorts of reasons therefore and because the expressed demands from employers are too thinly spread, detailed comment hereafter refers in the main to bachelor degree graduates only.

Graduating totals

Overall the graduating numbers have risen by about four per cent to reach over 100,000, women forming a larger proportion of the increase than men. Between and

* AGCAS—Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services.
CSU—Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services.
SCOEG—Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates

within traditional broad subject groupings however there are differences worthy of note:

Arts subjects: The output is rising in step with the overall graduate supply, most of the increase being in women who now form a clear majority;

Social Studies: The largest group increasing at average rate overall with Business Studies however showing a much higher rate of increase;

Pure Science: Less than average increase with biological sciences diminishing slightly while others for example Maths, Physics, Chemistry, have not yet recovered the actual levels of five years ago;

Applied Science: Shows the greatest rate of increase, polytechnics playing a notable part in this, though still forming a minority (c. one quarter).

When considering graduate output a number of background factors need to be remembered including:

(a) Although, following the mood and legislation of the times, women and men are treated together as a homogeneous graduate statistic, their degree subjects and subsequent vocational preferences will tend to be somewhat divergent;

(b) Entry standards and 'wastage' rates vary widely between different subjects and even from one institution to another in the same subject;

(c) The proportion of known overseas students on some engineering courses can be as high as one third of the total output while in addition there are others whose true domicile is abroad but are not so classified because residence in the UK, for example during secondary schooling, has been long enough to allow their assimilation into LEA home student category.

Availability

Many graduates proceed on to further academic study or full-time professional training before entering the labour market while some are unavailable for other reasons, for example, they are already in employment having been seconded to take a degree, are sick or otherwise unable to take up work immediately. The number actually available to UK employers is therefore considerably less than the current output. The sharp reduction in public expenditure is likely to induce a marked decline this year in the proportion of first degree graduates normally proceeding to grant aided further education or training which has been of the order: universities around 28 per cent and polytechnics around 20 per cent.

The five Research Councils, Science, Agricultural, Environmental, Medical and Social Science have expressed doubts about being able even to maintain last year's level of support, much less increase it in line with growing graduate numbers; the SSRC in particular will make many less awards than in 1979. In total therefore there are likely to be fewer than the 8,000 or so of last year. A complicating factor here is that many good students in the sciences who might previously have aspired to enter university teaching via a higher degree may now be inclined to accept job offers elsewhere at first degree level since prospects in higher education have been so sharply curtailed. Other awards for postgraduate vocational courses in eg librarianship, secretarial work, professional preparation for solicitors' clerks, and some aspects of social work are made at the discretion of LEA's and shortage of funds will make similar inroads here, though the precise impact cannot yet be measured because local authorities are still in process of working out the overall effect of reduced central government support. The other major fields of postgraduate training is in teaching and here awards are mandatory provided the appropriate institution offers a place on the PGCE course. Last year not all available places were taken up and this year the decline appears to be continuing again because of student perceptions of the poor and uncertain future within the teaching profession. This is especially marked in Maths and Science where the supply of future cadres from the schools for higher education is seriously at risk.

In sum, therefore, it appears that the number of graduates actually available for immediate employment will increase by perhaps eight per cent to a total of 55,000:

Table 2 'Available' graduates 1980 (1979)

Thousand

	First degrees	Higher degrees	All
Graduating total	81·1 (77·6)	19·7 (19·3)	100·8 (96·9)
Further education and training	21·0	2·0	23·0
Overseas students	5·8	7·5	12·8
Otherwise not available	5·3	4·7	10·0
All	**32·1**	**13·7**	**45·8**
Available to UK market	49·0 (45·0)	6·0 (6·0)	55·0 (51·0)

Demand

The requirements of the employment market have been compiled from three different sets of source material. Firstly the annual SCOEG analysis in the Autumn of 1979 covering employers' recruitment plans for 1980; next the CSU analysis of jobs notified for inclusion in its regular fortnightly lists of 'Current Vacancies' and 'Forward Vacancies'; thirdly the details of employer recruitment visits booked at a number of representative universities. The combined evidence then produces estimates of demand in ten broad employment areas, and by comparison with previous years, including where available the levels of estimated against actual turnout, a pattern for the year ahead may be broadly discerned:

Table 3 Index of demand (1978 actual = 100)

	1979 (est/actual)	1980 (est)	% change
Manufacturing industry incl. eg computers, agriculture	**118**	**124**	+5
Building etc.	**105**	**105**	—
Public utilities and transport	**113**	**150**	+30
Accountancy (chartered)	**112**	**127**	+15
Banking, commerce	**109**	**117**	+8
Other commerce	**110**	**116**	+6
Solicitors	**102**	**102**	—
Other employment	**105**	**106**	+1
Total, non-government*	**113**	**121**	+7
Civil and armed services	115	99	−15
Local and regional incl. hospitals	113	100	−15
Total public service*	**114**	**99**	−15
All employment*	**113**	**118**	+4

*Totals in each category have been weighted to take account of the varying sizes of the different groups.

Many of the vacancies indicated above demand some specific degree training for example in engineering, science, law, psychology, architecture or economics. For other posts however the specification is 'any discipline' often with an emphasis upon 'numeracy'; some 30 per cent of the posts notified throughout the year to CSU are in this generalist category.

Salaries

The trend in salaries for new graduate entrants continues to follow that previously noted of approximately 70 per cent of adult non-manual men's earnings. For the first time however there are signs of a 'free market' response to particular shortages so that for example engineers and computer specialists have an advantage over most other disciplines while manufacturing industry tends to be offering more than other sectors for most of the graduates it will be seeking in 1980.

The SCOEG analysis of salary intentions covering a representative sample of employers shows a growth in 1980 offers which are 13 per cent up on salaries actually paid to new starters in September 1979 and these were some eight per cent higher than had been forecast earlier in the year.

Table 4 All employers

Forecast (Dec 1978) for Sep 1979	Actual Sep 1979	Forecast Sep 1980
£3,695	£3,970	£4,485
(lower decile £3,305—upper decile £4,125)	(l.d. £3,510—u.d. £4,440)	(l.d. £3,990—u.d. £5,040)

Firms in manufacturing industry appear to be offering up to £400 per annuam more than other employers while the premium for mechanical or electrical engineers and some other 'scarce' candidates may be up to £500 per annum. None of these figures include London weighting or other allowances.

Caveat

In making the forecast for 1980 the degree of imprecision is much greater than in any previous year when this exercise has been attempted. So far as public service estimates are concerned the reasons are both that in many respects the effect of expenditure cuts already made have not been precisely worked out and also the uncertainty about possible future cuts which inhibits confident manpower planning. In the case of private industry, there is an element of unreality about prospective recruitment targets in two respects. First so far as the engineering vacancies are concerned the demand is running at perhaps twice the level of existing or foreseeable output so that these vacancies cannot possibly be filled. Secondly the foreboding in some quarters about the contents of the April Budget gives rise to doubts as to whether all employers will in the event seek to fill all their declared vacancies. It would be a mistake however to imagine that the whole graduate outlook must be sombre for there are many areas where an unsatisfied demand continues in for example computing, sales, finance, purchasing, to say nothing of those constantly undersubscribed branches of the public service, the Police, Fire Brigades and Armed Forces.

General inference

Despite present economic uncertainties the evidence from the graduate employment scene is of a continued healthy demand even if not quite so buoyant overall as last year. This continues a trend already widely observed in previous years that the better educated entrants to the labour market enjoy a clear advantage over other young people without this background. Demand however is running more strongly in favour of the 'numerate' and scientific graduate with an emphasis on those having applied skills as against those from pure subjects; electrical, mechanical and production engineers represent perhaps the extreme case here. It is difficult to draw any other conclusion from the evidence but that there is scope for continued expansion of the higher education system, though on a more discriminating basis than the Robbins formula dictated. A decided shift in emphasis is needed if the universities and polytechnics are to meet the changed and changing demands now being made upon them.

Acknowledgements

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

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

CSU, whose director, Mr H. B. Putt and assistant, Mr A Murray, have produced the graduate supply figures from material kindly supplied by the University Statistical Record at Cheltenham, and also much of the employer demand picture.

SCOEG, particularly Mr T. E. Dean (British Aerospace) who has again conducted his analysis both of employers recruitment intentions and their salary plans. Also Mr W. R. Prentice, management consultant, who provided the framework within which the data was interpreted.

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Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1979

THE ANNUAL SURVEY conducted by the Department of Employment provides information on the average earnings and hours of manual workers, each October, in manufacturing and certain other industries in the United Kingdom. Results of the October 1979 survey are given below, together with some comparisons with earlier survey results.

The weekly earnings of full-time manual men (aged 21 and over) in all the industries covered averaged £96.94 for 44 hours in October 1979; £13.44 (16·1 per cent) higher than in October 1978. The earnings of full-time manual women (aged 18 and over) averaged £58.24 for 37½ hours; £8.21 (16·4 per cent) higher than in October 1978. The combined average of the weekly earnings of these men and women was £89.80.

In manufacturing industries, in October 1979, the earnings of full-time men averaged £98.28 for 43¼ hours; and those of full-time women £58.44 for 37¼ hours; £13.51 (15·9 per cent) and £8.36 (16·7 per cent) higher than in October 1978. The combined average of the weekly earnings of these men and women was £88.31.

The survey

This survey is one of the main sources of information on average earnings and hours of manual workers. There is similar information at intervals back to 1886. Because of its extensive coverage, the survey provides the most detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry (at the level of minimum list heading (MLH) of the Standard Industrial Classification). It provides no information for particular manual occupations or particular components of gross earnings, such as overtime pay, nor does it cover non-manual employees, although these subjects are covered in other surveys conducted by the Department.

Up to 1970, the survey was made at six-month intervals, in April each year as well as October. Since the introduction of the more extensive New Earnings Survey on an annual basis from 1970, the April manual workers' survey has been confined to a limited number of industries. The results of the April 1979 survey for these industries were published in the August 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The New Earnings Survey is the other main source of detailed information on earnings and hours. It covers all industries and services and both manual and non-manual workers. It is particularly important for information relating to occupations, wage-negotiation groups, age groups, the make-up of pay, normal basic and overtime hours, and dispersions of earnings of individuals around the averages. The main results of the April 1979 survey for Great Britain were published in the October 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual men and women: October 1975–1979

(a) all industries covered by the survey
(b) all manufacturing industries

United Kingdom						Percentage increases	
October	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1977-1978-	1978-1979
All industries covered							
Weekly earnings (£)							
Men 21 and over	59·58	66·97	72·89	83·50	96·94	**14·6**	**16·1**
women 18 and over	34·19	40·61	44·31	50·03	58·24	**12·9**	**16·4**
Hours worked							
men	43·6	44·0	44·2	44·2	44·0	—	**−0·5**
women	37·0	37·4	37·4	37·4	37·4	—	—
Hourly earnings (p)							
men	136·7	152·2	164·9	188·9	220·3	**14·6**	**16·6**
women	92·4	108·6	118·5	133·8	155·7	**12·9**	**16·4**
Manufacturing industries							
Weekly earnings (£)							
men 21 and over	59·74	67·83	73·56	84·77	98·28	**15·2**	**15·9**
women 18 and over	34·23	40·71	44·45	50·08	58·44	**12·7**	**16·7**
Hours worked							
men	42·7	43·5	43·6	43·5	43·2	**−0·2**	**−0·7**
women	36·8	37·2	37·2	37·2	37·2	—	—
Hourly earnings (p)							
men	139·9	155·9	168·7	194·9	227·5	**15·5**	**16·7**
women	93·0	109·4	119·5	134·6	157·1	**12·6**	**16·7**

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Industries covered

The October survey covers all manufacturing industries, construction, some mining and quarrying, gas, electricity and water supply industries, some transport and communication industries, certain miscellaneous services and public administration. They are listed in tables 2–4.

The survey also covers some workers in the National Health Service and in the railways but the information provided does not allow the inclusion of these groups in the general tables of results (see separate paragraphs below).

Agriculture and coalmining are among the industries employing substantial numbers of manual workers which are not covered. Information on earnings of agricultural workers obtained by the Agricultural Departments is published elsewhere in this issue of *Employment Gazette*, together with some information supplied by the National Coal Board about the earnings of their manual employees. This information however, is not on a comparable basis to that obtained from the Department of Employment survey. *(See Employment Topics)*

The results of the survey are based on returns furnished on a voluntary basis for about 40,000 establishments employing about five million manual workers. They represent almost two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services covered by the survey in the United Kingdom.

Workers covered

All manual workers including foremen and supervisors (except works and other higher level foremen), transport, warehouse and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) are covered. Administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors are excluded.

Separate information was obtained for the following categories.

- Men aged 21 and over
- Youths and boys aged under 21
- Women aged 18 and over
- Girls aged under 18

Youths and boys, and girls, are separately identified as they have been customarily paid on lower rates than adults. However, the age thresholds specified (which have remained constant for many years) no longer correspond as closely as they once did, especially for men, to the actual ages at which adult rates become payable. In the light of some additional information provided by a sample of firms in the latest survey on the age at which adult rates become payable, and the ease with which information on earnings of workers on adult rates could be supplied, the categories are being reviewed and may be changed for the next survey.

Information was also obtained separately for full-time and part-time workers, the former defined as those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours per week excluding all overtime and main meal breaks. Separate results are given in the tables for full-time and part-time women. For other categories the results relate to full-time workers only as the numbers of part-time workers were small. The weekly earnings and hours of part-time men covered by the survey averaged £29.14 and 19·4 hours.

Reference week

The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included October 10, 1979. Where work at an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute for example, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

Measurement of earnings

The survey measures total gross earnings, inclusive of supplements, overtime payments, shift premium payments, bonuses, incentive payments and other additional and miscellaneous types of payments in the reference pay-week; before deduction of PAYE income tax payments and national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-

Table 2 Average earnings: by industry group, October 1979*

£ per week

Industry group SIC (1968)	Order of SIC	Men (21 years and over) Full-time	Youths and boys (under 21 years) Full-time	Women (18 years and over) Full-time	Women (18 years and over) Part-time†	Girls (under 18 years) Full-time
Food, drink and tobacco	III	99·79	60·14	62·86	30·84	42·88
Coal and petroleum products	IV	116·51	60·81	68·37	32·00	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	107·95	67·61	64·44	33·43	45·28
Metal manufacture	VI	103·58	61·31	63·27	29·39	40·89
Mechanical engineering	VII	96·39	52·53	64·02	29·25	42·53
Instrument engineering	VIII	90·34	56·49	62·12	30·74	41·21
Electrical engineering	IX	92·34	53·22	62·55	35·50	42·61
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	95·46	52·13	61·00	28·66	‡
Vehicles	XI	98·01	55·65	69·52	35·48	40·88
Metal goods nes	XII	93·92	58·35	60·12	31·40	37·96
Textiles	XIII	87·35	57·50	52·44	30·16	38·79
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	80·82	52·89	49·62	28·27	33·99
Clothing and footwear	XV	80·37	48·05	50·43	32·43	37·28
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	102·32	65·14	60·06	29·58	38·90
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	91·05	52·84	61·84	27·80	41·29
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	114·88	59·11	67·15	32·30	39·88
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	96·89	58·79	56·08	29·12	40·50
All manufacturing industries		**98·28**	**56·43**	**58·44**	**31·55**	**39·33**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	99·82	66·80	‡	20·76	‡
Construction	XX	94·06	52·27	48·23	19·52	‡
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	104·30	59·51	70·29	30·09	‡
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	XXII	103·30	60·24	72·38	24·89	41·38
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	83·52	44·01	46·40	20·47	35·48
Public administration‖	XXVII	76·92	56·91	57·04	24·42	39·37
All industries covered		**96·94**	**54·51**	**58·24**	**30·22**	**39·21**

*†‡§‖ See note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 3 Average hours: by industry group, October 1979*

Industry group SIC (1968)	Order of SIC	Men (21 years and over) Full-time	Youths and boys (under 21 years) Full-time	Women (18 years and over) Full-time	Women (18 years and over) Part-time†	Girls (under 18 years) Full-time
Food, drink and tobacco	III	46·3	41·9	38·1	21·0	38·1
Coal and petroleum products	IV	44·4	39·7	38·7	20·9	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	44·5	40·9	38·5	20·9	38·1
Metal manufacture	VI	43·0	39·6	38·0	20·5	37·3
Mechanical engineering	VII	42·5	39·9	37·6	20·2	37·8
Instrument engineering	VIII	42·3	39·6	38·7	21·0	37·7
Electrical engineering	IX	42·3	39·7	37·6	21·1	37·7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	43·7	39·6	39·5	20·5	‡
Vehicles	XI	41·5	39·5	37·6	21·0	36·9
Metal goods nes	XII	42·7	39·8	37·2	21·2	37·6
Textiles	XIII	43·1	40·3	36·4	22·0	37·5
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	43·0	39·7	36·7	22·5	37·0
Clothing and footwear	XV	41·0	39·3	36·0	24·3	37·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	45·0	41·0	36·8	19·9	37·3
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	43·2	40·4	36·7	20·0	38·2
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	43·8	40·9	38·3	21·2	38·6
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	43·4	40·6	37·4	20·9	37·7
All manufacturing industries		**43·2**	**40·2**	**37·2**	**21·6**	**37·5**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	46·8	42·6	‡	17·0	‡
Construction	XX	44·9	41·7	37·2	16·5	‡
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	43·4	40.5	37·6	18·8	‡
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	XXII	48·6	43·3	43·3	19·3	37·9
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	43·1	40·7	38·3	18·2	37·5
Public administration‖	XXVII	43·1	40·4	40·5	18·8	39·7
All industries covered		**44·0**	**40·6**	**37·4**	**21·1**	**37·5**

*†‡§‖ See note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 4 Average earnings: by industry group, October 1979*

Pence per hour

Industry group SIC (1968)	Order of SIC	Men (21 years and over) Full-time	Youths and boys (under 21 years) Full-time	Women (18 years and over) Full-time	Women (18 years and over) Part-time†	Girls (under 18 years) Full-time
Food, drink and tobacco	III	215·5	143·5	165·0	146·9	112·5
Coal and petroleum products	IV	262·6	153·2	176·7	153·1	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	242·6	165·3	167·4	160·0	118·8
Metal manufacture	VI	240·6	154·8	166·5	143·4	109·6
Mechanical engineering	VII	226·8	131·7	170·3	144·8	112·5
Instrument engineering	VIII	213·6	142·7	160·5	146·4	109·3
Electrical engineering	IX	218·3	134·1	166·4	168·2	113·0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	218·4	131·6	154·4	139·8	‡
Vehicles	XI	236·2	140·9	184·9	169·0	110·8
Metal goods nes	XII	220.0	146·6	161·6	148·1	101·0
Textiles	XIII	202·7	142·7	144·1	137·1	103·4
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	188·0	133·2	135·2	125·6	91·9
Clothing and footwear	XV	196·0	122·3	140·1	133·5	100·5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	227·4	158·9	163·2	148·6	104·3
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	210·8	130·8	168·5	139·0	108·1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	262·3	144·5	175·3	152·4	103·3
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	223·2	144·8	149·9	139·3	107·4
All manufacturing industries		**227·5**	**140·4**	**157·1**	**146·1**	**104·9**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	213·3	156·8	‡	122·1	‡
Construction	XX	209·5	125·3	129·7	118·3	‡
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	240·3	146·9	186·9	160·1	‡
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	XXII	212·6	139·1	167·2	129·0	109·2
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	193·8	108·1	121·1	112·5	94·6
Public administration‖	XXVII	178·5	140·9	140·8	129·9	99·2
All industries covered		**220·3**	**134·3**	**155·7**	**143·2**	**104·6**

*†‡§‖ See note and footnotes to table 14.

yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account on the returns.

The information on hours worked is used to derive information on earnings per hour.

The survey results on earnings and hours in this article are averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as skilled occupations. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

In view of the wide variations, between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, nightwork and payment-by-results schemes and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc, the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workers employed under similar conditions.

Table 5 Average earnings and hours of full-time men and women, October 1969 to 1979: all industries covered

Index: October 1969 = 100

October	Weekly earnings: Men 21 and over	Weekly earnings: Women 18 and over	Hourly earnings: Men	Hourly earnings: Women	Hours worked—actual: Men	Hours worked—actual: Women
1969	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	46·5	38·1
1970	**113·0**	**115·5**	**114·9**	**116·1**	45·7	37·9
1971	**124·6**	**130·5**	**129·6**	**131·9**	44·7	37·7
1972	**144·3**	**151·1**	**149·1**	**151·9**	45·0	37·9
1973	**164·8**	**174·7**	**168·1**	**176·6**	45·6	37·7
1974	**195·9**	**223·0**	**201·9**	**227·2**	45·1	37·4
1975	**240·0**	**282·3**	**255·9**	**290·8**	43·6	37·0
1976	**269·7**	**335·3**	**285·0**	**341·5**	44·0	37·4
1977	**293·6**	**365·9**	**308·8**	**372·9**	44·2	37·4
1978	**336·3**	**413·1**	**353·7**	**421·0**	44·2	37·4
1979	**390·4**	**480·9**	**412·5**	**489·9**	44·0	37·4

Also, changes in average earnings between successive surveys will reflect changes in the composition of the labour force, including relative numbers at different levels of skill, and will not necessarily be the same as the average change in earnings for comparable jobs.

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises, by industry group (Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification), average weekly earnings in October 1979 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group of industries have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry (MLH) by the latest available estimates of the total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 7.

Weekly hours

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average weekly hours obtained by comining the averages for individual industries using the same weights as for earnings.

The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week to which the earnings relate, including all overtime, together with any hours not actually worked but nevertheless paid for under guaranteed pay schemes. They exclude other lost time and also intervals for main meals, etc. Average hours worked in individual industries are given in table 8.

The detailed figures show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups.

Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings obtained by dividing the average weekly earnings for the group by the corresponding weekly hours. They thus include the effects of overtime earnings, overtime hours, bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Corresponding averages for individual industries are given in table 8.

Movement of earnings and hours

The movements since October 1969 in average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time manual men and women, as measured by these surveys, are shown in table 5. The earnings figures are expressed in index form (October 1969 = 100).

Table 6 National health services: average earnings and hours of manual workers: October 1977, 1978, 1979

October	1977	1978	1979
Workers on returns			
Men (21 and over)	75,938	66,770	66,416
Youths and boys (under 21)	5,351	5,101	5,606
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	58,828	52,931	54,999
Part-time	112,456	107,561	113,754
Girls (under 18)	1,252	1,386	1,694
Earnings (£ per week)			
Men (21 and over)	63·62	71·75	85·04
Youths and boys (under 21)	49·64	54·08	63·13
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	49·39	54·16	61·19
Part-time	25·56	27·76	30·71
Girls (under 18)	39·75	43·58	49·73
Hours worked			
Men (21 and over)	45·9	46·0	46·2
Youths and boys (under 21)	42·5	42·5	42·9
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	41·0	40·9	41·2
Part-time	22·6	22·4	22·4
Girls (under 18)	39·4	39·1	39·5
Earnings (pence per hour)			
Men (21 and over)	138·6	155·9	184·2
Youths and boys (under 21)	116·9	127·1	147·3
Women (18 and over)			
Full-time	120·5	132·3	148·7
Part-time	113·3	123·8	137·1
Girls (under 18)	100·9	111·4	126·0

Regional analyses

The regional analyses for full-time men aged 21 and over, in tables 9–11, give average earnings and hours for England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England used for statistical purposes. Corresponding results for women aged 18 years and over working full-time are given in table 12–14. It should be noted that the levels of average earnings and hours for different regions are affected by influences such as the pattern of industry and employment structures within industry. It follows, therefore, that they do not give precise indications of differences in average earnings for comparable work.

National Health Service

The survey covers manual workers employed in National Health Service hospitals. However, these workers do not represent all manual workers in a complete industry (SIC MLH), and the information is provided on a slightly different basis. Those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full normal weekly hours for their grade are classified as part-time workers, even if their normal hours exceed 30 hours per week. Consequently NHS workers are excluded from the general tables of survey results. Results for these workers are given separately in table 6.

Railways

British Rail and the London Transport Executive have been able this year to supply some information which enables some combined figures for the average weekly earnings of full-time manual workers employed in the railways to be compiled for the first time which are comparable with other industry figures in the survey. The information which is available however, is not sufficient for these workers to be integrated into the general figures. It is hoped that fully comparable information will become available so that full integration will be possible in future surveys. The available information is as follows:

MLH 701: Average weekly earnings in October 1979

Men 21 and over	£99.38
Women 18 and over	£72.42

Table 7 Workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1979: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Minimum List Heading	Workers shown on the returns received: Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls	Earnings‡ (£ per week): Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)											
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	7,343	390	29	79	1	99·74	68·61	‡	‡	‡
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	7,863	720	29	44	2	91·81	63·21	‡	‡	‡
Other mining and quarrying	104/109	4,645	194	23	45	‡	118·52	‡	‡	‡	‡
		19851	1304			3					
Food, drink and tobacco											
Grain milling	211	9,070	328	1,170	227	625	118·42	75·85	73·81	29·66	‡
Bread and flour confectionery	212	21,718	2,786	5,851	6,580	610	88·77	56·90	50·13	26·93	34·09
Biscuits¶	213	8,626	803	8,113	11,493	634	97·34	69·17	58·43	31·51	44·91
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	15,963	3,213	11,318	7,717	1,419	89·57	56·84	58·12	29·78	42·87
Milk and milk products	215	21,616	1,688	4,384	997	251	95·57	66·05	66·04	28·08	42·64
Sugar	216	6,177	391	1,348	417	84	138·68	100·45	76·49	37·47	‡
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	16,265	985	9,726	12,304	995	102·57	55·95	60·54	33·17	43·31
Fruit and vegetable products	218	13,643	880	9,157	4,264	591	97·56	62·27	60·76	29·74	42·94
Animal and poultry foods	219	9,060	413	771	418	29	105·27	68·12	68·81	31·94	‡
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	2,313	148	310	160	9	95·93	‡	61·25	27·81	‡
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	10,533	730	5,147	2,993	479	107·35	65·37	61·39	33·96	43·39
Brewing and malting	231	27,211	853	1,583	1,041	16	112·13	71·43	73·10	27·08	‡
Soft drinks	232	6,172	1,374	2,405	1,253	142	87·80	45·73	60·53	30·89	‡
Other drink industries	239	9,744	775	6,394	689	372	95·04	68·17	67·78	26·25	44·28
Tobacco	240	8,326	435	9,675	1,918	322	114·82	76·35	83·72	43·17	58·98
		186437	15902			6188					
Coal and petroleum products											
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel¶	261	5,044	167	19	30	‡	100·97	‡	‡	‡	‡
Mineral oil refining	262	8,740	532	246	217	7	120·95	61·08	69·61	34·52	‡
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1,719	38	215	56	4	107·61	‡	68·77	‡	‡
		15503	737								
Chemicals and allied industries											
General chemicals	271	57,974	4,294	3,679	2,159	234	113·59	67·60	69·01	34·69	44·82
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations¶	272	10,023	771	8,440	3,120	684	101·69	63·49	65·81	32·79	47·01
Toilet preparations	273	1,952	222	3,572	1,474	420	94·51	66·19	58·40	29·95	46·23
Paint	274	6,927	560	1,253	754	61	96·46	63·28	61·78	28·94	‡
Soap and detergents	275	5,346	343	1,559	1,157	115	118·17	78·58	63·25	38·46	‡
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	19,301	983	1,090	614	53	109·06	72·60	59·59	35·40	‡
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	7,998	359	206	264	5	110·24	64·89	67·61	40·28	‡
Fertilisers	278	2,776	112	83	57	3	109·63	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other chemical industries	279	12,504	931	6,733	2,481	397	98·56	66·42	65·89	34·63	42·94
		124801	9575								
Metal manufacture											
Iron and steel (general) ••	311	106,164	8,502	2,659	1,573	61	106·78	63·82	61·10	27·81	‡
Steel tubes	312	15,574	966	834	499	15	95·06	58·64	62·97	28·56	‡
Iron castings, etc ••	313	37,396	3,145	2,103	806	37	101·70	58·09	66·90	28·63	‡
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	22,006	1,315	1,791	706	59	107·13	64·44	64·99	31·83	‡
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	13,525	1,197	1,819	655	62	95·75	53·49	61·93	31·80	‡
Other base metals	323	11,485	765	691	281	30	98·91	62·00	59·70	29·51	‡
		206150	14990								

†‡¶•• See Note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 7 *(continued)* Workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1979: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Minimum List Heading	Workers shown on the returns received: Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls	Earnings‡ (£ per week): Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls
Mechanical engineering											
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	16,554	2,141	483	206	36	88·36	51·56	62·76	23·33	‡
Metal-working machine tools	332	19,389	2,971	1,149	652	37	97·30	51·00	60·74	29·36	‡
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	23,484	2,759	1,558	509	28	94·03	53·43	62·42	26·79	‡
Industrial engines	334	18,734	1,580	1,156	461	17	100·90	54·23	74·64	37·65	‡
Textile machinery and accessories	335	11,676	1,421	963	249	22	90·29	49·08	64·07	27·10	‡
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	13,886	1,660	98	132	7	100·68	54·79	‡	26·92	‡
Mechanical handling equipment	337	16,890	2,026	227	193	25	97·81	52·14	58·44	24·37	‡
Office machinery	338	4,517	492	2,567	313	55	89·37	55·61	67·00	30·38	‡
Other machinery	339	58,469	7,073	4,580	1,441	165	93·73	51·34	63·97	29·58	‡
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	37,604	4,162	698	586	18	105·51	53·26	53·81	23·04	‡
Ordnance and small arms	342	8,948	1,331	2,065	376	52	90·24	49·51	61·51	30·55	‡
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	39,705	4,023	7,298	1,467	184	93·64	54·16	64·82	31·93	‡
Instrument engineering											
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	3,528	251	839	169	26	95·73	62·42	77·65	34·91	‡
Watches and clocks	352	1,833	197	2,656	707	216	86·82	‡	60·77	38·72	‡
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	3,732	718	3,099	1,321	269	86·35	49·57	59·01	29·36	‡
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	12,709	2,053	7,344	1,945	331	91·48	59·57	63·30	29·35	‡
Electrical engineering											
Electrical machinery	361	37,294	4,847	12,327	2,481	618	90·48	48·43	61·28	32·11	‡
Insulated wires and cables¶	362	12,625	805	2,663	1,034	107	107·85	72·27	68·56	36·29	‡
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	11,484	1,321	11,224	1,768	630	85·59	51·92	64·42	37·67	‡
Radio and electronic components	364	12,986	2,072	12,792	4,351	924	89·00	51·06	56·57	34·84	‡
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	4,989	725	6,665	1,177	714	82·62	55·88	60·64	32·62	‡
Electronic computers	366	2,346	273	2,077	190	78	105·50	68·05	70·06	34·89	‡
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	10,716	2,270	5,076	2,093	232	92·15	50·38	63·19	40·56	‡
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	18,132	1,442	10,512	1,884	689	85·81	56·29	63·58	32·91	‡
Other electrical goods	369	21,170	1,895	16,122	4,974	680	97·37	55·56	64·74	36·08	‡
Shipbuilding and marine engineering											
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	370·1	71,536	11,544	1,634	1,161	106	95·90	52·42	61·60	29·84	‡
Marine engineering	370·2	9,473	1,609	301	218	9	93·03	50·55	58·54	23·94	‡
Vehicles											
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	6,540	2,154	103	45	2	109·36	‡	‡	‡	‡
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	224,466	13,282	16,078	3,109	472	96·26	60·34	70·45	35·17	‡
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	2,014	318	944	150	50	84·29	49·98	60·39	34·39	‡
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing¶	383	69,285	7,469	5,397	1,238	119	102·46	48·26	71·03	36·61	‡
Locomotive and railway track equipment††	384	5,223	850	322	174	64	94·12	49·86	64·98	33·52	‡
Railway carriages and wagons and trams††	385	1,614	291	7	39	1	86·20	50·09	‡	‡	‡
Metal goods not elsewhere specified											
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	12,654	1,565	2,609	658	72	93·03	49·21	63·59	31·26	‡
Hand tools and implements	391	4,288	571	1,918	359	40	87·24	52·62	63·71	33·30	‡
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	2,462	418	1,611	742	186	94·45	42·17	57·82	32·93	‡
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	9,676	850	2,779	933	37	91·31	54·73	62·15	30·67	‡
Wire and wire manufacturers	394	12,926	831	1,341	486	42	102·47	63·39	60·79	29·63	‡
Cans and metal boxes¶	395	6,144	730	2,882	2,318	103	106·62	67·47	62·04	34·40	‡
Jewellery and precious metals	396	3,570	405	989	307	63	90·86	53·98	52·58	28·43	‡
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	66,657	8,168	20,648	5,926	978	92·74	60·88	59·40	30·52	‡
Textiles											
Production of man-made fibres	411	20,217	1,048	2,102	496	85	104·83	69·25	67·60	31·50	‡
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	12,164	1,785	9,065	2,980	786	83·91	61·10	55·13	29·73	‡
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	11,187	1,713	6,935	1,662	485	80·38	60·03	53·38	28·07	‡
Woollen and worsted	414	21,033	2,228	12,547	3,645	942	81·68	55·21	54·48	28·10	‡
Jute¶	415	3,112	357	1,550	225	101	80·78	60·02	60·09	26·86	‡
Rope, twine and net	416	1,204	247	1,064	416	49	77·97	50·48	52·58	27·00	‡
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	11,744	1,767	28,264	7,473	3,997	85·43	50·45	49·26	31·99	‡
Lace	418	1,091	212	1,186	273	121	82·07	55·90	47·35	26·79	‡
Carpets	419	12,933	994	5,160	1,284	283	91·72	59·40	63·03	32·22	‡
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	2,405	366	3,186	1,044	237	74·70	53·09	50·58	30·11	‡
Made-up textiles	422	2,202	477	5,408	1,186	733	73·79	45·80	48·02	28·17	‡
Textile finishing	423	14,913	1,345	3,669	1,142	183	83·28	60·91	53·08	27·74	‡
Other textile industries¶	429	7,857	364	1,113	308	37	100·79	66·58	61·64	33·12	‡
Leather, leather goods and fur											
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery¶	431	6,212	1,148	1,563	423	101	84·04	58·30	58·21	28·61	‡
Leather goods	432	955	195	2,105	683	313	65·44	‡	46·73	28·55	‡
Fur	433	542	48	332	107	66	96·20	‡	52·05	25·25	‡
Clothing and footwear											
Weatherproof outerwear	441	906	170	4,267	835	604	76·18	‡	52·83	34·77	‡
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	3,920	819	21,690	4,118	3,665	79·48	48·54	52·34	33·86	‡
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	1,532	334	6,536	1,328	1,061	78·07	43·26	49·84	32·14	‡
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	1,619	622	14,964	2,350	3,038	74·93	47·70	47·62	30·31	‡
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	1,259	555	18,825	5,526	3,445	71·90	44·47	47·86	33·23	‡
Hats, caps and millinery	446	431	103	954	340	106	75·02	‡	42·50	29·19	‡
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	1,166	281	7,577	2,017	1,415	71·45	44·84	50·01	27·40	‡
Footwear	450	16,362	3,207	23,265	3,627	2,617	86·40	52·73	56·93	35·65	‡
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc											
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	19,938	1,552	1,175	367	53	102·51	64·46	56·51	25·04	‡
Pottery	462	15,300	1,997	13,080	1,604	1,016	91·43	55·68	56·97	31·81	‡
Glass	463	26,071	2,506	4,865	1,910	195	104·64	67·63	69·22	30·73	‡
Cement	464	8,529	671	134	99	4	120·34	80·59	‡	‡	‡
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	24,249	1,691	1,150	564	20	101·63	67·08	59·54	24·91	‡

†‡¶ †† *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 7 *(continued)* Workers shown on the returns received and average earnings by industry in October 1979: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Minimum List Heading	Workers shown on the returns received: Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls	Earnings‡ (£ per week): Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls
Timber, furniture, etc	471	21,796	4,378	1,176	397	44	83·60	52·36	60·89	20·64	‡
Timber	472	26,595	4,038	3,425	673	143	97·73	54·11	72·20	32·24	‡
Furniture and unholstery	473	3,774	565	2,079	365	162	88·29	53·12	59·71	29·87	‡
Bedding, etc	474	5,814	817	298	171	14	105·44	52·59	53·91	26·65	‡
Shop and office fitting	475	3,815	824	667	237	14	77·91	50·85	50·72	27·20	‡
Wooden containers and baskets	479	3,519	722	1,128	387	112	85·39	53·90	52·46	27·64	‡
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures											
Paper, printing and publishing	481	29,004	2,453	2,821	976	190	103·81	73·11	60·16	30·17	‡
Paper and board											
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	21,702	1,915	9,364	2,679	599	105·65	62·90	63·56	31·77	38·80
Manufactured stationery	483	4,690	580	3,431	916	300	99·71	57·10	64·72	34·43	37·95
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	7,172	642	3,252	1,062	190	98·77	57·05	66·27	30·65	‡
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	23,149	675	722	1,360	44	137·12	54·30	68·18	28·05	‡
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	5,470	146	501	295	40	135·32	‡	80·65	32·91	‡
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	41,734	4,169	17,638	3,906	1,802	111·60	52·48	69·23	33·73	40·29
Other manufacturing industries	491	36,246	1,724	6,821	2,627	331	99·12	67·12	62·46	30·84	44·99
Rubber	492	4,864	311	656	114	16	93·67	62·67	56·73	27·80	‡
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	493	1,752	284	1,877	609	136	81·74	53·14	53·65	30·22	‡
Brushes and brooms	494	5,013	1,022	6,202	3,749	728	83·07	53·07	50·34	26·53	40·14
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	495	1,342	184	1,571	461	147	93·95	‡	56·58	25·29	‡
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	496	28,395	2,419	9,751	4,691	600	99·40	57·80	58·20	31·79	39·30
Plastics products, not elsewhere specified	499	3,874	547	2,523	948	235	91·86	51·70	50·56	25·97	37·43
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries											
Construction	500	324,489	39,646	1,392	2,621	66	94·06	52·27	48·23	19·52	‡
Gas, electricity and water											
Gas	601	32,062	5,963	549	1,788	16	104·47	61·42	60·04	29·60	‡
Electricity	602	86,994	5,237	1,372	3,266	7	108·89	56·45	76·34	32·53	‡
Water supply	603	26,017	870	116	895	‡	92·77	62·30	‡	24·31	‡
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)											
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702	82,512	2,481	5,485	1,451	20	94·61	53·37	70·56	26·86	‡
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	44,644	2,089	833	2,131	43	101·44	57·31	60·60	20·42	‡
Other road haulage	704	5,780	327	96	103	2	103·08	54·35	‡	25·52	‡
Port and inland water transport	706	37,085	743	226	615	6	118·27	64·57	58·78	26·29	‡
Air transport	707	12,537	502	1,006	158	7	128,51	87·25	99·88	51·52	‡
Other transport and communications§§	708/709	223,194	13,454	8,504	6,969	288	107·55	70·73	70·40	37·79	46·03
Certain miscellaneous services	892	4,196	958	8,525	3,542	877	75·44	47·22	43·96	22·37	36·77
Laundries	893	408	105	531	638	37	76·83	‡	45·36	14·40	‡
Dry cleaning, etc¶	894	46,792	12,838	3,025	1,423	151	85·95	44·26	52·36	23·07	‡
Motor repairers, garages, etc	895	964	436	404	303	80	75·40	41·29	48·61	24·83	‡
Repair of boots and shoes¶											
Public administration, etc											
National government service (except where included above)‖	901	36,712	2,670	9,976	4,879	113	74·20	55·29	55·66	27·11	‡
Local government service‖	906	106,182	7,064	5,373	15,659	96	77·95	57·57	59·83	23·51	‡

†‡‖¶§§ *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 8 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1979: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Minimum List heading	Hours worked‡ by the workers shown on the returns received: Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls	Earnings‡ of the workers shown on the returns received (pence per hour): Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)											
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	50·3	46·3	‡	‡	‡	198·3	148·2	‡	‡	‡
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	44·4	40·1	‡	‡	‡	206·8	157·6	‡	‡	‡
Other mining and quarrying	104/109	42·6	‡	‡	‡	‡	278·2	‡	‡	‡	‡
Food, drink and tobacco											
Grain milling	211	48·2	44·1	39·0	19·5	‡	245·7	172·0	189·3	152·1	‡
Bread and flour confectionery	212	48·6	44·0	38·7	21·5	38·4	182·7	129·3	129·5	125·3	88·8
Biscuits¶	213	47·1	42·7	38·4	21·9	37·1	206·7	162·0	152·2	143·9	121·1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	44·9	40·4	38·1	20·4	37·9	199·5	140·7	152·5	146·0	113·1
Milk and milk products	215	47·0	43·1	38·2	19·6	38·5	203·3	153·2	172·9	143·3	110·8
Sugar	216	51·9	46·4	39·9	21·8	‡	267·2	216·5	191·7	171·9	‡
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	43·6	40·2	37·5	21·0	37·8	235·3	139·2	161·4	158·0	114·6
Fruit and vegetable products	218	46·1	42·4	38·3	20·3	38·3	211·6	146·9	158·6	146·5	112·1
Animal and poultry foods	219	47·4	43·0	36·8	20·0	‡	222·1	158·4	187·0	159·7	‡
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	49·5	‡	39·4	20·5	‡	193·8	‡	155·5	135·7	‡
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	46·0	41·2	37·3	22·4	39·3	233·4	158·7	164·6	151·6	110·4
Brewing and malting	231	45·7	42·5	39·3	18·3	‡	245·4	168·1	186·0	148·0	‡
Soft drinks	232	43·5	40·0	38·0	21·3	‡	201·8	114·3	159·3	145·0	‡
Other drink industries	239	46·3	42·8	40·6	17·0	40·4	205·3	159·3	166·9	154·4	109·6
Tobacco	240	41·5	37·0	35·5	20·8	36·2	276·7	206·4	235·8	207·5	162·9

†‡¶ *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 8 *(continued)* Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1979: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Minimum List Heading	Hours worked‡ by the workers shown on the returns received: Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls	Earnings‡ of the workers shown on the returns received (pence per hour): Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls
Coal and petroleum products											
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel¶	261	45·5	‡	‡	‡	‡	221·9	‡	‡	‡	
Mineral oil refining	262	42·8	39·7	37·1	21·9	‡	283·3	153·9	187·6	157·6	‡
Lubricating oils and greases	263	46·5	‡	39·9	‡	‡	231·4	‡	172·4	‡	‡
Chemicals and allied industries											
General chemicals	271	44·6	40·6	38·6	21·1	38·4	254·7	166·5	178·8	164·4	116·7
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations¶	272	44·5	40·6	38·4	20·5	38·9	228·5	156·4	171·4	160·0	120·8
Toilet preparations	273	45·8	41·9	37·8	20·5	38·1	206·4	158·0	154·5	146·1	121·3
Paint	274	44·3	41·1	38·4	20·5	‡	217·7	154·0	160·9	141·2	‡
Soap and detergents	275	46·8	40·6	38·9	21·8	‡	252·5	193·5	162·6	176·4	‡
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	43·4	40·6	37·0	21·1	‡	251·3	178·8	161·1	167·8	‡
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	44·3	41·0	38·5	23·8	‡	248·8	158·3	175·6	169·2	‡
Fertilisers	278	47·5	‡	‡	‡	‡	230·8	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other chemical industries	279	43·9	41·2	39·1	21·3	36·8	224·5	161·2	168·5	162·6	116·7
Metal manufacture											
Iron and steel (general)**	311	42·7	39·4	38·3	20·7	‡	250·1	162·0	159·5	134·3	‡
Steel tubes	312	42·7	39·8	37·5	20·1	‡	222·6	147·3	167·9	142·1	‡
Iron castings, etc**	313	43·5	40·2	38·2	19·8	‡	233·8	144·5	175·1	144·6	‡
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43·5	40·2	37·8	20·7	‡	246·3	160·3	171·9	153·8	‡
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	44·4	38·9	38·0	20·8	‡	215·7	137·5	163·0	152·9	‡
Other base metals	323	43·0	39·6	38·1	20·3	‡	230·0	156·6	156·7	145·4	‡
Mechanical engineering											
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	41·7	41·2	38·0	17·6	‡	211·9	125·1	165·2	132·6	‡
Metal-working machine tools	332	41·9	39·9	37·3	20·9	‡	232·2	127·8	162·8	140·5	‡
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	42·3	39·9	37·3	19·0	‡	222·3	133·9	167·3	141·0	‡
Industrial engines	334	42·6	38·9	38·2	21·3	‡	236·9	139·4	195·4	176·8	‡
Textile machinery and accessories	335	41·3	39·3	38·3	20·2	‡	218·6	124·9	167·3	134·2	‡
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	42·3	40·1	‡	20·4	‡	238·0	136·6	‡	132·0	‡
Mechanical handling equipment	337	45·2	40·9	36·7	18·7	‡	216·4	127·5	159·2	130·3	‡
Office machinery	338	40·9	39·7	36·4	18·3	‡	218·5	140·1	184·1	166·0	‡
Other machinery	339	42·5	39·9	37·3	20·2	‡	220·5	128·7	171·5	146·4	‡
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	43·1	40·4	33·8	19·5	‡	244·8	131·8	159·2	118·2	‡
Ordnance and small arms	342	40·7	35·9	39·0	21·9	‡	221·7	137·9	157·7	139·5	‡
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	42·3	39·9	38·3	21·0	‡	221·4	135·7	169·2	152·0	‡
Instrument engineering											
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	40·4	39·2	40·5	21·7	‡	237·0	159·2	191·7	160·9	‡
Watches and clocks	352	41·0	‡	37·8	21·2	36·6	211·8	‡	160·8	182·6	117·7
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	41·3	39·4	38·7	21·1	38·0	209·1	125·8	152·5	139·1	105·5
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	43·1	39·9	38·9	20·9	37·9	212·3	149·3	162·7	140·4	108·5
Electrical engineering											
Electrical machinery	361	41·7	39·4	37·7	21·4	37·8	217·0	122·9	162·5	150·0	104·8
Insulated wires and cables¶	362	46·2	40·1	37·7	20·9	‡	233·4	180·2	181·9	173·6	‡
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	41·7	40·0	37·5	22·2	37·2	205·3	129·8	171·8	169·7	104·4
Radio and electronic components	364	43·2	39·9	37·2	21·4	36·6	206·0	128·0	152·1	162·8	108·0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	42·0	41·0	38·6	20·5	39·5	196·7	136·3	157·1	159·1	113·7
Electronic computers	366	41·2	37·6	39·1	21·5	‡	256·1	181·0	179·2	162·3	‡
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	43·1	39·8	38·2	22·3	38·6	213·8	126·6	165·4	181·9	111·2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	40·9	39·4	36·9	20·3	36·7	209·8	142·9	172·3	162·1	125·6
Other electrical goods	369	41·8	39·6	37·3	20·1	37·7	232·9	140·3	173·6	179·5	116·3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering											
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	370·1	44·2	39·4	39·8	21·2	‡	217·0	133·0	154·8	140·8	‡
Marine engineering	370·2	40·9	40·8	38·3	17·6	‡	227·5	123·9	152·8	136·0	‡
Vehicles											
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	42·5	‡	‡	‡	‡	257·3	‡	‡	‡	‡
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	41·1	39·5	37·5	20·3	36·2	234·2	152·8	187·9	173·3	119·4
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	41·1	40·4	36·7	22·6	‡	205·1	123·7	164·6	152·2	‡
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing¶	383	42·6	39·5	38·2	22·0	‡	240·5	122·2	185·9	166·4	‡
Locomotive and railway track equipment††	384	41·6	39·4	35·1	23·3	‡	226·3	126·5	185·1	143·9	‡
Railway carriages and wagons and trams††	385	41·4	38·7	‡	‡	‡	208·2	129·4	‡	‡	‡
Metal goods not elsewhere specified											
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	41·6	39·4	38·7	21·3	‡	223·6	124·9	164·3	146·8	‡
Hand tools and implements	391	41·3	38·4	36·9	21·8	‡	211·2	137·0	172·7	152·8	‡
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	42·5	38·4	36·3	21·8	‡	222·2	109·8	159·3	151·1	‡
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	41·2	40·3	37·5	19·6	‡	221·6	135·8	165·7	156·5	‡
Wire and wire manufacturers	394	43·8	40·5	37·3	20·8	‡	233·9	156·5	163·0	142·5	‡
Cans and metal boxes¶	395	42·8	39·1	36·9	22·5	‡	249·1	172·6	168·1	152·9	‡
Jewellery and precious metals	396	41·7	40·3	38·1	21·8	‡	217·9	133·9	138·0	130·4	‡
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	43·0	39·9	37·0	20·9	37·6	215·7	152·6	160·5	146·0	105·5
Textiles											
Production of man-made fibres	411	42·5	40·3	38·2	20·0	‡	246·7	171·8	177·0	157·5	‡
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	44·4	40·5	37·4	21·8	37·9	189·0	150·9	147·4	136·4	126·6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	40·7	39·1	36·8	21·6	37·0	197·5	153·5	147·8	130·0	112·2
Woollen and worsted	414	44·6	41·0	36·9	20·4	37·8	183·1	134·7	147·6	137·7	115·4
Jute¶	415	42·5	39·9	38·2	20·9	‡	190·1	150·4	157·3	128·5	‡
Rope, twine and net	416	44·2	39·6	38·0	21·0	‡	176·4	127·5	138·4	128·6	‡
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	41·7	39·8	35·4	23·2	37·3	204·9	126·8	139·2	137·9	96·0
Lace	418	43·1	48·2	36·2	23·1	‡	190·4	116·0	130·8	116·0	‡
Carpets	419	41·8	38·9	37·4	20·5	38·5	219·4	152·7	168·5	157·2	113·1
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	43·0	40·7	37·8	22·1	39·5	173·7	130·4	133·8	136·2	102·2
Made-up textiles	422	42·8	40·0	36·4	21·6	36·8	172·4	114·5	131·9	130·4	99·2
Textile finishing	423	44·5	41·3	36·1	20·4	‡	187·1	147·5	147·0	136·0	‡
Other textile industries¶	429	44·2	39·4	37·2	20·9	‡	228·0	169·0	165·7	158·5	‡
Leather, leather goods and fur											
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery¶	431	43·4	40·2	37·4	20·2	‡	193·6	145·0	155·6	141·6	‡
Leather goods	432	41·3	‡	36·3	23·3	37·6	158·5	‡	128·7	122·5	86·1
Fur	433	44·4	‡	38·4	21·0	‡	216·7	‡	135·5	120·2	‡

† ‡ ¶ ** †† *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 8 *(continued)* Average hours worked and average hourly earnings by industry in October 1979: manual workers

Industry SIC 1968	Minimum List Heading	Hours worked‡ by the workers shown on the returns received: Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls	Earnings‡ of the workers shown on the returns received (pence per hour): Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)† Full-time	Women (18 and over)† Part-time	Girls
Clothing and footwear											
Weatherproof outerwear	441	40·8	‡	35·1	24·1	36·4	186·7	‡	150·5	144·3	103·8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	41·8	39·7	35·9	24·2	36·8	190·1	122·3	145·8	139·9	108·8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	40·8	38·5	35·8	24·6	38·2	191·3	112·4	139·2	130·7	95·5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	43·1	40·1	36·0	23·8	37·3	173·9	119·0	132·3	127·4	95·4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	41·5	39·6	36·3	24·8	37·2	173·3	112·3	131·8	134·0	97·2
Hats, caps and millinery	446	40·2	‡	33·5	23·1	‡	186·6	‡	126·9	126·4	‡
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	41·9	39·7	36·4	23·7	36·2	170·5	112·9	137·4	115·6	105·5
Footwear	450	40·3	38·9	36·3	23·9	37·5	214·4	135·6	156·8	149·2	101·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc											
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	44·6	40·9	36·5	19·1	‡	229·8	157·6	154·8	131·1	‡
Pottery	462	43·8	39·7	36·4	21·6	37·5	208·7	140·3	156·5	147·3	102·6
Glass	463	43·0	39·7	37·8	19·2	‡	243·3	170·4	183·1	160·1	‡
Cement	464	50·4	45·7	‡	‡	‡	238·8	176·3	‡	‡	‡
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	46·0	42·4	37·4	18·7	‡	220·9	158·2	159·2	133·2	‡
Timber, furniture, etc											
Timber	471	42·7	40·6	36·9	16·7	‡	195·8	129·0	165·0	123·6	‡
Furniture and upholstery	472	41·5	39·9	37·3	21·0	‡	235·5	135·6	193·6	153·5	‡
Bedding, etc	473	42·3	39·8	35·6	20·6	‡	208·7	133·5	167·7	145·0	‡
Shop and office fitting	474	50·4	41·7	37·4	20·7	‡	209·2	126·1	144·1	128·7	‡
Wooden containers and baskets	475	41·2	39·4	36·1	20·5	‡	189·1	129·1	140·5	132·7	‡
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	43·7	40·8	37·1	20·7	‡	195·4	132·1	141·4	133·5	‡
Paper, printing and publishing											
Paper and board	481	45·2	42·4	38·2	20·8	‡	229·7	172·4	157·5	145·0	‡
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	44·3	40·2	38·4	22·0	37·8	238·5	156·5	165·5	144·4	102·6
Manufactured stationery	483	43·5	40·6	37·5	21·1	37·4	229·2	140·6	172·6	163·2	101·5
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	44·6	40·4	38·0	20·9	‡	221·5	166·0	174·4	146·7	‡
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	43·8	41·5	39·0	19·6	‡	313·1	130·8	174·8	143·1	‡
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	40·5	‡	38·6	21·7	‡	334·1	‡	208·9	151·7	‡
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	43·8	40·8	38·6	21·3	39·3	254·8	128·6	179·4	158·4	102·5
Other manufacturing industries											
Rubber	491	42·6	40·9	38·3	19·9	38·1	232·7	164·1	163·1	155·0	118·1
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	492	46·5	42·6	36·7	19·8	‡	201·4	147·1	154·6	140·4	‡
Brushes and brooms	493	42·2	39·8	36·2	21·5	‡	193·7	133·5	148·2	140·6	‡
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	42·5	40·4	36·2	20·5	37·0	195·5	131·4	139·1	129·4	108·5
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	46·2	‡	38·0	19·0	‡	203·4	‡	148·9	133·1	‡
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	44·0	40·4	37·8	21·9	38·6	225·9	143·1	154·0	145·2	101·8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	43·6	40·5	37·9	21·0	37·7	210·7	127·7	133·4	123·7	99·3
Construction	500	44·9	41·7	37·2	16·5	‡	209·5	125·3	129·7	118·3	‡
Gas, electricity and water											
Gas	601	45·6	41·3	36·5	19·5	‡	229·1	148·7	164·5	151·8	‡
Electricity	602	41·9	39·2	38·1	18·9	‡	259·9	144·0	200·4	172·1	‡
Water supply	603	44·8	41·6	‡	17·3	‡	207·1	149·8	‡	140·5	‡
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)											
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702	48·8	41·8	43·5	20·7	‡	193·9	127·7	162·2	129·8	‡
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	50·5	45·1	40·1	17·4	‡	200·9	127·1	151·1	117·4	‡
Other road haulage	704	49·0	42·4	‡	19·4	‡	210·4	128·2	‡	131·5	‡
Port and inland water transport	706	43·9	42·8	39·4	19·9	‡	269·4	150·9	149·2	132·1	‡
Air transport	707	47·9	40·5	46·6	27·8	‡	268·3	215·4	214·3	185·3	‡
Other transport and communications§§	708/709	47·3	43·3	43·5	24·4	41·7	227·4	163·3	161·8	154·9	110·4
Certain miscellaneous services											
Laundries	892	45·0	42·1	38·1	20·3	37·8	167·6	112·2	115·4	110·2	97·3
Dry cleaning, etc¶	893	43·5	‡	37·8	12·7	‡	176·6	‡	120·0	113·4	‡
Motor repairers, garages, etc	894	42·8	40·5	39·1	20·1	‡	200·8	109·3	133·9	114·8	‡
Repair of boots and shoes¶	895	41·3	39·2	39·3	20·8	‡	182·6	105·3	123·7	119·4	‡
Public administration, etc											
National government service (except where included above)‖	901	43·3	39·9	40·4	21·0	‡	171·4	138·6	137·8	129·1	‡
Local government services‖	906	43·1	40·5	40·7	18·0	‡	180·9	142·1	147·0	130·6	‡

† ‡ ¶ §§ *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 11 Average earnings (men 21 and over): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

Pence per hour

Industry Group SIC 1968	Order of SIC	South East	*Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	III	225·3	226·3	215·0	211·9	218·0	219·6	208·2	214·5	203·1	217·5	202·4	206·5	212·2
Coal and petroleum products	IV	271·9	246·8	‡	‡	231·7	216·8	227·6	262·1	233·5	270·0	269·4	259·2	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	233·1	235·9	227·8	223·5	231·5	225·7	231·1	247·7	260·8	243·2	230·1	243·1	244·8
Metal manufacture	VI	236·0	228·8	216·1	222·5	227·4	241·4	244·7	222·6	244·6	237·0	257·6	240·9	197·9
Mechanical engineering	VII	223·7	227·9	224·3	214·2	227·8	220·4	220·8	218·7	234·6	224·4	222·5	245·4	
Instrument engineering	VIII	213·3	212·2	‡	206·5	192·2	208·3	206·6	209·9	198·9	211·9	251·7	221·0	214·5‡‡
Electrical engineering	IX	213·3	219·5	211·7	189·6	218·0	209·9	197·3	222·1	220·4	218·5	210·4	220·3	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	203·2	217·7	204·6	185·5	‡	‡	218·2	226·7	238·1	215·2	226·9	229·0	
Vehicles	XI	232·6	240·8	245·3	230·0	237·0	243·8	241·6	237·3	231·7	236·9	230·7	225·0	229·7
Metal goods nes	XII	217·3	221·5	207·8	213·9	224·0	209·4	216·7	212·1	225·6	219·6	232·1	216·6	208·2
Textiles	XIII	199·8	199·3	162·0	211·7	200·3	209·9	195·9	193·1	210·3	200·4	226·0	199·5	221·0
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	198·7	204·6	166·5	197·6	169·4	181·2	191·9	178·1	178·3	188·0	182·3	192·9	182·3
Clothing and footwear	XV	193·6	194·8	209·6	229·8	178·6	194·6	185·5	194·4	209·8	196·7	186·7	189·0	187·3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	230·1	223·7	202·6	209·9	214·4	221·7	235·1	244·1	220·6	228·6	221·2	217·6	231·4
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	226·0	235·0	205·0	195·8	199·4	205·9	198·0	209·4	199·4	212·6	226·4	193·6	182·5
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	283·3	304·7	242·3	249·9	244·4	230·9	232·6	257·7	263·9	265·2	246·7	237·3	222·3
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	210·1	202·3	221·4	241·6	236·9	195·5	209·2	219·0	218·4	221·7	228·2	222·3	253·0
All manufacturing industries		**230·9**	**237·7**	**221·0**	**216·8**	**226·5**	**219·7**	**220·3**	**224·8**	**233·9**	**227·5**	**237·0**	**225·7**	**219·7**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	195·2	‡	201·4	233·2	169·9	206·1	211·3	223·1	224·8	219·6	191·1	200·2	182·5
Construction	XX	215·1	224·4	190·5	189·1	211·9	210·8	208·0	223·3	214·0	212·6	188·6	202·8	183·3
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	246·3	251·5	249·9	232·2	234·9	236·8	240·1	243·5	242·1	241·9	247·0	226·4	235·8
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	XXII	217·9	232·5	215·8	193·8	210·3	200·4	210·6	211·8	192·0	213·5	208·1	207·6	207·8
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	219·6	239·8	198·5	193·9	189·0	187·6	191·3	201·1	187·3	193·9	191·7	194·7	175·3
Public administration‖	XXVII	190·5	207·4	173·8	165·7	191·8	175·4	167·9	166·6	173·6	180·3	165·5	175·2	159·1
All industries covered		**225·1**	**234·0**	**212·0**	**206·9**	**222·3**	**214·7**	**215·8**	**221·9**	**222·8**	**221·6**	**220·1**	**214·9**	**207·3**
Preceding survey figures														
All manufacturing industries (October 1978)		**197·3**	**202·4**	**185·9**	**185·5**	**195·9**	**187·9**	**190·1**	**191·3**	**202·5**	**195·1**	**203·7**	**194·2**	**183·9**
All industries covered (October 1978)		**191·1**	**196·8**	**179·5**	**177·4**	**191·8**	**182·0**	**185·3**	**187·6**	**194·3**	**189·1**	**191·2**	**190·0**	**172·3**

‡ § ‖ ‡‡ *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 12 Average earnings (women 18 and over): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

