

# Employment Gazette

July 1980 Volume 88 No 7  
Department of Employment



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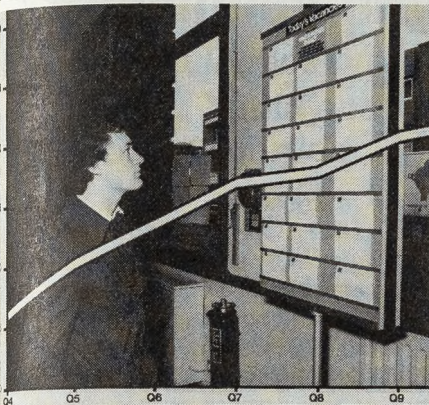
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Aspects of the  
labour market

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**Cover picture:**

Aspects of the labour market featured this month cover a review of the Job Release Scheme; some ideas by Professor Angus Maddison on how slack in the labour market can be compared in various EC countries; and the latest skill shortage indicators.

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Communications about the contents of *Employment Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA (01-213 3202).

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Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £23.52.

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

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**BACKFILE VOLUMES**

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## EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

### Streamlined proposals would save employers' time

#### New regulations on accidents could end double reporting

Double reporting of accidents at work could end from January 1, 1981. The present costly and time-consuming system—under which accidents are reported to different departments on different forms at different times—would be replaced by a single-channel method based on reports sent to the Department of Health and Social Security by the employer.

Regulations\* soon to be debated in the House of Commons aim to simplify and extend the law on notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences at work. Accidents which keep an employee away from work for more than three days would not have to be notified directly to the Health and Safety Executive.

#### Reporting form

Instead, the HSE would get copies of accident reports from the Department of Health and Social Security, which receives claims for industrial injury benefit. The reporting form would be changed to meet both organisations' needs.

However, notification of fatal and major injury accidents would have to be given by the quickest practicable means (probably the telephone) to HSE or the appropriate enforcing authority to enable any investigation to start promptly.

Written confirmation of the incident would have to be made within a week.

\* Notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences regulations 1980, SI 1980 No. 804; HMSO; £1.25 plus postage.

### Commission consulted widely before designing system

The new proposals for notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences at work were drawn up by the HSC after extensive consultation.

Employers would have to keep records of notifiable accidents and dangerous occurrences and also records of DSS enquiries about prescribed diseases (including pneumoconiosis and byssinosis) under the Social Security Act 1975.

"Dangerous occurrences" include the overturning of cranes; boiler explosions; serious fires involving electrical failure or ignitions of process materials; escape of significant quantities of highly flammable liquids or toxic substances; gassing accidents; scaffold collapses; building or falsework collapses; cases of anthrax and other cases of acute ill-health arising from exposure to dangerous pathogens or infected material; acci-



Flashback: April's Gazette

dental explosions of explosives; freight container collapses; pipeline explosions and the overturning of road tankers containing dangerous chemicals.

Additional dangerous occurrences in mines, quarries, tips and railways are separately scheduled.

"Major injuries" include: loss of sight of an eye; fracture of the skull, spine or pelvis; amputation of hand or foot; any injury which puts the person concerned into hospital as an in-patient, other than for observation, for more than 24 hours.

### Better statistics 'mean safer industry'

Up-to-date statistics will help the Health and Safety Commission make Britain's industry safer and healthier, said HSC chairman Bill Simpson commenting on the new regulation proposals for reporting accidents at work.

The information obtained and processed

by computer would give the first accurate picture of accidents and acute occupational ill-health among the seven to eight million people first given protection by the Health and Safety at Work Act.

These include teachers, hospital workers, and firemen.

This is because there would be a statutory requirement to notify these incidents and for the first time, figures on fatal and serious accidents to members of the public arising from work activities could be compiled.

Mr Simpson pointed out that greater knowledge of these problems would help the Commission plan its resources for the future.

#### Valid comparisons

Because the proposals apply to virtually all work activities, it would be possible to draw valid comparisons between occupational groups which are not currently possible. The HSE will publish guidance on the regulations later this year if they are approved.

### More flexibility for the tribunals, too

Changes designed to make industrial tribunal procedures shorter and less legalistic are embodied in orders\* laid before Parliament by Employment Secretary James Prior.

They were foreshadowed in a Government working paper published in the September issue of *Employment Gazette* (p. 874). The new regulations would come into operation on October 1, 1980.

They would:

- allow tribunals to conduct proceedings as they see fit, avoiding the formality and stricter rules on evidence of the courts;

- allow tribunals to advise either party at a pre-hearing assessment that they had a weak case and that costs could be awarded against them if they went ahead; and

- allow costs to be awarded against a party who brought or conducted a case "unreasonably".

These changes have been approved by the Council on Tribunals.

\* The Industrial Tribunals (Rules of Procedure) Regulations 1980, SI 1980 No. 884; The Industrial Tribunals (Rules of Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 1980, SI 1980 No. 885.

## Cassels calls for more suggestions on small businesses' training needs

Not enough small firms were aware of the help they could get from the Manpower Services Commission, said msc director John Cassels at an Industrial Society small business conference in London.

Aid was also available, he pointed out, from training boards, polytechnics and regional management centres.

Mr Cassels called on groups such as chambers of commerce, as well as small firms themselves, to come forward with suggestions on the types of training needed.

"In many cases, the firm is effectively one man: the boss," he said. "How do we get his ear? What he hates is more paper, more questions, more bureaucracy; what he lacks is time."

### Big pay-off

But, said Mr Cassels, the needs of the small business's boss were not unique and msc could help meet them. If the right message reached the right people there could be a big pay-off for everybody.

Encouraging the growth of small businesses was an important part of the Manpower Services Commission's work said Mr Cassels.

## Safety certification to be speeded up

The certification of electrical apparatus as safe for use in flammable atmospheres will be speeded up by contracting out more work to agents. This follows an agreement reached between Employment Under-Secretary Patrick Mayhew and the Industry Study Group he set up in October 1979 to investigate the serious backlog facing the British Approval Service for Electrical Equipment in Flammable Atmospheres (BASEEFA).

The group recommended that BASEEFA's service should be improved by substantially increasing the work subcontracted to ERA Technology Ltd—which ERA has agreed to—and that a small management board should be established to oversee the work of BASEEFA.

BASEEFA should be able to handle between 700 and 800 applications a year itself by the end of 1980. This, together with ERA's contribution, should substantially reduce the backlog.

Training courses supported by the msc to help people set up their own businesses had been successful and helped to produce much needed extra jobs. These courses were designed for people who had ideas, ability, energy, and self-confidence to start a business but lack the know-how, he said.

Mr Cassels said the New Enterprise Programme courses at the London, Manchester, Glasgow and Durham business schools had been particularly successful. The 12 courses run so far had been completed by 155



Cassels: right message

out of 162 trainees who went on to set up 94 businesses employing nearly 400 people.

Twenty-six small business courses had also been run in management centres throughout the country. Over 300 trainees had completed courses and started up 192 small businesses.

### Instructors

Mr Cassels outlined some of the Commission's services which were of help to small firms:

- msc's direct training services include the provision of mobile instructors, individually-tailored training in Skillcentres for firms' employees, training in export and import documentation and office procedures, and training in instructional techniques;
- training within industry provides a full range of supervisor training;
- a supply of well-trained TOPS trainees leaving Skillcentres and further education colleges; and
- help and advice in recruitment through modern Jobcentres which are highly responsive to employers' needs.

### shorts

## Manufacturing firms list available

The Department of Industry has produced a classified list of 27,000 UK business addresses. The *Classified List of Manufacturing Businesses 1979* gives the names and addresses of all manufacturing units where consent has been received for their inclusion.

It covers two-thirds of the employment in manufacturing industry and is published by HMSO as Business Monitor PO 1007, price £42.75 net for the complete set of 10 parts.

## Wages council talks

Employment Secretary James Prior is consulting members of the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council before deciding whether to accept the conclusions of a report from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).

The ACAS report does not support an application by the unions on the wages council that it should become a statutory joint industrial council.

## Trade mergers cleared

Trade Secretary John Nott has decided not to refer the following mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission:

- Wodd Dunlacher Mordaunt and Co/Medwin Lowy, Cargill Incorporated/Sun Valley Poultry Ltd, Beecham Group Ltd/Bovril Ltd, Pearson and Son Ltd/Fairey Holdings Ltd, General Electric of America/certain assets of Thorn EMI, the acquisition by Rockwell International Corporation of a substantial minority shareholding in Serck Ltd, The Charterhouse Group Ltd/Keyser Ullmann Holdings Ltd, Beijerininvest AB/AB Felix International Ltd, Sears Holdings Ltd/a substantial minority interest in Asprey & Company Ltd, the proposed acquisition by the Rayne Trusts of Westpool Investment Trust Ltd.

## No Volga greetings

The USSR will stop exporting cheap Christmas cards to the UK after completing the present contract.

The 70 million cards were dumped in the UK by the USSR during 1979-80 at a declared value of only ½p each, well below the cost of the paper used. They were a serious threat to a number of British firms.

## Recycling expertise

Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Industry, has said the Government is studying the possibility of using retired managers to help train a new generation of technically qualified people for industry.



Prior: practicable

## Royal Assent for Industry Act

The Industry Act 1980 has received Royal Assent. Its main effect is to modify the functions of the National Enterprise Board, and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies, as part of the Government's policy of reducing public expenditure and the public sector.

Other provisions included in the Act are new functions of the English Industrial Estates Corporation (EIEC) which will facilitate the disposal of property and enable the corporation to secure private sector involvement in the Government's factory-building programme in England.

As a result, the private sector has already agreed to invest £25 million in EIEC projects in the Assisted Areas. In addition, the Act repeals the provisions in the Industry Act 1975 relating to planning agreements and disclosure of information by companies.

## Special help for jobless steelworkers

Redundant steelworkers who have special difficulty in finding other jobs will be able to take advantage of 400 specially allocated places on training courses, Employment Under-Secretary Jim Lester announced in the House of Commons.

These courses will be run, where needed, in the areas of Consett, Corby, Lanwern, Port Talbot and Scunthorpe. They will be provided from existing resources of the Manpower Services Commission in addition to the provision the msc is making already in areas affected by steel closures.

The assessment/re-orientation courses will be specially aimed to help redundant steelworkers who are found to have par-

## Unions' licence to disrupt will be removed by Employment Bill—Prior

The Employment Bill goes a good deal further than some people seem to realise to tackle indiscriminate blacking and blockading, Employment Secretary James Prior, has said.

"At present under existing legislation almost anything goes. Trade unionists have a virtual licence to disrupt. In future this licence will be taken away from them because the Government is imposing very considerable restrictions on damaging secondary action", he said.

Spelling out these restrictions to a seminar arranged by the Managerial, Professional and Staff Liaison Group in London, Mr Prior gave examples of where, once the Bill becomes law, legal immunity will be taken away.

These include:

- where secondary action is taken by employees of those who are not current suppliers or customers of the employer in dispute;
- where no business is being conducted between the employer in dispute and his suppliers or customers, perhaps as in the steel strike, because the employer in dispute has been closed down by his own employees' strike action;
- where the purpose is to interfere with the business between other companies or to spread the effects of the dispute to other industries or to the community as a whole;
- where the secondary action indirectly disrupts the supply of goods or services between the employer in dispute and his current customer or supplier, for example by interfering with business between that supplier and other companies as a means of disrupting business between the sup-

plier and the employer in dispute.

"These changes mean that we are limiting immunity to action which is targeted directly on business being carried out with the employer in dispute during the dispute", said Mr Prior.

He said that there were some who would like to see secondary action outlawed altogether. The Government had considered going further but decided to aim for practicable changes that would stick. Like it or not, there was a long tradition of sympathetic industrial action in this country and unless we recognised it we would reduce the chances of new legislation being effective.

## Standards should set the pace in training says Lester

Achievement of standards should be more important than time-serving in the UK's apprenticeship system, said Employment Under-Secretary Jim Lester, addressing the International Labour Organisation conference in Geneva.

"As a nation we need less rigid apprenticeship arrangements, with more flexibility in arrangements on age of entry, and also on the duration of apprenticeships," he said. We also had to pay attention to the vocational preparation of youngsters who did not enter formal apprenticeships.

### Responsiveness

Training arrangements had to be flexible and responsive so that the labour force could adapt successfully to change, he said. The decade ahead was certain to be one of rapid technical and industrial change. "As many existing jobs and traditional skills vanish, adults would increasingly need retraining in mid-career in order to acquire new skills for the decades ahead.

But he was encouraged to see a number of new initiatives coming together in the UK. None would, by themselves, transform the British training system overnight, but collectively they held the key to flexibility and responsiveness in training.

Mr Lester mentioned the Manpower Services Commission's Training for Skills Programme, its review of the Employment and Training Act 1973 and the development of the Youth Opportunities Programme and Unified Vocational Preparation for young people.

### Magazine will replace PER jobs computer

When it comes to matching people with jobs, no computer selection system can be made anything like as reliable as self-selection by the individual jobseeker, said Mr Geoff Crosby, director of PER (Professional & Executive Recruitment).

He was introducing *Executive Post*, a new weekly jobs magazine, which PER hopes will provide a much more effective, as well as a much cheaper, method of matching people with jobs. Eventually it will ensure that an employer's vacancy is posted to 80,000 active jobseekers, while the individual looking for work can see details of the several hundred new executive-type jobs notified to PER each week.

The magazine will replace a costly, staff-intensive computer operation.

### Skillcentres to close

The Manpower Services Commission has now decided to close the four Skillcentres which were referred back for further consultation after the major rationalisation of the network, announced in April. The Skillcentres are at Port Glasgow, Darlington, Dudley and Poplar.



HRH Prince Charles, pictured at the opening of new buildings at the Shipbuilding ITB's training centre for boat-builders and ship's joiners at Southampton.

The Prince also presented prizes and certificates to trainees on the 1979-80 48-week course. The centre has occupied temporary buildings on the same site since 1966.

The new buildings include a complex housing a main workshop and timber store, a joinery shop and mould loft, and a workshop where training in the production

### Want an adaptable workforce? Then invest in young people, conference told

A better deal for young people from employers was urged by Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the msc's special programmes, at the IPM/ACAS conference in Cambridge.

Industry might be able to survive in the short term without young people, he said, but in the long term companies needed employees who had increasingly technical skills, who welcomed change and who could readily adapt to new methods.

It was very easy in the present economic climate to recruit older workers who could offer skills and experience, rather than invest in the training of young people who had none of these attributes.

#### Professional approach

But employers would get none of the long-term attributes they needed in their workforces unless they offered a much better deal for young people and went out of their way to developing a professional approach to communicating with them.

Mr Holland said that today's young people wanted to work, wanted to understand industry and commerce, wanted to establish themselves in the labour market and acquire skills. They often found that industry presented a negative face and that the opportunities available were unrelated to their needs and circumstances.

"Many of today's teenagers have applied for 20, 30 or 40 jobs but have been turned

down every time because they lacked skills and experience. Many have written letter after letter and sometimes not even had the courtesy of a reply."

"If we do not get this right in the next few years", he warned, "there is now a serious risk of increasing numbers of young people being alienated from industry."

The Youth Opportunities Programme had shown that most young people did not regard money as the most important factor; job satisfaction, the working environment and colleagues were more important to them. They knew they lacked the necessary skills and wanted a chance to learn a skill on the job or in a working environment; and they needed better information about the world of work and particular local opportunities.

Employers should be seen to offer young people something worthwhile; they could not always offer jobs, but through the Youth Opportunities Programme they could always offer work experience.

### Centre moves on

Development of the Industrial Relations Training Resource Centre means that it will now be set up as an independent limited company by its director Mr Basil Haining.

This means that the msc's present arrangements for the centre with Ashridge Management College, which include accommodation and management services, will end on November 30.

The new company will be commissioned by the Manpower Services Commission to provide the service the msc requires, and it will be free to take on commercial work.

### Export opportunities

Widespread opportunities for British exports to Greece, Spain and Portugal are detailed in an Occasional Paper, *Enlargement of the European Community—Greece, Spain, Portugal*, published by the British Overseas Trade Board.

On January 1, 1981, Greece will become the tenth member of the European Community. Negotiations are under way with Spain and Portugal.

### Cotton dust advice

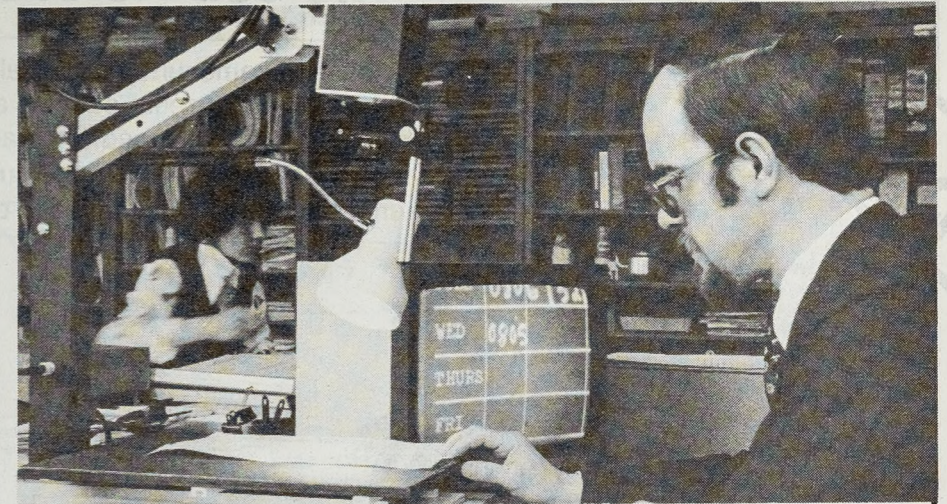
Advice on the equipment and procedure to be used for airborne cotton dust sampling at spinning mills using raw cotton is given in a guidance note published by the Health and Safety Executive (*Cotton dust sampling*, HMSO, 30p).

### Learning technique uses practical tasks

A training method that is particularly successful with older trainees, and the less able and less well-educated is described in the latest msc "People and Work" booklet.

The *discovery method in training* outlines the technique, where people acquire skills developed through tackling practical problems.

It has been successfully used with all types of worker: managerial, shop-floor and clerical. Performance is better in theoretical and practical work than other methods, and training time can be reduced.



Despite visual handicaps, Mr Chris Williams handles his office job easily with help from the Manpower Services Commission and the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

Special visual aid equipment, provided through an MSC/RNIB scheme, has been installed at his desk at the Official Receiver's Office in Birmingham. Mr Williams is a lifelong sufferer from tunnel vision and short sight.

The equipment, seen in the picture above, allows him to read documents placed on a sliding tray under the TV camera.

### STEP will be crucial in the fight against long-term unemployment—Holland

Long-term unemployment is rising to record post-war levels and the Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP) will become crucial in helping to contain its worst effects, said Mr Geoffrey Holland, msc's director of special programmes, at a conference organised by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations.

"330,000 people have been out of work for more than a year; of those over 100,000 have been out of work for more than three

years. Unemployment is increasing among young people over 19 and long-term unemployment is bound to rise for older people and those with families. For these reasons STEP has to be the programme of the future," Mr Holland said.

"For far too long STEP has been in the shadow of the Youth Opportunities Programme. Yet all people need work, need to be valued through work and acquire status in society because of work. The long-term unemployed are deprived of these basic human needs—through absolutely no fault of their own," Mr Holland told the conference.

Although its budget had been cut by half in June 1979 and its scope restricted to areas worst hit by unemployment, STEP had since given increasingly effective help to the long-term unemployed.

"Since July 1979, the proportion of long-term unemployed taking part in STEP has risen from 40 per cent to 75 per cent. Follow-up surveys show that between 50 per cent and 60 per cent are going into permanent jobs after leaving the programme.

#### Experimenting

"This year we shall be developing STEP to help the long-term unemployed further—for example, by encouraging training workshops and community service projects with the programme and experimenting with work experience for adults," Mr Holland explained.

Mr Holland told the conference he was impressed with the efforts of voluntary organisations in sponsoring STEP projects: "Sixty per cent of projects are sponsored by local authorities and most of the remainder are sponsored by voluntary organisations.

### Occupational guidance service stopped

The Manpower Services Commission is ending its Occupational Guidance Service and bring forward plans to provide self-help occupational information in Jobcentres. These decisions follow the Government's requirements for msc to reduce staff and expenditure.

#### Resources

Sir Richard O'Brien, Chairman of the msc, said "Our resources have to be concentrated on the most cost-effective means of helping jobseekers. In these difficult circumstances, individual counselling, which is highly staff-intensive, can no longer be justified, and the 43 Occupational Guidance Units will close on June 30, 1980."

Occupational Guidance Units were established in 1966 to offer occupational guidance to anyone over 18.

The Service, which accounts for 356 Civil Service posts, provided in 1979-80 special in-depth counselling and information on choice of occupations and related matters at a cost of about £3.6 million. This covered about 52,000 guidance interviews as well as other services.

The msc has piloted three Joblibraries (in Eastbourne, Edinburgh, and Wrexham) since 1978, and will build on this experience.

### Six more courses in computing

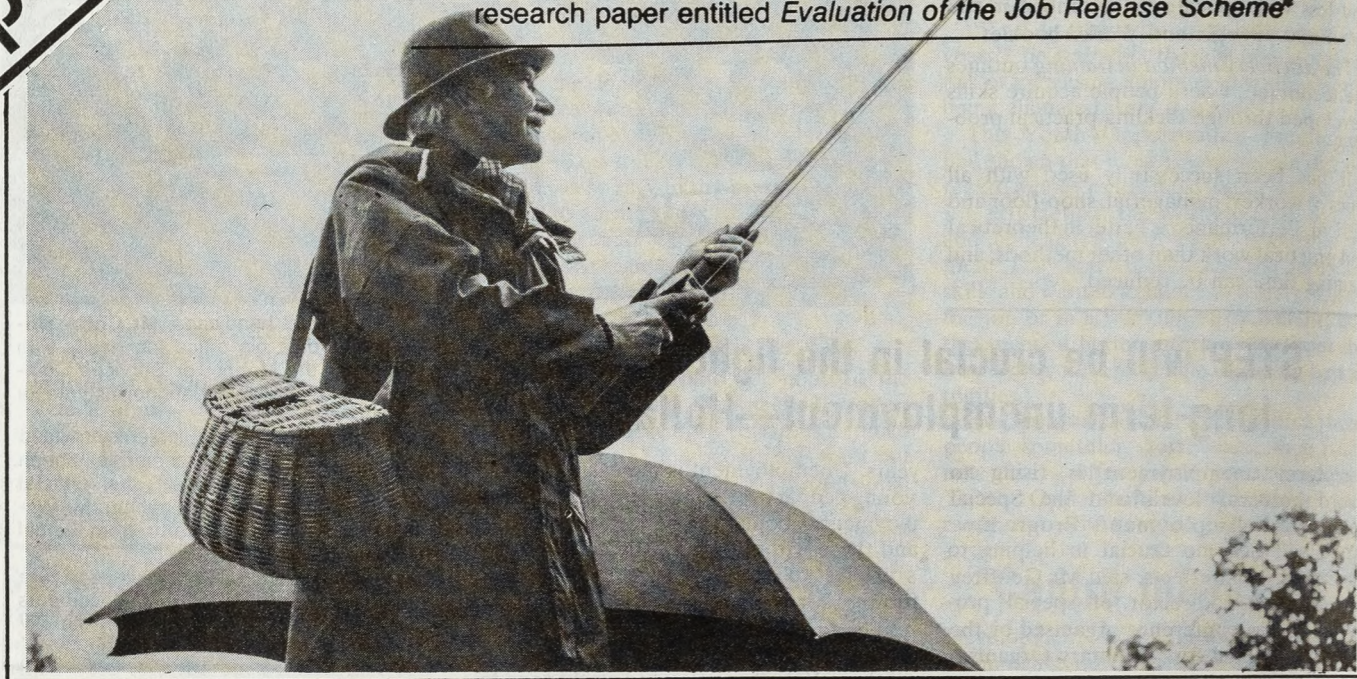
To encourage employers to train more computer programmers and systems analysts, the Manpower Services Commission is providing more grant-aided courses. An additional six courses will be available from September to firms prepared to sponsor their employees.

The courses are part of an £11 million three-year programme to boost training in computer occupations. Grants—up to £1,500 per trainee—will be available to firms either through their industrial training board or through the National Computing Centre, which will be acting as agents for the msc.

In addition, the computing centre is establishing a unit to advise employers seeking information about colleges, commercial schools and companies' own training centres.

## The Job Release Scheme

The Job Release Scheme run as a special employment measure since 1977 enables older workers to retire early so as to provide jobs for people who would otherwise be unemployed. This article reviews a survey of people covered by the scheme in 1979, and summarises the main findings of a research paper entitled *Evaluation of the Job Release Scheme\**



The Job Release Scheme (JRS) enables older workers to withdraw from the labour market before they reach National Insurance pension age so that their job can be filled by someone from the unemployment register. Workers who vacate their jobs receive a weekly allowance until receipt of their National Insurance pension.

The scheme has changed in a number of ways since it was originally introduced on January 3 1977. It then applied to employed and unemployed people within one year of the National Insurance (NI) retirement pension age (that is age 59 for women and age 64 for men) in the Assisted Areas. It was restricted to persons in full-time employment in Assisted Areas from July 1 1977 and from March 1 1978 it was extended to cover people in full-time employment within one year of NI retirement age in Great Britain. The scheme was extended between May 1 1979 and March 31 1980 to cover applications also for men aged 62 and 63 and disabled men aged 60 and above, in full-time employment. From April 6 1980 to April 5 1981, the scheme is open to two groups of workers in full-time employment in Great Britain, men and women within one year of NI retirement age (that is women aged 59 and men aged 64) and disabled men aged 60 to 63.

### Survey of Job Release Scheme applicants

The Department of Employment commissioned National Opinion Polls Ltd (NOP) to conduct a postal

survey of some 3,000 people whose applications to the scheme were accepted during the period mid June to mid July 1979. This random survey provided 2,652 usable replies—an effective contact rate of 89 per cent. The aim of the survey was to supplement information available to the Department from its administrative statistics, and it covered the characteristics of applicants, their retirement plans and reasons for joining JRS.

### Characteristics of applicants

#### Demographic

Most applicants in the sample were males aged 62 to 64. This reflects both the relative size of those age groups eligible and the fact that there was a considerable stock of 62–63 year old men in full-time employment who had just become eligible to join the scheme in May 1979. Consequently, female applicants were under-represented in the sample. Table 1 shows the age distribution of applicants in the survey.

The sample of applicants fell into five groups according to sex, marital status and allowance as summarised in table 2.

Married men, receiving the high rate of allowance, were by far the largest group (59 per cent). All women in the

\* *Evaluation of the Job Release Scheme* by Peter Makeham and Phillip Morgan, Research Paper No. 13, is available from Peter Makeham, EcA1, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1.

Table 1 Age

Age	% of sample	
Female	59	6
Male	60	3
	61	2
	62	32
	63	39
	64	18

Table 2 Marital status and allowance received

Sex	Marital status	Rate of allowance	% of sample
Male	Married	£40	59
Male	Married	£31.50	19
Male	Not married	£31.50	16
Female	Married	£31.50	4
Female	Not married	£31.50	2

Note: No females in the sample were in receipt of the higher rate of allowance which was paid to those with a dependent spouse earning less than £8.50 a week.

Table 3 Health

Age	59	60	61	62	63	64	All
Longstanding illness (%)	15	95	98	32	29	28	32
Registered disabled (%)	3	79	77	11	11	9	13

sample received the lower rate of allowance and among them there were twice as many married women as single.

Almost one-third of the applicants (32 per cent) stated they had a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity. Thirteen per cent were registered disabled. Since applications for 60–61 year old men were only accepted if they are disabled, the poor health of males aged 60–61, shown in table 3, is not surprising. However, a high proportion of males aged 62–64 were apparently also suffering from ill-health.

### Occupation

The occupational distribution of applicants and those eligible for the scheme\* are compared in table 4. Most applicants came from manual jobs. The proportion of applicants from skilled manual occupations was lower than in the eligible age group, while the proportion of applicants from semi-skilled and unskilled occupations was higher than in the eligible age group. There were relatively few applicants from the professional and managerial category. Respondents were also asked whether their previous job was the main job of their working life. Table 5 shows that the tendency not to be in one's main job was most marked for the least skilled categories of manual worker and the lower non-manual grades. This probably reflects higher turnover among less skilled workers and some movement down the skill structure as workers grow older.

Other data from the survey showed a sizeable proportion of applicants had been well established in their last job before joining the scheme. The median length of time in the last job was fourteen years for all applicants. Seventy-nine per cent of applicants had worked five years or more for their last employer, while thirty-seven per cent had worked for twenty years or more. Only two per cent had worked for less than one year for their last employer before joining the scheme.

### Previous job of applicants

Table 4 Occupational analysis of JRS applicants and the eligible age groups

	Per cent							
	Professional and managerial		Other non-manual		Skilled manual		Semi-skilled and unskilled manual	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Applicants	6	4	16	32	23	8	56	56
Eligible age groups	12	6	21	39	32	18	34	36

Table 5 Whether last job was "main" job of working life

	Per cent				
	All	Professional and managerial	Other non-manual	Skilled manual	Semi-skilled and unskilled manual
Was main job	56	83	55	78	45
Not main job	44	17	45	22	55

Note: "Main" job classification reflects the subjective impressions of respondents.

### Industry

The industrial distribution of JRS applicants is compared with that of those eligible for the scheme in table 6. The industry profiles of applicants, in general, followed closely those of the eligible age groups. Particular exceptions were: the relatively high number of women joining the scheme from the manufacturing sector (52 per cent compared to 47 per cent of the eligible age group) especially from textiles and clothing and footwear (17 per cent compared to 9 per cent); the relatively low number of men joining from manufacturing (41 per cent compared to 53 per cent); the relatively high number of men and women joining from public administration and defence (15 per cent and 14 per cent compared to 10 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).

### Income

JRS applicants were relatively low paid in their last job before joining the scheme. Their average weekly pay, before tax and deductions, but including normal overtime and bonuses, was approximately £64. The distribution of former pay was wide, with 23 per cent earning £50 per week or less and 14 per cent earning over £80. This compares with average earnings of over £88 for all full-time adults in employment in June 1979.

Variations in average pay occurred across age groups and occupational groups. For women joining the scheme (that is those aged 59) the average weekly pay in their last job was £52; for 60 and 61 year old disabled men average pay was £62; for 62–64 year-olds average pay was £66. The distribution of average weekly pay across occupational groups was: professional and managerial grades £98, other non-manual grades £67, skilled manual occupations £69, and unskilled and semi-skilled manual occupations £57.

Over half the applicants were in receipt of an occupational pension from either their last or a previous employer. Five per cent of applicants received more than one occupational pension. Table 7 shows an analysis by size of weekly

\* This was obtained from a survey in July 1978 of people approaching National Insurance retirement age.

occupational pension receipts. Nearly 40 per cent of those entitled to a pension received less than £10 per week and 60 per cent received less than £20 per week. The average pension received was £19 per week. Pension entitlement varied significantly between age groups. The vast majority of women (81 per cent) received no pension and the average amount received by those who were entitled to a pension was only £8 per week. Only 47 per cent of disabled men aged 60-61 years received a pension, the average amount received being £14. This compared with 59 per cent of 62-64-olds receiving a pension, the average amount received being £19. One reason for this difference may have been the poor health of 60-61 year-old men. Only 51 per cent of registered disabled applicants received a pension compared to 57 per cent of those who were not disabled.

**Table 6 Industrial analysis of JRS applicants and the eligible age group**

Industry	Male		Female		Per cent
	JRS applicants	Eligible age group	JRS applicants	Eligible age group	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.9	0.6	—	0.3	
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.8	—	0.3	
Food, drink and tobacco	3.9	4.6	7.7	4.1	
Coal and petroleum products	—	0.3	—	—	
Chemicals and allied industries	1.8	3.3	3.6	5.9	
Metal manufacture	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.7	
Mechanical engineering	5.3	8.4	4.1	3.8	
Instrument engineering	0.5	0.6	—	0.7	
Electrical engineering	4.1	6.4	5.9	6.9	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.2	2.0	—	0.7	
Engineering—unspecified	0.6	0.5	1.2	—	
Vehicles	5.3	7.6	1.8	2.4	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	
Textiles	3.5	2.0	7.1	4.8	
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.3	0.2	—	0.3	
Clothing and footwear	2.1	1.2	9.5	4.1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1.4	2.5	1.2	2.1	
Timber, furniture, etc	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.0	
Paper, printing and publishing	2.5	2.8	1.8	4.1	
Other manufacturing industries	1.7	1.9	3.6	1.4	
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>46.8</b>	
Construction	9.4	5.3	—	—	
Gas, electricity and water	2.6	3.3	1.2	1.4	
Transport and communication	9.0	7.2	1.8	3.4	
Distributive trades	6.6	7.8	11.8	17.2	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	
Professional and scientific services	8.6	7.5	11.2	19.0	
Miscellaneous services	4.6	3.3	7.1	2.8	
Public administration and defence	15.3	10.2	13.6	7.6	

**Table 7 Occupational pension receipts**

Weekly pension receipts	Per cent
No pension	42
Up to £10	21
Over £10 and up to £20	13
Over £20 and up to £30	12
Over £30 and up to £40	6
Over £40 and up to £50	3
Over £50	2

Size of pension receipts and the proportion of applicants entitled to a pension were positively related to both previous occupational status and level of income. Table 8 highlights the relationships. This table shows that although, for example, the vast majority of applicants from professional and managerial jobs or those with an income greater than £100 per week received occupational pensions, the numbers involved were not all that great in relation to the overall sample size.

**Table 8 Occupational pensions and previous occupation and earnings**

Occupation	% receiving at least one pension	Mean value of weekly pension (£)	% in sample
Professional and managerial	81	35	4.5
Other non-manual	74	25	12.5
Skilled manual	51	17	11.0
Semi and unskilled manual	49	14	27.7
<b>Previous weekly pay:</b>			
£100+	90	39	4.4
£81-100	75	24	7.3
£71-80	66	19	7.5
£66-70	58	18	6.2
£61-65	56	18	7.5
£56-60	51	13	5.9
£51-55	51	14	7.1
£46-50	46	13	5.4
£41-45	44	15	3.4
Up to £40	33	15	1.6

**Retirement plans of applicants**

Applicants were asked at what age they would have retired if JRS had not existed. Overall nine per cent of applicants said they would have retired, at some stage, before National Insurance pension age in the absence of JRS. Men were more likely than women to have retired early as table 9 shows.

**Table 9 Retirement plans of JRS applicants**

	Per cent							
	All	Female	Male	Male aged:				
				60	61	62	63	64
Would have retired before 60 (women) or 65 (men)	9	2	10	27	10	11	10	5

However, many of these applicants retired earlier under JRS than they otherwise would have done. For example, a 62-year-old applicant may have planned to retire at 64. In this case three years' allowance would be paid, but the applicant would have been retired for one of those years in any case. The JRS-induced years of retirement would, therefore, be two out of the three. If account is taken of this

**Looking forward to retirement?**

**Disabled? You could stop work at 60.**

**Enjoy an extra year with the roses.**

**Job Release Scheme**

It's never too early to plan your retirement, so send off the coupon for more details about the new Job Release Scheme, or pick up a leaflet at your local Employment Office, Subcentre or Unemployment Benefit Office.

The Scheme closes for applications on April 30, 1981.

Don't miss the most flexible pension scheme ever. The Scheme allows you to take on someone from the unemployed register (a disabled person, wherever possible), they would be able to stop work up to five years before they would normally retire.

So think of the opportunities to make promotions and bring in new blood, apart from making some people very happy.

**Make sure you have all the facts about Job Release: ring Eileen Tingey on 01-213 5538, 01-213 6857, or write to her at PO Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.**

**Job Release Scheme**

Department of Employment DE

# Employers

## Tomorrow, you could be asked about the Job Release Scheme.

You've probably seen the new Job Release Scheme advertisements, aimed at people who are approaching retirement. Whatever their reasons for applying for Job Release, you can be sure they've thought long and hard about it, but they need your agreement to go ahead.

This would enable the men and women who join the Scheme to stop work a year before they would normally retire, on the understanding that you take on replacements from the unemployed register - though not necessarily for the same jobs.

**Disabled men aged 60 to 63**

Special provision has been made for disabled men (you've probably seen these advertisements too) and with your agreement to take on someone from the unemployed register (a disabled person, wherever possible), they would be able to stop work up to five years before they would normally retire.

So think of the opportunities to make promotions and bring in new blood, apart from making some people very happy.

**Make sure you have all the facts about Job Release: ring Eileen Tingey on 01-213 5538, 01-213 6857, or write to her at PO Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.**

# Job Release Scheme

Department of Employment DE

by weighting the nine per cent by the length of induced time in the scheme, only in 5.7 per cent of cases were retirement plans unaltered by JRS.

Applicants were also asked if they would have liked to join the scheme at an earlier age. Twenty six per cent stated they would not have liked to join earlier. Over half (55 per cent) however, would have liked to join the scheme at age sixty if it had been available. Table 10 shows the cumulative proportions of each age group who would have liked to join at ages from before fifty nine to sixty four.

**Table 10** Ages applicants would have liked to join scheme  
Cumulative per cent

Age would have liked to join	Present age					
	59	60	61	62	63	64
64 or earlier						100
63 or earlier					100	67
62 or earlier				100	78	61
61 or earlier			100	77	66	45
60 or earlier		100	70	76	65	44
59 or earlier	100	42	13	5	4	2
pre 59	53	34	9	4	3	2

It is apparent that the most popular age for joining would be sixty. Within each age group between 40 per cent and 70 per cent of applicants claimed they would have liked to join at age sixty. These replies were, of course, hypothetical, but do indicate respondents' attitudes to early retirement.

**Table 11** Reasons for joining JRS

	Per cent
<b>Work</b>	
Worked long enough	68
Work too demanding	28
Other work-related reasons	20
<b>Leisure</b>	
Wanted more leisure time	43
Wanted to do jobs/work around the house	39
Wanted to be with spouse/other relative who had already retired	29
<b>Finance</b>	
Would be as well off/better off on JRS	42
<b>Health</b>	
I was in poor health	30
Dependent/relative in poor health	16

### Reasons for joining JRS

The profile of reasons offered for joining JRS is shown in table 11. Applicants were allowed to tick as many of the listed answer codes as they wished. It should be remembered that these listed answer codes may well have prompted several answers, and also distracted applicants from other reasons not shown. In addition, the listing of all reasons for joining the scheme gave no indication of the relative importance of each reason, although clearly the feeling that they had worked long enough was common to most respondents. The distribution of reasons for applying varied according to the age and previous occupation of applicants. As might be expected, health reasons were particularly significant for disabled men aged 60-61 years. Seventy one per cent of those aged 60-61 cited poor health compared to 27 per cent of other applicants. Poor health was also mentioned more often by skilled manual workers (35 per cent) and semi-skilled and unskilled manual work-

ers (32 per cent) compared to non-manual workers (20 per cent). Greater emphasis was put on leisure time by non-manual workers (50 per cent) as compared with manual workers (40 per cent). A relatively high proportion of applicants from professional and managerial grades and from skilled manual jobs claimed their previous work was too demanding. The proportion who felt they would be financially as well off or better off on JRS also varied by occupation. Only 29 per cent of professional and managerial grades and skilled manual workers compared to 52 per cent of other non-manual grades and 45 per cent of semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers thought this would be so.

Previous occupation was not the only factor with which the distribution of reasons for applying varied. Looking at the reasons listed, the core of applicants stating that they would be financially as well off or better off on JRS were those previously on low pay, but with a pension earned from a previous job. Leisure reasons were correlated with higher previous pay and higher pension receipts.

### General feelings of applicants on JRS

Applicants were asked if they viewed their present Job Release allowance as adequate for their needs or not. This subjective data on the perceived adequacy of the allowance produced some interesting results. Fifty nine per cent of female applicants thought that the allowance was adequate, although the corresponding figure was only 29 per cent for males. Married men on the lower rate of allowance in particular found the allowance to be inadequate (83 per cent stated this as so). In general the level of allowance received did not correlate strongly with its perceived adequacy. Table 12 brings out in more detail the findings on this question, in particular the relationship with previous pay and pension receipts.

**Table 12** Adequacy of JRS and previous pay

Gross weekly pay at last job	Percentage stating allowance was adequate	Percentage receiving pension	Percentage female
up to £40	52	33	25
£41-£45	45	44	17
£46-£50	39	46	11
£51-£55	28	51	8
£56-£60	27	51	4
£61-£65	25	56	3
£66-£70	22	58	1
£71-£80	21	66	1
£81-£100	28	75	3
£100+	47	90	3

This table shows that dissatisfaction with the level of the allowance was highest for those earning in the range £71-80 in their last job. Satisfaction with the level of allowance increased steadily for income ranges both above and below that level. This relationship would seem to reflect (i) the greater equality between Job Release allowance and net take-home pay among the lower paid, (ii) the greater proportion of women among the lower paid and, (iii) the higher proportion receiving occupational pensions at higher levels of pay to supplement the Job Release allowance. In addition to the specific questions asked in the survey, all applicants were invited to write in any comments they had concerning the scheme. About 80 per cent of applicants made comments, which serve to bring together

and summarise the results already mentioned. JRS was felt to be a particularly good scheme for older workers who felt they had worked long enough, those in poor health, and those in receipt of an occupational pension or with low previous pay. Three reasons were offered on why JRS was considered to be a good scheme: it provides more leisure time and makes for a richer life; it is a partial step in reducing the age of retirement or a move towards equalising male and female retirement ages; it serves to help the unemployed, especially the young, find work.

### Evaluation of the job release scheme

The research paper presents information on the effects of the scheme based on sample surveys and administrative data. It discusses the scheme from the point of view of applicants, potential applicants and employers.

#### Applicants

Information on the characteristics and attitudes of applicants has been collected through sample surveys conducted by NOP in 1978 and 1979, the 1979 results having been presented above. Changes in the coverage of the scheme have greatly changed the total number of applications but do not appear to have affected the basic characteristics of applicants, apart from the age range covered. The extent of inducement of early retirement by the scheme is extremely high. Overall, only between six per cent and seven per cent of applicants would have retired when they did anyway.

The main distinguishing feature of JRS applicants is that they tend to be less skilled manual workers and to have relatively low incomes. The regional distribution of applications tends to reflect the distribution of employment except that take-up is relatively low in London and the South East and relatively high in the North West and, to a lesser extent, in Yorkshire and Humberside. The industrial profile of applicants broadly follows that of the eligible age groups.

JRS tends to reduce the net household income of applicants on average by about five per cent. It would appear that applicants previously on average earnings for the sample and those on the lower rate of allowance experience the largest decreases in net income. Despite this, applicants' views of the scheme were overwhelmingly favourable and only about one per cent of the sample in the 1978 survey were even considering leaving the scheme and returning to paid employment. Occupational pensions helped to cushion the fall in income.

The explanation for applicants' favourable views of the scheme, despite their income loss, is probably to be found in the reasons which lead them to apply for the scheme. Health-related reasons appeared to be particularly important, whether it was the applicant's own ill health or that of a dependent relative. A higher proportion of applicants were registered as disabled or said that they had a long-standing illness than those eligible for the scheme; this finding holds for age groups other than the 60-61 year old disabled men for whom health reasons are particularly significant. A general feeling that they had worked long enough was expressed by many applicants and a specific desire for leisure was also important, especially for non-manual workers.

It is difficult to estimate the rate of take-up of JRS by those eligible due to the changes in coverage of the scheme. But it is thought that about ten per cent of those eligible applied for the scheme open to 59 year old women and 64 year old men, and about twelve per cent of males aged 62-64 under the extended scheme. Take-up rates are sensitive to the rate of allowance paid; about two thirds of married males receiving the higher rate of allowance would not have applied if only the lower rate had been available. It appears that the increase in the length of period of early retirement slightly raised the take-up rate. However, a large proportion of those eligible have no desire to give up their jobs for personal and financial reasons.

#### Potential applicants

A survey of a sample of full-time employees in certain age categories was carried out by NOP in October 1978. The survey covered people both eligible and potentially eligible for JRS (men aged 62-64 and women aged 57-59) and sought information on knowledge about JRS, retirement plans and potential take-up of the scheme.

It is clearly significant for applications whether knowledge of a scheme such as JRS is widespread among those eligible. It might be expected that the younger age groups would be less aware than those currently eligible under the scheme since at the time of the interview the scheme did not apply directly to them. Possibly counteracting this is the fact that the sample of 64 and 59 year-olds in employment is biased because successful applicants under the scheme are necessarily excluded from it. In fact the survey results indicated that there was no appreciable difference between age groups as regards awareness levels.

The major findings were that eighty per cent of men in the sample, and sixty seven per cent of women, had heard of the JRS. However the majority of these knew only a little or very little about the scheme. A somewhat larger proportion of men than women claimed to know a lot about the scheme. Most of those who had heard of the scheme had done so through the national press, although word of mouth from workmates and relatives was also important.

The general attitude of the sample to the scheme was overwhelmingly favourable, eighty seven per cent stating that they thought JRS was a good idea. Eighty three per cent of the sample stated that they were in favour of the scheme becoming more permanent.

One of the purposes of the survey was to generate some indication of the factors that induce eligible people to apply for, or to consider applying for, the scheme. Three main factors appear to influence a person's decision to consider applying for the scheme: their present take-home pay, whether or not they are entitled to an occupational pension and their state of health. The latter appears to weigh particularly heavily in the decisions of those who have no dependants. Low take-home pay, entitlement to an occupational pension and poor health all increase the likelihood of a person applying for the scheme (at least as far as the sample was concerned). Potential take-up was found to be very responsive to increases in the level of the allowance.

#### Employers

The employers' role in the JRS is limited—they need to agree to release applicants and to replace them with someone from the unemployment register. Their willingness to



accept the replacement condition is a vital part of the scheme in meeting the objective of reducing unemployment. Consequently, a limited survey of employers' views of the scheme was undertaken in mid-1978 by the Institute of Manpower Studies. The survey covered forty firms in the West Midlands and on Merseyside.

The two regions were chosen to reflect contrasting unemployment experience rather than to represent the national picture. The main findings of the survey were as follows. Firstly, all of the firms on Merseyside and eighty per cent of the West Midlands firms had heard of JRS. This may reflect the more recent introduction of the scheme to Non-Assisted Areas. Secondly, eighty four per cent of the firms on Merseyside who had received enquiries about the scheme had agreed releases. The corresponding figure in the West Midlands was sixty five per cent. Thirdly, the response of firms to applications was much more likely to be selective in the West Midlands although automatic rejection was uncommon in both areas. This may be because some West Midlands firms reported difficulties in obtaining replacements, especially where the applicants were skilled manual workers. This did not appear to be a problem on Merseyside where the rate of unemployment was relatively high.

### Conclusions

The research paper sought to investigate a number of factors upon which the impact of the JRS on unemployment depends. Awareness of the scheme is clearly vital. The vast majority of eligible age groups, as well as those just below the age of eligibility, had heard of the scheme. There was also a high degree of awareness among employers. The application procedure has been made as simple as possible in order to enhance take-up of the scheme and the surveys carried out indicated that this had been successful.

Take-up rates have been estimated at ten per cent under the scheme limited to 59-year-old women and 64-year-old men and at twelve per cent for men aged 62-64 under the

extended scheme. Some indication of the reasons for these levels of take-up is given by the characteristics of successful applicants. A high proportion of the latter are semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, who tend to be relatively low-paid. As such the Job Release allowance is a good substitute for their wages. A large proportion of applicants cited ill-health as the principal reason for joining the scheme. Among the higher paid in the sample there was some indication that the allowance was supplemented by occupational pensions. Those on the lower rate of allowance and previously on average wages appeared to suffer the largest reductions in their household income and tended to find the allowance inadequate. Financial considerations may have deterred many of those favourably disposed to the scheme from applying, but a large proportion of those eligible stated that they enjoyed their work and had no desire to leave it. Nevertheless, there were clear indications that the rate of take-up is responsive to real increases in the level of the allowance.

A successful application requires the agreement of an employer to a release and a replacement from the unemployment register. Generally, employers' attitudes are favourable towards the scheme, although the surveys uncovered some initial opposition in a small minority of cases. Outright rejection of a request for release was uncommon and more likely to occur in areas of relatively low unemployment. Such opposition tends to stem from difficulties in fulfilling the replacement condition. On the whole, employer opposition is not a significant barrier to take-up of the scheme.

The basic conclusion is that limits to the take-up of the scheme are essentially set by the desire of many people to remain in work and the level of the allowance paid which makes the scheme financially unattractive to certain groups. Awareness of the scheme is widespread and employees' and employers' attitudes towards it are overwhelmingly favourable. The advantage of the scheme in achieving a reduction of unemployment is that it ensures replacement from the register for those who retire, while remaining a voluntary scheme which can be flexibly applied.

## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Measuring labour slack

In this article, **Angus Maddison**, Professor of Economics at the University of Groningen in The Netherlands, reports on a study financed by the European Community. The views expressed are his own, not those of the EC.

Since 1973, unemployment had re-emerged as a major problem in all western countries. In the three biggest EC countries—France, Germany\* and the UK—unemployment in the 1960s never represented more than 1¼ million people out of a labour force of 70 million, but by 1977-9 the number was never much below four million.

Higher rates of unemployment have persisted long enough (six years) to be regarded as a chronic rather than a cyclical phenomenon, but, in fact, unemployment has been rather modest, considering how large the slowdown in economic growth has been. In 1979, output in France, Germany and the UK was 15 per cent below what it would have been if the 1960s growth trend had persisted, whereas the unemployment level in 1979 was "only" five per cent of their combined labour force.

### Inadequacy of the traditional unemployment measure

The rise in unemployment has been lower than could legitimately have been expected, partly because governments have tried to mitigate the social impact of their cautious macro-economic policies by diverting labour slack into channels other than overt unemployment. These policies to "disguise" unemployment have been more important on the continent than in the UK. They have been most vigorously pursued in Germany, where three other dimensions of labour slack were clearly significant in relation to the officially registered unemployment of 993,000 in 1973:

- (a) the previously large inflow of migrant workers has been reversed by restrictions on migration. In the five years 1973-8, the foreign labour force in Germany fell by 555,000, whereas in the preceding five years it had risen by 1.5 million;
- (b) people were encouraged to withdraw from the labour force by schemes to promote early retirement or to retain young people in education and training. Official German estimates of these "discouraged workers" amounted to 642,000 in 1978;
- (c) the German authorities encourage work sharing by paying unemployment insurance for those working short-time.

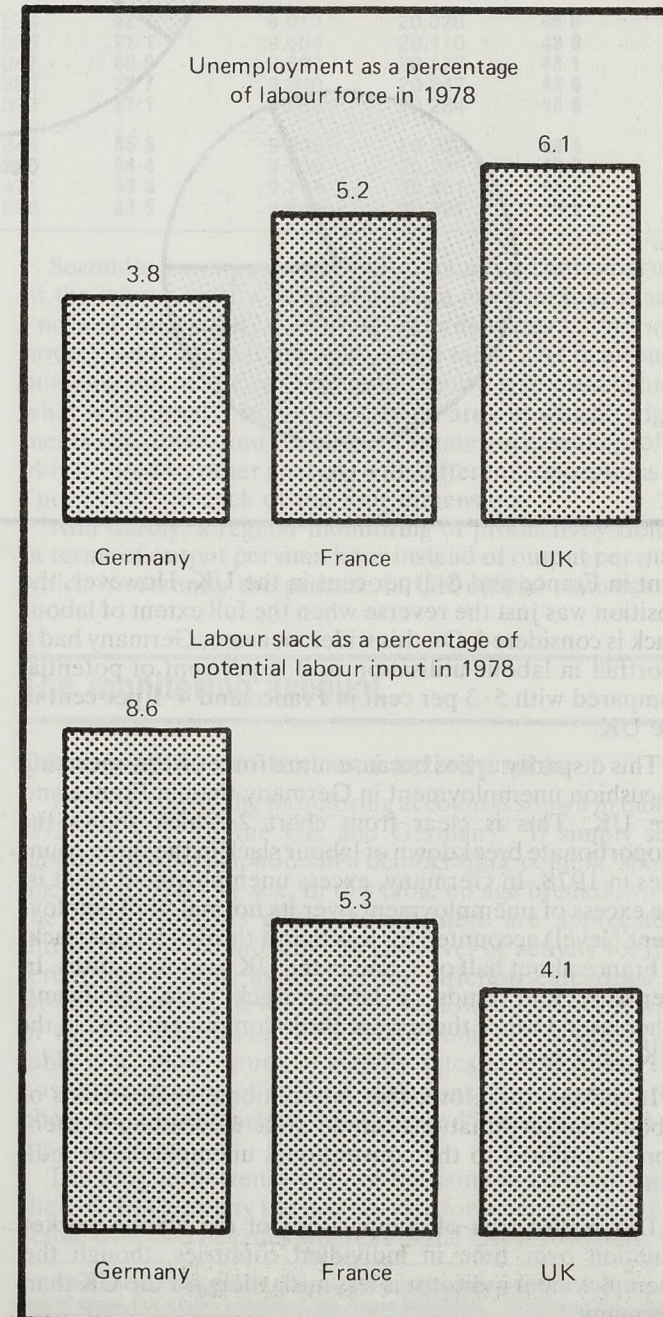
In addition to these three important dimensions captured by our broad measure of labour slack, there has in all three countries been a faltering in productivity growth which has mitigated unemployment, and which also deserves careful consideration in assessing the evolution of labour markets.

The difference between the labour market situation as

\* In this article, "Germany" in all cases refers to the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

revealed by the present approach and the traditional unemployment indicator is shown in charts 1 and 2. In 1978 the German unemployment rate was the lowest in the three countries, that is 3.8 per cent compared with 5.2 per

Chart 1



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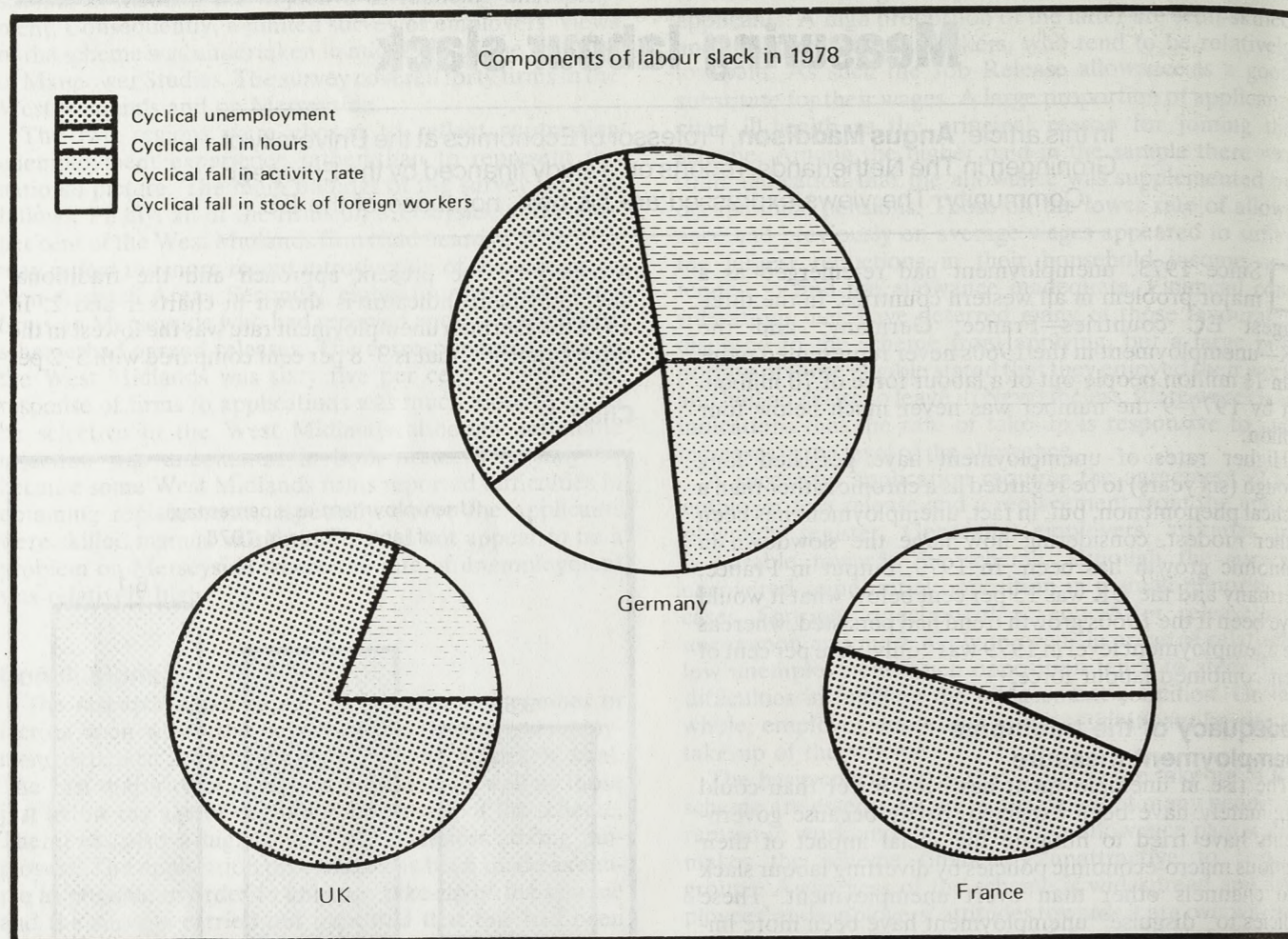
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Chart 2



cent in France and 6.1 per cent in the UK. However, the position was just the reverse when the full extent of labour slack is considered. On this wider measure, Germany had a shortfall in labour utilisation of 8.6 per cent of potential compared with 5.3 per cent in France and 4.1 per cent in the UK.