£ per week

Industry Group SIC 1968	Order of SIC	South East	*Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	III	65·35	64·20	61·91	63·75	54·23	64·18	57·94	61·48	60·96	63·45	53·17	60·33	76·90
Coal and petroleum products	IV	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	59·50	57·38	57·49	61·78	61·89	61·47	67·31	64·73	69·35	64·07	67·55	66·74	‡
Metal manufacture	VI	62·09	58·42	64·73	64·57	61·77	71·64	64·57	63·37	57·39	62·97	67·09	63·05	‡
Mechanical engineering	VII	67·24	68·53	70·70	58·83	62·72	66·10	60·83	61·78	61·59	63·59	68·93	65·84	
Instrument engineering	VIII	59·88	56·68	‡	58·80	55·71	54·88	60·18	68·31	56·35	60·91	73·95	67·09	65·65‡‡
Electrical engineering	IX	61·38	63·85	63·13	56·98	65·46	59·37	57·59	63·96	58·40	63·01	59·43	59·94	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	
Vehicles	XI	69·83	67·68	69·09	65·65	70·63	72·84	68·13	67·37	56·59	68·67	76·56	85·81	67·62
Metal goods nes	XII	59·62	58·18	52·61	59·29	58·62	56·78	60·08	59·81	57·48	60·18	58·78	61·68	46·63
Textiles	XIII	53·72	55·64	43·14	49·35	55·93	49·56	51·61	52·95	53·71	51·94	53·17	55·92	50·46
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	52·04	54·10	50·08	47·97	41·29	49·53	54·91	52·02	51·23	49·31	49·54	54·94	48·04
Clothing and footwear	XV	52·40	53·21	54·65	52·61	50·61	49·57	49·43	50·70	51·95	50·51	50·13	51·85	46·20
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	57·41	56·81	57·79	53·54	56·81	62·75	74·42	66·32	62·29	59·86	56·32	71·17	63·56
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	63·45	60·78	55·04	61·50	66·18	61·42	58·91	60·87	54·84	62·90	78·82	50·64	43·66
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	72·42	74·13	68·13	66·43	61·85	59·01	60·37	65·92	70·17	67·43	61·57	67·89	54·98
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	52·76	51·41	53·43	60·57	59·78	52·01	56·66	57·40	58·32	54·99	62·27	62·76	57·62
All manufacturing industries		**60·71**	**60·07**	**58·64**	**58·30**	**59·55**	**53·48**	**55·84**	**57·72**	**57·32**	**58·43**	**58·98**	**59·20**	**55·38**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Construction	XX	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	XXII	82·97	93·47	64·36	61·11	71·00	69·77	69·42	65·91	67·45	73·38	66·16	68·61	49·57
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	48·14	48·47	45·55	45·07	48·84	47·08	43·05	48·07	40·48	46·11	40·97	51·34	42·00
Public administration‖	XXVII	59·57	69·85	51·53	53·88	55·63	55·09	56·18	59·87	50·16	57·24	55·33	55·22	56·65
All industries covered		**60·49**	**60·31**	**58·04**	**57·40**	**59·27**	**53·56**	**55·61**	**57·62**	**56·88**	**58·24**	**58·52**	**59·08**	**54·96**
Preceding survey figures														
All manufacturing industries (October 1978)		**51·50**	**51·13**	**50·05**	**51·03**	**52·04**	**46·11**	**47·84**	**49·46**	**48·80**	**50·16**	**49·62**	**50·77**	**46·68**
All industries covered (October 1978)		**51·42**	**51·25**	**49·54**	**50·45**	**51·90**	**46·22**	**47·71**	**49·34**	**48·71**	**50·09**	**49·31**	**50·99**	**46·59**

‡ § ‖ ‡‡ *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 13 Average hours worked (women 18 and over): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

Industry Group SIC 1968	Order of SIC	South East	*Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	III	38·5	38·5	37·1	38·1	37·4	38·6	38·1	37·0	38·1	37·9	36·8	39·3	36·8
Coal and petroleum products	IV	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	37·5	37·7	36·9	38·4	37·3	37·1	41·7	39·0	38·7	38·6	39·5	37·3	‡
Metal manufacture	VI	37·4	36·1	39·7	37·1	37·3	37·9	38·6	37·6	37·8	37·7	40·8	38·7	‡
Mechanical engineering	VII	38·7	37·8	37·9	36·7	36·7	37·6	37·3	38·6	38·0	37·7	37·7	35·8	
Instrument engineering	VIII	38·2	36·3	‡	37·8	37·5	38·4	37·8	39·5	38·9	38·5	37·8	39·4	39·4‡‡
Electrical engineering	IX	37·9	37·9	38·0	38·7	37·3	37·1	37·9	37·6	36·6	37·7	37·5	36·9	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	
Vehicles	XI	38·1	38·2	39·2	37·9	37·4	38·2	38·7	36·0	35·5	37·5	38·2	40·7	35·8
Metal goods nes	XII	37·8	37·2	36·8	37·5	36·8	37·9	37·7	36·1	36·2	37·2	36·8	37·6	34·0
Textiles	XIII	37·0	37·7	37·9	35·3	36·2	35·1	36·5	36·9	38·8	36·2	35·9	36·8	37·4
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	36·4	37·4	34·1	35·3	35·2	36·3	37·8	37·7	36·3	36·7	37·3	37·0	37·6
Clothing and footwear	XV	37·0	36·9	36·4	36·5	35·2	36·2	35·1	35·5	36·0	35·9	36·3	37·8	35·4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	36·6	37·3	37·0	38·7	36·3	36·6	38·9	36·2	38·2	36·7	37·8	37·5	38·9
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	36·4	36·9	38·4	37·5	38·1	36·9	36·5	36·8	36·7	36·9	36·9	35·6	35·7
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	38·4	38·0	38·1	39·0	37·8	37·9	38·1	38·4	37·9	38·4	38·0	38·0	38·6
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	37·2	37·4	37·3	38·0	38·0	36·9	36·7	38·2	39·1	37·3	38·2	38·1	36·7
All manufacturing industries		**37·7**	**37·5**	**37·3**	**37·7**	**36·9**	**36·3**	**37·1**	**36·9**	**37·1**	**37·1**	**37·4**	**37·8**	**36·8**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Construction	XX	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	XXII	46·1	48·5	42·2	41·4	43·0	45·8	41·4	42·4	43·6	43·5	39·8	42·5	39·4
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	38·7	38·6	36·4	38·9	39·3	37·9	36·9	38·4	36·2	38·2	37·4	39·4	38·7
Public administration‖	XXVII	40·0	40·0	39·7	40·5	40·6	40·3	41·0	41·1	39·1	40·5	40·5	39·3	41·2
All industries covered		**38·0**	**37·8**	**37·4**	**37·9**	**37·1**	**36·5**	**37·2**	**37·0**	**37·1**	**37·3**	**37·4**	**37·9**	**37·0**
Preceding survey figures														
All manufacturing industries (October 1978)		**37·4**	**37·4**	**37·1**	**38·2**	**37·0**	**36·1**	**36·9**	**36·9**	**37·4**	**37·2**	**37·2**	**37·7**	**36·8**
All industries covered (October 1978)		**37·6**	**37·6**	**37·3**	**38·4**	**37·1**	**36·2**	**37·1**	**37·1**	**37·4**	**37·4**	**37·4**	**37·9**	**36·9**

‡ § ‖ ‡‡ *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 14 Average earnings (women 18 and over): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

Pence per hour

Industry Group SIC 1968	Order of SIC	South East	*Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	III	169·7	166·8	166·9	167·3	145·0	166·3	152·1	166·2	160·0	167·4	144·5	153·5	209·0
Coal and petroleum products	IV	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	158·7	152·2	155·8	160·9	165·9	165·7	161·4	166·0	179·2	166·0	171·0	178·9	‡
Metal manufacture	VI	166·0	161·8	163·0	174·0	165·6	189·0	167·3	168·5	151·8	167·0	164·4	162·9	‡
Mechanical engineering	VII	173·7	181·3	186·5	160·3	170·9	175·8	163·1	160·1	162·1	168·7	182·8	183·9	
Instrument engineering	VIII	156·8	156·1	‡	155·6	148·6	142·9	159·2	172·9	144·9	158·2	195·6	170·3	166·4‡‡
Electrical engineering	IX	162·0	168·5	166·1	147·2	175·5	160·0	152·0	170·1	159·6	167·1	158·5	162·4	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	
Vehicles	XI	183·3	177·2	176·3	173·2	188·9	190·7	176·0	187·1	159·4	183·1	200·4	210·8	188·9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	157·7	156·4	143·0	158·1	159·3	149·8	159·4	165·7	158·8	161·8	159·7	164·0	137·1
Textiles	XIII	145·2	147·6	113·8	139·8	154·5	141·2	141·4	143·5	138·4	143·5	148·1	152·0	134·9
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	143·0	144·7	146·9	135·9	117·3	136·4	145·3	138·0	141·1	134·4	132·8	148·5	127·8
Clothing and footwear	XV	141·6	144·2	150·1	144·1	143·8	136·9	140·8	142·8	144·3	140·7	138·1	137·2	130·5
Bricks, pottery, class, cement, etc.	XVI	156·9	152·3	156·2	138·3	156·5	171·4	191·3	183·2	163·1	163·1	149·0	189·8	163·4
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	174·3	164·7	143·3	164·0	173·7	166·4	161·4	165·4	149·4	170·5	213·6	142·2	122·3
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	188·6	195·1	178·8	170·3	163·6	155·7	158·5	171·7	185·1	175·6	162·0	178·7	142·4
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	141·8	137·5	143·2	159·4	157·3	140·9	154·4	150·3	149·2	147·4	163·0	164·7	157·0
All manufacturing industries		**161·0**	**160·2**	**157·2**	**154·6**	**161·4**	**147·3**	**150·5**	**156·4**	**154·5**	**157·5**	**157·7**	**156·6**	**150·5**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Construction	XX	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	XXII	180·0	192·7	152·5	147·6	165·1	152·3	167·7	155·4	154·7	168·7	166·2	161·4	125·8
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	124·4	125·6	125·1	115·9	124·3	124·2	116·7	125·2	111·8	120·7	109·5	130·3	108·5
Public administration‖	XXVII	146·7	174·6	129·8	133·0	137·0	136·7	137·0	145·7	128·3	141·3	136·6	140·5	137·5
All industries covered		**159·2**	**159·6**	**155·2**	**151·5**	**159·8**	**146·7**	**149·5**	**155·7**	**153·3**	**156·1**	**156·5**	**155·9**	**148·5**
Preceding survey figures														
All manufacturing industries (October 1978)		**137·7**	**136·7**	**134·9**	**133·6**	**140·6**	**127·7**	**129·6**	**134·0**	**130·5**	**134·8**	**133·4**	**134·7**	**126·8**
All industries covered (October 1978)		**136·8**	**136·3**	**132·8**	**131·4**	**139·9**	**127·7**	**128·6**	**133·0**	**130·2**	**133·9**	**131·8**	**134·5**	**126·3**

Note: In view of the wide variation, as between different industries in the proportion of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workers employed under similar conditions.

*Corresponding figures for previous years of earnings and hours of men and women working full time are given in table 122 of *Employment Gazette*.

†Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.

‡The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in tables 7 and 8.

‖ Industrial employees in national and local government services have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. 'Public administration' covers (A) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (B) employees in certain national government research establishments. Police and fire services are not covered by the survey.

¶ A limited survey covering these industries was carried out in April 1979 and the results were published in the August 1979 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

** Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading 'coke ovens and manufactured fuel'.

†† Excluding railway workshops.

§§ Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including also some returns for storage. (*Note:* The Post Office were only able to supply broad estimates for the earnings and hours of certain groups of their employees, mainly those in the telecommunications business on this occasion.)

‡‡ It is not possible to publish separate figures for mechanical engineering, instrument engineering, electrical engineering and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

Table 9 Average earnings (men 21 and over): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

£ per week

Industry Group	Order of SIC	South East	*Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
SIC 1968														
Food, drink and tobacco	III	106·35	107·96	100·19	96·01	101·37	99·68	96·81	98·23	93·44	100·69	91·87	96·24	96·12
Coal and petroleum products	IV	126·18	131·06	‡	‡	106·59	90·19	106·30	111·90	103·42	120·71	118·00	107·31	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	104·19	106·14	105·25	105·95	100·48	97·29	104·94	109·99	116·05	108·48	99·16	106·46	110·64
Metal manufacture	VI	104·54	103·19	108·72	97·89	98·70	101·37	103·01	99·52	106·88	102·39	109·24	104·30	78·16
Mechanical engineering	VII	98·43	99·81	98·92	90·60	96·36	91·91	93·19	92·09	96·19	95·58	96·10	103·81	
Instrument engineering	VIII	91·73	92·51	‡	82·58	81·32	91·88	86·58	86·70	81·94	89·86	100·44	92·80	94·80
Electrical engineering	IX	91·71	93·50	95·26	83·03	92·88	88·77	82·06	93·94	90·79	92·41	88·35	94·27	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	94·70	105·36	85·33	86·24	‡	‡	98·62	101·54	100·96	94·89	120·71	95·48	
Vehicles	XI	98·15	106·20	105·47	95·89	95·04	105·07	103·66	97·28	97·76	98·32	93·67	94·27	99·67
Metal goods nes	XII	95·40	95·01	91·66	91·11	93·87	92·15	91·65	90·79	96·99	93·79	96·77	94·23	89·75
Textiles	XIII	85·91	86·89	69·67	90·19	85·13	88·99	87·18	83·21	90·22	86·78	95·16	83·61	94·35
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	85·45	90·03	67·26	88·11	69·78	79·37	82·14	77·10	76·83	81·02	82·05	79·48	75·10
Clothing and footwear	XV	80·13	80·27	86·37	93·97	75·37	78·21	78·28	79·52	85·81	80·65	76·36	77·86	76·79
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	109·06	105·14	96·85	97·61	93·68	99·98	106·04	106·66	97·28	102·89	98·65	96·39	103·91
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	99·22	104·58	88·15	84·40	88·12	86·89	85·52	90·03	84·55	92·06	92·60	82·85	74·29
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	127·21	136·79	106·12	109·44	105·35	100·00	102·13	111·08	117·96	116·16	106·08	104·89	96·46
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	93·28	91·03	98·97	103·41	101·38	87·60	90·37	96·56	93·24	96·46	97·43	96·25	108·04
All manufacturing industries		**102·07**	**105·76**	**98·55**	**94·30**	**95·82**	**94·02**	**95·81**	**96·67**	**100·36**	**98·27**	**100·72**	**97·50**	**95·80**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	104·83	‡	105·55	101·19	99·54	109·63	102·47	114·68	104·74	100·81	96·87	103·08	85·76
Construction	XX	99·81	105·91	88·37	83·57	93·01	93·81	91·52	96·69	94·14	95·23	83·54	91·88	78·08
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	107·40	111·17	102·71	97·31	105·47	102·99	102·77	103·48	103·63	104·49	103·72	102·58	104·93
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	XXII	105·89	110·21	108·76	93·40	102·20	99·01	103·40	101·45	100·97	103·74	101·97	101·50	93·92
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	92·66	96·64	83·35	81·24	82·03	81·06	82·25	87·09	80·71	83·56	80·71	87·40	70·98
Public administration‖	XXVII	83·81	90·43	74·02	72·08	81·51	74·73	72·21	71·30	72·20	77·88	72·80	73·41	69·20
All industries covered		**101·09**	**105·52**	**96·04**	**90·83**	**95·36**	**93·83**	**94·93**	**96·52**	**97·83**	**97·27**	**95·75**	**95·40**	**89·97**

Preceding survey figures

All manufacturing industries (October 1978)	**87·60**	**90·07**	**82·37**	**80·87**	**83·65**	**81·53**	**83·66**	**82·44**	**87·48**	**84·85**	**86·79**	**84·09**	**79·64**
All industries covered (October 1978)	**86·37**	**89·36**	**80·78**	**77·72**	**82·65**	**80·46**	**82·48**	**81·78**	**85·31**	**83·57**	**83·56**	**83·96**	**74·78**

‡ § ‖ ‡‡ *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Table 10 Average hours worked (men 21 and over): by industry group: by standard region: manual workers

Industry Group	Order of SIC	South East	*Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
SIC 1968														
Food, drink and tobacco	III	47·2	47·7	46·6	45·3	46·5	45·4	46·5	45·8	46·0	46·3	45·4	46·6	45·3
Coal and petroleum products	IV	46·4	53·1	‡	‡	46·0	41·6	46·7	42·7	44·3	44·7	43·8	41·4	‡
Chemicals and allied industries	V	44·7	45·0	46·2	47·4	43·4	43·1	45·4	44·4	44·5	44·6	43·1	43·8	45·2
Metal manufacture	VI	44·3	45·1	50·3	44·0	43·4	42·0	42·1	44·7	43·7	43·2	42·4	43·3	39·5
Mechanical engineering	VII	44·0	43·8	44·1	42·3	42·3	41·7	42·2	42·1	41·0	42·6	43·2	42·3	
Instrument engineering	VIII	43·0	43·6	‡	40·0	42·3	44·1	41·9	41·3	41·2	42·4	39·9	42·0	44·2‡‡
Electrical engineering	IX	43·0	42·6	45·0	43·8	42·6	42·3	41·6	42·3	41·2	42·3	42·0	42·8	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	46·6	48·4	41·7	46·5	‡	‡	45·2	44·8	42·4	44·1	53·2	41·7	
Vehicles	XI	42·2	44·1	43·0	41·7	40·1	43·1	42·9	41·0	42·2	41·5	40·6	41·9	43·4
Metal goods nes	XII	43·9	42·9	44·1	42·6	41·9	44·0	42·3	42·8	43·0	42·7	41·7	43·5	43·1
Textiles	XIII	43·0	43·6	43·0	42·6	42·5	42·4	44·5	43·1	42·9	43·3	42·1	41·9	42·7
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	43·0	44·0	40·4	44·6	41·2	43·8	42·8	43·3	43·1	43·1	45·0	41·2	41·2
Clothing and footwear	XV	41·4	41·2	41·2	40·9	42·2	40·2	42·2	40·9	40·9	41·0	40·9	41·2	41·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	47·4	47·0	47·8	46·5	43·7	45·1	45·1	43·7	44·1	45·0	44·6	44·3	44·9
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	43·9	44·5	43·0	43·1	44·2	42·2	43·2	43·0	42·4	43·3	40·9	42·8	40·7
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	44·9	44·9	43·8	43·8	43·1	43·3	43·9	43·1	44·7	43·8	43·0	44·2	43·4
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	44·4	45·0	44·7	42·8	42·8	44·8	43·2	44·1	42·7	43·5	42·7	43·3	42·7
All manufacturing industries		**44·2**	**44·5**	**44·6**	**43·5**	**42·3**	**42·8**	**43·5**	**43·0**	**42·9**	**43·2**	**42·5**	**43·2**	**43·6**
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	II	53·7	‡	52·4	43·4	58·6	53·2	48·5	51·4	46·6	45·9	50·7	51·5	47·0
Construction	XX	46·4	47·2	46·4	44·2	43·9	44·5	44·0	43·3	44·0	44·8	44·3	45·3	42·6
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	43·6	44·2	41·1	41·9	44·9	43·5	42·8	42·5	42·8	43·2	42·0	45·3	44·5
Transport and communication (except railways, etc)	XXII	48·6	47·4	50·4	48·2	48·6	49·4	49·1	47·9	52·6	48·6	49·0	48·9	45·2
Certain miscellaneous services§	XXVI	42·2	40·3	42·0	41·9	43·4	43·2	43·0	43·3	43·1	43·1	42·1	44·9	40·5
Public administration‖	XXVII	44·0	43·6	42·6	43·5	42·5	42·6	43·0	42·8	41·6	43·2	44·0	41·9	43·5
All industries covered		**44·9**	**45·1**	**45·3**	**43·9**	**42·9**	**43·7**	**44·0**	**43·5**	**43·9**	**43·9**	**43·5**	**44·4**	**43·4**

Preceding survey figures

All manufacturing industries (October 1978)	**44·4**	**44·5**	**44·3**	**43·6**	**42·7**	**43·4**	**44·0**	**43·1**	**43·2**	**43·5**	**42·6**	**43·3**	**43·3**
All industries covered (October 1978)	**45·2**	**45·4**	**45·0**	**43·8**	**43·1**	**44·2**	**44·5**	**43·6**	**43·9**	**44·2**	**43·7**	**44·2**	**43·4**

‡ § ‖ ‡‡ *See* note and footnotes to table 14.

Census of employment results for June 1977

THE TOTAL NUMBER of employees in employment in Great Britain in June 1977 was 22,126,000, with 17,828,000 working full-time and 4,298,000 part-time. There were 13,076,000 male workers and 9,050,000 female workers with 12,395,000 males working full-time and 681,000 part-time and 5,433,000 females working full-time and 3,617,000 part-time. These results* come from the census of employment taken in 1977.

Changes over the previous six years are shown in table 1, analysed between males and females and full-time and part-time workers. The increase in employment in the year to June 1977 of 78,000 followed two years in which employment had fallen by 84,000 and 165,000 respectively. This turn-round was accounted for mainly by the turn-round in the number of full-time employees which rose by 63,000 after falling substantially in the previous three years. The small increase in female part-time employment between 1976 and 1977 was similar to that in the previous year and followed a declining rate of growth during the first half of the 1970's. There was a marked reduction in the decline in full-time male workers although the part-time male workers decreased for the first time; at the same time there was a substantial increase in the number of female full-time workers, whose numbers had been declining since 1973.

A description of more recent trends in employment and other related statistics can be found in "Trends in Labour Statistics" on page 169.

Part-time workers

The census provides separate figures for both full-time and part-time employees. The quarterly enquiry also obtains numbers of female part-time workers from employers but the estimates derived from this information were found to be unreliable and publication was discontinued. New

* Because the figures have been rounded independently rounded totals in tables may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Table 1 Employees in employment

Thousand

Great Britain	Number at June 1971	Changes since the previous June						Number at June 1977
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Male and female	**21,648**	**1**	**533**	**114**	**−84**	**−165**	**78**	**22,126**
Full-time	18,307	−135	182	−167	−223	−200	64	17,828
Part-time	3,341	136	351	282	138	36	14	4,298
Male	**13,424**	**−106**	**159**	**−114**	**−124**	**−143**	**−21**	**13,076**
Full-time	12,840	−121	94	−138	−132	−144	−4	12,395
Part-time	584	16	65	24	9	1	−18	681
Female	**8,224**	**107**	**374**	**229**	**39**	**−22**	**99**	**9,050**
Full-time	5,468	−14	88	−29	−90	−56	67	5,433
Part-time	2,757	120	286	258	130	34	32	3,617

Table 2 Employees in employment

Thousand

Great Britain SIC 1968	Number at June 1971	Changes since the previous June						Number at June 1977
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
All industries and services*	**21,648**	**1**	**533**	**−84**	**−**	**−165**	**78**	**22,126**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	421	−5	5	−17	−16	−6	−4	378
Mining and quarrying	393	−16	−16	−14	3	−4	3	348
Manufacturing industries	7,886	−273	51	41	−371	−235	51	7,150
Food, drink and tobacco	744	−14	−2	12	−38	−11	−1	689
Coal, petroleum and chemical products	480	−14	−1	7	−4	−9	12	470
Metal manufacture	556	−41	2	−11	−6	−32	14	483
Engineering and allied industries	3,564	−159	34	50	−154	−111	28	3,252
Textile, leather and clothing	1,057	−28	−12	−24	−75	−35	7	890
Other manufacturing	1,486	−17	29	8	−94	−38	−8	1,366
Construction	1,222	37	80	−48	−16	−4	−37	1,232
Gas, electricity and water	369	−21	−12	2	6	−	−6	337
Transport and communication	1,545	−25	−19	−18	12	−42	−6	1,447
Distributive trades	2,555	32	103	16	2	−40	30	2,700
Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	5,784	231	312	145	237	189	69	6,968
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	963	20	61	57	−13	−	40	1,128
Professional and scientific services	2,916	115	140	114	180	95	−13	3,546
Miscellaneous services*	1,906	95	112	−26	69	95	42	2,294
Public administration and defence‡	1,473	40	30	7	57	−28	−16	1,564
Not classified by industry	−	1	−1	−	3	5	−7	1

See notes to table 4.

Table 3 Employees in employment at June 1977

Thousand

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male Full-time	Part-time	All	Female Full-time	Part-time	All	Male and female
All industries and services*		**12,395**	**681**	**13,076**	**5,433**	**3,617**	**9,050**	**22,126**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	**I**	**255·9**	**29·9**	**285·9**	**59·1**	**33·1**	**92·1**	**378·0**
Index of Production industries	**II-XXI**	**6,692·6**	**90·6**	**6,783·2**	**1,737·9**	**546·0**	**2,283·9**	**9,067·1**
Manufacturing industries	**III-XIX**	**4,972·6**	**76·6**	**5,049·2**	**1,611·8**	**488·9**	**2,100·7**	**7,149·9**
Service industries*	**XXII-XXVII**	**5,445·4**	**560·5**	**6,005·9**	**3,635·9**	**3,037·3**	**6,673·2**	**12,679·1**
Agriculture, forestry fishing†	**I**	**255·9**	**29·9**	**285·9**	**59·1**	**33·1**	**92·1**	**378·0**
Agriculture and horticulture†	001	237·8	29·5	267·3	57·8	32·3	90·1	357·4
Forestry	002	10·4	0·3	10·6	1·0	0·5	1·5	12·1
Fishing	003	7·7	0·2	7·9	0·2	0·2	0·5	8·4
Mining and quarrying	**II**	**332·3**	**0·6**	**332·9**	**11·6**	**3·6**	**15·3**	**348·2**
Coal mining	101	288·2	0·2	288·4	7·9	2·8	10·6	299·0
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	14·6	0·1	14·7	0·9	0·3	1·2	16·0
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	15·8	0·2	16·0	1·4	0·4	1·8	17·8
Petroleum and natural gas	104	7·8	0·1	7·9	1·2	0·1	1·2	9·1
Other mining and quarrying	109	5·9	—	5·9	0·3	0·1	0·3	6·2
Food, drink and tobacco	**III**	**401·2**	**10·0**	**411·2**	**181·3**	**96·8**	**278·1**	**689·3**
Grain milling	211	16·2	0·2	16·4	3·9	0·9	4·8	21·3
Bread and flour confectionery	212	57·9	4·0	62·0	18·1	16·6	34·7	96·7
Biscuits	213	14·7	0·3	14·9	12·9	12·4	25·4	40·3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	53·4	1·9	55·3	33·2	18·0	51·2	106·6
Milk and milk products	215	38·8	0·9	39·7	11·4	3·4	14·8	54·5
Sugar	216	8·8	—	8·9	2·5	0·6	3·0	11·9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32·5	0·4	32·9	19·7	19·3	39·0	71·9
Fruit and vegetable products	218	26·5	0·3	26·8	20·5	9·4	29·9	56·7
Animal and poultry foods	219	20·1	0·4	20·5	3·7	1·3	5·0	25·5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5·5	0·1	5·6	1·1	0·4	1·5	7·1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	20·9	0·3	21·1	11·0	5·3	16·3	37·4
Brewing and malting	231	54·8	0·4	55·2	10·4	2·3	12·7	67·9
Soft drinks	232	17·1	0·6	17·7	7·0	3·0	10·1	27·8
Other drink industries	239	19·4	0·2	19·6	11·8	1·0	12·8	32·4
Tobacco	240	14·6	—	14·6	14·2	2·8	16·9	31·5
Coal and petroleum products	**IV**	**32·3**	**0·1**	**32·4**	**3·4**	**0·6**	**4·0**	**36·4**
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	9·9	—	9·9	0·3	0·1	0·4	10·3
Mineral oil refining	262	16·9	—	16·9	1·8	0·2	2·1	18·9
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5·5	0·1	5·6	1·2	0·3	1·5	7·1
Chemicals and allied industries	**V**	**308·1**	**2·7**	**310·8**	**97·0**	**25·6**	**122·6**	**433·4**
General chemicals	271	112·3	0·7	112·9	17·6	4·1	21·6	134·6
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40·7	0·3	41·1	25·2	6·3	31·5	72·6
Toilet preparations	273	9·1	0·2	9·3	12·5	2·8	15·3	24·6
Paint	274	18·7	0·3	19·0	5·4	1·9	7·2	26·2
Soap and detergents	275	10·7	0·2	10·9	4·6	2·0	6·6	17·5
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials	276	43·9	0·3	44·3	7·3	2·4	9·7	54·0
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19·0	0·1	19·1	2·9	0·7	3·6	22·7
Fertilisers	278	10·0	—	10·1	1·3	0·3	1·6	11·7
Other chemical industries	279	43·7	0·4	44·1	20·2	5·2	25·4	69·5
Metal manufacture	**VI**	**424·9**	**2·7**	**427·6**	**43·5**	**11·9**	**55·4**	**483·0**
Iron and steel (general)	311	218·3	0·6	218·8	16·9	3·4	20·3	239·2
Steel tubes	312	43·9	0·2	44·2	5·1	1·7	6·7	50·9
Iron castings, etc.	313	67·9	0·8	68·7	5·7	1·8	7·5	76·3
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43·3	0·4	43·7	6·5	1·9	8·3	52·0
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	33·6	0·4	33·9	5·9	2·2	8·1	42·0
Other base metals	323	18·0	0·2	18·2	3·5	1·0	4·4	22·6

Table 3 *(continued)* Employees in employment at June 1977

Thousand

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male Full-time	Part-time	All	Female Full-time	Part-time	All	Male and female
Mechanical engineering	**VII**	**763·5**	**8·2**	**771·6**	**113·4**	**30·0**	**143·3**	**914·9**
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	26·2	0·3	26·6	3·1	0·9	3·9	30·5
Metal-working machine tools	332	53·4	0·5	53·9	7·1	2·2	9·2	63·2
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70·7	0·6	71·3	12·3	2·7	15·0	86·2
Industrial engines	334	24·5	0·1	24·6	3·6	0·5	4·2	28·8
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20·5	0·3	20·9	3·1	0·9	3·9	24·8
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	36·9	0·2	37·2	3·6	0·7	4·4	41·5
Mechanical handling equipment	337	51·7	0·4	52·1	6·2	2·1	8·3	60·3
Office machinery	338	17·0	0·1	17·1	6·0	0·7	6·7	23·8
Other machinery	339	172·8	1·9	174·7	27·4	7·5	34·8	209·5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	131·5	1·3	132·8	12·5	3·6	16·0	148·9
Ordnance and small arms	342	16·3	0·1	16·4	3·7	0·8	4·5	20·9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	141·8	2·4	144·2	24·9	7·5	32·4	176·6
Instrument engineering	**VIII**	**93·5**	**2·0**	**95·5**	**41·1**	**11·7**	**52·8**	**148·3**
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8·9	0·1	9·0	2·7	0·6	3·2	12·3
Watches and clocks	352	5·0	0·1	5·1	5·0	1·1	6·2	11·3
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15·7	0·7	16·4	8·5	3·4	11·9	28·3
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	63·8	1·1	65·0	24·9	6·6	31·5	96·5
Electrical engineering	**IX**	**464·1**	**3·9**	**468·0**	**219·4**	**57·3**	**276·8**	**744·7**
Electrical machinery	361	99·9	0·7	100·6	27·7	5·5	33·1	133·7
Insulated wires and cables	362	30·2	0·3	30·5	10·5	1·8	12·3	42·8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	42·4	0·2	42·6	21·2	2·4	23·6	66·2
Radio and electronic components	364	62·5	0·8	63·3	47·9	18·1	66·0	129·3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	24·1	0·2	24·3	20·1	6·7	26·8	51·2
Electronic computers	366	32·6	0·1	32·6	10·4	1·3	11·7	44·4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	65·6	0·6	66·2	20·6	4·6	25·2	91·4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	39·9	0·3	40·1	18·8	3·6	22·4	62·5
Other electrical goods	369	66·9	0·8	67·7	42·3	13·3	55·6	123·3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	**370**	**159·7**	**0·8**	**160·5**	**8·9**	**3·1**	**12·0**	**172·5**
Vehicles	**XI**	**647·7**	**2·2**	**649·9**	**77·6**	**11·9**	**89·5**	**739·4**
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33·0	—	33·0	2·3	0·2	2·6	35·6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	404·7	1·6	406·3	47·9	7·8	55·7	462·0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	9·8	0·1	9·9	2·4	0·7	3·1	13·0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	160·0	0·3	160·3	23·1	2·9	26·0	186·3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16·6	—	16·6	0·8	0·2	1·0	17·7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23·6	—	23·6	1·0	0·2	1·2	24·8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	**XII**	**375·8**	**7·6**	**383·4**	**110·5**	**38·0**	**148·6**	**531·9**
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48·5	0·9	49·4	8·8	3·3	12·1	61·5
Hand tools and implements	391	12·3	0·4	12·7	5·0	1·3	6·2	18·9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	6·7	0·3	6·9	3·5	1·5	5·0	11·9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	22·8	0·3	23·1	7·3	2·2	9·5	32·6
Wire and wire manufactures	394	29·2	0·4	29·7	6·1	1·7	7·9	37·5
Cans and metal boxes	395	18·1	0·1	18·2	8·7	4·7	13·4	31·6
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14·0	0·4	14·4	6·4	2·0	8·4	22·8
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	224·3	4·8	229·1	64·7	21·3	86·0	315·1

Table 3 *(continued)* **Employees in employment at June 1977**

Thousand

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male Full-time	Part-time	All	Female Full-time	Part-time	All	Male and female
Textiles	**XIII**	**254·3**	**6·6**	**260·9**	**171·4**	**47·9**	**219·3**	**480·2**
Production of man-made fibres	411	26·8	0·1	26·9	4·0	0·8	4·8	31·7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	27·2	0·7	27·9	16·3	5·1	21·4	49·3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	22·0	0·8	22·7	13·0	3·3	16·3	39·0
Woollen and worsted	414	44·4	1·5	45·9	27·3	9·1	36·5	82·4
Jute	415	4·6	0·3	4·9	2·0	0·4	2·4	7·3
Rope, twine and net	416	3·0	0·1	3·1	2·6	0·8	3·4	6·5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	36·7	1·1	37·8	61·1	16·0	77·1	114·9
Lace	418	2·2	0·1	2·4	2·1	0·7	2·8	5·2
Carpets	419	23·0	0·2	23·2	9·9	2·0	12·0	35·2
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5·9	0·2	6·1	5·9	1·6	7·5	13·6
Made-up textiles	422	7·4	0·4	7·8	10·7	3·5	14·2	22·0
Textile finishing	423	31·9	0·7	32·6	11·5	3·2	14·8	47·3
Other textile industries	429	19·3	0·2	19·5	5·0	1·3	6·2	25·7
Leather, leather goods and fur	**XIV**	**21·5**	**1·1**	**22·5**	**12·8**	**5·0**	**17·8**	**40·4**
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14·0	0·5	14·5	3·4	1·2	4·6	19·1
Leather goods	432	5·7	0·4	6·1	8·1	3·2	11·3	17·4
Fur	433	1·8	0·1	2·0	1·2	0·7	1·9	3·9
Clothing and footwear	**XV**	**82·9**	**3·7**	**86·6**	**230·6**	**52·6**	**283·2**	**369·8**
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3·4	0·2	3·6	12·3	2·7	15·0	18·7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	14·8	0·7	15·6	45·5	9·9	55·4	71·0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	9·6	0·4	10·1	23·7	5·5	29·2	39·2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5·1	0·3	5·4	25·2	5·2	30·3	35·8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	12·2	0·7	12·9	64·4	16·8	81·2	94·1
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1·2	0·1	1·4	2·7	0·9	3·6	4·9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5·6	0·4	6·0	21·4	5·8	27·2	33·2
Footwear	450	30·9	0·8	31·7	35·4	5·8	41·3	73·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	**XVI**	**194·4**	**2·6**	**197·1**	**49·2**	**11·9**	**61·0**	**258·1**
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	35·3	0·5	35·8	3·3	1·0	4·3	40·2
Pottery	462	29·4	0·6	30·0	24·7	4·2	28·9	59·0
Glass	463	52·3	0·5	52·8	12·1	3·5	15·7	68·5
Cement	464	11·5	0·1	11·6	1·0	0·2	1·2	12·8
Abrasives and building materials, etc. n.e.s.	469	65·9	0·9	66·8	8·0	2·9	10·9	77·6
Timber, furniture, etc.	**XVII**	**199·3**	**4·5**	**203·9**	**36·8**	**12·3**	**49·0**	**252·9**
Timber	471	71·5	1·6	73·1	8·4	3·2	11·6	84·7
Furniture and upholstery	472	69·0	1·3	70·3	12·7	3·8	16·4	86·7
Bedding, etc.	473	9·9	0·2	10·1	7·8	1·6	9·4	19·6
Shop and office fitting	474	22·5	0·5	23·0	2·5	1·4	3·9	26·8
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11·1	0·4	11·5	2·5	0·9	3·4	14·9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	15·3	0·6	15·9	2·9	1·5	4·3	20·3
Paper, printing and publishing	**XVIII**	**346·2**	**14·4**	**360·6**	**130·7**	**39·3**	**170·0**	**530·6**
Paper and board	481	50·1	0·4	50·5	7·6	2·4	10·0	60·5
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	50·3	0·7	50·9	23·2	7·0	30·3	81·2
Manufactured stationery	483	18·8	0·3	19·1	12·2	3·5	15·8	34·9
Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	484	12·8	0·2	12·9	6·8	1·7	8·5	21·5
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	56·8	7·1	63·9	12·5	4·7	17·2	81·1
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	34·1	2·7	36·7	14·4	3·4	17·8	54·6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc.	489	123·4	3·0	126·4	53·8	16·6	70·4	196·8

Table 3 *(continued)* **Employees in employment at June 1977**

Thousand

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male Full-time	Part-time	All	Female Full-time	Part-time	All	Male and female
Other manufacturing industries	**XIX**	**203·2**	**3·7**	**206·9**	**84·3**	**32·9**	**117·2**	**324·1**
Rubber	491	77·9	0·5	78·4	17·7	5·2	22·9	101·3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth etc.	492	11·4	0·1	11·4	2·0	0·4	2·3	13·7
Brushes and brooms	493	4·0	0·2	4·3	3·6	1·3	4·9	9·2
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports eqiupment	494	17·1	0·7	17·7	16·9	8·4	25·3	43·0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	3·9	0·1	4·0	3·5	0·8	4·2	8·3
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	75·5	1·6	77·1	32·0	13·7	45·7	122·7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	13·4	0·5	14·0	8·7	3·2	11·9	25·9
Construction	**500**	**1,116·0**	**12·5**	**1,128·5**	**64·0**	**39·5**	**103·3**	**1,231·8**
Gas, electricity and water	**XXI**	**271·7**	**0·9**	**272·6**	**50·5**	**14·2**	**64·7**	**337·3**
Gas	601	74·5	0·2	74·7	19·3	5·6	24·9	99·6
Electricity	602	143·4	0·3	143·7	25·1	7·0	32·1	175·8
Water supply	603	53·8	0·4	54·2	6·0	1·6	7·6	61·8
Transport and communication	**XXII**	**1,165·5**	**23·5**	**1,189·0**	**203·3**	**54·8**	**258·1**	**1,447·1**
Railways	701	191·1	0·3	191·5	13·4	1·1	14·5	206·0
Road passenger transport	702	171·9	8·5	180·4	26·1	6·7	32·7	213·2
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	174·0	4·0	178·0	12·3	7·7	20·0	198·0
Other road haulage	704	18·8	0·3	19·2	1·7	1·0	2·7	21·9
Sea transport	705	73·1	0·3	73·5	7·3	0·8	8·1	81·6
Port and inland water transport	706	63·8	0·9	64·7	3·6	1·1	4·7	69·5
Air transport	707	59·1	0·2	59·2	21·4	0·8	22·2	81·4
Postal services and telecommunications	708	311·0	3·9	314·9	73·4	22·4	95·9	410·7
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	102·5	5·1	107·6	44·0	13·2	57·2	164·9
Distributive trades	**XXIII**	**1,058·5**	**142·4**	**1,200·9**	**743·1**	**755·9**	**1,498·9**	**2,699·8**
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	148·4	5·3	153·7	46·5	24·2	70·7	224·4
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	27·2	0·2	27·4	5·5	0·6	6·0	33·4
Other wholesale distribution	812	157·0	9·3	166·3	79·2	35·0	114·1	280·4
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	186·7	37·8	224·5	159·0	222·1	381·2	605·7
Other retail distribution	821	327·4	82·6	410·0	401·7	451·5	853·2	1,263·2
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	80·4	3·4	83·8	19·3	10·6	29·9	113·7
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	131·4	3·7	135·1	31·9	12·0	43·9	179·0
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	**XXIV**	**509·4**	**34·9**	**544·3**	**406·6**	**176·7**	**583·2**	**1,127·6**
Insurance	860	138·9	3·8	142·7	93·4	24·2	117·6	260·3
Banking and bill discounting	861	142·4	2·5	145·0	151·1	24·1	175·2	320·2
Other financial institutions	862	47·5	2·2	49·8	45·4	10·0	55·4	105·1
Property owning and managing, etc.	863	36·9	6·2	43·1	23·5	17·7	41·3	84·4
Advertising and market research	864	17·3	0·6	17·9	10·7	3·2	13·8	31·7
Other business services	865	79·6	18·6	98·3	55·7	91·9	147·6	245·9
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	46·6	1·0	47·6	26·8	5·5	32·4	79·9
Professional and scientific services	**XXV**	**987·5**	**137·7**	**1,125·1**	**1,274·7**	**1,146·5**	**2,421·2**	**3,546·3**
Accountancy services	871	46·2	1·7	47·9	27·0	12·8	39·8	87·7
Educational services	872	473·6	89·8	563·4	562·5	685·6	1,248·1	1,811·4
Legal services	873	28·6	2·9	31·4	56·3	21·5	77·8	109·2
Medical and dental services	874	261·7	34·2	295·9	567·1	397·6	964·6	1,260·5
Religious organisations	875	10·9	5·9	16·7	4·2	8·5	12·7	29·4
Research and development services	876	80·9	0·6	81·4	23·4	5·7	29·1	110·6
Other professional and scientific services	879	85·8	2·7	88·4	34·2	14·9	49·1	137·5

Table 3 *(continued)* **Employees in employment at June 1977**

Thousand

Great Britain SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male			Female			Male and female
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
Miscellaneous services*	**XXVI**	**794·4**	**181·1**	**975·5**	**562·9**	**755·6**	**1,318·5**	**2,294·0**
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	881	50·6	5·7	56·2	25·5	17·2	42·7	98·9
Sport and other recreations	882	41·5	16·8	58·2	15·1	27·8	42·9	101·2
Betting and gambling	883	22·5	11·0	33·5	22·1	35·6	57·7	91·2
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	87·0	18·2	105·1	86·3	76·7	163·0	268·1
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	47·1	12·1	59·1	36·0	70·1	106·1	165·2
Public houses	886	34·4	41·1	75·5	32·7	136·4	169·2	244·6
Clubs	887	17·5	23·6	41·1	13·0	53·8	66·8	107·9
Catering contractors	888	17·2	1·9	19·0	29·3	18·5	47·9	66·9
Hairdressing and manicure	889	10·2	0·9	11·1	60·1	25·0	85·1	96·3
Laundries	892	13·1	1·3	14·4	20·7	14·3	35·0	49·4
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	893	5·4	0·7	6·1	9·7	9·8	19·4	25·6
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	318·6	25·9	344·5	64·4	37·3	101·7	446·2
Repair of boots and shoes	895	2·5	0·3	2·8	0·9	1·0	1·9	4·7
Other services	899	127·1	21·7	148·8	146·9	232·2	379·1	527·9
Public administration and defence‡	**XXVII**	**930·2**	**40·9**	**971·1**	**445·4**	**147·9**	**593·3**	**1,564·3**
National government service	901	340·4	4·5	344·8	247·6	28·4	276·0	620·8
Local government service	906	589·8	36·4	626·2	197·7	119·5	317·3	943·5

Definitions: Part-time includes employees working for not more than 30 hours per week but, for agriculture, see note.

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals differ from the sum of the rounded components. Also the grand totals include some 1,400 employees whose industrial classification could not be ascertained.
See note to table 4 about changes in industrial classification.
*Excludes private domestic service.
†Estimates for agriculture are taken from the June censuses of agriculture and exclude a small number of employees of agricultural machinery contractors. In addition there are minor differences in analysis and consequently the full-time and part-time categories for agriculture are not strictly comparable with those for other industries. It should also be noted that changes in information collected in 1977 will have disturbed the year by year comparison of the figures for agriculture.
‡These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government service which are not activities identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in *Employment Gazette.*

estimating procedures have now been developed and if these prove satisfactory, publication will be resumed.

The 1977 census confirms the marked slackening of the upward trend in female part-time employment. This is supported by the indications from small-scale surveys and suggests that in recent years female part-time employees have only been maintaining, rather than increasing, their share of total female employment.

Industrial and regional analyses

A broad analysis by industry group based on the *Standard Industrial Classification* (1968 edition) also showing changes over the previous six years is given in table 2. A more detailed analysis my Minimum List Heading is shown in table 3 on pages 148 to 152, while the changes by Order group compared with June 1976 are shown in table 4 on page 153.

Employment in manufacturing increased overall by 51,000 between June 1976 and June 1977 after the substantial falls in the previous two years. There were gains of 28,000 in engineering and allied industries, 14,000 in metal manufacture and 12,000 in coal, petroleum and chemical products. Services grew by 78,000 similar to the increase in 1976, with increases of 42,000 in miscellaneous services, 40,000 in insurance, banking, finance and business services and 30,000 in distributive trades but with falls of 16,000 in public administration and of 13,000 in professional and scientific services (mainly education and health). Construction industry employment fell by 37,000.

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

The census benchmark

One purpose of the census is to provide detailed regional and local area estimates of the numbers of employees. The other main purpose is to give accurate "benchmark" figures with which to re-align the industrial and regional employment estimates obtained from the monthly and quarterly sample enquiries. The June 1977 census results, now available, will replace the earlier estimates for that date in the monthly and quarterly series and revisions will be made to the estimates for other dates subsequent to June 1976. Provisional amendments have been made to tables 101, 102, 103 and 134 in the Statistical Series section of *Employment Gazette*. More detailed revisions, making further allowance for the new census figures, will be published as soon as possible.

Table 6 compares the census and the provisional quarterly results for the major employment aggregates. In general, the main changes in employment shown by the census are similar in character and order of magnitude to those indicated by the quarterly series. The excess of the quarterly estimates over the census for employment in manufacturing industries, of 55,000, is of a similar size and in the same direction as in the previous two years: in non-manufacturing the census shows a somewhat higher figure than the quarterly series but the difference, of 18,000, is much smaller than in the previous two years.

Table 4 Employees in employment changes between June 1976 and June 1977

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Order of SIC	Male			Female			Male and female
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
All industries and services*		–4	–18	–21	67	32	99	78
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	2·6	0·6	3·2	1·7	–8·5	–6·8	–3·6
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	–23·9	–0·6	–24·5	30·7	4·7	35·4	10·9
Manufacturing industries	III-XIX	16·7	–1·3	15·4	33·0	2·9	35·8	51·3
Service industries*	XXII-XXVII	21·5	–17·3	4·2	36·6	37·0	73·6	77·8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	I	2·6	0·6	3·2	1·7	–8·5	–6·8	–3·6
Mining and quarrying	II	1·7	0·1	1·8	0·7	0·1	0·8	2·6
Food, drink and tobacco	III	–3·7	–0·3	–4·0	1·9	0·8	2·7	–1·3
Coal and petroleum products	IV	–1·0	—	–0·9	—	—	—	–1·0
Chemicals and allied industries	V	8·2	0·1	8·3	5·0	–0·5	4·5	12·7
Metal manufacture	VI	11·6	0·1	11·8	1·2	0·8	2·1	13·8
Mechanical engineering	VII	–4·8	–0·3	–5·0	1·6	–0·3	1·4	–3·7
Instrument engineering	VIII	0·6	—	0·5	0·4	–0·4	—	0·5
Electrical engineering	IX	6·6	–1·1	5·5	8·3	1·1	9·3	14·9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	–1·9	—	–2·0	–1·1	0·2	–0·9	–2·9
Vehicles	XI	5·0	—	5·1	0·7	0·5	1·3	6·4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	9·6	0·1	9·7	2·0	0·9	2·9	12·6
Textiles	XIII	–2·5	0·4	–2·1	1·4	1·2	2·7	0·6
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	—	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·2	0·5	0·6
Clothing and footwear	XV	–1·8	–0·2	–2·0	8·3	–0·1	8·2	6·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	–1·3	0·1	–1·3	1·5	–0·1	1·4	0·1
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	–5·1	0·2	–4·9	–1·0	–0·2	–1·2	–6·1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	–4·8	–0·4	–5·2	0·9	–0·8	0·1	–5·1
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	2·0	–0·1	1·9	1·4	–0·5	0·9	2·8
Construction	XX	–39·3	0·5	–38·8	–0·7	2·1	1·4	–37·4
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	–3·0	0·1	–2·9	–2·3	–0·4	–2·7	–5·5
Transport and communication	XXII	–7·7	–1·3	–9·1	3·9	–0·4	3·5	–5·5
Distributive trades	XXIII	20·1	–2·3	17·8	10·1	2·6	12·7	30·5
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	6·8	3·4	10·2	13·0	17·0	30·0	40·2
Professional and scientific services	XXV	0·7	–16·9	–16·2	1·4	2·1	3·5	–12·8
Miscellaneous services*	XXVI	18·0	–0·1	17·9	5·0	19·0	23·9	41·8
Public administration and defence‡	XXVII	–16·4	—	–16·3	3·3	–3·3	—	–16·3

Note: When changes of business activity are notified by employers the industrial classification of the appropriate units in the census of employment is amended where necessary. It should be borne in mind that these amendments can affect changes in the level of employment shown by industry Order between censuses.
See notes to table 3.

Some differences between the quarterly series and the census are only to be expected. It is possible, in the comparison of the movements shown by the census and the monthly and quarterly series, that some part of the differences might arise from marginal uncertainties in the census of employment figures. These might occur because of the problems of obtaining a register of complete accuracy. There are also related problems of ensuring that every single unit of the million or so in the census coverage is fully accounted for, with neither omissions nor duplications. (This has been one of the causes of delay, discussed below, in producing, the 1977 census results because elaborate computer arrangements have had to be devised to avoid as far as possible this type of problem). The quarterly enquiry, being on a sample basis and not being able to identify comprehensively "births" and "deaths" of establishments, is inevitably liable to be less accurate than the census.

The results of the 1977 census have been badly delayed

Table 5 Employees in employment at June 1977 by region

Thousand

	Region												
	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
All industries and services*													
Male and Female	**3,652·6**	**3,574·6**	**7,227·3**	**679·1**	**1,543·3**	**2,202·5**	**1,517·1**	**1,982·8**	**2,645·9**	**1,256·5**	**997·8**	**2,071·1**	**22,125·5**
Full-time	3,021·5	2,762·6	5,784·2	540·6	1,213·9	1,791·7	1,222·0	1,582·2	2,128·9	1,028·4	830·9	1,703·1	17,827·6
Part-time	631·1	812·0	1,443·1	138·5	329·4	410·7	295·1	400·6	517·0	228·1	166·8	368·0	4,298·0
Male	**2,154·2**	**2,061·2**	**4,215·4**	**409·6**	**908·2**	**1,329·2**	**905·4**	**1,193·0**	**1,544·2**	**763·1**	**607·9**	**1,198·2**	**13,075·6**
Full-time	2,037·2	1,926·9	3,964·0	384·8	852·4	1,270·8	857·2	1,183·3	1,469·1	730·9	583·9	1,142·0	12,394·5
Part-time	117·1	134·3	251·4	24·7	55·8	58·4	48·3	54·7	75·2	32·3	24·0	56·2	681·1
Female	**1,498·4**	**1,513·4**	**3,011·9**	**269·6**	**635·1**	**873·3**	**611·6**	**789·7**	**1,101·7**	**493·3**	**389·8**	**872·8**	**9,049·9**
Full-time	984·4	835·8	1,820·2	155·8	361·6	520·9	364·9	443·8	659·9	297·5	247·0	561·1	5,433·0
Part-time	514·1	677·6	1,191·7	113·8	273·6	352·4	246·8	345·9	441·8	195·8	142·8	311·7	3,616·9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing†	**2·0**	**76·6**	**78·6**	**43·4**	**48·8**	**31·7**	**35·2**	**33·9**	**17·5**	**16·4**	**23·9**	**48·6**	**378·0**
Index of Production industries	**1,003·0**	**1,323·5**	**2,326·5**	**256·6**	**553·0**	**1,149·5**	**769·1**	**943·9**	**1,192·9**	**598·2**	**433·7**	**843·0**	**9,067·1**
Manufacturing industries	**775·8**	**1,080·0**	**1,855·8**	**202·7**	**424·8**	**991·9**	**596·0**	**715·3**	**1,004·9**	**434·3**	**309·0**	**614·8**	**7,149·9**
Service industries*‡	**2,647·6**	**2,174·3**	**4,821·9**	**379·2**	**941·5**	**1,021·2**	**712·7**	**1,004·9**	**1,435·3**	**641·8**	**540·2**	**1,179·4**	**12,679·1**

Notes: In the above table the figures have been analysed to the revised standard regions for statistical purposes effective from April 1, 1974. The figures for Great Britain include some 2,300 employees who could not be allocated to a particular region.
See notes to table 4.

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

Thousand

	Change June 1976-June 1977	
	Census of employment	Provisional quarterly series
All industries and services	**78**	**124**
Male	−21	−6
Female	99	130
Manufacturing	51	106
Non-manufacturing	34	16

by problems encountered in computerisation of the census operation. The decision to press ahead with the immediate introduction of comprehensive computer methods was taken a few years ago in order to achieve quick savings in staff but, in retrospect, it is clear that the problems associated with such a process were seriously underestimated and much greater provision should have been made for preliminary testing and piloting the system. Intensive efforts have and are being made to overcome the problems. Compilation of the 1978 results will begin shortly and it is hoped that they will be published by the end of the year. Owing to the need to complete this work and the difficulties in handling two censuses concurrently, which would result in serious delays in the processing of the 1980 census, it is proposed not to conduct the census in 1980 and so the next full census will be in 1981. The results of the 1981 census are expected to be available in the second quarter of 1982, only a few months later than the results of a 1980 census could have been provided in the circumstances.

Appendix

The basis of the figures

(i) Since 1971 the censuses of employment have been the source of the country's main annual employment series, providing detailed statistics covering virtually the whole economy. In order to get the response rate necessary to provide accurate measurement not only of the level of employment but also of the changes from one year to the next, the inquiry is conducted under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and each year, including 1977, a response rate of over 99 per cent has been obtained. The only sectors excluded from the census are HM Forces and employment in private domestic service. To avoid duplication of enquiries the figures for agriculture are taken from the censuses of agriculture. The results of the previous census were published in *Employment Gazette* for November and December 1977.

Operation of the census

(ii) The census of employment is taken by means of a postal enquiry and relates to a particular date in June. The forms are sent to the addresses where employers hold their pay records (paypoints) and employers are asked to show the numbers of their employees (males, full-time and part-time; females, full-time and part-time) and the business activity at each of their addresses.

The units for which separate census information is collected, called "census units", are largely determined by the nature of the register of paypoints. In a large number of cases the situation is relatively simple: there is a single establishment (factory, office, shop, etc) at which a complete business is conducted and with one set of pay records held at that address; in this case there is one census unit and it corresponds to a complete business and a complete establishment. However, though this is the commonest case, there is a substantial proportion of cases where the position is more complicated. For example, where businesses have two or more establishments, separate information is required for each. Again in larger concerns where pay records for weekly and monthly paid staff are handled at different paypoints separate information will be obtained for each group. In another situation, where more than one kind of activity is conducted at a single address, separate information is required for each so that employees can be allocated to the appropriate industrial classification. Each unit for which separate information is obtained constitutes a census unit. A census unit may, therefore, be a complete business or only part of a business. It also follows that a census unit may relate to a single establishment or to only part of an establishment.

(iii) In 1977 forms were not sent to very small paypoints which had fewer than three employees in 1976. There are about 300,000 of these paypoints (including some with no employees at the census date) but they account for less than one and a half per cent of the total number of employees. The assumption is made that the number they employ does not vary significantly between full censuses. This implies that, in aggregate, the factors contributing to change, namely "births", "deaths" and variations in size, offset one another. The numbers employed in these small paypoints at the full census in 1976, some 276,000, were therefore added to the total figures obtained from the 1977 census. ■

Family Expenditure Survey

Household Spending in the first quarter of 1979

In the first quarter of 1979, households contained on average 2·71 persons, of whom 1·31 were working, and spent £83.14 per week. This was £8.85 (or almost 12 per cent) more than in the first quarter a year earlier; the increase affected all categories of expenditure, except for alcoholic drink which recorded a small decrease in expenditure compared with a year earlier. The normal seasonal pattern is for expenditure to be markedly higher in the fourth quarter each year than in the third, but to fall back in the first quarter of the following year. These regular seasonal movements are allowed for in the new seasonally adjusted series described below; it shows expenditure in the first quarter of 1979 to be up 3·1 per cent on the fourth quarter of 1978, continuing the previous upward trend (see chart).

The latest available quarterly data from the Family Expenditure Survey are presented in table 1. This shows average weekly expenditure by households on various goods and services quarterly, from the first quarter of 1979 back to the second quarter of 1977, and annually for 1977 and 1978.

The second quarter's results will be published in next month's issue of *Employment Gazette* with the third quarter's figures following in the May issue.

The FES is a voluntary survey, covering both the expenditure and income of private households in the United Kingdom. Each year about 7,000 households co-operate in the survey. The figures of expenditure and income for each calendar year are published towards the end of the following year in the FES annual report.

Reference

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

The results of the survey are subject to sampling error. The quarterly data are based on smaller numbers of households than the annual and are therefore subject to larger sampling errors. Standard errors for annual and quarterly expenditures are shown in the final two columns of table 1.

Table 1 Household expenditure 1977, 1978 and 1979/Q1

Average per week in £

	Household expenditure										As percentage of total expenditure 1978/Q2-1979/Q1	Standard error (per cent)	
	1977	1978	1977 Q2	1977 Q3	1977 Q4	1978 Q1	1978 Q2	1978 Q3	1978 Q4	1979 Q1		1978	1979/Q1
Household expenditure Commodity or service Group totals													
Housing	10·31	11·87	10·09	10·63	10·96	11·35	11·73	12·41	11·99	12·93	**14·9**	**1·1**	**2·5**
Fuel, light and power	4·38	4·76	4·78	4·17	4·11	5·03	5·18	4·50	4·31	5·57	**5·9**	**0·9**	**1·7**
Food	17·74	19·31	17·27	18·17	18·65	18·45	18·91	19·42	20·53	20·11	**23·9**	**0·7**	**1·3**
Alcoholic drink	3·51	3·92	3·43	3·51	4·33	3·52	3·69	3·61	4·91	3·37	**4·7**	**1·8**	**4·0**
Tobacco	2·60	2·72	2·70	2·81	2·58	2·55	2·69	2·72	2·92	2·57	**3·3**	**1·5**	**3·1**
Clothing and footwear	5·78	6·78	5·34	5·50	7·85	5·27	5·88	6·65	9·45	5·78	**8·4**	**2·0**	**4·0**
Durable household goods	4·99	5·66	4·14	5·02	6·56	5·35	4·48	6·37	6·46	6·77	**7·3**	**3·7**	**7·2**
Other household goods	5·33	5·99	4·63	5·04	7·06	4·92	5·10	5·63	8·44	5·96	**7·6**	**1·4**	**3·4**
Transport and vehicles	9·71	10·90	9·91	10·65	9·72	9·91	10·82	11·50	11·42	11·03	**13·6**	**1·8**	**3·9**
Services	6·93	7·66	6·75	8·04	6·50	7·37	7·94	7·93	7·40	8·26	**9·5**	**2·2**	**5·6**
Miscellaneous	0·56	0·69	0·49	0·42	0·79	0·59	0·51	0·76	0·91	0·79	**0·9**	**4·5**	**13·7**
All expenditure	**71·84**	**80·26**	**69·52**	**73·98**	**79·10**	**74·29**	**76·92**	**81·48**	**88·75**	**83·14**	**100·0**	**0·8**	**1·6**

Seasonal adjustment of the published quarterly data

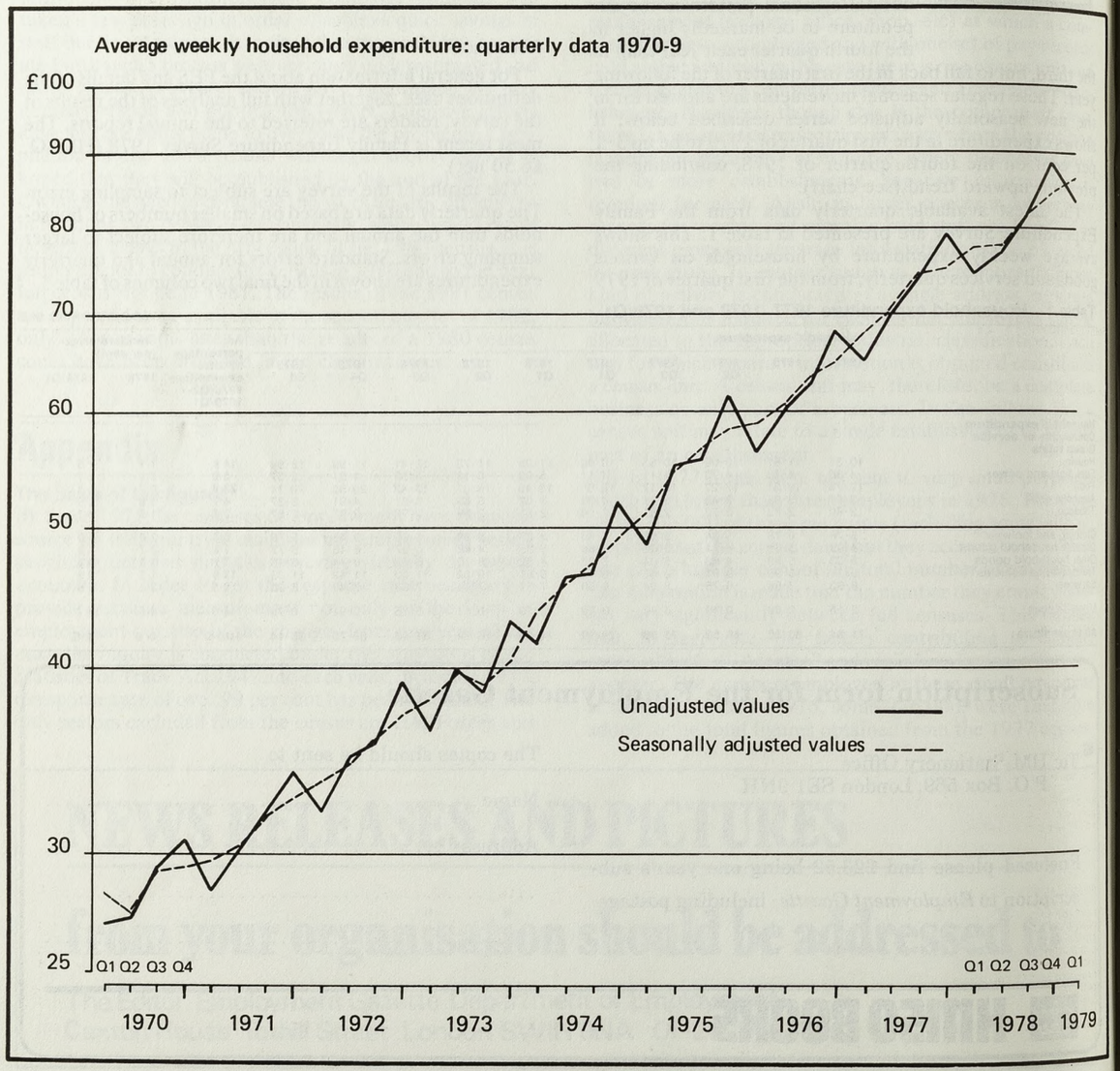
Reference has been made in each quarterly article to the seasonal variation in expenditure, particularly in the first and fourth quarters. These regular variations can be allowed for by seasonal adjustment and estimates on this basis are now published in table 2, together with the unadjusted figures. The computer program used was produced by the United States Bureau of the Census: the technical description is the Census Method Mark II, Variant X-11, using the multiplicative link procedure.

Comparison of the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data shows that seasonal effects on expenditure in the second and third quarters are small. However, expenditure in the fourth quarter is high relative to the seasonally adjusted trend by some five per cent, with expenditure in the first quarter being correspondingly low by about five per cent. The pattern of quarterly expenditure has changed little over the nine-year period. ■

Table 2 Household expenditure for 1970-1979, actual and seasonally adjusted

Average per week in £

	Household expenditure							
	Actual				Seasonally adjusted			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1970	26·9	27·1	29·4	30·7	28·2	27·3	29·2	29·4
1971	28·3	30·2	32·0	34·1	29·6	30·3	31·9	32·6
1972	32·0	34·7	35·7	39·2	33·6	34·6	35·8	37·4
1973	36·3	40·0	38·6	42·8	38·2	39·7	39·0	40·7
1974	41·3	45·7	46·1	52·0	43·4	45·3	46·7	49·4
1975	48·6	55·0	55·6	61·3	51·0	54·7	56·2	58·2
1976	56·2	60·3	62·6	68·0	58·9	60·4	63·0	64·5
1977	64·9	69·5	74·0	79·1	67·9	70·0	74·2	75·0
1978	74·3	76·9	81·5	88·8	77·6	77·7	81·5	84·3
1979	83·1				86·9			



Manpower in the local authorities

INFORMATION ABOUT the numbers of employees in local authorities at mid June each year was published annually in the *Employment Gazette* up to June 1974. These figures had been collected and compiled by the Department of Employment since 1952 with the co-operation of local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales. From March 1975, local authorities in England and Wales, jointly with central government, began a new quarterly series for the purpose of the joint manpower watch. In Scotland under a similar joint arrangement a new series began in March 1976.

The figures for the surveys are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB) and the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central government and the local authority associations. The quarterly results for England and Wales were published for the first time in the November 1976 issue of the *Employment Gazette*. Provisional figures for September 1979 are published in this issue together with revised figures for September 1978 and June 1979. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly. The Scottish figures appeared for the first time in the August 1977 issue. The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ in a number of respects from those in England and Wales, for example in Scotland local

TABLE A England

Service	June 10, 1978 Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	September 16, 1978 Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	[December 9, 1978] Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	501,639	137,594	530,208	505,058	104,185	529,541	507,816	154,232	537,804
—Others	200,667	471,095	403,658	200,372	463,696	399,889	201,998	473,700	406,203
Construction	125,943	475	126,148	126,663	444	126,855	126,424	446	126,617
Transport	20,311	329	20,452	20,449	359	20,603	20,116	340	20,263
Social Services	126,090	153,679	190,561	127,319	154,874	192,288	127,966	156,653	193,730
Public libraries and museums	23,797	14,926	31,105	24,074	15,143	31,491	24,038	15,287	31,523
Recreation, parks and baths	67,689	18,943	75,791	67,270	18,338	75,132	62,758	16,967	70,027
Environmental health	19,959	1,877	20,758	19,906	1,877	20,704	19,710	1,824	20,485
Refuse collection and disposal	47,249	282	47,369	47,960	287	48,080	47,277	282	47,397
Housing	40,385	11,559	45,409	41,040	11,793	46,159	41,770	11,829	46,913
Town and country planning	20,504	565	20,791	20,693	579	20,987	20,528	555	20,810
Fire Service—Regular	30,506	—	30,506	31,190	—	31,190	31,923	—	31,923
—Others (a)	4,137	1,786	4,898	4,234	1,751	4,980	4,277	1,810	5,048
Miscellaneous services (b)	227,023	44,710	246,467	228,853	45,008	248,449	228,130	44,694	247,599
All above	**1,455,899**	**857,820**	**1,794,121**	**1,465,081**	**818,334**	**1,796,348**	**1,464,731**	**878,619**	**1,806,342**
Police service—Police (all ranks)	101,825	—	101,825	101,607	—	101,607	103,116	—	103,116
—Others (c)	35,434	7,571	38,667	36,016	7,575	39,253	37,436	7,652	40,705
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,443	3,497	16,123	14,749	3,591	16,476	14,887	3,586	16,609
All (including JCP + STEP)	**1,607,601**	**868,888**	**1,950,736**	**1,617,453**	**829,500**	**1,953,684**	**1,620,170**	**889,857**	**1,966,772**
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	7,468	172	7,545	6,213	88	6,253	5,684	98	5,728
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	**1,600,133**	**868,716**	**1,943,191**	**1,611,240**	**829,412**	**1,947,431**	**1,614,486**	**889,759**	**1,961,044**

TABLE B Wales

Service	June 10, 1978 Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	September 16, 1978 Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	[December 9, 1978] Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	33,102	4,184	33,849	33,111	3,223	33,758	33,733	5,339	34,613
—Others	12,529	25,762	23,350	12,295	26,233	23,322	12,108	27,106	23,536
Construction	10,919	29	10,932	11,160	34	11,175	11,123	25	11,134
Transport	2,060	33	2,074	2,029	31	2,042	2,015	30	2,027
Social Services	7,942	8,675	11,550	7,944	8,636	11,540	7,872	8,989	11,614
Public libraries and museums	1,289	676	1,619	1,293	696	1,633	1,278	693	1,618
Recreation, parks and baths	4,679	1,489	5,301	4,579	1,541	5,227	4,149	1,450	4,762
Environmental health	1,139	258	1,246	1,128	280	1,244	1,138	276	1,253
Refuse collection and disposal	2,443	6	2,445	2,484	4	2,486	2,371	5	2,373
Housing	1,722	412	1,909	1,769	439	1,968	1,755	414	1,944
Town and country planning	1,875	25	1,887	1,845	24	1,856	1,802	24	1,814
Fire Service—Regular	1,594	—	1,594	1,678	—	1,678	1,766	—	1,766
—Others (a)	300	120	350	302	125	354	305	123	356
Miscellaneous services (b)	19,829	3,592	21,339	19,818	3,583	21,329	19,574	3,527	21,059
All above	**101,422**	**45,261**	**119,445**	**101,435**	**44,849**	**119,612**	**100,989**	**48,001**	**119,869**
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,050	—	6,050	6,047	—	6,047	6,103	—	6,103
—Others (c)	1,638	347	1,822	1,658	336	1,836	1,706	337	1,885
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	896	158	968	903	161	978	913	168	995
All (including JCP + STEP)	**110,006**	**45,766**	**128,285**	**110,043**	**45,346**	**128,473**	**109,711**	**48,506**	**128,852**
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	2,169	21	2,180	1,817	1	1,818	1,315	1	1,316
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	**107,837**	**45,745**	**126,105**	**108,226**	**45,345**	**126,655**	**108,396**	**48,505**	**127,536**

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

TABLE A England *(continued)*

Service	[March 10, 1979] Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	[June 9, 1979] Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	[September 8, 1979] Full-time lent	Part-time	FT (d) equiva-
Education—Lecturers and teachers	508,981	157,182	539,846	508,977	145,327	538,538	506,097	107,313	530,982
—Others	202,587	475,850	407,853	201,150	476,380	406,630	200,200	464,938	400,500
Construction	124,412	471	124,618	124,016	491	124,230	123,440	503	123,660
Transport	20,043	371	20,202	20,238	362	20,395	20,479	376	20,641
Social Services	127,999	157,489	194,128	129,182	157,382	195,286	128,731	157,246	194,806
Public libraries and museums	24,067	15,571	31,692	24,117	15,504	31,728	24,294	15,504	31,900
Recreation, parks and baths	61,813	16,594	68,930	67,841	19,377	76,150	68,845	19,864	77,350
Environmental health	19,802	1,783	20,562	20,430	1,885	21,231	20,599	1,799	21,365
Refuse collection and disposal	47,040	269	47,153	47,597	276	47,715	47,632	319	47,767
Housing	42,159	11,928	47,344	42,276	12,011	47,511	42,474	12,185	47,786
Town and country planning	20,478	568	20,766	20,644	657	20,973	20,769	649	21,093
Fire Service—Regular	32,821	—	32,821	33,470	—	33,470	33,813	—	33,813
—Others (a)	4,231	1,842	5,014	4,235	1,835	5,018	4,121	1,868	4,917
Miscellaneous services (b)	227,721	44,290	246,986	228,649	45,047	248,276	228,867	45,148	248,582
All above	**1,464,154**	**884,208**	**1,807,915**	**1,472,822**	**876,534**	**1,817,151**	**1,470,361**	**827,712**	**1,805,162**
Police service—Police (all ranks)	104,378	—	104,378	105,698	—	105,698	106,427	—	106,427
—Others (c)	37,458	7,661	40,731	36,815	7,751	40,127	37,127	7,769	40,448
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,996	3,687	16,770	14,962	3,664	16,724	15,465	3,906	17,343
All (including JCP + STEP)	**1,620,986**	**895,556**	**1,969,794**	**1,630,297**	**887,949**	**1,979,700**	**1,629,380**	**839,387**	**1,969,380**
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	3,920	70	3,952	4,578	89	4,619	4,996	51	5,019
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	**1,617,066**	**895,486**	**1,965,842**	**1,625,719**	**887,860**	**1,975,081**	**1,624,384**	**839,336**	**1,964,361**

TABLE B Wales *(continued)*

Service	[March 10, 1979] Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	[June 9, 1929] Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent	[September 8, 1979] Full-time	Part-time	FT (d) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	33,846	5,325	34,724	33,825	4,796	34,645	33,488	3,825	34,202
—Others	12,054	27,218	23,529	12,282	27,258	23,791	12,184	26,124	23,221
Construction	10,919	11	10,924	10,860	12	10,865	10,844	12	10,850
Transport	2,006	29	2,018	1,994	32	2,008	1,959	32	1,973
Social Services	8,054	9,036	11,816	8,283	8,971	12,018	8,202	8,887	11,904
Public libraries and museums	1,245	705	1,589	1,248	713	1,597	1,284	717	1,635
Recreation, parks and baths	4,056	1,474	4,680	4,577	1,582	5,242	4,615	1,635	5,304
Environmental health	1,134	263	1,243	1,169	251	1,273	1,163	249	1,266
Refuse collection and disposal	2,416	4	2,418	2,382	3	2,383	2,366	3	2,367
Housing	1,744	428	1,940	1,752	454	1,961	1,812	443	2,016
Town and country planning	1,611	23	1,622	1,576	34	1,593	1,629	26	1,641
Fire Service—Regular	1,821	—	1,821	1,816	—	1,816	1,834	—	1,834
—Others (a)	306	124	358	310	133	365	307	128	360
Miscellaneous services (b)	19,282	3,591	20,794	19,547	3,529	21,033	19,696	3,203	21,045
All above	**100,494**	**48,231**	**119,476**	**101,621**	**47,768**	**120,590**	**101,383**	**45,284**	**119,618**
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,151	—	6,151	6,207	—	6,207	6,258	—	6,258
—Others (c)	1,743	338	1,922	1,724	334	1,901	1,708	332	1,884
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	915	175	996	907	181	992	930	186	1,015
All (including JCP + STEP)	**109,303**	**48,744**	**128,545**	**110,459**	**48,283**	**129,690**	**110,279**	**45,802**	**128,775**
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	473	—	473	628	2	629	862	8	865
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	**108,830**	**48,744**	**128,072**	**109,831**	**48,281**	**129,061**	**109,417**	**45,794**	**127,910**

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

authorities discharge responsibilities for water management which in England and Wales are the province of Regional Water Authorities.

Employees engaged by local authorities under the Government's Job Creation Programme (JCP) and the Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP) are separately identified and excluded from the grand total. The November 1976 *Employment Gazette* included in the introductory article a note on the new series for England and Wales and its relationship with the previous series.

TABLE C Scotland	June 10, 1978			September 16, 1978			December 9, 1978		
Service	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (e)	61,559	4,983	63,552	62,170	4,840	64,106	61,966	5,542	64,183
—Others (f)	25,280	36,204	41,901	25,188	36,528	41,963	25,446	36,847	42,363
Construction	19,634	169	19,711	20,068	79	20,147	20,827	217	20,926
Transport	9,255	80	9,293	9,336	81	9,374	9,224	74	9,258
Social Services	17,019	21,059	26,627	17,527	21,641	27,415	17,603	21,701	27,509
Public libraries and museums	2,968	1,287	3,627	3,128	1,237	3,761	3,055	1,288	3,717
Recreation, leisure and tourism	14,748	2,382	15,852	14,131	2,298	15,198	12,832	2,100	13,810
Environmental Health	2,145	452	2,350	2,214	453	2,420	2,254	421	2,445
Cleansing	10,283	229	10,387	10,134	253	10,248	10,066	229	10,170
Housing	3,991	419	4,185	3,971	437	4,174	4,047	436	4,250
Physical Planning	1,623	19	1,633	1,672	21	1,683	1,595	16	1,604
Fire Service—Regular	3,807	—	3,807	3,996	—	3,996	4,224	—	4,224
—Others (g)	434	92	476	465	107	519	472	107	521
Miscellaneous services (h)	32,351	3,045	33,818	32,392	3,145	33,856	31,876	2,882	33,276
All above	**205,097**	**70,420**	**237,219**	**206,392**	**71,120**	**238,860**	**205,487**	**71,860**	**238,256**
Police service—Police (all ranks)	11,989	—	11,989	12,070	—	12,070	12,268	—	12,268
—Others (i)	3,446	2,287	4,479	3,654	2,351	4,716	3,712	2,350	4,773
Administration of District Courts	53	36	73	79	11	85	78	10	83
All (including JCP + STEP)	**220,585**	**72,743**	**253,760**	**222,195**	**73,482**	**255,731**	**221,545**	**74,220**	**255,380**
Job Creation Programme (JCP)									
Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	5,807	—	5,807	4,200	—	4,200	3,303	—	3,303
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	**214,778**	**72,743**	**247,953**	**217,995**	**73,482**	**251,531**	**218,242**	**74,200**	**252,077**

TABLE C Scotland	March 10, 1979			June 9, 1979			September 8, 1979		
Service	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (j) equivalent
Education—Lecture and teachers (e)	61,849	5,810	64,173	61,727	6,002	64,128	62,629	4,768	64,536
—Others (f)	26,134	37,171	42,273	26,058	37,452	43,337	26,527	37,459	43,810
Construction	20,457	154	20,528	20,750	165	20,826	20,928	148	20,996
Transport	9,205	71	9,238	9,041	70	9,074	9,039	71	9,072
Social Services	17,645	21,960	27,714	17,793	22,127	27,943	18,293	22,515	28,619
Public libraries and museums	3,002	1,299	3,689	3,190	1,383	3,918	3,234	1,389	3,968
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,347	2,199	13,379	13,971	2,429	15,113	13,956	2,482	15,122
Environmental Health	2,178	411	2,365	2,328	529	2,569	2,308	527	2,548
Cleansing	10,236	194	10,324	10,624	212	10,718	10,437	214	10,534
Housing	4,123	443	4,518	4,261	410	4,454	4,438	459	4,654
Physical Planning	1,617	18	1,627	1,624	21	1,635	1,649	20	1,660
Fire Service—Regular	4,325	—	4,325	4,441	—	4,441	4,446	—	4,446
—Others (g)	484	105	532	492	99	537	495	99	540
Miscellaneous services (h)	32,542	3,044	35,031	32,731	3,100	34,249	33,166	2,991	34,624
All above	**206,144**	**72,879**	**239,716**	**209,031**	**73,999**	**242,942**	**211,545**	**73,142**	**245,129**
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12,511	—	12,511	12,756	—	12,756	13,045	—	13,045
—Others (i)	3,725	2,346	4,789	3,690	2,353	4,748	3,824	2,340	4,881
Administration of District Courts	81	9	86	79	10	85	79	11	85
All (including JCP + STEP)	**222,461**	**75,234**	**257,102**	**225,556**	**76,362**	**260,531**	**228,493**	**75,493**	**263,140**
Job Creation Programme (JCP)									
Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	3,263	—	3,263	3,827	—	3,827	4,290	—	4,290
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	**219,198**	**75,234**	**253,839**	**221,729**	**76,362**	**256,704**	**224,203**	**75,493**	**258,850**

Notes: (e) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of academic nature or those leading to qualification).
(f) Includes school-crossing patrols.
(g) Includes administration, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.
(h) Covers central services departments (eg engineers, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services.
(i) Includes civilian employees of police, traffic wardens and police cadets.
(j) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0·40 non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen) 0·60 manual employees 0·45.

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

Working days lost

International comparisons of industrial disputes (1969–1978)

THE LATEST STATISTICS showing international comparisons of the incidence of working days lost from industrial stoppages for the years 1969 to 1978 are given in tables 1 and 2. The two sets of statistics, compiled by the International Labour Office (ILO) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) respectively, have different industry coverages. The former statistics embrace a wide coverage of countries and a limited band of industries. The SOEC statistics, however, cover only the EEC member countries but relate to all industries and services.

Summary

The tables show a wide range in the incidence of working days lost per 1,000 employees, both between countries and from year to year. They also indicate that the United Kingdom has continued to occupy a middle ranking or average position in its strike record in relation to the 19 countries of table 1 and to a lesser degree in comparison with the eight EEC countries of table 2. This latter table shows that over all industries and services UK strike losses in 1974–1978 averaged less than half a day per employee per annum.

In the five years 1974–1978, there were eight countries of the 19 shown in table 1, including the United States, Canada, Italy and Australia, which lost relatively more working days than the UK, while ten other countries, including the German Federal Republic, Japan, France and the Netherlands, lost fewer.

Despite a marked rise in UK strike losses in 1979, this overall assessment may not be greatly modified when averages for the years 1975–1979 become available.

The statistics focus on the incidence of losses arising mainly from a small number of larger stoppages in the various countries. While these show marked differences between countries, the statistics conceal the fact that the large majority of businesses in most countries do not experience strikes to any significant extent.

Comparability of the figures

Comparisons between different countries need to be made with some caution and due regard to their methods of collecting and compiling the figures. These vary from country to country, as do also the criteria for their inclusion in the national statistics. Most countries exclude small strikes, the thresholds being expressed in terms of the number of workers involved, the length of the dispute or the number of working days lost, or a combination of these. For example, the United Kingdom figures exclude strikes lasting less than a day or involving fewer than ten workers, unless there is a total loss over one hundred working days. Japan excludes disputes lasting under four hours, and like many countries, does not take into account the working days lost by workers indirectly involved.

In addition to these restrictions, some countries do not include strikes in certain industrial groups—France excludes agricultural and public administration workers, while Italy excludes political strikes. The UK figures also

Table 1 Working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees in selected industries (mining, manufacturing, construction and transport) * 1969–1978

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978†	Average for 10 years 69–78	Average for 5 years 69–73	Average for 5 years 74–78
United Kingdom	520	740	1,190	2,160	570	1,270	540	300	840	840	897	1,036	758
Australia ‡	860	1,040	1,300	880	1,080	2,670	1,390	1,490	700	1,010	1,242	1,032	1,452
Belgium	100	830	720	190	520	340	340	560	420	650	467	472	462
Canada	2,550	2,190	800	1,420	1,660	2,550	2,810	2,550	830	1,930	1,929	1,724	2,134
Denmark §	80	170	30	40	4,440	330	110	220	240	90	575	952	198
Finland	200	270	3,300	520	2,530	470	310	1,310	2,360	160	1,143	1,364	922
France	200	180	440	300	330	250	390	420	260	200	297	290	304
Germany (FR)	20	10	340	10	40	60	10	40	—	370	90	84	96
India	1,270	1,440	1,100	1,300	1,330	2,480	1,450	830	1,310	1,280	1,379	1,288	1,470
Irish Republic	2,170	490	670	600	410	1,240	810	840	1,050	1,630	991	868	1,114
Italy	4,160	1,730	1,060	1,670	2,470	1,800	1,730	2,310	1,560	890	1,938	2,218	1,658
Japan	200	200	310	270	210	450	390	150	70	60	231	238	224
Netherlands	10	140	50	70	330	—	—	10	140	—	75	120	30
New Zealand	300	470	350	300	530	360	390	950	810	790	525	390	660
Norway	—	70	10	—	10	490	10	70	40	90	79	18	140
Spain	130	240	190	120	210	310	370	2,540	3,350	1,820	928	178	1,678
Sweden ‖	30	40	240	10	10	30	20	10	20	10	42	66	18
Switzerland	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
United States ¶	1,390	2,210	1,600	860	750	1,480	990	1,190	1,070	...	1,282	1,362	1,183

Source: International Labour Office

Notes: * The figures are restricted mainly to these four strike-prone industry groups by the ILO to reduce the effects of different industrial structures and improve the basis of comparison of strike rates between the countries.
† Provisional figures.
‡ Including electricity and gas; excluding communication.
§ For Denmark, figures up to 1974 relate only to manufacturing, and are therefore not fully comparable with later figures which include construction and transport.
‖ For Sweden, figures up to 1971 relate to all sectors and are therefore not fully comparable with those for later years.
¶ Including gas, electricity and water.
... Not available
— Negligible/less than five

Table 2 Working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees in all industries and services—EEC countries 1969–1978

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Average for 10 years 69–78	Average for 5 years 69–73	Average for 5 years 74–78
United Kingdom	303	489	613	1,081	318	647	265	146	448	414	472	561	384
Belgium	56	482	409	116	281	183	195	290	215	324	255	269	241
Denmark	31	56	11	11	2,007	96	53	107	116	63	255	423	87
France	144	110	272	229	233	198	229	294	213	127	205	198	212
Germany (FR)	12	4	119	3	26	49	3	20	1	119	36	33	38
Irish Republic	1,303	1,405	376	285	280	734	403	1,075	606	838	731	730	731
Italy	3,035	1,436	1,006	1,323	1,557	1,257	1,730	1,598	1,025	630	1,460	1,671	1,248
Netherlands	6	69	25	35	152	2	0	4	61	1	36	57	14

Source: Eurostat—"Employment and Unemployment 1972–1978" (Statistical Office of the European Communities)
Note: In Luxembourg the number of strikes is negligible and no statistics on strikes are available.

restrict coverage to those disputes concerned with terms and conditions of employment and include "sympathetic" stoppages associated with such disputes.

Apart from these differences of definition, there are further difficulties in making international comparisons, arising both from the considerable variability in the incidence of strikes from one period to another in most countries, and from the different patterns of industry between the countries being compared. The variability of the incidence of industrial stoppages often makes the comparison of industrial stoppages between countries inappropriate for individual years, and it is more reliable to compare the average experience over a period of several years. Tables 1 and 2 accordingly show average losses of working days per 1,000 employees over the ten years 1969–1978 and for the five year periods 1969–1973 and 1974–1978. The structure of industry also needs to be borne in mind, since some industries are more strike-prone than others.

International comparisons compiled by the ILO

Because of the differing industrial employment structures in various countries, the ILO consider that comparison of national statistics should be restricted to those industries which tend to experience a relatively high rate of strike activity. Table 1, which shows estimates for Western European and North American countries plus Japan, Australia and India, accordingly shows the number of working days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 employees in the mining, manufacturing, construction and transport industries. There are, however, some differences from this general pattern for a few countries, as shown in the footnotes to the table.

The overall rate of working days lost per 1,000 employees in the United Kingdom shown for selected industries of table 1 did not change in 1978 from the previous year. Over the five year period 1974–1978, the United Kingdom lost on average, 758 days per 1,000 employees in the selected industries (or about an average of ¾ day per employee per annum). Eight countries—the United States, Canada, Australia, Finland, India, Italy, Spain and the Irish Republic—lost more working days over the same period. The number of days lost in the ten countries which experienced fewer losses than the United Kingdom, range from a negligible figure in Switzerland to 660 days in New Zealand. This group includes, however, important industrial competitors of the United Kingdom, in particular Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands. It is notable that these five countries showed consistently lower relative losses than the UK in all five of the years 1974–1978.

Alternative comparisons for EEC countries

The small fall in working days lost in 1978 in the United Kingdom is reflected in table 2, which compares the working days lost per 1,000 employees in *all industries and services* for the EEC countries. As explained above, the statistics of this table are probably less consistent as between countries than those in table 1, though the inconsistencies from differing industrial patterns may not be too serious. There are no statistics for Luxembourg which experienced very few strikes in most years.

Over the period 1974–1978, the United Kingdom lost on average 384 days per 1,000 employees (or rather less than a half day per employee per annum) in all industries and services, as shown in table 2. The two countries which over the same period experienced a higher rate of working days lost than the United Kingdom were the Irish Republic and Italy, which lost on average 731 and 1,248 days per 1,000 employees respectively. This table also shows Germany (FR), the Netherlands and France with markedly lower losses than the United Kingdom.

Overall incidence of strikes

The need for caution when using the statistics of tables 1 and 2 has been mentioned but the overall scale and significance of industrial disputes also needs to be kept in perspective when making international comparisons. Industrial stoppages tend to occur mainly in certain key sectors in most countries. However, while large strikes are very damaging economically and some relatively small strikes may have serious consequences for individual firms, it is important to bear in mind that a large majority of UK businesses do not experience strikes to any significant extent, although this may not be true for some Western industrial countries.

Furthermore, working days lost due to strikes (less than half a day per employee per annum on average for the UK) are far less than those lost from sickness even in bad years. It is fair to comment, however, that strikes (and other forms of industrial action not covered by the statistics) have a far more disruptive effect, owing to their concentrated impact, and are more serious in their industrial and social consequences than an equal loss of working days through sickness. ■

Questions in Parliament

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between January 14 and February 7 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.

Skillcentres

Mr Robert Taylor (Croydon North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total number of places expected to be available at Skillcentres for courses commencing during 1980; and what were the six skills for which training would be most widely available at Skillcentres.

Mr Lester: I have been advised by the Manpower Services Commission that approximately 18,400 places will be available in Skillcentres during 1980. The six trades for which most places will be available are:

Bricklaying
Motor vehicle repair and maintenance
Carpentry and joinery
Welding—electric arc
Capstan setting/operating
Radio, television and electronic servicing

(February 4)

Micro-electronics

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what special efforts would be made by the Government in 1980-81 to assist small firms to cope successfully with the application of micro-electronics to their businesses.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) that it has asked all Industrial Training Boards (ITBs) to devote special attention to analysing and helping firms meet training needs created by micro-electronics in their industries.

The Engineering ITB in 1980/81 intends to mount seminars specifically for managers of small firms covering manpower issues raised and Chemical and Allied Products ITB will be conducting meetings covering the same topic with managers of small and medium firms.

Many of the firms assisted so far under the various aspects of Microprocessor Application Project administered by my right honourable Friend the Secretary of State for Industry have been small firms. Of the 1,200 submissions received so far for the limited support available for consultancy advice to would-be first-time microelectronics applications, most are from small firms. This project will continue in 1980-81. Other activities will be directed towards problems of finance for small businesses in this area, and the provision of basic advice. The Department of Industry is also preparing a booklet entitled *Microprocessors and the small business* which should be published in the near future.

(January 24)

Mid-winter holiday

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would initiate discussions with the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry aimed at improving industrial relations and increasing productivity by encouraging firms to take a 10-day mid-winter holiday between Christmas and New Year; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Mayhew: Employers and employees are free to agree holiday arrangements over the Christmas and New Year period having regard to costs and to operational needs. The Government does not intend to press any particular arrangement. In the years from 1981 to 1984 the Government will have to declare alternative holidays over the Christmas and New Year period on weekdays for those public holidays which fall at weekends in those years. We will be consulting the TUC, CBI and other organisations about which alternative days to declare.

(January 14)

Careers advisers

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Science if he was satisfied with the emphasis given to the tourist industry by careers advisers in schools.

Mr Lester: Yes. Careers Officers who give this advice are employed by local education authorities and they are trained under the auspices of the Local Government Training Board, in the study of industrial and professional occupations including those which serve the tourist industry. My Careers Service Inspectors are continually monitoring the adequacy of local arrangements for Careers Officers to keep themselves well informed of the changing needs of industry and the professions and to ensure that due emphasis is given to current opportunities.

The Director of Studies of the Institute of Travel and Tourism also organises visits and talks and attends Careers Conventions at schools and colleges.

(February 7)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **James Prior**

Minister of State: **Earl of Gowrie**

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

Levy exclusion

Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether the Construction Industry Training Board had any plans to raise its levy exclusion limit to bring it into line with the Engineering Industry Training Board which excluded all firms from payment of levy where less than 60 staff were employed; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Construction Industry Training Board is currently reviewing its levy exclusion level which will apply from August 1, 1980 and no decision has yet been reached. The payroll level below which firms are not required to pay levy is carefully examined each year by the CITB when formulating its grant and levy proposals. It is my practice to scrutinise with particular care the Training Board's proposals with respect to exclusion levels when they are submitted to me for approval.

The circumstances of the construction industry differ considerably from those of the engineering industry and the policies of the EITB are not necessarily appropriate for other industries.

The exclusion policies of all the Industrial Training Boards are being examined as part of the review of the Employment and Training Act 1973 as it affects industrial training, currently being carried out by the MSC.

(January 31)

Work force comparisons

Mr Ernie Ross (Dundee West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of the total work force was employed in manufacturing industry in (a) Great Britain (b) the United States of America (c) Japan and (d) each EEC country.

Mr Lester: The latest available information on a broadly comparable basis is given in the following table. It should be noted that comparisons of this type can be affected by differences in concepts and methods of compilation adopted in the different countries.

Employment in manufacturing* as a percentage of all civilian employment in 1977

	Per cent
Great Britain	31
United States of America	24
Japan	25
Belgium	28
Denmark	22
France	27
Germany (FR)	36
Irish Republic	21
Italy	27
Netherlands	22

Main source: OECD—Labour Force Statistics 1966-1977
Notes: * *Major Division 3 of the International Standard Industrial Classification.*

A figure for Luxembourg is not available on the same basis.

(February 5)

Disabled people

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would provide figures showing the number of disabled persons placed in employment in the months since the launching of the Fit For Work *campaign by the Manpower Services Commission and give figures for the comparable period in 1978-79.*

Mr Lester: I am advised by the Manpower Services Commission, who are responsible for the public employment service for disabled people, that the numbers of disabled people placed in employment during the months in question are as follows:

Oct 1978—5,024	Oct 1979—4,869
Nov 1978—5,031	Nov 1979—4,681
Dec 1978—4,733	Dec 1979—4,370

The aims of the *Fit for Work* campaign are wider than increasing the placings of disabled people. It encourages firms to examine policies and practices in order to secure better opportunities for training, career development and promotion for disabled people already in employment.

(January 24)

Dangerous substances

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he would consider extending the HAZCHEM *scheme now applied to vehicles carrying dangerous substances to industrial premises.*

Mr Mayhew: The Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances (ACDS) has under consideration proposals for regulations to provide for the sign marking of buildings or places containing materials or substances which would be dangerous to firemen in the event of a fire. In connection with these proposals the Central Fire Brigade Advisory Councils' Joint Committee on Fire Brigade Operations agreed that selected fire brigades, in co-operation with industry and the Health and Safety Executive, should conduct pilot studies to determine the feasibility of using *HAZCHEM* codes for the purpose of the regulations. The pilot studies are nearing completion and the results, together with the recommendations of the JCFBO, will be taken into account by the ACDS in any proposals they may make for regulations.

(February 7)

Fatal incidents

Mr David Price (Eastleigh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would publish in the Official Report the number of fatal incidents which had taken place in each of the last 10 years in coal mining, North Sea oil exploration and extraction and civil nuclear power generation, respectively.

Mr Mayhew: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission has given me the following information:

Fatal accidents

	Coal mining		Offshore mineral working	Commercial nuclear power generation
	Deaths	Incidents*	Deaths‡	Deaths‖
1970	91	. .	1	—
1971	72	. .	4	—
1972	64	. .	3	—
1973	80	53	3	1
1974	48	48	12	—
1975	64	60	10	—
1976	50	47	17	2
1977	40	40	11	—
1978	63	52	4	1
1979 (prov.)	47	36	†	—

. . Not available
† Not yet available
* A fatal incident has been taken as an accident involving one or more deaths.
‡ The number of fatal incidents is not available.
‖ Each fatality was the result of one incident.

(January 14)

Mesothelioma register

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Social Services what was the number of additions to the mesothelioma register which was maintained by the Health and Safety Executive, for each year from 1967 to the present time.

Mr Mayhew: Cases where mesothelioma is mentioned on death certificates constitute the mesothelioma register; additions to it are therefore as shown below:

Death certificates mentioning mesothelioma Great Britain 1968-77

Year	Number
1968	154
1969	159
1970	194
1971	176
1972	209
1973	217
1974	230
1975	264
1976	308
1977	328

Notes: (1) Deaths are counted by year of death not year of registration.
(2) Figures for 1967 are not available.
(3) The figures include cases where mesothelioma was mentioned either as one of the causes involved in the train of circumstances leading directly to death (Part I of death certificate) or as a condition contributing to the death but not related to the disease which caused it (Part II of death certificate).

(February 5)

Medical advisers

Mr Bob Cryer (Keighley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many part-time medical advisers were employed by the Health and Safety Executive; and what steps were taken to ensure that such employees were not employed by other persons so as to create conflicting loyalties.

Mr Mayhew: There are 30 part-time employment medical advisers (EMAs) employed by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) within its Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS). All candidates for appointment as part-time EMAs are required to declare any industrial appointments they hold when applying for a post with the HSE. Any industrial appointments subsequently offered to part-time EMAs are also required to be declared and the permission of the HSE obtained before an offer is accepted. The HSE is not aware of any case where there is a conflict of loyalties. EMAS commenced a review last year of all industrial appointments held by part-time EMAs which is as yet uncompleted.

(January 31)

Employment topics

Steel productivity

□ Most forecasters agree that the demand for steel from the UK domestic market is more likely to fall than to rise in the next couple of years. Very few of the developed steel-producing countries of the world are experiencing an increase in home demand for steel and most of the expansion in demand (which incidently led to the highest world level of steel production ever last year) comes from the developing countries, particularly Latin America.

In this context it is clear that it is the export markets that offer the best chance for expansion in output for countries like the UK. The Sector Working Party (SWP) for Iron and Steel, which recently brought out its progress report for 1980*, says that nothing has changed, since its previous report, to alter the basic strategy mapped out for the industry. This includes the recommendation that while concentrating on UK and EEC customers, other world markets should not be neglected, particularly for higher quality steels.

Emphasis is also placed on the need to rationalise production facilities and to improve production efficiency through better use of raw materials, equipment and manpower.

Crucial to the industry's survival in the UK, the SWP believes, is the issue of productivity. Much of its activity during the last year has been to initiate a series of international comparability studies of steel works' efficiency.

The SWP examined matched pairs of steelworks in Europe and the UK to assess reasons for differences in performance. The continental plants were chosen to provide as close a comparison as possible in terms of age, technology and size. Some of the not-so-good as well as the best plants in the UK were chosen for the study, although not plants due for closure or with obsolete technology. The plants were contrasted in terms of individual units within the plant rather than on the basis of the whole inefficiency—plant and equipment, use of materials as well as labour—since one cannot be satisfactorily studied in isolation without reference to the others."

The first two studies to produce results so far were of the British Steel Corporation's Appelby-Frodingham BOS steelmaking plant at Scunthorpe which was compared with the Ijmuiden No 2 BOS plant in the Netherlands; and the BSC's Clydebridge plate mill, matched with a Swedish mill.

Appleby-Frodingham matched its Dutch opposite number in the use of key cost items such as refractories and moulds. Production manning was only 75 per cent of the Dutch level, but maintenance manning levels at Scunthorpe were 20 per cent higher.

However, the findings showed that since the Scunthorpe plant had a design capability far in excess of the iron-making plant's ability to support it, output was 45 per cent below the Ijmuiden level. This meant that labour output per ton and capital utilisation rates were poorer than those of the Dutch plant.

Although direct comparisons in the plate mill pair were less clear cut because of differences in the type of plate being produced, the Clydebridge mill came out well on the use of materials and on the quality of the semi-finished steel available to it. But it came out less well on specific energy consumption and again on manning levels.

The most important common finding to emerge in both UK plants compared with their European counterparts was the relationship and demarcation between production and maintenance workers.

Production workers on the Continental plants are trained and willing to work on several jobs as required across the plant. They also provide the semi-skilled support for maintenance work. There are fewer individual crafts, too, with plumbers, welders and boiler-makers usually being rolled into one mechanical fitter.

Additionally, there is a complete absence of "mates". The report points out that this factor accounts for the much higher level of maintenance manning in the UK, even though there is no greater number of skilled craftsmen employed. The Continental flexibility between pro-

Table 1 UK steel exports as a percentage of the exports of 12 main steel producing countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Japan, Canada, USA, Australia, UK).

Year	UK export tonnage (million tons)	% 12-country total
1975	3·2	3·7
1976	3·7	3·9
1977	4·4	4·6
1978	4·4	4·3

Table 2 UK steel trade balance – by country/region

	Net exports, thousand tons	
	1977	1978
EEC	−1,185	−950
Other Western Europe	278	−218
Eastern Europe	−141	−57
Africa	263	210
North America	811	600
Latin America	213	189
Asia	302	755
Oceania	6	33
All		
Tons	**547**	**563**
Value, £m	**56**	**41**

Table 3 International comparisons: man-hours to produce one ton of crude steel (manual workers only)

	West Germany	France	Italy	Belgium	Luxembourg	UK
1977	6·5	7·2	5·4	6·2	6·1	11·9
1978	5·9	6·4	5·2	5·2	4·8	10·9
% improvement 77–78	9	11	4	16	20	8
% of total workforce made up of manual workers	74	65	80	82	77	68
% overtime working – manual workers (Oct 1978)	4	na	3	1	6	11

Table 4 Output per unit of plant; international comparison: 1977, thousand tonnes per annum

	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	UK
Blast furnace	658	507	883	1,307	449	446	336
BOS vessel	806	492	1,045	1,538	538	429	834
Electric arc	40	35	76	77	47	6	79

Steel productivity *(cont)*

duction and maintenance employees is aided by the fact that there is a single trade union covering both, as well as common grading and pay structures.

Significant levels of overtime were not to be found in the Continental plants, as they were in the British. "A willingness to work light and rotate jobs to provide cover on a shift-to-shift basis may be compared with the rigid seniority systems and an insistence on manning-up or sharing wages round the UK plants", the report concludes.

Yet generally, terms and conditions of employment and the standard of amenities provided were much higher in the Continental plants and equality of treatment of the workers was accompanied by a high degree of responsibility and involvement.

* Iron and Steel SWP-Progress Report 1980. Available free from NEDO Books, 1 Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LJ.

Work experience

□ The Work Experience Programme, launched in September 1976 as part of the Government's urgent response to the mounting problem of unemployment among young people, aimed to provide experience of real work as well as simple training. It differed from the Job Creation Programme in that places could be offered by private sector employers—not just local authorities.

So urgent was the problem that the programme could not be tested and evaluated beforehand. Critical appraisal of the working efficiency could only come through practical experience. Some of that experience has now been documented and published by the Manpower Services Commission, who arranged for a largish intake to be monitored at a diecasting and finishing works in South Wales.*

The firm offered places for 26 young people, an unusually high number for one firm, and a target which was never fully realised. Although the state of the employment market for young people in the area was changing at the time these places were offered, it remains an unanswered question why more of the places were not taken up.

Part of the answer may have been, according to a careers officer concerned, that some young people were worried about taking up temporary work for fear that they might "miss the boat" on full-time work. Others seemed uncertain as to whether places on the programme amounted to real work, or simply charity or exploitation.

Factory noise

Of those people who did take up the scheme's places the report draws some negative as well as positive conclusions on how the exercise was handled, both at the initial introduction and selection stages, and as it evolved. The introductory talk given to young hopefuls in the works canteen was carried on against a background of off-putting factory noise. This together with a possibly over-powering number of interested hangers-on from a number of organisations ranging from the Factory Inspectorate to the Wales TUC "may have inhibited questions" about the details of the scheme and the factory itself, from the young people.

Selection procedure by the Careers Office is criticised in the report as being "slipshod". Candidates who were unsuitable for factory work were sent along, and insufficient information about others (one was diabetic) was provided to the firm.

In some cases, the people selected did not fulfill the criteria for the programme. Some had worked before and already had work experience and one had even been employed by the sponsoring company.

Within two days of the scheme starting, two of the 15 who had arrived for work had left. One had been remanded for questioning by the police and another had been encouraged by his father to return to the unemployed register—an incident which did not do the scheme's image any good as it was widely reported locally.

Although a total of 26 went through the scheme, 16 left before the full term at the rate of roughly one a week for the first 16 weeks. Thus at no one time were all 26 places filled. On the positive side it must be said that the largest category of those leaving early, left to take up permanent jobs. All of them said that they would not have been able to obtain those jobs without the experience of the Work Experience Programme. In the end, only two people on the scheme felt that it had not been useful in obtaining future work and these had already had work experience before joining the scheme anyway.

Part of the programme's advantage was that it enabled those taking part to increase their own knowledge of how to look for work. Seven said they would go back to the Careers Office if they became unemployed. Five said they would go to a Jobcentre or employment office. Another five said they would approach local factories on their own initiative and almost all said they would use local newspapers.

Looked elsewhere

The "grapevine" also played its part. Two girls obtained jobs at other factories nearby which they had learned of in this way. The majority of those interviewed clearly hoped to be kept on at the firm at the end of the specified time of the programme and this may have constrained the extent to which they actively looked for work elsewhere.

As to the actual handling of the programme by the firm, the report draws a number of conclusions. There was no training department in the firm and no experience of setting up an integrated programme as envisaged by Work Experience Programme. This meant that a number of people were involved in training young people, although they might not have had a particular aptitude for teaching.

The report suggests that on balance some provision for off-the-job training would be preferable. Other difficulties were experienced in rotating the youngsters between jobs and skills—as demanded by the programme—when some departments were overloaded and others short-staffed.

Overall success

Despite the problems facing all concerned in activating an untested programme the overall success of this particular scheme seems to be summed up in the words of the firm's managing director: "In future recruitment situations firms will have more information and confidence in the youngsters who have been on WEP, and equally, the youngsters will have a better idea of what to expect."

He went on to offer four of the eleven interviewed in the report permanent jobs. And of the 24 who had spent any time at all on the programme nine found jobs before they had completed the course.

* *Work Experience*—A case-study evaluation from South Wales. Free from the MSC.

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at December 6, 1979

Section 1	Male	Female	All
Registered	43,992	7,367	51,359
Unregistered	55,037	15,327	70,364
Section 2	**Male**	**Female**	**All**
Registered	6,754	1,510	8,264
Unregistered	2,803	879	3,682

Placings of disabled people from November 3, 1979 to November 30, 1979

		Male	Female	All
Registered disabled people	Section 1	1,673	409	2,082
	Section 2	158	66	224
Unregistered* disabled people	Section 1	1,691	597	2,288
All placings		**3,522**	**1,072**	**4,594**

* Only registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section 2) employment.

Notes: (a) Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment. Section 2 classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under special or sheltered conditions. (b) At April 16, 1979, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 and 1958 was 482,006. (c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the elegibility conditions for registration, but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (registration is voluntary).

Unemployment benefit

□ For the 13 weeks ending November 11, 1979, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) was approximately £165,757,000.

During the 13 weeks ending August 24, 1979, the corresponding figure was £124,652,000 and during the 13 weeks ending November 24, 1978, the figure was £165,954,000.

Special exemption orders, December 1979

□ The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation restrict the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on December 31, 1979, according to the type of exemption granted were:*

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		All
		male	female	
Extended hours†	24,559	1,119	1,706	27,384
Double day shifts‡	41,111	3,655	2,860	47,626
Long spells	11,392	404	1,389	13,185
Night shifts	62,588	2,453	598	65,639
Part-time work§	12,939	187	340	13,466
Saturday afternoon work	5,481	131	176	5,788
Sunday work	54,921	1,331	2,236	58,488
Miscellaneous	4,613	380	210	5,203
All	217,604	9,660	9,515	236,779

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 17,954 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Roofwork dangers

□ Evidence suggests that the number of fatal accidents among roofing workers is considerably higher than the average rate for the construction industry as a whole, says a Guidance Note published by the Health and Safety Executive (*Roof work: prevention of falls* HMSO, 30p).

In one typical year there were over 250 reported accidents involving falls through fragile roofing materials and almost 170 involving falls from the edges of sloping roofs. Twenty men were killed in these accidents.

The note, which updates and amplifies previous HSE guidance, gives practical advice on how many of these accidents could have been prevented; it stresses that good roof work standards should be actively promoted within individual firms.

Training, experience and supervision are especially important and the note advises those who engage roofing contractors to bear this in mind and to deal only with reputable contractors who are prepared to take the precautions necessary to avoid accidents. Even for work of short duration it is still necessary to arrange safeguards and, for longer work and repetitive tasks, standard methods of safety can be worked out.

Precautions described to prevent falls from the edges of sloping roofs include the use of barriers or platforms at the edge, the provision and use of roof ladders or crawling boards and the provision of a working platform on the roof.

At flat roof edges or openings, guard rails and toe boards should also be used, and various methods are illustrated. On a large flat roof there may be scope for a simple form of fencing, says the note, which should be some distance from the roof edge to identify the area where work will be carried out.

Fragile roofing material has claimed many lives, the note says. It refers to the false sense of security given by some fragile roof coverings and stresses that before any roof is used as a means of access, or as a place of work, it is essential to identify parts covered with fragile material and decide on the precautions to be taken.

It is emphasised that the first stage in any roof work is to check whether all or part of the roof is fragile. On these parts, at least two roof ladders must be used to enable a man to use one while moving the other. There should always be a durable warning notice fixed to the approach to a roof having any fragile covering.

Where small lifting appliances are being used at roof edges, the note says guard rails and toe boards should be used and ideally they should be kept in place whenever material is being raised or lowered. Such appliances as gin wheels should be firmly anchored and advice is given on the calculation of counter-weights.

On the use of safety belts and harnesses, the note emphasises that, if careful thought is given to the provision of anchorage points and arrestor devices, there are few places where it is impossible to use a safety belt or harness. When safety nets are used, the note says, they should be fixed as close to the working level as possible.

The note, which is illustrated by diagrams of various safety precautions, advises that special precautions should be taken in bad weather; care should be taken to restrict a load to the weight a roof can support; ladders should be securely fixed; mobile and free standing scaffold towers should only be used on firm even surfaces and secured while in use; and all scaffolding and aerial platforms should be properly constructed.

The note underlines the legal responsibilities of employers, employees and self employed persons under the Health and Safety at Work Act and points out that most roof work is subject to the Construction (Working Places) Regulations, which deal with the provision of scaffolding, ladders etc; the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations, which deal with the use and maintenance of lifting appliances; and the Construction (General Provisions) Regulations.

The tragic record of fatal accidents among roofing workers referred to in the note is documented in the Executive's report (*Fatal accidents in construction, 1977,* HMSO, 90p).

Redundancy Fund

□ Redundancy Fund transactions for the period October 1, 1979, to December 31, 1979, concerned 68,767 employees; there were no government employees. They received payments totalling £64,464,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £35,054,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £29,411,000. The fund is financed by contributions from employers in general.

Highest numbers

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100): mechanical engineering (9,100), distributive trades (7,300), construction (6,600), textiles (5,100), metal manufacture (4,200), vehicles (3,500), electrical engineering (3,400), miscellaneous services (3,400).

New Earnings Survey

□ The New Earnings Survey, carried out each April, has established itself as a principal source of information on the major aspects of earnings in the UK. The results are widely used inside and outside government.

This year, employers will again be asked to provide information on earnings in the pay period including April 23, 1980, for a one per cent sample of employees selected on the basis of their National Insurance number.

For 1980 the questionnaire will revert to its normal size. Extra questions were included last year to meet obligations to provide the EEC with information in a standard form to facilitate international comparisons. They are not required annually.

The basic core of questions, has remained constant for several years to provide comparable year-to-year figures in the wide range of published tables. It seeks information on:

- the employee's gross earnings and the principal components (overtime pay, payments-by-results and similar incentive pay and shift premium pay);
- the hours worked, both basic and overtime;
- the collective agreement that determines pay and conditions; and
- the age, sex, occupation, industry and location of the employee.

The question last year on the National Insurance category of the employee will not be repeated. In its place are two short questions. The first is designed to estimate the number of employees paid at adult rates, and to determine the age at which such rates begin to be paid.

The second question asks whether the reported earnings incorporated an allowance for a recent pay settlement which may have been agreed but not paid by the survey period. It will be used to indicate the extent to which delayed settlements for some groups of employees may influence the comparison of average earnings between the 1979 and 1980 surveys.

The principal results of the survey will be published in the usual article in the October issue of *Employment Gazette*. More detailed analyses will appear in a series of six booklets to be published at monthly intervals beginning in mid-October.

Air pollution control

□ Changes in the processes inspected for air pollution control by Alkali and Clean Air Inspectorate (ACAI) and Industrial Pollution (SIPI) in Scotland were last made in 1971 and 1972 respectively. In 1976 the Fifth Report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution recommended that control of air pollution should continue to be shared between local authorities and a central inspectorate, but that the existing division of responsibilities should be re-examined.

The Health and Safety Commission have taken account of these recommendations in formulating the consultative document *Proposals for amendments to the lists of scheduled works and noxious or offensive gases* (50p from HSE, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TE).

They believe the proposals will maintain a correct balance between local and central control, although it should be reviewed as circumstances change.

The proposed changes would extend the responsibilities of the inspectorate to, for instance, asbestos works, bulk chemical storage works, some cold blast cupolas in iron and steel works, more lead works (so as to cover all significant lead processes), petrochemical works and works manufacturing or using vinyl chloride monomer.

This would result in the transfer of responsibility for about 1,000 works to the central inspectorates. However, there would be no need to add to the total Health and Safety Executive staff, since internal readjustments could be made. The opportunity would also be taken to metricate such parts of the Alkali etc, Works Regulations Act 1906 as would remain.

Asbestos works are not currently the responsibility of the inspectorates, but in view of the present concern about health effects of asbestos, it is proposed that, for example, major works where raw asbestos fibre is processed or where asbestos is used in certain manufacturing operations should be included in the new list of responsibilities. About 100–150 works would probably be added to the register in this way.

These proposals would implement the recommendation made in the Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos (HMSO, £5) that control of atmospheric emissions from certains types of asbestos works should be scheduled under appropriate legislation.

Possible leakage, spillage, handling problems and venting of materials in large chemical storage complexes also require closer attention and proposals are made to identify a new class of bulk chemical storage works, to be under the inspectorates' control. Five types of chemicals are currently suggested for inclusion, such as acrylonitrile monomer and anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, but there would be scope for adding more, as necessary.

Smoke problems on some ceramic works are now largely overcome and it is proposed that control of some 100 works should be handed back to local authorities.

Among suggested changes for iron and steel works is a proposal to place certain cold blast cupolas under inspectorate control. This has been in the inspectorates' mind for some time because of nationally-felt problems of grit, dust and fume emissions. The proposal is supported by the industry; it would add about 100 works to the current register.

Lead works continue to generate public concern and stringent control of emissions from all routes is very important in the context of public health. The inspectorates feel that they should look after all significant lead works; the proposals would add about 800 works to the current list.

Petroleum works have been growing in complexity and now have more widely varying feedstocks than hitherto. It is proposed to schedule petroleum and petrochemical works separately for the purpose of clarification and more comprehensive cover. Vinyl chloride works, which are currently registered as chlorine works (if manufacturing vinyl chloride), or petroleum works (if polymerising vinyl chloride), would be identified as a new class of works. Only a small number of registrations would result.

The List of Noxious or Offensive Gases would also be revised to reflect the proposals made for new definitions of works and would also cover additional substances, such as asbestos, mercury and vinyl chloride.

Comments are invited on the consultative document by the end of April, 1980. They should be sent to Mr J. P Giltrow, HM Alkali and Clean Air Inspectorate, Becket House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7ER.

Lift truck safety

□ Many aspects of the safe operation of lift trucks can be found in the Health and Safety Executive's booklet, *Safety in working with lift trucks* (HMSO, £1).

It begins with the employer's responsibilities and selection of operators, with particular emphasis on the training of managers, supervisors and operators.

Other sections deal with the layout and maintenance of areas, protection of personnel, understanding the characteristics of the vehicles, and the precautions and measures these call for. The booklet also gives advice on the use of lift trucks and on safety aspects in their operation and maintenance.

Below are three typical accident case histories dealt with by health and safety inspectors.

Case 1. A diesel powered lift truck was supplied by a rental firm with defective brakes. One and a half hours after starting work it went out of control trapping one of the operator's legs against a stanchion. The leg had to be amputated.

The employer was successfully prosecuted under the Health and Safety at Work Act for using a defective truck at work and the rental firm was prosecuted for failing to ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, that the truck it supplied was safe.

Case 2. A lift truck reversed out of a factory building into the path of a reversing articulated lorry. Both vehicles were moving at walking pace and the lift truck operator did not stop at the exit from the building and look in the direction of the lorry. The lift truck overturned and the operator was fatally crushed beneath it.

His employer had an inadequate system of work and was successfully prosecuted for failing to ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, the safety at work of the operator. The deficiencies in the system of work were rectified, a yard marshal was appointed to control traffic within the yard, lift trucks and lorries were segregated, and the need for lift trucks to reverse into the yard removed.

Case 3. A young operator with limited experience was attempting to unload 13m-long steel components from the trailer of an articulated lorry by means of a lift truck. The load tilted and the points of the fork failed to clear the edge of the trailer; he repeatedly operated the lowering lever with the result that the hydraulic pressure was lowered. He reversed slightly and the entire load, weighing several tons, dropped suddenly, seriously injuring the lorry driver and killing another employee.

The employer was successfully prosecuted for failing to provide such instruction, training and supervision as was necessary to ensure, so far as was reasonably practicable,

Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

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

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

An upward trend in unemployment has emerged, and notified vacancies have fallen continuously over the last seven months. Retail Prices continue to move upwards and, as predicted last month, the rise in mortgage interest rates has contributed to a sharp rise in the latest year on year increase. The underlying rate of increase in average earnings also continues to rise.

Underlying levels of total output and industrial production (both excluding North Sea oil output) seem to have been fairly flat during most of 1979. North Sea oil output continues to grow. Consumers' expenditure rose strongly in the first half of 1979 before levelling-off in the second half. Much of the increase in domestic demand spilled over into imports, and the balance of trade deteriorated markedly.

There was a deterioration in the invisible surplus, in part because of the increased net EEC contributions, so that the current account balance moved from a surplus in 1978 to a deficit in 1979. Interest rates were at high levels in the last two months of 1979 and the rate of increase in money supply decreased but was still somewhat above the Government's target.

General economic background

The underlying level of *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP), excluding North Sea oil, has been fairly flat since mid-1978. Recent trends in GDP are somewhat obscured by a divergence in the estimates on the expenditure basis and those on the output and income bases. GDP on the preliminary output estimate fell by 2 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1979, reflecting some losses caused by the disputes in the engineering industry in the third quarter and the high level of activity in the second.

Figures to November suggest that except for some growth in the energy sector the underlying levels of *industrial and manufacturing production in 1979* have been broadly at their average 1978 levels. Industrial production, excluding North Sea oil, and manufacturing output were both 1½ per cent higher in November than in October, as recovery from the major engineering dispute in the Autumn continued. *Output per person employed* may have increased a little during 1979 as employment in both the Index of Production industries and in manufacturing fell by about 1 per cent.

North Sea oil and gas production in the 11 months to November 1979 was 2½ per cent higher than in 1978, contributing about 1 per cent to the increase of 1½ per cent in the index of production over the period.

Consumers' expenditure seems to have levelled off after two years of relatively rapid growth partly reflecting the slow down in the growth of real disposable income, which was little changed in the third quarter of 1979. There was a moderate rise in consumers' expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1979 after the relatively slack period of the previous quarter. Retail sales were flat in December, and in the fourth quarter much the same as the average of the previous two quarters.

Private investment by manufacturing and by distributive and service industries was 3 per cent higher in the six months to September than in the previous six months. Stockbuilding in the first three quarters continued at a rate similar to that of the second half of 1979.

Chart 2

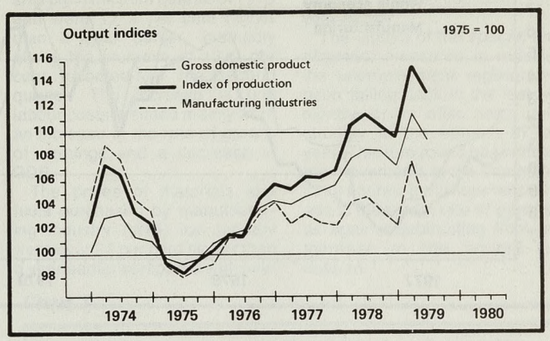


Chart 1

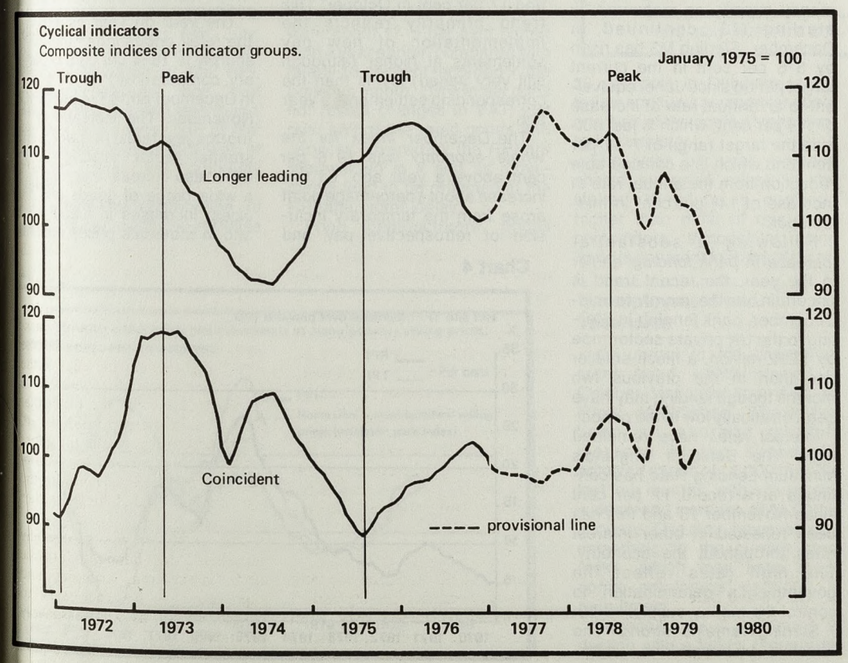
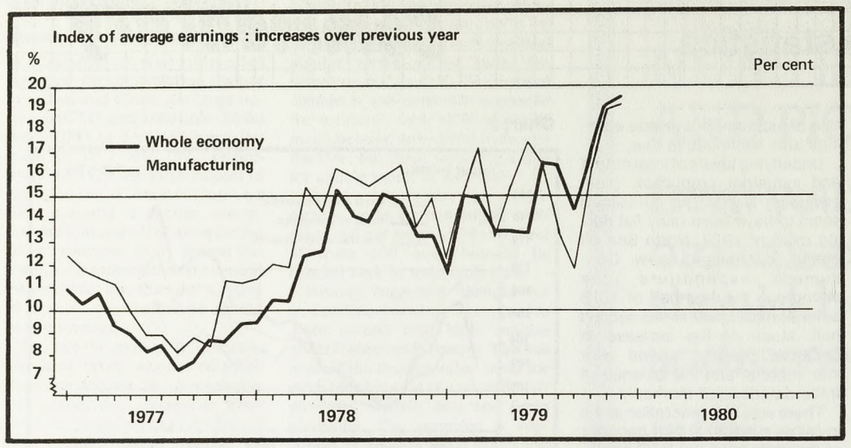


Chart 3



The *current account of the balance of payments* deteriorated in 1979, to a deficit of £2·5 billion last year after a surplus of £714 million in 1978.

This deterioration occurred in both *visible and invisible trade.* Import volume rose by 12 per cent, while export volume increased by 4 per cent with the result that the visible deficit increased by £1·7 billion, non oil trade deteriorating by £2·0 billion. The surplus on invisibles dropped by £1·4 billion compared with 1978 mainly because of increased earnings by foreign oil companies, higher travel expenditure overseas and increased net payments to the EEC.

Visible trade was in deficit in the final quarter of 1979 by £535 million compared with £406 million in the previous quarter. There was a marked worsening in the balance in non oil trade, less erratic items, of £278 million, principally reflecting substantially higher imports of finished manufactured goods.

In the company sector, *gross trading profits* of industrial and commercial companies other than those engaged in North Sea oil and gas activities were 5 per cent lower in the first three quarters of 1979 than in the same period of 1978.

Companies' net increase of financial liabilities was much higher in the first three quarters of 1979 than the average of the past five years, at £3¾ billion compared with £1¼ billion in the same period of 1978. The figure for the first three quarters of last year was equivalent to about 4½ per cent of gross domestic product.

Government supply expenditure was running at a rate of 17 per cent higher over the nine months to the end of December than for the same period of 1978. This compares with a Budget forecast of 15 per cent for 1979/80 as a whole.

Central Government borrowing from April to December was £10.1 billion. For the financial year as a whole the Central Government Borrowing Requirement will be somewhat below this because of large revenue receipts which normally occur in the first quarter, as well as substantial inflows from the special sales of assets.