This disparity arises because more forces were operating to cushion unemployment in Germany than in France and the UK. This is clear from chart 2 which shows the proportionate breakdown of labour slack in the three countries in 1978. In Germany, excess unemployment (that is, the excess of unemployment over its normal "full employment" level) accounted for less than a third of labour slack, in France about half of it, and in the UK over four-fifths. In Germany four kinds of labour slack were significant, whereas in France there were three components and in the UK, only two.

It is clear, therefore, that international comparisons of labour market situations can be quite misleading if attention is confined to the conventional unemployment indicator.

This is also true of comparisons of the labour market situation over time in individual countries, though the unemployment indicator is less misleading for the UK than Germany.

#### Advantages of the broader measure of labour slack

The broad approach adopted here has eight advantages over the usual unemployment indicator:

(a) It can help identify the nature of the existing economic situation more clearly;

(b) it can improve the clarity of national policy analysis. This is particularly necessary in the labour market field where new policy initiatives have mushroomed since 1973, and where conflicts of objective between macro (deflationary) and micro (job-creating) instruments are obviously likely to arise;

(c) it can facilitate international comparison of both policy problems and policy options, particularly in situations where the national policy-mixes vary a good deal, for example, where Germany has more labour slack than the UK, but a lower unemployment rate;

(d) it can help improve the sophistication of economic forecasting;

(e) it can improve the analysis of productivity trends and the accuracy of international comparison of productivity levels;

(f) it can improve the quality of academic research which in the past has concentrated very heavily on unemployment as a labour market indicator to the exclusion of other elements of labour slack;

Table U-1 Labour force, population of working age and activity rates in the UK 1960-78

	Total labour force (all ages) (thou)	Total population aged 15-64 (thou)	Activity rate (col. 1 ÷ 2) (per cent)	Male labour force (all ages) (thou)	Male population aged 15-64 (thou)	Male activity rate (col. 4 ÷ 5) (per cent)	Female labour force (all ages) (thou)	Female population aged 15-64 (thou)	Female activity rate (col. 7 ÷ 8) (per cent)
1960	24,777	34,195	72.5	16,603	16,815	98.7	8,174	17,380	47.0
1970	25,517	34,948	73.0	16,419	17,369	94.5	9,098	17,579	51.8
1971	25,273	34,956	72.3	16,172	17,394	93.0	9,101	17,562	51.8
1972	25,525	34,971	73.0	16,227	17,413	93.2	9,298	17,558	53.0
1973	25,743	35,030	73.5	16,194	17,457	92.8	9,549	17,573	54.3
1974	25,819	35,050	73.7	16,044	17,487	91.7	9,775	17,563	55.7
1975	25,968	35,085	74.0	16,078	17,524	91.7	9,890	17,561	56.3
1976	26,250	35,199	74.6	16,257	17,596	92.4	9,993	17,603	56.8
1977	26,508	35,339	75.0	16,266	17,674	92.0	10,242	17,665	58.0
1978	26,573	35,533	74.8	16,200	17,796	91.0	10,373	17,737	58.5

Table G-1 Labour force, population of working age and activity rates in Germany, 1960-78

	Total labour force (all ages) (thou)	Total population aged 15-64 (thou)	Activity rate (col. 1 ÷ 2) (per cent)	Male labour force (all ages) (thou)	Male population aged 15-64 (thou)	Male activity rate (col. 4 ÷ 5) (per cent)	Female labour force (all ages) (thou)	Female population aged 15-64 (thou)	Female activity rate (col. 7 ÷ 8) (per cent)
1960	26,351	37,697	69.9	16,555	17,598	94.1	9,796	20,099	48.7
1970	26,719	38,602	69.2	17,106	18,574	92.1	9,613	20,028	48.0
1971	26,824	38,966	68.8	17,170	18,856	91.1	9,654	20,110	48.0
1972	26,826	39,224	68.4	17,129	19,047	89.9	9,697	20,177	48.1
1973	26,921	39,509	68.1	17,082	19,262	88.7	9,840	20,247	48.6
1974	26,737	39,654	67.4	16,870	19,370	87.1	9,868	20,284	48.6
1975	26,340	39,606	66.5	16,358	19,344	85.5	9,803	20,262	48.4
1976	26,093	39,592	65.9	16,338	19,356	84.4	9,756	20,236	48.2
1977	26,023	39,732	65.5	16,229	19,471	83.3	9,794	20,261	48.3
1978	26,153	39,849	65.6	16,304	19,528	83.5	9,849	20,321	48.5

Table G-1b Foreigners in population, labour force, employment, and unemployment in Germany 1960-78

	Foreign population aged 15-64 (thou)	Foreign labour force (thou)	Foreign labour force activity rate (per cent)	Foreigners as per cent of employed labour force	Foreigners (thou)	Foreigners unemployed (thou)
1960	302			1.1	301	1
1961	502			1.9	501	1
1962	662			2.5	663	1
1963	927	810	87.4	3.0	808	2
1964	1,076	941	87.5	3.5	939	2
1965	1,312	1,160	88.4	4.3	1,158	2
1966	1,460	1,289	88.3	4.8	1,285	4
1967	1,245	1,073	86.2	4.1	1,057	16
1968	1,230	1,070	87.0	4.1	1,064	6
1969	1,541	1,417	91.9	5.4	1,414	3
1970	1,944	1,863	95.8	7.0	1,858	5
1971	2,320	2,195	94.6	8.2	2,183	12
1972	2,598	2,360	90.8	8.8	2,343	17
1973	2,871	2,580	89.9	9.6	2,560	20
1974	2,997	2,517	83.9	9.4	2,448	69
1975	2,884	2,284	79.2	8.7	2,133	151
1976	2,765	2,108	76.2	8.1	2,002	106
1977	2,842	2,046	72.0	7.9	1,954	92
1978	2,739	2,025	73.9	7.7	1,928	97

(g) the process of merging manpower data from different sources into a coherent accounting system will provide new crosschecks on the accuracy of previous estimates; and

(h) better manpower accounts provide a major contribution towards a wider system of regular socio-demographic monitoring which can illuminate many social policy issues, for example the extent to which behaviour patterns are altered by increased levels of social benefit.

#### The proposal

The present proposal for refinement of official labour market analysis has three components.

Firstly, a proposed set of annual "monitoring" accounts in which data from different sources are merged in a comprehensive framework which takes account both of the demographic context and changes in working time per person. The different components, when multiplied, are equal to the total labour input used to produce gross domestic product.

Secondly, a comparison between actual and potential use of the labour supply. Suggestions are made in four areas: "normal migration", "normal activity rates", "normal hours", and "normal unemployment rates". As in all such analysis, the major conceptual difficulty is in establishing what is "normal". It is obviously an area in which judgements can differ, and the present framework could profitably be used by other analysts with different conceptions of "normality" in each of the four dimensions.

And thirdly, a regular monitoring of productivity trends in terms of output per man hour instead of output per man which is currently the practice in UK official statistics.

## The monitoring account

### Demographic context and activity rates

The first step in the monitoring account is shown in tables U-1 and G-1 for the UK and Germany\*. It simply sets labour force participation in a demographic context, showing activity rates by sex. In this table no age breakdown of the labour force is given though there are appreciable differences in the movements and level of activity for different age groups, as well as for different categories of women (married, never married, widowed, divorced, with or without children etc.) The main point in this simplified table is to show trends in activity rates and to reveal the possible presence of cyclical variations, for example, the phenomenon of workers "discouraged", or "added" during recessions.

The long-term trends are not the same in Germany and the UK. In Germany the activity rate for women was rather stable over two decades whereas in the UK it rose from 47

\* The original study includes France as well. French data have been excluded here for lack of space. For a fuller treatment, see Angus Maddison, "Monitoring the Labour Market", *Review of Income and Wealth*, June 1980.

**Table U-2 Employment, unemployment, and employment rates by sex in UK 1960-78**

	Employment (thou)	Unemployment (thou)	Employment as per cent of labour force	Male employment (thou)	Male unemployment (thou)	Male employment as per cent of labour force	Female employment (thou)	Female unemployment (thou)	Female employment as per cent of labour force
1960	24,225	552	97.8	16,259	344	97.9	7,966	208	97.5
1970	24,732	785	96.9	15,892	527	96.8	8,840	258	97.2
1971	24,303	970	96.2	15,551	621	96.2	8,752	349	96.2
1972	24,479	1,046	95.9	15,516	711	95.6	8,963	335	96.4
1973	24,993	750	97.1	15,701	493	97.0	9,292	257	97.3
1974	25,068	751	97.1	15,539	505	96.9	9,529	246	97.5
1975	24,903	1,065	95.9	15,356	722	95.5	9,547	343	96.5
1976	24,782	1,468	94.4	15,235	1,022	93.7	9,547	446	95.5
1977	24,858	1,650	93.8	15,200	1,066	93.5	9,658	584	94.3
1978	24,941	1,632	93.9	15,179	1,021	93.7	9,762	611	94.1

**Table G-2 Employment, unemployment, and employment rates by sex in Germany 1960-78**

	Employment	Unemployment	Employment as per cent of labour force	Male employment	Male unemployment	Male employment as per cent of labour force	Female employment	Female unemployment	Female employment as per cent of labour force
1960	26,080	271	99.0	16,377	178	98.9	9,703	93	99.1
1970	26,570	149	99.4	17,013	93	99.5	9,557	56	99.4
1971	26,639	185	99.3	17,069	101	99.4	9,570	84	99.1
1972	26,580	246	99.1	16,989	140	99.2	9,591	106	98.9
1973	26,648	273	99.0	16,932	150	99.1	9,716	124	98.7
1974	26,155	582	97.8	16,545	325	98.1	9,610	258	97.4
1975	25,266	1,074	95.9	15,915	623	96.2	9,351	452	95.4
1976	25,033	1,060	95.9	15,771	567	96.5	9,262	494	94.9
1977	24,993	1,030	96.0	15,711	518	96.8	9,282	512	94.8
1978	25,160	993	96.2	15,815	489	97.0	9,345	504	94.9

per cent to 58.5 per cent. The fall in the male activity rate over the long term in Germany has been larger than in the UK, with the net overall result for both sexes that the activity rate has risen in the UK and fallen in Germany. In the UK, it is difficult to discern any cyclical component in activity rates whereas in Germany there does seem to have been a cyclical fall in male activity since 1973.

**Migrants and their labour market characteristics**

Explicit inclusion of international migratory movements in the labour market accounts is obviously desirable in countries where their role is significant and where migration control is an instrument of labour market policy. In the UK, there have been relatively big flows both in and out of the country, but most migrants have been settlers. Migration controls are now substantial but have not been used as an instrument of labour market policy. Hence migration has not been included in the proposed monitoring account for the UK, whereas it has for Germany (table G-1b).

German immigrants are mostly "guestworkers" and their families, whose sojourn is considered to be temporary in principle. The flow has been closely controlled in the past by official policy in line with the labour market situation.

**Employment and unemployment rates**

Tables U-2 and G-2 show absolute figures for employment and unemployment rates. The UK unemployment figures presented here involved upward adjustment of the usual official figures, because UK unemployment insurance excludes a good many married females who can opt out of insurance, and hence understates female unemployment, insofar as females with no potential benefit fail to register\*.

\* The problem of standardized unemployment measures has been treated in great detail by C. Sorrentino, *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1978. Mrs. Sorrentino kindly supplied unemployment estimates for the UK reworked to conform to the standardized ILO definition.

It can be seen quite clearly that the German unemployment rates have been below those in the UK except for females in 1974-6.

**Annual working time per person**

This is the area in which the greatest detail is presented in this proposal. It is an area rather neglected in the past, but one in which substantial further refinement is possible. Tables U-3 and G-3 show the allocation of days in the year with an eightfold breakdown explaining losses due to days not worked. The first three columns are self-explanatory, but there is a difference between the assumption on Saturday working for Germany and the UK. In Germany, it is assumed that half day Saturday working was universal in 1960 and was gradually and totally phased out by 1970. For the UK it is assumed that Saturday was a free day throughout, though there was probably some Saturday working in the 1960s, and it has not completely disappeared even now in either country.

However, error on this score does not affect the final calculation of labour input for the UK, as weekly hours are reduced to a daily basis by dividing by five. Another assumption about Saturday work would simply mean division of weekly working hours by a different denominator.

The fourth column refers to statutory public holidays which are assumed to be 100 per cent effective in reducing work time in the UK, that is, if they fall on weekends, they are assumed to be matched by compensatory reductions elsewhere in the week. In the case of Germany, where there are more public holidays, there is generally no compensation for public holidays which fall on weekends.

Column five on days of vacation is pieced together from various sources, but there seems no doubt about the order of magnitude of absence from this cause or its rising trend. German vacations are considerably longer than in the UK.

Column six on absence through sickness, accidents and

**Table U-3 Average allocation of days per year per employee in the UK 1960-78**

	Days per year	Free Sundays per year	Free Saturdays per year	Public holidays	Days of vacation	Days of incapacity	Days lost through bad weather*	Days lost for personal reasons†	Time lost through industrial disputes	Days worked
1960	366	52	53.00	7.00	12.0	(13.8)		2	0.13	226.1
1970	365	52	52.00	7.00	16.0	16.7		2	0.49	218.8
1971	365	52	52.00	7.00	16.5	16.0		2	0.61	218.9
1972	366	53	53.00	7.00	17.0	16.3		2	1.08	216.6
1973	365	52	52.00	7.00	17.5	16.7		2	0.32	217.5
1974	365	52	52.00	7.00	18.0	16.6		2	0.65	216.7
1975	365	52	52.00	7.00	18.5	(16.4)		2	0.27	216.8
1976	366	52	52.00	7.00	19.0	(17.3)		2	0.15	216.5
1977	365	52	53.00	7.00	19.5	(18.1)		2	0.45	212.9
1978	365	53	52.00	8.00	20.0	(18.7)		2	(0.42)	210.9

\* Pro memoria only. In the UK, deductions for absence of this kind are not necessary here, as such absence is covered in the short-time work column of table U-4.

**Table G-3 Average allocation of days per year per employee in Germany 1960-78**

	Days per year	Free Sundays per year	Free Saturdays per year	Public holidays	Days of vacation	Days of incapacity	Days lost through bad weather*	Days lost for personal reasons†	Time lost through industrial disputes	Days worked
1960	366	52	26.50	9.80	15.52	13.90	0.61		.001	247.67
1970	365	52	52.00	10.90	21.21	13.12	1.76		.004	214.01
1971	365	52	52.00	8.90	21.77	12.74	1.42		.196	215.97
1972	366	53	53.00	9.80	22.33	12.69	0.90		.002	214.28
1973	365	52	52.00	11.50	23.04	13.66	1.06		.024	211.72
1974	365	52	52.00	12.50	23.67	13.20	0.59		.048	210.99
1975	365	52	52.00	12.20	24.27	11.97	0.60		.004	211.96
1976	366	52	52.00	8.90	24.70	12.68	0.99		.024	214.71
1977	365	52	53.00	8.80	25.30	12.42	0.88		.001	212.60
1978	365	53	52.00	9.80	26.30	12.54	1.04		.239	210.08

\* Pro memoria only. In the case of Germany, deductions for absence of this kind are not necessary here, as the overtime figure (see table G-4) is net of such absence, but its magnitude is not known.

pregnancy is based on days of certificated absence which are available from social security sources. UK sickness absence is on a clearly rising trend, unlike that in Germany where such absence is now notably smaller than in the UK.

The other causes of working day losses are less significant, in particular, time lost through industrial disputes is generally a negligible item.

Tables U-4 and G-4 show average hours worked per day. A breakdown is presented of basic hours, overtime and short-time working and the impact of part-time workers on the total. Data on working hours are usually only available for a short period of the year. In the British case, the most comprehensive source, the *New Earnings Survey* (HMSO), refers only to one pay period in April, so the figures may not be as representative as might be hoped.

**The use-of-potential account**

**Potential population**

The most logical starting point for the use-of-potential accounts (used to derive charts 1 and 2) is the possible divergence between actual and potential population. In Germany, both the nature of the immigrant population and of government policy on migration are likely to make the size of population vary for cyclical reasons, and in the German case it seems worthwhile to analyse deviations between actual and potential population.

In Germany, the cyclical character of migration was obvious in 1967-68, when the previous rapid rise in the proportion of foreign workers was reversed, and the absolute number of foreign workers fell by more than 200,000.

In the two years following that recession, the number of foreign workers rose by 800,000 as job opportunities increased. In the period of recession and slow growth since 1973, the proportion of foreign workers has fallen from

9.6 to 7.7 per cent of labour force. It is, of course, difficult to say what the potential is, because there are different bases for such a judgement, for example; what would it have been without the 1974-75 recession, or what would it be in future if economic policy were to become more expansionary.

It may well be that German policy on non-EC migration has changed on a long-term basis, but EC migration is important, will grow if the EC is enlarged, and a country with negative natural population growth and a high per capita income will remain attractive to immigrants. We have therefore assumed that, without the recession, the foreign labour force would have remained at its 1973 level, and that a major expansion in economic activity could easily induce a return to this level which is only 550,000 higher than the 1973 level. The gap in foreign working population is therefore assumed to be the difference between the 1973 level and the actual level.

**Potential activity rate**

Job shortage in recession may spontaneously induce a "discouraged worker" phenomenon, and governments may also promote exits from the labour force by policy measures to facilitate early retirement or to widen training opportunities. This has certainly occurred in Germany. On the other hand a serious recession may have the converse effect of inducing labour market entry by secondary workers (for example, married women) in households whose incomes are likely to be threatened by unemployment or short-time working of the primary income earner. This "added" worker phenomenon seems to have predominated in the UK.

There is little doubt that a greater disaggregation of activity rates by age group would show offsetting discouraged and added-worker phenomena in the UK, but overall, the net change over the period covered was not negative in

**Table U-4 Hours worked per person and total hours worked in UK 1960-78**

	Basic weekly hours of full-time workers	Impact of part-time workers' hours on total hours worked	Weekly over-time hours	Average weekly short-time hours	Average weekly hours worked per employee	Average hours worked per employee per day	Average hours worked per employee per year	Total hours worked per year (million)
1960			2.42	-0.11	42.28	8.46	1,912.8	46,338
1970			3.19	-0.08	39.63	7.93	1,735.1	42,912
1971	39.11	-2.67	2.62	-0.20	38.86	7.77	1,700.9	41,337
1972	39.06	-2.80	2.67	-0.37	38.56	7.71	1,670.0	40,880
1973	39.10	-2.74	3.25	-0.06	39.55	7.91	1,720.4	42,998
1974	38.89	-2.82	2.88	-0.63	38.32	7.66	1,659.9	41,610
1975	38.67	-2.47	2.52	-0.41	38.31	7.66	1,660.7	41,356
1976	38.63	-2.74	2.71	-0.19	38.41	7.68	1,662.7	41,205
1977	38.68	-2.85	2.99	-0.16	38.66	7.73	1,645.7	40,909
1978	38.60	-2.89	3.01	-0.11	38.61	7.72	1,628.1	40,606

**Table G-4 Hours worked per person and total hours worked in Germany 1960-78**

1960	44.56	-0.45	2.15	-0.00	46.26	8.41	2,082.9	54,322
1970	41.49	-1.06	4.13	-0.01	44.55	8.91	1,906.8	50,664
1971	41.14	-1.12	3.63	-0.04	43.60	8.72	1,883.3	50,169
1972	41.02	-1.23	3.45	-0.04	43.20	8.64	1,851.4	49,210
1973	40.91	-1.28	3.54	-0.02	43.15	8.63	1,827.1	48,689
1974	40.73	-1.27	3.21	-0.15	42.50	8.50	1,793.4	46,906
1975	40.32	-1.31	2.76	-0.42	41.35	8.27	1,752.9	44,289
1976	40.25	-1.28	2.77	-0.14	41.60	8.32	1,786.4	44,719
1977	40.22	-1.37	2.60	-0.12	41.35	8.27	1,758.2	43,943
1978	40.18	-1.37	2.55	-0.10	41.25	8.25	1,733.2	43,607

the UK. In Germany, by contrast, where measures to promote early retirement and encourage education were rather firmly pursued, and where the social climate and trade union attitudes encouraged departures from the labour force, and decline in activity rates for males was rather noticeable in the recession and after.

The estimates of potential activity rates are based on simple extrapolation of the clear downward movement which took place between 1963 and 1973 assuming these to be business cycle peaks.

**Potential employment rate**

There is a huge literature on the "full employment rate of unemployment". The position taken here is that there has probably been some lengthening in the normal duration of job search, and hence of unemployment levels, as a result of increased social security benefits and the increased levels of wealth which have accompanied economic growth. Hence, it is suggested that the "normal" level of unemployment in conditions of high demand in the 1970s was higher than the minimum levels of the 1960s. However, the "neo-structural" and "natural" rate arguments which have been used to explain 1970s levels of unemployment as normal, are rejected. As a matter of pragmatic convenience, it is simply assumed here that the 1973 rates of unemployment, that is, the immediate pre-recession peak level, constituted the level potentially attainable, and that divergences from this level represent the unemployment gap.

**Potential working time per person employed**

Worksharing by reduction in hours worked per person has been an objective of policy in Germany where unemployment insurance permits compensation for part-time unemployment. In addition there is some spontaneous worksharing by collective agreement or entrepreneurial

decision, and such a worksharing arrangement is often preferable to dismissing workers, now that workers' rights to redundancy compensation have been greatly enhanced. Working time can be shortened in several ways, for example by shorter hours per week, by reducing the number of weeks worked, by increasing public holidays or vacations.

Monitoring the full impact of changes in time worked is statistically a difficult job, and it is clear that officially compensated short-time working is only part of the problem. It is difficult to distinguish involuntary from voluntary cuts in working time, particularly when the long-term trend in working hours is so obviously downward in both countries. However, the fact that working time per person continued to decline quite sharply in this period when real income increases were rather modest, does suggest that some of the reduction was of a cyclical character.

In the case of Germany and the UK, figures are available in some detail, which permit a differentiation between basic hours of full-time workers, the hours of part-time workers, overtime and short-time working. We have assumed for these two countries that the gradual reduction of basic hours in the 1970s and the increasing role of part-time workers were a continuation of long-term trends and that the cyclical influence was confined to the reduction of net overtime below its 1973 level. This is a modest assumption in the case of Germany, as net overtime was smaller in 1973 than in 1970, and there was a somewhat larger drop in basic hours in 1974-5.

The basic data on days worked per year in tables U-3 and G-3 are presented in considerable detail, but no use of this table is made here for "use of potential" analysis. For Germany, one can discern a perverse cyclical movement in sickness absence. This happens partly because people are scared of losing their jobs for malingering in times of slack demand, and hence cut down on sickness absence for

cyclical reasons. Another reason may be that the people who are normally most prone to sickness absence are those most likely to be unemployed or to leave the labour force in recessions. Unfortunately the quality of UK information on sickness absence deteriorated from 1974 onwards, so it is less easy to monitor the British situation very accurately. For this reason, we have taken no account of possible cyclical movement in sickness absence in the present estimates.

**Productivity**

One interesting by-product of the present type of analysis is that it yields estimates of productivity trends and levels which are more refined than most, thanks mainly to the detailed analysis of annual hours worked per person. Table 5 shows the productivity estimates for each of the years 1960-78.

In 1960 the countries were not too far apart in labour productivity levels, with the UK in the lead. France took leadership in 1962 and has since retained it, Germany overtaking the UK in 1965. By 1978, the French lead over the UK was about 30 per cent, but less than five per cent over Germany (which is within the margin of error for such figures).

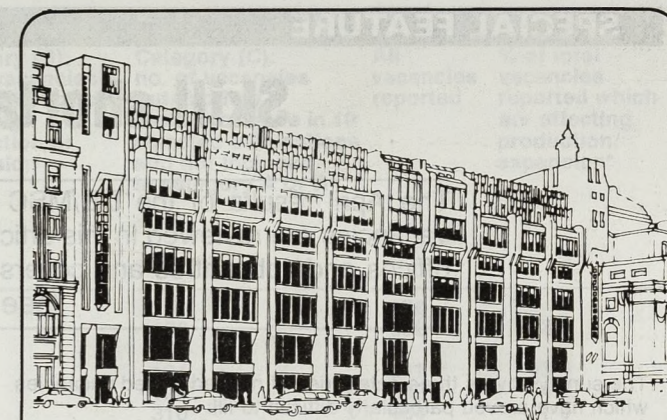
Productivity growth has slowed down in the period since 1973. The deceleration has been least in Germany and greatest in the UK. Perhaps the most complex problem in use-of-potential analysis is the interpretation of this productivity slow-down, because the productivity figure is a

**Table 5 Levels and movement of GDP and productivity 1960-78**

	GDP in 1970 US dollars and purchasing power (million)			GDP per man hour worked (\$)		
	France	Germany	UK	France	Germany	UK
1960	110,485	147,829	138,768	2.88	2.72	2.99
1961	116,558	155,380	143,689	3.03	2.87	3.12
1962	124,345	162,207	144,607	3.20	3.04	3.17
1963	131,005	167,070	150,250	3.33	3.18	3.28
1964	139,184	178,248	158,123	3.53	3.36	3.36
1965	145,844	188,317	161,929	3.70	3.56	3.48
1966	153,435	193,010	165,275	4.02	3.70	3.67
1967	160,634	192,668	169,540	4.23	3.88	3.84
1968	167,491	204,785	175,510	4.53	4.11	3.96
1969	179,195	220,826	178,200	4.65	4.39	4.06
1970	189,480	234,052	182,465	4.92	4.62	4.25
1971	199,716	241,603	187,123	5.21	4.82	4.53
1972	211,518	250,435	191,388	5.40	5.09	4.68
1973	222,880	262,722	206,479	5.80	5.40	4.80
1974	230,079	264,130	202,805	5.98	5.63	4.87
1975	230,814	258,626	199,261	6.17	5.84	4.82
1976	241,490	273,004	206,413	6.43	6.10	5.01
1977	248,885	280,641	208,775	6.69	6.39	5.10
1978	256,378	289,088	215,074	6.93	6.63	5.30

Source: GDP benchmark in 1970 US prices from I. B. Kravis, A. Heston and R. Summers, *International Comparisons of Real Product and Purchasing Power*, Johns Hopkins, 1978. 1960-1978 movement derived from OECD sources, *National Accounts of OECD countries 1952-1977*, and *Main Economic Indicators*, April 1979.

"residual" in growth accounting. To some extent, the difference between the UK and Germany is a reflection of the different policy menus pursued in the two countries to prevent the cautious macro-policies from having their logical impact on unemployment. In Germany, policy has been heavily concentrated on cuts in labour supply, whereas the UK emphasis on job subsidies and propping up bankrupt firms has been much greater. UK policy has prevented the shakeout effects which recessions normally have in driving out the weakest firms and least efficient workers.