The slower rate of growth of *money supply,* as measured by sterling M3, continued in December. Sterling M3 has risen by 5·6 per cent in the current target period since June, equivalent to an annual rate of increase of 11½ per cent, which is just outside the target range of 7–11 per cent and which is a considerable reduction from the annual rate of increase of 14½ per cent in mid-October.

Following a substantial increase in *bank lending* earlier in the year, the recent trend is uncertain. In the month to mid-December, bank lending in Sterling to the UK private sector rose by £212 million, a much smaller rise than in the previous two months though lending may have been erratically low in the period.

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

Sterling remains strong. The effective exchange rate, underpinned by high interest rates and North Sea oil, during the first half of February was about 3 per cent higher than the rate at the beginning of January and about 14 per cent higher than the average for February last year.

Average earnings

The change in average earnings on a year ago continued to increase up to the end of 1979 and in December the underlying increase on a year earlier was just under 19 per cent compared with around 18 per cent in November and 17 per cent in October. This trend primarily reflects the implementation of new pay settlements at higher (although still very varied) levels than the corresponding settlements a year ago.

The December *Index for the whole economy* was 19·6 per cent above a year ago. Of this increase about ½ percentage point arose from the temporary inclusion of retrospective pay and bonus elements (in particular in the gas, communication and banking sectors) and about ¼ percentage point arose from the bringing forward of the implementation dates of pay settlements in 1979 compared with 1978. Excluding these temporary factors, the underlying increase was slightly less than 19 per cent.

A special article published elsewhere in this issue gives detailed results of the October 1979 survey of the *earnings and hours of manual workers* in manufacturing and certain other industries. It shows average weekly earnings to have been around £90 a week for full-time adults—£97 for men and £58 for women. Part of this differential is accounted for by differences in average weekly hours, which were 44 for men and 37½ for women. Earnings per hour averaged £2.20 for full-time men and £1.56 for full-time women.

The increase in average weekly earnings between October 1978 and October 1979 was 16·1 per cent for full-time men and 16·4 per cent for full-time women. Though they relate only to manual workers these figures are broadly in line with the 16·5 per cent increase over the same period in the older series monthly index of average earnings which covers all employees (both manual and non-manual) in a generally similar range of industries.

Retail prices

The year on year increase in the *retail prices index* increased sharply to 18·4 per cent in January, compared with 17·2 per cent in December and 17·4 per cent in November. The increase in the mortgage interest rate was a substantial factor although there were also increases spread over a wide range of goods and services. Increases in labour costs and in materials prices continue to exert strong upward pressure.

Chart 4

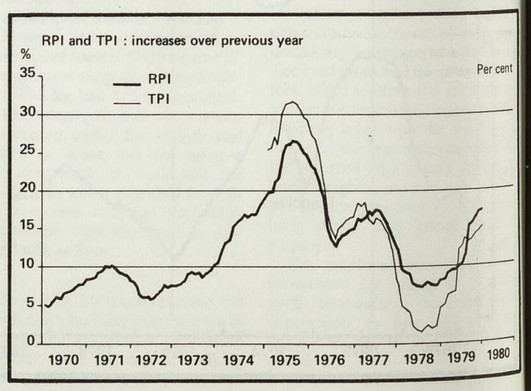
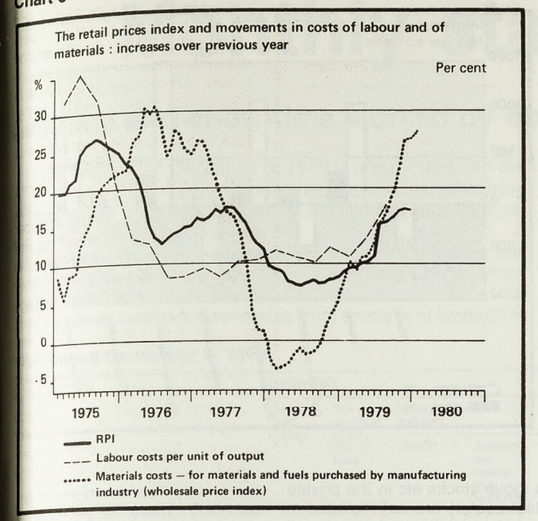


Chart 5



The increase in the *tax and price index* (TPI) over a year earlier, at 16·1 per cent, was 2·3 per cent less than that in the RPI; the difference is likely to remain at about this figure up to the next Budget. The TPI in January was 123·2 (January 1978 = 100).

Over six months the increase in the *index of retail prices excluding seasonal food*, dropped to 7·0 per cent, compared with the 9·6 per cent recorded last month, because it no longer included the large rise in prices last July, caused mainly by the Budget. Monthly increases in the RPI, excluding seasonal food, had been running at rather less than 1 per cent in the latter part of last year but the January increase, of 2·5 per cent, was markedly higher.

A substantial contribution of about 0·8 per cent to the increase in January came from the increase in the mortgage interest rate. Of the remaining 1·7 per cent, the main causes were increases in the prices of beer, many foods, particularly meat and vegetables, and petrol, and increases in rail and bus fares, telephone charges and charges for entertainments and restaurant meals.

Manufacturers' output prices in January (home sales of manufactured products, as measured by the *wholesale price index* WPI) were about 17·5 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with nearly 16 per cent recorded in the previous month. (This index does not reflect changes in VAT; just over half of the retail goods and services covered by the RPI are represented in it and its movements tend to be reflected in the RPI after some delay).

Food manufacturers' prices were over 12 per cent higher than a year earlier; for industries other than food, drink and tobacco the increase was over 20 per cent.

Among the indicators of inputs likely to influence retail prices, *labour costs per unit of output* for the whole economy rose sharply in the third quarter of 1979 and were 17·9 per cent higher than a year earlier, markedly above the increase of 13·9 per cent recorded for the second quarter. The increase in unit labour costs resulted mainly from an increase in the rate of growth of earnings and a decrease in GDP.

The prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry (WPI) for January were over 27 per cent higher than a year earlier compared with over 26 per cent in December. Materials and fuels account for about one-half of the costs of manufacturing industry.

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

Chart 6

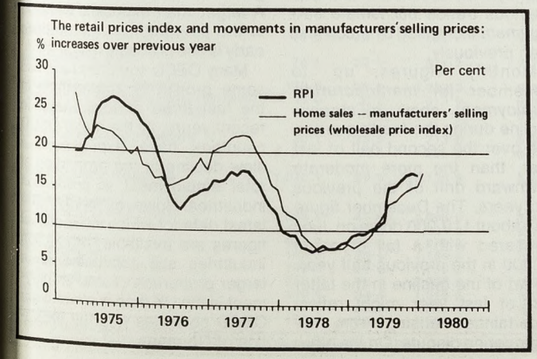
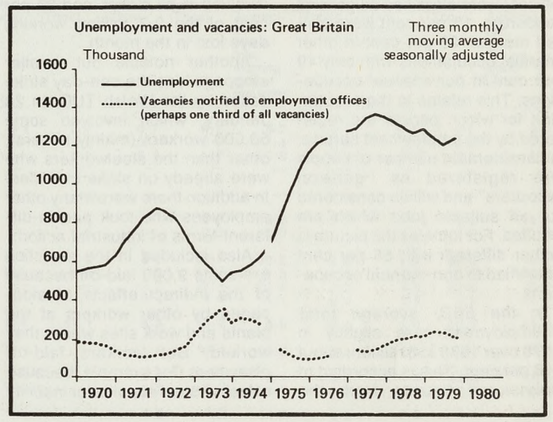


Chart 7



Unemployment and vacancies

An upturn in the unemployment trend which started in October last year seems to be firmly established. There has been an average monthly increase in the seasonally adjusted series of 18,000 over the last four months, with a large and widespread increase of 44,000 in January. This may, however, owe something to the current steel strike, which may have made some employers cautious in recruitment.

Vacancies have continued to decline with a fall in January for the seventh successive month. Since June last year, vacancies notified to employment offices (which account for about one-third of all vacancies in the economy) have dropped on average by 8,000 a month, seasonally adjusted. The January figure, of 205,000, was 29,000 down on a year earlier.

The impact of the *special employment measures* in reducing the unemployment register has been falling back in the last two months or so after rising quite strongly in the autumn of last year. This turn round has affected the movements in the unemployment figures; it will have tended to add to the recent rate of increase, as against subtracting from any increase in the figures last autumn.

There was a large increase in *unemployment, excluding school leavers* and seasonally adjusted, in January to 1,277,000 (5·4 per cent of all employees). The rise in recent months has been greater for females than for males continuing the experience of the last two years during which male unemployment, seasonally adjusted, has decreased by 107,000 but female unemployment has risen by 21,000.

School leavers registered as unemployed totalled 43,000 in January. The increase of 7,000 was more than accounted for by the rise in Scotland where many young people leave school at Christmas. The national figure remained below that for January last year, continuing the pattern of lower figures compared with a year earlier which first emerged in mid-1978.

A higher proportion of men than women are affected by long-term unemployment. The January analysis of the unemployed by age and duration shows that 27

per cent of unemployed males have been out of work for over one year and 15 per cent for over two years. The corresponding figures for females are 16 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

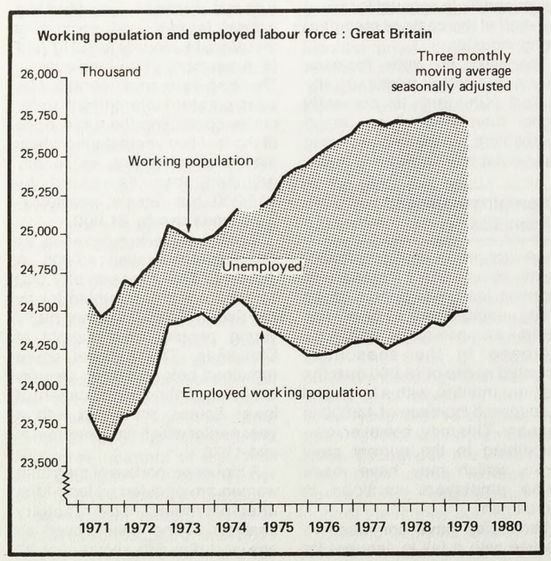
Unemployment among females is more concentrated in the younger age groups than is the case for males. One in two of the female unemployed were aged under 25 but only one in four of the male unemployed. Furthermore, one in five unemployed males were aged 55 or over but only one in fifteen females. Among the older men a proportion are occupational pensioners.

The analysis by occupation of the unemployed for December 1979 shows the broad occupational structure almost the same as in December 1978. 43 per cent of unemployed males (registered at employment offices) were classified as general labourers, 13 per cent were skilled manual, 25 per cent in other manual occupations with only 19 per cent in non-manual occupations. This relates to the occupation for which people are registered by the employment service; a considerable number of people are registered as "general labourers" and will be considered for all suitable jobs which are notified. For females the picture is rather different with 55 per cent classified to non-manual occupations.

In the EEC, average total unemployment rose slightly in 1979 over 1978 to 6 million, about 5·6 per cent. This is according to provisional figures from the Statistical Office of the European Community. There was a significant reduction in the average figures for 1979 in the United Kingdom, and also in Denmark, West Germany, Luxembourg and Ireland. Unemployment was higher than in 1978 in France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

For the Community as a whole, as in the UK, average male unemployment fell and average female unemployment rose between 1978 and 1979.

Chart 8



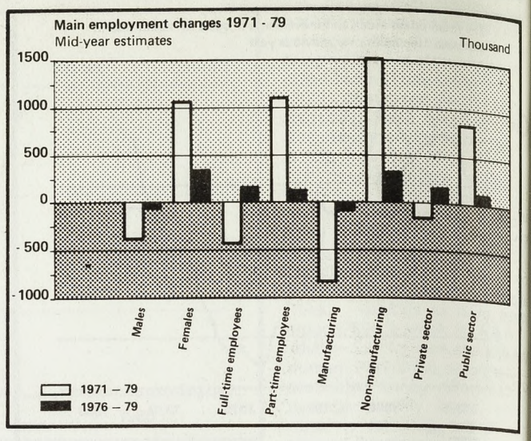
Industrial stoppages

The strike in the nationalised steel industry that commenced on January 2, 1980, sharply raised the total of days lost through industrial disputes in January. This dispute accounted for 60 per cent of the 216,000 workers involved in all strikes and 90 per cent of the 2·7 million working days lost in the month.

Another notable but smaller stoppage was the one-day strike called by the Welsh TUC on 28 January, which involved some 50,000 workers (mainly miners), other than the steelworkers who were already on strike in Wales. In addition there were many other employees who took part in different forms of industrial action.

Also included in the statistics are some 9,000 laid-off because of the indirect effects of stoppages by other workers at the plants and work sites where they worked. But workers laid-off elsewhere (for example, because of lack of steel supplies or inability to move stocks etc in the private steel sector) are not included in the industrial disputes statistics. It is believed on information available up to the end of January that lay-offs elsewhere were small.

Chart 9



An article on international comparisons in this issue of *Employment Gazette* shows that over the latest five years, the UK lost on average less than half a working day per employee per annum due to industrial stoppages in all industries and services. It also shows that this country was about middle-ranking or average in the loss of working days per 1,000 employees among the 19 countries compared by the International Labour Organisation over the five years 1974–1978.

Employment

Employment in total showed no further rise in the third quarter last year after a steady increase over the previous three years. A change in trend would not be unexpected in relation to the cyclical position of the economy suggested by other indicators. *Male employment* declined in line with previous trends but *female employment* increased by much less than previously.

Monthly figures up to December for *manufacturing employment* show a steeper decline during the fourth quarter, and over the second half of last year, than the more moderate downward drift of the previous two years. The December figure was about 110,000 down on June compared with a fall of about 40,000 in the previous half year.

Part of the decline in the latter part of last year might reflect uncertainties arising from the engineering dispute. On the other hand, in cyclical downturns in the economy, there is generally a sharp decline in employment in manufacturing.

Non-manufacturing employment continued to rise, with the largest increases occurring in private sector services.

Overtime working in manufacturing in December was similar to that in November and to the levels in the last three months of 1978. *Short-time working* in December was still somewhat above the average levels of the last two years but this might reflect some residual effects of the engineering dispute.

The working population has remained steady at around 25¾ million since the second half of 1977, with the increases in employment broadly matched by falls in the level of unemployment.

There has been an increase in the female working population of around 200,000 offset by an equivalent fall among males. This decrease in the male working population was not expected since in the last two years the population of working age has grown considerably (by 150,000). A larger than expected increase in the proportion of men retiring early is one probable explanation.

Many OECD countries have had some growth in employment in the last three or four years. In recent years, all the major OECD countries have experienced a slow decline in the proportion of total employment in production industries. However, in 1977 (the latest date for which international figures are available) production industries still accounted for a larger proportion of total employment in the UK than in other major OECD countries with the exception of Germany.

Monthly statistics *pages 173–182*

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

In the week ended December 8, 1979 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,870,100, or about 37·3 per cent of all operatives, each working 8·6 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 66,300 or 1·3 per cent of all operatives, each losing 13·2 hours on average.

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

Week ended December 8, 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME								
					Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week			Stood off for whole or part of week			
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours overtime worked (Thou)	Average per operative working overtime	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
SIC 1968													
Food, drink and tobacco	**208·4**	**39·1**	**2,058·7**	**9·9**	**0·1**	**2·0**	**0·7**	**4·7**	**6·7**	**0·7**	**0·1**	**6·7**	**9·0**
Food industries (211-229)	156·3	37·0	1,577·8	10·1	—	1·0	0·4	2·9	7·4	0·4	0·1	4·0	9·4
Drink industries (231-239)	47·4	53·1	449·6	9·5	—	1·0	0·3	1·7	5·8	0·3	0·4	2·7	8·4
Tobacco (240)	4·7	21·7	31·3	6·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	**9·7**	**38·4**	**100·8**	**10·4**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and allied industries	**89·2**	**34·8**	**881·1**	**9·9**	—	**1·6**	—	**0·3**	**8·0**	**0·1**	—	**1·9**	**25·5**
General chemicals (271)	29·0	35·6	305·8	10·5	—	0·2	—	0·3	8·0	—	—	0·5	12·8
Metal manufacture	**135·9**	**41·9**	**1,254·7**	**9·2**	**0·1**	**2·3**	**3·7**	**38·3**	**10·2**	**3·8**	**1·2**	**40·6**	**10·7**
Iron and steel (general) (311)	48·7	32·4	438·4	9·0	0·1	2·3	1·2	11·0	9·3	1·2	0·8	13·3	10·8
Other iron and steel (312-313)	48·4	52·5	459·5	9·5	—	—	2·2	22·4	10·2	2·2	2·4	22·4	10·2
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	38·8	47·2	356·8	9·2	—	—	0·4	4·9	13·1	0·4	0·5	4·9	13·1
Mechanical engineering	**284·0**	**48·9**	**2,413·7**	**8·5**	**0·3**	**11·1**	**5·6**	**55·2**	**9·9**	**5·9**	**1·0**	**66·2**	**11·3**
Instrument engineering	**33·8**	**38·2**	**231·9**	**6·9**	—	—	**1·4**	**14·1**	**10·2**	**1·4**	**1·6**	**14·1**	**10·2**
Electrical engineering	**159·5**	**34·5**	**1,271·3**	**8·0**	—	—	**6·6**	**80·8**	**12·1**	**6·6**	**1·4**	**80·8**	**12·1**
Electrical machinery (361)	35·9	42·4	291·5	8·1	—	—	0·2	2·2	8·9	0·2	0·3	2·2	8·9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	**58·3**	**49·4**	**652·6**	**11·2**	—	**1·6**	**0·2**	**3·2**	**14·8**	**0·3**	**0·2**	**4·9**	**18·8**
Vehicles	**237·4**	**43·7**	**1,765·5**	**7·4**	**1·0**	**40·2**	**4·0**	**51·6**	**12·8**	**5·0**	**0·9**	**91·8**	**18·2**
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	147·0	41·2	1,047·8	7·1	1·0	38·4	4·0	49·8	12·5	4·9	1·4	88·3	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	52·5	46·5	419·2	8·0	—	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	0·2	40·0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	**165·6**	**41·7**	**1,339·8**	**8·1**	**0·2**	**8·5**	**2·0**	**21·6**	**10·8**	**2·2**	**0·6**	**30·1**	**13·6**
Textiles	**86·6**	**24·8**	**721·1**	**8·3**	**1·2**	**49·8**	**18·1**	**221·7**	**12·3**	**19·3**	**5·5**	**271·5**	**14·1**
Production of man-made fibres (411)	7·6	35·4		9·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	15·1	23·3	129·4	8·6	0·2	8·6	2·9	45·9	15·8	3·1	4·8	54·4	17·5
Woollen and worsted (414)	19·0	31·5	185·4	9·8	0·4	14·6	4·5	51·8	11·6	4·8	8·0	66·4	13·7
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	10·6	11·7	62·8	5·9	0·4	17·6	4·1	38·9	9·4	4·6	5·1	56·5	12·4
Leather, leather goods and fur	**6·2**	**21·2**	**49·2**	**8·0**	**0·1**	**2·2**	**0·7**	**10·4**	**14·4**	**0·8**	**2·7**	**12·6**	**16·2**
Clothing and footwear	**23·8**	**7·7**	**131·6**	**5·5**	**0·2**	**9·0**	**11·4**	**110·5**	**9·7**	**11·7**	**3·8**	**119·5**	**10·2**
Clothing industries (441-449)	17·6	7·1	101·1	5·8	0·1	5·9	3·7	42·9	11·5	3·9	1·6	48·8	12·5
Footwear (450)	6·2	10·1	30·4	4·9	0·1	3·2	7·7	67·6	8·8	7·8	12·6	70·8	9·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	**77·6**	**39·6**	**732·7**	**9·4**	**0·3**	**11·9**	**3·1**	**39·4**	**12·7**	**3·4**	**1·7**	**51·3**	**15·1**
Timber, furniture, etc	**74·1**	**37·4**	**571·2**	**7·7**	**0·1**	**2·2**	**2·7**	**37·5**	**13·7**	**2·8**	**1·4**	**39·7**	**14·2**
Paper, printing and publishing	**140·0**	**38·5**	**1,230·9**	**8·8**	**0·3**	**12·9**	**0·5**	**5·2**	**11·1**	**0·8**	**0·2**	**18·1**	**23·0**
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	56·0	37·2	519·9	9·3	0·3	12·7	0·5	5·1	11·2	0·8	0·5	17·8	23·1
Printing and publishing (485-489)	84·0	39·4	711·0	8·5	—	0·2	—	0·1	7·7	—	—	0·3	18·4
Other manufacturing industries	**80·1**	**33·3**	**713·8**	**8·9**	—	**0·9**	**1·5**	**21·7**	**14·1**	**1·6**	**0·6**	**22·6**	**14·5**
Rubber (491)	27·0	36·1	236·2	8·7	—	0·9	0·5	6·4	13·1	0·5	0·7	7·3	14·2
All manufacturing industries	**1,870·1**	**37·3**	**16,120·6**	**8·6**	**3·9**	**156·4**	**62·4**	**716·1**	**11·5**	**66·3**	**1·3**	**872·4**	**13·2**
Analysis by region													
South East and East Anglia	**555·5**	**41·8**	**4,899·5**	**8·8**	**0·1**	**4·0**	**4·7**	**63·5**	**13·4**	**4·8**	**0·4**	**67·5**	**14·0**
South West	**120·2**	**40·6**	**1,001·3**	**8·3**	—	**0·6**	**3·7**	**20·8**	**5·7**	**3·7**	**1·2**	**21·4**	**5·8**
West Midlands	**241·3**	**33·9**	**1,879·8**	**7·8**	**0·2**	**8·4**	**15·9**	**183·7**	**11·6**	**16·1**	**2·3**	**192·1**	**11·9**
East Midlands	**148·2**	**33·9**	**1,184·4**	**8·0**	**0·7**	**28·6**	**7·6**	**84·9**	**11·1**	**8·3**	**1·9**	**113·5**	**13·6**
Yorkshire and Humberside	**196·9**	**37·5**	**1,735·3**	**8·8**	**0·8**	**30·2**	**9·5**	**108·8**	**11·5**	**10·2**	**1·9**	**139·0**	**13·6**
North West	**256·2**	**36·1**	**2,257·5**	**8·8**	**1·4**	**57·1**	**5·8**	**83·6**	**14·5**	**7·2**	**1·0**	**140·7**	**19·6**
North	**110·6**	**34·4**	**1,018·6**	**9·2**	**0·5**	**21·7**	**1·9**	**23·6**	**12·2**	**2·5**	**0·8**	**45·3**	**18·3**
Wales	**68·5**	**29·4**	**580·1**	**8·5**	—	—	**3·9**	**43·9**	**11·4**	**3·9**	**1·7**	**43·9**	**11·4**
Scotland	**172·8**	**38·3**	**1,564·1**	**9·1**	**0·1**	**6·0**	**9·4**	**103·1**	**10·9**	**9·6**	**2·1**	**109·1**	**11·4**

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

Unemployed: area statistics

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

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS				
South Western DA	18,645	9,492	28,137	9·7
Falmouth and Redruth SDA	3,397	1,107	4,504	13·5
Corby DA	1,474	831	2,305	7·4
Hull and Grimsby DA	15,209	5,284	20,493	7·9
Rotherham and Mexborough DA	5,289	2,744	8,033	8·8
Whitby and Scarborough DA	2,033	784	2,817	9·1
Wigan DA	4,075	2,809	6,884	9·8
Merseyside SDA	62,104	27,830	89,934	11·8
Northern DA	87,121	38,675	125,796	9·0
North East SDA	59,493	24,447	83,940	9·8
West Cumberland SDA	2,860	2,113	4,973	8·3
Welsh DA	53,420	27,457	80,877	8·6
North East Wales SDA	5,112	3,043	8,155	9·0
North West Wales SDA	4,001	1,882	5,883	11·1
South Wales SDA	14,244	8,403	22,647	9·6
Scottish DA	128,900	68,969	197,869	9·5
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,538	3,943	10,481	9·8
Girvan SDA	340	211	551	13·0
Glenrothes SDA	820	741	1,561	9·0
Leven and Methil SDA	1,127	562	1,689	
Livingston SDA	1,125	1,030	2,155	11·3
West Central Scotland SDA	76,293	38,827	115,120	10·8
All Development Areas	378,270	184,875	563,145	9·5
Of which, Special Development areas	237,454	114,139	351,593	10·7
Northern Ireland	45,682	20,500	66,182	11·5
INTERMEDIATE AREAS				
South Western	5,201	2,523	7,724	9·6
Oswestry	593	251	844	6·3
High Peak	879	411	1,290	3·5
North Lincolnshire	2,663	1,081	3,744	9·5
North Midlands	7,438	2,431	9,869	5·3
Yorks and Humberside	65,858	30,532	96,390	5·7
North West	81,865	36,847	118,712	5·9
North Wales	1,141	557	1,698	8·3
South East Wales	5,387	2,902	8,289	7·5
Aberdeen	3,745	1,618	5,363	4·3
All intermediate areas	174,770	79,153	253,923	5·9
Local areas (by region)				
South East				
*Aldershot	1,650	737	2,387	2·9
Aylesbury	743	319	1,062	2·5
Basingstoke	976	538	1,514	3·3
*Bedford	1,770	917	2,687	3·2
*Braintree	781	454	1,235	3·5
*Brighton	5,812	1,880	7,692	5·7
*Canterbury	1,563	590	2,153	5·5
*Chatham	5,142	2,497	7,639	6·5
*Chelmsford	1,537	592	2,129	3·1
*Chichester	1,731	656	2,387	5·0
Colchester	1,665	821	2,486	4·3
*Crawley	2,701	1,140	3,841	2·4
*Eastbourne	1,383	411	1,794	4·4
*Guildford	1,686	543	2,229	2·4
*Harlow	1,800	882	2,682	3·7
*Hastings	2,101	693	2,794	6·4
*Hertford	513	186	699	1·8
*High Wycombe	1,568	573	2,141	2·4
*Hitchin	1,130	554	1,684	3·2
*Luton	3,913	2,022	5,935	4·5
Maidstone	1,790	832	2,622	3·3
*Newport (IoW)	2,081	970	3,051	7·5
*Oxford	4,986	2,478	7,464	4·2
*Portsmouth	7,516	3,165	10,681	5·3
*Ramsgate	2,117	851	2,968	8·5
*Reading	3,489	1,321	4,810	2·9
*Slough	1,894	732	2,626	2·2
*Southampton	6,289	2,500	8,789	4·1
*Southend-on-Sea	9,226	3,224	12,450	6·4
*St. Albans	1,393	487	1,880	2·1
Stevenage	982	518	1,500	3·9
*Tunbridge Wells	1,751	602	2,353	2·9
*Watford	2,218	850	3,068	2·5
*Worthing	1,752	524	2,276	3·9
East Anglia				
Cambridge	1,565	723	2,288	2·7
Great Yarmouth	2,370	914	3,284	8·8
*Ipswich	3,033	1,205	4,238	3·9
Lowestoft	1,569	482	2,051	7·3
*Norwich	4,083	1,360	5,443	4·3
Peterborough	2,482	1,267	3,749	5·5
South West				
Bath	1,746	748	2,494	5·4
*Bournemouth	5,270	2,124	7,394	5·3
*Bristol	12,822	4,861	17,683	5·5
*Cheltenham	1,815	780	2,595	3·6
*Chippenham	777	387	1,164	4·2
*Exeter	2,655	1,077	3,732	5·1
Gloucester	2,045	1,121	3,166	4·8
*Plymouth	6,838	3,745	10,583	8·6
*Salisbury	1,115	676	1,791	4·6
Swindon	3,001	1,585	4,586	5·8
Taunton	1,165	447	1,612	3·9
*Torbay	4,524	2,169	6,693	9·6
*Trowbridge	664	415	1,079	4·2
*Yeovil	984	646	1,630	4·0
West Midlands				
*Birmingham	30,910	12,444	43,354	6·2
Burton-upon-Trent	891	423	1,314	3·6
*Coventry	9,633	5,957	15,590	6·4
*Dudley/Sandwell	9,991	4,411	14,402	4·9
Hereford	1,314	752	2,066	5·7
*Kidderminster	1,519	798	2,317	5·8
Leamington	1,383	766	2,149	4·3
*Oakengates	3,350	1,954	5,304	9·3
Redditch	1,040	647	1,687	5·0
Rugby	960	722	1,682	5·4
Shrewsbury	1,207	515	1,722	4·1
*Stafford	1,311	698	2,009	3·6
*Stoke-on-Trent	6,876	2,781	9,657	4·8
*Walsall	7,655	3,633	11,288	6·4
*Wolverhampton	7,204	3,492	10,696	7·3
*Worcester	2,374	969	3,343	4·7
East Midlands				
*Chesterfield	3,291	1,153	4,444	5·4
*Coalville	1,337	405	1,742	3·8
Corby	1,474	831	2,305	7·4
*Derby	4,111	1,612	5,723	3·9
Kettering	842	367	1,209	4·0
*Leicester	8,684	3,775	12,459	5·4
Lincoln	2,839	1,540	4,379	6·9
Loughborough	1,042	497	1,539	3·5
Mansfield	2,904	940	3,844	6·3
*Northampton	2,662	959	3,621	3·4
*Nottingham	13,307	4,196	17,503	5·2
*Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,239	265	1,504	4·3
Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Barnsley	3,849	1,777	5,626	7·0
*Bradford	8,133	3,263	11,396	6·8
*Castleford	2,763	1,352	4,115	6·6
*Dewsbury	2,822	894	3,716	5·7
*Doncaster	5,369	3,417	8,786	7·9
Grimsby	4,169	936	5,105	6·7
*Halifax	2,358	992	3,350	4·2
Harrogate	877	367	1,244	3·6
Huddersfield	2,906	1,734	4,640	5·1
*Hull	11,040	4,348	15,388	8·5
Keighley	1,058	585	1,643	5·5
*Leeds	13,061	5,569	18,630	5·4
*Mexborough	2,019	1,169	3,188	10·5
Rotherham	3,270	1,575	4,845	7·9
*Scunthorpe	2,668	1,439	4,107	6·4
*Sheffield	10,689	4,204	14,893	5·1
*Wakefield	2,777	1,362	4,139	5·6
York	2,096	1,081	3,177	3·8

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at January 10, 1980 (*continued*)

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
North West	878	508	1,386	4·7
*Accrington	3,358	1,576	4,934	5·2
*Ashton-under-Lyne	11,634	5,840	17,474	11·2
*Birkenhead	2,889	1,265	4,154	6·1
*Blackburn	5,711	2,786	8,497	7·9
*Blackpool	4,997	2,290	7,287	6·6
*Bolton	1,358	766	2,124	4·2
*Burnley	2,204	1,114	3,318	5·2
*Bury	2,168	1,103	3,271	6·1
Chester	1,451	969	2,420	3·8
*Crewe	2,306	1,145	3,451	7·4
*Lancaster	1,808	1,044	2,852	6·6
*Leigh	43,360	17,906	61,266	12·7
*Liverpool	31,035	10,234	41,269	5·8
*Manchester	824	485	1,309	5·1
*Nelson	1,382	820	2,202	5·5
*Northwich	3,235	1,580	4,815	4·9
*Oldham	5,056	2,976	8,032	5·5
*Preston	2,372	1,019	3,391	6·5
*Rochdale	2,040	1,121	3,161	9·6
Southport	3,790	1,757	5,547	8·5
St. Helens	2,988	1,828	4,816	6·2
*Warrington	3,320	2,327	5,647	10·3
*Widnes	4,075	2,809	6,884	9·8
*Wigan				
North	578	368	946	8·8
*Alnwick	1,792	1,135	2,927	5·8
Carlisle	3,561	1,724	5,285	8·0
*Central Durham	2,482	1,154	3,636	11·6
*Consett				
*Darlington and S/West Durham	3,835	1,944	5,779	7·1
*Furness	1,397	1,192	2,589	5·7
*Hartlepool	4,315	1,465	5,780	12·9
*Morpeth	3,781	1,650	5,431	8·9
*North Tyne	15,827	5,835	21,662	8·0
*Peterlee	1,722	942	2,664	10·0
*South Tyne	14,577	5,915	20,492	11·5
*Teesside	15,990	6,660	22,650	10·0
*Wearside	12,182	5,315	17,497	12·3
*Whitehaven	1,393	906	2,299	7·9
*Workington	1,467	1,207	2,674	8·8
Wales				
*Bargoed	1,989	1,056	3,045	11·4
*Cardiff	11,308	4,203	15,511	7·8
*Ebbw Vale	2,514	1,316	3,830	12·6
*Llanelli	1,712	1,257	2,969	8·2
*Neath	1,346	986	2,332	8·9
*Newport	4,430	2,353	6,783	7·7
*Pontypool	2,195	1,393	3,588	7·2
*Pontypridd	2,067	1,788	3,855	8·6
*Port Talbot	3,745	2,156	5,901	7·4
*Shotton	1,943	1,423	3,366	6·9
*Swansea	5,397	2,930	8,327	7·7
*Wrexham	3,169	1,620	4,789	11·6
Scotland				
*Aberdeen	3,745	1,618	5,363	4·3
*Ayr	3,037	1,701	4,738	10·4
*Bathgate	3,015	2,403	5,418	11·3
*Dumbarton	2,242	1,422	3,664	12·2
*Dumfries	1,541	995	2,536	7·4
*Dundee	5,930	3,453	9,383	9·7
*Dunfermline	2,600	1,793	4,393	8·8
*Edinburgh	13,076	5,696	18,772	6·6
*Falkirk	3,050	2,256	5,306	7·9
*Glasgow	41,455	17,724	59,179	10·0
*Greenock	4,291	2,244	6,535	12·8
*Irvine	3,897	2,095	5,992	14·9
*Kilmarnock	2,381	1,328	3,709	10·3
*Kirkcaldy	3,698	2,229	5,927	9·0
*North Lanarkshire	11,255	7,671	18,926	13·0
*Paisley	5,456	3,054	8,510	9·2
*Perth	1,475	785	2,260	6·0
*Stirling	2,189	1,461	3,650	7·8
Northern Ireland				
Armagh	1,070	467	1,537	12·1
*Ballymena	3,465	1,889	5,354	11·3
*Belfast	19,307	9,223	28,530	9·3
*Coleraine	2,580	1,001	3,581	13·9
Cookstown	1,010	433	1,443	23·7
*Craigavon	2,768	1,440	4,208	10·0
*Downpatrick	1,389	774	2,163	12·2
Dungannon	1,659	676	2,335	21·5
Enniskillen	1,752	746	2,498	15·4
*Londonderry	4,828	1,747	6,575	15·7
Newry	2,969	1,019	3,988	21·3
Omagh	1,143	647	1,790	13·9
Strabane	1,742	438	2,180	23·6
†Counties (by region)				
South East				
Bedfordshire	5,515	2,872	8,387	4·0
Berkshire	6,075	2,320	8,395	2·7
Buckinghamshire	4,230	1,970	6,200	3·4
East Sussex	9,145	2,972	12,117	5·6
Essex	17,585	6,809	24,394	5·1
Greater London (GLC area)	106,679	36,757	143,436	3·8
Hampshire	17,272	7,201	24,473	4·2
Hertfordshire	7,883	3,124	11,007	2·6
Isle of Wight	2,081	970	3,051	7·5
Kent	19,755	8,331	28,086	5·5
Oxfordshire	5,954	2,902	8,856	4·3
Surrey	6,344	1,923	8,267	2·4
West Sussex	5,541	2,099	7,640	3·2
East Anglia				
Cambridgeshire	6,360	3,007	9,367	4·3
Norfolk	10,707	4,069	14,776	5·7
Suffolk	7,161	2,752	9,913	4·4
South West				
Avon	16,466	6,562	23,028	5·7
Cornwall	10,174	4,992	15,166	11·3
Devon	17,612	8,672	26,284	7·9
Dorset	7,188	3,138	10,326	5·4
Gloucestershire	5,890	2,943	8,833	4·4
Somerset	4,496	2,285	6,781	4·5
Wiltshire	6,075	3,376	9,451	4·9
West Midlands				
West Midlands Metropolitan	58,804	25,841	84,645	6·1
Hereford and Worcester	7,756	3,759	11,515	5·2
Salop	5,921	3,037	8,958	6·9
Staffordshire	13,485	6,463	19,948	4·3
‡Warwickshire	5,024	3,197	8,221	..
East Midlands				
Derbyshire	12,453	4,494	16,947	4·4
Leicestershire	11,866	5,308	17,174	4·8
Lincolnshire	8,959	4,396	13,355	6·8
Northamptonshire	5,981	2,653	8,634	4·2
Nottinghamshire	17,777	5,826	23,603	5·3
Yorkshire and Humberside				
South Yorkshire Metropolitan	25,693	12,422	38,115	6·5
West Yorkshire Metropolitan	36,053	15,832	51,885	5·7
Humberside	19,433	7,448	26,881	7·7
North Yorkshire	7,210	3,642	10,852	4·7
North West				
Greater Manchester Metropolitan	51,716	20,892	72,608	6·0
Merseyside Metropolitan	60,316	26,175	86,491	11·8
Cheshire	13,659	8,489	22,148	6·2
Lancashire	22,353	11,930	34,283	6·3
North				
Cleveland	20,305	8,125	28,430	10·5
Cumbria	7,188	5,139	12,327	6·4
Durham	13,827	6,820	20,647	8·4
Northumberland	5,520	2,572	8,092	8·3
Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	40,281	16,019	56,300	10·1
Wales				
Clwyd	7,995	4,455	12,450	9·5
Dyfed	6,033	3,323	9,356	8·5
Gwent	10,070	5,554	15,624	8·4
Gwynedd	5,255	2,544	7,799	10·0
Mid-Glamorgan	11,155	5,951	17,106	9·1
Powys	1,094	502	1,596	5·7
South Glamorgan	10,015	3,540	13,555	7·8
West Glamorgan	8,331	5,047	13,378	7·7
Scotland				
Borders	1,106	501	1,607	4·2
Central	5,239	3,717	8,956	7·9
Dumfries and Galloway	2,998	2,010	5,008	9·3
Fife	6,959	4,528	11,487	8·7
Grampian	6,175	3,151	9,326	5·2
Highlands	5,293	2,795	8,088	10·9
Lothians	16,336	8,246	24,582	7·3
Orkneys	355	141	496	7·9
Shetlands	156	75	231	3·2
Strathclyde	77,979	39,776	117,755	10·8
Tayside	9,104	5,371	14,475	8·5
Western Isles	945	276	1,221	14·9

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

* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas.

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

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on January 4, 1980, was 184,626; 18,388 lower than on November 30, 1979.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on January 4, 1980, was 205,400; 13,000 lower than that for November 30, 1979, and 30,800 lower than on October 5, 1979.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on January 4, 1980 was 19,147; 2,134 lower than on November 30, 1979.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on January 4, 1980. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on January 14, 1980, by region

Number

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	85,489	11,568
Greater London	*44,176*	*7,065*
East Anglia	6,263	584
South West	11,942	866
West Midlands	11,849	1,200
East Midlands	11,298	1,154
Yorkshire and Humberside	11,033	967
North West	14,621	1,324
North	7,984	306
Wales	7,323	391
Scotland	16,824	787
Great Britain	**184,626**	**19,147**

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

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

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on January 10, 1980, was 8,879.

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

Number claiming benefits on January 10, 1980, by region

Region	Male	Female	All
South East	789	155	944
Greater London	*436*	*105*	*541*
East Anglia	193	20	213
South West	837	67	904
West Midlands	514	267	781
East Midlands	578	122	700
Yorkshire and Humberside	517	106	623
North West	360	334	694
North	565	72	637
Wales	911	106	1,017
Scotland	2,142	224	2,366
Great Britain	**7,406**	**1,473**	**8,879**

Unemployed on January 10, 1980

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on January 10, 1980, was 1,361,741, 105,413 more than on December 6, 1979. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,277,400 (5·4 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 43,700 between the December and January counts, and by an average of 18,600 per month between October and January.

Between December and January the number unemployed rose by 112,349. This change included a rise of 6,936 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on January 10, 1980, had been registered for up to four weeks was 14·3 per cent. The corresponding proportion for December was 15·3 per cent.

By region

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Unemployed (excluding school leavers)														
Actual	290,387	*141,534*	33,612	98,115	129,543	78,406	124,239	208,893	120,986	87,629	189,931	1,361,741	62,911	1,424,652
Seasonally adjusted Number	267,400	*131,700*	30,900	88,600	124,500	73,900	116,400	198,300	114,800	81,900	176,100	1,277,400	61,200	1,338,600
Percentage rates†	3·5	3·5	4·2	5·3	5·4	4·6	5·5	7·0	8·2	7·5	7·7	5·4	10·6	5
School leavers (included in unemployed)														
Male	1,953	*1,024*	217	823	1,516	535	1,305	3,290	2,436	1,380	7,254	20,709	1,983	22,692
Female	1,969	*878*	227	931	2,228	772	2,189	3,347	2,374	1,855	6,047	21,939	1,288	23,227
Unemployed														
All	294,309	*143,436*	34,056	99,869	133,287	79,713	127,733	215,530	125,796	90,864	203,232	1,404,389	66,182	1,470,571
Male	214,059	*106,679*	24,228	67,901	90,990	57,036	88,389	148,044	87,121	59,948	132,645	970,361	45,682	1,016,043
Female	80,250	*36,757*	9,828	31,968	42,297	22,677	39,344	67,486	38,675	30,916	70,587	434,028	20,500	454,528
Married females‡	28,801	*11,602*	4,187	12,729	18,971	10,157	16,746	28,294	19,073	14,655	35,294	188,907	10,807	199,714
Percentage rates†														
All	3·9	3·8	4·6	6·0	5·7	5·0	6·0	7·6	9·0	8·3	8·9	5·9	11·5	6
Male	4·8	4·7	5·5	7·0	6·5	6·0	6·9	9·0	10·3	9·0	10·1	7·0	13·8	7
Female	2·5	2·4	3·3	4·6	4·6	3·5	4·7	5·6	7·0	7·2	7·4	4·5	8·4	4
Length of time on register														
up to 4 weeks	49,604	*22,753*	5,734	13,319	16,173	11,061	18,468	26,453	16,071	11,109	33,322	201,314	7,165	208,479
over 4 weeks	244,705	*120,683*	28,322	86,550	117,114	68,652	109,265	189,077	109,725	79,755	169,910	1,203,075	59,017	1,262,092
Adult students (excluded from unemployed)														
Male	5,070	*1,590*	748	1,334	1,293	770	1,305	2,348	879	1,004	2,041	16,792	—	16,792
Female	2,615	*843*	361	704	553	304	555	1,024	309	461	829	7,715	—	7,715

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

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

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

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

There are three sets of industry groups:

Type A: those for which the indices published in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling:
Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976:
Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.

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

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

Type		SIC Order	LATEST FIGURES (Jan 1976 = 100)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING					
			Nov 1979	[Dec] 1979	Dec 1978	Mar 1979	June 1979	Sept 1979	Nov 1979	[Dec] 1979
B	**WHOLE ECONOMY**	**I to XXVII**	**162·1**	**165·0**	**13·3**	**14·9**	**13·4**	**14·4†**	**19·1**	**19·6**
	Agriculture and forestry*	I	156·3	...	12·7	8·7	11·5	17·3	12·2	15·4
	Mining and quarrying	II	172·6	177·1	29·2	16·4	15·5	17·2	16·0	19·1
C	**ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**	**III to XIX**	**167·1**	**170·0**	**14·9**	**17·1**	**17·4**	**11·7†**	**18·9**	**19·1**
A	Food, drink and tobacco	III	172·5	174·4	16·7	16·8	17·3	19·3	21·1	19·1
A	Coal and petroleum products	IV	166·9	169·2	18·1	11·3	17·1	15·5	20·8	18·8
A	Chemicals and allied industries	V	170·0	173·9	11·9	17·4	16·0	27·0	22·6	20·3
A	Metal manufacture	VI	165·5	‡	14·9	10·7	17·1	9·5†	19·6	‡
C	Mechanical engineering	VII	168·5	172·8	15·6	16·4	18·4	3·2†	17·2	18·6
A	Instrument engineering	VIII	172·8	175·7	15·5	19·6	16·3	12·7†	19·0	19·0
A	Electrical engineering	IX	168·3	167·1	14·4	16·6	14·2	9·3†	20·3	19·3
C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	156·9	154·0	12·9	24·9	15·0	11·2†	6·8	17·3
A	Vehicles	XI	155·1	169·7	13·4	20·3	19·5	−1·5†	17·1	22·0
A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	171·6	173·0	12·8	17·3	18·1	8·0†	19·3	20·9
A	Textiles	XIII	159·2	159·5	14·0	18·0	14·0	14·4	14·1	14·0
A	Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	156·0	157·4	10·8	14·8	15·9	12·1	17·3	18·8
A	Clothing and footwear	XV	166·8	167·4	14·8	14·1	14·6	17·5	18·8	16·4
A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	169·3	172·5	16·9	16·0	18·6	17·3	22·1	19·2
A	Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	159·3	160·3	15·4	16·6	17·1	15·9	15·8	15·1
C	Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	175·3	173·5	17·3	19·0	20·1	19·1	22·4	20·5
A	Other manufacturing industries	XIX	165·4	166·3	16·1	15·7	18·8	18·4	17·8	19·0
C	Construction	XX	163·2	165·1	13·2	15·9	16·1	13·7	16·4	17·3
A	Gas, electricity and water	XXI	173·5	173·6	17·0	20·5	−3·9	12·1	24·6	26·7
C	Transport and communication	XXII	168·6	166·1	11·5	17·7	14·8	18·5	27·3	27·6
B	Distributive trades	XXIII	167·2	174·1	13·4	15·5	16·1	17·4	19·3	18·1
B	Insurance, banking and finance	XXIV	157·3	169·7	10·8	14·8	10·5	13·6	20·2	29·5
B	Professional and scientific services	XXV	148·6	151·2	9·9	7·8	0·9	14·3	15·9	17·2
C	Miscellaneous services	XXVI	163·5	171·7	15·2	17·1	20·2	17·6	20·9	17·8
B	Public administration	XXVII	155·7	154·9	11·2	11·9	13·0	20·4	22·2	20·6

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

* England and Wales only.
† The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.
‡ Because of the dispute in the steel industry, insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "metal manufacture" to be caluclated for this month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the indices for "all manufacturing industries" and "all industries and services covered".

Wages and salaries per unit of output: monthly index

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of *Employment Gazette*, page 222.

Manufacturing industries

1975 = 100

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1970	49·2	49·8	50·1	50·6	51·2	51·7	52·4	53·0	53·3	53·7	54·2	54·7
1971	55·3	56·2	56·6	56·5	56·1	56·5	56·9	57·4	57·7	57·9	57·8	57·9
1972	58·1	*	59·1	59·0	59·0	59·3	59·7	60·1	60·0	59·9	59·5	59·2
1973	59·3	59·6	60·5	61·1	61·6	61·8	62·2	63·0	63·9	65·0	66·2	67·2
1974	67·9	69·1	69·7	71·7	73·0	75·7	77·3	79·7	82·2	85·0	87·7	89·0
1975	90·2	91·4	93·7	96·4	98·1	100·1	102·0	103·8	104·7	105·0	106·7	108·1
1976	109·6	110·1	110·5	110·6	111·8	113·0	115·2	115·9	116·6	116·6	117·6	118·3
1977	119·3	120·0	121·6	122·6	124·6	125·1	126·2	126·0	127·6	129·9	131·8	133·5
1978	134·8	136·6	137·8	138·8	139·9	141·0	141·2	142·2	144·6	146·7	148·3	153·3
1979	154·4	155·2	151·6	153·2	154·8	156·8	159·6	162·2	166·2	168·0		

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

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

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

Indices

At January 31, 1980, the indices of *weekly* rates of wages, of normal *weekly* hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

End-month	July 31, 1972 =100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1979					
Aug	300·1	99·3	302·3	12·7	12·9
Sep	300·7	99·3	302·9	12·9	13·0
Oct	303·0	99·3	305·2	11·9	12·0
Nov	319·3	99·3	321·6	17·0	17·1
Dec	320·7	99·3	323·0	16·6	16·7
1980					
Jan	325·6	99·3	328·1	15·0	15·2

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

Principal changes reported in January

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

Agriculture—England and Wales: Increases ranging from £9.50 to £15.25 a week, according to classification and appointment for adult workers (January 21).

Coalmining—Great Britain: Interim increases of between £6.15 and £8.50 a week according to occupation for adult workers. The first supplement (£6 per week) remains unconsolidated (beginning of pay week including December 31, 1979).

Biscuit manufacture—Great Britain: Introduction of four new groups to replace present grades. Increases in minimum earnings levels ranging from £7.50 to £8.88 a week according to group for adult workers (week commencing January 7, 1980).

Furniture manufacture—Great Britain: Time workers—the minimum weekly wage is abolished. Varying increases in hourly rates. Normal weekly hours reduced by one hour to 39 (beginning of first full pay week in January).

Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland: Increases in standard rates ranging from 18p to 29p an hour according to occupation for adult workers (beginning of first full pay week following January 1).

Road passenger transport (Municipal undertakings)—Great Britain: Increases ranging from £5.95 to £10.10 a week according to occupation (pay week containing January 1).

Merchant Navy—United Kingdom: Introduction of a new ratings structure. Consolidation into basic rates of the Leave Food Allowance at £2.35 a week for all ratings. Inclusion into basic rates of £5 a week in lieu of discontinued Efficient Service Pay (January 2).

Local authorities' services (school meals, etc)—England and Wales: Increases ranging from £5.14 to £7.18 a week according to occupation (beginning of pay week including November 4, 1979).

Local authorities' services (Manual and semi-skilled engineering workers)—England and Wales: Increases ranging from £5.79 to £7.33 a week according to occupation (beginning of pay week including November 4, 1979).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in January indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 2,625,000 workers were increased by a total of £21,940,000 but as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in January with operative effect from earlier months (1,440,000 workers and £11,120,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £21,940,000 about £14,030,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £4,615,000 from direct negotiations between employer's associations and trade unions and £3,295,000 from statutory wages orders. Reports received in January indicated that 85,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Thousand

Industry Group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	250	3,020	—	—
Mining and quarrying	1	5	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	70	650	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5	35	—	—
Textiles	3	20	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	35	190	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	—	—	—	
Timber, furniture, etc.	100	1,065	83	83
Paper, printing and publishing	5	35	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	1	15	2	2
Construction	105	560	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	185	1,035	—	—
Distributive trades	50	380	—	—
Public administration and professional services	30	250	—	—
Miscellaneous services	365	3,560	—	—
All industries and services —Jan 1980	**1,205**	**10,820**	**85**	**85**
All industries and services —Jan 1979	**1,950**	**14,295**	—	—

Table (b)

Thousand

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by: increases	decreases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
1979					
Jan	1,950	—	14,295	—	—
Feb	1,335	—	4,160	5	5
Mar	390	—	2,255	—	—
April	1,100	—	5,600	30	180
May	560	—	3,195	—	—
June R	1,260	—	8,540	—	—
July R	1,195	—	7,230	—	—
Aug R	1,225	50	5,060	—	—
Sep R	280	—	1,810	—	—
Oct R	815	—	4,375	—	—
Nov R	3,805	—	31,460	—	—
Dec R	375	—	2,805	—	—
1980					
Jan	1,205	—	10,820	85	85

Retail prices, January 15, 1980

The index of prices for all items on January 15, 1980, was 245·3 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents and increase of 2·5 per cent on December 1979 (239·4) and 18·4 per cent on January 1979 (207·2). The index for January 1980 was published on February 15, 1980.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments; to increases in the prices of beer, of many foods (particularly vegetables and meat) and of petrol; to increases in rail and bus fares; to increases in telephone charges and to increases in charges for entertainments and restaurant meals.

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
		Percentage change over				Percentage change over	
	Index Jan 15, 1974 =100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Index Jan 15, 1974 =100	1 month	6 months
1978							
June	197·2	0·8	4·7	7·4	197·2	0·6	4·3
July	198·1	0·5	4·5	7·8	198·7	0·8	4·5
Aug	199·4	0·7	4·6	8·0	200·4	0·9	4·7
Sep	200·2	0·4	4·4	7·8	201·4	0·5	4·7
Oct	201·1	0·4	3·3	7·8	202·4	0·5	3·8
Nov	202·5	0·7	3·5	8·1	203·8	0·7	3·9
Dec	204·2	0·8	3·5	8·4	205·1	0·6	4·0
1979							
Jan	207·2	1·5	4·6	9·3	207·3	1·1	4·3
Feb	208·9	0·8	4·8	9·6	209·1	0·9	4·3
Mar	210·6	0·8	5·2	9·8	210·6	0·7	4·6
April	214·2	1·7	6·5	10·1	214·0	1·6	5·7
May	215·9	0·8	6·6	10·3	215·9	0·9	5·9
June	219·6	1·7	7·5	11·4	219·4	1·6	7·0
July	229·1	4·3	10·6	15·6	230·1	4·9	11·0
Aug	230·9	0·8	10·5	15·8	232·1	0·9	11·0
Sep	233·2	1·0	10·7	16·5	234·6	1·1	11·4
Oct	235·6	1·0	10·0	17·2	237·0	1·0	10·7
Nov	237·7	0·9	10·1	17·4	238·9	0·8	10·7
Dec	239·4	0·7	9·0	17·2	240·5	0·7	9·6
1980							
Jan	245·3	2·5	7·1	18·4	246·2	2·4	7·0

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by two per cent and the index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by five per cent. The price increases were spread over most foods, particularly fresh vegetables and fruit, beef, lamb and other meat, cakes, sweets and chocolates, soft drinks, ice cream, fresh fish, bread, butter and other dairy produce.

Alcoholic drink: An increase of rather less than 3½ per cent in the group index was due mainly to increases in the prices of beer.

Tobacco: The group index rose by rather less than one per cent due to increases in the prices of some brands of cigarettes.

Housing: The housing index rose by almost seven per cent due mainly to an increase in mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers as a result of the increase in the rate of mortgage interest charged by most building societies from 11½ per cent to 15 per cent.

Fuel and light: The group index rose by one half of one per cent due to increases in the prices of heating oils and paraffin.

Transport and vehicles: The group index rose by two per cent to 268·4, compared with 263·2 in December, due to increases in petrol prices and other motoring costs and in rail and bus fares.

Miscellaneous goods: There was a rise of one per cent in the group index mainly because of increases in the prices of stationery, some toiletries, matches and some newspapers.

Services: There were increases in telephone charges, in prices for admission to entertainments, in television rental charges and in charges for hairdressing and other personal services, causing the group index to rise by about 6½ per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There were increases in charges for restaurant and canteen meals, causing the index to rise by about 1½ per cent.

Table 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 =100)	Percentage change over	
	January 15, 1980	1 month	12 months
All items	245·3	2·5	18·4
All items excluding food	245·5	2·6	20·2
Food	244·8	2·0	12·6
Seasonal food	223·6	5·0	7·7
Other food	248·9	1·6	13·4
Alcoholic drink	241·4	3·3	21·4
Tobacco	269·7	0·8	16·5
Housing	237·4	6·9	24·8
Fuel and light	277·1	0·5	18·9
Durable household goods	216·1	0·0	15·4
Clothing and footwear	197·1	0·3	11·9
Transport and vehicles	268·4	2·0	22·8
Miscellaneous goods	258·8	1·0	19·6
Services	246·9	6·6	22·2
Meals out	267·8	1·6	22·5

Retail prices index, January 15, 1980

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

		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
I	**Food**	**244·8**	13
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	255·7	17
	Bread	248·3	16
	Flour	222·1	4
	Other cereals	275·0	18
	Biscuits	258·3	14
	Meat and bacon	208·0	11
	Beef	240·1	13
	Lamb	200·7	1
	Pork	199·6	10
	Bacon	192·0	11
	Ham (cooked)	189·9	16
	Other meat and meat products	196·0	13
	Fish	216·8	7
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	275·6	6
	Butter	341·7	8
	Margarine	208·0	4
	Lard and other cooking fats	193·6	5
	Milk, cheese and eggs	235·6	13
	Cheese	277·3	17
	Eggs	143·3	13
	Milk, fresh	270·3	11
	Milk, canned, dried, etc	293·7	20
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	281·7	10
	Tea	278·9	4
	Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	343·6	6
	Soft drinks	260·7	20
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	331·2	19
	Sugar	304·3	12
	Jam, marmalade and syrup	259·9	10
	Sweets and chocolates	331·8	21
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	269·8	10
	Potatoes	323·9	18
	Other vegetables	234·2	5
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	221·0	8
	Other foods	250·8	14
	Food for animals	228·3	14
II	**Alcoholic drink**	**241·4**	21
	Beer	268·0	26
	Spirits, wines, etc	204·8	14
III	**Tobacco**	**269·7**	17
	Cigarettes	269·9	17
	Tobacco	267·1	12
IV	**Housing**	**237·4**	25
	Rent	186·0	11
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	260·8	51
	Rates and water charges	248·0	16
	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	268·9	19
V	**Fuel and light**	**277·1**	19
	Coal and smokeless fuels	301·7	22
	Coal	306·3	22
	Smokeless fuels	284·4	20
	Gas	190·4	8
	Electricity	314·2	19
	Oil and other fuel and light	374·7	53
VI	**Durable household goods**	**216·1**	
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	226·2	
	Radio, television and other household appliances	193·7	
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	253·7	
VII	**Clothing and footwear**	**197·1**	
	Men's outer clothing	214·2	
	Men's underclothing	257·4	
	Women's outer clothing	159·5	
	Women's underclothing	233·9	
	Children's clothing	204·5	
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	206·4	
	Footwear	207·7	
VIII	**Transport and vehicles**	**268·4**	
	Motoring and cycling	262·3	
	Purchase of motor vehicles	255·3	
	Maintenance of motor vehicles	281·2	
	Petrol and oil	288·9	
	Motor licences	199·0	
	Motor insurance	236·2	
	Fares	308·3	
	Rail transport	327·0	
	Road transport	298·7	
IX	**Miscellaneous goods**	**258·8**	
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	280·6	
	Books	284·3	
	Newspapers and periodicals	279·6	
	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries	238·7	
	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	284·8	
	Soap and detergents	254·2	
	Soda and polishes	326·9	
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	245·9	
X	**Services**	**246·9**	
	Postage, telephones and telegrams	246·6	
	Postage	284·3	
	Telephones and telegrams	232·3	
	Entertainment	210·0	
	Entertainment (other than TV)	266·6	
	Other services	289·9	
	Domestic help	302·4	
	Hairdressing	295·0	
	Boot and shoe repairing	294·3	
	Laundering	262·4	
XI	**Meals bought and consumed outside the home**	**267·8**	
	All items	**245·3**	

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

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on January 15, 1980, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 230 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1979 were published in the February 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Those set out below relate to January 1980.

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

Average prices on January 15, 1980*

Pence per pound*

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Standard error	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p	p
Beef: Home-killed				
Chuck (braising steak)	758	117·9	0·42	104 –130
Sirloin (without bone)	735	209·1	1·29	170 –265
Silverside (without bone)†	787	167·7	0·47	150 –184
Fore ribs (with bone)	597	109·1	0·67	90 –136
Brisket (without bone)	730	104·7	0·60	86 –128
Rump steak†	749	221·2	0·91	188 –255
Lamb: Home-killed				
Loin (with bone)	661	134·6	0·73	116 –165
Breast†	634	40·6	0·39	30 – 56
Best end of neck	547	94·5	1·08	55 –128
Shoulder (with bone)	651	86·3	0·79	71 –132
Leg (with bone)	680	127·5	0·58	111 –150
Lamb: Imported				
Loin (with bone)	447	101·7	0·57	86 –118
Breast†	455	31·8	0·32	25 – 42
Best end of neck	398	79·2	0·80	50 – 99
Shoulder (with bone)	479	69·3	0·55	58 – 85
Leg (with bone)	482	107·4	0·36	98 –116
Pork: Home-killed				
Leg (foot off)	710	94·3	0·55	80 –120
Belly†	701	65·4	0·28	58 – 76
Loin (with bone)	697	111·3	0·41	98 –126
Pork sausages	788	58·4	0·25	48 – 68
Beef sausages	627	51·5	0·28	42 – 60
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3lb)	546	49·6	0·24	42 – 56
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4lb oven ready	499	64·9	0·28	54 – 70
Fresh and smoked fish				
Cod fillets	383	108·7	0·64	95 –126
Haddock fillets	371	117·7	0·74	98 –136
Haddock, smoked whole	293	114·2	0·83	90 –130
Plaice fillets	375	125·6	0·91	100 –150
Herrings	285	65·3	0·54	54 – 78
Kippers, with bone	391	84·4	0·42	72 – 96
Bread				
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	733	32·3	0·10	29 – 35
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	409	34·7	0·12	31 – 38
White, per 400g loaf	510	22·2	0·08	20 – 24
Brown, per 400g loaf	614	23·5	0·04	22 – 25
Flour				
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	699	37·1	0·18	30 – 45
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes, old loose				
White	501	6·8	0·04	6 – 8
Red	290	7·7	0·05	6½ – 9
Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes	729	48·0	0·27	40 – 60
Cabbage, greens	472	11·4	0·14	8 – 16
Cabbage, hearted	588	10·3	0·11	6 – 14
Cauliflower	257	23·9	0·46	14 – 35
Brussels sprouts	705	14·7	0·11	12 – 20
Carrots	741	10·3	0·08	8 – 14
Onions	758	12·6	0·10	10 – 16
Mushrooms, per ½lb	694	23·5	0·10	20 – 26
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking	712	17·8	0·13	12 – 21
Apples, dessert	745	20·0	0·14	15 – 25
Pears, dessert	661	21·0	0·17	15 – 26
Oranges	620	21·8	0·17	16 – 28
Bananas	728	25·2	0·10	22 – 28
Bacon				
Collar†	401	86·4	0·64	70 –100
Gammon†	472	126·5	0·73	106 –146
Middle cut, smoked†	378	102·9	0·54	90 –116
Back, smoked	315	118·6	0·58	108 –136
Back, unsmoked	443	116·4	0·62	102 –140
Streaky, smoked	262	81·9	0·61	69 – 96
Ham (not shoulder)	652	159·8	0·92	128 –192
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	528	36·2	0·25	29 – 42
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	672	89·9	0·31	80 –100
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	15·0	—	—
Butter				
Home-produced, per 500g	606	82·8	0·25	74 – 90
New Zealand, per 500g	556	77·6	0·18	72 – 82
Danish, per 500g	551	88·9	0·17	84 – 92
Margarine				
Standard quality, per 250g	154	16·1	0·10	14½ – 17½
Lower priced, per 250g	121	15·4	0·08	14½ – 16½
Lard, per 500g	772	28·6	0·13	25 – 33½
Cheese, cheddar type	770	89·9	0·27	81 – 98
Eggs				
Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	460	70·5	0·20	64 – 74
Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	542	64·7	0·18	60 – 70
Size 6 (45–50g), per dozen	186	57·1	0·47	47 – 65
Sugar, granulated, per kg	802	33·7	0·05	32 – 36
Pure coffee instant, per 100g	717	98·7	0·27	92 –112
Tea				
Higher priced, per ¼ lb	214	26·6	0·18	24 – 30
Medium priced, per ¼ lb	1,211	23·1	0·05	21 – 25
Lower priced, per ¼ lb	795	20·3	0·08	19 – 23

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

Stoppages of work

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in January which came to the notice of the department was 118. In addition, 17 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 216,200 consisting of 212,100 involved in stoppages which began in January and 4,100 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Of the 212,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in January 203,200 were directly involved and 8,900 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 2,692,000 working days lost in January includes 48,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during January

A national steel strike began on January 2 following a breakdown in annual pay negotiations. Over 133,000 workers had become involved by the end of the month when the dispute remained unresolved.