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# Skill shortage indicators

The April results of the DE/MSc quarterly survey of hard-to-fill skilled vacancies are reviewed in this article. It is conducted by local employment offices and Jobcentres and covers three categories of notified vacancies (see below)

The survey covers three categories of notified skilled vacancies which have proved particularly difficult to fill:

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

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

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

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

Local office returns for the April survey of hard-to-fill skilled vacancies indicate there has been a further significant reduction both nationally and at regional level in the number of qualifying skill shortage vacancies. There has been a corresponding fall in firms experiencing skilled labour constraints. Table 1 compares the survey results with other skill shortage indicators, which present a similar picture. This is likely to be a symptom of the continuing

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

	Apr 1979	Jul 1979	Oct 1979	Jan 1980	Apr 1980
No. of vacancies which satisfied criteria for reporting as skill shortages	9,244	10,319	10,891	8,443	5,977
Vacancies reported to be affecting production/expansion as % of all vacancies reported*	15	18.5	19.5	21	23
No. of establishments with skilled vacancies which satisfied skill shortage criteria*	667	741	735	626	440
Establishments where production/expansion affected as % of all establishments reported*	30	35	31	34	38
National ratio of notified vacancies to registered unemployed in 36 skilled engineering occupations (V/U ratio) †	0.50	0.63	0.61	0.46	0.32
No. of engineering occupations with V/U ratio over 1:1†	6	8	8	4	0

\* DE/MSc quarterly survey (see text).  
 † Quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled vacancies by occupation.  
 Notes: (1) Information taken from the quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies relates to March, June, September, December 1979 and March 1980.  
 (2) The results of research conducted during 1977 showed that probably around a third of all vacancies are notified to the MSC's Employment Service although this varies according to skill and locality. It is estimated that MSC cover about half of all vacancies at skilled manual level.



economic and trading constraints under which many firms are now operating.

The March 1980 count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies indicated that in 36 selected skilled engineering occupations in the country as a whole there were about three registered unemployed people for every unfilled notified vacancy. And in relation to each of the 36 occupations the number of unfilled vacancies notified to MSC was exceeded by the number of workers registered as unemployed in those trades. The considerable easing in demand indicated by last quarter's figures is continuing.

The CBI's April survey of industrial trends indicated that the proportion of firms covered by the survey and expecting shortages of skilled labour to constrain output over the next four months had fallen to 10 per cent from 13 per cent in January.

### Summary of April results

In the DE/MSc survey, 6,017 notified vacancies for skilled occupations satisfied the criteria for reporting as skill shortages (table 2). This is a reduction of some 30 per cent in vacancies reported in January. The returns from individual regions show the number of qualifying vacancies has fallen across the country, continuing the downward trend shown by the January figures.

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

- (a) Machine tool setter operators; tool makers and tool fitters; electricians (plant and machinery) maintenance fitters (non-electric); and sheet metal workers. Shortages of these skills were reported in most regions and

**Table 2 Distribution by region of skilled vacancies reported as skill shortages: April 1980**

Region	No. of establishments with skilled vacancies which satisfy the criteria for reporting as skill shortages		Category (A): no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months and in establishments with 3 or more vacancies	Category (B): other vacancies reported because affecting production or expansion	Category (C): no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more in 10 selected occupations and not included in category A or B	All vacancies reported	% of total vacancies reported which are affecting production/expansion*
	Manu-facturing	Non-manu-facturing					
Northern	10	2	118		60	178	—
North West	29	6	222	34	126	382	23.8
Yorks and Humberside	17	2	129	8	104	241	45.4
East Midlands	49	5	373	93	196	662	14.2
West Midlands	25	2	148	6	310	464	17.5
East Anglia	4	—	23	—	82	105	—
South East	194	7	1,401	32	1,480	2,913	20.3
South West	34	1	365	27	250	242	41.1
Scotland	23	6	148	12	69	229	14.4
Wales	20	4	109	7	45	161	52.0
All	405	35	3,036	219	2,722	5,977	23.0
All (all regions)	440						

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

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

Occupation	North	North West	Yorks and Humber-side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	Scot-land	Wales	All regions
Machine tool setter, operators	4	114	30	71	41	14	316	83	36	12	721
Tool makers, tool fitters	5	24	1	14	18	3	136	62	4	63	330
Electricians (plant and machinery)	2	4	1	26	32	1	112	1	11	3	193
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical)	1	9	4	37	7	1	91	4	4	2	160
Sheet metal workers	3	16	43	13	5	1	61	10	3	3	158
Inspectors and testers	—	18	—	5	7	—	96	12	—	—	138
Engineering draughtsmen	—	4	4	—	—	1	85	38	—	—	132
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	—	1	33	10	—	—	57	25	—	—	126
Coach and vehicle body builders	—	2	6	67	—	—	1	49	—	—	125
Other centre lathe turners	—	12	1	17	6	1	78	6	6	6	123
Production fitters and wireers	—	2	—	—	—	—	117	2	—	—	121

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

Occupation	Category A: no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more and in establishments with 3 or more vacancies	Category B: other vacancies reported because affecting production expansion	Category C: no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more and not included in Category A or B	All vacancies reported	Regions in which unfilled vacancies have been most frequently reported as skill shortages
Machine tool setter operators	701	20	793	1,514	NW, SW, SE, E Midlands
Tool makers, tool fitters	324	6	322	625	SE, SW, Wales
Electricians (plant and machinery)	190	3	290	483	South East
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical)	158	2	434	594	E Midlands, London, South East
Sheet metal workers	153	5	294	452	S East, Yorks & Humberside
Inspectors and testers*	136	2	—	138	South East
Engineering draughtsmen	131	1	167	299	South West, South East
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)*	126	—	—	126	South East, South West, Yorks & Humberside
Coach and vehicle body builders*	125	—	—	125	East Midlands, South West
Other centre lathe turners	113	10	164	287	South East
Production fitters and wireers	120	1	136	257	South East

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

although the highest numbers generally were concentrated in the South East critical shortages of some skills occurred in other areas.

(b) A number of other occupations were also reported to be in short supply. These included inspectors and testers, engineering draughtsmen, coach and vehicle body builders and production fitters and wiremen. Shortages in these skills generally were restricted to particular areas and individual regions.

Four hundred and forty establishments (405 manufacturing and 35 non-manufacturing) were reported as having significant skill shortages, as defined by the survey. These involved 3,036 vacancies outstanding for two months or longer in establishments with three or more such vacancies (Category A); 219 vacancies reported specifically because they were constraining production/expansion (Category B) and another 2,722 vacancies in 10 selected engineering occupations (Category C). This represents an overall reduction of about 30 per cent since January.

To put these results into perspective, the number of manufacturing establishments with qualifying shortages of skilled labour is equivalent to about three per cent of all such establishments employing over 100 people and to two per cent of all establishments employing more than 50. One hundred and sixty-nine firms (about 38½ per cent of those covered by the survey) involving 1,377 vacancies, (23 per cent of all vacancies reported) were thought by local employment office managers to be experiencing production/expansion constraints attributable to skill shortages.

A lack of the particular skills required by an employer continues to be the major reason for vacancies remaining unfilled. Difficulties over housing provision (particularly in the South East), reluctance to accept skillcentre trainees,

employers' selective requirements attached to individual vacancies and relative pay are also significant contributory factors.

The industrial distribution of hard-to-fill skilled vacancies reported this quarter confirms that these occur most frequently, although at a reduced level, in the mechanical and electrical engineering, vehicles and metal goods sectors. The number of establishments in the construction industry with qualifying vacancies has again fallen significantly this quarter.

Information on occupations on the Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) indicates there is strong demand for several categories of qualified engineers (including electrical and electronic engineers), draughtsmen, computer personnel (notably, computer programmers and systems analysts) and accountants.

### MSC action on hard-to-fill vacancies

Information on action taken to ease employers' difficulties in filling skilled vacancies confirms that ESD local offices continue to do a great deal, in liaison with other offices and other parts of the DE Group as appropriate, to meet employers' skill needs.

At regional level, some RMSDs report that they and their boards have been following up and where appropriate initiating further remedial action on hard-to-fill skilled vacancies. In Yorkshire and Humberside a number of firms identified in the January survey have been visited by TSD regional officers and it is likely some further training initiatives may result. South West region report that efforts to resolve firms' skilled labour needs are constrained by difficulties in securing local authority housing provision for incoming skilled workers.

## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Employees in employment—March 1980 estimates

For commentary on these quarterly estimates and other statistics, please refer to *Employment Gazette's* monthly Commentary—trends in labour statistics, on p. 759.

Table 1 Great Britain

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	[Mar 1979]			[Dec 1979]			[Mar 1980]			THOUSAND
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
All industries and services*		12,980	9,151	22,131	12,977	9,300	22,277	12,810	9,115	21,925	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	I	274.8	79.7	354.5	271.8	93.0	364.8	270.4	79.3	349.7	
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,696.5	2,240.4	8,936.8	6,641.3	2,230.9	8,872.1	6,535.7	2,168.1	8,703.8	
of which, manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,971.0	2,053.9	7,024.9	4,900.4	2,043.4	6,943.8	4,812.2	1,980.7	6,793.0	
Service industries*	XXII-XXVII	6,008.6	6,830.5	12,839.3	6,063.9	6,975.9	13,039.9	6,003.7	6,868.1	12,871.6	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	I	274.8	79.7	354.5	271.8	93.0	364.8	270.4	79.3	349.7	
Agriculture and horticulture	001	256.2	77.7	333.9	253.2	91.0	344.2	251.9	77.3	329.1	
Mining and quarrying	II	319.6	15.3	334.8	319.8	15.3	335.0	320.5	15.3	335.7	
Coal mining	101	275.0	10.6	285.7	275.3	10.6	285.9	275.9	10.6	286.6	
Food, drink and tobacco	III	398.5	266.8	665.3	404.4	276.5	680.9	396.6	263.8	660.4	
Grain milling	211	15.3	4.7	20.0	15.5	4.6	20.1	15.3	4.5	19.8	
Bread and flour confectionery	212	59.7	34.3	94.0	60.7	35.6	96.3	60.2	33.9	94.0	
Biscuits	213	14.7	24.4	39.2	14.7	26.0	40.6	14.5	24.4	38.9	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	51.6	49.6	101.2	52.5	51.4	103.9	51.7	50.6	102.3	
Milk and milk products	215	38.6	14.1	52.8	38.6	14.1	52.7	38.5	14.1	52.7	
Sugar	216	8.4	2.7	11.1	10.3	3.1	13.4	8.3	2.7	11.0	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.8	38.5	72.4	33.9	40.2	74.1	33.1	37.6	70.7	
Fruit and vegetable products	218	25.3	28.1	53.4	25.9	29.6	55.5	24.8	26.9	51.7	
Animal and poultry foods	219	20.2	4.7	24.8	20.0	4.7	24.7	19.6	4.6	24.3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.6	1.7	7.3	5.6	1.7	7.4	5.5	1.6	7.1	
Food industries nes	229	20.3	14.7	35.0	20.1	14.7	34.8	19.9	14.2	34.1	
Brewing and malting	231	54.7	12.4	67.1	54.3	12.6	66.9	53.5	12.3	65.7	
Soft drinks	232	15.7	8.6	24.3	16.9	8.6	25.5	16.7	8.3	24.9	
Other drink industries	239	19.9	13.0	33.0	20.9	14.5	35.4	20.6	13.2	33.8	
Tobacco	240	14.5	15.3	29.8	14.4	15.1	29.5	14.4	14.9	29.2	
Coal and petroleum products	IV	31.5	4.0	35.4	31.3	3.9	35.2	31.3	3.9	35.2	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	9.3	0.4	9.7	9.5	0.4	9.9	9.5	0.5	9.9	
Mineral oil refining	262	16.3	2.0	18.3	16.1	1.9	18.0	16.0	1.9	17.9	
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.8	1.5	7.4	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.6	7.3	
Chemicals and allied industries	V	312.4	123.9	436.2	313.4	124.1	437.4	311.6	121.5	433.0	
General chemicals	271	114.9	22.0	137.0	115.7	22.6	138.3	115.8	22.6	138.4	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	42.4	32.9	75.4	41.9	32.7	74.6	41.9	31.8	73.7	
Toilet preparations	273	9.3	15.3	24.6	9.7	15.6	25.4	9.6	15.1	24.6	
Paint	274	19.1	7.2	26.3	19.1	7.3	26.4	18.7	7.0	25.7	
Soap and detergents	275	10.7	6.5	17.2	10.8	6.7	17.5	10.7	6.5	17.2	
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials	276	44.0	9.4	53.4	44.6	9.4	54.0	44.2	9.2	53.4	
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.3	3.4	21.8	18.1	3.2	21.3	17.9	3.0	20.9	
Fertilisers	278	9.9	1.7	11.6	9.9	1.8	11.7	9.8	1.9	11.7	
Other chemical industries	279	43.6	25.4	69.0	43.4	24.9	68.3	43.1	24.4	67.5	
Metal manufacture	VI	400.8	53.1	453.9	387.9	51.5	439.4	379.3	50.4	429.7	
Iron and steel (general)	311	199.0	19.5	218.5	190.3	18.6	208.8	184.6	18.1	202.7	
Steel tubes	312	40.5	6.2	46.7	38.9	6.1	44.9	37.6	6.0	43.5	
Iron castings, etc	313	66.2	7.3	73.6	64.5	7.4	72.0	63.7	7.3	71.0	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43.5	7.7	51.2	43.7	7.2	50.9	43.3	7.2	50.5	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.1	8.4	42.4	33.7	8.0	41.8	33.4	7.8	41.2	
Other base metals	323	17.5	4.0	21.6	16.8	4.2	21.0	16.8	4.0	20.8	
Mechanical engineering	VII	762.1	141.6	903.7	742.4	136.2	878.6	731.9	134.2	866.1	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.1	3.9	28.9	24.7	3.9	28.6	23.0	3.8	26.8	
Metal working machine tools	332	52.8	8.9	61.7	52.4	8.3	60.7	51.6	8.2	59.8	
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	71.0	14.8	85.9	68.8	14.2	83.0	68.4	14.2	82.6	
Industrial engines	334	24.1	4.0	28.1	21.7	3.3	25.0	20.8	3.2	24.0	
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.0	3.7	23.8	18.9	3.5	22.4	18.5	3.4	21.9	
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	37.3	4.2	41.5	36.6	4.1	40.7	35.5	4.0	39.5	
Mechanical handling equipment	337	51.4	8.4	59.8	50.2	8.0	58.1	49.5	7.8	57.3	
Office machinery	338	16.7	6.7	23.4	16.2	6.3	22.6	16.2	6.2	22.5	
Other machinery	339	174.6	34.5	209.2	173.6	34.6	208.2	169.5	33.5	203.0	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	131.6	16.3	147.9	129.7	16.0	145.7	128.2	15.6	143.8	
Ordnance and small arms	342	16.2	4.3	20.5	14.7	4.1	18.7	14.7	4.1	18.8	
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	141.2	31.8	173.0	134.9	29.9	164.9	135.9	30.2	166.0	
Instrument engineering	VIII	95.4	52.1	147.5	94.9	51.5	146.3	92.5	50.4	142.9	
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.8	3.0	11.8	8.4	2.9	11.3	8.1	2.7	10.8	
Watches and clocks	352	5.0	6.2	11.2	4.7	5.8	10.5	4.2	5.3	9.5	
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.6	11.0	26.7	15.8	11.1	26.9	15.3	10.8	26.2	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.9	31.9	97.8	66.0	31.7	97.7	64.8	31.6	96.4	
Electrical engineering	IX	471.8	274.8	746.6	467.8	272.8	740.5	461.9	265.7	727.6	
Electrical machinery	361	99.8	32.2	132.0	96.8	32.0	128.8	95.3	31.0	126.3	
Insulated wires and cables	362	30.3	11.8	42.1	29.6	11.7	41.3	29.2	11.2	40.4	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	39.7	24.7	64.4	39.2	24.7	64.0	39.1	25.1	64.2	
Radio and electronic components	364	64.5	65.2	129.7	63.7	63.3	127.0	63.0	61.4	124.4	
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	22.7	24.4	47.1	22.1	22.9	45.0	21.6	21.6	43.2	
Electronic computers	366	35.4	13.1	48.5	37.1	13.4	50.4	35.4	12.5	47.9	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	69.1	25.9	95.0	71.0	26.5	97.5	71.3	26.5	97.8	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	40.2	22.2	62.4	39.2	23.0	62.2	38.7	22.3	61.0	
Other electrical goods	369	70.1	55.4	125.5	69.0	55.3	124.3	68.4	54.0	122.4	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	153.8	12.3	166.2	143.9	11.7	155.6	139.3	11.5	150.9	

## Employment Gazette—

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Table 1 Great Britain

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSAND								
		[Mar 1979]			[Dec 1979]			[Mar 1980]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>650.5</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>739.9</b>	<b>648.9</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>739.8</b>	<b>639.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>727.7</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	31.1	2.4	33.5	31.5	2.4	33.9	30.9	2.3	33.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	402.3	54.3	456.6	395.3	55.2	450.5	385.5	53.0	438.5
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	9.9	3.3	13.2	9.2	2.8	12.0	8.9	2.9	11.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	165.6	27.2	192.8	170.4	28.2	198.6	171.6	28.3	199.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.9	1.0	17.9	17.4	1.0	18.4	17.2	1.0	18.2
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.6	1.2	25.7	25.1	1.2	26.3	24.8	1.2	26.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>380.1</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>523.8</b>	<b>378.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>518.0</b>	<b>372.9</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>509.8</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	50.1	12.4	62.5	49.8	12.5	62.3	49.6	12.6	62.2
Hand tools and implements	391	12.7	5.8	18.5	12.3	5.4	17.7	12.1	5.2	17.3
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	6.9	4.6	11.4	6.2	4.5	10.7	5.7	4.3	10.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	22.4	9.2	31.6	21.9	8.9	30.8	21.6	8.6	30.1
Wire and wire manufactures	394	27.9	7.7	35.6	27.1	7.5	34.6	26.8	7.6	34.4
Cans and metal boxes	395	18.1	12.3	30.4	18.3	11.9	30.2	18.0	11.3	29.3
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.4	8.1	22.5	14.0	7.3	21.2	14.3	7.0	21.3
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	227.6	83.7	311.4	228.4	82.2	310.5	224.8	80.3	305.1
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>247.4</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>452.1</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>197.3</b>	<b>430.3</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>413.8</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	25.3	4.4	29.7	23.7	4.1	27.9	21.5	3.6	25.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	24.8	19.1	43.9	21.4	18.2	39.6	21.8	18.0	39.8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	21.2	14.9	36.1	20.0	14.4	34.4	18.9	13.7	32.6
Woollen and worsted	414	42.5	33.7	76.2	40.2	31.9	72.1	38.6	30.5	69.1
Jute	415	5.2	2.5	7.6	4.9	2.4	7.4	4.7	2.3	6.9
Rope, twine and net	416	2.9	2.9	5.8	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.6	2.8	5.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	36.3	72.2	108.5	34.8	70.8	105.6	33.8	69.3	103.1
Lace	418	2.4	2.9	5.3	2.4	2.9	5.3	2.3	2.8	5.1
Carpets	419	21.7	11.3	33.0	20.7	10.6	31.3	19.0	9.6	28.7
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	6.1	7.2	13.2	5.9	6.9	12.8	5.9	6.7	12.6
Made-up textiles	422	7.6	13.5	21.1	7.7	13.2	20.9	7.4	13.1	20.4
Textile finishing	423	32.1	14.1	46.1	30.1	13.5	43.5	28.4	13.1	41.5
Other textile industries	429	19.5	6.1	25.6	18.3	5.5	23.8	18.0	5.5	23.5
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	13.6	4.7	18.3	13.1	4.5	17.6	12.6	4.1	16.8
Leather goods	432	6.0	11.2	17.2	5.6	10.6	16.2	5.3	10.4	15.7
Fur	433	1.5	1.8	3.3	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.5	1.3	2.7
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>275.0</b>	<b>358.8</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>273.3</b>	<b>355.7</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>346.4</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.6	13.9	17.4	3.4	13.7	17.1	3.3	13.7	17.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	13.6	52.3	65.9	13.1	51.8	64.9	12.5	49.2	61.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	9.5	28.4	37.9	9.3	28.0	37.3	8.8	27.2	36.0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.9	30.2	36.0	5.7	31.0	36.7	5.6	30.3	35.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	13.1	79.8	93.0	13.1	79.1	92.2	12.7	77.5	90.2
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	3.3	4.7	1.4	3.2	4.6
Dress industries n.e.s.	449	5.9	25.7	31.6	5.9	25.4	31.3	5.9	25.3	31.3
Footwear	450	30.8	41.2	72.1	30.5	41.1	71.5	29.8	40.0	69.8
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>254.0</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>249.7</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>244.4</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	33.8	4.3	38.1	33.4	4.5	37.9	32.3	4.2	36.5
Pottery	462	30.2	27.6	57.8	29.0	26.3	55.3	28.5	25.4	53.9
Glass	463	52.9	15.2	68.2	52.3	14.7	67.0	51.3	14.1	65.4
Cement	464	11.9	1.3	13.2	12.3	1.4	13.6	12.2	1.4	13.6
Abrasives and building materials, etc n.e.s.	469	65.8	11.0	76.8	65.2	10.7	75.9	64.5	10.6	75.1
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>205.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>252.4</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>244.7</b>
Timber	471	73.1	11.8	84.9	73.2	11.6	84.8	71.4	11.7	83.1
Furniture and upholstery	472	71.0	16.9	87.9	70.6	17.1	87.7	67.4	16.0	83.4
Bedding, etc	473	9.7	9.2	18.9	9.8	9.4	19.2	9.5	8.7	18.2
Shop and office fitting	474	23.6	4.1	27.7	23.5	3.9	27.4	23.1	4.2	27.4
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11.2	3.2	14.4	10.7	3.1	13.8	10.6	3.1	13.7
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	16.4	4.0	20.4	15.7	3.8	19.4	15.1	3.9	18.9
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>359.2</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>533.2</b>	<b>360.4</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>540.3</b>	<b>356.6</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>530.6</b>
Paper and board	481	49.6	12.2	61.8	48.2	14.3	62.5	47.4	11.8	59.2
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	50.4	28.2	78.5	50.7	28.3	79.0	49.7	27.0	76.8
Manufactured stationery	483	19.9	15.9	35.7	20.0	16.0	36.0	19.4	15.7	35.1
Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	484	12.7	8.1	20.8	12.4	8.1	20.5	12.4	8.1	20.5
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	63.3	18.0	81.4	63.6	18.9	82.6	63.9	19.1	83.0
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	37.0	19.0	56.0	37.7	19.9	57.6	37.4	19.5	56.9
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	126.3	72.6	198.9	127.8	74.4	202.2	126.5	72.7	199.2
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>315.4</b>	<b>196.0</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>307.0</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>294.5</b>
Rubber	491	75.4	21.5	97.0	70.5	21.3	91.8	68.4	20.6	89.0
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	492	10.6	2.2	12.8	10.2	2.1	12.3	10.1	2.1	12.3
Brushes and brooms	493	4.3	4.9	9.3	4.2	4.7	8.9	4.0	4.5	8.5
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	16.3	21.7	38.0	15.6	21.2	36.9	14.1	17.3	31.4
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.0	4.3	8.3	4.0	4.3	8.3	4.0	4.2	8.2
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	78.6	45.8	124.3	77.9	45.5	123.4	76.6	43.9	120.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	13.9	11.8	25.7	13.6	11.7	25.4	13.5	11.1	24.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,129.2</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,232.5</b>	<b>1,143.9</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,247.2</b>	<b>1,127.1</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,230.4</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>276.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>344.6</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>346.1</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>344.7</b>
Gas	601	77.0	26.5	103.4	78.0	26.9	104.9	78.1	26.9	105.0
Electricity	602	143.7	32.6	176.3	143.6	32.5	176.1	143.0	32.2	175.2
Water supply	603	56.1	8.8	64.9	55.6	9.5	65.1	54.8	9.7	64.5
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>XXII</b>	<b>1,179.0</b>	<b>269.5</b>	<b>1,448.5</b>	<b>1,191.0</b>	<b>281.5</b>	<b>1,472.5</b>	<b>1,181.0</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>1,461.4</b>
Railways	701	189.3	14.6	203.9	189.5	14.9	204.4	186.7	14.6	201.2
Road passenger transport	702	174.5	30.9	205.4	174.6	30.7	205.3	173.3	30.1	203.4
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	173.9	20.9	194.8	176.4	21.5	197.9	171.8	21.2	193.1
Other road haulage	704	19.3	3.0	22.3	19.9	3.2	23.1	19.3	3.2	22.6
Sea transport	705	136.9	12.7	149.6	135.2	13.3	148.5	135.0	13.2	148.2
Port and inland water transport †	706	63.5	25.5	89.0	65.0	26.2	91.3	64.7	26.3	91.0
Air transport	707	315.0	99.5	414.5	323.7	105.3	429.0	323.5	106.0	429.5
Postal services and telecommunications	708	106.6	62.4	169.0	106.7	66.4	173.1	106.7	65.8	172.5
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709									

Table 1 Great Britain

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSAND								
		[Mar 1979]			[Dec 1979]			[Mar 1980]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>XXIII</b>	<b>1,205.5</b>	<b>1,517.2</b>	<b>2,722.7</b>	<b>1,229.9</b>	<b>1,597.3</b>	<b>2,827.1</b>	<b>1,208.8</b>	<b>1,518.0</b>	<b>2,726.7</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	151.0	72.3	223.3	151.9	73.5	225.4	151.6	71.1	222.8
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	26.9	6.0	32.9	26.5	6.0	32.5	26.3	5.9	32.3
Other wholesale distribution	812	169.6	116.9	286.6	171.7	119.2	290.9	168.2	116.4	284.6
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	221.3	378.9	600.2	228.9	400.3	629.2	225.5	389.6	615.0
Other retail distribution	821	412.8	865.7	1,278.6	420.6	917.7	1,338.2	405.4	855.1	1,260.5
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	86.0	32.0	118.0	85.5	32.4	118.0	85.9	31.8	117.7
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	137.9	45.3	183.2	144.8	48.2	193.0	145.7	48.1	193.9
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>XXIV</b>	<b>560.9</b>	<b>615.7</b>	<b>1,</b>						

Table 2 Regions

	Total all industries and services*	Male	Female	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum chemical products	Metal manufacture
<b>South East</b>								
[Mar 1979]	7,270	4,209	3,061	72.8	11.8	149.3	134.3	31.5
[June 1979]	7,311	4,224	3,088	73.9	11.9	149.4	134.5	31.7
[Sep 1979]	7,328	4,245	3,083	80.4	11.9	150.1	135.0	31.2
[Dec 1979]	7,330	4,218	3,112	73.8	12.0	149.5	134.1	30.5
[Mar 1980]	7,237	4,175	3,062	72.3	12.0	147.4	132.3	30.1
<b>East Anglia</b>								
[Mar 1979]	678	405	274	40.1	2.4	40.2	9.8	2.6
[June 1979]	691	408	283	41.1	2.4	41.3	9.8	2.6
[Sep 1979]	700	415	285	44.0	2.4	43.0	9.8	2.6
[Dec 1979]	693	409	284	42.5	2.4	44.3	9.7	2.6
[Mar 1980]	677	402	275	39.7	2.4	40.0	9.7	2.5
<b>South West</b>								
[Mar 1979]	1,539	904	635	46.0	11.3	55.5	17.1	8.3
[June 1979]	1,577	916	661	45.8	11.3	56.8	17.3	8.1
[Sep 1979]	1,582	922	661	50.3	11.3	57.0	17.5	8.0
[Dec 1979]	1,560	908	652	47.3	11.3	55.7	17.6	8.0
[Mar 1980]	1,535	896	638	45.6	11.3	55.0	17.6	8.0
<b>West Midlands</b>								
[Mar 1979]	2,208	1,326	882	29.1	24.8	54.5	22.9	116.3
[June 1979]	2,212	1,323	889	29.6	24.7	56.0	23.1	114.3
[Sep 1979]	2,214	1,326	888	31.7	24.7	56.3	23.4	113.2
[Dec 1979]	2,216	1,319	897	29.6	24.7	56.3	23.3	111.5
[Mar 1980]	2,181	1,303	878	28.7	25.0	54.7	22.9	109.1
<b>East Midlands</b>								
[Mar 1979]	1,522	903	619	32.4	71.4	49.1	29.2	37.4
[June 1979]	1,532	906	626	31.4	71.8	50.0	29.6	37.4
[Sep 1979]	1,542	914	628	35.5	71.8	51.2	30.2	37.5
[Dec 1979]	1,536	909	628	34.3	72.3	51.7	29.3	36.8
[Mar 1980]	1,513	896	617	32.6	72.8	49.4	29.1	35.4
<b>Yorks and Humberside</b>								
[Mar 1979]	1,976	1,179	797	31.7	79.9	81.1	39.9	88.2
[June 1979]	1,994	1,187	806	32.3	80.4	83.1	40.3	87.2
[Sep 1979]	1,992	1,190	802	34.1	80.6	84.8	40.7	87.2
[Dec 1979]	1,984	1,177	807	32.9	80.9	84.3	40.6	85.7
[Mar 1980]	1,957	1,163	794	31.2	80.9	81.4	40.1	85.0
<b>North West</b>								
[Mar 1979]	2,646	1,531	1,115	16.2	13.7	99.3	106.0	20.5
[June 1979]	2,651	1,528	1,123	15.9	13.5	101.0	105.8	20.6
[Sep 1979]	2,651	1,531	1,120	17.7	13.4	101.5	105.7	20.6
[Dec 1979]	2,642	1,519	1,123	16.8	13.3	99.9	105.4	20.1
[Mar 1980]	2,604	1,500	1,104	15.8	13.4	97.6	105.3	20.4
<b>North</b>								
[Mar 1979]	1,248	748	500	15.9	47.1	28.9	55.4	41.6
[June 1979]	1,263	753	509	16.7	47.0	29.7	55.8	41.4
[Sep 1979]	1,263	756	507	16.5	46.4	29.9	56.0	41.3
[Dec 1979]	1,259	749	510	15.7	46.5	29.5	55.8	40.5
[Mar 1980]	1,234	737	497	15.1	46.6	29.0	55.1	37.7
<b>Wales</b>								
[Mar 1979]	994	596	397	22.6	37.5	18.3	23.1	71.8
[June 1979]	1,002	601	401	21.8	37.4	18.7	23.4	70.8
[Sep 1979]	1,006	604	402	23.6	37.0	18.7	23.5	70.6
[Dec 1979]	1,002	596	406	24.5	36.9	18.5	23.3	69.3
[Mar 1980]	981	587	393	21.7	36.4	17.9	23.1	67.5
<b>Scotland</b>								
[Mar 1979]	2,048	1,177	870	47.9	34.8	89.1	33.9	35.7
[June 1979]	2,077	1,188	889	47.9	34.8	90.3	33.5	35.3
[Sep 1979]	2,078	1,188	890	48.8	34.7	91.1	33.8	35.2
[Dec 1979]	2,054	1,174	881	47.2	34.7	91.2	33.4	34.3
[Mar 1980]	2,007	1,150	856	46.9	34.9	88.1	33.1	34.0
<b>Great Britain</b>								
[Mar 1979]	22,131	12,980	9,151	354.5	334.8	665.3	471.7	453.9
[June 1979]	22,311	13,036	9,276	356.4	335.3	676.3	473.0	449.4
[Sep 1979]	22,355	13,089	9,265	382.5	334.1	683.6	474.8	447.5
[Dec 1979]	22,277	12,977	9,300	364.8	335.0	680.9	472.7	439.4
[Mar 1980]	21,925	12,810	9,115	349.7	335.7	660.4	468.2	429.7

See notes to table 1.

Table 2 Regions (continued)

	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence†
<b>South East</b>									
[Mar 1979]	954.0	100.3	466.2	356.9	103.3	619.0	973.5	2,712.1	585.2
[June 1979]	948.4	100.3	466.8	363.4	103.3	623.6	983.2	2,734.6	586.2
[Sep 1979]	949.2	99.4	469.3	369.0	103.9	631.6	985.4	2,728.5	582.5
[Dec 1979]	945.1	96.3	463.0	361.1	103.4	634.1	1,010.6	2,738.1	578.1
[Mar 1980]	928.9	93.7	449.7	356.3	103.2	628.5	977.0	2,729.9	575.3
<b>East Anglia</b>									
[Mar 1979]	85.7	13.2	48.1	41.6	10.3	41.9	89.7	214.9	38.2
[June 1979]	85.2	13.3	49.2	42.4	10.2	43.1	92.0	220.0	38.6
[Sep 1979]	83.9	13.3	49.9	43.1	10.2	44.3	93.8	220.9	38.5
[Dec 1979]	83.6	13.4	49.1	42.1	10.3	43.9	93.4	217.6	37.7
[Mar 1980]	82.9	13.2	48.1	41.6	10.2	43.6	90.8	215.2	37.6
<b>South West</b>									
[Mar 1979]	219.1	37.4	88.6	87.0	30.7	84.7	212.0	525.2	116.5
[June 1979]	217.1	37.6	88.3	88.6	30.6	85.9	214.8	556.9	118.3
[Sep 1979]	217.8	37.7	87.9	90.0	31.0	86.2	216.1	553.8	117.9
[Dec 1979]	217.9	37.2	88.1	88.0	30.8	85.2	220.2	537.2	115.9
[Mar 1980]	216.6	35.5	85.1	86.8	30.5	85.2	209.7	532.5	115.1
<b>West Midlands</b>									
[Mar 1979]	567.4	45.6	165.3	102.9	29.8	98.2	237.9	584.0	129.3
[June 1979]	564.2	45.9	163.7	104.7	29.6	98.7	239.1	588.7	129.8
[Sep 1979]	560.9	46.2	163.6	106.4	30.1	99.6	239.0	588.5	130.1
[Dec 1979]	557.5	45.0	161.4	104.1	29.9	100.5	249.9	593.3	128.8
[Mar 1980]	550.2	43.6	158.7	102.7	29.7	99.2	240.2	587.9	128.6
<b>East Midlands</b>									
[Mar 1979]	213.3	165.8	94.6	75.5	25.7	75.4	173.5	387.2	91.6
[June 1979]	212.7	167.0	95.3	76.9	25.7	75.6	176.3	389.8	92.6
[Sep 1979]	213.5	166.4	96.7	78.1	25.8	75.3	178.8	388.1	92.6
[Dec 1979]	211.2	163.8	95.5	76.4	26.1	75.8	185.9	385.9	91.3
[Mar 1980]	209.2	159.6	92.4	75.4	26.0	75.4	180.7	384.3	90.8
<b>Yorks and Humberside</b>									
[Mar 1979]	242.9	141.7	105.8	108.5	37.1	109.4	226.1	570.7	113.2
[June 1979]	241.3	140.8	106.1	110.5	37.0	111.0	228.2	581.2	114.5
[Sep 1979]	240.7	138.4	106.3	112.2	37.0	112.0	228.4	575.7	113.6
[Dec 1979]	237.9	133.6	106.3	109.8	37.1	112.0	231.6	579.8	111.9
[Mar 1980]	234.2	128.5	103.8	108.3	37.0	110.5	223.5	580.7	112.1
<b>North West</b>									
[Mar 1979]	393.8	175.1	181.7	136.2	38.9	167.8	330.1	798.2	168.9
[June 1979]	389.5	175.4	179.8	138.7	38.7	168.6	329.5	804.1	170.4
[Sep 1979]	390.0	174.1	179.6	141.0	39.1	168.6	328.2	801.6	170.0
[Dec 1979]	385.3	168.9	177.7	137.9	38.9	167.8	336.6	805.7	167.8
[Mar 1980]	378.2	163.4	173.5	136.0	38.7	167.1	325.0	801.7	167.5
<b>North</b>									
[Mar 1979]	183.7	49.8	60.7	95.4	20.4	64.3	147.0	345.3	92.7
[June 1979]	184.4	48.4	61.4	97.2	20.4	65.3	147.7	353.5	93.6
[Sep 1979]	185.0	47.5	62.0	98.8	20.8	65.5	148.7	351.9	93.0
[Dec 1979]	182.0	46.2	61.6	96.6	20.5	65.0	154.3	353.7	91.3
[Mar 1980]	179.7	42.9	60.6	95.3	20.5	64.7	147.9	348.2	90.8
<b>Wales</b>									
[Mar 1979]	112.0	27.9	49.6	64.6	19.9	56.3	101.0	305.3	83.8
[June 1979]	112.4	28.1	50.6	65.8	19.8	56.8	104.6	307.7	84.5
[Sep 1979]	112.9	28.3	51.4	66.9	20.0	56.8	104.7	307.4	83.9
[Dec 1979]	112.6	28.5	51.7	65.4	20.1	56.7	106.6	304.9	82.8
[Mar 1980]	109.9	27.8	49.6	64.5	20.1	56.2	100.8	303.2	82.0
<b>Scotland</b>									
[Mar 1979]	255.7	92.8	96.0	163.8					



# Long-term work permits: the downward trend

Fewer work permits were issued in 1979 than at any time since the introduction of the Immigration Act 1971, continuing the downward trend of recent years. This annual article reviews the statistics of the issue of permits throughout 1979.

The issue of long-term permits saw a further decline in 1979 of more than 1,300 (14 per cent) due partly to the reduction in the availability of permits under numerical quotas for unskilled and semi-skilled work and partly, reflecting the unemployment level and general economic situation, because employers have been making fewer applications. Although there was a small (two per cent) increase in the issue of short-term permits, the overall number of applications dealt with fell in 1979 to 19,783 from 21,432 in 1978 and 38,688 in 1973.

### New arrangements

New work permit arrangements were introduced from January 1, 1980. But the scheme which applied in 1979 had been in operation since January 1, 1973, when the Immigration Act 1971 came into force, making common provision for the issue of work permits to Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals (other than those from the

countries of the European Community) living abroad and for granting permission to those already here. Nationals of European Community member states may come here to

**Table 1 Annual comparisons of long-term work permit issues**

	1975	1976*	1977	1978	1979
Foreign workers (non-EC)					
Permits	10,435	6,799	5,994	4,866	4,375
Permissions	1,937	1,196	1,006	913	473
<b>All</b>	<b>12,372</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>4,848</b>
Commonwealth workers					
Permits	3,228	1,687	1,339	1,501	1,654
Permissions	3,064	2,243	2,274	2,406	1,842
<b>All</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>3,496</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>18,664</b>	<b>11,925</b>	<b>10,613</b>	<b>9,686</b>	<b>8,344</b>
Estimated unanalysed due* to industrial action		1,253			
<b>Estimated total</b>		<b>13,178</b>			

\* As explained in the May 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* (page 478), about 2,150 (correct to the nearest 50) permits and permissions were not analysed; about 58 per cent of issues in 1976 were long term.

**Table 2 Annual summary of work permit issues and applications refused: January-December 1979**

	Commonwealth workers			Foreign workers (non-EC)			All nationalities		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Permits</b>									
Issues: Long-term	1,433	221	1,654	3,839	536	4,375	5,272	757	6,029
Short-term	798	170	968	5,964	1,481	7,445	6,762	1,651	8,413
<b>All</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>9,803</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>11,820</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>14,442</b>
Refusals	279	32	311	611	323	934	890	355	1,245
<b>Permissions</b>									
Issues: Long-term	789	1,053	1,842	276	197	473	1,065	1,250	2,315
Short-term	644	235	879	266	91	357	910	326	1,236
<b>All</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>3,551</b>
Refusals	104	67	171	195	179	374	299	246	545
<b>All</b>									
Issues: Long-term	2,222	1,274	3,496	4,115	733	4,848	6,337	2,007	8,344
Short-term	1,442	405	1,847	6,230	1,572	7,802	7,672	1,977	9,649
<b>All</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>5,343</b>	<b>10,345</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>12,650</b>	<b>14,009</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>17,993</b>
Refusals	383	99	482	806	502	1,308	1,189	601	1,790
<b>Commonwealth trainees</b>									
Issues	1,439	356	1,795	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refusals	19	11	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Student employees</b>									
Issues	—	—	—	1,662	553	2,215	—	—	—
Refusals	—	—	—	4	1	5	91	—	91

work without permits, but if they stay for more than six months they need residence permits which are issued by the Home Office.

Work permits are issued in respect of a specific post with a specific employer where the employment of an overseas

worker is necessary and, in general, only for work requiring a professional qualification, skill or experience. The main exceptions to this occupational standard have been work in hotel and catering occupations and resident domestic and nursing auxiliary work. Annually-determined quotas were

**Table 3 Annual analysis of work permit issues: by country issuing passport January-December 1979**

Country issuing passport	Permits			Permissions			Total permits and permissions				All	Commonwealth trainees and student employees
	Long-term	Short-term	All	Long-term	Short-term	All	Long-term	Short-term	Male	Female		
Australia	277	93	370	148	11	159	425	104	413	116	529	101
Canada	159	238	397	55	6	61	214	244	339	119	458	58
Hong Kong (Commonwealth)	324	24	348	101	20	121	425	44	388	81	469	134
India	233	244	477	87	10	97	320	254	490	84	574	187
Japan	662	121	783	18	2	20	680	123	724	79	803	125
Malaysia	192	68	260	565	81	646	757	149	356	550	906	523
Mauritius	17	4	21	160	11	171	177	15	138	54	192	48
South Africa	168	93	261	48	1	49	216	94	238	72	310	85
Sri Lanka	115	27	142	141	8	149	256	35	212	79	291	104
United States	1,798	4,005	5,803	112	17	129	1,910	4,022	5,036	896	5,932	232
Others	2,084	3,486	5,570	812	96	908	2,896	3,582	4,849	1,629	6,478	2,413
<b>All</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>8,403</b>	<b>14,432</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>8,276</b>	<b>8,666</b>	<b>13,183</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>16,942</b>	<b>4,010</b>

**Table 4 Annual analysis of long-term work permit issues by industrial group and country issuing passport, January-December 1979**

Country issuing passport	SIC order													All industries	
	II	IV-V	VI-XII	III, XIII-XIX	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	I, XX, XXI, XXVII	Miscellaneous services				
	Mining and oil	Coal and chemical products	Metal, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing industries	Transport and communication	Distribution	Insurance banking and finance	Professional and scientific services	Educational services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Other miscellaneous services	
Australia	14	14	91	6	11	16	63	62	45	68	8	4	11	12	425
Canada	22	3	28	7	3	20	46	32	21	22	2	3	0	5	214
Hong Kong (Commonwealth)	2	1	63	8	2	73	12	22	37	19	2	165	6	13	425
India	3	10	27	13	8	15	33	109	32	25	3	24	5	13	320
Japan	6	7	44	4	31	176	278	33	2	25	9	49	16	0	680
Malaysia	1	9	98	8	10	8	17	43	498	33	2	7	5	18	757
Mauritius	0	0	5	7	1	0	4	2	153	2	0	1	2	0	177
South Africa	3	9	22	12	5	17	54	16	29	43	1	1	0	4	216
Sri Lanka	0	1	53	11	1	3	6	25	111	9	0	3	4	29	256
United States	296	73	423	51	16	113	446	195	51	139	34	8	21	44	1,910
Others	59	54	253	146	120	252	401	327	512	163	91	299	125	94	2,896
<b>All</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>8,276</b>

**Table 5 Annual analysis of short-term work permit issues by industrial group and country issuing passport, January-December 1979**

Country issuing passport	SIC order													All industries	
	II	IV-V	VI-XII	III, XIII-XIX	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	I, XX, XXI, XXVII	Miscellaneous services				
	Mining and oil	Coal and chemical products	Metal, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing industries	Transport and communication	Distribution	Insurance banking and finance	Professional and scientific services	Educational services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Other miscellaneous services	
Australia	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	12	5	8	71	0	0	0	104
Canada	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	7	5	3	221	2	1	0	244
Hong Kong (Commonwealth)	0	1	3	11	0	4	0	3	4	0	12	4	1	1	44
India	0	0	1	2	0	1	6	16	2	4	216	6	0	0	254
Japan	0	0	16	0	0	0	2	5	1	6	92	1	0	0	123
Malaysia	1	9	14	42	3	8	5	6	41	0	0	20	0	0	149
Mauritius	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	1	2	1	0	15
South Africa	0	0	2	0	3	1	5	0	2	2	76	0	0	0	94
Sri Lanka	1	0	3	2	1	3	1	4	4	1	5	6	3	1	35
United States	44	13	38	5	3	9	14	62	6	30	3,769	19	2	8	4,022
Others	11	11	60	26	14	6	27	91	49	31	3,202	42	3	20	3,582
<b>All</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7,665</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8,666</b>

**Table 6 Annual analysis of long-term work permit issues by occupational group and country issuing passport, January-December 1979**

CODOT major groups	I					III			IV	
Minor groups	Professional and related occupations supporting management and administration					Professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health			Literary, artistic and sports occupations	
Country issuing passports	00	03	04	05	Others	09	11	Others	17	Others
	Directors and general managers etc	Company secretaries, accountants etc	Personnel and management specialists etc	Marketing and public relations specialists etc	Legal, buying and PA occupations etc	Teachers and instructors	Health diagnosing and treating occupations	Welfare occupations etc	Performers etc	Sportsmen etc
Australia	13	54	32	13	8	41	42	12	7	9
Canada	19	36	9	14	2	20	20	2	1	4
Hong Kong (Commonwealth)	0	7	19	4	2	6	34	1	1	7
India	5	19	14	6	6	39	28	3	0	5
Japan	63	150	16	43	30	17	2	1	9	7
Malaysia	2	12	26	2	1	14	500	1	0	4
Mauritius	0	1	7	0	0	31	152	1	2	0
South Africa	13	56	19	12	6	13	6	110	1	5
Sri Lanka	0	5	4	1	2	6	110	1	1	0
United States	205	317	154	163	75	165	32	19	28	35
Others	85	245	132	123	120	154	493	22	59	89
<b>All</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>165</b>

**Table 7 Annual analysis of short-term work permit issues by occupational group and country issuing passport, January-December 1979**

CODOT major groups	I					III			IV	
Minor groups	Professional and related occupations supporting management and administration					Professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health			Literary, artistic and sports occupations	
Country issuing passports	00	03	04	05	Others	09	11	Others	17	Others
	Directors and general managers etc	Company secretaries, accountants etc	Personnel and management specialists etc	Marketing and public relations specialists etc	Legal, buying and PA occupations etc	Teachers and instructors	Health diagnosing and treating occupations	Welfare occupations etc	Performers etc	Sportsmen etc
Australia	0	64	1	1	0	5	4	2	50	21
Canada	0	1	3	9	1	6	5	0	220	3
Hong Kong (Commonwealth)	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	12	0
India	1	2	2	0	0	6	1	0	206	11
Japan	0	1	8	0	1	1	0	1	91	1
Malaysia	0	5	0	0	1	0	39	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
South Africa	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	60	17
Sri Lanka	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	2	3
United States	3	25	21	4	14	46	5	2	3,699	90
Others	3	20	18	3	13	43	43	8	3,108	104
<b>All</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>250</b>

applied to the exceptions, but 1979 saw the end of quotas as a major factor in the issue of permits.

**Quota ends**

The most important quota, which applied to work in the hotel and catering industry, ended on March 31, 1979, and since then applications from employers in the industry have had to satisfy the full requirements of the general Work Permit Scheme. The quota for resident domestic work had already been abolished by the beginning of the year. Work permits are not issued if suitable resident labour is available to fill the post offered nor if the wages and conditions offered are less favourable than those obtaining in the area for similar work. The maximum period for which they are issued is 12 months, but they can be issued for any required shorter periods. Permit holders can apply to the Home Office for leave to remain beyond the period of the permit.

Permits are issued for performers in the entertainments industry and for certain categories of sportsmen and sportswomen coming here for short periods; but as the

overall number of permits issued has fallen, their inclusion has increasingly distorted the general downward trend. Almost 90 per cent of all short-term issues during 1979 was for work in the entertainment industry, while short-term issues accounted for 51 per cent of all issues during the year—as compared with 49 per cent in 1978 and 38 per cent in 1975. The presentation of work permit statistics has therefore been altered to concentrate on the more significant analyses. Long and short-term issues have been analysed separately, with statistics covering overseas students taking employment during their vacations or spare time excluded and presented in a separate analysis.

**Work permits comparison**

For comparison, the total number of work permits issued (both long and short-term) since 1975 has been as follows: 1975, 30,078; 1976, 22,620 (including 2,150 estimated unanalysed); 1977, 18,414; 1978, 19,149; and 1979, 17,993.

**Table 6 (cont) Annual analysis of long-term work permit issues by occupational group and country issuing passport, January-December 1979**

V	VI				VII	X	VIII IX and XI to XVIII		All occupations	CODOT major groups
Professional and related occupations in science, engineering technology and similar fields	Managerial occupations (excluding general management)				Clerical and related occupations	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations		All other occupations		Minor groups
21	22	25	Others	27	28	43	Others			Country issuing passport
Natural sciences researchers, consultants etc	Engineering researchers designers consultants etc	Professional occupations (including Architects etc)	Aircraft and ships officers technologists etc	Managers (industrial)	Managers (services) (eg retail catering office etc)	Cooks, waiters etc				
41	92	15	2	3	12	16	0	3	10	425
15	23	7	2	11	16	4	1	1	7	214
4	73	5	0	1	6	14	139	87	15	425
64	49	5	7	6	23	4	20	2	15	320
24	50	12	5	15	98	16	47	9	66	680
14	118	21	7	1	3	8	4	3	16	757
2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	177
8	11	8	2	4	12	3	0	0	9	216
12	62	14	2	6	2	8	0	2	18	256
93	311	66	17	77	64	15	2	5	67	1,910
137	217	69	19	44	95	119	291	162	221	2,896
414	1,011	222	63	168	331	208	505	276	449	8,276

**Table 7 (cont) Annual analysis of short-term work permit issues by occupational group and country issuing passport, January-December 1979**

V	VI				VII	X	VIII IX and XI to XVIII		All occupations	CODOT major groups
Professional and related occupations in science, engineering technology and similar fields	Managerial occupations (excluding general management)				Clerical and related occupations	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations		All other occupations		Minor groups
21	22	25	Others	27	28	43	Others			Country issuing passport
Natural sciences researchers, etc	Engineering researchers designers consultants etc	Professional occupations (including Architects etc)	Aircraft and ships officers technologists etc	Managers (industrial)	Managers (services) (eg retail catering office etc)	Cooks, waiters etc				
5	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	104
1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	19	44
12	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	254
4	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	123
0	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	28	69	149
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	15
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	94
1	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	7	7	35
45	37	13	1	4	2	3	0	3	5	4,022
29	30	10	13	7	12	4	14	44	56	3,582
97	91	35	15	11	15	21	15	93	166	8,666

**Notes for the tables**

- Permits are issued for overseas workers resident abroad. Permissions are given for those already in this country. The permission figures do not include applications for permission to change employment for those who have previously been given permission under the scheme. Permits and permissions are referred to collectively as "work permit issues".
- "Long-term" permits or permissions are those issued for employment lasting 11 months or more. "Short-term" permits or permissions are those issued for shorter periods.
- Commonwealth trainees come for a fixed period of "on-the-job" training approved by the Department of Employment. Student employees are young foreign nationals who come for employment in industry and commerce in order to improve their English and widen their occupational experience. Tables 2 and 3 include Commonwealth trainees and student employees, but they are excluded from all other tables.
- Tables 1 and 2 include overseas nationals studying in this country who have been given permission to take employment during their vacations or free time. Tables 3-8 exclude these students, while Table 9 provides an analysis of students by industry.
- Tables 3-7, with analyses by country issuing passport, provide separate analyses of only the ten countries for which the largest number of long-term permits were issued; all other foreign and Commonwealth countries are included in the "other" analyses. Table 9 analyses separately only the five countries for which the greatest number of student permissions were given.

**Table 8 Northern Ireland: annual analysis of work permit issues by industrial group, January-December 1979**

SIC Order	iii-XIX	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	I, II, XX, XXII, XXVII	All industries
	Manu- factur- ing	Distri- bution	Insur- ance, bank- ing and fin- ance	Profession- al and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	All other indus- tries	
			Edu- cation- al ser- vices	Other profes- sional and sci- entific ser- vices	Hotel and cater- ing ser- vices	Other misc- ellan- eous ser- vices	
All issues	33	0	0	19	3	18	84

Identical work permit arrangements apply throughout the United Kingdom, although the scheme is administered by the Department of Employment in Great Britain and the Department of Manpower Services in Northern Ireland. An analysis of work permits issued by the Department of Manpower Services in Belfast has been included.

The largest number of permits was again issued to people holding United States passports (23 per cent of all long-term and 46 per cent of all short-term permits), while the

**Table 10 European Community nationals: annual analysis of residence permits by industrial group and country issuing passport, January-December 1979**

SIC order	II	IV-V	VI-XII	III, XIII, XIX	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	I, XX, XXI, XXVII	All industries	
Country issuing passport	Mining and oil	Coal and chemical products	Metal engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing industries	Transport and communication	Distribution	Insurance banking and finance	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Others		
							Educational services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Other miscellaneous services
Belgium	16	6	15	7	10	9	20	5	8	2	7	7
Denmark	12	1	27	12	22	33	27	6	32	8	23	11
France	58	26	105	74	55	114	126	90	35	37	372	24
W. Germany	30	27	107	68	57	80	126	54	59	24	129	33
Italy	22	27	127	162	47	102	105	49	88	27	660	56
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	155	31	58	42	24	39	70	27	34	22	39	25
All	293	118	439	365	215	377	474	231	257	120	1,230	155

Notes: 1. There are some minor discrepancies between these figures and those published by the Home Office.  
2. Citizens of the Irish Republic do not require residence permits.

ten countries whose passport holders received the largest number of long-term permits took almost two-thirds of all long-term issues (and 59 per cent of all issues).

#### Occupational charges reflected

Permits were issued for 3,984 women—22 per cent of the total, as compared with 24 per cent in 1978 and 35 per cent in 1976. This reflects the occupational changes in work permit issues away from semi- and unskilled work in the hotel and catering trade or as resident domestic workers, in which female workers have formed a comparatively high proportion. The refusal rate fell to nine per cent of all applications (1,790 refusals) from 11 per cent in 1978 and 16 per cent in 1976, perhaps demonstrating the greater awareness among employers—particularly in the hotel and catering industry—of the strict requirements of the Work Permit Scheme; they now make less applications which from the outset are clearly ineligible.

Industries attracting the largest number of long-term permits were medical and dental services (18 per cent),

**Table 9 Annual analysis of work permit issues for student vocational and spare-time employment by industrial group and country issuing passport, January-December 1979**

SIC Order	iii-XIX	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	I, II, XX, XXII, XXVII	All industries
Country issuing passport	Manu- factur- ing	Distri- bution	Insur- ance, bank- ing and fin- ance	Profession- al and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	All other indus- tries	
			Edu- cation- al ser- vices	Other profes- sional and sci- entific ser- vices	Hotel and cater- ing ser- vices	Other misc- ellan- eous ser- vices	
Hong Kong (Commonwealth)	2	12	2	5	4	33	11
Iran	40	14	3	6	3	24	2
Malaysia	3	39	16	13	10	144	29
Nigeria	0	10	86	3	4	38	2
Sri Lanka	0	7	33	1	1	13	5
Others	8	64	46	71	24	153	31
All	53	146	186	99	46	405	80

Notes: 1. Overseas nationals studying full-time in the United Kingdom may be given permission to take employment during their vacations or spare time provided this does not interfere with their studies.  
2. The main criteria which must be satisfied before permission can be given is that no suitable resident labour is available for the job concerned.  
3. Approval for such employment ceases at the end of a student's studies and does not count towards the four-year period in approved employment after which an overseas national's restrictions may be lifted.

insurance, banking and finance (16 per cent), metal manufacture, engineering and vehicle manufacture (13 per cent) and educational services (10 per cent). The principal occupations for which they were issued were health diagnosing and treating occupations (17 per cent), engineering researchers, designers and consultants (12 per cent) and company secretaries, accountants, etc (11 per cent).

The number of residence permits issued for European Community nationals rose by five per cent from 4,330 in 1978 (and 3,552 in 1977) to 4,529 and the principal industries for which they were issued were hotel and catering (27 per cent), insurance, banking and finance and metal manufacture, engineering and vehicle manufacture (both 10 per cent).

Thirty-nine per cent of all student approvals were given for work in the hotel and catering industry and the other main industries in which overseas students' employment was approved were insurance, banking and finance (18 per cent) and distribution (14 per cent).

Very few permits were issued for employment in Northern Ireland.

## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Statutory wage regulation in 1979

This annual article reviews the operation of statutory wage regulation during 1979, which is embodied in successive Wages Council Acts. (It does not cover agriculture, which is subject to the Agricultural Wages Acts.)