A one day token stoppage of work was called by Wales TUC on January 28 in protest against British Steel Corporation's policy of importing coking coal and its proposal to reduce steel making in South Wales. The estimated 100,000 workers involved, mainly in coal-mining, docks, road haulage, railways and bus services, also included some 50,000 steel workers already on strike over pay.

Stoppages of work January 1980 and January 1979

industry group S.I.C. 1968	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress: Workers involved	Stoppages in progress: Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress: Workers involved	Stoppages in progress: Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	500	6,000	—	—	—
Coal mining	21	30,700	29,000	16	2,700	5,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	4	300	3,000	5	1,800	14,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	3	400	3,000	2	1,800	14,000
Metal manufacture	3	134,100	2,543,000	15	5,300	61,000
Engineering	16	4,400	28,000	42	15,900	183,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2	700	3,000	4	4,900	52,000
Motor vehicles	8	3,600	11,000	11	4,200	19,000
Aerospace equipment	2	300	2,000	4	11,100	31,000
All other vehicles	—	—	—	2	100	†
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6	5,700	9,000	9	1,400	16,000
Textiles	4	1,100	2,000	5	700	3,000
Clothing and footwear	1	200	1,000	2	400	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	3	700	5,000	4	600	1,000
Timber, furniture, etc	3	400	2,000	1	100	1,000
Paper, printing and publishing	4	600	7,000	6	11,200	165,000
All other manufacturing industries	3	3,200	2,000	10	1,700	13,000
Construction	7	2,400	10,000	21	4,900	32,000
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	2	2,100	9,000
Port and inland water transport	4	3,600	5,000	7	3,200	7,000
Other transport and communication	10	19,000	18,000	13	110,500	1,029,000
Distributive trades	2	300	†	5	2,600	15,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	6	3,100	4,000	19	1,405,200	1,163,000
Miscellaneous services	4	300	†	3	900	2,000
All industries	**118**	**216,200**	**2,692,000**	**204‡**	**1,593,300**	**2,837,000**

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in January 1980: Stoppages	Beginning in January 1980: Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	65	145,400
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	3	200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	200
Redundancy questions	7	51,000
Trade union matters	6	400
Working conditions and supervision	6	1,600
Manning and work allocation	17	2,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	1,500
Miscellaneous	—	—
All causes	**118**	**203,200**

Duration of stoppages ending in January 1980

Duration of stoppage in working days: Over	Not more than	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
—	1	34	55,200	45,000
1	2	16	12,500	15,000
2	3	10	1,000	2,000
3	5	13	2,900	10,000
5	10	11	1,600	10,000
10	—	17	3,200	79,000
All stoppages		**101**	**76,300**	**162,000**

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

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

Working population

TABLE 101

THOUSAND

Quarter		Employees in employment: Male	Female	All employees	Self-employed persons (with or without employees)*	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population
A. UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1975	June	13,536	9,174	22,710	1,886	336	24,932	866	25,798
	Sep	13,548	9,172	22,720	1,886	340	24,946	1,145	26,091
	Dec	13,456	9,198	22,655	1,886	339	24,880	1,201	26,081
1976	Mar	13,345	9,071	22,416	1,886	337	24,639	1,285	25,924
	June	13,392	9,152	22,543	1,886	336	24,765	1,332	26,097
	Sep R	13,445	9,164	22,609	1,886	338	24,833	1,456	26,289
	Dec R	13,412	9,236	22,648	1,886	334	24,868	1,371 e	26,239
1979	Mar R	13,310	9,159	22,468	1,886	330	24,684	1,383	26,067
	June R	13,364	9,255	22,619	1,886	327	24,832	1,450	26,282
	Sep R	13,420	9,260	22,680	1,886	328	24,894	1,609	26,503
	Dec R	13,363	9,303	22,666	1,886	324	24,876	1,481	26,357
1978	Mar R	13,286	9,226	22,512	1,886	321	24,719	1,461	26,180
	June R	13,346	9,332	22,678	1,886	318	24,882	1,446	26,328
	Sep R	13,401	9,373	22,774	1,886	320	24,980	1,518	26,498
	Dec R	13,382	9,484	22,865	1,886	317	25,068	1,364	26,432
1979	Mar R	13,260	9,366	22,626	1,886	315	24,827	1,402	26,229
	June R	13,327	9,506	22,834	1,886	314	25,034	1,344	26,378
	Sep R	13,380	9,501	22,881	1,886	319	25,086	1,395	26,481
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1975	June	13,549	9,164	22,713	1,886	336	24,935		25,847
	Sep	13,494	9,164	22,658	1,886	340	24,884		25,975
	Dec	13,432	9,165	22,597	1,886	339	24,822		26,034
1976	Mar	13,413	9,127	22,540	1,886	337	24,763		26,055
	June	13,403	9,139	22,542	1,886	336	24,764		26,133
	Sep R	13,388	9,157	22,545	1,886	338	24,769		26,158
	Dec R	13,390	9,191	22,581	1,886	334	24,801		26,193
1977	Mar R	13,381	9,225	22,606	1,886	330	24,822		26,221
	June R	13,371	9,241	22,612	1,886	327	24,825		26,307
	Sep R	13,364	9,254	22,618	1,886	328	24,832		26,364
	Dec R	13,342	9,253	22,595	1,886	324	24,805		26,313
1978	Mar R	13,357	9,297	22,654	1,886	321	24,861		26,345
	June R	13,351	9,318	22,669	1,886	318	24,873		26,345
	Sep R	13,346	9,368	22,714	1,886	320	24,920		26,357
	Dec R	13,360	9,433	22,793	1,886	317	24,996		26,390
1979	Mar R	13,332	9,437	22,769	1,886	315	24,970		26,397
	June R	13,332	9,492	22,824	1,886	314	25,024		26,392
	Sep R	13,326	9,496	22,822	1,886	319	25,027		26,340
B. GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1975	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	Sep	13,253	8,971	22,224	1,825	340	24,389	1,097	25,486
	Dec	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1976	Mar	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	Sep R	13,152	8,962	22,114	1,825	338	24,277	1,395	25,672
	Dec R	13,121	9,033	22,154	1,825	334	24,313	1,316 e	25,629
1977	Mar R	13,020	8,954	21,974	1,825	330	24,129	1,328	25,457
	June R	13,076	9,050	22,126	1,825	327	24,278	1,390	25,668
	Sep R	13,130	9,051	22,181	1,825	328	24,334	1,542	25,876
	Dec R	13,071	9,089	22,160	1,825	324	24,309	1,420	25,729
1978	Mar R	12,997	9,013	22,010	1,825	321	24,156	1,399	25,555
	June R	13,057	9,118	22,175	1,825	318	24,318	1,381	25,699
	Sep R	13,111	9,154	22,265	1,825	320	24,410	1,447	25,857
	Dec R	13,091	9,262	22,353	1,825	317	24,495	1,303	25,798
1979	Mar R	12,972	9,144	22,116	1,825	315	24,256	1,340	25,596
	June R	13,039	9,281	22,320	1,825	314	24,459	1,281	25,740
	Sep R	13,091	9,276	22,367	1,825	319	24,511	1,325	25,836
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1975	June	13,253	8,963	22,216	1,825	336	24,377		25,249
	Sep	13,199	8,963	22,162	1,825	340	24,327		25,373
	Dec	13,137	8,965	22,102	1,825	339	24,266		25,429
1976	Mar	13,118	8,926	22,044	1,825	337	24,206		25,445
	June	13,108	8,938	22,046	1,825	336	24,207		25,521
	Sep R	13,095	8,955	22,050	1,825	338	24,213		25,547
	Dec R	13,100	8,989	22,089	1,825	334	24,248		25,584
1977	Mar R	13,090	9,020	22,110	1,825	330	24,265		25,608
	June R	13,083	9,036	22,119	1,825	327	24,271		25,691
	Sep R	13,074	9,045	22,119	1,825	328	24,272		25,743
	Dec R	13,051	9,040	22,091	1,825	324	24,240		25,684
1978	Mar R	13,067	9,083	22,150	1,825	321	24,296		25,716
	June R	13,062	9,103	22,165	1,825	318	24,308		25,714
	Sep R	13,057	9,149	22,206	1,825	320	24,351		25,722
	Dec R	13,070	9,212	22,282	1,825	317	24,424		25,756
1979	Mar R	13,043	9,214	22,257	1,825	315	24,397		25,760
	June R	13,043	9,266	22,309	1,825	314	24,448		25,752
	Sep R	13,037	9,271	22,308	1,825	319	24,452		25,702

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

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment

TABLE 102

Standard region / SIC 1968	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousand): All industries and services: All employees	Male	Female	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production industries II-XXI	of which manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII	Regional indices of employment (June 1974 = 100): Index of Production industries II-XXI	Manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII
South East and East Anglia											
1978 Mar R	**35·87**	7,896	4,606	3,289	113	2,580	2,057	5,203	**93·0**	**92·4**	**101·5**
June R	**35·81**	7,940	4,626	3,314	122	2,582	2,055	5,236	**93·1**	**92·3**	**102·1**
Sep R	**35·84**	7,979	4,654	3,324	128	2,594	2,063	5,258	**93·5**	**92·7**	**102·6**
Dec R	**35·92**	8,030	4,653	3,378	119	2,593	2,062	5,318	**93·5**	**92·6**	**103·7**
1979 Mar R	**35·83**	7,998	4,628	3,370	114	2,571	2,035	5,312	**92·7**	**91·4**	**103·6**
June R	**35·87**	8,022	4,651	3,370	124	2,581	2,039	5,316	**93·1**	**91·6**	**103·7**
Sep R											
South West											
1978 Mar R	**6.86**	1,509	896	613	45	553	425	911	**94·4**	**94·8**	**103·2**
June R	**6·99**	1,551	913	638	49	555	426	948	**94·8**	**95·1**	**107·4**
Sep R	**6·99**	1,557	917	640	48	559	430	950	**95·5**	**96·0**	**107·6**
Dec R	**6·92**	1,547	909	638	47	560	430	941	**95·6**	**96·0**	**106·6**
1979 Mar R	**6·96**	1,540	905	634	46	559	430	936	**95·5**	**96·0**	**106·0**
June R	**7·08**	1,580	917	662	46	560	429	975	**95·6**	**95·7**	**110·4**
Sep R	**7·08**	1,583	922	661	50	562	430	972	**96·0**	**96·0**	**110·1**
West Midlands											
1978 Mar R	**10·04**	2,210	1,337	873	30	1,153	996	1,027	**92·8**	**92·1**	**105·8**
June R	**9·99**	2,215	1,335	880	31	1,151	994	1,032	**92·6**	**92·0**	**106·3**
Sep R	**9·97**	2,220	1,338	883	33	1,150	993	1,036	**92·5**	**91·9**	**106·7**
Dec R	**9·99**	2,232	1,335	897	30	1,145	987	1,056	**92·1**	**91·3**	**108·8**
1979 Mar R	**9·94**	2,199	1,321	878	29	1,129	972	1,040	**90·8**	**89·9**	**107·1**
June R	**9·87**	2,202	1,319	883	30	1,128	968	1,044	**90·8**	**89·6**	**107·6**
Sep R	**9·86**	2,205	1,322	883	32	1,126	965	1,046	**90·6**	**89·3**	**107·8**
East Midlands											
1978 Mar R	**6·85**	1,508	901	608	32	763	591	713	**96·8**	**95·8**	**108·7**
June R	**6·84**	1,516	904	612	35	765	592	716	**97·0**	**96·0**	**109·2**
Sep R	**6·84**	1,522	908	614	38	769	595	716	**97·6**	**96·5**	**109·2**
Dec R	**6·84**	1,530	906	623	36	766	593	728	**97·2**	**96·2**	**111·0**
1979 Mar R	**6·86**	1,517	900	617	32	759	587	726	**96·3**	**95·2**	**110·7**
June R	**6·85**	1,529	905	624	33	764	589	732	**96·9**	**95·5**	**111·6**
Sep R	**6·86**	1,535	910	626	35	769	593	731	**97·6**	**96·2**	**111·5**
Yorkshire and Humberside											
1978 Mar R	**8·93**	1,966	1,182	784	31	936	709	1,000	**94·4**	**92·8**	**103·7**
June R	**8·93**	1,981	1,184	797	33	933	706	1,016	**94·1**	**92·4**	**105·4**
Sep R	**8·92**	1,986	1,190	796	34	937	711	1,015	**94·5**	**93·0**	**105·3**
Dec R	**8·92**	1,994	1,188	806	33	933	707	1,029	**94·1**	**92·5**	**106·7**
1979 Mar R	**8·93**	1,974	1,178	796	31	924	699	1,019	**93·2**	**91·4**	**105·7**
June R	**8·93**	1,993	1,187	806	31	928	699	1,034	**93·6**	**91·4**	**107·2**
Sep R	**8·92**	1,996	1,193	803	34	931	701	1,031	**93·9**	**91·7**	**106·9**
North West											
1978 Mar R	**12·00**	2,642	1,538	1,104	17	1,185	997	1,440	**91·9**	**91·4**	**103·3**
June R	**11·92**	2,644	1,534	1,110	17	1,177	988	1,449	**91·3**	**90·6**	**103·9**
Sep R	**11·95**	2,660	1,545	1,116	18	1,180	990	1,461	**91·5**	**90·8**	**104·8**
Dec R	**11·98**	2,678	1,545	1,133	18	1,178	987	1,482	**91·4**	**90·5**	**106·3**
1979 Mar R	**11·98**	2,649	1,531	1,118	16	1,164	975	1,469	**90·3**	**89·4**	**105·3**
June R	**11·90**	2,657	1,529	1,128	16	1,163	971	1,478	**90·2**	**89·1**	**106·0**
Sep R	**11·88**	2,657	1,531	1,126	18	1,164	970	1,474	**90·3**	**89·0**	**105·7**
North											
1978 Mar R	**5·67**	1,248	757	492	15	592	429	641	**93·2**	**91·8**	**108·1**
June R	**5·66**	1,256	759	498	16	592	428	648	**93·2**	**91·6**	**109·3**
Sep R	**5·65**	1,259	758	501	16	593	428	651	**93·4**	**91·6**	**109·8**
Dec R	**5·68**	1,270	762	509	16	592	428	662	**93·2**	**91·6**	**111·7**
1979 Mar R	**5·67**	1,253	752	502	15	587	424	651	**92·4**	**90·8**	**109·8**
June R	**5·69**	1,269	758	512	15	589	424	665	**92·7**	**90·8**	**112·2**
Sep R	**5·69**	1,272	761	512	16	591	425	665	**93·1**	**91·0**	**112·2**
Wales											
1978 Mar R	**4·44**	978	595	383	23	428	305	527	**92·1**	**90·9**	**105·4**
June R	**4·50**	998	603	395	23	428	304	547	**92·1**	**90·6**	**109·4**
Sep R	**4·48**	998	601	397	24	429	306	544	**92·4**	**91·2**	**108·8**
Dec R	**4·46**	996	597	399	24	427	304	545	**91·9**	**90·6**	**109·0**
1979 Mar R	**4·46**	986	593	392	22	425	303	538	**91·5**	**90·3**	**107·6**
June R	**4·50**	1,005	602	403	21	429	306	555	**92·4**	**91·2**	**111·0**
Sep R	**4·51**	1,008	606	402	23	431	307	554	**92·8**	**91·5**	**110·8**
Scotland											
1978 Mar R	**9·33**	2,053	1,186	866	48	839	612	1,165	**92·3**	**90·5**	**103·6**
June R	**9·35**	2,074	1,198	875	48	841	613	1,185	**92·5**	**90·7**	**105·3**
Sep R	**9·36**	2,083	1,199	883	49	845	616	1,190	**93·0**	**91·1**	**105·8**
Dec R	**9·28**	2,075	1,195	880	47	843	614	1,185	**92·8**	**90·8**	**105·3**
1979 Mar R	**9·29**	2,054	1,181	872	48	832	605	1,174	**91·6**	**89·5**	**104·4**
June R	**9·35**	2,087	1,195	892	48	837	604	1,203	**92·1**	**89·3**	**106·9**
Sep R	**9·34**	2,089	1,195	894	49	835	601	1,205	**91·9**	**88·9**	**107·1**
Great Britain											
1978 Mar R	**100·00**	22,010	12,997	9,013	354	9,029	7,121	12,628	**93·3**	**92·4**	**103·4**
June R	**100·00**	22,175	13,057	9,118	374	9,024	7,107	12,777	**93·2**	**92·2**	**104·6**
Sep R	**100·00**	22,265	13,111	9,154	388	9,056	7,132	12,821	**93·6**	**92·6**	**105·0**
Dec R	**100·00**	22,353	13,091	9,262	370	9,037	7,113	12,947	**93·4**	**92·3**	**106·0**
1979 Mar R	**100·00**	22,116	12,972	9,144	353	8,944	7,035	12,820	**92·4**	**91·3**	**105·0**
June R	**100·00**	22,320	13,039	9,281	354	8,970	7,025	12,997	**92·7**	**91·2**	**106·4**
Sep R	**100·00**	22,367	13,091	9,276	381	8,991	7,032	12,994	**92·9**	**91·3**	**106·4**

Note: From June 1978 the figures for Wales include about 6,000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area which were previously included in North West Region.

Employees in employment: by industry

TABLE 103 — THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN

		All industries and services*	Index of Production industries* II-XXI: All employees	Index of Production industries* II-XXI: Seasonally adjusted	Index of Production industries* II-XXI: Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	Manufacturing industries III-XIX: All employees	Manufacturing industries III-XIX: Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing industries III-XIX: Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1975	April		9,394	9,436	92·0	7,447	7,481	91·3		351	705	40	433	507	960	156	786	175	768
	May		9,352	9,391	91·5	7,389	7,424	90·7		350	702	40	430	505	955	154	777	174	757
	June	22,213	9,300	9,329	90·9	7,334	7,365	89·9	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748
	July		9,294	9,284	90·5	7,318	7,315	89·3		349	716	40	430	498	945	153	761	173	741
	Aug		9,280	9,251	90·2	7,304	7,284	88·9		349	717	40	430	495	943	152	760	174	741
	Sep	22,224	9,251	9,222	89·9	7,280	7,256	88·6	391	349	707	39	428	493	944	152	757	174	742
	Oct		9,233	9,193	89·6	7,253	7,223	88·2		348	707	39	425	489	938	152	756	177	737
	Nov		9,217	9,169	89·4	7,239	7,197	87·9		348	709	39	423	487	936	151	753	177	736
	Dec	22,158	9,193	9,158	89·3	7,214	7,180	87·7	361	347	705	39	423	485	932	151	748	176	738
1976	Jan		9,118	9,135	89·0	7,150	7,160	87·4		348	692	39	419	480	926	150	740	176	735
	Feb		9,094	9,121	88·9	7,122	7,141	87·2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733
	Mar	21,920	9,070	9,109	88·8	7,104	7,131	87·1	358	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732
	April		9,042	9,085	88·5	7,089	7,122	87·0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731
	May		9,040	9,079	88·5	7,082	7,117	86·9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729
	June	22,048	9,056	9,084	88·5	7,099	7,128	87·0	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733
	July R		9,093	9.081	88·5	7,137	7,131	87·1		346	708	38	423	471	919	148	733	176	734
	Aug R		9,102	9,077	88·5	7,147	7,129	87·0		346	710	37	426	473	918	148	733	175	735
	Sep R	22,114	9,106	9,079	88·5	7,158	7,137	87·1	389	345	701	37	427	477	923	148	737	176	741
	Oct R		9,127	9,093	88·6	7,179	7,154	87·4		345	703	37	428	479	922	149	741	176	742
	Nov R		9,131	9,083	88·5	7,186	7,143	87·2		345	702	37	429	479	921	149	745	175	743
	Dec R	22,154	9,120	9,083	88·5	7,180	7,146	87·3	375	344	699	37	429	481	919	148	746	175	744
1977	Jan R		9,069	9,081	88·5	7,139	7,148	87·3		345	689	37	429	481	915	147	743	173	743
	Feb R		9,054	9,081	88·5	7,143	7,161	87·4		345	685	37	431	481	916	148	743	174	745
	Mar R	21,974	9,050	9,087	88·6	7,140	7,166	87·5	356	346	682	37	431	481	916	148	744	173	743
	Apr R		9,053	9,096	88·7	7,139	7,172	87·6		347	681	37	431	482	917	148	745	173	741
	May R		9,052	9,091	88·6	7,139	7,174	87·6		347	682	36	433	482	916	148	744	173	740
	June R	22,126	9,067	9,090	88·6	7,150	7,175	87·6	378	348	689	36	433	483	915	148	745	173	739
	July R		9,104	9,085	88·5	7,185	7,172	87·6		346	702	36	435	485	918	149	750	173	741
	Aug R		9,108	9,077	88·5	7,186	7,163	87·5		344	703	36	436	485	921	149	750	173	741
	Sep R	22,181	9,105	9,071	88·4	7,187	7,159	87·4	386	342	693	36	437	486	925	149	750	175	747
	Oct R		9,098	9,059	88·3	7,186	7,157	87·4		342	691	36	436	484	925	149	751	175	750
	Nov R		9,099	9,061	88·3	7,186	7,152	87·3		342	691	36	436	484	925	149	752	175	750
	Dec R	22,160	9,088	9,059	88·3	7,177	7,150	87·3	365	342	689	36	437	483	925	148	751	174	751
1978	Jan R		9,046	9,062	88·3	7,136	7,150	87·3		342	681	36	434	480	923	148	748	173	749
	Feb R		9,041	9,073	88·4	7,132	7,153	87·3		342	676	36	434	479	921	148	750	173	750
	Mar R	22,010	9.029	9,067	88·4	7,121	7,148	87·3	354	343	676	36	435	477	920	147	749	173	749
	April R		9,014	9,057	88·3	7,108	7,141	87·2		343	676	36	435	474	919	146	748	172	745
	May R		9,009	9,047	88·2	7,097	7,132	87·1		343	676	36	434	469	918	146	747	173	745
	June R	22,175	9,024	9,045	88·2	7,107	7,130	87·1	374	342	683	35	435	466	916	146	748	173	744
	July R		9,062	9,040	88·1	7,139	7,123	87·0		341	695	36	438	465	917	147	750	172	745
	Aug R		9,060	9,029	88·0	7,136	7,113	86·9		337	696	36	440	465	915	147	751	172	744
	Sep R	22,265	9,056	9,022	87·9	7,132	7,104	86·7	388	336	688	36	440	465	919	147	752	172	747
	Oct R		9,050	9,014	87·9	7,123	7,096	86·6		336	687	36	439	462	915	147	754	172	746
	Nov R		9,050	9,014	87·9	7,123	7,091	86·6		335	685	36	439	461	915	148	755	172	745
	Dec R	22,353	9,037	9,009	87·8	7,113	7,087	86·5	370	334	681	36	439	461	914	148	753	171	743
1979	Jan R		8,991	9,008	87·8	7,065	7,080	86·4		335	669	35	436	459	909	148	750	170	741
	Feb R		8,952	8,984	87·6	7,046	7,067	86·3		335	663	35	436	456	907	148	749	169	739
	Mar R	22,116	8,944	8,981	87·5	7,035	7,062	86·2	353	335	664	35	436	455	905	147	747	167	738
	April R		8,938	8,981	87·5	7,023	7,056	86·2		335	666	35	437	453	901	147	744	166	740
	May R		8,951	8,990	87·6	7,021	7,056	86·2		334	669	35	437	453	898	147	743	166	740
	June R	22,320	8,970	8,991	87·6	7,025	7,048	86·1	354	335	676	36	438	451	895	147	743	164	740
	July R		9,013	8,992	87·6	7,057	7,042	86·0		335	687	36	439	452	894	148	745	164	742
	Aug R		9,008	8,981	87·5	7,051	7,030	85·8		333	691	36	441	450	893	148	745	163	741
	Sep R	22,367	8,991	8,962	87·3	7,032	7,008	85·6	381	334	683	36	440	450	893	147	744	162	744
	Oct R		8,964	8,935	87·1	7,001	6,979	85·2		334	682	35	438	444	888	146	743	161	744
	Nov R		8,945	8,910	86·8	6,986	6,955	84·9		335	682	35	438	443	885	146	743	159	742
	Dec R		8,918	8,890	86·6	6,965	6,939	84·7		335	681	35	438	441	884	146	743	157	739

* 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*.

Employees in employment: by industry

TABLE 103 *(continued)* — THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN

	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†		
	554	500	41	388	278	262	568	328	1,253	343							April	1975
	547	498	42	386	275	260	565	325	1,270	343							May	
	542	494	41	383	270	259	559	323	1,273	343	1,495	2,709	1,088	3,465	2,157	1,608	June	
	540	492	42	381	269	258	558	323	1,283	344							July	
	537	491	42	380	269	259	556	322	1,281	345							Aug	
	535	486	42	378	266	260	555	321	1,276	347	1,492	2,703	1,091	3,495	2,188	1,613	Sept	
	533	483	42	377	265	260	552	322	1,285	347							Oct	
	532	482	42	377	264	262	548	324	1,283	347							Nov	
	530	480	41	375	263	262	546	322	1,286	347	1,472	2,757	1,078	3,551	2,153	1,594	Dec	
	526	478	41	370	260	260	542	319	1,274	346							Jan	1976
	524	477	41	367	258	261	539	318	1,279	347							Feb	
	521	478	40	365	257	260	537	318	1,274	346	1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583	Mar	
	518	477	40	361	258	259	535	319	1,261	345							April	
	519	478	40	361	258	258	534	321	1,268	344							May	
	519	480	40	364	258	259	536	321	1,269	343	1,453	2,669	1,087	3,559	2,252	1,581	June	
	523	481	40	364	260	261	536	325	1,268	343							R July	
	526	481	40	364	261	261	535	325	1,266	343							R Aug	
	526	481	40	365	260	260	535	326	1,260	342	1,450	2,680	1,110	3,511	2,273	1,596	R Sep	
	528	481	40	368	261	264	534	329	1,261	342							R Oct	
	528	483	40	368	261	263	534	328	1,259	341							R Nov	
	529	484	40	368	259	262	533	327	1,255	341	1,445	2,733	1,119	3,571	2,214	1,577	R Dec	
	526	481	40	365	258	259	530	324	1,245	340							R Jan	1977
	527	480	41	367	257	258	530	325	1,226	340							R Feb	
	530	480	41	367	256	257	529	325	1,225	339	1,442	2,675	1,118	3,572	2,196	1,564	R Mar	
	529	480	40	371	256	255	529	325	1,229	339							R April	
	532	479	41	369	257	254	529	325	1,228	338							R May	
	532	480	40	370	258	253	531	324	1,232	337	1,447	2,700	1,128	3,546	2,294	1,564	R June	
	536	480	39	369	261	252	534	326	1,235	337							R July	
	534	478	39	366	261	253	534	326	1,240	338							R Aug	
	538	475	39	367	259	254	534	324	1,236	339	1,452	2,700	1,152	3,505	2,313	1,567	R Sep	
	536	472	40	368	260	255	533	326	1,231	338							R Oct	
	537	471	40	368	260	256	532	324	1,233	337							R Nov	
	538	471	40	366	260	255	533	321	1,232	336	1,442	2,746	1,153	3,572	2,240	1,553	R Dec	
	537	466	39	363	258	254	530	318	1,231	336							R Jan	1978
	537	466	39	363	258	254	531	317	1,230	337							R Feb	
	534	464	39	363	257	254	531	317	1,228	336	1,433	2,676	1,154	3,585	2,227	1,553	R Mar	
	534	461	40	362	257	253	531	318	1,227	336							R April	
	534	459	39	362	258	252	531	317	1,232	337							R May	
	535	460	39	363	259	254	532	320	1,237	337	1,445	2,702	1,152	3,571	2,340	1,567	R June	
	538	461	39	364	260	255	534	324	1,242	340							R July	
	536	459	39	363	260	254	536	324	1,244	341							R Aug	
	537	457	39	361	260	253	536	323	1,246	342	1,451	2,723	1,173	3,548	2,352	1,574	R Sep	
	535	456	39	361	259	255	536	324	1,248	343							R Oct	
	535	456	39	362	259	258	536	323	1,248	343							R Nov	
	535	455	39	362	259	258	537	321	1,247	343	1,451	2,811	1,181	3,618	2,319	1,567	R Dec	
	531	452	39	360	258	256	535	317	1,248	344							R Jan	1979
	529	452	39	362	256	256	534	317	1,226	343							R Feb	
	528	451	38	361	256	256	533	317	1,231	343	1,448	2,718	1,179	3,625	2,283	1,567	R Mar	
	524	449	38	362	256	255	533	316	1,236	344							R April	
	526	449	38	362	255	255	533	315	1,251	344							R May	
	525	448	38	365	255	255	534	315	1,265	344	1,464	2,745	1,185	3,620	2,405	1,579	R June	
	527	450	38	367	257	256	537	319	1,275	345							R July	
	526	446	38	365	257	255	537	318	1,278	346							R Aug	
	525	442	37	365	256	256	536	316	1,280	346	1,475	2,756	1,209	3,568	2,413	1,573	R Sep	
	522	438	37	363	254	255	536	315	1,283	346							R Oct	
	524	434	37	362	252	254	536	313	1,278	346							R Nov	
	523	430	37	360	251	253	536	310	1,273	346							R Dec	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Summary

TABLE 104

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted‡ Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
1975 Jan 20e	3·3	771·8	635·1	136·7	9·1	762·7	703·1	3·0	..	..	581·2	121·9	4·6
Feb 10	3·4	791·8	650·2	141·6	9·3	782·4	733·8	3·1	30·7	..	605·2	128·6	—
Mar 10	3·4	802·6	657·7	144·9	6·7	795·9	768·8	3·3	35·0	..	630·2	138·6	0·1
April 14	3·6	845·0	690·2	154·9	21·8	823·2	812·1	3·4	43·3	36·3	663·7	148·4	94·8
May 12	3·6	850·3	693·9	156·4	15·8	834·5	858·5	3·6	46·4	41·6	698·2	160·3	—
June 9	3·7	866·1	706·6	159·4	19·9	846·1	905·0	3·8	46·5	45·4	733·2	171·8	3·8
July 14	4·2	990·1	784·5	205·6	62·1	927·9	960·5	4·1	55·5	49·5	775·5	185·0	97·8
Aug 11	4·9	1,151·0	885·2	265·8	165·6	985·4	993·2	4·2	32·7	44·9	798·8	194·4	99·3
Sep 8	4·9	1,145·5	883:3	262·2	124·2	1,021·3	1,030·1	4·4	36·9	41·7	826·0	204·1	103·8
Oct 9†	4·9	1,147·3	888·8	258·5	69·6	1,077·6	1,088·7	4·6	58·6	42·7	865·9	222·8	18·1
Nov 13	5·0	1,168·9	909·0	259·9	43·8	1,125·1	1,129·4	4·8	40·7	45·4	895·4	234·0	—
Dec 11	5·1	1,200·8	940·5	260·3	35·0	1,165·8	1,166·5	4·9	37·1	45·5	923·1	243·4	10·7
1976 Jan 8	5·5	1,303·2	1,017·4e	285·8e	40·7	1,262·6	1,196·6	5·0	30·1	36·0	942·3e	254·3e	127·1
Feb 12	5·5	1,304·4	1,014·6	289·8	30·1	1,274·3	1,227·9	5·1	31·3	32·8	959·9	268·0	—
Mar 11	5·4	1,284·9	997·7	287·2	23·4	1,261·5	1,243·6	5·2	15·7	25·7	967·2	276·4	0·1
April 8	5·4	1,281·1	994·2	287·0	22·7	1,258·4	1,258·3	5·3	14·7	20·6	975·7	282·6	179·3
May 13	5·3	1,271·8	982·9	288·9	37·8	1,234·1	1,270·9	5·3	12·6	14·3	982·0	288·9	0·3
June 10	5·6	1,331·8	1,009·4	322·4	122·9	1,208·9	1,278·6	5·4	7·7	11·7	984·3	294·4	6·0
July 8	6·1	1,463·5	1,071·2	392·2	208·5	1,255·0	1,281·5	5·4	2·9	7·7	981·4	300·1	108·8
Aug 12	6·3	1,502·0	1,093·2	408·8	203·4	1,298·6	1,292·5	5·4	11·0	7·2	983·8	308·8	122·7
Sep 9	6·1	1,455·7	1,059·8	395·9	149·8	1,305·9	1,297·7	5·4	5·2	6·4	983·7	314·0	131·8
Oct 14	5·8	1,377·1	1,010·0	367·1	82·7	1,294·4	1,296·9	5·4	−0·8	5·1	980·3	316·6	9·1
Nov 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 9e	5·7	1,371·0	..	..	51·0	1,320·0	1,317·5	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Jan 13	6·0	1,448·2	1,074·1	374·1	51·0	1,397·2	1,330·1	5·5	12·6	..	994·2	335·9	10·3
Feb 10	5·9	1,421·8	1,055·5	366·3	41·8	1,380·0	1,333·5	5·5	3·4	..	995·1	338·4	—
Mar 10	5·7	1,383·5	1,028·5	355·0	33·3	1,350·1	1,336·3	5·5	2·8	6·3	994·8	341·6	—
April 14	5·8	1,392·3	1,032·4	359·9	53·6	1,338·7	1,344·0	5·6	7·7	4·6	999·4	344·6	92·8
May 12	5·6	1,341·7	994·3	347·4	45·1	1,296·6	1,339·7	5·6	−4·3	2·1	992·8	346·9	0·9
June 9	6·0	1,450·1	1,050·8	399·2	149·0	1,301·1	1,376·5	5·7	36·8	13·4	1,015·9	360·6	6·7
July 14	6·7	1,622·4	1,132·7	489·6	253·4	1,369·0	1,395·1	5·8	18·6	17·0	1,023·3	371·8	133·4
Aug 11	6·8	1,635·8	1,143·5	492·3	231·4	1,404·4	1,396·8	5·8	1·7	19·0	1,024·0	372·8	130·3
Sep 8	6·7	1,609·1	1,124·3	484·8	175·6	1,433·5	1,417·5	5·9	20·7	13·7	1,035·3	382·2	145·2
Oct 13	6·3	1,518·3	1,070·8	447·6	98·6	1,419·7	1,421·9	5·9	4·4	8·9	1,036·4	385·5	13·4
Nov 10	6·2	1,499·1	1,063·2	435·9	73·5	1,425·6	1,423·6	5·9	1·7	8·9	1,035·7	387·9	—
Dec 8	6·1	1,480·8	1,060·7	420·1	58·4	1,422·4	1,421·0	5·9	−2·6	1·2	1,032·6	388·4	3·0
1978 Jan 12	6·4	1,548·5	1,114·8	433·8	61·1	1,487·4	1,421·7	5·9	0·7	−0·1	1,031·5	390·1	16·3
Feb 9	6·2	1,508·7	1,089·6	419·1	49·7	1,459·0	1,413·9	5·8	−7·8	−3·2	1,026·3	387·7	0·6
Mar 9	6·0	1,461·0	1,058·4	402·6	40·2	1,420·7	1,411·4	5·8	−2·5	−3·2	1,023·9	387·5	0·2
April 13	6·0	1,451·8	1,045·4	406·4	60·8	1,391·0	1,403·0	5·8	−8·4	−6·2	1,012·8	390·2	53·0
May 11	5·7	1,386·8	1,001·1	385·7	48·2	1,338·6	1,384·8	5·7	−18·2	−9·7	999·9	384·9	1·2
June 8	6·0	1,446·1	1,022·9	423·1	145·6	1,300·5	1,378·1	5·7	−6·7	−11·1	990·3	387·7	6·8
July 6	6·6	1,585·8	1,087·3	498·5	243·3	1,342·5	1,370·2	5·7	−7·9	−10·9	983·5	386·7	117·5
Aug 10	6·7	1,608·3	1,099·0	509·3	222·1	1,386·2	1,373·4	5·7	3·2	−3·8	981·3	392·1	127·0
Sep 14	6·3	1,517·7	1,041·1	476·6	139·2	1,378·5	1,360·2	5·6	−13·2	−6·0	970·5	389·7	140·7
Oct 12	5·9	1,429·5	989·7	439·8	82·0	1,347·5	1,349·9	5·6	−10·3	−6·8	962·1	387·8	21·3
Nov 9	5·8	1,392·0	970·4	421·6	57·1	1,334·9	1,331·7	5·5	−18·2	−13·9	949·3	382·4	—
Dec 7	5·6	1,364·3	962·5	401·8	43·2	1,321·1	1,319·6	5·5	−12·1	−13·5	941·1	378·5	1·1
1979 Jan 11	6·0	1,455·3	1,034·8	420·5	47·4	1,407·8	1,342·1	5·5	22·5	−2·6	957·2	384·9	33·4
Feb 8	6·0	1,451·9	1,039·5	412·4	39·4	1,412·5	1,366·5	5·6	24·4	11·6	979·5	386·9	0·4
Mar 8	5·8	1,402·3	1,005·5	396·8	31·2	1,371·1	1,361·5	5·6	−5·0	14·0	974·5	387·0	—
April 5	5·5	1,340·6	959·2	381·4	25·8	1,314·8	1,327·4	5·5	−34·1	−4·9	944·9	382·5	56·3
May 10	5·4	1,299·3	922·1	377·2	39·3	1,260·0	1,306·4	5·4	−21·0	−20·0	924·3	382·1	0·4
June 14	5·5	1,343·9	930·2	413·7	143·8	1,200·1	1,278·7	5·3	−27·7	−27·6	897·5	381·2	9·8
July 12	6·0	1,464·0	980·5	483·5	215·4	1,248·6	1,278·7	5·3	—	−16·2	891·8	386·8	121·5
Aug 9	6·0	1,455·5	974·9	480·6	183·5	1,272·0	1,264·7	5·2	−14·0	−13·9	880·0	384·7	114·7
Sep 13	5·8	1,394·5	936·1	458·4	114·3	1,280·2	1,263·9	5·2	−0·8	−4·9	878·1	385·7	127·1
Oct 11§	5·6	1,367·6	925·8	441·9	69·4	1,298·3	1,282·0	5·3	18·1	1·1	891·4	390·6	22·1
Nov 8	5·6	1,355·2	924·4	430·8	49·7	1,305·5	1,282·1	5·3	0·1	5·8	893·4	388·7	—
Dec 6	5·6	1,355·5	934·2	421·2	39·2	1,316·3	1,294·5	5·3	12·4	10·2	901·4	393·1	0·5
1980 Jan 10	6·1	1,470·6	1,016·0	454·5	45·9	1,424·7	1,338·6	5·5	44·1	18·9	926·2	412·4	24·5

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year.

† From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued.

‡ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

§ From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payments of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this as described on p 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

TABLE 105

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted‡ Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
1975 Jan 20e	3·2	738·0	610·0	128·0	8·0	730·0	672·3	2·9	..	..	558·5	113·8	4·0
Feb 10	3·3	757·1	624·6	132·5	8·4	748·7	701·2	3·0	28·9	..	581·4	119·8	—
Mar 10	3·3	768·4	632·8	135·6	5·8	762·6	735·7	3·2	34·5	..	606·3	129·4	—
April 14	3·5	808·2	663·3	144·9	19·9	788·3	777·0	3·4	41·3	34·9	638·1	138·9	91·5
May 12	3·5	813·1	666·9	146·2	14·3	798·8	821·6	3·6	44·6	40·1	671·5	150·1	—
June 9	3·6	828·5	679·6	148·9	18·4	810·1	867·4	3·8	45·8	43·9	706·1	161·3	2·8
July 14	4·1	944·4	753·0	191·3	55·3	889·1	921·9	4·0	54·5	48·3	747·7	174·2	92·0
Aug 11	4·8	1,102·0	851·5	250·5	158·2	943·8	952·3	4·1	30·4	43·6	769·3	183·0	93·5
Sep 8	4·8	1,096·9	849·9	247·0	117·9	979·0	988·2	4·3	35·9	40·3	795·8	192·4	97·4
Oct 9†	4·8	1,098·6	855·1	243·5	65·3	1,033·3	1,043·6	4·5	55·4	40·6	833·6	210·0	15·6
Nov 13	4·9	1,120·1	875·0	245·2	40·4	1,079·7	1,083·8	4·7	40·2	43·8	862·8	221·0	—
Dec 11	5·0	1,152·5	906·6	245·9	32·1	1,120·4	1,120·8	4·9	37·0	44·2	890·6	230·2	10·5
1976 Jan 8e	5·4	1,251·8	981·3e	270·5e	38·0	1,213·8	1,149·5	4·9	28·7	35·3	909·1e	240·4e	120·6
Feb 12	5·4	1,253·4	978·8	274·6	28·0	1,225·4	1,180·0	5·1	30·5	32·1	926·3	253·7	—
Mar 11	5·3	1,234·6	962·5	272·1	21·7	1,212·9	1,194·9	5·1	14·9	24·7	933·2	261·7	—
April 8	5·3	1,231·2	959·1	272·1	21·3	1,209·9	1,209·5	5·2	14·6	20·0	941·6	267·9	172·3
May 13	5·2	1,220·4	947·1	273·3	35·1	1,185·3	1,220·8	5·2	11·3	13·6	947·2	273·6	0·3
June 10	5·5	1,277·9	972·4	305·5	118·2	1,159·7	1,227·6	5·3	6·8	10·9	948·9	278·7	4·6
July 8	6·0	1,402·5	1,030·7	371·8	199·4	1,203·1	1,230·1	5·3	2·5	6·9	945·7	284·4	102·0
Aug 12	6·2	1,440·0	1,052·3	387·7	194·5	1,245·4	1,240·7	5·3	10·6	6·6	947·9	292·8	116·5
Sep 9	6·0	1,395·1	1,019·6	375·5	142·3	1,252·8	1,245·5	5·3	4·8	6·0	947·5	298·0	125·0
Oct 14	5·7	1,320·9	972·2	348·8	78·0	1,243·0	1,244·5	5·3	−1·0	4·8	943·9	300·6	8·0
Nov 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 9e	5·6	1,316·0	..	..	48·0	1,268·0	1,264·9	5·4	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Jan 13	5·9	1,390·2	1,034·0	356·2	48·2	1,342·0	1,276·7	5·4	11·8	..	957·0	319·7	9·5
Feb 10	5·8	1,365·2	1,016·0	349·1	39·4	1,325·8	1,280·2	5·4	3·5	..	957·9	322·3	—
Mar 10	5·6	1,328·1	989·5	338·6	31·3	1,296·8	1,282·8	5·4	2·6	6·0	957·2	325·6	—
April 14	5·7	1,335·6	992·5	343·1	50·4	1,285·3	1,290·2	5·5	7·4	4·5	961·7	328·5	91·0
May 12	5·5	1,285·7	954·6	331·1	42·0	1,243·7	1,285·4	5·5	−4·8	1·7	954·5	330·9	0·9
June 9	5·9	1,390·4	1,009·4	381·0	142·7	1,247·7	1,321·2	5·6	35·8	12·8	977·0	344·2	5·4
July 14	6·6	1,553·5	1,087·3	466·2	241·6	1,311·9	1,338·8	5·7	17·6	16·2	984·1	354·7	127·1
Aug 11	6·7	1,567·0	1,097·9	469·1	220·4	1,346·6	1,340·5	5·7	1·7	18·4	984·7	355·8	124·6
Sep 8	6·5	1,541·8	1,079·6	462·3	166·2	1,375·7	1,360·9	5·8	20·4	13·2	995·9	365·0	138·4
Oct 13	6·2	1,456·6	1,028·7	427·9	92·6	1,364·0	1,365·3	5·8	4·4	8·8	996·6	368·7	11·6
Nov 10	6·1	1,438·0	1,021·5	416·5	68·6	1,369·4	1,366·7	5·8	1·4	8·7	995·8	370·9	—
Dec 8	6·0	1,419·7	1,018·5	401·2	54·3	1,365·4	1,363·2	5·8	−3·5	0·8	991·9	371·3	3·0
1978 Jan 12	6·3	1,484·7	1,070·2	414·5	57·4	1,427·3	1,363·3	5·8	0·1	−0·7	990·5	372·8	16·0
Feb 9	6·1	1,445·9	1,045·2	400·7	46·6	1,399·2	1,355·0	5·7	−8·3	−3·9	984·6	370·4	0·6
Mar 9	5·9	1,399·0	1,014·4	384·6	37·6	1,361·3	1,351·8	5·7	−3·2	−3·8	981·7	370·1	0·1
April 13	5·9	1,387·5	999·9	387·6	56·7	1,330·8	1,342·3	5·7	−9·5	−7·0	969·9	372·4	52·6
May 11	5·6	1,324·9	957·4	367·4	44·7	1,280·2	1,325·0	5·6	−17·3	−10·0	957·9	367·1	0·9
June 8	5·9	1,381·4	978·1	403·3	139·2	1,242·2	1,317·9	5·6	−7·1	−11·3	948·2	369·7	4·7
July 6	6·4	1,512·5	1,038·8	473·7	231·7	1,280·8	1,309·4	5·5	−8·5	−11·0	941·4	368·0	110·6
Aug 10	6·5	1,534·4	1,050·1	484·4	210·9	1,323·6	1,312·3	5·6	2·9	−4·2	939·0	373·3	120·1
Sep 14	6·1	1,446·7	993·7	453·1	130·7	1,316·0	1,299·2	5·5	−13·1	−6·2	928·2	371·0	133·6
Oct 12	5·8	1,364·9	946·0	418·9	76·4	1,288·5	1,290·0	5·5	−9·2	−6·5	920·5	369·5	18·5
Nov 9	5·6	1,330·8	928·8	402·0	52·9	1,277·9	1,274·0	5·4	−16·0	−12·8	909·2	364·8	—
Dec 7	5·5	1,303·2	920·3	382·9	39·8	1,263·4	1,261·0	5·3	−13·0	−12·7	900·0	361·0	1·1
1979 Jan 11	5·9	1,391·2	989·9	401·3	44·4	1,346·9	1,282·8	5·4	21·8	−2·4	915·5	367·3	32·1
Feb 8	5·9	1,387·6	993·9	393·7	36·7	1,350·9	1,305·7	5·5	22·9	10·6	936·6	369·1	0·4
Mar 8	5·7	1,339·8	961·2	378·6	28·9	1,310·9	1,301·0	5·5	−4·7	13·3	931·9	369·1	—
April 5	5·4	1,279·8	916·2	363·6	23·9	1,255·9	1,268·0	5·4	−33·0	−4·9	903·2	364·8	55·6
May 10	5·2	1,238·5	879·5	359·0	36·2	1,202·3	1,247·2	5·3	−20·8	−19·5	883·1	364·1	0·3
June 14	5·4	1,281·1	887·2	393·9	137·1	1,144·0	1,220·8	5·2	−26·4	−26·7	857·6	363·2	7·0
July 12	5·9	1,392·0	933·7	458·3	204·2	1,187·8	1,219·0	5·2	−1·8	−16·3	851·5	367·5	115·7
Aug 9	5·9	1,383·9	928·2	455·7	173·1	1,210·8	1,205·2	5·1	−13·8	−14·0	839·7	365·5	109·3
Sep 13	5·6	1,325·0	890·4	434·6	106·0	1,219·0	1,204·1	5·1	−1·1	−5·6	837·6	366·5	121·7
Oct 11§	5·5	1,302·8	882·7	420·1	64·0	1,238·8	1,221·6	5·2	17·5	0·9	850·5	371·1	20·9
Nov 8	5·5	1,292·3	882·0	410·3	45·5	1,246·8	1,222·5	5·2	0·9	5·8	852·7	369·8	—
Dec 6	5·5	1,292·0	890·8	401·3	35·7	1,256·3	1,233·7	5·2	11·2	9·9	859·3	374·4	0·5
1980 Jan 10	5·9	1,404·4	970·4	434·0	42·6	1,361·7	1,277·4	5·4	43·7	18·6	883·9	393·5	24·5

* † ‡ § see footnotes to table 104.

UNEMPLOYMENT
By region

TABLE 106 — THOUSAND

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
							Actual	Seasonally adjusted†						
		Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed		Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
SOUTH EAST‡														
1979	Jan 11	4·0	305·4	227·6	77·8	4·2	301·2	284·2	3·7	3·1	−3·2	212·1	72·0	9·5
	Feb 8	4·0	302·6	226·4	76·2	3·6	299·0	287·5	3·8	3·3	0·3	215·4	71·1	—
	Mar 8	3·8	292·4	218·9	73·5	2·8	289·6	287·0	3·8	−0·5	2·0	214·4	72·6	—
	April 5	3·7	277·9	208·2	69·7	2·4	275·5	276·6	3·6	−10·4	−2·5	205·6	71·0	14·2
	May 10	3·5	267·4	199·4	67·9	4·7	262·7	273·5	3·6	−3·1	−4·7	202·8	70·6	—
	June 14	3·5	265·9	194·5	71·4	18·7	247·1	266·3	3·5	−7·2	−6·9	195·4	71·0	0·5
	July 12	3·8	290·0	204·9	85·1	32·0	258·0	266·6	3·5	0·3	−3·3	193·8	72·8	23·5
	Aug 9	3·8	292·4	206·1	86·3	27·2	265·2	262·1	3·4	−4·5	−3·8	190·1	72·0	22·2
	Sep 13	3·7	280·9	198·5	82·4	15·8	265·1	257·7	3·4	−4·4	−2·9	187·3	70·4	24·7
	Oct 11§	3·6	274·6	195·6	79·0	8·5	266·0	260·1	3·4	2·4	−2·2	189·8	70·3	4·9
	Nov 8	3·5	269·5	193·6	75·9	5·5	264·0	258·0	3·4	−2·1	−1·4	189·0	69·0	—
	Dec 6	3·5	267·6	194·1	73·6	4·1	263·5	258·7	3·4	0·7	0·3	189·3	69·4	0·1
1980	Jan 10	3·9	294·3	214·1	80·3	3·9	290·4	267·4	3·5	8·7	2·4	194·6	72·8	7·7
EAST ANGLIA														
1979	Jan 11	4·9	36·2	26·6	9·7	0·5	35·7	33·6	4·6	1·3	0·3	24·5	9·1	1·2
	Feb 8	5·0	36·4	27·0	9·3	0·5	35·9	33·5	4·6	−0·1	0·2	24·6	8·9	—
	Mar 8	4·8	35·5	26·3	9·2	0·4	35·1	33·5	4·6	—	0·4	24·6	8·9	—
	April 5	4·6	33·6	24·8	8·7	0·3	33·2	32·2	4·4	−1·3	−0·5	23·6	8·6	2·1
	May 10	4·3	31·3	23·0	8·3	0·7	30·6	31·0	4·2	−1·2	−0·8	22·7	8·3	—
	June 14	4·2	30·8	21·9	9·0	2·8	28·0	29·9	4·1	−1·1	−1·2	21·5	8·4	0·1
	July 12	4·3	31·9	21·8	10·1	3·8	28·0	29·7	4·0	−0·2	−0·8	21·3	8·4	2·3
	Aug 9	4·3	31·6	21·7	9·9	3·0	28·5	29·4	4·0	−0·3	−0·5	21·1	8·4	2·4
	Sep 13	4·1	30·3	20·7	9·6	1·8	28·5	29·3	4·0	−0·1	−0·2	20·9	8·4	2·9
	Oct 11§	4·1	30·3	20·9	9·5	1·1	29·2	29·4	4·0	0·1	−0·1	21·1	8·4	0·2
	Nov 8	4·2	30·5	21·2	9·4	0·6	29·9	29·7	4·0	0·3	0·1	21·1	8·6	—
	Dec 6	4·2	30·7	21·5	9·2	0·5	30·2	29·6	4·0	−0·1	0·1	21·0	8·6	—
1980	Jan 10	4·6	34·1	24·2	9·8	0·4	33·6	30·9	4·2	1·3	0·5	21·8	9·1	1·1
SOUTH WEST														
1979	Jan 11	6·4	106·3	75·0	31·3	2·1	104·2	96·3	5·8	1·5	−0·7	68·4	27·9	2·2
	Feb 8	6·3	105·2	74·6	30·6	1·7	103·5	96·7	5·8	0·4	0·1	69·0	27·7	—
	Mar 8	6·0	99·9	70·6	29·3	1·4	98·5	94·0	5·7	−2·7	−0·3	66·5	27·5	—
	April 5	5·7	95·3	67·4	27·8	1·2	94·1	92·7	5·6	−1·3	−1·2	65·5	27·2	4·6
	May 10	5·4	89·1	63·1	26·0	2·0	87·1	90·9	5·5	−1·8	−1·9	63·9	27·0	—
	June 14	5·4	88·8	62·4	26·4	9·2	79·6	88·2	5·3	−2·7	−1·9	62·2	26·0	0·2
	July 12	5·7	94·7	64·5	30·2	12·7	82·0	88·6	5·3	0·4	−1·4	62·0	26·6	7·8
	Aug 9	5·7	94·6	64·3	30·3	10·4	84·2	88·6	5·3	—	−0·8	61·8	26·9	7·6
	Sep 13	5·5	90·9	61·8	29·1	5·7	85·3	88·2	5·3	−0·4	—	61·4	26·8	8·6
	Oct 11§	5·6	92·6	62·7	29·9	3·2	89·4	87·8	5·3	−0·4	−0·3	61·1	26·6	1·3
	Nov 8	5·7	93·8	63·7	30·1	2·3	91·5	87·0	5·2	−0·8	−0·5	60·7	26·3	—
	Dec 6	5·6	93·4	63·5	29·9	1·8	91·7	87·0	5·2	—	−0·4	59·8	27·2	—
1980	Jan 10	6·0	99·9	67·9	32·0	1·8	98·1	88·6	5·3	1·6	0·3	60·4	28·2	2·0
WEST MIDLANDS														
1979	Jan 11	5·4	126·0	88·2	37·8	3·7	122·3	119·1	5·1	1·2	—	83·9	35·3	2·2
	Feb 8	5·4	126·0	89·2	36·7	2·9	123·1	121·6	5·2	2·5	1·1	86·4	35·2	—
	Mar 8	5·3	122·9	87·4	35·5	2·2	120·6	121·6	5·2	—	1·2	86·3	35·3	—
	April 5	5·1	119·3	84·6	34·7	1·9	117·4	119·6	5·2	−2·0	0·2	84·6	35·0	4·1
	May 10	5·1	117·7	82·8	34·9	3·6	114·1	118·7	5·1	−0·9	−1·0	83·5	35·2	—
	June 14	5·2	121·5	84·1	37·5	10·8	110·7	116·9	5·0	−1·8	−1·6	82·1	34·8	0·4
	July 12	6·2	143·1	94·3	48·8	26·0	117·1	117·1	5·0	0·2	−0·8	81·5	35·6	12·3
	Aug 9	6·1	141·0	92·8	48·2	21·7	119·3	115·0	5·0	−2·1	−1·2	79·3	35·7	12·0
	Sep 13	5·8	135·2	89·0	46·3	13·1	122·1	116·6	5·0	1·6	−0·1	80·2	36·3	12·8
	Oct 11§	5·6	130·0	87·1	42·9	7·5	122·5	119·6	5·2	3·0	0·8	82·9	36·7	2·9
	Nov 8	5·5	127·6	86·1	41·5	5·3	122·3	120·7	5·2	1·1	1·9	83·6	37·1	—
	Dec 6	5·4	126·3	86·0	40·3	3·9	122·3	122·1	5·3	1·4	1·8	84·1	38·0	—
1980	Jan 10	5·7	133·3	91·0	42·3	3·7	129·5	124·5	5·4	2·4	1·6	85·5	39·1	1·8

* † ‡ § See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT
By region

TABLE 106 *(continued)* — THOUSAND

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
							Actual	Seasonally adjusted†						
		Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed		Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
EAST MIDLANDS														
1979	Jan 11	4·9	78·5	57·2	21·3	1·2	77·3	73·8	4·6	—	−0·4	53·7	20·1	2·6
	Feb 8	4·9	78·8	57·9	20·9	1·0	77·8	75·2	4·7	1·4	0·4	55·0	20·2	—
	Mar 8	4·8	77·2	57·1	20·1	0·9	76·3	75·2	4·7	—	0·5	55·4	19·9	—
	April 5	4·5	72·1	52·9	19·3	0·7	71·5	71·8	4·5	−3·4	−0·7	52·3	19·5	3·9
	May 10	4·4	70·9	51·5	19·4	1·5	69·4	71·9	4·5	0·1	−1·1	51·9	20·0	—
	June 14	4·7	74·5	52·6	21·9	8·6	65·9	70·3	4·4	−1·6	−1·6	50·5	19·8	0·1
	July 12	4·9	79·0	53·9	25·1	11·4	67·6	68·4	4·3	−1·9	−1·1	49·1	19·3	7·3
	Aug 9	4·9	78·4	53·6	24·8	9·0	69·4	67·6	4·2	−0·8	−1·4	48·3	19·3	7·2
	Sep 13	4·6	74·1	50·9	23·3	4·8	69·3	67·4	4·2	−0·2	−1·0	47·8	19·6	7·9
	Oct 11§	4·6	73·8	51·4	22·3	2·7	71·1	71·0	4·4	3·6	0·9	51·1	20·0	1·5
	Nov 8	4·6	72·8	51·4	21·5	1·7	71·1	71·3	4·5	0·3	1·2	51·3	20·1	—
	Dec 6	4·6	73·8	52·6	21·2	1·3	72·5	72·5	4·5	1·2	1·7	52·0	20·4	0·1
1980	Jan 10	5·0	79·7	57·0	22·7	1·3	78·4	73·9	4·6	1·4	1·0	52·9	21·0	1·1
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1979	Jan 11	5·9	125·5	89·9	35·6	3·6	121·9	115·8	5·5	2·4	0·1	83·3	32·5	2·1
	Feb 8	5·9	125·4	90·8	34·6	2·8	122·5	117·8	5·6	2·0	1·0	85·5	32·3	—
	Mar 8	5·8	122·6	88·7	34·0	2·3	120·3	118·9	5·6	1·1	1·8	86·2	32·8	—
	April 5	5·5	115·7	83·5	32·2	1·9	113·8	114·9	5·4	−4·0	−0·3	82·9	32·1	4·7
	May 10	5·3	112·9	80·4	32·6	3·9	109·1	113·3	5·3	−1·6	−1·5	80·8	32·5	—
	June 14	5·5	117·0	80·3	36·6	14·4	102·5	109·1	5·2	−4·2	−3·3	77·1	32·0	0·8
	July 12	6·1	129·4	85·2	44·1	22·6	106·7	110·7	5·2	1·6	−1·4	77·3	33·4	13·7
	Aug 9	6·1	128·5	84·1	44·3	19·0	109·5	109·4	5·2	−1·3	−1·3	76·0	33·5	12·2
	Sep 13	5·8	122·6	81·1	41·4	12·2	110·4	108·2	5·1	−1·2	−0·3	75·4	32·8	13·2
	Oct 11§	5·6	119·1	79·9	39·1	6·8	112·3	110·1	5·2	1·9	−0·2	76·7	33·4	1·6
	Nov 8	5·5	117·1	79·5	37·7	4·6	112·6	110·7	5·2	0·6	0·4	77·1	33·6	—
	Dec 6	5·6	117·8	81·0	36·8	3·5	114·3	111·9	5·3	1·2	1·2	77·9	34·0	—
1980	Jan 10	6·0	127·7	88·4	39·3	3·5	124·2	116·4	5·5	4·5	2·1	80·8	35·7	1·9
NORTH WEST														
1979	Jan 11	7·3	208·8	147·8	61·0	8·2	200·6	192·6	6·8	4·5	−0·9	137·4	55·2	4·5
	Feb 8	7·3	208·5	148·2	60·3	6·8	201·7	196·1	6·9	3·5	1·4	140·2	55·9	—
	Mar 8	7·0	200·2	142·4	57·7	5·4	194·8	194·7	6·8	−1·4	2·2	138·9	55·8	—
	April 5	6·8	192·9	137·5	55·5	4·4	188·5	189·4	6·7	−5·3	−1·1	134·9	54·5	5·6
	May 10	6·7	191·1	135·5	55·6	7·0	184·0	189·8	6·7	0·4	−2·1	134·6	55·3	—
	June 14	7·0	200·7	138·4	62·3	24·7	176·0	185·3	6·5	−4·5	−3·1	130·0	55·4	0·6
	July 12	7·6	217·6	146·2	71·4	33·3	184·3	186·0	6·5	0·7	−1·1	129·9	56·1	18·8
	Aug 9	7·6	215·8	144·4	71·3	28·5	187·3	186·3	6·5	0·3	−1·2	129·2	57·1	17·9
	Sep 13	7·3	207·0	139·1	67·9	18·7	188·2	185·0	6·5	−1·3	−0·1	128·6	56·4	18·8
	Oct 11§	7·1	201·0	136·1	64·9	11·6	189·4	188·0	6·6	3·0	0·7	130·2	57·7	4·2
	Nov 8	7·0	199·2	135·8	63·4	8·5	190·6	187·5	6·6	−0·5	0·4	130·3	57·3	—
	Dec 6	7·0	199·3	137·2	62·1	6·8	192·5	189·2	6·6	1·7	1·4	131·9	57·3	—
1980	Jan 10	7·6	215·5	148·0	67·5	6·6	208·9	198·3	7·0	9·1	3·4	136·9	61·4	3·4
NORTH														
1979	Jan 11	8·7	121·6	86·4	35·3	4·2	117·5	112·3	8·1	1·8	0·5	80·0	32·2	2·0
	Feb 8	8·7	121·3	86·8	34·5	3·3	118·0	114·2	8·2	2·1	1·4	82·0	32·5	—
	Mar 8	8·5	117·8	84·5	33·2	2·7	115·1	114·2	8·2	−0·2	1·2	81·9	32·2	—
	April 5	8·1	113·2	80·9	32·3	2·3	110·9	111·6	8·0	−2·6	−0·2	79·6	32·0	2·6
	May 10	7·9	109·6	77·3	32·3	3·9	105·8	109·4	7·9	−2·2	−1·7	77·1	32·2	—
	June 14	8·5	119·1	81·4	37·6	16·5	102·6	107·3	7·7	−2·1	−2·3	75·4	31·9	0·2
	July 12	9·2	127·8	84·6	43·1	22·3	105·5	107·8	7·7	0·5	−1·3	74·7	33·1	8·0
	Aug 9	9·0	125·0	83·2	41·8	19·4	105·6	106·4	7·6	−1·4	−1·0	73·6	32·8	6·9
	Sep 13	8·6	120·3	79·9	40·4	12·1	108·2	107·4	7·7	1·0	—	74·1	33·3	8·4
	Oct 11§	8·4	117·2	79·0	38·2	7·5	109·7	108·8	7·8	1·4	0·3	75·4	33·4	1·1
	Nov 8	8·4	117·0	79·8	37·2	5·7	111·2	109·4	7·9	0·6	1·0	76·1	33·4	—
	Dec 6	8·5	117·7	81·2	36·6	4·7	113·1	111·0	8·0	1·6	1·2	77·5	33·5	0·2
1980	Jan 10	9·0	125·8	87·1	38·7	4·8	121·0	114·8	8·2	3·8	2·0	79·8	35·0	1·2

* † § See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT
By region

Table 106 *(continued)*

THOUSAND

		UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted† Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
WALES														
1979	Jan 11	8·5	92·5	64·4	28·1	3·6	88·9	84·3	7·7	2·3	0·1	59·1	25·2	1·3
	Feb 8	8·4	91·9	64·3	27·5	2·9	88·9	85·9	7·9	1·6	1·0	60·4	25·5	—
	Mar 8	8·1	88·5	62·1	26·4	2·4	86·0	85·1	7·8	−0·8	1·0	60·1	25·1	—
	April 5	7·7	84·2	58·7	25·5	2·1	82·1	82·0	7·5	−3·1	−0·8	57·4	24·7	4·6
	May 10	7·6	83·0	56·7	26·3	3·9	79·1	81·4	7·4	−0·6	−1·5	55·9	25·5	—
	June 14	7·3	80·0	54·1	25·9	5·7	74·3	79·1	7·2	−2·3	−2·0	54·1	25·0	0·2
	July 12	8·4	91·3	58·9	32·4	15·4	75·9	79·1	7·2	—	−1·0	53·4	25·6	9·5
	Aug 9	8·3	90·6	58·5	32·2	14·3	76·4	77·8	7·1	−1·3	−1·2	52·3	25·4	8·9
	Sep 13	7·9	86·5	55·7	30·8	8·9	77·6	78·0	7·1	0·2	−0·4	52·3	25·7	10·0
	Oct 11§	7·9	85·8	55·4	30·4	5·7	80·1	78·4	7·2	0·4	−0·2	52·4	26·0	1·0
	Nov 8	7·8	85·2	55·4	29·8	4·2	81·0	78·6	7·2	0·2	0·3	52·5	26·1	—
	Dec 6	7·8	85·2	55·9	29·2	3·3	81·9	78·9	7·2	0·3	0·3	52·5	26·4	—
1980	Jan 10	8·3	90·9	59·9	30·9	3·2	87·6	81·9	7·5	3·0	1·2	54·2	27·8	1·5
SCOTLAND														
1979	Jan 11	8·4	190·3	126·9	63·4	13·0	177·3	166·1	7·3	1·6	−0·8	110·9	55·2	4·4
	Feb 8	8·4	191·7	128·7	63·0	11·3	180·4	172·9	7·6	6·8	2·2	116·2	56·7	0·4
	Mar 8	8·0	183·0	123·3	59·7	8·3	174·7	170·9	7·5	−2·0	2·1	115·3	55·5	—
	April 5	7·7	175·6	117·7	57·9	6·7	168·9	169·1	7·4	−1·8	1·0	113·3	55·8	9·4
	May 10	7·3	165·4	109·7	55·7	4·9	160·5	165·9	7·3	−3·2	−2·3	110·1	55·8	0·3
	June 14	8·0	182·8	117·5	65·3	25·5	157·2	164·5	7·2	−1·4	−2·1	108·2	56·3	4·0
	July 12	8·2	187·4	119·4	68·0	24·7	162·7	166·7	7·4	2·2	−0·8	108·5	58·2	12·5
	Aug 9	8·2	186·0	119·3	66·7	20·7	165·3	165·7	7·3	−1·0	−0·1	108·1	57·6	11·9
	Sep 13	7·8	177·2	113·7	63·5	12·9	164·4	167·7	7·4	2·0	1·1	109·5	58·2	14·4
	Oct 11§	7·8	178·5	114·6	63·9	9·5	169·0	169·7	7·5	2·0	1·0	110·7	59·0	2·3
	Nov 8	7·9	179·5	115·6	63·9	7·1	172·5	170·0	7·5	0·3	1·4	111·0	58·9	—
	Dec 6	7·9	180·3	117·8	62·5	5·8	174·4	170·5	7·5	0·5	0·9	111·9	58·7	—
1980	Jan 10	8·9	203·2	132·6	70·6	13·3	189·9	176·1	7·7	5·6	2·1	115·1	61·0	2·9
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1979	Jan 11	11·1	64·1	44·9	19·2	3·1	61·0	59·3	10·3	0·7	−0·2	41·7	17·6	1·3
	Feb 8	11·1	64·2	45·5	18·7	2·7	61·6	60·8	10·6	1·5	1·0	42·9	17·8	—
	Mar 8	10·8	62·4	44·3	18·2	2·3	60·2	60·5	10·5	−0·3	0·6	42·6	17·9	—
	April 5	10·5	60·8	43·0	17·8	1·9	58·9	59·4	10·3	−1·1	—	41·7	17·7	0·7
	May 10	10·6	60·8	42·6	18·2	3·1	57·7	59·2	10·3	−0·2	−0·5	41·2	18·0	0·1
	June 14	10·9	62·8	43·0	19·8	6·7	56·1	57·9	10·1	−1·3	−0·9	39·9	18·0	2·7
	July 12	12·5	72·0	46·8	25·2	11·2	60·8	59·7	10·4	1·8	0·1	40·3	19·3	5·8
	Aug 9	12·4	71·6	46·7	24·9	10·4	61·2	59·5	10·3	−0·2	0·1	40·3	19·2	5·4
	Sep 13	12·1	69·6	45·8	23·8	8·3	61·3	59·8	10·4	0·3	0·6	40·5	19·2	5·5
	Oct 11	11·2	64·8	43·0	21·8	5·3	59·5	60·4	10·5	0·6	0·2	40·9	19·3	1·1
	Nov 8	10·9	62·9	42·4	20·5	4·2	58·7	59·5	10·3	−0·9	—	40·7	18·9	—
	Dec 6	11·0	63·4	43·4	20·0	3·5	59·9	60·8	10·6	1·3	0·3	42·1	18·7	—
1980	Jan 10	11·5	66·2	45·7	20·5	3·3	62·9	61·2	10·6	0·4	0·3	42·3	18·9	—

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of provisional estimates of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year.