In Great Britain wage rates and other terms and conditions of employment are wherever possible fixed by voluntary agreement between employers and workers or their respective organisations. Nevertheless in certain trades and industries there has been insufficient organisation among workers or employers or both for the satisfactory function of collective bargaining. For this reason in these trades and industries the minimum remuneration, holidays and holiday remuneration have for many years been fixed by wages councils under legislation currently embodied in the provisions of the Wages Councils Act 1979. In 1979, approximately 2½ million workers employed in some 390,000 establishments were covered by these councils.

The *Wages Councils Act 1979* which came into force on April 22, 1979, was a consolidating statute replacing earlier legislation, some originating 70 years ago. Each wages council consists of equal representation of employers and workers, with three independent members, who if necessary may exercise a casting vote. Successive governments have abolished wages councils where it could be shown they were no longer necessary.

#### Councils abolished or established in 1979

Nine wages councils covering workers employed in retail trades were abolished and replaced by two new wages councils, established on September 1, 1979. A notice of intention to abolish the nine councils and establish two councils in their place had been published in December 1975 following a recommendation in the Commission on Industrial Relations' Report No 89—*Retail Distribution*.

The CIR had recommended that the most desirable reform would be to amalgamate the existing nine retail wages councils into a single council, so as to eliminate problems arising from the overlap of councils. After consultation with the employers' and workers' representatives and the independent members on the nine councils it was decided, however, to establish two new councils, one for the retail sale of food and one for non-food.

Objections to the draft orders received from employers' organisations concerned were referred on May 13, 1976, to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) under Schedule 1 paragraph 5(b) of the Wages Councils Act 1959\*, as amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975. The Service reported on May 23, 1977 (Report No 10—*Retail Wages Councils*). Having examined the objections it concluded that (apart from one point of detail) the objections did not justify any modification of the proposal to merge the nine retail wages councils into two new wages councils.

A further Notice of Intention was published on April 10

1979, to which a small number of objections were made by employers' organisations and individual employers. These objections were considered and ACAS were consulted, but since they covered matters expressly dealt with in the ACAS report, the Secretary of State decided to proceed to make the Orders which were laid before Parliament on July 30, 1979, and took effect on September 1, 1979.

The two new councils are the Retail Food and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) and the Retail Trades (Non-Food) Wages Council (Great Britain). These two wages councils together set rates etc for about 39 per cent of the total number of workers covered by wages councils.

#### Other references to ACAS

During the year ACAS had in hand four inquiries referred to it by the previous administration. These concerned the contract cleaning industry referred in February 1978, licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants, referred in September 1978, and laundries referred in June 1977.

A report on the Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) was made in July 1979 (ACAS report No 17)—and published in December. The Service had been asked to consider the question (under section 6(1)(b) of the Wages Councils Act 1959\*) whether the council should be abolished. The Service found that although the continued statutory protection of earnings was unnecessary for workers in the merchanting and in the dressing and dyeing sections, it remained necessary in the manufacturing section of the fur trade. It recommended that workers in the manufacturing section should be transferred to the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain), but that the workers in the other sections should be excluded from the scope of any wages council and that the Fur Council should be abolished.

#### Statutory wages orders in 1979

During 1979, 60 wages orders embodying wages council proposals were made; of these 59 were effective during the year. Forty of the orders provided for increases in minimum remuneration; 14 related to changes in holiday entitlement and six provided for both.

Only one council continued to operate a basic week of more than 40 hours and then only for workers employed in certain circumstances.

\* The Wages Councils Act 1959 as amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 was replaced by the Wages Councils Act 1979.

## Permits

Wages councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1979, 23 new permits were issued, 30 existing permits were renewed and 27 permits were cancelled.

## Inspection and enforcement

At the end of 1979 there were 166 wages inspectors employed on outdoor duties visiting premises where workers covered by wages orders were employed. The year's work can be summarised as follows:

Establishments on wages council lists	390,464
Establishments inspected	34,807
Establishments where arrears of wages and/or holiday pay was paid following inspection	10,969
Workers whose wages were examined	189,765
Workers to whom arrears were paid	22,457

The arrears paid to workers following inspection totalled £1,511,760. Approximately £143,000 was also assessed as owing to 766 workers but was not collected, the workers preferring to waive their rights to all or part of the arrears considered due. In all cases of underpayment, action was taken to ensure future compliance with the regulations and to inform workers of their legal entitlements. Some establishments were inspected following complaints from workers or their representatives. The number of complaints dealt with in 1979 was as follows:

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,133
Received during the year	6,970
Cleared during the year	6,984
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,119

Of the complaints made 1,726 were considered, after investigation, to be unfounded.

During the year special emphasis was given to homeworking inspections and to the collection of information to discover the extent of homeworking in wages council trades. Based on inspections in the 21 wages council trades where homeworkers are employed, it was estimated that homeworkers accounted for some 10 per cent of the total workforce of over 36,000. Of 3,568 homeworkers whose wages were examined, 99 were statutorily underpaid.

A special homeworking exercise was carried out in three South London boroughs and Walsall in the Midlands where every known employer of homeworkers in the clothing industry in those areas was visited for inspection purposes. At the 106 establishments visited, inspectors checked the piece-rates and earnings of 824 factory workers and 486 homeworkers. No homeworkers were found to be statutorily underpaid, but £1,380 was claimed and paid to eight factory workers whose rates fell below the legal minimum.

During 1979 civil proceedings were taken against six employers and, in all cases, judgment was given in the Department's favour. Twelve employers were prosecuted for offences under the Wages Councils Act. All were found guilty and fines totalling £1,260 were levied.

The Inspectorate's use of questionnaires to obtain written information from employers was extended during the year to establishments in all the retail trades affected by wages orders, except those in the London area. Approximately one-sixth of all known employers were sent a form requiring them to give information about earnings and holidays. Inspections were carried out where there appeared to be a failure to meet the requirements of the wages order and a random selection of firms whose replies showed no such failure were visited so as to insure against inaccurate completion. 24,251 questionnaires were checked resulting in 6,607 inspections.

Inspectors investigated 51 complaints concerning alleged offences under the Truck Acts 1831-1896. ■

## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Household spending in 1979

Early results from the Family Expenditure Survey are given in this feature. General information about the survey, definitions and full analyses are in the annual reports. The 1979 full report will be published in the late autumn.

Household spending averaged £94.17 per week in 1979, over 17 per cent more than in 1978. Expenditure per person was nearly £35 per week, up 18 per cent on a year earlier. In real terms (after allowing for the increase of 13.4 per cent in retail prices) expenditure per person in 1979 was 4.2 per cent higher than in 1978, which itself was 4.7 per cent up on 1977.

Commodity groups showing large percentage rises in expenditure between 1978 and 1979 were durable household goods (nearly 25 per cent), transport and vehicles (over 20 per cent) and services (over 27 per cent). The rise in services expenditure is largely due to increased spending on holidays. The percentage rises in spending on housing, fuel and food were below the average; in the case of food, this was due partly to price increases below the average. The proportion spent on food (23 per cent) continued its downward trend. Spending on the three groups of housing, fuel and food taken together accounted for 43 per cent of average expenditure in 1979, compared with 45 per cent in 1977.

Estimates of average weekly expenditure of private households in the United Kingdom on goods and services in 1979, obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), are given below, together with comparable figures for the two previous years 1977 and 1978.

The FES is a voluntary survey, covering both the expenditure and income of private households in the United

Kingdom. In 1979, 6,777 households co-operated in the survey: they contained on average 2.70 persons, of whom 1.33 were working.

Expenditure on housing includes, for owner-occupied and rent-free households, a notional amount based on rateable value as an estimate of the rent which would have been paid had the dwelling been rented. With the exception of these imputed rental equivalents, the estimates of expenditure are based on information reported or recorded by the households without adjustment, but it is known that survey estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco and some kinds of confectionery tend to be low.

The results of the survey are subject to sampling error. Standard errors for 1979 expenditures are shown in the last column of the detailed table, expressed as a percentage of the estimated 1979 mean. As these are calculated by an approximate formula, they tend to be slightly under-stated. The true value of expenditure would probably lie within a range of two standard errors above or below the estimate, although this approximation does not take account of low recording on certain items described above. The differences between estimates for two individual years has a greater margin of error than the estimate for either year, and is probably not significant unless it is greater than about three times the 1979 standard error.

Individual and total figures have been rounded independently so the sums of the separate items may not agree exactly with the totals shown.

### Household expenditure 1977, 1978 and 1979

Commodity or service	Household expenditure			As percentage of total expenditure			Average per week in £	
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977-1978	1978-1979
							Percentage increase	
All items	71.84	80.26	94.17	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.7	17.3
Housing	10.31	11.87	13.72	14.4	14.8	14.6	15.1	15.6
Fuel, light and power	4.38	4.76	5.25	6.1	5.9	5.6	8.7	10.3
Food	17.74	19.31	21.83	24.7	24.1	23.2	8.9	13.1
Alcoholic drink	3.51	3.92	4.56	4.9	4.9	4.8	11.7	16.3
Tobacco	2.60	2.72	2.85	3.6	3.4	3.0	4.6	4.8
Clothing and footwear	5.78	6.78	7.79	8.0	8.4	8.3	17.3	14.9
Durable household goods	4.99	5.66	7.05	6.9	7.0	7.5	13.4	24.6
Other goods	5.33	5.99	7.28	7.4	7.5	7.7	12.4	21.5
Transport and vehicles	9.71	10.90	13.13	13.5	13.6	13.9	12.3	20.5
Services	6.93	7.66	9.74	9.7	9.5	10.4	10.5	27.2
Miscellaneous	0.56	0.69	0.97	0.8	0.9	1.0	23.2	40.6

### Expenditure per person per week 1977, 1978 and 1979

	1977	1978	1979	Percentage increase	
	1977-1978	1978-1979			
All items, at current prices (£)	26.03	29.51	34.88	13.4	18.2
at 1977 prices (£)	26.03	27.25	28.40	4.7	4.2

## NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

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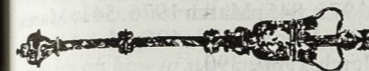
Household characteristics and expenditure 1977, 1978 and 1979 (continued)

Average per week in £

Household characteristics	1977	1978	1979	Standard error (per cent)	Commodity or service	1977	1978	1979	Standard error (per cent)
<b>Characteristics of households</b>					<b>Household expenditure</b>				
Number of households	7,198	7,001	6,777		Housing	10.31	11.87	13.72	1.3
Number of persons	19,885	19,019	18,314		Payments as defined in preceding section averaged over all households				
Number of adults	14,072	13,581	13,021		Rent, rates, etc	8.88	10.32	11.59	0.7
					Repairs, maintenance and decorations	1.43	1.55	2.13	7.5
<b>Average number of persons per household</b>					<b>Fuel, light and power</b>				
All persons	2.76	2.72	2.70			4.38	4.76	5.25	0.9
Males	1.34	1.31	1.30		Gas and hire of gas appliances	1.20	1.33	1.52	1.4
Females	1.42	1.40	1.40		Electricity and hire of electric appliances	2.06	2.29	2.51	0.9
Adults	1.95	1.94	1.92		Coal	0.61	0.60	0.66	5.2
Persons under 65	1.59	1.58	1.55		Coke	0.17	0.14	0.13	10.9
Persons 65 and over	0.36	0.36	0.37		Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.35	0.38	0.43	4.4
Children	0.81	0.78	0.78		<b>Food</b>				
Children under 2	0.08	0.07	0.09			17.74	19.31	21.83	0.7
Children 2 and under 5	0.13	0.12	0.12		Bread, rolls, etc	0.84	0.95	1.05	0.9
Children 5 and under 18	0.60	0.59	0.58		Flour	0.10	0.09	0.09	3.4
Persons working	1.35	1.35	1.33		Biscuits, cakes, etc	0.85	0.94	1.06	1.1
Persons not working	1.41	1.37	1.37		Breakfast and other cereals	0.24	0.27	0.29	2.1
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.39	0.38	0.39		Beef and veal	1.12	1.28	1.46	2.3
Others	1.02	0.99	0.98		Mutton and lamb	0.49	0.52	0.56	2.7
<b>Number of households by type of housing tenure</b>					<b>Milk, fresh</b>				
Rented unfurnished	3,172	2,935	2,794			1.32	1.44	1.59	1.0
Local authority	2,471	2,341	2,236		Milk, dried, canned, cream, etc	0.19	0.22	0.26	1.9
Other	701	594	558		Cheese	0.38	0.42	0.49	1.2
Rented furnished	211	242	185		Eggs	0.41	0.40	0.43	1.2
Rent-free	157	194	174		Potatoes	0.65	0.51	0.65	1.2
Owner-occupied	3,658	3,630	3,624		<b>Other and undefined vegetables</b>				
In process of purchase	2,192	2,143	2,171			1.01	1.03	1.16	0.9
Owned outright	1,466	1,487	1,453		Fruit	0.84	0.90	0.99	1.2
<b>Housing expenditure in each tenure group</b>					<b>Sugar</b>				
Rented unfurnished						0.26	0.26	0.28	1.4
Rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	6.69	7.33	8.11	0.9	Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.12	0.11	0.12	2.5
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.53	0.57	0.63	9.4	Sweets and chocolates	0.47	0.54	0.63	1.7
Local authority					<b>Tea</b>				
Rent, etc	6.99	7.54	8.30	0.8		0.36	0.34	0.33	1.5
Repairs, etc	0.51	0.57	0.65	10.5	Coffee	0.27	0.29	0.30	2.3
Other					<b>Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks</b>				
Rent, etc	5.64	6.50	7.38	3.0		0.03	0.04	0.04	5.1
Repairs, etc	0.62	0.58	0.53	22.5	Soft drinks	0.32	0.36	0.41	1.7
					Ice cream	0.11	0.12	0.13	3.0
Rented furnished					<b>Other food, foods not defined</b>				
Rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	11.11	12.75	12.93	5.4		0.89	0.96	1.11	2.1
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.38	0.25	0.64	53.1	Meals bought away from home	2.59	3.00	3.58	1.6
Rent-free					<b>Alcoholic drink</b>				
Rates and water together with the equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	9.45	9.29	11.46	4.6		3.51	3.92	4.56	1.9
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	6.84	7.15	8.94	5.0	Beer, cider, etc	2.06	2.18	2.56	2.2
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.83	0.53	0.63	31.4	Wines, spirits, etc.	0.96	1.12	1.34	3.1
					Drinks not defined	0.48	0.62	0.66	4.6
Owner-occupied					<b>Tobacco</b>				
Rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting	10.63	12.64	14.19	0.8		2.60	2.72	2.85	1.6
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	7.43	9.11	10.14	0.9	Cigarettes	2.37	2.48	2.63	1.8
Repairs, maintenance and decorations in process of purchase	2.30	2.48	3.43	8.4	Pipe tobacco	0.14	0.14	0.13	5.6
Rates, etc	11.49	13.63	15.25	1.0	Cigars and snuff	0.09	0.10	0.10	8.7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	7.96	9.73	10.79	1.0	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>				
Repairs, etc	2.77	2.88	3.83	11.2		5.78	6.78	7.79	1.9
Owned outright					Men's outer clothing	0.97	1.13	1.30	4.7
Rates, etc	9.35	11.21	12.62	1.5	Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.38	0.47	0.49	4.1
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	6.65	8.22	9.17	1.6	Women's outer clothing	1.80	1.99	2.26	3.2
Repairs, etc	1.59	1.89	2.84	11.4	Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.37	0.44	0.53	2.9
					Boys' clothing	0.25	0.33	0.35	5.8
					Girls' clothing	0.31	0.33	0.43	5.8
					Infants' clothing	0.19	0.21	0.31	5.8
					Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.30	0.34	0.36	3.1
					Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.13	0.16	0.16	7.7
					Footwear	1.09	1.37	1.62	2.8

(Continued on page 753)

# Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between June 16 and July 2 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.

## Union amalgamations

Mr Jocelyn Cadbury (Birmingham Northfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would introduce legislation to assist union amalgamations.

Mr Mayhew: When enacted, the Employment Bill will encourage union ballots on important matters including union amalgamations, by providing public funds for this purpose. The Government have no other plans to change the existing law facilitating trade union amalgamations—the Trade Union (Amalgamations Etc) Act 1964.

(June 24)\*

## Benefit rules

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he was satisfied that the existing rules about the unemployed accepting available jobs were being adequately enforced.

Mr Lester: I am generally satisfied that there is an increased awareness of the importance of enforcing the rules about the unemployed accepting suitable jobs. This is illustrated by the encouraging increase of 75 per cent in the number of cases put to adjudicating authorities in the year ending March 1980 compared with the previous year, but there is always room for improvement and I am watching the situation carefully.

(June 24)\*

## Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: **James Prior**

Minister of State: **Earl of Gowrie**

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries

of State: **Jim Lester**

**Patrick Mayhew**

## Women's unemployment

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what were the causes of unemployment among women; and what measures and policies his department was using specifically to remedy female unemployment.

Mr Lester: The main causes of unemployment are much the same for both men and women. The much faster rise in registered female unemployment compared with males needs to be seen against the background of the very large increase in the numbers of women entering employment in recent years, particularly part-time employment; of the kind of jobs many of them do; and of their increasing propensity to register as unemployed when out of work.

The employment and training services of the Manpower Services Commission include activities and initiatives designed specifically to widen job opportunities for women.

(June 16)

## Maternity benefits

The Lord McCarthy asked Her Majesty's Government whether they had received the results of the nationwide survey on the operation and effects of the maternity provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 undertaken by the Policy Studies

Institute for the Department of Employment; whether those results were taken into account in framing clauses 10 and 11 of the Employment Bill; and when they expect to be able to publish the results of the survey.

The Earl of Gowrie: My Lords, the Government have only recently received the results from the first part of the survey of the maternity provisions, which deals with the experience of working mothers. A summary of the findings has been published in the May edition of the *Employment Gazette*, and the full report was published on June 30. The second part of the survey, which deals with the experience of employers, is underway and a report on this part should be available by the end of this year.

The results of the research were therefore not available when the Government were framing the clauses dealing with maternity in the Employment Bill; now that they have been received they confirm the Government's view that the right balance between employer and employee has been struck in the Bill.

(July 2)\*

## Employment protection

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would now consider seeking to amend the Employment Protection Act to include in its provisions workers employed for less than eight hours per week.

Mr Lester: No. I consider that the current minimum number of hours to be worked in order to qualify for various provisions of employment protection legislation represents a fair balance between the protection afforded to employees and the burden imposed by the legislation on employers.

Mr Skinner then went on to ask if he would consider seeking to amend the Employment Protection Act to include in its provisions workers employed for less than 16 hours per week, irrespective of how many years they have worked for the same firm.

Mr Lester: I consider that part-time employees working for less than 16 hours a week should work for a reasonable number of years for the same employer before the rights and corresponding burdens of the legislation apply.

(June 16)

**Redundancies**

Mr Bruce Millan (Glasgow, Craigton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he would give on a regional basis, the number of redundancies notified to his department in each month of the current year and the comparative figures for last year.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Scotland	5,850 (5,766)	8,061 (5,363)	5,311 (6,404)	6,695 (5,712)	9,794 (5,298)
Northern	7,178 (8,184)	6,390 (1,028)	6,230 (4,246)	6,882 (2,799)	9,045 (3,219)
North West	12,186 (8,403)	12,339 (9,389)	11,689 (8,835)	15,168 (5,800)	15,509 (4,960)
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,150 (4,575)	8,415 (3,460)	9,789 (5,705)	8,735 (4,679)	12,410 (4,580)
Midlands	11,631 (8,144)	14,757 (9,310)	17,601 (9,221)	17,537 (10,074)	25,250 (5,845)
Wales	13,881 (1,883)	7,763 (1,478)	6,948 (3,552)	4,717 (1,778)	5,192 (1,236)
South West	3,760 (1,883)	3,198 (2,777)	2,341 (2,400)	2,469 (1,503)	5,707 (2,054)
London	6,816 (3,186)	6,341 (4,066)	6,003 (4,377)	8,328 (5,119)	7,586 (4,187)
South East	7,938 (3,487)	10,775 (6,042)	6,834 (5,374)	4,914 (2,449)	7,811 (4,311)
<b>GB Total</b>	<b>76,390 (45,491)</b>	<b>78,039 (42,913)</b>	<b>72,756 (50,114)</b>	<b>75,445 (39,913)</b>	<b>98,304 (35,690)</b>

During the same periods the following redundancies were formally withdrawn:

Scotland	5,740 (5,855)
Northern	8,626 (3,576)
North West	17,733 (7,978)
Yorks and Humberside	12,770 (8,396)
Midlands	18,556 (14,758)
Wales	8,420 (3,177)
South West	1,516 (3,235)
London	1,488 (2,508)
South East	6,801 (6,335)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Anglia	209 (343)	269 (32)	341 (422)	237 (262)	241 (56)
East Midlands	2,696 (424)	3,353 (424)	3,594 (572)	2,522 (598)	2,202 (507)
West Midlands	2,601 (1,745)	3,202 (1,296)	3,708 (1,089)	3,621 (977)	2,978 (1,526)
North	1,866 (502)	2,508 (583)	1,541 (1,840)	2,074 (1,037)	1,677 (1,030)
North West	4,151 (2,789)	5,549 (2,866)	6,595 (3,696)	6,354 (5,076)	5,422 (2,279)
Scotland	2,844 (1,239)	4,163 (825)	5,523 (1,916)	3,190 (2,524)	2,812 (2,277)
South East	4,885 (1,767)	5,621 (1,870)	6,306 (2,231)	3,563 (2,443)	3,289 (4,576)
South West	1,542 (338)	898 (229)	2,182 (917)	1,789 (677)	1,264 (709)
Wales	1,276 (1,359)	3,500 (845)	4,175 (955)	1,773 (604)	1,880 (702)
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,617 (1,299)	2,371 (650)	3,001 (1,336)	1,478 (1,484)	2,208 (1,443)
<b>GB Total</b>	<b>24,687 (11,805)</b>	<b>31,434 (9,620)</b>	<b>36,966 (14,914)</b>	<b>26,601 (15,682)</b>	<b>23,973 (15,168)</b>

The figures for April and May 1980 are provisional since some notifications are received late.

Both Department of Employment and

Mr Lester: The number of proposed redundancies notified to my Department under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975, in each of the regions during the first five months of 1980, with the comparative figures for 1979 (in brackets), is as follows:

There is no statutory requirement to notify my Department when proposed redundancies do not take place.

I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the number of redundancies notified to them as due to occur in each of the regions during the first five months of 1980, with the comparative figures for 1979, is as follows:

Manpower Services Commission figures are for redundancies involving ten or more employees.

(June 23)

**Computer training**

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he was satisfied that the needs of industry for people trained in computer skills were being adequately met.

Mr Lester: I am concerned by recent reports which suggest that industry's needs for these skills are not being met fully. Training is primarily the responsibility of industry but the Manpower Services Commission has maintained and expanded its programmes to supplement industry's efforts to ease critical shortages of computer skills, in particular through the Training Opportunities Scheme and the "Threshold" scheme. In addition it is aiming through the Training for Skills Pro-

gramme to stimulate companies to train adequately to meet their own needs in such skills.

Mrs Short then asked how many vacancies there were for computer programmers and analysts at the latest convenient date; and how this compared with the figures for each year since 1970.

Mr Lester: The following table gives the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at employment offices in Great Britain for computer programmers and systems analysts at March each year from 1973. Comparable information is not available for earlier years. Vacancies notified to employment offices are estimated to be

about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole.

March 1973, 791; March 1974, 1,103; March 1975, 845; March 1976, 541; March 1977, 631; March 1978, 406; March 1979, 374; March 1980, 390.

Mrs Short then went on to ask what training programmes his department ran for computer programmers and analysts; how many people were currently being so trained; and what plans there were to increase the numbers being trained and the programmes being run.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that it launched a three-year joint computer occupations training programme in September 1979. This embraces the Threshold Scheme, which provides opportunities of training in computer operating and basic programming primarily for unemployed young people, and a scheme of grant support for employers prepared to sponsor their employees on specific courses in basic programming, real time programming and systems analysis.

For the 1979/80 training/academic year, a total of 1,500 Threshold Awards and basic programming grants were put on offer. It is not possible to give accurate figures of the numbers currently in training under these schemes, but it is likely that the target of 1,500 operators/programmers trained in the 1979/80 training/academic year will be largely met.

Two hundred grants for training in real time programming were offered to employers in 1979/80. In response to demand a further 50 grants have been made available and it is expected that all will have been allocated by the end of the current training/academic year.

There has been a slow response to the offer of 500 grants for training in systems analysis in 1979/80, but wider interest is now arising.

In each of the second and third years of the programme (1980/81 and 1981/82) a total of 2,350 Threshold Awards and basic programming grants will be on offer, together with 250 grants for real time programming and 200 grants for training in systems analysis.

Training for adults in computer programming and systems analysis is also available under the MSC's Training Opportunities Programme (TOPS). In the 1979/80 financial year, 2,183 people completed training under TOPS, 1,899 as programmers and 284 as analysts. The comparable figures for the 1980/81 financial year are estimated at 2,402 and 530 respectively.

(June 16)

**Retraining for steelworkers**

Mr Harold Walker (Doncaster) asked the Secretary of State for Employment which new courses on small business training were to be started in steel rundown areas; which courses on how to start small businesses were to be expanded in the same areas; and if there was to be an increase in resources available to the Manpower Services Commission for these purposes.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that it proposes to make available from its existing resources small business courses in, or near to, the area affected by reductions in steel capacity referred to in the statement made by my right hon Friend the Secretary of State for Industry on June 19. There are at present no small business courses in these areas. The additional provision will not be exclusively for steelworkers, but will be available for those of them who wish to use their redundancy payments to set up in their own businesses.

(June 26)

**Part-time workers**

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many part-time women workers there were at the latest convenient date, and what percentage of these earned: (a)

under £1 an hour, (b) between £1 and £1.50 an hour and (c) over £1.50 an hour; and if he would give similar figures for part-time male workers.

Mrs Short then went on to ask, how many part-time women workers were not included in Government statistics because their weekly pay was too low; and if he would give similar estimates for part-time male workers.

Mr Lester: It is estimated from the Census of Employment that there were 681,000 part-time male workers and 3,617,000 part-time female workers in June 1977 in Great Britain.

The most recent estimates of the distribution of hourly earnings of part-time employees, in the *New Earnings Survey*, relate to April 1979 and are given in the table below. The proportion of part-time workers omitted from the survey is probably just under one-third for females and just over one-third for males.

**Gross hourly earnings of part-time employees whose pay was not affected by absence**

Percentage with hourly earnings in the range	Male	Female
under £1	16.1	9.7
£1 to £1.50	45.8	66.2
over £1.50	38.1	24.1

Source: *New Earnings Survey*, April 1979.

(June 16)

**Household spending in 1979** (Continued from page 751)

**Household expenditure 1977, 1978 and 1979** (continued)

Commodity or service	1977	1978	1979	Standard error (per cent)	Average per week in £				
					1977	1978	1979	Standard error (per cent)	
<b>Household expenditure</b>					<b>Household expenditure</b>				
<b>Durable household goods</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>3.3</b>					
Furniture	1.04	1.35	1.53	9.4					
Floor coverings	0.55	0.43	0.74	11.7					
Soft furnishings and household textiles	0.53	0.58	0.69	6.3					
Television, radio and musical instruments, including repairs	0.90	0.99	1.18	7.6					
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	1.05	1.23	1.55	5.9					
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0.08	0.09	0.09	22.1					
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc	0.69	0.82	1.03	3.3					
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.14	0.18	0.22	1.8					
<b>Other goods</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>1.6</b>					
Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	0.81	1.01	1.29	4.9					
Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals	1.14	1.26	1.42	1.4					
Toys, stationery goods, etc	0.69	0.87	0.97	2.9					
Medicines and surgical goods	0.30	0.29	0.36	2.7					
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	0.74	0.83	0.95	1.7					
Optical and photographic goods	0.32	0.31	0.50	6.5					
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc	0.49	0.55	0.63	1.1					
Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.31	0.31	0.39	4.1					
Animals and pets	0.53	0.56	0.78	6.8					
<b>Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>1.8</b>					
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	3.35	3.98	4.80	3.1					
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	4.48	4.68	5.68	1.9					
Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0.17	0.19	0.35	11.6					
Railway fares	0.46	0.52	0.56	5.4					
Bus and coach fares	0.81	0.88	0.93	2.4					
Other travel and transport	0.43	0.65	0.81	11.1					
<b>Services</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>9.74</b>	<b>2.8</b>					
Postage, telephone, telegrams	0.97	1.08	1.32	1.2					
Cinema admissions	0.08	0.11	0.12	5.0					
Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments, except betting	0.49	0.63	0.75	4.3					
Television licences, television and radio rental	0.91	1.03	1.17	1.0					
Domestic help, etc	0.24	0.24	0.28	7.8					
Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	0.46	0.54	0.64	2.4					
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.16	0.16	0.21	12.8					
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.16	0.17	0.19	3.7					
Educational and training expenses	0.52	0.58	0.62	6.5					
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.16	0.21	0.23	10.5					
Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	2.78	2.90	4.22	6.0					
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>6.6</b>					
(Expenditure not assignable elsewhere, including pocket money to children)									
<b>All above expenditure</b>	<b>71.84</b>	<b>80.26</b>	<b>94.17</b>	<b>0.9</b>					
<b>Other payments recorded</b>									
Income tax payments/less refunds	14.30	15.13	16.48	1.5					
National Insurance contributions	3.43	3.57	4.01	1.1					
Purchase or alteration of dwelling, including mortgage payments	4.37	4.90	8.01	8.9					
Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	3.22	3.69	4.11	1.7					
Sickness and accident insurance, subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0.08	0.12	0.12	5.9					
Savings and investments including contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	1.11	1.25	1.85	11.1					
Betting, payments/less winnings	0.37	0.40	0.56	7.9					

**Unfair dismissal claims**

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment by what percentage the number of unfair dismissal claims had been reduced since October 1, 1979.

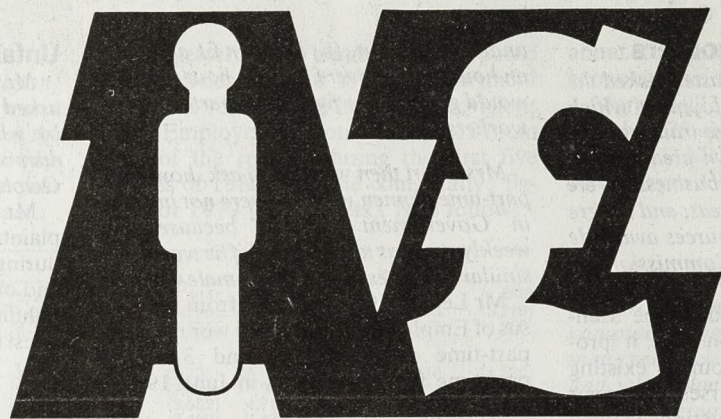
Mr Mayhew: 26 per cent fewer complaints of unfair dismissal were registered during the period October 1, 1979, to the end of April, 1980, than during the corresponding period in 1978/1979. April is the latest month for which figures are available. (June 24)\*

**Secondary action**

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he was satisfied with the law currently applicable to secondary industrial action.

Mr Mayhew: No. The House of Lords judgement in the case of *Express Newspapers Ltd. v MacShane* showed that the present law allows virtually unlimited immunity for secondary industrial action against those not involved in a dispute. That is not an acceptable position. That is why we have taken steps in the Employment Bill to limit severely immunity as regards secondary action, and why we have undertaken to review the whole question of immunities in a Green Paper later in the year.

(June 24)\*



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# Employment topics

## Seasonal adjustment of earnings

The series of indices of average earnings of employees in Great Britain covering all sectors of the economy was introduced over four years ago and its scope and coverage described in an article in the April 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Up to now, the indices of this "new" series (which has a wider industrial coverage than the "older" series introduced in 1963) have been published in unadjusted form as it takes several years of data to establish the normal pattern of seasonal movements.

However, on the basis of the past four years' data, taken in conjunction with earlier work on seasonal movements in the older series, estimates of normal seasonal movements in the new series have now been made for the whole economy and two major components, manufacturing industries and index of Production industries. Seasonally adjusted indices for these groups, with time series back to the beginning of 1976 now appear in the monthly statistics section and in table 129 (page 805 of this issue).

With the availability of these new series indices in a seasonally adjusted form, there is less significance in the older series as an indi-

cator of the underlying trend of average earnings. For the remaining months of 1980 the older series will continue to be published in *Employment Gazette* as in tables 127 and 129 of this issue. But after the March 1981 issue, which will contain the final December 1980 indices, publication of the older series will cease.

As the new series has a wider coverage than the older one it will be possible to link the two where continuity over a long period of time is important. If particular problems are foreseen when the production of the older series is discontinued, advice should be sought from Statistics A4, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, WD1 1PJ.

## Paper and Paper Products ITB

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, has reconstituted the Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board for a further three years from May 29, 1980.

He has reappointed Mr A. E. Powell as chairman and has named

## Special exemption orders, May 1980

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

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

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		All
		males	females	
Extended hours†	25,193	1,227	1,801	28,221
Double day shifts‡	41,178	3,932	2,969	48,079
Long spells	10,294	395	1,101	11,790
Night shifts	65,930	2,807	701	69,438
Part-time work§	12,562	195	293	13,050
Saturday afternoon work	6,258	218	177	6,653
Sunday work	59,769	1,393	2,184	63,346
Miscellaneous	6,189	409	266	6,864
<b>All</b>	<b>227,373</b>	<b>10,576</b>	<b>9,492</b>	<b>247,441</b>

\* 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 16,718 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.

17 other members. One employer member has still to be appointed.

Membership of the reconstituted board is: (chairman) Mr A. E. Powell, Mr M. A. Austin (managing director Austin and Co (Containers) Ltd), Mr A. T. Davies (director, Ashton Paper Mill Ltd), Mr F. S. Harris (managing director, The Ottery Waste Paper Co Ltd), Mr H. J. Painter (personnel director, Field, Sons and Co), Mr M. E. Senior (director of personnel, McMillan Bloedel Containers Ltd), Mr J. R. C. Sheldon (managing director, C. Townsend Hook & Co Ltd), Mr R. W. Finch (area organiser, Society of Graphical and Allied Trades), Mr F. N. Green (regional officer, General and Municipal Workers' Union), Mr J. Jenkins (divisional organiser, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section)), Mr W. K. Levy (composite district officer, Transport and General Workers' Union), Mr J. Marmont (deputy secretary, Society of Graphical and Allied Trades), Mr M. Suckling (London and Home Counties Organiser, Society of Graphical and Allied Trades), Mr R. W. Tomlins (national officer, National Graphical Association), Mr R. R. Coupe (head of science and technology department, London College of Printing), Mr J. E. Fordham (chief education officer, London Borough of Redbridge), Mr A. Hyde (deputy director of education, Aberdeen), Mr J. F. Richardson (principal, Mid-Kent College of Higher and Further Education).

## Redundancy Fund

Redundancy Fund transactions for the period January 1 to March 31, 1980, concerned 85,274 employees including one government employee. They received payments totalling £76,750,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £41,815,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the fund in rebates to employers and direct payments was £34,933,000. The fund is financed by contributions from employers.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) mechanical engineering (8,700), construction (8,500), distributive trades (7,700), metal manufacture (5,600), textiles (5,500) electrical engineering (4,700), other manufacturing industries (4,600) and miscellaneous services (4,200).

## Productivity and labour costs

In the past, indices of output, employment output per head and labour costs per unit of output have been given each month in table 134 of *Employment Gazette*. This table has now been split into two, numbered 134 and 135. Table 135 gives all the information on labour costs per unit of output previously contained in table 134, although the layout of that information has been revised.

The presentation of output, employment and output per head indices in table 134 has, however, been significantly changed. The revised table includes indices for six groups, giving a comprehensive coverage of manufacturing activities, plus three non-manufacturing industry groups. Whole economy and total index of industrial production groups are given, both including and excluding the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas.

## Adjusted

The indices of the employed labour force for the whole economy have been adjusted to reflect estimated employment levels for the quarter as a whole rather than, as in the past, at the end of the quarter. Some series within the index of industrial production are based on sales information and may overstate or understate the level of output. The index numbers of output now given in table 134 allow for this by adjusting for changes in the levels of stocks in these sectors.

Requests for index numbers for earlier years or quarters, or any other queries about the revised tables, should be addressed to Mr. S. Hasan, Statistics C3, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA.

## Flow statistics

The article 'Measuring unemployment and vacancy flow' (*Employment Gazette*, June pp. 627-635) contains some errors and the following corrections should be incorporated:

Table 3 heading to read—'unemployment flow statistics: female'.

Table 4 heading to read—'Vacancy flow statistics'.

Table 4 col 2 head to read—'Inflow since previous count'.

Table 4 col 3 head to read—'Outflow since previous count'.

## Seasonal foods

Marked seasonal movements in the prices of certain foods can have a perceptible effect on short term movements in the retail prices index, particularly at this time of year.

On average in the last four years, seasonal foods have fallen by about 10 per cent in price between June and July. In three years the fall was sufficient to outweigh the increase in the prices of non-seasonal foods and to reduce the food index, exerting a downward influence on the RPI as a whole. The counterpart is the large, though temporary rise, in their prices in the winter and spring. Between August 1975 and April 1976, the effect of the rise was particularly strong, with an increase of 44 per cent adding about two per cent to the RPI though the weight for seasonal foods is only three to five per cent of the total.

Foods with marked seasonal variation in their price due to availability include potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, fresh fruit, home-killed lamb, fish and eggs. These seasonal movements can obscure the general underlying

trend in the RPI. The usual statistical practice for coping with this problem is to adjust the series for seasonal factors. However, the variation in food prices is too irregular from year to year both in timing and scale for the normal techniques to be useful in assessing average seasonal movements, partly because of the variability of the weather. Because of this, a seasonally adjusted series is not produced. Instead an index is compiled for all items other than seasonal foods, with a separate index for seasonal foods.

Variations in the seasons from year to year can be seen from the chart which shows the movements of the index of the prices of seasonal foods taken from the RPI. There is generally a peak in the second quarter of the year and a fall in the third quarter as the new season's crops or produce start to become available. The rise in prices starts in the fourth quarter and continues into the spring. While potatoes, tomatoes, onions, carrots, green vegetables, apples, pears and home-killed lamb generally follow this pattern, fish prices tend to be lower in the first quarter and egg prices in mid-year while oranges and bananas show

less marked fluctuations.

The size of the fluctuation can vary considerably from year to year. There was a large increase in seasonal food prices in 1975-6 caused by low supplies, particularly of potatoes and other vegetables; and again in 1976-7 (a 50 per cent increase from trough to peak) when the drought affected supplies. Prices fell back sharply in 1977, and the seasonal food index fell by a third in the six months up to October. In 1978, a good apple crop led to lower prices than in 1977 but severe weather in January 1979 contributed to an increase of 14 per cent in the month.

### Fluctuations

In 1979 the fluctuations of the seasonal food index were less pronounced and this year the index showed a small early fall, between April and May, as the prices of new potatoes and tomatoes fell.

Another problem in including seasonal foods in the RPI is that the quantities bought vary widely in the course of the year. Purchases fall when seasonal foods become scarce and expensive or unavailable and households switch their spending to other foods that are in season or that are non-seasonal such as frozen or canned food. Purchases increase and prices fall as supplies become more plentiful. Generally, the RPI measures the change between the base month (chosen as January of each year) and the current month in the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services, representing average annual purchases. But a price index in which the quantities of these foods were fixed throughout the year would give excessive weight to the large rises and falls in their prices. With the method at present used in the RPI, this effect is avoided by varying the weighting of the items of food each month so that they reflect the likely purchases in the month (estimated from past data) rather than the average purchases over the year.

### Constant

This method is applied to fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, other than potatoes. The weighting for fruit as a whole, including frozen and canned fruit, is held constant during a year (as with all other sections of the index) but the weights for the individual fresh fruits are allowed to vary each month within the total, according to the monthly consumption patterns. Similarly the weights for individual fresh vegetables are allowed to vary within the total weight for vegetables as a whole (other than potatoes). For example, fresh vegetables account for about two thirds of the total weighting for vegetables (other than potatoes) in the third quarter of

this year falling to just over half next January.

This method enables many seasonal foods to be incorporated into the RPI satisfactorily, but some foods, such as strawberries or fresh peas, are omitted as their seasons are very short and they are unavailable in the base month, January.

Potatoes are an important food and pose the problem of how to treat the different qualities available during the year. An allowance for the higher quality of the new potatoes compared with the previous season's crop, is made based on the relative prices paid in earlier years for new and old potatoes.

Note: More detailed information on the method of treating seasonal food in the RPI is to be found in *Housing costs, weighting and other matters affecting the retail prices index* a report by the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, February 1975 CMND 5905.

## Redundancies

The problems of accurately assessing the numbers of redundancies notified was highlighted by Employment Minister Jim Lester in the House of Commons on June 30 in a written reply to a question from Mrs Sheila Wright, MP for Birmingham Handsworth.

Mr Lester explained that all employers were required by law to notify the Department of Employment of prospective redundancies involving ten or more employees. However, many of these notified redundancies never happened because the jobs might be supported by the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme or the firm's circumstances could subsequently improve.

In such cases, the employer was not obliged to notify DE that some or all redundancies would not take place, although some employers did.

An indication of the scale on which employers' intentions change was provided by a separate set of figures based on reports compiled by the Manpower Services Commission's Jobcentres and employment offices, he said. MSC figures for the Birmingham travel-to-work areas were less than 25 per cent of those notified to DE. Because the MSC information was obtained much nearer to the date of the prospective redundancy, it was thought to be closer to the true figure.

The MSC's reports covered the advance notifications of redundancies made to DE. Therefore the two sets of figures could be combined to give a total of redundancies. In addition, the figures, however measured, could be equated with the net loss of jobs since these had to be offset by new jobs created, said Mr Lester.

## Effective health and safety policies

This case study is taken from a recently published review drawn from the experience of HM Factory Inspectorate.

### Special problems of construction firms

The construction industry has special problems when it is organising safety and health, one of which is control, owing to the complex and shifting relationship of contractors and sub-contractors on large sites. Further problems are created by the changing nature of the place of work. Once completed, a factory is usually a fairly stable place, and the processes and the labour force vary little.

But in the months in which work is going on, a construction site will be successively a hole in the ground, a concrete slab, a steel frame and a completed structure. In a short time the labour force may change completely; the job may be affected by ground conditions and the weather; the speed at which the job has to be

done may be dictated by the nature of the contract and the methods of payment of the labour force: darkness, weekend working and distance from head office make supervision more difficult than in a factory.

The Construction Central Operations Unit has undertaken several studies of the organisation for safety and health of construction firms. In general, it has found that major construction firms which have organised themselves to be efficient and prosperous have also tried to organise themselves to do their work in as safe and as healthy a manner as is practicable and have seen that the special organisational problems of construction work must be overcome.

### Senior levels

The relationship between safety and efficiency has usually been seen at the most senior levels, but it is not always a view shared by managers throughout the organisation, particularly at the most junior levels of

trades foreman and gangers.

The particular example concerns a large construction group which controls civil engineering, construction, housing and renovation companies. The group set out their objectives in a written safety policy; they produced an organisation and arrangements for safety which were intended to translate the policy into effective action. They had considered the separate elements of an organisation, such as supervision, information, training, safe systems of work and joint consultation. They had examined their organisation in terms of the Health and Safety at Work Act.

### Systematic

A great deal of systematic and conscientious work had been done, but it was still possible to suggest certain improvements. These improvements were an expression of the common theme that middle and junior management should be clearly aware that safety and health are essential parts of their management functions.

Firstly, in order that the comprehensive safety policy should not

be overlooked by employees, it has been re-issued and sent out with a covering letter from the Managing Director to all managers above section foreman, and all operatives and gangers will eventually receive pocket-book versions of the policy. Secondly, a standard system for assessing safety and health performance is now being tried out on the sites, in order to measure the extent of management effort in safety and health.

If the achievement of a safe site is to be seen as an essential management objective then the means must be provided of showing how far this objective has been realised. Individual site safety reports should not therefore simply be concerned with reporting the hazards observed, but should be clearly related to long-term improvements of the safety organisation, and should be brought together to form the basis of discussion by senior management.

Thirdly, job descriptions for safety have been revised so that three simple but essential points are made to every manager, from ganger to director, so that: (a) he has authority to deal with health and safety in the areas of activity which make up his span of control; (b) he makes those immediately below him in the management structure accountable for their success and failure in using their authority in matters of health and safety; (c) he understands that he is equally accountable to those above him for his success or failure in using his authority in matters of safety and health.

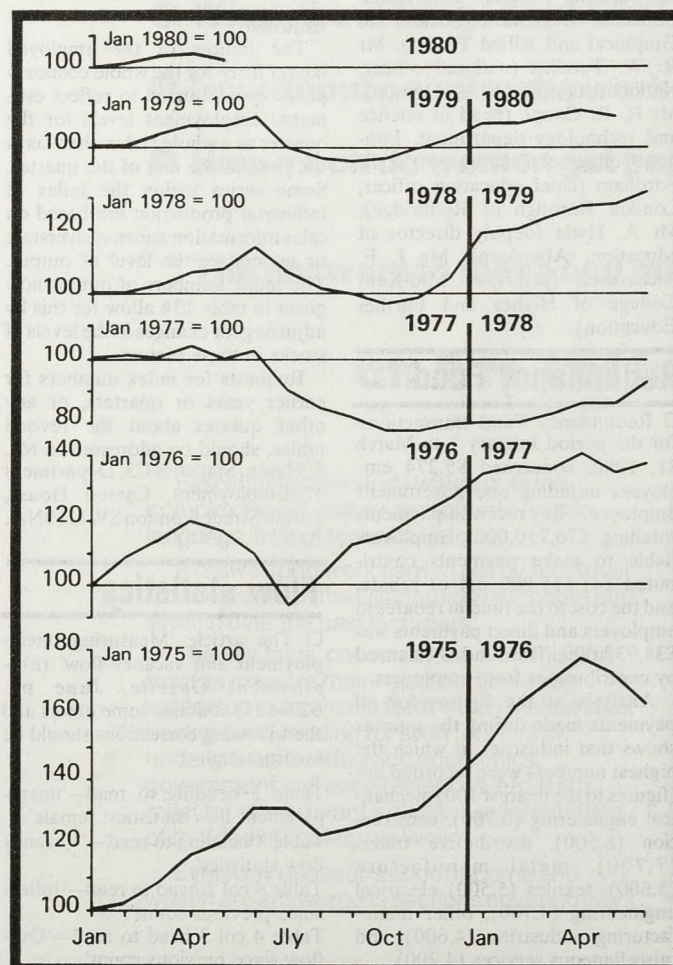
Fourthly, there has been a review of the consistency with which safety training is given, so that managers who have not received the company's training are identified. Company training courses for senior managers have been increased in number. The training of gangers and trades foremen is being revised, since it is important that junior management receive some training in actual management, and do not have simply to rely on the general operative training.

## Legal guide

The Northern Ireland Training Executive has published a pocket-sized guide, *Employment Law in Northern Ireland*. There are important differences between employment legislation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland which need to be understood by companies operating in both areas.

Copies are obtainable from: Mrs. Margaret Park, Northern Ireland Training Executive, I.T.B. House, Glenmount Road, Church Road, Newtownabbey BT36 7LH; price £1.50 including postage.

Retail prices indices of seasonal foods



## Unemployment rates by age

Using the quarterly age analysis of the unemployed, estimates of unemployment rates by age have now been made for April 1980. These are given in the table alongside revised rates for earlier dates. Their derivation was described in an article in the July 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp. 718-719). Revised estimates have now been prepared using the results

of the 1977 Census of Employment; the revised quarterly series of employees in employment for June 1978 and June 1979; the results of the 1977 and 1979 EEC Labour Surveys; and more recent information on young people entering the labour force. The rates for the youngest age group are inevitably high in July, at the end of the school year.

The revisions mainly affect the rates for men aged 60 and over from 1978 onwards, which are higher than those previously published. This is because the revised estimated number of employees for that age group (based on the 1979 EEC Labour Force Survey) is lower than in previous estimates.

Great Britain	Percentage rate										
	Jan 1977 <sup>R</sup>	July 1977 <sup>R</sup>	Jan 1978 <sup>R</sup>	July 1978 <sup>R</sup>	Oct 1978 <sup>R</sup>	Jan 1979 <sup>R</sup>	April 1979 <sup>R</sup>	July 1979 <sup>R</sup>	Oct 1979 <sup>R</sup>	Jan 1980 <sup>R</sup>	April 1980
All											
Under 18	13.4	29.0	14.3	27.1	13.1	11.4	9.0	23.5	11.3	11.0	13.1
18-19	10.3	11.1	10.9	11.2	10.5	10.4	9.4	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.8
20-24	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.1	8.3	8.6	7.9	7.5	8.0	9.0	9.2
25-34	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.7	6.0
35-44	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.9
45-54	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9
55-59	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8
60 and over	7.5	6.9	8.2	7.7	7.9	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.0
All ages	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.5	6.0	6.2
Male											
Under 18	12.9	28.6	13.2	26.9	12.2	10.8	8.7	23.4	10.5	10.3	12.7
18-19	10.8	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.5	10.7	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.8	11.3
20-24	10.2	9.6	10.4	8.6	8.6	9.3	8.5	7.6	8.2	9.4	9.8
25-34	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.2	5.3	5.5	6.4	6.6
35-44	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.3
45-54	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.1
55-59	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0
60 and over	10.4	9.5	11.2	10.6	10.8	12.1	11.7	11.1	11.3	11.8	12.1
All ages	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.3	7.0	7.3
Female											
Under 18	14.1	29.6	15.5	27.4	14.2	12.0	9.4	23.6	12.3	11.8	13.5
18-19	9.7	10.9	10.7	11.1	10.5	10.0	8.9	10.3	10.0	10.2	10.2
20-24	6.9	7.5	8.1	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.5
25-34	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8
35-44	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
45-54	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
55-59	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
60 and over	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
All ages	3.8	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.6

Notes: 1. All percentage rates by age are estimated.  
2. While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree.  
3. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest errors.  
R Revised estimates—see text.



## Statistical sources

□ Devotees of the *Employment Gazette's* index to regularly published statistics at the beginning of each issue, will no doubt be interested to know that another volume in the major reference series *Reviews of United Kingdom Statistical Sources* has now been published. Volume XIII of the series covers the area of wages and earnings and has been compiled by Andrew Dean formerly of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

### Introduction

In the general introduction, Professor W. F. Maunder, the editor, says that the primary aim of series, which is an update of the post-war *Source and Nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom*, produced, as that was, under the auspices of the Royal Statistical Society (and now jointly with the Social Science Research Council), is to act as a work of reference to the sources of all kinds of statistical material both official and unofficial. Not only is published data included, but also data which may be available to *bona fide* inquirers in other forms, be they duplicated documents, computer

print-out or even magnetic tape.

This latest volume ranges over wage rates, salary scales, and earnings from both official sources and from salary surveys conducted by a wide variety of professional bodies as well as commercially by management consultants.

Dean has not neglected the knotty area of fringe benefits and labour costs either, recognising that there can be many advantages in a job which are not pecuniary in nature that have to be included in his review in the light of the American concept of "total remuneration". Sources here range from the British Institute of Management's pamphlets on luncheon vouchers to the coverage given by the Royal Commission on Distribution of Income and Wealth to higher incomes from employment.

As one might expect, *Employment Gazette* features heavily throughout the volume. Dean's concluding comments on the possible future provision of commentary material by the *Gazette* in conjunction with its statistical presentation is of course, already beginning coincidentally to happen.

*Reviews of United Kingdom Statistical Sources*. Vol XIII "Wages and earnings". Pergamon Press.

## Disabled people

□ At April 21, 1980, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 470,588. Registration is voluntary and many people choose not to register. The table below, therefore, relates to both registered disabled people, and those people who, although

eligible, choose not to register.

Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment, while Section 2 classified those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment.

### Returns of unemployed disabled people at May 8, 1980

	Male	Female	All
<b>Section 1</b>			
Registered	45,053	7,608	52,661
Unregistered	60,851	17,066	77,917
<b>Section 2</b>			
Registered	6,376	1,515	7,891
Unregistered	2,773	915	3,688

### Placings of disabled people in employment from April 3, 1980 to May 2, 1980

		Male	Female	All
Registered disabled people	Open	1,866	410	2,276
	Sheltered	114	50	164
Unregistered disabled people	Open	1,658	629	2,287
<b>All placings</b>		<b>3,638</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>4,727</b>

# British Labour Statistics Yearbook 1976

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

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## Trends in labour statistics

### Summary

This commentary analyses recent trends in the main labour market statistical series against a background of trends in the economy as a whole (data available at mid-July).

The recession in the economy continues to develop. Industrial production in the three months to May was 4 per cent down on the previous three months and employment in manufacturing in April and May showed a further marked fall of some 40,000 a month. Earnings are beginning to be affected by reduced overtime and increased short-time. Unemployment continues to rise strongly.

The dominant influence on demand in the first quarter was the big turnaround in stockbuilding. This, together with a fall in fixed investment of 4 per cent more than offset rises in consumers' expenditure and government consumption. Retail sales figures up to May, however, suggest some subsequent fall in consumer spending.

There was a ½ per cent fall in gross domestic product in the

first quarter. The Government's Budget forecast projected a significant decline in economic activity for 1980 with GDP falling by 2½ per cent. The main reason for the forecast fall is a reduction in stocks, though other contributory factors are a decline in government expenditure and a growth in imports.

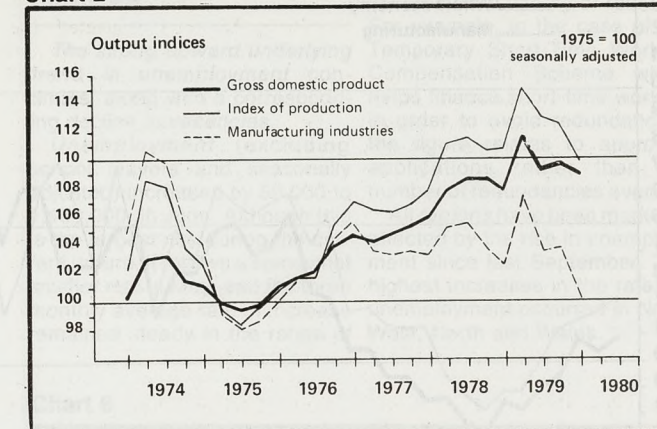
Sterling M3 grew at an annual rate of 9 per cent in the six months to May in the middle of the target range. Minimum lending rate was reduced to 16 per cent on 3 July. The current balance of payments deficit has been running at a lower rate during the first five months of this year than during 1979. Sterling remained strong in June.

Recorded unemployment is being swollen by school leavers but the underlying trend is also still rising strongly, as employment continues to fall. There are signs of an end to the steady growth of service industries employment that was a feature of the last decade.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings has changed little over the last few months, with higher settlements largely offset by reductions in hours worked and output-related earn-

# Commentary

Chart 2



ings. The high year-on-year increase in the Retail Prices Index still reflects the effect of two Budgets, with the prospect of a sharp fall in the July figures. The upward pressure of wholesale prices has slackened in recent months.

### General economic background

Gross domestic product fell about ½ per cent between the fourth quarter of 1979 and the first quarter of 1980, partly as a result

of the disputes within the steel industry.

The underlying level of industrial production, after allowing for these disputes and excluding oil and gas output, fell during the first four months of this year, having remained broadly unchanged since early in 1978.

Falling investment and destocking were the main contractionary influences in the first quarter. The volume of fixed investment fell by 4 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1979 and the first quarter of 1980. The largest reductions were in capital expenditure by the public services and on private dwellings, but investment in North Sea Oil and gas, and that by manufacturing industry also declined. Stocks, which had been growing less strongly towards the end of 1979, were reduced in the first quarter, the turn round amounting to some £400 million.

Consumers' expenditure, however, rose by about 2 per cent in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 1979, though retail sales have been falling since February, reaching a level in May slightly below the average for 1979.

Real personal disposable income in the first quarter of this year was slightly higher than the average for the second half of 1979. The personal savings ratio fell to 14.2 per cent in the first quarter from the unusually high 17.3 per cent in the final quarter of the year.