† The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

‡ Includes Greater London.

§ From Octoaer 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this, as described on page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Duration and age

TABLE 107

THOUSAND

		GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
		Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	All unemployed	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	All unemployed
1974	Dec 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	Jan 20	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
	Feb 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	Mar 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	Aug 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	Sep 8	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	Oct 9	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	Nov 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	Dec 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	Jan 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	Feb 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	Mar 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
	Aug 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	Sep 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	Oct 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
	Nov 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec 9	..	..	..	..	1,316	..	..	..	..	1,371
1977	Jan 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
	Feb 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
	Mar 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
	April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
	May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
	June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
	July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622
	Aug 11	257	12	1,178	120	1,567	265	12	1,237	122	1,636
	Sep 8	232	10	1,175	125	1,542	241	10	1,231	127	1,609
	Oct 13	243	10	1,079	125	1,457	251	10	1,130	127	1,518
	Nov 10	220	10	1,083	125	1,438	227	10	1,135	127	1,499
	Dec 8	192	9	1,092	126	1,420	200	9	1,144	128	1,481
1978	Jan 12	190	9	1,156	130	1,485	197	9	1,241	132	1,549
	Feb 9	194	9	1,114	129	1,446	201	9	1,167	131	1,509
	Mar 9	180	9	1,082	128	1,399	187	9	1,135	130	1,461
	April 13	211	9	1,041	127	1,387	220	9	1,094	129	1,452
	May 11	176	9	1,015	125	1,325	182	9	1,069	127	1,387
	June 8	267	9	983	123	1,381	277	9	1,035	125	1,446
	July 6	357	9	1,024	122	1,512	374	9	1,078	125	1,586
	Aug 10	241	9	1,160	124	1,534	251	9	1,222	127	1,608
	Sep 14	211	9	1,102	125	1,447	220	9	1,161	128	1,518
	Oct 12	225	10	1,006	124	1,365	233	10	1,060	127	1,430
	Nov 9	195	8	1,004	124	1,331	202	8	1,056	126	1,392
	Dec 7	183	8	988	124	1,303	191	8	1,040	126	1,364
1979	Jan 11	193	8	1,063	127	1,391	200	8	1,117	130	1,455
	Feb 8	192	8	1,061	127	1,388	199	8	1,115	130	1,452
	Mar 8	168	8	1,038	126	1,340	175	8	1,090	129	1,402
	April 5	159	7	989	125	1,280	165	7	1,042	127	1,341
	May 10	152	8	957	121	1,239	159	8	1,008	124	1,300
	June 14	258	8	898	117	1,281	269	8	947	120	1,344
	July 12	327	8	941	117	1,392	343	8	994	119	1,464
	Aug 9 R	224	8	1,035	117	1,384	233	8	1,095	120	1,455
	Sep 13 R	204	8	995	118	1,325	213	8	1,053	121	1,395
	Oct 11†	222	9	953	118	1,303	231	9	1,007	120	1,368
	Nov 8 R	195	8	969	120	1,292	204	8	1,021	122	1,355
	Dec 6 R	189	8	974	121	1,292	198	8	1,027	123	1,355
1980	Jan 10	194	8	1,079	125	1,404	201	8	1,135	127	1,471

* The distributions by age are all estimated up to and including September 1978, apart from the January and July figures for Great Britain. From October 1978 for Great Britain and January 1979 for the United Kingdom, age and duration analysis are compiled in January, April, July and October; figures for other months are estimates.

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

By industry*: excluding school leavers

TABLE 108

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Unemployed excluding school leavers
SIC 1968	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
	Number (thousand)										
1975 Nov	20·5	17·0	318·0	184·7	7·7	56·8	107·3	191·1	52·7	123·7	1,079·7
1976 Feb	24·4	17·5	357·1	221·7	8·7	64·4	128·8	209·0	56·8	136·9	1,225·4
May	22·0	17·1	353·6	206·6	8·6	60·3	125·8	192·8	56·6	141·8	1,185·3
Aug	21·9	17·1	350·2	193·8	9·3	58·8	131·0	202·8	60·9	199·5	1,245·4
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Feb	26·7	17·0	342·3	227·4	9·6	64·1	141·0	234·9	70·0	192·6	1,325·8
May	23·7	16·6	330·6	204·1	9·2	59·7	131·7	211·6	68·7	187·8	1,243·7
Aug	23·1	21·1	342·3	196·0	9·4	58·2	137·7	223·2	73·5	262·4	1,346·6
Nov	25·9	22·2	337·4	203·1	9·2	61·9	138·0	252·7	78·5	240·7	1,369·4
1978 Feb	28·8	22·7	344·8	221·8	8·9	64·2	145·9	249·8	80·2	232·0	1,399·2
May	24·1	22·1	333·7	186·5	8·6	58·4	132·7	219·0	76·2	218·9	1,280·2
Aug	22·3	24·1	337·2	168·3	8·5	54·9	132·8	218·2	76·4	280·6	1,323·6
Nov	23·5	24·5	318·2	166·1	8·3	56·4	125·8	237·2	77·5	240·5	1,277·9
1979 Feb	27·2	24·7	331·4	205·0	8·7	61·0	137·9	241·8	79·8	233·4	1,350·9
May	21·8	23·3	314·0	160·0	7·7	54·3	122·8	209·1	72·3	216·8	1,202·3
Aug	19·6	24·1	310·9	139·2	7·3	50·8	122·0	209·3	69·9	257·8	1,210·8
Nov§	21·3	24·5	317·9	152·2	7·4	55·0	124·8	239·5	74·7	229·4	1,246·8
	Percentage rate†										
1975 Nov	5·1	4·7	4·2	13·0	2·2	3·7	3·8	2·8	3·2	..	4·7
1976 Feb	6·1	4·8	4·8	15·1	2·5	4·3	4·6	2·9	3·5	..	5·3
May	5·5	4·7	4·8	14·1	2·4	4·0	4·5	2·7	3·5	..	5·1
Aug	5·4	4·7	4·7	13·2	2·6	3·9	4·7	2·9	3·7	..	5·3
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Feb	6·6	4·7	4·5	15·9	2·8	4·3	5·0	3·3	4·2	..	5·6
May	5·9	4·6	4·4	14·3	2·6	4·0	4·7	2·9	4·2	..	5·3
Aug	5·7	5·8	4·5	13·7	2·7	3·9	4·9	3·1	4·5	..	5·7
Nov	6·4	6·1	4·5	14·2	2·6	4·2	4·9	3·5	4·8	..	5·8
1978 Feb	7·2	6·2	4·6	15·6	2·6	4·3	5·2	3·4	4·8	..	5·9
May	6·0	6·1	4·5	13·1	2·5	3·9	4·7	3·0	4·6	..	5·4
Aug	5·6	6·6	4·5	11·9	2·4	3·7	4·7	3·0	4·6	..	5·6
Nov	5·9	6·7	4·2	11·7	2·4	3·8	4·5	3·3	4·7	..	5·4
1979 Feb	7·2	6·9	4·5	14·4	2·5	4·1	4·8	3·3	4·8	..	5·7
May	5·8	6·5	4·2	11·3	2·2	3·6	4·3	2·8	4·3	..	5·1
Aug	5·2	6·8	4·2	9·8	2·1	3·4	4·3	2·8	4·2	..	5·1
Nov§	5·6	6·9	4·3	10·7	2·1	3·7	4·4	3·2	4·5	..	5·3
	Number, seasonally adjusted (thousand)‡										
1975 Nov	20·6	16·8	327·1	190·2	7·7	57·1	110·5	182·8	51·6	124·0	1,083·8
1976 Feb	22·1	17·2	349·1	204·8	8·6	60·8	122·7	197·8	55·2	141·7	1,180·0
May	22·8	17·9	355·4	208·4	8·8	61·1	128·2	204·8	58·3	155·1	1,220·8
Aug	23·6	16·8	348·1	203·8	9·3	61·5	131·8	212·1	61·9	171·8	1,240·7
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Feb	24·2	16·8	334·7	209·1	9·5	60·4	134·5	223·1	68·3	199·6	1,280·2
May	24·6	17·5	333·0	206·3	9·4	60·6	134·6	224·6	70·6	204·2	1,285·4
Aug	24·8	20·7	339·7	206·8	9·4	60·9	138·3	233·0	74·5	232·4	1,340·5
Nov	25·9	21·8	344·9	208·7	9·2	61·9	140·9	241·4	77·2	234·8	1,366·7
1978 Feb	26·2	22·6	337·5	202·8	8·8	60·5	139·2	237·8	78·4	241·2	1,355·0
May	25·0	23·0	336·4	188·9	8·8	59·4	135·9	232·6	78·3	236·7	1,325·0
Aug	24·0	23·7	334·4	179·5	8·4	57·7	133·4	228·2	77·4	245·6	1,312·3
Nov	23·4	24·1	325·4	171·5	8·3	56·2	128·6	225·3	76·2	235·0	1,274·0
1979 Feb	24·6	24·6	324·2	185·7	8·6	57·3	131·1	229·7	78·0	241·9	1,305·7
May	22·8	24·2	316·9	162·5	7·9	55·3	126·2	223·1	74·4	233·9	1,247·2
Aug	21·3	23·7	307·9	150·6	7·2	53·6	122·5	219·4	70·9	228·1	1,205·2
Nov§	21·2	24·1	325·0	157·5	7·4	54·8	127·6	227·3	73·4	224·2	1,222·5

* Classified by industry in which last employed.
† The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, the provisional estimate for mid-1979 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1979 onwards.
‡ The series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
§ From November 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The all unemployed seasonally adjusted figure has been amended to take account of this.

Numbers registered at employment offices: by occupation

TABLE 109

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non-manual occupations†	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	General labourers	Other manual occupations§	All occupations
MALE							
1976 Sep	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Mar	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
Sep	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
Dec	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
1978 Mar	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
June	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
Sep	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
Dec	70,827	75,114	24,557	119,473	372,326	215,673	877,970
1979 Mar	70,239	75,017	25,615	136,214	387,000	231,800	925,885
June	63,054	68,594	21,997	106,436	344,910	189,320	794,311
Sep	71,260	72,886	22,326	101,221	350,700	188,782	807,175
Dec‖	71,100	70,385	23,514	112,679	364,173	208,895	850,746
	Percentage of number unemployed						
1976 Sep	**7·1**	**9·1**	**2·7**	**15·0**	**40·8**	**25·3**	**100·0**
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Mar	**6·7**	**8·5**	**2·8**	**16·1**	**39·9**	**26·0**	**100·0**
June	**7·7**	**8·4**	**2·8**	**15·7**	**40·4**	**25·0**	**100·0**
Sep	**8·5**	**9·0**	**2·8**	**14·8**	**40·6**	**24·2**	**100·0**
Dec	**8·0**	**8·5**	**2·9**	**15·1**	**40·6**	**25·0**	**100·0**
1978 Mar	**7·4**	**8·2**	**2·9**	**15·6**	**40·5**	**25·4**	**100·0**
June	**7·4**	**8·5**	**2·8**	**14·4**	**42·0**	**24·7**	**100·0**
Sep	**8·4**	**9·0**	**2·8**	**13·5**	**42·4**	**23·9**	**100·0**
Dec	**8·1**	**8·6**	**2·8**	**13·6**	**42·4**	**24·6**	**100·0**
1979 Mar	**7·6**	**8·1**	**2·8**	**14·7**	**41·8**	**25·0**	**100·0**
June	**7·9**	**8·6**	**2·8**	**13·4**	**43·4**	**23·8**	**100·0**
Sep	**8·8**	**9·0**	**2·8**	**12·5**	**43·4**	**23·4**	**100·0**
Dec‖	**8·4**	**8·3**	**2·8**	**13·2**	**42·8**	**24·6**	**100·0**
FEMALE							
1976 Sep	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Mar	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
June	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
Sep	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
Dec	35,328	110,914	46,951	9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
1978 Mar	31,840	107,358	48,963	9,558	71,037	74,163	342,919
June	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,095	69,100	320,092
Sep	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,161	74,049	357,186
Dec	34,860	103,623	47,392	9,037	72,011	74,302	341,225
1979 Mar	33,487	104,306	49,969	9,289	73,063	75,694	345,808
June	29,272	96,515	43,975	9,043	68,592	68,639	316,036
Sep	38,485	112,564	47,071	9,243	73,379	73,642	354,384
Dec‖	37,367	112,128	50,166	10,078	73,026	78,823	361,588
	Percentage of number unemployed						
1976 Sep	**8·4**	**34·2**	**12·6**	**2·9**	**21·2**	**20·7**	**100·0**
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Mar	**7·9**	**33·1**	**13·9**	**2·8**	**20·5**	**21·9**	**100·0**
June	**8·5**	**32·7**	**13·6**	**2·8**	**21·0**	**21·3**	**100·0**
Sep	**11·0**	**33·3**	**12·8**	**2·7**	**20·1**	**20·0**	**100·0**
Dec	**10·2**	**32·0**	**13·5**	**2·7**	**20·1**	**21·5**	**100·0**
1978 Mar	**9·3**	**31·3**	**14·3**	**2·8**	**20·7**	**21·6**	**100·0**
June	**8·7**	**30·8**	**14·2**	**3·0**	**21·7**	**21·6**	**100·0**
Sep	**10·9**	**31·4**	**13·1**	**2·8**	**21·0**	**20·7**	**100·0**
Dec	**10·2**	**30·4**	**13·9**	**2·6**	**21·1**	**21·8**	**100·0**
1979 Mar	**9·7**	**30·2**	**14·4**	**2·7**	**21·1**	**21·9**	**100·0**
June	**9·3**	**30·5**	**13·9**	**2·9**	**21·7**	**21·7**	**100·0**
Sep	**10·9**	**31·8**	**13·3**	**2·6**	**20·7**	**20·8**	**100·0**
Dec‖	**10·3**	**31·0**	**13·9**	**2·8**	**20·2**	**21·8**	**100·0**

* CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.
† CODOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.
‡ Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.
§ This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.
‖ From December 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*).

UNEMPLOYMENT

By age

TABLE 110

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1976	July	146·6	70·3	155·2	206·9	137·2	123·3	58·6	132·5	1,030·7
1977	Jan	62·9	72·5	170·4	236·9	152·5	134·1	66·1	138·6	1,034·0
	July	166·2	76·8	161·3	219·8	142·5	126·6	66·5	127·5	1,087·3
1978	Jan	67·0	75·4	175·0	247·3	158·0	137·0	73·0	137·6	1,070·2
	July	159·3	75·9	145·2	203·3	132·1	123·4	69·5	129·9	1,038·8
	Oct	71·1	70·7	145·4	201·1	129·5	123·2	72·2	132·9	946·0
1979	Jan	55·3	71·9	158·1	223·3	142·2	129·2	75·8	134·0	989·9
	April	38·2	64·3	144·5	206·0	133·4	124·4	75·2	130·3	916·2
	July	140·0	67·3	130·2	175·2	115·6	111·5	71·2	122·8	933·7
	Oct*	62·0	66·6	139·0	182·1	118·6	114·8	73·8	125·7	882·7
1980	Jan	53·4	72·4	160·6	212·8	136·1	126·1	78·0	130·8	970·4
		Percentage of number unemployed								
1976	July	**14·2**	**6·8**	**15·1**	**20·1**	**13·3**	**12·0**	**5·7**	**12·9**	**100·0**
1977	Jan	**6·1**	**7·0**	**16·5**	**22·9**	**14·7**	**13·0**	**6·4**	**13·4**	**100·0**
	July	**15·3**	**7·1**	**14·8**	**20·2**	**13·1**	**11·6**	**6·1**	**11·7**	**100·0**
1978	Jan	**6·3**	**7·0**	**16·4**	**23·1**	**14·8**	**12·8**	**6·8**	**12·9**	**100·0**
	July	**15·3**	**7·3**	**14·0**	**19·6**	**12·7**	**11·9**	**6·7**	**12·5**	**100·0**
	Oct	**7·5**	**7·5**	**15·4**	**21·3**	**13·7**	**13·0**	**7·6**	**14·0**	**100·0**
1979	Jan	**5·6**	**7·3**	**16·0**	**22·6**	**14·4**	**13·1**	**7·7**	**13·5**	**100·0**
	April	**4·2**	**7·0**	**15·8**	**22·5**	**14·6**	**13·6**	**8·2**	**14·2**	**100·0**
	July	**15·0**	**7·2**	**13·9**	**18·8**	**12·4**	**11·9**	**7·6**	**13·2**	**100·0**
	Oct*	**7·0**	**7·5**	**15·7**	**20·6**	**13·4**	**13·0**	**8·4**	**14·2**	**100·0**
1980	Jan	**5·5**	**7·5**	**16·5**	**21·9**	**14·0**	**13·0**	**8·0**	**13·5**	**100·0**
FEMALE										
1976	July	121·8	51·6	69·7	49·9	27·8	32·7	17·0	1·3	371·8
1977	Jan	59·5	57·4	84·5	62·3	32·8	38·5	19·9	1·4	356·2
	July	146·5	66·7	91·0	66·4	34·8	39·5	19·8	1·4	466·2
1978	Jan	67·9	64·6	101·4	76·1	37·6	42·8	22·7	1·4	414·5
	July	137·0	68·7	93·2	72·6	35·5	42·1	23·2	1·3	473·7
	Oct	70·8	64·7	99·9	78·3	36·4	43·0	24·4	1·4	418·9
1979	Jan	52·5	60·7	100·9	81·1	36·8	42·7	25·3	1·3	401·3
	April	35·1	53·1	93·7	78·2	35·6	41·5	25·1	1·2	363·6
	July	118·7	63·9	95·3	78·8	35·5	40·1	24·7	1·3	458·3
	Oct*	61·8	61·7	103·1	86·3	37·8	41·8	26·2	1·4	420·1
1980	Jan	52·2	62·3	110·6	93·7	41·3	44·7	27·7	1·4	434·0
		Percentage of number unemployed								
1976	July	**32·8**	**13·9**	**18·7**	**13·4**	**7·5**	**8·8**	**4·6**	**0·3**	**100·0**
1977	Jan	**16·7**	**16·1**	**23·7**	**17·5**	**9·2**	**10·8**	**5·6**	**0·4**	**100·0**
	July	**31·4**	**14·3**	**19·5**	**14·2**	**7·5**	**8·5**	**4·3**	**0·3**	**100·0**
1978	Jan	**16·4**	**15·6**	**24·5**	**18·4**	**9·1**	**10·3**	**5·5**	**0·3**	**100·0**
	July	**28·9**	**14·5**	**19·7**	**15·3**	**7·5**	**8·9**	**4·9**	**0·3**	**100·0**
	Oct	**16·9**	**15·4**	**23·8**	**18·7**	**8·7**	**10·3**	**5·8**	**0·3**	**100·0**
1979	Jan	**13·1**	**15·1**	**25·1**	**20·2**	**9·2**	**10·6**	**6·3**	**0·3**	**100·0**
	April	**9·7**	**14·6**	**25·8**	**21·5**	**9·8**	**11·4**	**6·9**	**0·3**	**100·0**
	July	**25·9**	**13·9**	**20·8**	**17·2**	**7·7**	**8·7**	**5·4**	**0·3**	**100·0**
	Oct*	**14·7**	**14·7**	**24·5**	**20·5**	**9·0**	**10·0**	**6·2**	**0·3**	**100·0**
1980	Jan	**12·0**	**14·4**	**25·5**	**21·6**	**9·5**	**10·3**	**6·4**	**0·3**	**100·0**

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

By duration

TABLE 111

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE									
1976	July	213·4	142·9	206·7	142·7	223·6	243·5	229·8	1,402·5
	Oct	136·4	113·4	166·9	151·5	262·8	225·3	264·6	1,320·9
1977	Jan	125·7	81·0	179·7	183·0	279·9	256·8	284·3	1,390·2
	April	126·6	96·8	151·7	151·7	249·7	262·8	296·3	1,335·6
	July	189·5	199·8	230·3	150·6	233·7	242·6	307·1	1,553·5
	Oct	135·2	117·3	177·2	172·8	297·0	232·8	324·3	1,456·6
1978	Jan	116·4	82·1	177·8	190·5	307·2	276·8	333·9	1,484·7
	April	115·3	104·6	149·0	148·1	253·8	284·4	332·3	1,387·5
	July	214·9	151·3	214·1	133·8	226·9	243·0	328·4	1,512·5
	Oct	126·7	108·7	161·9	153·2	260·9	220·4	333·1	1,364·9
1979	Jan	121·7	79·8	173·1	169·6	265·8	246·5	334·8	1,391·2
	April	82·8	83·1	137·8	145·0	233·4	250·9	346·8	1,279·8
	July	164·3	170·4	204·3	112·0	188·9	211·6	340·5	1,392·0
	Oct*	121·8	109·7	164·7	145·1	230·4	194·2	337·0	1,302·8
1980	Jan	120·8	80·3	191·1	177·3	275·9	223·9	335·1	1,404·4
		Percentage of number unemployed							
1976	July	**15·2**	**10·2**	**14·7**	**10·2**	**15·9**	**17·4**	**16·4**	**100·0**
	Oct	**10·3**	**9·6**	**12·6**	**11·5**	**19·9**	**17·1**	**20·0**	**100·0**
1977	Jan	**9·0**	**5·8**	**12·9**	**13·2**	**20·1**	**18·5**	**20·5**	**100·0**
	April	**9·5**	**7·2**	**11·4**	**11·4**	**18·7**	**19·7**	**22·2**	**100·0**
	July	**12·2**	**12·9**	**14·8**	**9·7**	**15·0**	**15·6**	**19·8**	**100·0**
	Oct	**9·3**	**8·1**	**12·2**	**11·9**	**20·4**	**16·0**	**22·3**	**100·0**
1978	Jan	**7·8**	**5·5**	**12·0**	**12·8**	**20·7**	**18·6**	**22·5**	**100·0**
	April	**8·3**	**7·5**	**10·7**	**10·7**	**18·3**	**20·5**	**23·9**	**100·0**
	July	**14·2**	**10·0**	**14·2**	**8·8**	**15·0**	**16·1**	**21·7**	**100·0**
	Oct	**9·3**	**8·0**	**11·9**	**11·2**	**19·1**	**16·1**	**24·4**	**100·0**
1979	Jan	**8·7**	**5·7**	**12·4**	**12·2**	**19·1**	**17·7**	**24·1**	**100·0**
	April	**6·5**	**6·5**	**10·8**	**11·3**	**18·2**	**19·6**	**27·1**	**100·0**
	July	**11·8**	**12·2**	**14·7**	**8·0**	**13·6**	**15·2**	**24·5**	**100·0**
	Oct*	**9·3**	**8·4**	**12·6**	**11·1**	**17·7**	**14·9**	**25·9**	**100·0**
1980	Jan	**8·6**	**5·7**	**13·6**	**12·6**	**19·6**	**15·9**	**23·9**	**100·0**
MALE									
1976	July	135·0	94·8	142·1	102·7	165·2	189·1	201·8	1,030·7
	Oct	95·5	77·8	114·7	105·2	181·5	169·7	227·8	972·2
1977	Jan	87·4	57·6	131·4	130·7	197·6	186·9	242·4	1,034·0
	April	88·6	70·3	108·0	106·9	179·4	189·8	249·5	992·5
	July	119·3	122·1	148·1	105·5	162·8	175·0	254·5	1,087·3
	Oct	92·0	78·5	116·9	116·6	194·1	165·7	264·9	1,028·7
1978	Jan	78·4	57·0	126·9	133·3	210·9	191·1	272·5	1,070·2
	April	79·9	69·4	102·8	101·7	177·7	198·5	270·4	999·9
	July	130·6	93·9	136·9	90·8	152·0	170·4	264·2	1,038·8
	Oct	84·3	71·2	104·9	100·2	167·9	150·9	266·7	946·0
1979	Jan	83·8	54·7	122·1	115·5	178·1	166·9	268·8	989·9
	April	57·1	56·7	93·1	97·2	162·7	172·5	276·9	916·2
	July	97·8	102·1	126·2	73·0	122·3	143·5	268·8	933·7
	Oct*	79·2	70·0	104·2	93·2	143·0	128·1	265·0	882·7
1980	Jan	77·5	54·4	130·6	118·6	179·9	145·1	264·2	970·4
FEMALE									
1976	July	78·4	48·0	64·6	40·0	58·3	54·4	28·0	371·8
	Oct	40·9	35·5	52·3	46·3	81·3	55·6	36·8	348·8
1977	Jan	38·2	23·4	48·3	52·3	82·3	69·9	41·9	356·2
	April	38·0	26·4	43·7	44·8	70·3	73·0	46·7	343·1
	July	70·1	77·7	82·2	45·1	70·8	67·6	52·6	466·2
	Oct	43·2	38·8	60·2	56·2	102·9	67·1	59·4	427·9
1978	Jan	38·0	25·1	50·9	57·2	96·2	85·7	61·4	414·5
	April	36·0	35·2	46·2	46·3	76·1	85·9	61·9	387·6
	July	84·3	57·4	77·2	43·0	74·9	72·7	64·2	473·7
	Oct	42·4	37·5	57·0	52·9	93·1	69·5	66·4	418·9
1979	Jan	37·8	25·1	51·0	54·1	87·8	79·6	66·0	401·3
	April	25·6	26·4	44·7	47·7	70·8	78·4	69·9	363·6
	July	66·6	68·3	78·0	39·0	66·7	68·0	71·7	458·3
	Oct*	42·6	39·7	60·5	51·9	87·3	66·1	72·0	420·1
1980	Jan	43·3	25·9	60·5	58·7	95·9	78·8	70·9	434·0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

By entitlement to benefit

TABLE 112

THOUSA

GREAT BRITAIN	Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	All unemployed
1974 May	172	58	186	119	535
Nov	209	67	201	144	621
1975 Feb	271	91	236	159	757
May	303	96	252	162	813
Nov	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976 Feb	483	152	416	202	1,253
May	454	143	420	203	1,220
Nov	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Feb	469	144	535	217	1,365
May	427	136	511	211	1,286
Nov	470	129	574	265	1,438
1978 Feb	480	138	561	267	1,446
May	426	117	528	254	1,325
Nov	419	94	537	280	1,331

Notes: The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retire people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment bene to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).

Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*†		Bel-gium‡	Den-mark§	France*	Ger-many*	Ireland‡	Italy‖ R	Nether-lands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway*	Spain* R	Sweden¶	Switzer-land*	Austra-lia*	Japan¶	Canada¶	United States¶
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																			
Annual averages																			
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	1,107	195	55	35	19·6	257	67	10·2	269	1,000	690	7,830
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	1,182	211	55	28	19·9	376	66	20·7	282	1,080	727	7,288
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,380	204	51	28	16·1	540	75	12·0	345	1,100	850	6,856
1978	1,475	1,376	282	190	1,167	993	75	1,529	206	59	31	20·0	817	94	10·5	406	1,240	911	6,047
1979	1,390	1,307	294		1,350	870		[1,618]	210	57	31	24·0	1,037	88	10·3	428**		838	5,963
Quarterly averages																			
1978 Q2	1,428	1,343	274	182	1,047	930	76	1,475	186	47	23	15·3	786	86	9·3	396	1,240	933	5,823
Q3	1,571	1,369	271	173	1,179	904	71	1,488	209	37	20	18·0	837	106	7·9	388	1,203	881	6,055
Q4	1,395	1,335	293	190	1,334	945	69	1,569	212	67	36	25·6	903	84	11·2	410	1,163	829	5,605
1979 Q1	1,436	1,397	299	203	1,337	1,088	73	1,691	222	87	48	32·0	947	100	14·5	475	1,277	969	6,360
Q2	1,328	1,258	284	152	1,261	805		1,590	193	46	22	22·2	1,015	85	10·3	..	1,153	859	5,683
Q3	1,438	1,267	288	137	1,328	780		1,559	214	34	18	20·2	1,070	92	8·1	399	1,140	761	6,013
Q4	1,359	1,307	307		1,474	809		[1,633]	211	60	37	21·7	1,116	76	8·4	407		764	5,798
Monthly																			
1979 Aug	1,455	1,272	288	143	1,303	799		1,516	218	33	20	22·2	1,066	102	8·1	397	1,180	772	6,137
Sep	1,395	1,280	287	137	1,424	737		1,590	213	36	18	20·0	1,093	89	7·7	390	1,080	719	5,798
Oct	1,368	1,298	296	139	1,480	762		1,635	207	50	23	19·9	1,107	78	7·8	384	1,110	743	5,781
Nov	1,355	1,306	309	145	1,473	799		1,623	209	62	39	21·2	1,110	76	8·4	397	1,110	771	5,776
Dec	1,355	1,316	315		1,469	867		[1,641]	217	69	49	24·0	1,130	74	8·9	441		779	5,836
1980 Jan	1,471	1,425	314		1,485	1,037													
Percentage rate latest month	6·1		11·6	5·5	7·9	4·5	9·5††	[7·6]	5·2	2·4	3·2	1·3	8·6	1·7	0·3	6·8	2·0	7·0	5·6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1978 Q2		1,389	285	184	1,139	1,000	76		202	58	28	18·4	781	97			1,251	922	6,028
Q3		1,368	284	186	1,234	995	74		206	59	30	20·8	852	107			1,288	921	6,027
Q4		1,334	281	188	1,224	952	72		209	60	35	23·8	907	85			1,251	900	5,908
1979 Q1		1,357	287	172	1,285	920	68		211	60	34	27·9	937	88			1,118	882	5,878
Q2		1,304	296	157	1,369	875			210	57	27	25·3	1,015	96			1,162	855	5,880
Q3		1,269	302	149	1,388	871			211	55	28 e	23·0	1,090	93			1,220	802	5,994
Q4		1,286	295		1,352	816 e			208 e	53 e	36 e	19·9 e	1,121 e	78				827	6,103
Monthly																			
1979 Aug		1,265	303	149	1,406	875			210	55	30	23·4	1,082	97			1,250	809	6,149
Sep		1,264	302	147	1,355	856			210	54	27 e	21·8	1,115	83			1,138	794	5,985
Oct		1,282	298	145	1,340	832			208	56	31 e	20·9	1,121	76			1,212	843	6,182
Nov		1,282	293	140	1,345	823			210	55	39 e	20·8	1,110 e	78			1,225 e	827	6,039
Dec		1,295	293 e		1,370	793 e			207 e	47 e	38 e	18·1 e	1,131 e	81				811	6,087
1980 Jan		1,339	293 e		1,378	820 e													
Percentage rate latest month		5·5	10·8 e	5·3	7·3	3·6 e	9·1 e††		5·0 e	1·7 e	2·5 e	1·0 e	8·7 e	1·9			2·2	7·1	5·9

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

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

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

2 Source: SOEC Statistical Telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

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

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

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

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

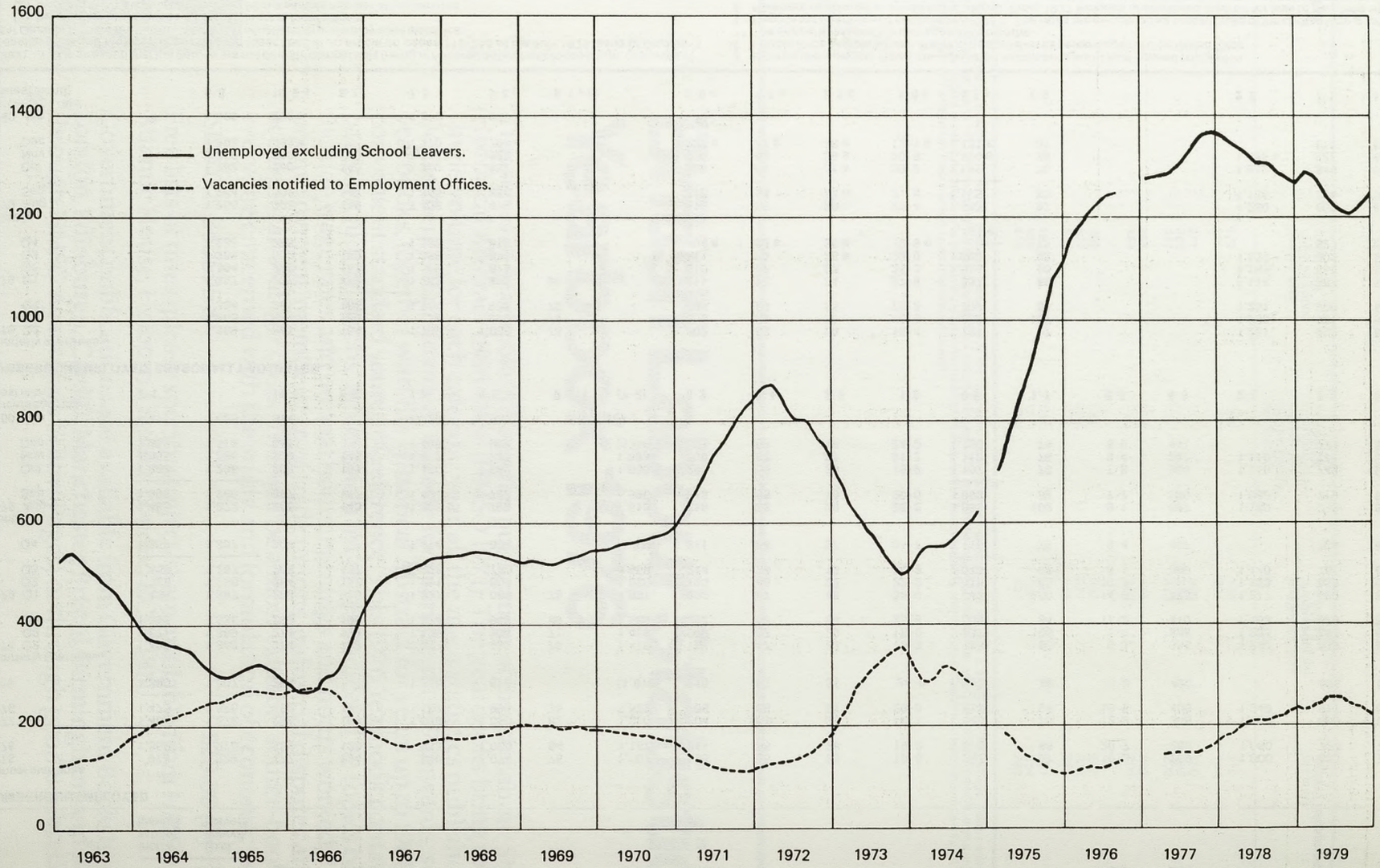
** The annual averages are averages of 11 months.

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

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

†† April 1979

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSAND

*Vacancies at employment offices are only a part, perhaps a third, of total vacancies.

Flows at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted*

TABLE 117

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN Average of 3 months ended	UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
	Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
1975 June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	−20
July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	−16
Aug 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	−8
Sep 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	−4
Oct 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	−5
Nov 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	−6
Dec 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	−5
1976 Jan 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	−1
Feb 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
Mar 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	−3
June 10	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	−8
July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	−3
Aug 12	248	128	376	248	118	367	—	9	9	180	176	4
Sep 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	−1	10	9	186	180	6
Oct 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	−4	5	1	188	185	3
Nov 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Jan 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	−5	—	−5	..	..	..
May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	−6	−1	−7	196	197	—
June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	−6
July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	−4
Aug 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	−2
Sep 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	−2
Oct 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
Nov 10	248	145	393	243	141	384	4	4	9	196	196	—
Dec 8	245	143	388	244	143	387	1	—	1	198	193	5
1978 Jan 12	229	129	358	229	129	357	1	—	1	195	185	10
Feb 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	−5	−1	−6	200	186	15
Mar 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	−11	−2	−13	209	192	17
April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	−12	−5	−17	213	203	10
May 11	229	135	363	239	139	379	−11	−5	−16	218	215	3
June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	−9	−3	−11	221	221	—
July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	−7	4	−3	229	231	−2
Aug 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	−7	6	−1	232	231	1
Sep 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	−7	5	−1	233	231	2
Oct 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	−8	—	−8	238	232	7
Nov 9	238	155	393	245	156	401	−7	−2	−8	237	233	4
Dec 7	239	151	390	244	155	399	−5	−4	−9	235	232	3
1979 Jan 11	226	134	361	226	136	363	—	−2	−2	219	215	3
Feb 8	224	130	354	217	130	347	7	—	7	210	206	5
Mar 8	220	128	349	219	128	347	1	—	2	210	202	8
April 5	222	134	355	232	139	371	−11	−5	−16	227	220	7
May 10	215	131	345	235	137	372	−20	−6	−26	233	227	6
June 14	219	137	356	237	142	379	−19	−4	−23	238	236	2
July 12	229	151	381	240	145	385	−11	7	−4	235	240	−6
Aug 9	236	157	393	247	150	397	−11	7	−4	241	248	−7
Sep 13	235	158	393	240	150	391	−5	8	3	236	245	−9
Oct 11†	236	159	395	237	157	393	—	2	2	235	241	−6
Nov 8†	240	163	403	233	160	393	7	3	10	228	235	−7
Dec 6†	245	163	408	235	161	395	11	2	13	225	235	−10

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

‡ Flow figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier (5 days in the period before October 1975).

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

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled: by region

TABLE 118

THOUSAND

		South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		Notified to employment offices												
1977	Oct 7	70·6	5·0	8·9	10·9	11·3	13·0	13·3	9·3	6·4	18·3	166·9	2·1	169·1
	Nov 4	69·2	4·8	8·2	10·1	10·6	12·4	12·6	8·8	5·8	15·4	157·9	2·0	159·9
	Dec 2	65·3	4·8	8·1	10·4	10·2	11·6	12·6	7·9	5·9	15·7	152·6	1·8	154·4
1978	Jan 6	66·2	4·7	8·5	11·4	10·4	12·1	13·2	8·8	6·3	15·7	157·2	1·8	158·9
	Feb 3	73·2	4·8	9·7	11·5	11·6	12·4	14·1	9·1	6·5	17·1	170·2	1·9	172·1
	Mar 3	77·9	5·5	10·8	11·8	11·9	12·9	14·9	10·1	8·4	20·0	184·2	1·9	186·1
	April 7	85·1	6·1	12·8	12·3	12·8	15·6	15·9	10·5	8·8	22·3	202·3	1·8	204·1
	May 5	93·3	6·7	14·2	12·5	13·4	15·1	16·7	10·6	8·7	22·9	214·0	1·9	215·9
	June 2	99·4	6·8	16·2	13·2	13·7	16·0	17·3	11·1	9·2	23·0	225·9	1·9	227·9
	June 30	96·5	6·8	14·8	12·7	13·4	15·8	15·8	10·3	9·0	21·9	216·9	1·7	218·6
	Aug 4	93·1	6·6	14·5	12·8	13·3	15·2	16·9	10·7	8·2	21·0	212·3	1·6	213·9
	Sep 8	104·4	7·4	14·6	14·2	14·5	16·3	18·0	11·0	8·9	21·8	231·2	1·6	232·8
	Oct 6	110·2	7·5	14·9	14·6	16·4	15·9	18·7	11·0	8·9	21·9	239·9	1·5	241·4
	Nov 3	105·8	7·1	14·2	14·3	16·4	15·6	18·2	10·5	8·0	20·1	230·2	1·4	231·6
	Dec 1	101·1	6·6	13·4	13·6	15·6	15·1	17·3	10·0	7·8	18·9	219·4	1·2	220·5
1979	Jan 5	98·4	6·2	13·0	13·6	15·4	14·9	16·9	9·6	7·3	18·1	213·6	1·1	214·7
	Feb 2	100·7	6·1	13·4	12·9	14·6	14·2	16·8	9·6	7·9	18·6	214·8	1·2	216·0
	Mar 2	104·8	6·4	14·5	13·6	14·6	15·1	18·3	10·4	8·8	19·7	226·1	1·2	227·3
	Mar 30	111·6	7·8	17·4	15·5	16·4	16·6	20·8	10·9	9·8	21·7	248·6	1·5	250·1
	May 4	118·5	8·5	19·6	16·1	16·8	18·2	21·8	11·5	11·6	23·9	266·4	1·6	267·9
	June 8	122·4	9·6	21·3	16·2	16·4	18·7	22·5	12·1	11·9	24·3	275·4	1·5	277·0
	July 6	116·5	9·3	18·7	15·2	15·6	17·4	20·8	11·8	10·9	22·6	258·9	1·4	260·3
	Aug 3	108·0	8·9	17·4	15·5	15·2	16·9	20·6	11·0	10·2	22·6	246·3	1·3	247·6
	Sep 7	111·5	8·9	18·1	15·4	15·4	16·6	21·3	10·7	9·9	23·7	251·5	1·4	252·9
	Oct 5	111·7	8·6	17·2	14·5	15·3	16·1	20·0	10·1	9·6	22·4	245·4	1·3	246·7
	Nov 2	105·1	8·2	15·1	13·9	14·8	14·7	18·3	9·3	8·7	21·4	229·5	1·2	230·7
	Nov 30	94·0	7·2	13·6	12·5	12·3	12·2	15·7	8·4	7·9	19·2	203·0	1·1	204·1
1980	Jan 4	85·5	6·3	11·9	11·8	11·3	11·0	14·6	8·0	7·3	16·8	184·6	1·1	185·7
		Notified to careers offices												
1977	Oct 7	9·1	0·6	0·8	2·3	1·3	1·4	1·1	0·8	0·4	0·9	18·8	0·5	19·3
	Nov 4	9·4	0·5	0·7	2·0	1·3	1·2	0·9	0·6	0·4	0·8	18·0	0·4	18·4
	Dec 2	8·9	0·5	0·6	1·7	1·1	1·1	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·9	16·7	0·3	17·1
1978	Jan 6	9·0	0·5	0·7	1·6	1·1	1·2	1·1	0·5	0·3	0·8	16·9	0·4	17·2
	Feb 3	10·0	0·5	0·9	1·7	1·3	1·4	1·2	0·6	0·4	0·8	18·9	0·4	19·2
	Mar 3	12·6	0·9	1·1	2·2	1·7	1·8	1·6	0·7	0·4	1·2	24·1	0·3	24·4
	April 7	13·2	0·9	1·4	2·4	1·9	2·0	1·7	0·6	0·4	0·9	25·4	0·3	25·8
	May 5	15·7	1·1	2·1	4·4	2·8	2·1	2·0	1·2	0·5	1·2	33·2	0·3	33·6
	June 2	15·6	0·9	1·6	4·2	1·8	2·5	1·4	0·9	0·5	1·2	30·6	0·3	30·9
	June 30	14·9	0·8	1·5	3·4	1·6	2·2	1·1	0·7	0·5	1·2	27·8	0·3	28·1
	Aug 4	14·1	0·9	1·4	3·0	1·6	1·9	1·3	0·7	0·5	1·2	26·7	0·3	27·0
	Sep 8	16·2	1·1	1·6	2·8	1·9	1·9	1·7	0·8	0·7	1·3	30·0	0·5	30·5
	Oct 6	16·2	1·1	1·6	2·8	1·9	1·7	1·7	0·7	0·5	1·3	29·3	0·4	29·7
	Nov 3	15·7	0·9	1·5	2·3	1·6	1·6	1·6	0·6	0·5	1·1	27·4	0·3	27·7
	Dec 1	16·0	0·9	1·4	2·0	1·5	1·5	1·6	0·5	0·4	1·0	26·8	0·3	27·0
1979	Jan 5	14·9	0·8	1·3	2·0	1·4	1·5	1·5	0·5	0·4	1·0	25·2	0·2	25·4
	Feb 2	13·0	0·8	1·2	2·1	1·4	1·4	1·6	0·5	0·4	0·9	23·2	0·3	23·4
	Mar 2	15·0	1·1	1·4	2·6	1·6	2·1	1·9	0·5	0·4	1·0	27·5	0·3	27·7
	Mar 30	17·8	1·5	1·9	3·1	2·3	2·9	2·2	0·6	0·7	1·1	34·0	0·3	34·2
	May 4	19·7	1·7	2·2	4·7	2·7	4·3	2·6	0·7	0·8	1·6	41·0	0·3	41·3
	June 8	19·3	1·6	1·8	4·6	2·3	2·9	1·8	0·6	0·8	1·6	37·2	0·2	37·5
	July 6	18·3	1·4	1·7	3·6	2·1	2·6	1·8	0·5	0·7	1·3	34·0	0·3	34·2
	Aug 3	16·3	1·1	1·7	3·4	2·2	1·9	1·8	0·5	0·7	1·2	31·0	0·3	31·3
	Sep 7	17·0	1·3	1·8	2·6	2·2	2·0	1·8	0·7	0·7	1·1	31·2	0·3	31·5
	Oct 5	16·3	1·2	1·5	2·2	1·8	1·6	1·7	0·6	0·6	1·0	28·4	0·3	28·7
	Nov 2	14·0	0·9	1·3	1·9	1·6	1·3	1·5	0·5	0·6	0·9	24·5	0·2	24·7
	Nov 30	12·6	0·7	1·0	1·5	1·4	1·1	1·3	0·4	0·4	0·9	21·3	0·2	21·5
1980	Jan 4	11·6	0·6	0·9	1·2	1·2	1·0	1·3	0·3	0·4	0·8	19·1	0·2	19·3

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.

* Including Greater London.

Notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: by region, seasonally adjusted*

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1975	Feb 5	86·9	5·7	13·7	12·2	11·1	15·4	16·0	11·1	6·4	18·0	195·1	3·9	199·0
	Mar 5	81·6	6·0	13·3	10·4	10·3	14·5	14·9	11·1	6·7	19·1	188·0	3·6	191·6
	April 9	74·9	5·1	12·1	9·1	9·1	13·5	14·4	10·7	6·2	18·8	174·1	3·3	177·4
	May 7	66·8	4·7	10·7	8·1	8·7	11·6	13·5	10·4	5·6	18·2	158·4	3·0	161·4
	June 4	60·6	4·3	10·0	7·3	8·4	10·6	12·7	10·2	5·2	17·7	147·2	3·1	150·3
	July 9	53·7	4·0	8·9	6·6	7·4	9·8	11·8	9·1	4·8	16·5	132·8	2·7	135·5
	Aug 6	52·7	4·4	9·2	6·7	7·3	9·3	11·7	9·4	4·9	16·1	132·5	2·7	135·2
	Sep 3	52·2	3·9	8·6	6·1	7·3	8·8	11·4	9·0	4·7	15·8	128·1	2·5	130·6
	Oct 3	47·3	3·6	8·3	5·5	6·7	8·1	10·3	7·9	4·5	14·8	116·8	2·4	119·2
	Nov 7	43·1	3·4	7·6	5·5	6·5	7·6	10·8	7·8	4·4	14·8	111·8	2·4	114·2
	Dec 5	43·0	3·5	7·9	5·3	6·3	8·0	10·3	7·9	4·5	14·7	110·8	2·3	113·1
1976	Jan 2	42·3	3·4	8·4	5·1	6·6	7·4	9·9	7·1	4·6	14·2	108·9	2·3	111·2
	Feb 6	44·0	3·4	8·5	5·5	6·5	8·2	10·2	7·2	4·6	14·3	111·2	2·2	113·4
	Mar 5	45·8	3·6	8·0	5·9	6·8	8·3	10·5	7·1	4·7	14·4	115·2	2·1	117·3
	April 2	45·7	3·6	7·9	6·2	6·8	8·8	10·2	7·4	4·9	13·9	115·5	2·2	117·7
	May 7	44·0	3·5	8·1	6·2	6·6	9·2	10·0	7·0	5·0	14·3	113·7	2·3	116·0
	June 4	43·7	3·3	7·0	6·1	6·6	8·7	9·6	7·3	4·6	14·4	111·3	2·1	113·4
	July 2	45·6	3·4	7·7	6·4	7·0	9·8	10·3	8·2	5·1	14·5	118·2	2·1	120·3
	Aug 6	49·6	3·5	8·2	6·9	7·8	10·4	10·7	8·0	5·5	14·8	125·8	1·9	127·7
	Sep 3	50·6	3·4	8·4	7·4	8·1	10·6	11·3	8·0	5·8	14·6	128·3	2·2	130·5
	Oct 8	50·7	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·9	..
	Dec 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·9	..
1977	Jan 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·1	..
	Feb 4	60·0	4·0	9·1	9·1	9·9	11·9	12·8	9·2	6·1	14·7	145·7	1·8	147·5
	Mar 4	61·8	3·9	9·3	9·5	10·1	12·1	12·8	9·0	6·0	15·1	149·6	1·8	151·4
	April 6	62·6	4·1	8·9	9·3	10·7	11·8	12·5	8·8	6·0	15·9	150·5	1·8	152·3
	May 6	65·1	4·0	8·6	9·5	10·6	12·7	12·6	9·2	6·0	15·6	154·2	1·7	155·9
	June 1	63·8	4·3	8·5	9·2	10·2	12·7	12·4	8·6	6·3	16·5	152·7	1·9	154·6
	July 8	62·8	4·8	8·4	9·3	10·5	12·5	13·1	8·8	6·2	16·7	153·2	2·0	155·2
	Aug 5	63·5	4·8	8·5	9·8	10·4	12·4	12·4	8·7	6·1	16·8	153·5	2·1	155·6
	Sep 2	60·1	4·8	8·2	9·8	10·0	12·0	11·9	8·9	5·8	16·9	148·5	1·9	150·4
	Oct 7	64·5	4·6	8·9	10·3	10·5	12·5	12·7	9·1	6·4	17·5	157·0	2·0	159·0
	Nov 4	68·3	5·0	9·4	10·1	10·3	12·6	12·7	9·4	6·4	15·8	160·7	2·0	162·7
	Dec 2	70·6	5·3	10·0	10·8	10·8	12·6	13·4	9·3	6·8	17·4	167·1	2·0	169·1
1978	Jan 6	74·6	5·5	11·3	11·8	11·2	13·6	14·9	10·1	7·0	18·4	178·2	2·0	180·2
	Feb 3	78·8	5·6	11·5	11·8	12·3	13·5	15·3	9·6	7·1	18·9	183·4	1·9	185·3
	Mar 3	81·9	5·9	11·2	12·0	12·3	13·5	15·4	9·9	8·5	20·1	190·4	1·9	192·3
	April 7	85·1	6·2	11·8	12·4	12·5	15·1	15·8	10·1	8·2	21·0	198·0	1·8	199·8
	May 5	89·7	6·4	12·4	12·5	13·0	14·0	15·9	10·1	8·1	21·4	203·8	1·8	205·6
	June 2	93·5	6·3	13·7	13·2	13·4	14·9	16·1	10·5	8·5	21·4	211·6	1·8	213·4
	June 30	93·1	6·2	13·6	12·9	13·2	15·1	15·3	9·8	8·5	21·6	209·4	1·7	211·1
	Aug 4	93·2	6·2	13·7	12·8	13·3	15·2	16·5	10·2	8·2	20·9	210·2	1·6	211·8
	Sep 8	100·8	6·8	13·6	13·4	14·2	15·7	17·2	10·3	8·6	20·6	221·3	1·5	222·8
	Oct 6	104·4	7·1	15·0	14·0	15·6	15·5	18·1	10·8	8·9	21·3	230·4	1·4	231·8
	Nov 3	105·0	7·3	15·5	14·4	16·2	15·8	18·4	11·1	8·7	20·5	233·5	1·4	234·9
	Dec 1	106·6	7·1	15·3	14·1	16·3	16·2	18·1	11·4	8·7	20·8	234·6	1·3	235·9
1979	Jan 5	106·8	7·1	15·7	14·0	16·2	16·4	18·6	10·9	8·1	20·9	234·4	1·3	235·7
	Feb 2	106·1	6·8	15·2	13·2	15·2	15·3	17·9	10·1	8·5	20·4	227·8	1·1	228·9
	Mar 2	108·6	6·7	14·9	13·7	15·0	15·6	18·7	10·2	9·0	19·7	231·9	1·2	233·1
	Mar 30	111·5	7·9	16·5	15·5	16·2	16·1	20·6	10·4	9·2	20·3	243·8	1·5	245·3
	May 4	114·8	8·2	17·8	16·1	16·3	17·1	21·0	10·9	10·9	22·4	255·8	1·5	257·3
	June 8	116·4	9·2	18·9	16·1	16·1	17·7	21·3	11·5	11·2	22·7	261·0	1·4	262·4
	July 6	113·4	8·7	17·5	15·5	15·5	16·7	20·3	11·4	10·4	22·3	251·6	1·4	253·0
	Aug 3	108·1	8·5	16·6	15·5	15·3	16·8	20·3	10·5	10·2	22·4	244·2	1·4	245·6
	Sep 7	108·1	8·3	17·2	14·6	15·1	16·0	20·5	10·1	9·6	22·5	241·9	1·2	243·1
	Oct 5	106·0	8·2	17·2	13·9	14·5	15·8	19·4	9·9	9·6	21·7	236·2	1·2	237·4
	Nov 2	104·4	8·4	16·4	13·9	14·6	15·0	18·5	9·9	9·4	21·9	233·1	1·2	234·3
	Nov 30	99·6	7·7	15·6	13·0	13·1	13·2	16·6	9·8	8·7	21·1	218·5	1·3	219·8
1980	Jan 4	93·8	7·1	14·6	12·3	12·1	12·5	16·3	9·3	8·1	19·6	205·4	1·2	206·6

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons.

* The series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Operatives in manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME								
			Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week*		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part week			
									Hours lost				Hours lost	
Week ended	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Actual (millions)	Seasonally adjusted (millions)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
1975 May 17	1,610	29·8	8·3	13·34	12·95	17	681	221	2,291	10·3	238	4·4	2,973	12·5
June 14	1,560	29·1	8·2	12·86	12·94	14	570	194	1,865	9·6	208	3·9	2,434	11·7
July 19	1,509	28·2	8·8	13·21	12·99	21	846	111	1,158	10·4	132	2·5	2,005	15·1
Aug 16	1,388	26·0	8·4	11·60	12·72	17	683	107	1,089	10·2	124	2·3	1,772	14·3
Sep 13	1,558	29·3	8·4	13·02	12·87	12	489	119	1,174	9·9	131	2·5	1,665	12·7
Oct 18	1,614	30·5	8·3	13·38	12·70	6	229	146	1,553	10·7	151	2·9	1,781	11·8
Nov 15	1,664	31·8	8·3	13·74	12·89	20	810	156	1,526	9·8	176	3·4	2,336	13·3
Dec 13	1,689	32·2	8·5	14·26	13·24	24	934	127	1,218	9·6	150	2·9	2,152	14·4
1976 Jan 10	1,423	27·5	7·8	11·13	12·44	13	499	139	1,335	9·6	151	2·9	1,833	12·2
Feb 14	1,558	30·3	8·3	12·95	13·27	6	245	158	1,521	9·6	165	3·2	1,765	10·7
Mar 13	1,610	31·4	8·4	13·53	13·72	4	174	127	1,282	10·1	131	2·6	1,456	11·1
April 10	1,620	31·6	8·3	13·42	13·50	4	163	110	1,043	9·5	114	2·2	1,208	10·6
May 15	1,672	32·7	8·4	14·03	13·66	2	94	100	914	9·2	102	2·0	1,007	9·9
June 12	1,623	31·7	8·3	13·46	13·69	6	256	76	712	9·5	82	1·6	968	11·8
[July 10]	1,649	32·0	8·6	14·11	13·84	2	83	51	481	9·5	53	1·0	563	10·7
[Aug 14]	1,507	29·2	8·5	12·86	14·10	6	227	42	391	9·3	48	0·9	618	13·0
[Sep 11]	1,695	32·7	8·6	14·58	14·48	3	103	52	486	9·4	54	1·0	589	10·9
[Oct 16]	1,836	35·1	8·6	15·77	15·11	3	125	43	375	8·8	46	0·9	501	10·9
[Nov 13]	1,858	35·4	8·5	15·88	15·16	3	133	30	313	10·6	33	0·6	446	13·6
[Dec 11]	1,904	36·3	8·6	16·47	15·41	2	90	41	559	13·9	43	0·8	649	15·1
1977 [Jan 15]	1,720	33·0	8·3	14·23	15·53	8	332	33	282	8·6	41	0·8	614	15·0
[Feb 12]	1,840	35·2	8·6	15·85	16·06	5	189	36	434	12·0	41	0·8	623	15·3
[Mar 12]	1,846	35·3	8·6	15·84	15·84	8	333	43	421	10·0	51	1·0	754	14·9
[April 23]	1,816	34·7	8·5	15·52	15·56	13	532	33	278	8·5	46	0·9	809	17·7
[May 14]	1,917	36·6	8·6	16·50	16·13	9	358	36	347	9·6	45	0·9	706	15·6
[June 18]	1,785	34·0	8·7	15·44	15·78	6	239	33	354	10·7	39	0·7	592	15·2
[July 16]	1,814	34·4	8·9	16·19	15·88	5	204	30	309	10·3	35	0·7	513	14·7
[Aug 13]	1,625	30·8	9·0	14·58	15·92	24	936	26	238	9·2	50	0·9	1,174	23·8
[Sep 10]	1,777	33·7	8·7	15·41	15·35	22	869	41	457	11·1	63	1·2	1,326	21·1
[Oct 15]	1,878	35·8	8·7	16·25	15·61	13	498	36	339	9·6	48	0·9	837	17·5
[Nov 12]	1,846	35·2	8·7	15·98	15·36	34	1,344	49	641	13·2	82	1·6	1,985	24·2
[Dec 10]	1,885	36·0	8·7	16·43	15·33	4	145	27	272	10·0	31	0·6	417	13·5
1978 [Jan 14]	1,748	33·6	8·4	14·70	15·99	4	176	43	573	13·5	47	0·9	749	16·0
[Feb 11]	1,823	35·0	8·6	15·67	15·80	4	170	41	522	12·9	45	0·9	692	15·4
[Mar 11]	1,857	35·7	8·7	16·18	16·04	4	145	36	396	11·0	40	0·8	542	13·7
[April 15]	1,850	35·7	8·7	16·07	16·12	3	123	36	379	10·5	39	0·8	502	12·8
[May 13]	1,872	36·2	8·5	15·97	15·61	3	99	33	333	10·2	35	0·7	432	12·3
[June 10]	1,778	34·3	8·5	15·10	15·50	3	128	33	318	9·6	36	0·7	446	12·3
[July 8]	1,812	34·8	8·8	15·97	15·67	12	497	22	201	9·3	34	0·7	699	20·6
[Aug 12]	1,568	30·1	8·8	13·75	15·15	3	126	21	216	10·1	25	0·5	342	13·9
[Sep 16]	1,793	34·4	8·7	15·64	15·61	9	358	22	195	9·1	31	0·6	553	18·1
[Oct 14]	1,824	35·5	8·7	15·90	15·22	4	173	28	278	10·1	32	0·6	450	14·1
[Nov 11]	1,841	35·8	8·6	15·86	15·26	7	264	35	441	12·6	42	0·8	704	17·0
[Dec 9]	1,882	36·7	8·7	16·35	15·23	4	138	35	434	12·5	38	0·7	572	15·0
1979 [Jan 13]	1,631	32·0	8·2	13·39	14·68	10	379	62	745	12·1	71	1·4	1,124	15·8
[Feb 10]	1,740	34·2	8·5	14·85	14·93	18	706	45	470	10·5	62	1·2	1,176	18·9
[Mar 10]	1,851	36·5	8·7	16·03	15·81	6	225	33	367	11·0	39	0·8	592	15·2
[April 7]	1,888	37·2	8·7	16·33	16·38	6	236	26	257	9·8	32	0·6	493	15·3
[May 5]	1,863	36·8	8·4	15·67	15·32	4	160	28	258	9·3	32	0·6	418	13·2
[June 9]	1,838	36·3	8·6	15·75	16·17	2	74	29	266	9·0	31	0·6	339	10·9
[July 7]	1,828	35·9	8·9	16·18	15·88	4	169	35	437	12·6	39	0·8	606	15·6
[Aug 4]	1,308	25·7	9·2	11·97	13·40	3	121	21	178	8·4	24	0·5	299	12·4
[Sep 4]	1,413	27·8	9·0	12·69	12·68	9	364	42	424	10·1	51	1·0	788	15·4
[Oct 13]	1,701	33·7	8·6	14·68	13·99	23	923	63	713	11·4	86	1·7	1,636	19·1
[Nov 10]	1,844	36·7	8·6	15·86	15·26	8	300	57	651	11·4	65	1·3	951	14·7
[Dec 8]†	1,870	37·3	8·6	16·12	15·13	4	156	62	716	11·5	66	1·3	872	13·2

* Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
† See page 173 for detailed analysis.

Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries		Engineering shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted					Actual	Seasonally adjusted				
1958	100·4		96·5	101·6	108·3	100·1	102·5		102·4	103·2	103·0	102·5
1959	100·9		96·3	104·9	108·6	99·1	103·3		102·8	104·9	104·5	102·0
1960	103·9		99·4	107·9	110·1	100·1	102·4		101·7	101·7	104·8	101·7
1961	102·9		101·9	102·9	104·7	100·1	101·0		101·3	100·6	101·1	100·4
1962	100·0		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1963	98·4		97·6	99·1	98·2	98·4	99·9		99·6	100·2	100·5	99·9
1964	100·7		101·7	99·1	98·8	97·3	100·7		100·7	100·8	101·4	99·9
1965	99·8		101·9	96·2	95·6	96·6	99·4		98·8	98·4	100·3	99·0
1966	97·3		101·0	91·5	91·7	95·2	97·8		97·4	95·7	98·5	98·1
1967	92·4		96·8	86·1	84·4	92·8	97·1		96·6	95·7	97·3	98·0
1968	91·5		94·6	87·0	83·3	90·4	97·9		96·8	96·9	98·3	98·3
1969	92·4		96·1	88·3	83·6	90·8	98·0		97·3	97·4	97·7	98·4
1970	90·2		94·3	86·7	78·3	89·3	97·0		96·1	95·4	96·9	97·5
1971	84·4		87·2	82·1	74·0	85·9	95·1		93·4	93·2	96·3	96·6
1972	81·3		82·7	79·8	71·7	84·5	94·7		92·6	92·8	95·6	96·7
1973	83·2		85·8	82·6	71·2	85·4	96·5		94·9	95·1	96·7	97·6
1974	81·0		84·7	79·3	66·1	87·2	93·8		92·4	91·8	94·8	96·8
1975	75·4		80·2	75·1	60·9	82·0	92·8		91·3	92·5	93·7	95·4
1976	73·8		76·5	74·5	58·9	79·8	93·1		91·1	93·7	93·8	95·1
1977	75·1		77·8	77·1	59·6	80·3	94·0		92·2	93·3	94·2	95·8
1978	74·1		76·8	77·9	58·1	79·7	93·7		92·0	92·3	94·0	95·6
1979	72·5		74·3	77·3	56·7	79·6	93·5		91·5	92·4	93·7	95·5
Week ended												
1975 Dec 13	75·1	73·2	78·8	74·4	60·1	80·6	93·1	92·9	91·5	94·3	93·5	95·7
1976 Jan 10	73·6	72·9	76·5	74·2	60·0	78·4	91·4	92·4	89·2	92·8	92·7	94·0
Feb 16	73·8	73·1	77·0	75·1	59·8	77·2	91·7	92·5	89·8	93·1	92·9	93·6
Mar 13	73·2	72·6	76·1	74·7	58·8	77·0	92·1	92·6	90·1	93·5	92·9	94·1
April 10	73·8	72·8	76·9	74·7	59·2	78·3	92·7	92·8	91·7	93·5	93·6	95·0
May 15	74·6	73·3	77·6	75·5	59·7	79·3	93·0	92·8	91·1	94·0	93·9	94·9
June 12	75·2	73·7	77·6	76·1	60·6	80·4	92·9	92·9	90·6	93·9	93·9	95·1
July 10*	71·6	74·0	74·3	66·9	55·6	81·6	93·7	93·0	91·3	95·7	94·3	96·1
Aug 14*	62·7	74·3	64·2	65·5	47·8	74·4	94·1	93·2	91·6	93·6	94·4	96·5
Sep 11*	76·5	74·4	78·9	77·2	60·9	83·0	93·4	93·3	91·2	93·6	93·8	95·5
Oct 16*	77·0	74·9	79·3	78·4	61·3	82·8	93·8	93·6	91·7	94·6	94·2	95·3
Nov 13*	77·0	75·1	79·5	78·2	61·4	82·8	93·9	93·7	92·1	93·7	94·4	95·3
Dec 11*	77·0	74·9	79·7	77·4	61·6	82·4	94·2	93·8	92·5	92·8	94·7	96·0
1977 Jan 15*	76·0	75·2	78·3	78·1	61·3	80·3	93·2	94·2	91·4	93·0	94·1	94·6
Feb 12*	76·4	75·6	79·4	77·6	61·7	79·8	93·8	94·6	92·4	92·1	94·6	95·0
Mar 12*	76·4	75·7	79·5	77·8	61·5	79·9	93·8	94·3	92·3	92·6	94·5	94·9
April 23*	76·4	75·4	79·3	77·0	61·7	80·1	93·8	94·0	92·0	93·1	94·4	95·3
May 14*	76·7	75·4	79·8	79·2	61·6	80·3	94·2	94·1	92·7	94·0	94·4	95·6
June 18*	76·7	75·2	79·0	79·2	61·6	81·6	93·9	94·0	91·8	93·5	94·2	96·1
July 16*	72·8	75·2	75·8	69·5	55·8	81·5	94·6	93·9	92·9	95·4	94·3	96·4
Aug 13*	63·0	74·8	64·4	67·5	47·8	73·7	95·0	94·2	93·1	92·8	94·5	97·4
Sep 10*	76·7	74·7	79·0	79·1	60·5	81·6	93·6	93·6	91·7	92·8	93·6	95·6
Oct 15*	77·0	74·9	79·9	80·2	60·4	81·1	94·0	93·9	92·1	93·5	93·9	96·0
Nov 12*	76·5	74·6	79·5	77·6	60·8	81·7	93·8	93·7	92·0	92·9	94·0	96·2
Dec 10*	77·1	75·0	77·9	81·9	60·7	81·8	94·2	93·7	92·4	93·9	94·0	96·9
1978 Jan 14*	76·0	75·2	79·0	79·9	59·8	79·7	93·1	94·0	91·6	91·4	93·5	95·1
Feb 11*	75·8	74·9	78·9	79·9	59·8	79·0	93·2	93·9	91·7	91·7	93·4	95·1
Mar 11*	75·6	74·9	78·6	80·3	59·7	79·3	93·8	94·2	92·2	92·9	94·0	95·7
April 15*	74·7	74·7	78·7	80·7	59·7	79·3	93·8	94·0	92·2	93·2	94·0	95·5
May 13*	75·7	74·4	78·4	81·0	59·4	79·9	93·9	93·8	92·0	93·7	94·0	95·6
June 10*	75·5	74·0	78·1	79·4	59·8	81·1	93·5	93·6	91·6	91·9	94·1	96·0
July 8*	71·5	73·9	74·5	68·6	54·7	80·4	94·4	93·7	92·4	94·6	94·4	95·8
Aug 12*	62·0	73·7	63·4	67·6	47·2	73·2	94·3	93·5	92·2	91·2	94·6	96·6
Sep 16*	75·7	73·7	78·2	79·4	59·2	81·7	93·7	93·7	91·9	92·1	94·1	95·7
Oct 14*	75·5	73·5	78·0	79·5	59·2	81·6	93·7	93·8	92·0	91·7	94·1	95·5
Nov 11*	75·3	73·5	78·0	78·9	59·1	80·5	93·6	93·5	92·1	91·4	94·0	94·9
Dec 9*	75·3	73·3	77·9	79·2	59·2	80·6	93·9	93·5	92·3	92·1	94·2	95·6
1979 Jan 13*	73·6	72·7	76·2	78·3	58·3	77·2	92·2	93·1	90·6	91·0	93·1	93·3
Feb 10*	73·7	72·8	76·5	78·2	58·4	77·9	93·0	93·7	91·5	91·8	93·5	94·8
Mar 10*	74·2	73·5	76·6	79·4	58·5	78·6	93·7	94·0	91·9	93·1	93·9	95·2
April 7*	74·3	73·3	76·3	79·9	58·4	79·4	94·0	94·2	92·2	93·6	94·2	95·8
May 5*	74·3	73·0	76·0	80·5	58·6	80·0	93·8	93·7	91·6	93·8	94·1	95·7
June 9*	74·5	73·1	76·1	79·8	59·0	81·1	93·9	94·0	91·8	92·8	94·2	95·9
July 7*	70·5	72·9	72·4	71·2	53·9	79·8	94·5	93·9	92·2	95·8	94·4	95·7
Aug 4*	60·6	72·1	60·9	67·5	46·4	73·6	93·5	92·7	90·7	90·8	94·1	96·7
Sep 8*	73·3	71·7	74·0	76·3	58·2	82·0	92·4	92·5	89·4	89·2	93·7	95·7
Oct 13*	73·3	71·3	75·2	76·3	57·3	81·6	93·2	93·0	91·3	91·0	93·3	95·4
Nov 10*	73·8	72·0	75·8	79·5	56·9	81·7	93·7	93·7	92·2	92·5	93·3	95·7
Dec 8*	73·7	71·7	76·0	80·2	56·1	81·7	94·0	93·6	92·6	93·5	92·9	96·1

The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1976 when the results of the June 1977 Census of Employment become available. Both indexes are subject to revision in November 1978 to take account of the October 1979 enquiry into the hours of manual workers.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 122
SIC 1968

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

UNITED KINGDOM Oct	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Weekly earnings (£)													
1976	66·81	76·75	71·72	73·72	66·11	61·64	63·48	72·09	72·48	64·90	61·19	55·89	53·30
1977	72·46	82·36	77·80	79·40	73·38	67·93	69·13	76·37	75·59	70·65	65·32	61·91	61·61
1978	83·91	95·65	90·78	91·93	83·39	76·41	80·35	88·64	84·88	81·69	75·96	71·20	67·50
1979	99·79	116·51	107·95	103·58	96·39	90·34	92·34	95·46	98·01	93·92	87·35	80·82	80·37
Hours worked													
1976	45·9	42·9	44·1	44·0	42·9	42·7	42·3	43·4	42·6	43·2	43·4	43·1	40·9
1977	46·4	43·0	44·4	43·8	43·3	43·0	42·6	43·7	42·2	43·1	43·1	42·9	41·3
1978	46·2	43·0	44·6	43·7	43·0	42·5	42·9	43·8	41·4	43·1	43·6	43·4	41·3
1979	46·3	44·4	44·5	43·0	42·5	42·3	42·3	43·7	41·5	42·7	43·1	43·0	41·0
Hourly earnings (pence)													
1976	145·6	178·9	162·6	167·5	154·1	144·4	150·1	166·1	170·1	150·2	141·0	129·7	130·3
1977	156·2	191·5	175·2	181·3	169·5	158·0	162·3	174·8	179·1	163·9	151·6	144·3	149·2
1978	181·6	222·4	203·5	210·4	193·9	179·8	187·3	202·4	205·0	189·5	174·2	164·1	163·4
1979	215·5	262·6	242·6	240·6	226·8	213·6	218·3	218·4	236·2	220·0	202·7	188·0	196·0

Oct	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Weekly earnings (£)												
1976	68·82	61·48	73·88	66·27	67·83	66·36	65·80	68·42	71·22	57·36	53·97	66·97
1977	75·15	67·66	82·09	71·04	73·56	74·96	72·91	72·72	76·96	63·31	59·04	72·89
1978	87·48	77·85	96·79	83·51	84·77	84·52	81·77	87·78	88·03	72·39	67·15	83·50
1979	102·32	91·05	114·88	96·89	98·28	99·82	94·06	104·30	103·30	83·52	76·92	96·94
Hours worked												
1976	45·3	42·8	43·6	43·3	43·5	46·4	44·3	42·8	47·5	43·0	42·7	44·0
1977	45·7	43·0	44·5	43·4	43·6	47·2	44·7	42·4	48·0	43·3	42·9	44·2
1978	45·4	43·0	44·6	43·3	43·5	47·2	44·9	42·8	48·8	43·5	43·2	44·2
1979	45·0	43·2	43·8	43·4	43·2	46·8	44·9	43·4	48·6	43·1	43·1	44·0
Hourly earnings (pence)												
1976	151·9	143·6	169·4	153·0	155·9	143·0	148·5	159·9	149·9	133·4	126·4	152·2
1977	164·4	157·3	184·5	163·7	168·7	158·8	163·1	171·5	160·3	146·2	137·6	164·9
1978	192·7	181·0	217·0	192·9	194·9	179·1	182·1	205·1	180·4	166·4	155·4	188·9
1979	227·4	210·8	262·3	223·2	227·5	213·3	209·5	240·3	212·6	193·8	178·5	220·3

SIC 1968

FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)

Oct	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Weekly earnings (£)													
1976	43·69	48·46	44·11	43·58	46·77	42·32	43·54	46·08	50·43	42·21	37·93	32·61	33·59
1977	47·51	55·97	48·64	47·21	51·14	45·49	47·04	49·55	53·68	45·28	40·95	36·90	38·08
1978	53·85	59·54	54·85	54·33	56·79	52·06	53·96	56·59	60·50	52·04	46·02	42·03	41·94
1979	62·86	68·37	64·44	63·27	64·02	62·12	62·55	61·00	69·52	60·12	52·44	49·62	50·43
Hours worked													
1976	37·9	36·5	38·4	37·7	38·0	37·6	37·6	37·4	37·8	37·5	36·7	36·4	36·0
1977	38·1	37·7	38·2	37·3	37·8	37·7	37·8	38·1	38·0	37·0	36·4	36·2	36·1
1978	37·9	38·7	38·2	37·8	37·9	38·3	37·9	37·9	37·4	37·2	36·7	36·7	36·1
1979	38·1	38·7	38·5	38·0	37·6	38·7	37·6	39·5	37·6	37·2	36·4	36·7	36·0
Hourly earnings (pence)													
1976	115·3	132·8	114·9	115·6	123·1	112·6	115·8	123·2	133·4	112·6	103·4	89·6	93·3
1977	124·7	148·5	127·3	126·6	135·3	120·7	124·4	130·1	141·3	122·4	112·5	101·9	105·5
1978	142·1	153·9	143·6	143·7	149·8	135·9	142·4	149·3	161·8	139·9	125·4	114·5	116·2
1979	165·0	176·7	167·4	166·5	170·3	160·5	166·4	154·4	184·9	161·6	144·1	135·2	140·1

Oct	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Weekly earnings (£)												
1976	42·22	42·14	45·20	39·49	40·71	—	36·11	43·43	50·23	31·69	43·62	40·61
1977	45·59	46·20	48·87	43·44	44·45	—	39·14	47·94	53·25	35·16	46·41	44·31
1978	52·12	53·62	55·33	49·15	50·08	—	42·97	58·10	63·79	40·11	52·98	50·03
1979	60·06	61·84	67·15	56·08	58·44	—	48·23	70·29	72·38	46·40	57·04	58·24
Hours worked												
1976	36·7	37·3	38·4	37·3	37·2	—	38·3	36·4	41·6	37·8	39·9	37·4
1977	36·8	37·2	38·5	37·5	37·2	—	37·9	36·0	41·3	38·3	39·4	37·4
1978	36·7	37·5	38·1	37·0	37·2	—	38·5	36·8	43·5	38·4	40·3	37·4
1979	36·8	36·7	38·3	37·4	37·2	—	37·2	37·6	43·3	38·3	40·5	37·4
Hourly earnings (pence)												
1976	115·0	113·0	117·7	105·9	109·4	—	94·3	119·3	120·7	83·8	109·3	108·6
1977	123·9	124·2	126·9	115·8	119·5	—	103·3	133·2	128·9	91·8	117·8	118·5
1978	142·0	143·0	145·2	132·8	134·6	—	111·6	157·9	146·6	104·5	131·5	133·8
1979	163·2	168·5	175·3	149·9	157·1	—	129·7	186·9	167·2	121·1	140·8	155·7

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

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 123

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968	Oct 1977 Weekly earnings	Oct 1977 Hours worked	Oct 1977 Hourly earnings	Oct 1978 Weekly earnings	Oct 1978 Hours worked	Oct 1978 Hourly earnings	Oct 1979 Weekly earnings	Oct 1979 Hours worked	Oct 1979 Hourly earnings
	£		pence	£		pence	£		pence
All manufacturing industries									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	73·56	43·6	168·7	84·77	43·5	194·9	98·28	43·2	227·5
Full-time women (18 years and over)	44·45	37·2	119·5	50·08	37·2	134·6	58·44	37·2	157·1
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	23·90	21·5	111·2	27·13	21·6	125·6	31·55	21·6	146·1
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	41·16	40·0	102·9	47·96	40·0	119·9	56·43	40·2	140·4
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	29·90	37·6	79·5	33·33	37·6	88·6	39·33	37·5	104·9
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	72·89	44·2	164·9	83·50	44·2	188·9	96·94	44·0	220·3
Full-time women (18 years and over)	44·31	37·4	118·5	50·03	37·4	133·8	58·24	37·4	155·7
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	23·14	21·0	110·2	26·20	21·1	124·2	30·22	21·1	143·2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	41·30	40·5	102·0	46·98	40·6	115·7	54·51	40·6	134·3
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	29·74	37·6	79·1	33·18	37·6	88·2	39·21	37·5	104·6

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

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES		
	FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) WOMEN (18 years and over)					
April	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	110·7	112·5	111·0	111·5	112·2	111·7
1972	122·3	124·9	122·7	124·1	125·8	124·5
1973	135·9	139·9	136·5	137·3	139·8	138·0
1974	152·1	165·2	154·3	155·3	161·8	157·0
1975	191·8	226·7	197·5	195·0	224·0	202·9
1976	225·6	276·2	233·9	232·6	276·6	244·5
1977	248·0	310·0	258·1	253·6	304·5	267·3
1978	287·3	353·4	298·1	287·2	334·5	300·0
1979	328·5	402·4	340·6	322·4	373·5	336·2
Weights	689	311	1,000	575	425	1,000

Note: These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issue of the *Gazette*. They relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates

TABLE 125

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly wage earnings (1)	Average hourly wage earnings (2)	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* (3)	Average hourly wage rates† (4)	Differences (col. (3) minus col.(4)) (5)
1963 April	3·0	3·6	4·0	3·6	0·4
Oct	5·3	4·1	3·6	2·3	1·3
1964 April	9·1	7·4	6·5	4·9	1·6
Oct	8·3	8·2	8·1	5·7	2·4
1965 April	7·5	8·4	8·0	5·3	2·7
Oct	8·5	10·1	9·5	7·3	2·2
1966 April	7·4	9·8	9·7	8·0	1·7
Oct	4·2	6·2	6·5	5·6	0·9
1967 April	2·1	2·8	3·0	2·7	0·3
Oct	5·6	5·3	5·0	5·3	−0·3
1968 April	8·5	8·1	7·7	8·6	−0·9
Oct	7·8	7·2	7·0	6·7	0·3
1969 April	7·5	7·1	6·9	5·4	1·5
Oct	8·1	8·0	8·0	5·5	2·5
1970 Oct	13·5	15·3	16·0	12·4	3·6
1971 Oct	11·1	12·9	13·7	11·6	2·1
1972 Oct	15·7	15·0	14·6	18·1	−3·5‡
1973 Oct	15·1	14·1	13·6	12·1	1·5
1974 Oct	20·0	21·4	21·9	20·6	1·3
1975 Oct	23·4	26·9	28·6	26·5	2·1
1976 Oct	13·2	12·1	11·6	16·5	−4·9§
1977 Oct	8·6	8·4	8·2	4·6††	3·6††
1978 Oct	13·8	13·8	13·8	19·8††	−6·0††
1979 Oct	16·0	16·6	16·8	10·4††	6·4††

Notes: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.
‡ The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings at the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.
§ The reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement of pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.
†† These figures have been affected because nationally negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remained unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978, and subsequent changes have not followed a regular annual pattern.

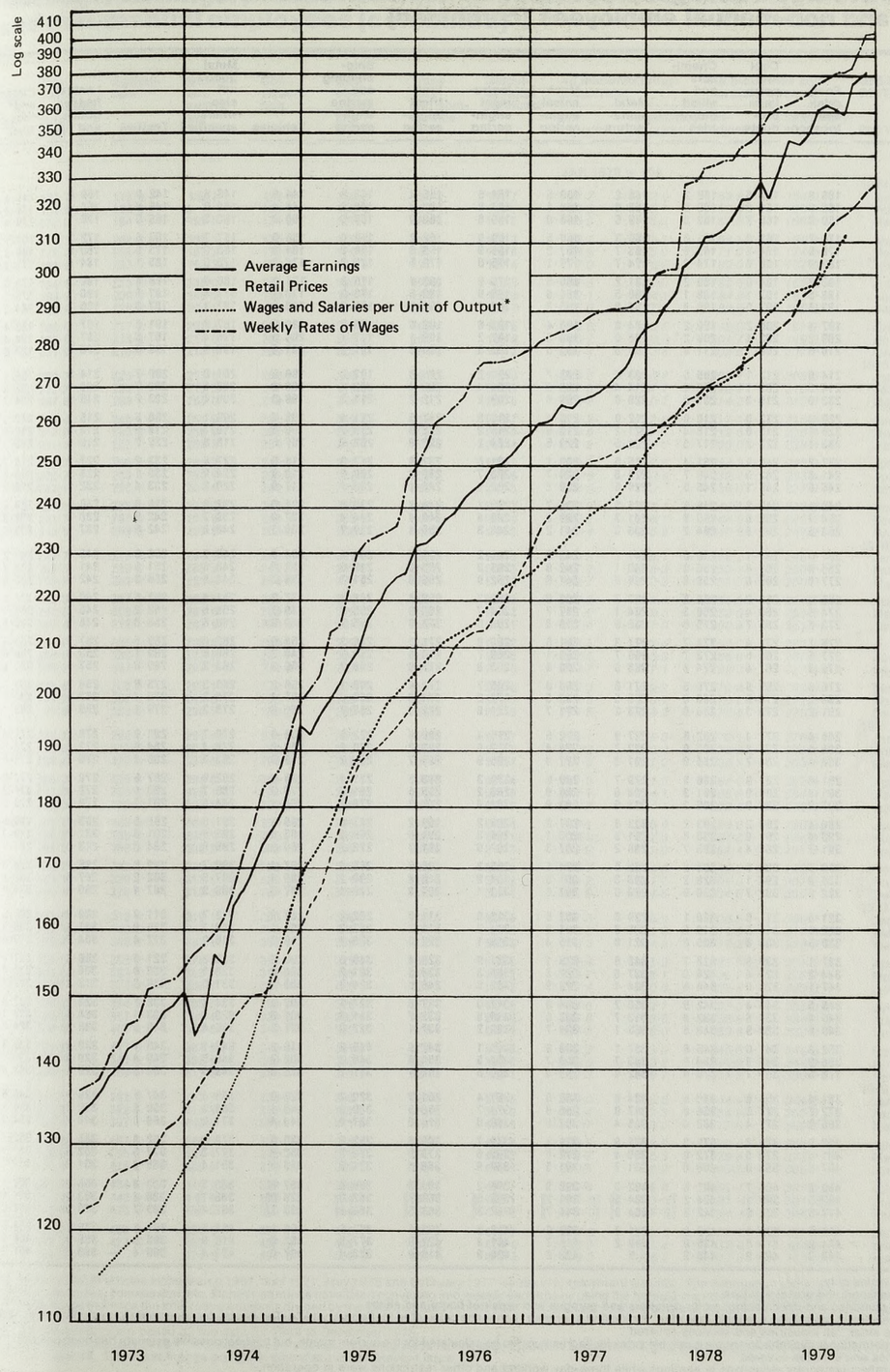
EARNINGS AND HOURS
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

TABLE 126

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	
			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence					excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
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	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, **21 years and over**										
Manual occupations										
1972	33·6	34·5	45·6	75·8		32·1	32·8	46·0	71·3	69·1
1973	38·6	39·9	46·4	86·0	83·7	37·0	38·1	46·7	81·7	79·2
1974	43·6	45·1	46·2	97·4	95·2	42·3	43·6	46·5	93·5	91·1
1975	54·5	56·6	45·0	125·8	123·1	54·0	55·7	45·5	122·2	119·2
1976	65·1	67·4	45·1	149·2	146·3	63·3	65·1	45·3	143·7	141·0
1977	71·8	74·2	45·6	162·6	160·0	69·5	71·5	45·7	156·5	154·3
1978	81·8	84·7	45·8	184·8	181·8	78·4	80·7	46·0	175·5	172·8
1979	94·5	97·9	46·0	212·8	208·7	90·1	93·0	46·2	201·2	197·5
Non-manual occupations										
1972	43·7	43·8	38·9	111·3		43·4	43·5	38·7	110·7	110·8
1973	48·4	48·7	39·2	122·4	122·4	47·8	48·1	38·8	121·6	121·7
1974	54·1	54·5	39·1	137·7	137·8	54·1	54·4	38·8	137·9	138·1
1975	68·2	68·7	39·2	173·2	173·3	67·9	68·4	38·7	174·3	174·6
1976	80·2	80·9	39·1	204·3	204·4	81·0	81·6	38·5	210·3	210·6
1977	88·2	88·9	39·2	223·4	223·8	88·4	88·9	38·7	227·2	227·9
1978	102·4	103·0	39·4	258·1	258·9	99·9	100·7	38·7	257·1	257·9
1979	116·8	117·7	39·6	293·8	294·7	112·1	113·0	38·8	288·6	289·5
All occupations										
1972	36·2	37·1	43·9	83·7		36·0	36·7	43·4	83·7	83·3
1973	41·1	42·3	44·5	94·5	93·5	40·9	41·9	43·8	94·3	93·7
1974	46·3	47·7	44·3	106·9	106·1	46·5	47·7	43·7	107·6	107·2
1975	58·1	60·2	43·4	137·7	136·5	59·2	60·8	43·0	139·9	139·3
1976	69·2	71·4	43·4	163·2	162·0	70·0	71·8	42·7	166·8	166·6
1977	76·1	78·5	43·8	177·7	177·1	76·8	78·6	43·0	181·1	181·5
1978	87·3	90·0	44·0	202·9	202·2	86·9	89·1	43·1	204·3	204·9
1979	100·5	103·7	44·2	233·1	231·8	98·8	101·4	43·2	232·2	232·4
FULL-TIME WOMEN, **18 years and over**										
Manual occupations										
1972	17·0	17·7	40·0	44·4		16·6	17·1	39·9	43·0	42·6
1973	19·6	20·5	40·0	51·2	50·7	19·1	19·7	39·9	49·6	49·1
1974	23·1	24·1	39·9	60·6	60·1	22·8	23·6	39·8	59·3	58·7
1975	30·9	32·4	39·5	81·8	81·4	30·9	32·1	39·4	81·6	81·1
1976	38·5	40·3	39·6	102·0	101·5	38·1	39·4	39·3	100·7	100·2
1977	43·0	45·0	39·8	113·4	112·7	42·2	43·7	39·4	111·2	110·7
1978	49·3	51·2	39·9	128·5	127·5	48·0	49·4	39·6	125·3	124·4
1979	55·4	57·9	39·9	145·4	144·2	53·4	55·2	39·6	139·9	138·7
Non-manual occupations										
1972	19·4	19·5	37·3	52·3		22·1	22·2	36·8	59·9	59·8
1973	21·8	21·8	37·3	58·5	58·3	24·5	24·7	36·8	66·2	66·1
1974	25·6	25·8	37·3	69·0	68·8	28·3	28·6	36·8	76·9	76·7
1975	35·2	35·4	37·1	95·2	95·0	39·3	39·6	36·6	106·1	105·9
1976	42·8	43·1	37·1	115·9	115·6	48·5	48·8	36·5	132·0	131·8
1977	48·1	48·4	37·1	130·1	129·8	53·4	53·8	36·7	143·8	143·7
1978	54·9	55·2	37·2	148·0	147·5	58·5	59·1	36·7	158·1	157·9
1979	62·3	62·8	37·2	168·5	168·0	65·3	66·0	36·7	176·8	176·6
All occupations										
1972	17·8	18·4	39·0	47·0		20·1	20·5	37·8	54·0	53·9
1973	20·3	21·0	39·0	53·9	53·5	22·6	23·1	37·8	60·5	60·3
1974	23·9	24·8	38·9	63·8	63·4	26·3	26·9	37·8	70·8	70·6
1975	32·4	33·6	38·5	87·2	86·9	36·6	37·4	37·4	98·5	98·3
1976	40·1	41·5	38·5	107·6	107·2	45·3	46·2	37·3	122·6	122·4
1977	44·9	46·4	38·7	120·0	119·6	50·0	51·0	37·5	134·0	133·9
1978	51·3	52·8	38·8	136·1	135·4	55·4	56·4	37·5	148·2	148·0
1979	57·9	60·0	38·8	154·6	153·7	61·8	63·0	37·5	166·0	165·7
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, **21 years and over** WOMEN, **18 years and over**										
All occupations										
1972	31·7	32·7	42·6	76·4		31·4	32·0	41·8	75·8	75·0
1973	36·0	37·3	43·1	85·7	84·1	35·5	36·4	42·1	85·2	84·1
1974	40·8	42·3	43·0	97·6	96·1	40·6	41·7	42·0	97·8	96·8
1975	52·1	54·2	42·3	127·2	125·4	52·7	54·0	41·3	128·9	127·7
1976	62·5	64·7	42·3	151·8	150·0	62·7	64·2	41·1	154·7	153·8
1977	68·9	71·3	42·7	165·8	164·3	68·7	70·2	41·3	168·0	167·5
1978	78·8	81·5	42·8	188·7	187·0	77·3	79·1	41·4	188·6	187·9
1979	90·4	93·7	43·0	216·7	214·2	87·4	89·6	41·5	213·6	212·4
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, **18 years and over**										
All occupations										
1973	35·6	36·8	43·1	84·6	83·1	35·0	35·9	42·1	84·1	82·9
1974	40·3	41·8	43·0	96·4	95·0	40·1	41·1	42·0	96·6	95·5
1975	51·5	53·6	42·3	125·8	124·1	52·0	53·4	41·4	127·3	126·0
1976	61·8	64·0	42·5	150·1	148·3	61·8	63·4	41·1	152·6	151·6
1977	68·0	70·4	42·7	163·8	162·3	67·8	69·3	41·3	165·7	165·1
1978	77·8	80·5	42·8	186·5	184·7	76·3	78·1	41·4	186·1	185·3
1979	89·1	92·5	43·0	213·9	211·3	86·2	88·4	41·5	210·7	209·3

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

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices



* See footnote at end of table 134

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series)
Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

TABLE 127

GREAT BRITAIN	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
SIC 1968														
JAN 1970 = 100														
1974														
Jan††	166·3	150·6	159·2	145·2	150·5	154·6	155·4	142·8	144·6	145·6	142·9	159·6	141·0	155·3
Feb††	165·3	151·0	169·5	153·6	154·1	157·9	157·3	148·2	144·4	149·0	146·0	164·4	145·8	157·5
Mar	169·0	160·2	162·3	159·5	165·0	166·6	162·9	158·5	160·3	163·3	168·6	176·1	170·4	166·2
April	170·2	163·0	161·9	159·3	158·5	159·9	162·2	159·0	155·6	157·7	166·6	172·8	167·7	167·2
May	176·0	164·2	165·6	163·7	167·2	166·9	168·8	159·2	164·9	165·0	175·5	180·0	169·6	171·4
June	181·9	169·6	174·8	174·7	179·1	175·0	178·5	176·3	174·7	175·6	185·1	184·5	175·9	178·6
July	186·2	184·0	185·2	181·2	180·5	176·9	183·1	176·8	174·0	180·0	188·4	199·2	176·6	180·1
Aug	188·6	197·1	188·1	180·5	181·8	176·9	182·6	170·5	178·7	177·4	187·5	190·1	175·6	181·8
Sep	193·6	197·6	190·8	184·8	185·5	182·1	190·8	178·2	180·2	182·1	187·3	196·1	184·0	188·5
Oct	197·4	200·2	199·2	184·8	190·4	188·6	192·5	175·7	183·5	187·9	191·5	197·6	190·4	192·1
Nov	209·2	203·4	209·2	195·0	198·3	197·2	199·1	187·1	204·5	196·4	197·6	207·0	194·4	199·4
Dec	218·6	206·1	211·3	200·8	198·5	199·3	204·3	191·8	201·6	196·9	199·6	206·3	197·0	203·0
1975														
Jan	214·8	212·1	205·5	203·6	203·7	201·2	204·0	197·8	196·9	201·0	200·7	214·5	198·1	204·9
Feb	214·5	209·1	213·2	214·4	205·3	204·4	208·4	202·8	200·2	203·8	203·7	209·1	202·3	207·0
Mar	233·0	219·3	207·6	220·0	208·8	209·2	212·2	211·3	199·3	209·4	203·7	215·8	204·7	206·0
April	220·8	213·0	210·8	212·9	215·4	210·5	217·5	221·4	200·7	209·1	208·5	215·1	210·5	210·8
May	225·4	215·6	215·4	221·2	215·5	215·2	222·0	218·7	198·8	210·7	218·5	216·9	210·5	213·2
June	233·1	223·2	217·5	222·5	220·5	224·2	226·8	232·2	207·5	218·6	225·7	219·6	215·3	220·1
July	237·2	240·9	251·4	225·6	230·1	231·5	237·8	217·3	213·5	227·8	233·2	227·7	219·7	224·9
Aug	241·0	242·9	249·7	225·8	226·7	228·7	236·9	200·1	219·9	224·9	230·1	225·9	213·0	224·6
Sep	245·0	245·1	245·5	229·6	230·2	232·9	241·1	236·1	217·0	228·2	233·4	232·1	220·5	231·7
Oct	248·1	247·2	246·6	236·3	234·7	236·1	244·7	238·5	223·0	232·8	238·8	236·6	228·6	236·5
Nov	254·7	250·6	255·9	241·3	239·8	238·4	248·4	244·4	227·3	239·7	242·9	238·5	232·0	242·2
Dec	263·5	252·8	264·2	235·0	241·2	248·3	255·4	239·7	230·3	240·8	242·5	237·9	236·8	246·6
1976														
Jan	257·0	251·1	256·0	241·2	243·6	244·2	251·4	244·8	234·0	243·7	250·6	248·1	240·2	247·7
Feb	255·6	251·4	256·0	249·1	242·9	245·3	253·0	249·6	237·7	243·8	251·6	241·4	238·7	247·1
Mar	277·0	260·8	258·8	249·9	247·9	252·9	259·8	251·3	236·7	249·9	256·3	242·2	245·6	250·4
April	265·8	262·3	260·8	257·7	250·0	250·7	262·4	248·3	237·2	251·8	252·6	240·2	246·1	253·9
May	274·6	265·4	266·3	264·1	257·7	254·7	268·9	255·0	249·7	258·5	268·2	245·4	252·2	259·5
June	273·5	265·7	275·6	259·5	258·3	258·0	271·0	255·7	249·9	260·6	268·8	245·9	250·6	264·1
July	275·7	271·4	274·7	271·3	261·5	260·9	271·3	246·8	253·0	263·0	269·5	257·7	252·6	261·3
Aug	277·6	265·6	273·7	260·7	259·1	260·7	270·5	254·3	248·7	260·5	269·1	253·6	249·6	259·8
Sep	276·3	267·4	274·8	263·5	260·6	263·8	273·0	258·7	250·3	263·2	269·9	257·6	253·6	264·7
Oct	276·3	269·9	276·5	271·0	264·8	265·7	274·9	258·1	256·2	269·5	275·0	258·2	260·5	265·8
Nov	286·0	276·0	288·6	273·5	269·5	272·2	279·8	266·3	256·1	276·2	278·4	263·1	266·9	270·7
Dec	291·2	278·3	286·0	273·2	271·7	271·8	282·0	265·7	256·8	275·2	279·1	269·0	269·7	275·6
1977														
Jan	286·4	277·4	282·6	277·9	272·5	275·4	280·8	273·5	259·6	276·7	283·2	279·2	270·8	269·4
Feb	285·5	277·2	283·9	282·7	274·4	277·9	282·2	270·6	253·2	278·4	284·8	272·1	276·6	272·2
Mar	308·4	284·7	285·9	281·3	277·8	285·9	288·7	265·8	256·7	283·2	286·6	276·5	276·8	275·8
April	291·0	282·9	286·5	279·7	280·5	279·3	288·5	271·1	260·3	282·9	287·6	278·9	277·8	280·0
May	301·9	289·9	291·8	288·6	285·9	283·2	290·5	281·0	270·3	285·7	293·4	278·3	278·8	285·1
June	297·9	288·9	296·3	283·5	283·9	284·4	287·7	278·4	268·1	284·8	291·5	278·3	279·3	289·5
July	298·4	296·2	293·2	303·8	287·2	285·2	289·2	277·0	266·8	291·6	292·5	283·7	280·5	282·4
Aug	293·4	291·0	290·6	281·9	283·1	286·3	291·6	269·8	265·5	285·5	291·0	281·7	278·7	280·4
Sep	301·7	286·4	295·7	289·2	287·3	287·0	291·7	272·7	260·5	295·6	294·0	283·5	288·2	286·6
Oct	309·7	286·6	304·2	292·9	294·1	296·3	296·2	265·8	267·4	300·7	299·0	296·1	296·3	293·0
Nov	326·0	294·1	328·2	290·3	301·9	304·0	315·8	290·2	280·6	307·5	303·2	297·5	302·8	298·2
Dec	322·6	302·7	330·6	298·0	307·8	312·1	307·8	279·1	287·0	308·9	307·4	296·4	300·8	306·8
1978														
Jan	321·8	311·6	320·1	299·5	307·6	312·0	311·9	292·8	287·9	312·7	311·8	308·9	308·2	306·3
Feb	322·5	315·5	319·6	305·2	311·0	314·7	313·2	287·7	291·6	313·7	315·0	303·3	306·5	305·9
Mar	330·5	333·8	325·8	321·0	315·4	318·1	322·6	306·1	289·7	316·2	312·4	304·6	310·6	307·1
April	337·1	339·8	323·7	340·6	325·1	331·9	328·4	348·0	299·6	326·3	321·9	308·4	317·6	319·5
May	344·2	327·4	328·8	337·8	327·3	336·3	334·6	321·2	305·9	328·1	330·9	308·1	316·3	320·0
June	347·1	328·0	344·8	334·4	329·9	333·5	340·0	324·8	309·2	331·5	338·8	312·2	317·7	328·8
July	348·0	344·4	342·5	350·2	334·0	347·0	337·3	327·1	307·1	334·6	338·7	325·2	322·5	326·2
Aug	345·4	339·8	339·8	313·7	333·9	336·5	332·7	311·7	301·8	328·7	338·4	324·1	319·7	325·9
Sep	349·6	339·9	348·5	333·1	334·7	339·2	337·1	327·0	301·2	335·4	340·5	330·4	324·2	330·5
Oct	352·3	341·0	345·6	337·1	339·8	345·1	347·9	415·2	310·2	342·1	345·1	330·8	329·3	338·8
Nov	366·9	346·9	354·9	333·7	350·7	354·5	351·6	346·7	309·7	350·5	349·4	329·8	337·1	343·6
Dec	376·5	357·7	370·0	342·4	356·4	360·5	352·1	317·7	325·3	348·5	350·3	328·4	345·4	358·5
1979														
Jan	361·4	359·0	349·5	324·0	350·0	357·4	351·7	329·7	323·0	346·4	347·5	338·0	345·6	340·5
Feb	372·7	377·5	356·8	347·0	356·0	371·7	358·5	330·0	340·1	356·3	350·8	350·4	350·1	348·7
Mar	386·2	371·4	382·4	355·4	367·6	380·6	376·0	387·9	348·4	371·0	368·6	349·7	354·3	356·3
April	382·0	375·8	375·3	372·8	371·1	379·7	369·8	352·2	338·9	370·9	362·4	365·4	362·7	369·4
May	401·4	376·6	372·0	399·4	377·6	385·6	379·9	372·8	352·8	377·3	377·3	352·8	365·2	379·3
June	407·0	384·0	400·0	391·7	391·5	387·9	388·4	371·2	369·5	391·4	386·2	361·7	364·2	389·9
July	408·4	404·7	401·6	402·3	392·9	396·2	385·3	369·0	357·0	388·3	383·8	365·2	369·9	385·8
Aug	402·8	399·1	404·2	364·5‖	361·2‖	385·5‖	363·7‖	342·0‖	325·0‖	366·7‖	386·4	363·6	364·4	393·1
Sep	417·0	392·6	442·6	364·9‖	344·7‖	382·3‖	368·6‖	362·0‖	296·7‖	362·4‖	389·7	370·5	381·0	387·8
Oct	419·3	398·4	433·3	381·8	399·6	412·5	402·4	367·0	352·1	404·5	391·1	376·7	388·3	397·9
Nov	444·2	419·0	435·0	399·2	411·7	421·8	422·9	377·3	362·8	418·0	398·6	386·8	400·4	419·4
[Dec]	448·3	424·9	445·2	¶	423·2	428·9	419·9	373·4	397·0	421·4	399·4	390·2	401·9	427·3

* England and Wales only.

† Except sea transport and postal services.

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

§ Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for February 1974. The figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

** Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

‖ 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 a reliable index for "metal manufacture" to be calculated for this month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the indices for "all manufacturing industries" and "all industries and services covered."

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series)
Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

Table 127 *(continued)*

Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries Unadjusted	All manufacturing industries Seasonally adjusted	All industries and services covered Unadjusted	All industries and services covered Seasonally adjusted	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968
									JAN 1970 = 100				
157·7	153·9	151·7	170·5	139·2	163·3	160·2	157·2	162·7	*151·7*	*152·0*	*153·9*	*154·0*	1974 Jan††
169·8	155·3	154·6	184·0	§	166·8	163·8	157·4	163·1	*154·8*	*155·1*	*156·9*	*156·8*	Feb††
173·0	162·9	172·3	194·0	191·3	174·2	177·1	161·8	172·2	*165·0*	*165·2*	*167·6*	*166·6*	Mar
172·3	162·3	168·7	202·3	189·1	174·3	170·7	162·6	172·3	*162·7*	*163·1*	*166·1*	*165·2*	April
172·9	165·6	172·4	206·8	187·3	175·6	176·6	168·8	170·6	*168·6*	*173·9*	*171·0*	*174·9*	May
183·0	169·6	181·8	203·3	195·3	189·3	186·0	171·7	183·4	*177·9*	*176·7*	*180·0*	*177·5*	June
185·2	175·9	184·4	213·9	198·3	192·3	185·2	177·9	188·5	*181·5*	*180·0*	*183·6*	*181·0*	July
183·9	174·9	183·7	230·4	199·0	188·3	196·0	184·6	185·4	*182·1*	*184·1*	*184·9*	*185·7*	Aug
192·9	183·7	188·4	229·0	204·1	196·8	204·4	186·5	190·7	*186·9*	*187·8*	*189·9*	*188·8*	Sep
198·1	186·0	190·4	217·3	208·2	200·9	202·0	189·4	193·5	*190·6*	*190·8*	*193·0*	*191·9*	Oct
204·2	190·8	198·6	215·9	214·5	203·3	206·8	205·4	198·8	*200·2*	*198·0*	*201·7*	*199·2*	Nov
202·4	191·1	201·9	218·9	215·9	205·7	221·3	234·2	194·2	*202·4*	*203·8*	*206·6*	*207·7*	Dec
212·4	194·0	203·7	225·7	215·5	204·7	216·3	214·1	209·6	*203·6*	*203·8*	*205·7*	*205·6*	1975 Jan
228·3	193·6	212·2	232·5	218·2	217·4	219·3	214·6	208·9	*207·3*	*207·7*	*210·2*	*210·1*	Feb
223·4	199·4	207·6	236·1	253·0	219·1	214·7	215·7	220·6	*210·8*	*210·7*	*214·2*	*212·7*	Mar
223·6	199·9	213·4	249·1	261·6	225·6	219·5	219·2	223·7	*212·2*	*212·9*	*217·1*	*216·2*	April
222·5	202·7	217·3	259·2	256·9	223·2	227·8	225·0	220·5	*214·9*	*217·4*	*219·6*	*220·8*	May
231·5	210·4	221·1	257·7	262·3	231·7	249·9	223·8	237·4	*221·2*	*220·0*	*226·0*	*223·4*	June
241·7	216·3	227·7	259·4	260·2	241·6	287·0	227·8	242·7	*229·5*	*227·5*	*234·3*	*230·9*	July
234·8	215·6	226·7	280·1	258·7	235·9	262·9	232·7	238·6	*228·5*	*230·8*	*232·8*	*233·4*	Aug
241·8	221·6	232·1	290·1	261·4	244·9	257·4	256·1	240·5	*232·5*	*233·7*	*239·0*	*237·6*	Sep
247·9	224·5	237·1	275·4	263·5	248·9	256·6	241·6	244·3	*236·9*	*237·4*	*240·9*	*239·8*	Oct
249·8	230·7	241·7	267·4	265·6	248·9	255·5	244·6	244·4	*242·2*	*239·1*	*244·6*	*241·1*	Nov
248·9	227·6	243·5	259·5	267·3	252·8	258·6	245·6	244·0	*244·4*	*245·2*	*246·6*	*247·2*	Dec
254·7	231·3	249·7	273·4	268·1	245·8	261·0	253·3	256·5	*245·9*	*246·1*	*248·2*	*248·1*	1976 Jan
259·3	232·7	257·5	288·0	268·3	248·3	261·9	250·9	259·3	*247·6*	*248·3*	*250·1*	*250·1*	Feb
258·3	237·3	259·9	301·9	288·0	254·3	270·2	252·2	271·0	*252·7*	*252·3*	*255·7*	*253·7*	Mar
256·9	242·4	258·3	307·7	286·1	251·0	274·4	253·5	266·0	*253·3*	*253·4*	*255·9*	*254·5*	April
259·9	249·0	261·6	298·1	281·0	255·5	278·0	258·9	268·2	*261·0*	*258·5*	*262·0*	*258·7*	May
262·8	251·2	267·4	312·1	282·4	261·8	280·9	259·1	267·1	*262·4*	*261·0*	*263·9*	*261·1*	June
269·3	250·2	268·9	325·3	285·0	264·6	299·7	261·2	273·2	*264·5*	*262·4*	*267·0*	*263·1*	July
264·6	250·2	268·0	333·5	282·8	264·7	288·0	260·8	284·5	*262·5*	*265·9*	*266·0*	*267·1*	Aug
270·1	254·5	270·3	307·4	287·3	271·8	287·2	263·6	281·3	*264·7*	*267·1*	*268·3*	*267·4*	Sep
272·9	255·4	275·8	300·9	290·1	272·3	287·7	265·3	282·8	*268·3*	*269·2*	*270·8*	*269·8*	Oct
275·9	259·5	279·2	302·0	292·8	278·1	286·0	281·3	282·5	*273·3*	*270·7*	*276·2*	*272·8*	Nov
282·4	256·9	278·9	308·8	295·7	280·2	286·5	265·5	284·8	*274·5*	*274·2*	*275·5*	*275·3*	Dec
281·3	260·9	282·2	298·5	297·4	274·0	291·7	274·9	294·7	*276·1*	*276·5*	*278·1*	*278·3*	1977 Jan
284·5	260·6	286·8	312·2	297·0	278·3	295·2	270·8	295·8	*276·8*	*278·0*	*278·8*	*279·2*	Feb
286·5	266·6	288·4	322·6	317·3	290·4	299·6	272·9	312·4	*281·6*	*281·2*	*285·3*	*283·1*	Mar
281·7	271·5	288·2	329·8	304·0	283·3	297·6	275·0	305·4	*281·3*	*281·3*	*284·0*	*282·4*	April
283·4	275·6	291·0	323·3	300·1	291·1	299·9	278·4	301·5	*287·1*	*284·1*	*288·9*	*284·9*	May
282·1	275·6	288·0	326·7	302·1	293·0	305·1	281·8	305·0	*285·6*	*284·1*	*288·9*	*285·9*	June
288·3	273·9	291·0	340·5	306·1	293·7	305·3	282·4	304·4	*288·1*	*285·8*	*290·8*	*286·6*	July
288·2	269·9	284·9	339·1	305·7	288·7	301·1	281·5	304·1	*283·9*	*287·8*	*287·3*	*288·8*	Aug
295·7	275·9	294·2	368·5	308·2	300·1	300·7	285·2	314·3	*288·0*	*291·0*	*292·4*	*291·8*	Sep
301·9	281·6	294·2	347·1	312·0	302·4	306·7	285·2	313·8	*293·7*	*294·6*	*296·6*	*295·6*	Oct
306·7	287·2	305·1	326·1	313·0	305·5	311·6	293·6	311·2	*304·2*	*301·7*	*304·5*	*301·2*	Nov
307·2	284·1	300·4	326·8	318·4	307·7	305·5	288·3	308·4	*305·6*	*304·5*	*304·8*	*304·1*	Dec
312·1	288·3	307·6	318·4	318·1	300·4	306·5	293·9	329·8	*307·5*	*308·0*	*306·5*	*306·7*	1978 Jan
321·3	294·7	317·1	343·6	347·2	303·8	309·9	301·4	327·5	*310·3*	*311·9*	*311·0*	*311·5*	Feb
317·6	300·9	316·2	365·4	382·9	308·7	308·0	307·0	338·5	*315·3*	*314·9*	*317·3*	*314·6*	Mar
325·8	311·8	323·9	368·2	376·4	313·9	325·7	311·9	344·6	*325·4*	*325·2*	*325·9*	*324·1*	April
327·8	321·5	325·3	363·3	369·7	315·3	405·0	313·4	342·9	*328·7*	*325·1*	*330·9*	*326·2*	May
331·3	321·4	332·5	372·9	380·7	327·3	406·3	325·3	351·2	*332·4*	*330·6*	*336·6*	*333·0*	June
341·9	323·4	328·8	364·0	385·5	333·8	366·3	328·1	355·6	*334·6*	*332·1*	*338·0*	*333·2*	July
334·5	319·8	328·9	387·7	381·4	329·9	360·9	324·8	344·0	*328·6*	*333·5*	*332·8*	*334·7*	Aug
344·7	329·1	334·2	407·5	387·5	342·1	362·8	328·1	355·9	*334·3*	*338·0*	*339·6*	*339·2*	Sep
347·2	333·3	339·6	417·8	397·6	343·6	361·8	329·4	357·8	*342·2*	*343·3*	*345·6*	*344·5*	Oct
350·2	332·5	350·3	381·4	398·9	346·9	363·5	331·0	355·0	*345·5*	*343·2*	*347·9*	*344·5*	Nov
354·5	334·1	348·8	368·9	411·3	348·4	357·6	324·7	369·1	*351·2*	*349·7*	*351·2*	*350·1*	Dec
353·1	330·8	344·1	362·6	407·7	328·6	360·1	321·4	381·6	*345·0*	*345·5*	*344·4*	*344·7*	1979 Jan
363·2	342·0	355·2	382·6	412·3	336·9	367·2	338·5	387·0	*355·4*	*357·3*	*354·9*	*355·6*	Feb
379·4	358·2	365·8	397·1	445·9	357·7	371·2	374·9	405·4	*369·7*	*369·0*	*372·6*	*369·3*	Mar
378·8	358·7	368·5	407·6	446·3	357·7	370·7	358·5	403·4	*368·3*	*368·0*	*370·2*	*368·1*	April
378·5	376·2	378·8	395·2	435·1	359·6	373·7	371·8	405·3	*379·7*	*375·3*	*378·6*	*373·2*	May
388·4	387·0	394·9	416·2	439·6	379·7	390·6	383·1	415·9	*390·5*	*388·2*	*390·8*	*386·6*	June
391·5	386·7	391·6	434·4	446·7	387·9	393·3	392·1	430·7	*389·6*	*386·8*	*393·4*	*387·8*	July
393·2	384·6	384·8	449·8	445·6	378·7	448·0	388·7	410·1	*372·6‖*	*378·3‖*	*382·4‖*	*384·8‖*	Aug
398·7	391·7	395·9	476·7	454·2	388·6	406·9	398·2	412·9	*373·3‖*	*377·6‖*	*384·4‖*	*384·1‖*	Sep
405·3	400·9	400·9	460·7	458·3	397·0	448·3	394·5	416·3	*397·9*	*399·2*	*402·6*	*401·3*	Oct
405·5	406·4	412·8	427·3	462·6	402·5	452·8	400·2	423·0	*410·9*	*408·4*	*412·0*	*408·2*	Nov
404·1	402·3	415·1	**	474·8	407·5	452·9	398·4	429·5	*418·3*	*416·3*	*417·8*	*416·5*	[Dec]

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of *Employment Gazette*. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula: monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to December 1978.

Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128 — JAN 1964 =

GREAT BRITAIN Industry group SIC 1968	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1979
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*						£						pence
Timeworkers												
Skilled	446·7	473·0	501·6	530·5	591·4	100·37	493·4	506·5	553·6	591·3	650·6	213·9
Semi-skilled	492·3	506·8	550·1	603·8	645·2	89·91	499·0	512·4	553·7	608·8	672·0	180·6
Labourers	470·8	534·5	591·4	661·0	715·7	95·27	530·7	578·7	654·2	698·1	697·6	171·8
All timeworkers	477·1	503·4	540·1	580·3	637·5	96·69	517·3	535·3	585·5	631·5	693·0	200·4
Payment-by-results workers												
Skilled	430·8	450·4	481·2	498·3	548·2	100·71	449·0	464·9	496·7	534·5	586·6	225·1
Semi-skilled	469·1	484·7	502·1	532·5	577·8	87·40	494·1	507·2	539·7	573·5	639·0	185·3
Labourers	423·7	457·4	509·4	533·4	592·9	93·12	479·3	497·4	527·7	576·9	663·6	190·5
All payment-by-results workers	438·6	458·6	486·3	507·8	556·0	96·24	458·7	474·3	504·4	542·2	598·1	210·6
All skilled workers	429·5	451·4	479·0	501·2	554·9	100·53	450·3	464·7	498·4	534·3	585·9	219·0
All semi-skilled workers	480·8	496·6	526·5	569·1	612·6	88·81	486·3	500·7	534·8	579·1	641·6	182·6
All labourers	447·1	490·3	543·3	588·7	644·9	94·19	509·5	536·9	588·1	635·5	680·3	180·8
All workers covered	442·9	465·2	494·4	523·7	574·5	96·48	464·9	481·2	515·4	555·0	609·7	205·0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers												
General workers	449·3	468·2	503·7	522·6	567·0	96·12	503·7	534·1	565·1	605·1	644·0	213·9
Craftsmen	433·5	461·0	489·3	519·7	554·9	104·43	467·7	500·1	525·9	562·6	605·6	228·0
All timeworkers	446·0	467·6	501·1	523·4	565·1	98·23	496·7	528·1	557·7	597·2	637·4	217·5
Payment-by-results workers												
General workers	418·6	448·7	469·3	477·1	582·0	103·50	424·4	444·7	472·6	509·9	570·9	219·0
Craftsmen	412·0	430·4	467·9	505·1	551·8	110·28	416·3	431·7	462·9	487·2	545·9	233·3
All payment-by-results workers	413·7	442·0	466·5	480·4	574·0	104·89	418·7	438·3	467·5	502·2	563·1	221·9
All general workers	439·1	459·2	492·2	509·5	561·6	97·14	473·2	501·0	529·9	568·2	609·1	214·7
All craftsmen	423·2	449·5	478·0	508·4	544·7	105·07	443·0	472·9	497·8	531·7	574·7	228·6
All workers covered	435·5	457·6	489·4	510·4	558·3	99·11	465·7	494·6	522·4	559·6	601·0	218·1
ENGINEERING‡						June 1979 £						June 1979 pence
Timeworkers												
Skilled	373·4		424·7		497·0	96·85	410·6		472·3		584·4	213·4
Semi-skilled	397·6		444·0		512·6	88·58	444·0		502·9		571·7	195·1
Labourers	407·9		461·1		536·3	75·09	456·2		520·3		601·1	164·3
All timeworkers	390·0		440·4		512·6	91·66	431·8		493·8		568·5	201·8
Payment-by-results workers												
Skilled	367·6		416·1		484·7	97·28	401·0		457·9		531·2	226·8
Semi-skilled	356·2		400·1		458·4	85·27	338·6		443·6		503·3	200·5
Labourers	385·9		445·6		514·8	76·55	435·6		498·9		583·9	172·5
All payment-by-results workers	363·0		409·3		473·0	90·66	396·5		452·2		519·3	211·9
All skilled workers	370·0		420·0		490·6	97·01	402·7		461·8		535·7	218·3
All semi-skilled workers	376·5		421·3		484·9	87·20	412·0		468·4		532·0	197·3
All labourers	402·8		458·0		531·7	75·45	451·9		516·4		598·4	166·3
All workers covered	376·4		424·8		493·1	91·27	412·3		471·0		541·7	205·6

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

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

TABLE 129 (new version)

GREAT BRITAIN	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average§
NEW SERIES: unadjusted: Jan 1976 = 100													
Whole economy													
1976	100·0	100·6	102·2	103·3	105·5	106·7	107·8	107·8	108·3	108·5	110·6	111·3	106·0
1977	110·9	111·0	113·3	113·1	114·9	115·4	117·0	115·7	116·6	117·9	120·1	121·7	115·6
1978	121·5	122·7	125·0	127·2	129·4	133·1	133·6	131·7	134·2	135·2	136·1	138·0	130·6
1979	135·7	141·1	143·7	144·3	146·9	150·9	155·6	153·3‖	153·6‖	158·1	162·1	[165·0]	
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Jan 1970 =100													
All industries and services covered													
1967	79·4	79·8	80·2	80·4	80·6	81·2	82·4	82·2	83·1	83·7	84·6	84·2	81·8
1968	85·4	86·1	86·3	86·2	87·6	87·5	88·2	89·1	89·6	90·0	91·1	91·9	88·2
1969	92·2	91·7	92·7	94·0	93·4	95·0	95·3	95·7	96·7	97·5	98·2	99·6	95·2
1970	100·0	101·8	103·0	103·8	104·9	106·3	106·9	108·9	109·3	110·6	112·0	113·1	106·7
1971	114·2	114·6	115·8	116·0	117·6	117·8	119·4	120·7	121·1	122·0	122·2	123·3	118·7
1972	124·4	—*	128·3	129·4	130·5	132·1	132·8	134·1	137·8	140·2	141·7	142·5	134·0*
1973	143·1	144·4	145·9	148·3	149·5	152·8	153·4	154·2	155·8	157·8	158·8	160·9	152·1
1974	154·0†	156·8†	166·6	165·2	174·9	177·5	181·0	185·7	188·8	191·9	199·2	207·7	179·1†
1975	205·6	210·1	212·7	216·2	220·8	223·4	230·9	233·4	237·6	239·8	241·1	247·2	226·6
1976	248·1	250·1	253·7	254·5	258·7	261·1	263·1	267·1	267·4	269·8	272·8	275·3	261·8
1977	278·3	279·2	283·1	282·4	284·9	285·9	286·6	288·8	291·8	295·6	301·2	304·1	288·5
1978	306·7	311·5	314·6	324·1	326·2	333·0	333·2	334·7	339·2	344·5	344·5	350·1	330·2
1979	344·7	355·6	369·3	368·1	373·2	386·6	387·8	384·8‖	384·1‖	401·3‖	408·2	[416·5]	
All manufacturing industries													
1967	78·3	79·0	79·4	79·5	80·0	80·3	81·5	81·6	82·6	83·3	84·0	83·9	81·1
1968	84·8	85·5	85·9	85·6	87·1	87·4	88·0	88·5	89·1	89·3	90·4	91·7	87·8
1969	91·8	91·5	92·5	93·7	93·1	94·4	94·8	95·5	96·5	97·3	98·1	99·6	94·9
1970	100·0	101·3	103·0	103·8	104·7	106·5	107·5	109·5	109·7	111·2	112·7	113·7	107·0
1971	114·4	115·0	115·7	116·2	118·1	118·0	119·3	120·6	121·4	122·2	122·6	123·6	118·9
1972	125·4	—*	128·2	130·1	131·2	132·9	133·9	135·1	138·2	139·7	140·7	141·0	134·2*
1973	142·1	143·7	145·5	147·7	148·9	152·0	152·3	153·3	155·3	157·3	158·6	161·4	151·5
1974	152·0†	155·1†	165·2	163·1	173·9	176·7	180·0	184·1	187·8	190·8	198·0	203·8	177·5†
1975	203·8	207·7	210·7	212·9	217·4	220·0	227·5	230·8	233·7	237·4	239·1	245·2	223·8
1976	246·1	248·3	252·3	253·4	258·5	261·0	262·4	265·9	267·1	269·2	270·7	274·2	260·7
1977	276·5	278·0	281·2	281·3	284·1	284·1	285·8	287·8	291·0	294·6	301·7	304·5	287·6
1978	308·0	311·9	314·9	325·2	325·1	330·6	332·1	333·5	338·0	343·3	343·2	349·7	329·6
1979	345·5	357·3	369·0	368·0	375·3	388·2	386·8	378·3‖	377·6‖	399·2	408·4	[416·3]	
PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS													
NEW SERIES: unadjusted													
Whole economy													
1977	10·9	10·3	10·8	9·4	9·0	8·2	8·5	7·3	7·7	8·7	8·6	9·4	9·1
1978	9·5	10·5	10·4	12·4	12·6	15·4	14·2	13·9	15·1	14·7	13·3	13·3	13·0
1979	11·7	15·0	14·9	13·5	13·5	13·4	16·5	16·4‖	14·4‖	17·0	19·1	[19·6]	
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
All industries and services covered													
1967	3·1	3·0	2·3	2·1	1·7	2·2	3·6	3·3	4·3	5·1	6·6	5·5	3·6
1968	7·6	7·9	7·5	7·3	8·7	7·8	7·1	8·3	7·8	7·5	7·7	9·0	7·8
1969	7·9	6·5	7·5	9·1	6·6	8·5	8·0	7·4	7·9	8·4	7·9	8·4	7·8
1970	8·5	11·0	11·2	10·4	12·4	11·9	12·2	13·8	13·0	13·4	14·0	13·6	12·1
1971	14·2	12·5	12·4	11·8	12·1	10·8	11·7	10·8	10·9	10·3	9·2	8·9	11·3
1972	9·0	—*	10·8	11·5	11·0	12·2	11·3	11·1	13·8	14·9	15·9	15·6	12·9
1973	15·0	—*	13·7	14·6	14·5	15·6	15·5	15·0	13·0	12·5	12·1	12·9	13·5
1974	7·7†	8·6†	14·2	11·3	17·1	16·2	18·0	20·4	21·2	21·6	25·4	29·1	17·8
1975	27 e	28 e	27·7	30·9	26·2	25·9	27·6	25·7	25·9	25·0	21·1	19·0	26·5
1976	20·7	19·0	19·3	17·7	17·1	16·8	14·0	14·5	12·5	12·5	13·1	11·4	15·6
1977	12·1	11·6	11·6	11·0	10·1	9·5	8·9	8·1	9·1	9·5	10·4	10·5	10·2
1978	10·2	11·6	11·2	14·8	14·5	16·5	16·3	15·9	16·2	16·5	14·4	15·1	14·4
1979	12·4	14·1	17·4	13·6	14·4	16·1	16·4	15·0‖	13·2‖	16·5	18·5	[19·0]	
All manufacturing industries													
1967	2·2	2·3	2·1	1·3	1·5	1·9	3·4	3·3	4·8	5·9	7·3	6·8	3·6
1968	8·3	8·3	8·2	7·6	8·8	9·0	7·9	8·4	7·9	7·1	7·6	9·3	8·2
1969	8·2	7·1	7·7	9·4	6·9	8·0	7·8	7·9	8·3	9·0	8·5	8·6	8·1
1970	8·9	10·7	11·4	10·9	12·5	12·8	13·4	14·6	13·6	14·3	14·9	14·1	12·7
1971	14·4	13·5	12·3	11·9	12·8	10·8	10·9	10·2	10·7	9·9	8·7	8·8	11·2
1972	9·6	—*	10·8	11·9	11·1	12·7	12·2	12·0	13·8	14·3	14·8	14·0	12·8
1973	13·3	—*	13·4	13·6	13·5	14·4	13·7	13·5	12·3	12·6	12·7	14·4	12·9
1974	7·0†	7·9†	13·5	10·4	16·8	16·2	18·2	20·1	21·0	21·3	24·8	26·3	17·2
1975	25 e	26½ e	27·6	30·6	25·0	24·5	26·4	25·4	24·4	24·4	20·8	20·3	26·1
1976	20·8	19·6	19·8	19·0	18·9	18·6	15·3	15·2	14·3	13·4	13·2	11·8	16·5
1977	12·4	12·0	11·5	11·0	9·9	8·9	8·9	8·3	8·9	9·4	11·5	11·1	10·3
1978	11·4	12·2	12·0	15·6	14·4	16·3	16·2	15·9	16·2	16·5	13·8	14·8	14·6
1979	12·2	14·6	17·2	13·2	15·5	17·4	16·5	13·4‖	11·7‖	16·3	19·0	[19·0]	

Notes: Figures are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that the final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures.
The seasonal adjustments (older series) are based on data up to December 1978.
* As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data for eleven months—that is excl. February.
† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.
§ In this column, the percentage increases given in the lower part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table.
‖ The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.

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

TABLE 131 — JULY 31, 1972 = 100

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	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	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries†	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries§	All industries and services§	UNITED KINGDOM
SIC 1968	I	II	III	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXV and XXVII	XXVI	XIX		SIC 1968
Basic weekly rates of wages																					**Basic weekly rates of wages**
Weights: up to June 1978‡	210	305	436	283	2,840	352	28	209	227	179	387	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Weights: up to June 1978‡
from July 1978			454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186	403	—									from July 1978
1976 Annual averages	232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199	198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209·0	213·2	Annual averages 1976
1977 Annual averages	247	225	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213	209	207	268	214	213	243	230	233	218·9	227·3	Annual averages 1977
1978 Annual averages	273	247	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248	232	—	290	261	232	272	252	253	258·8	259·3	Annual averages 1978
1979 Annual averages	310	276	285	265	314	287	280	300	276	279	270	—	321	301	266	319	280	319	297·5	297·8	Annual averages 1979
1977 Dec	250	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215	213	213	273	216	215	258	249	243	222·0	232·9	Dec 1977
1978 Jan	271	226	240	228	220	241	234	249	230	247	213	214	275	233	221	259	249	245	225·6	236·6	Jan 1978
Feb	273	249	240	227	220	241	234	249	230	247	213	214	275	233	221	260	249	248	226·0	237·9	Feb
Mar	273	249	242	227	220	241	234	255	235	247	219	214	275	250	223	260	249	248	226·6	238·7	Mar
April	273	249	244	227	282	242	234	255	239	248	232	216	275	267	234	261	249	248	262·0	258·5	April
May	273	249	244	234	282	258	234	255	242	248	232	216	275	267	234	266	249	248	263·8	259·9	May
June	273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248	232	220	301	267	234	266	249	252	265·7	263·5	June
July	273	249	251	247	282	259	252	255	243	248	234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	265·9	264·8	July
Aug	273	249	253	247	286	259	252	255	243	248	236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	268·6	266·2	Aug
Sep	273	249	253	247	286	260	252	259	246	250	236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	269·1	266·5	Sep
Oct	273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	246	250	243	—	301	268	236	277	251	261	276·6	270·8	Oct
Nov	273	249	265	247	298	260	252	259	256	250	243	—	301	268	236	288	258	261	277·9	273·0	Nov
Dec	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	243	—	301	273	236	300	269	264	278·0	275·1	Dec
1979 Jan	308	249	269	249	304	265	270	281	258	276	243	—	302	275	255	301	269	302	283·7	283·1	Jan 1979
Feb	310	275	269	250	304	265	270	281	258	277	247	—	302	275	255	303	274	311	284·7	285·2	Feb
Mar	310	275	272	250	304‖	265	270	291	264	277	247	—	302	290	259	303	274	311	285·1‖	286·5‖	Mar
April	310	276	273	250	305	267	270	300	273	280	270	—	302	299	266	304	274	311	288·6	289·2	April
May	310	276	273	252	305	295	270	303	273	280	275	—	302	299	266	311	274	311	291·2	291·2	May
June	310	276	288	275	305	297	270	303	275	280	275	—	333	299	266	312	274	321	294·0	296·2	June
July	310	276	288	275	305	298	290	303	275	280	277	—	333	306	272	325	278	321	294·6	298·7	July
Aug	310	276	293	275	307	298	290	303	275	280	282	—	334	306	272	325	282	321	296·7	300·1	Aug
Sep	310	276	294	276	308	300	290	307	280	280	282	—	334	307	272	325	282	321	297·7	300·7	Sep
Oct	310	276	295	276	308	300	290	307	280	280	282	—	334	317	272	338	282	334	298·2	303·0	Oct
Nov	310	276	295	275	358**	300	290	307	297	280	282	—	334	317	272	341	297	335	327·1**	319·3**	Nov
Dec	316	301	307	275	358	300	290	307	297	280	282	—	334	317	272	341	297	335	328·1	320·7	Dec
1980 Jan	367	301	314	275	358	300	290	330	297	319	282	—†	336	317	277	342	297	355	331·4	325·6	Jan 1980
Normal weekly hours*	42·2	36·0	40·0	40·0	40·0	40·0	40·0	40·0	40·1	40·0	39·6	39·3	40·0	40·0	40·6	40·9	40·0	41·3	40·0	40·2	**Normal weekly hours***
1976 Annual averages	95·2	100·0	99·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·7	97·4	100·0	97·7	100·0	96·9	100·0	99·4	Annual averages 1976
1977 Annual averages	95·2	100·0	99·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·7	97·4	100·0	97·7	100·0	96·9	100·0	99·4	Annual averages 1977
1978 Annual averages	95·2	100·0	99·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100·0	100·0	—	99·7	97·4	100·0	97·7	100·0	96·9	100·0	99·4	Annual averages 1978
1979 Annual averages	95·2	100·0	99·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100·0	100·0	—	99·7	97·4	96·6	97·7	100·0	96·9	100·0	99·3	Annual averages 1979
1980 Jan	95·2	100·0	99·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	98·7	100·0	—†	99·7	97·4	99·6	97·7	100·0	96·9	100·0	99·3	Jan 1980
Basic hourly rates of wages																					**Basic hourly rates of wages**
1976 Annual averages	243	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199	198	183	248	204	199	222	214	218	209·1	214·5	Annual averages 1976
1977 Annual averages	259	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213	209	207	268	219	213	249	230	240	219·0	228·6	Annual averages 1977
1978 Annual averages	286	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	243	248	232	—	291	268	232	279	252	261	259·0	260·8	Annual averages 1978
1979 Annual averages	326	276	286	265	314	287	280	300	276	279	270	—	321	309	268	327	280	330	297·6	300·0	Annual averages 1979
1977 Dec	262	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215	213	213	274	222	215	265	249	250	222·1	234·3	Dec 1977
1978 Jan	285	226	241	228	220	241	234	249	230	247	213	214	276	240	221	265	249	253	225·8	238·1	Jan 1978
Feb	286	249	241	227	220	241	234	249	230	247	213	214	276	240	221	267	249	256	226·1	239·3	Feb
Mar	286	249	243	227	220	241	234	255	236	247	219	214	276	257	223	267	249	256	226·7	240·2	Mar
April	286	249	245	227	282	242	234	255	240	248	232	216	276	274	234	267	249	256	262·2	260·1	April
May	286	249	245	234	282	258	234	255	242	248	232	216	276	274	234	272	249	256	264·0	261·4	May
June	286	249	252	247	282	259	234	255	243	248	232	220	301	274	234	272	249	261	265·8	265·1	June
July	286	249	252	247	282	259	252	255	243	248	234	—	301	275	236	284	251	261	266·1	266·4	July
Aug	286	249	254	247	286	259	252	255	243	248	236	—	301	275	236	284	251	261	268·7	267·8	Aug
Sep	286	249	254	247	286	260	252	259	246	250	236	—	301	275	236	284	251	261	269·2	268·1	Sep
Oct	286	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	246	250	243	—	301	275	236	284	251	269	276·8	272·4	Oct
Nov	286	249	266	247	298	260	252	259	256	250	243	—	302	275	236	295	258	269	278·0	274·6	Nov
Dec	286	249	266	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	243	—	302	280	237	307	269	273	278·1	276·8	Dec
1979 Jan	323	249	270	249	304	265	270	281	259	276	243	—	303	283	256	308	269	312	283·8	284·8	Jan 1979
Feb	325	275	270	250	304	265	270	281	259	277	247	—	303	283	256	310	274	321	284·9	287·3	Feb
Mar	325	275	273	250	304‖	265	270	291	265	277	247	—	303	298	260	310	274	321	285·3‖	288·5‖	Mar
April	325	276	274	250	305	267	270	300	274	280	270	—	303	307	267	311	274	321	288·7	291·3	April
May	325	276	274	252	305	295	270	303	274	280	275	—	303	307	267	319	274	321	291·3	293·3	May
June	325	276	289	275	305	297	270	303	275	280	275	—	334	307	267	319	274	331	294·2	298·4	June
July	325	276	289	275	305	298	290	303	275	280	277	—	334	314	273	333	278	331	294·8	300·9	July
Aug	325	276	294	275	307	298	290	303	275	280	282	—	335	314	273	333	282	331	296·8	302·3	Aug
Sep	325	276	295	276	308	300	290	307	281	280	282	—	335	315	274	333	282	331	297·8	302·9	Sep
Oct	325	276	296	276	308	300	290	307	281	280	282	—	335	325	274	346	282	345	298·3	305·2	Oct
Nov	325	276	296	275	358**	300	290	307	298	280	282	—	335	325	274	349	297	346	327·3**	321·6**	Nov
Dec	332	301	308	275	358	300	290	307	298	280	282	—	335	325	274	349	297	346	328·3	323·0	Dec
1980 Jan	386	301	315	275	358	300	290	330	298	324	282	—†	337	325	279	350	297	366	331·7	328·1	Jan 1980

Notes: (1) The indices are based on minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours laid down in *national* collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers in representative industries and services. *Minimum entitlements* mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be, together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order.

(2) The indices relate to the end of the month. Figures published in previous issues of *Employment Gazette* have been revised, where necessary, to take account of changes reported subsequently.

(3) Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the February 1957, September 1957, August 1958, February 1959, and September 1972 issues of *Employment Gazette*.

* Average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

† As explained in the May 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette* (page 584), this series has been discontinued.

‡ The weights within the manufacturing sector were changed from July 1978 when the index for "Other manufacturing industries" was discontinued: The weights are used in compiling the general basic weekly wage rates indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries and services. Those used for the corresponding indices of hourly rates and hours are slightly different.

§ Publication of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

‖ As explained in articles in the May 1977 (page 463) and May 1978 (page 584) issues of *Employment Gazette*, movements in these indices up to March 1979 were influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

** The figures for November 1979 include the effects of the delayed national agreement for engineering workers.

RETAIL PRICES
General * index of retail prices

TABLE 132

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
			All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom: Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom: Primarily from imported raw materials	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom: All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	
JAN 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights	1968	1,000	263	46·4–48·0	215·0–216·6	39·6–40·7	64·4–64·9	104·0–105·6	53·4	57·6	737
	1969	1,000	254	44·0–45·5	208·5–210·0	38·8–39·9	64·3–64·7	103·1–104·6	51·4	54·0	746
	1970	1,000	255	46·0–47·5	207·5–209·0	38·5–39·5	64·6–65·1	103·1–104·6	48·7	55·7	745
	1971	1,000	250	41·7–43·2	206·8–208·3	41·0–42·0	63·8–64·3	104·8–106·3	47·5	54·5	750
	1972	1,000	251	39·6–41·1	209·6–211·4	39·9–41·1	61·7–62·3	101·6–103·4	50·3	57·7	749
	1973	1,000	248	41·3–42·5	205·5–206·7	38·0–38·9	58·9–59·2	96·9–98·1	53·3	55·3	752
	1974	1,000	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	39·2–40·0	57·1–57·6	96·3–97·6	48·7	59·2	747
1968	Annual averages	125·0	123·2	121·7	123·8	118·9	126·1	123·5	130·2	119·0	125·7
1969		131·8	131·0	136·2	130·1	126·0	133·0	130·5	136·8	123·8	132·2
1970		140·2	140·1	142·5	139·9	136·2	143·4	140·8	145·6	133·3	140·3
1971		153·4	155·6	155·4	156·0	150·7	156·2	154·3	167·3	149·8	152·8
1972		164·3	169·4	171·0	169·5	163·9	165·6	165·2	181·5	167·2	162·7
1973		179·4	194·9	224·1	189·7	178·0	171·1	174·2	213·6	198·0	174·5
1974		208·2	230·0	262·0	224·2	220·0	221·2	221·1	212·5	238·4	201·2
1968	Jan 16	121·6	121·1	121·0	121·3	115·9	120·9	119·2	128·2	119·3	121·9
1969	Jan 14	129·1	126·1	124·6	126·7	121·7	129·6	126·7	133·4	121·1	130·2
1970	Jan 20	135·5	134·7	136·8	134·5	130·6	137·6	135·1	140·6	128·2	135·8
1971	Jan 19	147·0	147·0	145·2	147·8	146·2	151·6	149·7	153·4	139·3	147·0
1972	Jan 18	159·0	163·9	158·5	165·4	158·8	163·2	161·8	176·1	163·1	157·4
1973	Jan 16	171·3	180·4	187·1	179·5	170·8	168·8	170·0	205·0	176·0	168·4
1974	Jan 15	191·8	216·7	254·4	209·8	196·9	191·9	193·7	224·5	227·0	184·0
JAN 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights	1974	1,000	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	39·2–40·0	57·1–57·6	96·3–97·6	48·7	59·2	747
	1975	1,000	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	40·4–41·6	66·0–66·6	106·4–108·2	42·3–45·3	42·9–46·1	768
	1976	1,000	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	35·9–36·9	56·9–57·3	92·8–94·2	50·7	42·1–43·9	772
	1977	1,000	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	38·0–39·0	62·0–62·2	100·0–101·2	53·0	47·0–48·7	753
	1978	1,000	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	38·5–39·7	63·3–63·9	101·8–103·6	51·4	46·1–48·0	767
	1979	1,000	232	[34·4]	[197·6]	[38·7]	[61·3]	[100·0]	52·5	[45·1]	768
1974	Annual averages	108·5	106·1	103·0	106·9	111·7	115·9	114·2	94·7	105·0	109·3
1975		134·8	133·3	129·8	134·3	140·7	156·8	150·2	116·9	120·9	135·2
1976		157·1	159·9	177·7	156·8	161·4	171·6	167·4	147·7	142·9	156·4
1977		182·0	190·3	197·0	189·1	192·4	208·2	201·8	175·0	175·6	179·7
1978		197·1	203·8	180·1	208·4	210·8	231·1	222·9	197·8	187·6	195·2
1979		223·5	228·3	211·1	231·7	232·9	255·9	246·7	224·6	205·7	222·2
1975	Jan 14	119·9	118·3	106·6	121·1	128·9	143·3	137·5	98·1	113·3	120·4
1976	Jan 13	147·9	148·3	158·6	146·6	151·2	162·4	157·8	137·3	132·4	147·9
1977	Jan 18	172·4	183·2	214·8	177·1	178·7	189·7	185·2	169·6	165·7	169·3
	July 12	183·8	192·0	194·1	191·8	196·3	210·2	204·5	178·4	177·5	181·5
	Aug 16	184·7	191·9	182·2	193·8	196·9	214·9	207·6	178·8	179·3	182·7
	Sep 13	185·7	192·5	176·9	195·6	198·3	216·9	209·4	179·7	182·1	183·8
	Oct 18	186·5	192·3	168·1	196·9	199·0	219·0	211·0	179·9	184·0	184·9
	Nov 15	187·4	192·9	166·9	197·5	200·3	220·5	212·3	179·5	184·2	185·9
	Dec 13	188·4	194·8	171·1	198·9	201·1	224·1	214·8	179·9	184·5	186·6
1978	Jan 17	189·5	196·1	173·9	200·4	202·8	222·4	214·5	186·7	183·9	187·6
	Feb 14	190·6	197·3	174·5	201·7	205·1	223·9	216·3	188·1	184·2	188·8
	Mar 14	191·8	198·4	179·0	202·2	206·1	224·4	217·0	189·9	182·7	189·9
	April 18	194·6	201·6	186·3	204·7	209·3	228·0	220·4	192·5	183·1	192·7
	May 17	195·7	203·2	187·5	206·3	209·7	229·5	221·5	195·6	184·3	193·6
	June 13	197·2	206·7	200·8	207·9	210·4	230·3	222·3	198·2	186·4	194·5
	July 18	198·1	206·1	185·5	210·0	211·9	232·1	224·0	200·3	189·2	195·9
	Aug 15	199·4	206·2	177·9	211·7	212·5	235·0	225·9	201·2	191·0	197·6
	Sep 12	200·2	206·3	173·1	212·6	212·9	236·5	227·0	202·1	191·9	198·6
	Oct 17	201·1	205·6	168·2	212·7	215·0	236·0	227·5	202·1	191·3	199·8
	Nov 14	202·5	207·9	171·4	214·7	216·4	236·8	228·6	207·9	191·1	201·1
	Dec 12	204·2	210·5	183·0	215·8	217·2	238·0	229·6	209·0	191·9	202·4
1979	Jan 16	207·2	217·5	207·6	219·5	220·3	240·8	232·5	212·8	197·1	204·3
	Feb 13	208·9	218·7	208·2	220·8	220·1	241·6	233·7	213·0	199·7	206·2
	Mar 13	210·6	220·2	215·3	221·3	222·6	242·2	234·2	212·9	200·7	207·9
	April 10	214·2	221·6	221·6	221·9	223·8	243·3	235·4	213·0	200·6	212·1
	May 15	215·9	224·0	222·1	224·6	225·0	248·0	238·7	215·4	202·7	213·7
	June 12	219·6	230·0	229·3	230·3	225·9	252·7	241·8	228·6	204·7	216·7
	July 17	229·1	231·2	208·0	235·8	236·2	261·1	251·1	231·8	205·9	228·6
	Aug 14	230·9	231·8	201·0	237·9	239·8	263·6	254·0	232·3	208·1	230·6
	Sep 18	233·2	232·6	199·1	239·2	241·1	265·2	255·4	233·2	209·2	233·4
	Oct 16	235·6	234·8	200·5	241·4	245·5	268·0	258·9	233·6	211·2	235·9
	Nov 13	237·7	237·0	207·1	242·7	246·0	270·3	260·5	233·7	213·3	238·0
	Dec 11	239·4	239·9	212·9	245·1	248·1	274·1	263·6	234·7	215·7	239·3
1980	Jan 15	245·3	244·8	223·6	248·9	256·4	277·7	269·1	236·5	218·3	245·5

* See article on page 236 of March 1979 *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.

TABLE 132 *(continued)*

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries‡	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
											JAN 16, 1962 = 100
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968 Weights
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974
135·0	127·1	125·5	141·3	133·8	113·2	113·4	119·1	124·5	132·4	126·9	
140·1	136·2	135·5	147·0	137·8	118·3	117·7	123·9	132·2	142·5	135·0	Annual averages 1968
149·8	143·9	136·3	158·1	145·7	126·0	123·8	132·1	142·8	153·8	145·5	1969
172·0	152·7	138·5	172·6	160·9	135·4	132·2	147·2	159·1	169·6	165·0	1970
185·2	159·0	139·5	190·7	173·4	140·5	141·8	155·9	168·0	180·5	180·3	1971
191·9	164·2	141·2	213·1	178·3	148·7	155·1	165·0	172·6	202·4	211·0	1972
215·8	182·1	164·8	238·2	208·8	170·8	182·3	194·3	202·7	227·2	248·3	1973
133·0	125·0	120·8	138·6	132·6	110·2	111·9	113·9	116·3	128·0	121·4	1974 Jan 16 1968
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
145·4	143·0	135·8	150·6	145·3	122·2	120·5	125·4	136·4	147·6	139·4	Jan 20 1970
159·9	151·3	138·6	164·2	152·6	132·3	128·4	141·2	151·2	160·8	153·1	Jan 19 1971
179·9	154·1	138·4	178·8	168·2	138·1	136·7	151·8	166·2	174·7	172·9	Jan 18 1972
190·2	163·3	141·6	203·8	178·3	144·2	146·8	159·4	169·8	189·6	190·2	Jan 16 1973
199·9	166·0	142·2	225·1	188·6	158·3	166·6	175·0	182·2	212·8	229·5	Jan 15 1974
											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974 Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976
89	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977
93	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978
89	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979
108·4	109·7	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·0	111·2	106·8	108·2	
147·5	135·2	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	143·9	138·6	135·5	132·4	Annual averages 1974
159·4	159·3	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	166·0	161·3	159·5	157·3	1975
193·1	183·4	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	190·3	188·3	173·3	185·7	1976
227·3	196·0	226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	207·2	206·7	192·0	207·8	1977
246·7	217·1	247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	243·1	236·4	213·9	239·9	1978 1979
119·9	118·2	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	130·3	125·2	115·8	118·7	Jan 14 1975
172·8	149·0	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	157·0	152·3	154·0	146·2	Jan 13 1976
194·7	173·7	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	178·9	176·2	166·8	172·3	Jan 18 1977
211·6	184·6	216·1	163·3	216·6	166·8	157·4	193·8	189·9	172·9	186·4	July 12
214·4	185·7	217·6	164·3	217·3	169·1	160·4	192·9	190·9	174·4	188·7	Aug 16
206·6	187·4	217·6	164·8	217·5	170·7	161·8	193·7	192·5	173·3	194·7	Sep 13
213·3	188·3	218·2	163·3	220·8	172·2	163·3	194·3	195·6	176·9	195·9	Oct 18
219·4	188·3	218·2	163·3	220·3	173·8	164·4	195·6	196·9	180·6	197·4	Nov 15
217·2	188·3	218·2	163·8	220·0	174·7	164·7	196·4	197·5	184·0	198·0	Dec 13
229·1	188·9	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·7	198·6	186·6	199·5	Jan 17 1978
221·3	191·0	222·8	162·1	221·1	177·1	167·1	201·1	199·8	187·7	200·6	Feb 14
221·9	194·8	222·8	162·3	222·0	178·8	167·9	201·8	200·5	188·8	201·7	Mar 14
224·1	196·6	224·2	170·6	223·6	180·1	169·1	203·3	203·4	190·1	203·9	April 18
226·0	196·6	224·2	171·0	226·4	181·0	169·8	204·8	204·7	190·7	205·4	May 16
227·9	196·6	224·2	172·1	228·9	181·7	170·3	206·3	205·2	191·2	206·7	June 13
230·0	197·5	224·2	174·1	230·6	181·8	170·9	207·9	207·9	191·8	208·9	July 18
230·2	197·5	227·0	177·8	230·6	183·9	172·5	209·6	209·0	192·4	211·1	Aug 15
230·4	197·5	229·2	178·6	230·6	184·9	174·0	210·8	210·3	194·2	211·4	Sep 12
230·2	198·4	231·1	180·5	230·3	185·9	175·3	211·8	212·6	195·2	213·2	Oct 17
232·7	198·4	231·1	181·4	233·7	187·0	175·6	214·3	213·7	196·0	215·1	Nov 14
232·3	198·4	231·1	185·4	232·8	188·2	176·3	215·7	214·6	199·0	215·7	Dec 12
234·5	198·9	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	218·5	216·4	202·0	218·7	Jan 16 1979
235·4	200·1	231·5	191·4	234·4	190·3	178·6	221·7	218·7	202·9	220·1	Feb 13
236·1	203·9	231·5	192·7	236·3	191·8	180·1	223·8	220·2	203·9	221·7	Mar 13
237·9	206·7	231·9	205·0	237·2	193·3	180·8	227·6	225·6	205·4	225·4	April 10
238·6	209·2	231·9	206·9	238·0	194·6	181·6	230·2	227·1	206·4	227·3	May 15
239·8	209·8	231·9	211·2	241·3	196·3	183·7	236·6	228·7	207·6	231·0	June 12
248·0	224·4	256·7	214·0	251·6	206·7	191·8	254·2	243·6	217·0	246·1	July 17
249·1	226·2	256·7	215·4	257·2	208·5	192·4	257·7	245·6	218·3	248·4	Aug 14
255·2	228·5	264·8	216·7	262·1	210·6	193·2	259·9	248·0	221·7	255·7	Sep 18
264·0	231·1	267·5	219·5	265·5	212·7	195·0	261·0	252·4	223·8	259·4	Oct 16
263·9	232·7	267·5	221·1	273·5	214·7	196·0	263·2	253·9	226·2	261·4	Nov 13
265·7	233·7	267·5	222·1	275·8	216·1	196·5	263·2	256·3	231·7	263·6	Dec 11
274·7	241·4	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	268·4	258·8	246·9	267·8	Jan 15 1980

RETAIL PRICES

General* index of retail prices: percentage increases on a year earlier

TABLE 132 *(continued)*

Per cent

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

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

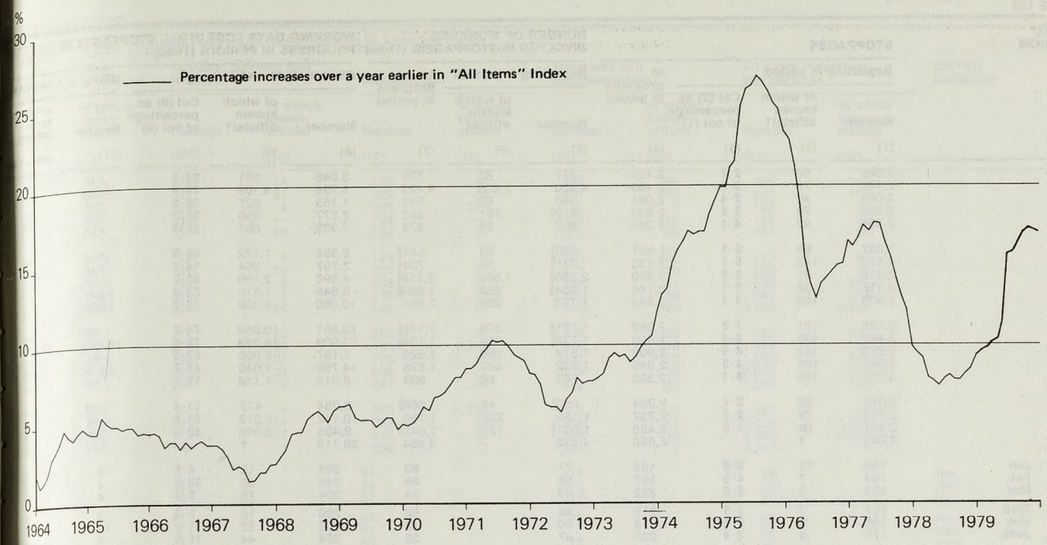
TABLE 132(a)

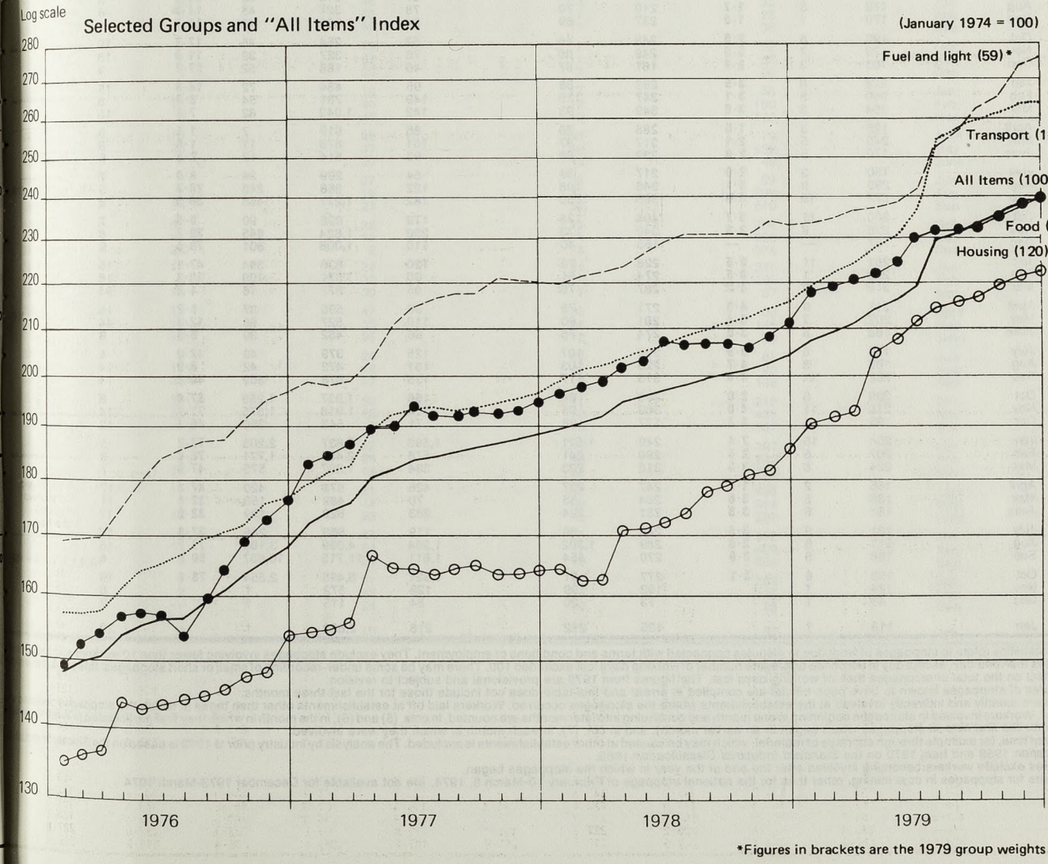
Index for UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
												JAN 16, 1962 = 100
1968	122·9	124·0	124·3	126·8	122·7	124·3	124·6	126·7	120·2	123·2	123·8	125·3
1969	129·4	130·8	130·6	133·6	129·6	131·3	131·4	133·8	128·1	130·0	130·2	131·8
1970	136·9	139·3	140·3	144·1	137·0	139·4	140·6	144·0	134·5	137·3	139·0	141·7
1971	148·5	153·4	156·5	159·3	148·4	153·4	156·2	158·6	146·0	150·9	153·1	154·9
1972	162·5	164·4	167·0	171·0	161·8	163·7	166·7	170·3	157·4	159·5	162·4	165·5
1973	175·3	180·8	182·5	190·3	175·2	181·1	183·0	190·6	168·7	173·8	176·6	182·6
1974	199·4	207·5	214·1	225·3	199·5	208·8	214·5	225·2	190·7	201·9	208·0	218·1
												JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1974	101·1	105·2	108·6	114·2	101·1	105·8	108·7	114·1	101·5	107·5	110·7	116·1
1975	121·3	134·3	139·2	145·0	121·0	134·0	139·1	144·4	123·5	134·5	140·7	145·7
1976	152·3	158·3	161·4	171·3	151·5	157·3	160·5	170·2	151·4	156·6	160·4	168·0
1977	179·0	186·9	191·1	194·2	178·9	186·3	189·4	192·3	176·8	184·2	187·6	190·8
1978	197·5	202·5	205·1	207·1	195·8	200·9	203·6	205·9	194·6	199·3	202·4	205·3
1979	214·9	220·6	231·9	239·8	213·4	219·3	233·1	238·5	211·3	217·7	233·1	239·8

TABLE 132(b)
Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1974	107·3	104·0	110·0	115·9	109·9	108·5	109·5	109·0	114·5	106·7	108·8
1975	135·0	129·5	135·8	147·8	145·5	131·0	124·9	144·0	147·7	134·4	133·1
1976	160·8	156·3	160·2	171·5	179·9	145·2	137·7	178·0	171·6	155·1	159·5
1977	187·8	187·5	185·2	209·8	205·2	169·0	155·4	204·6	201·1	168·7	188·6
1978	203·1	199·6	197·9	226·3	224·8	184·8	168·3	228·0	221·3	185·3	209·8
1979	226·8	222·4	219·0	247·8	251·2	205·0	186·6	262·0	250·6	206·0	243·9
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1974	107·4	104·0	110·0	116·0	110·0	108·2	109·7	111·0	113·3	106·7	108·8
1975	134·6	128·9	135·7	148·1	146·0	132·6	126·4	145·4	144·6	135·4	133·1
1976	159·9	155·8	160·5	171·9	180·7	146·3	139·7	171·4	168·2	157·1	159·5
1977	186·7	184·8	186·3	210·2	207·7	170·3	158·5	194·9	197·4	171·2	188·6
1978	201·6	196·9	199·8	226·6	226·0	186·1	172·7	211·7	217·8	188·5	209·8
1979	225·6	220·0	221·5	247·8	252·8	206·3	191·7	246·0	246·1	210·3	243·9
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1974	108·9	106·1	109·7	115·9	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·0	111·2	106·8	108·2
1975	136·1	133·3	135·2	147·7	147·4	131·2	125·7	143·9	138·6	135·5	132·4
1976	159·1	159·9	159·3	171·3	182·4	144·2	139·4	166·0	161·3	159·5	157·3
1977	184·9	190·3	183·4	209·7	211·3	166·8	157·4	190·3	188·3	173·3	185·7
1978	200·4	203·8	196·0	226·2	227·5	182·1	171·0	207·2	206·7	192·0	207·8
1979	225·5	228·3	217·1	247·6	250·5	201·9	187·2	243·1	236·4	213·9	239·9

dex of retail prices





*Figures in brackets are the 1979 group weights

Stoppages of work

TABLE 133

UNITED KINGDOM		STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡ (Thou)			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§ (Thou)					
		Beginning in period			In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying		
		Number	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)		Number	of which known official		Number	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Number	of which known official	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1961		2,686	60	2·2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28·3	740	—	1,464
1962		2,449	78	3·2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70·9	308	—	4,559
1963		2,068	49	2·4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30·0	326	—	854
1964		2,524	70	2·8	2,535	872‖	161	883	2,277	690	30·3	309	42	1,338
1965		2,354	97	4·1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20·8	413	—	1,763
1966		1,937	60	3·1	1,951	530‖	50	544‖	2,398	1,172	48·9	118	—	871
1967		2,116	108	5·1	2,133	731‖	36	734‖	2,787	394	14·1	108	—	422
1968		2,378	91	3·8	2,390	2,255‖	1,565	2,258‖	4,690	2,199	46·9	57	—	2,963
1969		3,116	98	3·1	3,146	1,654‖	283	1,665‖	6,846	1,613	23·6	1,041	—	9,739
1970		3,906	162	4·1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30·2	1,092	—	3,540
1971		2,228	161	7·2	2,263	1,171‖	376	1,178‖	13,551	10,050	74·2	65	—	5,035
1972		2,497	160	6·4	2,530	1,722‖	635	1,734‖	23,909	18,228	76·2	10,800	10,726	9,636
1973¶		2,873	132	4·6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27·9	91	—	1,799
1974¶		2,922	125	4·3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47·7	5,628	5,567	5,837
1975		2,282	139	6·1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19·1	56	—	3,932
1976		2,016	69	3·4	2,034	666‖	46	668‖	3,284	472	14·4	78	—	1,977
1977		2,703	79	2·9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24·8	97	4	8,133
1978		2,471	89	3·6	2,498	1,001‖	120	1,041‖	9,405	3,996	42·5	201	2	3,985
1979		2,045	†		2,090	4,432		4,454	29,116	†		127	†	20,426
1976	Jan	166	11	6·6	184	77		80	324	13	4·0	4		247
	Feb	154	7	4·5	197	58		69	240	80	33·3	4		127
	Mar	203	6	3·0	252	68		74	304	19	6·3	4		218
	April	157	7	4·5	219	48		68	298	15	5·0	3		161
	May	156	9	5·8	213	39		49	200	22	11·0	11		105
	June	175	6	3·4	233	47		56	224	44	19·6	3		103
	July	162	4	2·5	219	44		57	219	53	24·2	5		115
	Aug	172	3	1·7	210	70		78	321	45	14·0	6		230
	Sep	179	1	1·0	237	69		94	385	45	11·7	4		268
	Oct	190	5	2·6	248	44		59	254	45	17·7	10		108
	Nov	199	7	3·5	249	65		76	327	39	11·9	18		178
	Dec	103	3	2·9	161	37		46	188	52	27·7	5		116
1977	Jan	228	8	3·5	262	88		95	434	72	16·6	15		322
	Feb	260	8	3·1	347	115		149	781	54	6·9	8		531
	Mar	264	8	3·0	349	93		142	1,042	82	7·9	10		819
	April	196	3	1·5	288	68		86	619	7	1·1	6		441
	May	240	5	2·1	317	87		101	678	11	1·6	8		429
	June	170	5	2·9	239	66		93	514	13	2·5	6		420
	July	150	3	2·0	217	39		54	299	24	8·0	7		198
	Aug	295	9	3·1	346	108		122	868	248	28·6	5		575
	Sep	277	10	3·6	395	150		182	1,277	466	36·5	8		550
	Oct	300	11	3·7	404	138		179	998	90	9·0	7		649
	Nov	236	9	3·8	340	173		238	1,624	645	39·7	8		913
	Dec	87	—	—	153	40		110	1,008	801	79·5	9		287
1978	Jan	201	11	5·5	228	79		120	836	394	47·1	15		361
	Feb	203	1	0·5	274	61		90	571	109	19·1	18		390
	Mar	212	9	4·2	287	76		95	377	16	4·2	34		224
	April	211	9	4·3	271	75		96	595	37	6·2	18		389
	May	207	7	3·4	281	90		110	527	68	12·9	44		226
	June	198	6	3·0	274	76		96	452	39	8·6	8		273
	July	152	6	3·9	209	107		125	379	49	12·9	4		227
	Aug	169	8	4·7	226	103		131	472	42	8·9	14		290
	Sep	252	11	4·4	313	117		135	878	359	40·9	14		646
	Oct	298	6	2·0	398	84		166	1,857	1,259	67·8	8		1,513
	Nov	275	11	4·0	369	95		174	1,918	1,375	71·7	14		1,293
	Dec	93	4	4·3	177	38		71	542	250	46·1	12		152
1979	Jan	204	15	7·4	249	1,571		1,593	2,837	2,203	77·7	5		362
	Feb	207	6	2·9	298	241		578	2,434	1,771	72·8	3		512
	Mar	224	8	3·6	315	203		334	1,207	575	47·6	7		375
	April	165	2	1·2	247	237		426	878	420	47·8	17		1,000
	May	139	5	3·6	204	55		79	482	158	32·8	11		206
	June	181	6	3·3	231	224		253	622	199	32·0	17		205
	July	181	6	3·3	240	66		119	660	246	37·3	16		250
	Aug	217	6	2·8	289	1,302		1,354	4,099	3,186	77·7	15		3,585
	Sep	168	6	3·6	270	354		1,611	11,715	10,637	90·8	6		11,165
	Oct	192	6	3·1	277	61		1,321	3,495	2,554	73·1	19		3,034
	Nov	124	†		192	99		125	572	†		8		976
	Dec	43	†		73	20		34	115	†		2		53
1980	Jan	118	†		135	212		216	2,692	†		29		2,594

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those wh
lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. There may be some under-recording of small or short stoppages; this would have mu
more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost. The figures from 1979 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred a
excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including worke
involved *for the first time* in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

§ Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the *Standard Indust
Classification* 1958 and from 1970 on the *Standard Industrial Classification* 1968.

‖ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

Stoppages of work

TABLE 133 *(continued)*

WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§ (Thou)										
Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services		UNITED KINGDOM
Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143	1961
4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100	1962
854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49	1963
1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29	1964
1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95	1965
871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93	1966
422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26	1967
2,963	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112	1968
9,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274	1969
3,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	1970
5,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225	1971
9,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301	1972
1,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887	¶1973
5,837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794	¶1974
3,932	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172	1975
1,977	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71	1976
8,133	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	3,050	1,498	1977
3,985	2,735	179	27	416	15	360	16	2,264	1,200	1978
20,426	†	109	†	356	†	1,351	†	6,747	†	1979
247		9		31		17		16		1976 Jan
127		2		39		3		64		Feb
218		4		37		17		24		Mar
161		12		65		15		43		April
105		7		31		7		38		May
103		5		50		18		45		June
115		8		46		13		32		July
230		5		46		7		28		Aug
268		5		59		11		38		Sep
108		3		75		7		52		Oct
178		1		67		11		52		Nov
116		4		25		7		30		Dec
322		5		19		17		56		1977 Jan
531		10		40		12		180		Feb
819		9		46		12		146		Mar
441		10		26		58		79		April
429		26		37		46		132		May
420		6		20		12		49		June
198		3		27		6		59		July
575		7		12		31		239		Aug
550		54		23		32		610		Sep
649		67		28		44		204		Oct
913		41		16		24		623		Nov
287		28		2		8		674		Dec
361		17		24		44		375		1978 Jan
390		9		33		12		109		Feb
224		16		30		7		67		Mar
389		18		47		35		88		April
226		13		55		44		145		May
273		13		56		12		90		June
227		8		28		29		81		July
290		11		18		41		98		Aug
646		16		57		8		138		Sep
1,513		26		50		41		219		Oct
1,293		30		16		70		495		Nov
152		—		2		18		357		Dec
362		4		32		1,036		1,397		1979 Jan
512		6		24		48		1,842		Feb
375		27		13		32		753		Mar
1,000		11		21		32		496		April
206		7		14		39		204		May
205		10		23		75		292		June
250		9		47		25		312		July
3,585		17		54		19		409		Aug
11,165		6		24		10		504		Sep
3,034		9		31		19		382		Oct
976		2		48		6		132		Nov
53		—		24		10		26		Dec
2,594		3		10		23		31		1980 Jan

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134 [1975 = 100]

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 R	1977 R	1978 R
1	**WHOLE ECONOMY**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	Gross domestic product§	92·0	93·6	94·9	97·9	103·7	102·0	100·0	102·1	104·6	107·7
1b	Employed labour force*	99·7	99·4	97·6	98·3	100·4	100·7	100·0	99·5	99·7	100·1
1c	GDP per person employed*	92·3	94·2	97·2	99·6	103·3	101·3	100·0	102·6	104·9	107·6
	Cost per unit of output										
1d	Total domestic incomes	47·7	51·2	56·8	62·4	67·1	78·5	100·0	113·7	127·3	140·9
1e	Wages and salaries	45·3	49·6	54·3	59·1	63·4	77·7	100·0	109·3	118·7	131·6
1f	Labour costs	44·8	49·2	53·6	58·4	62·5	77·1	100·0	110·7	121·6	135·7
2	**INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	Output	99·6	99·7	99·8	102·0	109·5	105·1	100·0	102·2	106·0	109·9
2b	Employment	110·8	109·3	106·1	103·4	104·7	104·4	100·0	97·5	97·4	97·0
2c	Output per person employed	89·9	91·2	94·1	98·6	104·6	100·7	100·0	104·8	108·8	113·3
	Costs per unit of output										
2d	Wages and Salaries	44·9	50·1	54·4	58·1	62·2	78·3	100·0	111·5	118·7	130·5
2e	Labour costs	43·9	49·1	53·3	57·0	60·9	77·1	100·0	112·0	121·0	133·6
3	**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	Output	97·6	98·0	97·4	100·0	108·3	106·5	100·0	101·6	103·0	103·7
3b	Employment	111·3	111·0	107·4	103·9	104·5	104·7	100·0	96·9	97·6	96·7
3c	Output per person employed	87·7	88·3	90·7	96·2	103·6	101·7	100·0	104·9	105·5	107·2
	Costs per unit of output										
3d	Wages and salaries**‖	46·3	52·0	56·9	59·3	62·6	77·3	100·0	113·8	125·7	142·1
3e	Labour costs	44·8	50·6	55·6	58·1	61·5	76·4	100·0	114·4	128·3	145·7
4	**MINING AND QUARRYING**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	Output	123·9	119·1	119·1	100·2	110·1	89·9	100·0	125·8	187·7	232·6
4b	Employment	124·2	116·6	112·6	107·9	102·8	99·3	100·0	99·1	98·8	97·4
4c	Output per person employed	99·8	102·2	105·7	92·9	107·1	90·5	100·0	126·9	190·0	238·8
	Costs per unit of output										
4d	Wages and salaries	36·3	35·0	35·9	52·6	50·4	86·3	100·0	84·1	61·4	60·1
4e	Labour costs	33·4	32·0	32·8	47·8	46·4	78·9	100·0	84·0	62·0	61·0
5	**METAL MANUFACTURE**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	Output	125·4	125·0	114·1	114·3	125·1	114·6	100·0	106·5	102·0	100·6
5b	Employment	118·1	118·9	111·9	103·9	103·8	102·2	100·0	95·2	96·8	93·8
5c	Output per person employed	106·2	105·1	102·0	110·0	120·5	112·1	100·0	111·9	105·4	107·2
	Cost per unit of output										
5d	Wages and salaries	36·8	43·3	48·9	50·9	52·2	70·0	100·0	106·9	122·1	138·7
5e	Labour costs	36·1	41·1	46·8	49·1	50·5	68·0	100·0	107·4	124·2	142·2
6	**MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	Output	87·1	89·7	89·3	88·9	98·4	102·3	100·0	96·5	97·7	99·4
6b	Employment	109·7	110·8	106·8	102·0	102·6	104·3	100·0	96·1	96·6	96·7
6c	Output per person employed	79·4	81·0	83·6	87·2	95·9	98·1	100·0	100·4	101·1	102·8
	Cost per unit of output										
6d	Wages and salaries	52·0	57·9	62·9	64·1	66·3	79·1	100·0	118·9	135·1	152·7
6e	Labour costs	49·7	56·1	61·2	62·9	65·1	78·0	100·0	119·5	137·1	156·4
7	**VEHICLES**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	Output	112·5	105·2	105·5	109·4	113·3	108·9	100·0	99·2	102·1	99·9
7b	Employment	109·7	110·4	107·1	103·4	104·6	104·2	100·0	97·9	98·9	99·2
7c	Output per person employed	102·6	95·3	98·5	105·8	108·3	104·5	100·0	101·3	103·2	100·7
	Costs per unit of output										
7d	Wages and salaries	39·0	46·5	50·7	54·7	61·5	73·4	100·0	118·0	125·5	146·9
7e	Labour costs	39·0	45·8	50·0	53·9	60·7	73·1	100·0	118·5	127·1	150·3
8	**TEXTILES**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	Output	108·0	107·8	108·4	110·9	117·1	105·9	100·0	103·0	100·9	99·3
8b	Employment	133·3	127·9	118·2	113·2	112·4	109·8	100·0	96·9	96·4	93·1
8c	Output per person employed	81·0	84·3	91·7	98·0	104·2	96·4	100·0	106·3	104·7	106·7
	Costs per unit of output										
8d	Wages and salaries	49·4	52·3	55·2	57·3	68·2	81·4	100·0	113·1	127·5	142·4
8e	Labour costs	49·2	51·0	54·3	56·6	67·2	81·5	100·0	113·9	129·5	146·6
9	**GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER**										
	Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	Output	80·8	84·0	87·3	93·6	99·3	99·2	100·0	102·9	107·1	110·8
9b	Employment	114·3	110·1	105·6	100·4	97·6	98·2	100·0	99·7	98·1	98·5
9c	Output per person employed	70·7	76·3	82·7	93·2	101·7	101·0	100·0	103·2	109·2	111·9
	Costs per unit of output										
9d	Wages and salaries	52·8	56·7	61·3	64·1	62·5	80·0	100·0	106·9	111·8	127·1
9e	Labour costs	51·0	54·8	59·0	61·8	60·8	78·0	100·0	107·9	112·9	129·9

* Civil employment and HM Forces.

** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the montly index, recent values of which are published on page 177 of this issue.

§ As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.

‖ The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 *(continued)* [1975 = 100]

1974 Q3	Q4	1975 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1976 Q1	Q2	Q3 R	Q4 R	1977 Q1 R	Q2 R	Q3 R	Q4 R	1978 Q1 R	Q2 R	Q3 R	Q4 R	1979 Q1 R	Q2 R	Q3 R	
103·3	101·4	101·2	99·8	99·3	99·7	101·0	101·7	102·0	103·9	104·4	104·1	104·8	105·1	105·7	107·9	108·6	108·5	107·3	111·4	109·3	1a
101·0	100·7	100·3	100·1	99·9	99·7	99·4	99·5	99·5	99·6	99·7	99·7	99·7	99·6	99·8	99·9	100·1	100·4	100·3	100·5	100·5	1b
102·3	100·7	100·9	99·7	99·4	100·0	101·6	102·2	102·5	104·3	104·7	104·4	105·1	105·5	105·9	108·0	108·5	108·1	107·0	110·8	108·8	1c
81·5	86·2	92·9	97·7	103·0	106·3	108·6	112·4	115·1	118·7	122·6	125·2	130·1	131·0	137·0	138·5	143·0	145·2	147·5	155·5	162·3	1d
78·9	86·6	95·1	97·6	103·1	104·2	106·5	108·9	110·2	111·5	116·0	116·3	120·2	122·2	128·3	129·9	132·5	136·4	140·9	146·0	154·3	1e
78·4	86·0	94·4	97·8	103·3	104·4	107·2	110·5	111·8	113·3	117·4	119·9	123·6	125·7	131·6	133·5	136·1	141·7	146·3	152·0	160·5	1f
106·8	103·5	102·6	99·4	98·4	99·6	100·3	101·9	101·7	104·8	105·9	105·5	106·3	106·2	106·9	110·7	111·4	110·4	109·6	115·3	113·1	2a
104·1	104·2	101·9	100·4	99·4	98·4	97·9	97·5	97·3	97·4	97·5	97·6	97·4	97·1	97·2	97·2	96·9	96·6	96·5	96·6	96·4	2b
102·6	99·3	100·7	99·0	99·0	101·2	102·5	104·5	104·5	107·6	108·6	108·1	109·1	109·4	110·0	113·9	115·0	114·3	113·6	119·4	117·3	2c
79·7	87·3	91·8	98·3	103·5	106·6	110·0	111·8	115·9	117·5	120·4	124·2	126·6	131·6	136·4	139·9	142·4	149·5	153·6	151·2	162·6	3d
102·4	99·7	95·5	98·2	98·6	107·7	110·1	120·1	126·1	147·0	174·8	190·2	190·4	195·6	209·6	228·6	236·7	255·3	276·2	295·4	308·1	4a
99·4	99·7	100·0	100·2	100·0	99·9	99·5	98·9	98·9	98·9	99·0	99·3	98·7	98·3	98·2	98·0	96·9	96·4	96·0	96·7	95·8	4b
103·0	100·0	95·5	98·0	98·6	107·8	110·7	121·4	127·5	148·6	176·6	191·5	192·9	199·0	213·4	233·3	244·3	264·8	287·7	305·5	321·6	4c
119·4	108·6	113·6	98·8	91·8	95·8	101·3	109·9	107·6	107·3	104·9	101·6	105·6	95·9	98·0	106·3	99·2	99·0	98·8	110·7	105·1	5a
102·2	102·6	102·3	101·4	99·1	97·1	95·6	94·7	94·8	95·7	96·3	97·2	97·2	96·5	95·8	94·5	93·0	92·0	91·4	90·9	90·1	5b
116·9	105·8	111·0	97·4	92·6	98·7	106·0	116·1	113·5	112·1	108·9	104·5	108·6	99·4	102·3	112·5	106·7	107·6	108·1	121·8	116·6	5c
111·5	108·8	106·8	97·1	97·6	98·5	97·4	99·5	99·2	100·7	101·5	103·9	101·0	101·8	104·5	103·0	101·9	90·4	100·8	103·4	90·0	7a
104·2	104·2	103·1	100·8	98·6	97·5	97·3	97·6	98·2	98·3	98·7	98·5	99·1	99·3	99·3	99·4	99·3	98·6	98·1	98·8	99·1	7b
107·0	104·4	103·6	96·3	99·0	101·0	100·1	101·9	101·0	102·4	102·8	105·5	101·9	102·5	105·2	103·6	102·6	91·7	102·8	104·7	90·8	7c
102·2	101·6	100·1	100·9	98·8	100·2	102·2	101·3	102·5	105·9	105·1	100·3	100·1	98·2	96·8	100·1	100·9	99·5	96·0	100·4	98·1	8a
108·8	107·2	103·4	100·7	98·6	97·2	96·9	96·7	96·7	97·2	97·3	96·9	96·1	95·1	94·4	93·3	92·6	92·2	91·8	91·2	90·2	8b
99·5	94·8	96·8	100·2	100·2	103·1	105·5	104·8	106·0	109·0	108·0	103·5	104·2	103·3	102·5	107·3	109·0	107·9	104·6	110·1	108·8	8c
103·1	102·9	99·3	100·6	98·3	101·8	103·5	102·4	100·3	105·3	106·3	108·5	107·8	105·7	107·7	111·7	112·6	108·7	121·0	117·1	114·4	9a
99·4	99·2	99·5	99·7	100·3	100·4	100·5	100·1	99·5	98·8	98·4	98·1	98·1	97·9	97·7	98·0	98·9	99·2	99·6	100·0	100·4	9b
104·8	103·7	99·8	100·9	98·0	101·4	103·0	102·3	100·8	106·6	108·0	110·6	109·9	108·0	110·2	114·0	113·9	109·6	121·5	117·1	113·9	9c

Note: The series was introduced in an article on page 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

DEFINITIONS

The terms used in these tables are defined more fully elsewhere in articles in Employment Gazette relating to particular statistical series. The following are short general definitions.

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES
Serving, UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of *Employment Gazette*).

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS
Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

ADULT STUDENTS
Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE
The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED
Persons who at the date of the 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.

VACANCY
A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS
Men and women.

BOYS
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated

GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS
Boys and girls.

YOUTHS
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

OPERATIVES
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME
Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than ten workers and those which last for less than one day, except those in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeds 100.

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