The volume of Government final consumption in the first quarter was 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The public sector borrowing requirement in the financial year

Chart 1

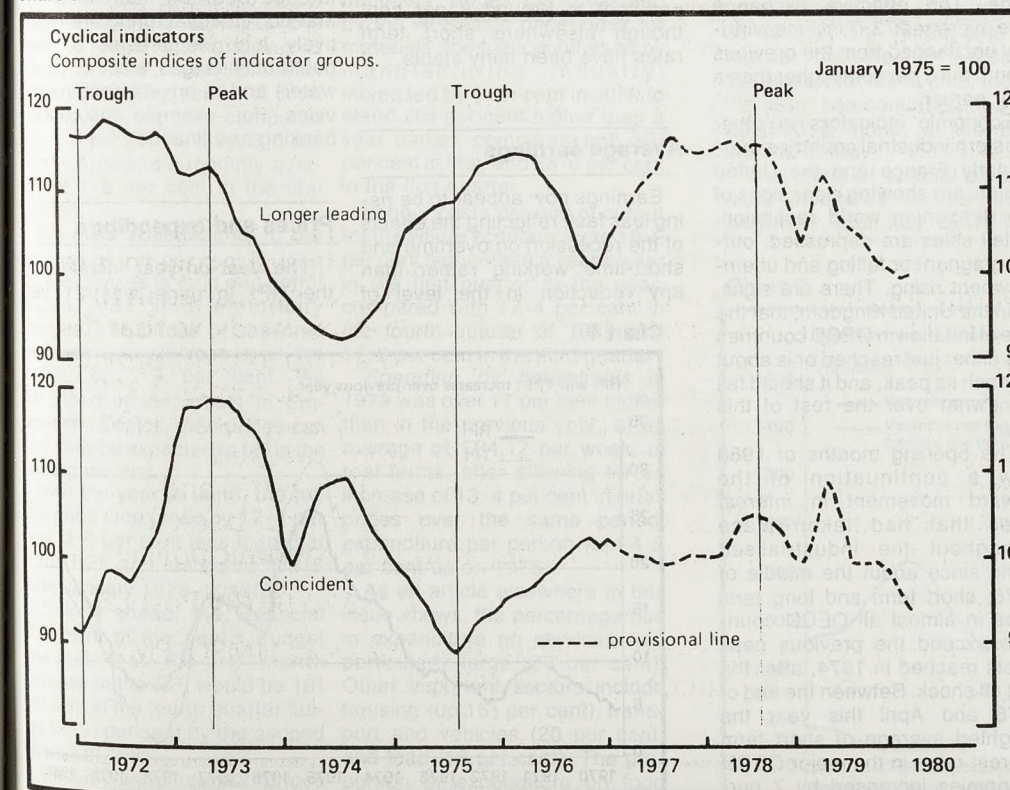
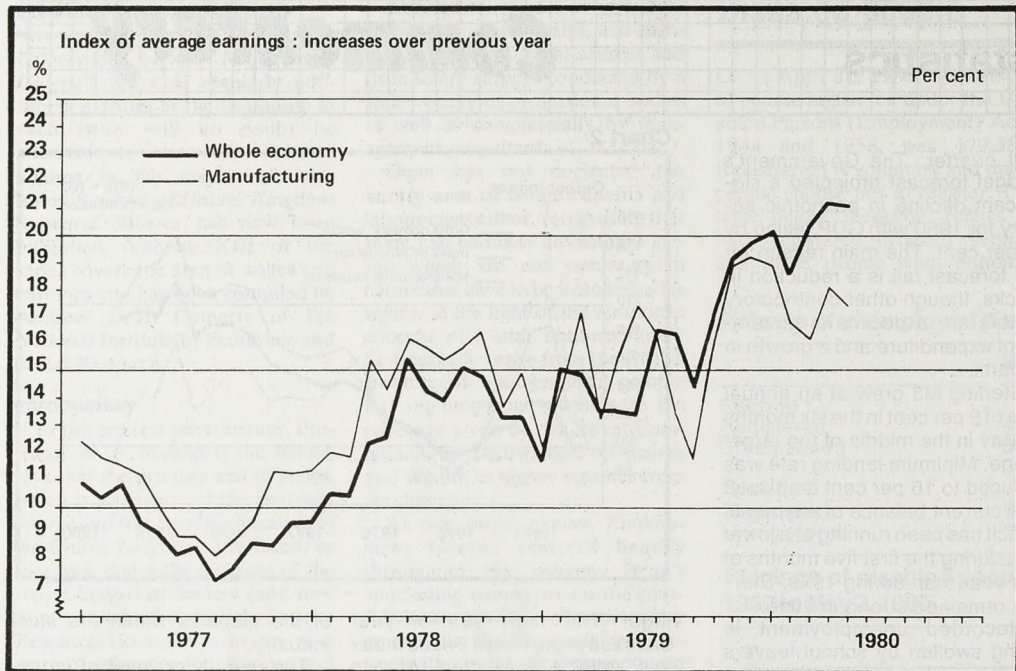


Chart 3



1979-80 was £9.8 billion, about 5 per cent of GDP.

The volume of exports of goods and services rose by 1½ per cent between the fourth quarter of 1979 and the first quarter of 1980. The volume of imports was little changed.

The current balance of payments deficit has been running at a lower rate during the first five months of this year than during 1979 (£120 million a month up to May this year compared with £200 million a month during 1979 as a whole) owing to improvements in both the oil and non-oil trade balances. The capital account was in surplus by £1 billion in the first quarter of the substantial net inflows that occurred in 1979.

Turning to companies, gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies (excluding stock appreciation and North Sea oil and gas profits) fell by 9 per cent in money terms in the first quarter of 1980.

The liquidity of the (large) industrial and commercial companies replying to the DOI's company liquidity survey fell further in 1980 Q1, following a sharp fall in the previous quarter. The liquidity of these companies is now at the lowest level since mid-1975.

Money supply, on the broad definition, sterling M3, saw a large growth in May (2.1 per cent) though in the six months to May it grew at an annual rate of 9 per cent, in the middle of the target range of 7-11 per cent.

The large growth in £M3 in May was associated with a high

central government borrowing requirement (CGBR), following three months of comparatively low money supply growth when the CGBR was abnormally low. There was little indication of a significantly lower trend in the growth of bank lending in May, and Minimum Lending Rate (MLR) was reduced from 17 to 16 per cent on July 3.

Sterling remained strong in June. The effective exchange rate averaged 73.7 in June, virtually unchanged from the previous month but 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Economic indicators in other Western industrial countries, particularly France and the United States, are showing clear signs of the deepening world recession. Retail sales are depressed, output stagnant or falling and unemployment rising. There are signs, as in the United Kingdom, that the rate of inflation in OECD countries has either just reached or is about to reach its peak, and it should fall somewhat over the rest of this year.

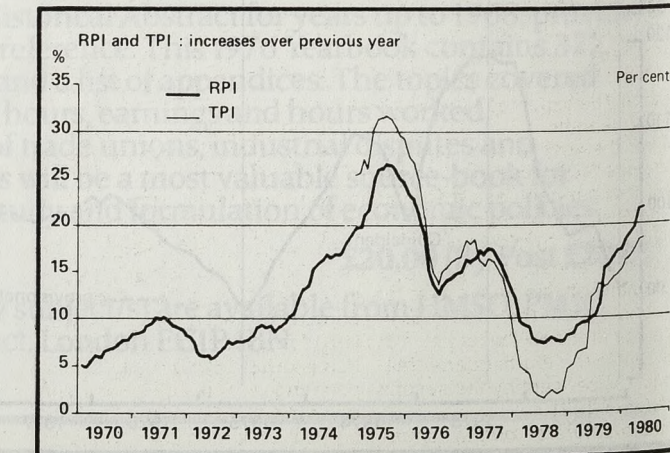
The opening months of 1980 saw a continuation of the upward movement in interest rates that had taken place throughout the industrialised world since about the middle of 1978; short term and long term rates in almost all OECD countries exceed the previous peak levels reached in 1974, after the first oil shock. Between the end of 1978 and April this year the weighted average of short term interest rates in the major OECD economies increased by 7 per-

centage points—from around 8½ to 15½ per cent. The scale of interest rate rises to April in the major countries was very similar. The range of increases in short rates between December 1978 and April 1980 extended from 7½-8 percentage points in the US and West Germany to 5 points in Canada. Since the beginning of April, however, US short term rates have fallen from a peak of 20 per cent to around 8 per cent though elsewhere short term rates have been fairly stable.

#### Average earnings

Earnings now appear to be rising less fast, reflecting the effects of the recession on overtime and short-time working rather than any reduction in the level of

Chart 4



settlements.

The whole economy (new) index in May, now available in seasonally adjusted form, was 21.1 per cent above a year earlier, compared with 21.3 per cent in April. Allowing for temporary factors, the underlying increase in May was probably also a little over 21 per cent, broadly similar to that in April.

Among these special factors in May was some back pay, mainly in the public sector, and settlements continuing to come through on average a little earlier than last year, but these effects were broadly offset in the 12 month increase by last year's figure being erratically high in May.

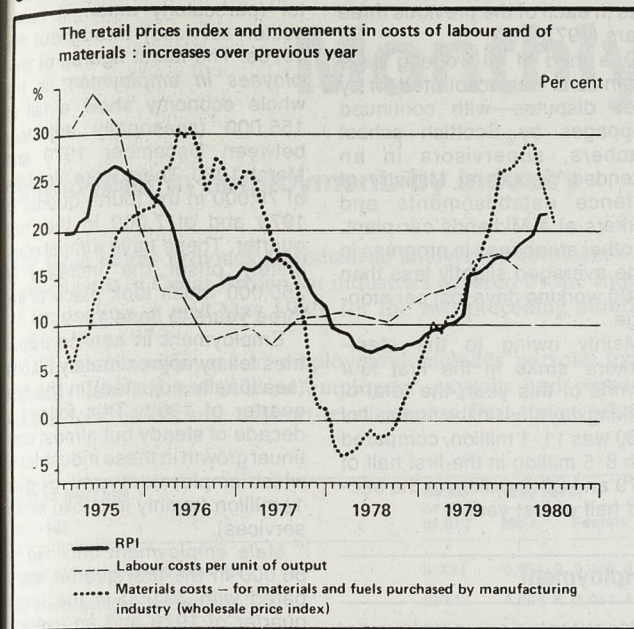
Lower overtime and increased short-time working are now emerging as a perceptible influence in limiting the growth of earnings. This factor is estimated to have reduced the increase over the year to April and May by about 1½ percentage points and has tended to offset the effect of settlements continuing to be at a higher rate than a year ago.

Within the whole economy (new) index for May, there was a marked contrast between earnings in manufacturing industry (17 to 18 per cent above a year earlier) and the rest of the economy (23 to 24 per cent). The latter was inflated by nearly 3 per cent through comparability payments to public sector employees linked to pay awards in the last pay round. Also contributing to the difference between manufacturing and non-manufacturing are relatively high settlements in the public utilities (gas, electricity and water) and in private sector services (for example insurance, banking and finance).

#### Prices and expenditure

The year-on-year increase in the RPI in June was 21 per

Chart 5



cent, compared with the 21.9 per cent in May and 21.8 per cent in April. The May figure was a peak, as the rate of increase is likely to fall sharply in July when the main effects of the indirect tax increases from the June 1979 Budget drop out of the comparison period.

The monthly rate of increase in prices in June as in the previous month, was less than in the earlier months of the year. However, increases in unit labour costs continue to exert strong upwards pressure. The index of retail prices excluding seasonal food rose by 0.9 per cent compared with 1.0 per cent in May, 3.5 per cent in April and a monthly average of 1.8 per cent in the first quarter.

The main contributions to the increase of 0.9 per cent in June were increases in food and petrol prices, gas and electricity charges. The prices of seasonal foods as a whole rose over the month, by 1.9 per cent. As described in the article in Employment Topics, their prices can generally be expected to fall in the coming months.

Over the year to June, the tax and price index rose by 17.4 per cent, 3.6 per cent less than that in the RPI, and stands at 133.6 (with January 1978 as 100).

Looking ahead, the Financial Statement of this year's Budget forecast that the 12 month increase in the RPI would be 16½ per cent in the fourth quarter falling to 13½ per cent by the second quarter of 1981.

Manufacturers' output prices (as measured by the Wholesale

Price Index (WPI) for home sales of manufactured products) rose by 1 per cent in June to stand 17½ per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with 18½ per cent in May (just over half of the retail goods and services covered by the RPI are represented in this WPI and increases in duties but not VAT are reflected in it).

Among inputs likely to influence future retail price movements, materials' prices (as measured by the wholesale price index for manufacturing industry) increased by ½ per cent in June to stand 20½ per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with 23½ per cent in May and 28.6 per cent in the first quarter.

Labour costs per unit of output for the whole economy were 16.2 per cent higher than a year earlier in the first quarter of the year, compared with 17.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1979 and 17.0 per cent in the third quarter.

Spending by households in 1979 was over 17 per cent higher than in the previous year, at an average of £94.17 per week. In real terms, after allowing for an increase of 13.4 per cent in retail prices over the same period, expenditure per person was 4.2 per cent up on 1978.

As an article elsewhere in this issue shows, the percentage rise in expenditure on services was particularly large (27 per cent). Other important sectors include housing (up 15½ per cent), transport and vehicles (20 per cent) and food (13 per cent). The proportion of expenditure on food continues to fall, partly because

price increases were below average.

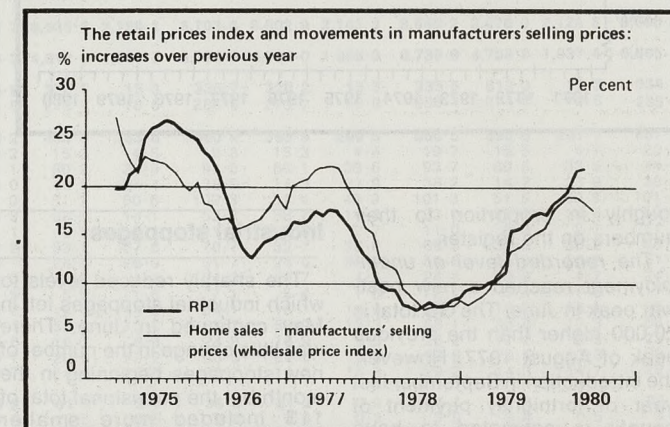
#### Unemployment and vacancies

The strong upward underlying trend in unemployment continues, along with a corresponding decline in vacancies.

Unemployment (excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted) increased by 50,000 to 1,468,000, in June. Although this is the largest rise during the current upturn, it follows a somewhat smaller rise in May, and the three monthly average rate of increase remained steady in the range of

steady in recent months. At the end of May, it is estimated that the measures covered about 314,000 people. The actual effect on the unemployment register, however, was less than the numbers covered for a variety of reasons. For example, in the case of the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme which helps finance short-time working in order to avoid redundancies, the figure relates to approved applications rather than the number of redundancies averted. All regions have been markedly affected by the rise in unemployment since last September. The highest increases in the rates of unemployment occurred in North West, North and Wales.

Chart 6



35-40,000. The inflow onto the register has steadily exceeded the outflow for some time, though the latter has continued at some months to May.

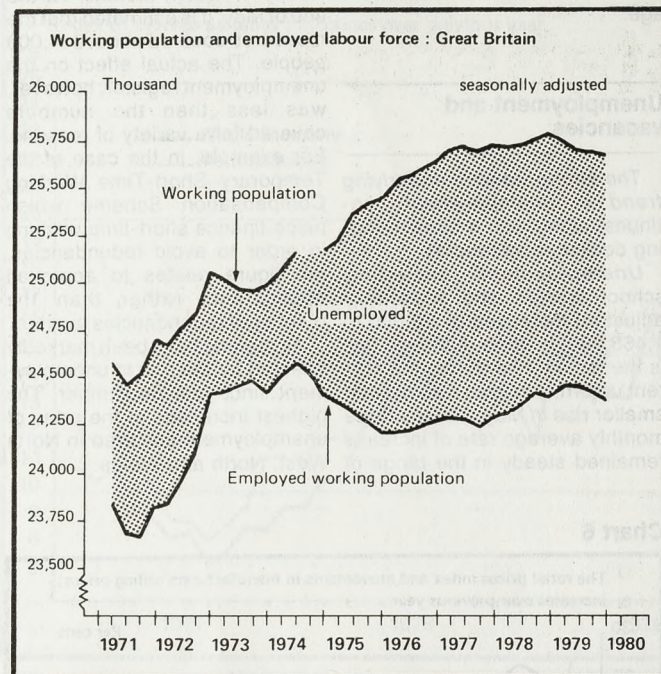
The effect of special employment measures on the unemployment total has been fairly

Male unemployment rose by 37,000 in June to 1,021,000 (seasonally adjusted), passing the November 1977 peak. Female unemployment also continued to rise. Since September, when the upturn began, the increases in male and female unemployment (seasonally adjusted) have been

Chart 7



Chart 8



roughly in proportion to their numbers on the register.

The recorded level of unemployment reached a new post-war peak in June. The GB total is 20,000 higher than the previous peak of August 1977. However, the introduction in September last year of fortnightly payment of benefit is estimated to have increased the register artificially by approximately 20,000 so the June level was probably little different from the previous peak.

The arrival of some of this summer's school leavers on the unemployment register contributed to the high figures in June. The number of unemployed school leavers was 178,000, an increase of 133,000 over May 1980 and of 41,000 over last June.

The recorded level of unemployment is expected to increase again in July on account of seasonal influences coupled with the arrival of a further tranche of school leavers onto the register.

Other countries are also experiencing significant rises in unemployment. US unemployment rose very steeply, by about 24 per cent, in the three months to June, compared with 9 per cent in the United Kingdom. There have also been increases in France (6 per cent) and Germany (11 per cent) in the three months to May.

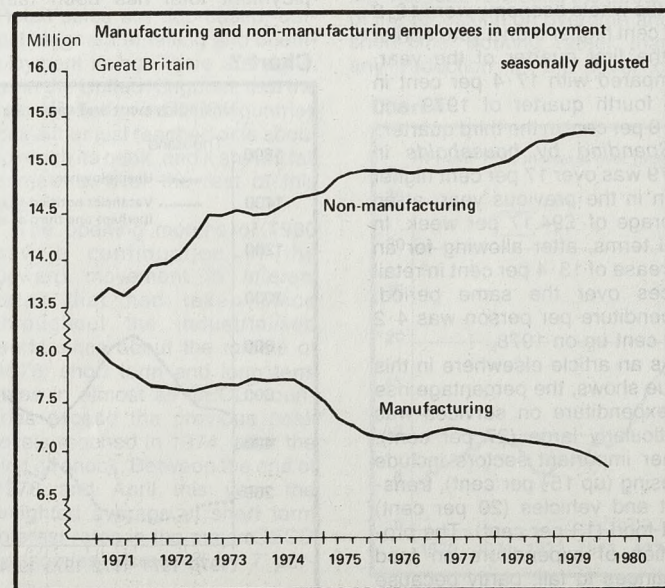
Vacancies decreased in June by 16,000 (seasonally adjusted) to 146,000. They have now been declining for twelve months and are at their lowest level since the beginning of 1977.

Industrial stoppages

The sharply reduced levels to which industrial stoppages fell in May continued in June. There was little change in the number of new stoppages beginning in the month but the provisional total of 113 included more smaller disputes.

There were consequently further decreases in the UK totals of workers involved and working days lost in stoppages in progress during June. The respective monthly totals of 74,000 workers and 334,000 working days were

Chart 9



markedly lower than the June figures in each of the previous three years (1977-79).

One third of all working days lost in June was accounted for by three disputes—with continued stoppages by Scottish school teachers, supervisors in an extended dispute at Ministry of Defence establishments and workers at a Midlands car plant. All other stoppages in progress in June averaged slightly less than 2,000 working days lost per stoppage.

Mainly owing to the steelworkers' strike in the first four months of this year, the total of working days lost in the first half of 1980 was 11.1 million, compared with 8.5 million in the first half of 1979 and 20.6 million in the second half of last year.

Employment

Manufacturing employment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 42,000 between April and May, following similar declines in each of the three previous months. Employment in this sector has now declined by over 300,000 in the eleven months since last June. There was also a 300,000 drop in employment during the first eleven months of the last cyclical downturn between June 1974 and May 1975; over the two-year period to June 1976, there was a loss of over 600,000 jobs in manufacturing.

Employment in total fell substantially in the first quarter this year, with declines in both manufacturing and service industries. The decline in service industries employment may well be indicative of the end of the steady

growth which occurred in this sector (particularly amongst public sector services) throughout the 1970s. The latest figures of employees in employment in the whole economy show a fall of 155,000 (seasonally adjusted) between December 1979 and March 1980. There were also falls of 78,000 in the fourth quarter of 1979 and of 7,000 in the third quarter. These have almost completely offset the increase of 250,000 which took place in the three years to June 1979.

Employment in service industries fell by approximately 50,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1980. This follows a decade of steady but almost continual growth in these industries in which employment grew by over 1.5 million (mainly in public sector services).

Male employment declined by 86,000 in the first quarter, compared with 70,000 in the fourth quarter of 1979 and an average fall of only 5,000 a quarter in the previous three years. Female employment also fell during the first quarter, by 69,000. This compares with a small fall of 9,000 in the previous six months but an average increase of nearly 30,000 a quarter in the three years to June 1979. The majority of women are employed in service industries and this reversal in the trend reflects the changes which have occurred in that sector.

Overtime worked by operatives in manufacturing industries at 12.3 million hours (seasonally adjusted), and short-time hours lost, at 2.3 million hours in the week ended May 17, were much the same as in April. However, overtime working has fallen by about 2.5 million hours a week since last December whilst short-time working has increased by about 1.5 million hours and the current levels of overtime and short-time working are also similar to those experienced in 1975.

The working population fell by nearly 150,000 in the year to March 1979 and is now at its lowest level since March 1977. Despite the increase in the population of working age—some 200,000 a year in recent years—and the slow growth and then turndown in employment, there has not been a corresponding increase in unemployment. Earlier retirement, particularly among men, is thought to have been the main reason accounting for these "missing workers".

But the female labour supply, which increased rapidly throughout the 1970s has also stopped growing. Between June 1979 and March 1980 the female working population actually fell by 25,000 (seasonally adjusted).

# Monthly statistics

## Employees in employment: by industry

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

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

are included and counted as full units.

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

GREAT BRITAIN		[May 1979]			[Mar 1980]			[April 1980]			[May 1980]		
SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
THOUSAND													
<b>Index of Production Industries</b>	<b>II-XXI</b>	<b>6,691.0</b>	<b>2,238.6</b>	<b>8,929.7</b>	<b>6,535.6</b>	<b>2,168.1</b>	<b>8,703.8</b>	<b>6,502.9</b>	<b>2,143.3</b>	<b>8,646.2</b>	<b>6,476.0</b>	<b>2,124.6</b>	<b>8,600.6</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>III-XIX</b>	<b>4,956.8</b>	<b>2,051.4</b>	<b>7,008.3</b>	<b>4,812.2</b>	<b>1,980.7</b>	<b>6,793.0</b>	<b>4,784.0</b>	<b>1,955.9</b>	<b>6,739.9</b>	<b>4,758.3</b>	<b>1,937.4</b>	<b>6,695.6</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>319.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>334.9</b>	<b>320.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>335.7</b>	<b>320.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>335.5</b>	<b>319.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>334.5</b>
Coal mining	101	275.1	10.6	285.8	275.9	10.6	286.6	275.7	10.6	286.4	274.7	10.6	285.4
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>399.7</b>	<b>269.6</b>	<b>669.2</b>	<b>396.6</b>	<b>263.8</b>	<b>660.4</b>	<b>395.9</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>656.5</b>	<b>396.8</b>	<b>261.1</b>	<b>657.9</b>
Grain milling	211	15.5	4.6	20.2	15.3	4.5	19.8	15.3	4.4	19.7	15.5	4.7	20.2
Bread and flour confectionery	212	59.3	34.8	94.1	60.2	33.9	94.0	60.1	33.6	93.7	60.5	33.5	94.0
Biscuits	213	14.9	25.1	40.0	14.5	24.4	38.9	14.3	23.9	38.2	14.2	23.9	38.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	51.5	49.5	101.0	51.7	50.6	102.3	51.4	49.9	101.3	51.5	50.0	101.4
Milk and milk products	215	39.1	14.6	53.8	38.5	14.1	52.7	38.7	14.3	53.0	39.1	14.6	53.7
Sugar	216	8.4	2.7	11.1	8.3	2.7	11.0	8.3	2.7	11.0	8.3	2.7	11.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.9	38.9	72.8	33.1	37.6	70.7	32.7	36.8	69.5	32.5	36.2	68.6
Fruit and vegetable products	218	25.1	27.9	53.0	24.8	26.9	51.7	24.5	26.3	50.8	24.6	26.5	51.1
Animal and poultry foods	219	19.9	4.5	24.5	19.6	4.6	24.3	19.7	4.6	24.4	19.8	4.7	24.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	220	5.7	1.8	7.5	5.5	1.6	7.1	5.4	1.6	7.1	5.4	1.6	7.0
Food industries n.e.s.	221	20.5	14.7	35.2	19.9	14.2	34.1	19.7	14.0	33.7	19.7	14.1	33.8
Brewing and malting	231	54.7	12.4	67.1	53.5	12.3	65.7	53.9	12.3	66.1	53.8	12.3	66.1
Soft drinks	232	16.3	9.3	25.6	16.7	8.3	24.9	16.9	8.3	25.2	17.2	8.5	25.6
Other drinks industries	239	20.3	13.4	33.7	20.6	13.2	33.8	20.6	13.0	33.6	20.6	13.3	33.9
Tobacco	240	14.5	15.3	29.7	14.4	14.9	29.2	14.3	14.8	29.2	14.3	14.7	29.0
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	9.3	0.4	9.8	9.5	0.5	9.9	9.4	0.5	9.9	9.4	0.5	9.8
Mineral oil refining	262	16.1	2.0	18.0	16.0	1.9	17.9	16.0	1.9	17.9	16.0	1.9	17.9
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.8	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.6	7.3
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>312.7</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>437.1</b>	<b>311.6</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>433.0</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>430.3</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>428.3</b>
General chemicals	271	114.8	22.1	136.9	115.8	22.6	138.4	115.5	22.1	137.6	115.2	21.8	137.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	42.5	33.0	75.5	41.9	31.8	73.7	41.7	31.5	73.2	41.6	31.4	73.0
Toilet preparations	273	9.5	15.6	25.1	9.5	15.1	24.6	9.5	15.1	24.6	9.4	14.9	24.3
Paint	274	19.0	7.2	26.2	18.7	7.0	25.7	18.7	7.0	25.7	18.5	7.2	25.7
Soap and detergents	275	10.9	6.5	17.4	10.7	6.5	17.2	10.6	6.4	17.1	10.5	6.2	16.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	44.2	9.4	53.6	44.2	9.2	53.4	44.0	9.2	53.1	43.8	9.1	52.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.2	3.4	21.6	17.9	3.0	20.9	17.6	3.1	20.6	17.5	2.9	20.4
Fertilisers	278	9.9	1.7	11.6	9.8	1.9	11.7	9.8	1.8	11.7	9.7	1.7	11.5
Other chemical industries	279	43.8	25.4	69.2	43.1	24.4	67.5	42.6	24.1	66.7	42.6	24.1	66.7
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>398.3</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>451.1</b>	<b>379.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>429.7</b>	<b>374.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>366.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>415.1</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	197.2	19.3	216.5	184.6	18.1	202.7	181.3	17.6	198.9	174.2	17.2	191.5
Steel tubes	312	40.2	6.2	46.4	37.6	6.0	43.5	37.2	5.9	43.1	36.9	5.9	42.7
Iron castings etc.	313	66.0	7.5	73.5	63.7	7.3	71.0	63.2	7.2	70.4	63.3	7.1	70.3
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43.6	7.6	51.2	43.3	7.2	50.5	42.9	7.0	49.9	42.5	6.9	49.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	33.9	8.2	42.1	33.4	7.8	41.2	33.3	7.6	40.9	33.2	7.5	40.7
Other base metals	323	17.5	3.9	21.4	16.8	4.0	20.8	16.7	4.0	20.7	16.6	3.8	20.5
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>759.5</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>899.6</b>	<b>731.9</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>866.1</b>	<b>729.8</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>862.8</b>	<b>724.9</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>856.8</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.1	3.9	29.0	23.0	3.8	26.8	23.9	3.8	27.7	23.8	3.7	27.5
Metal-working machine tools	332	52.4	8.8	61.1	51.6	8.2	59.8	51.5	8.0	59.6	51.8	7.9	59.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.6	14.7	85.3	68.4	14.2	82.6	68.4	14.0	82.4	68.4	13.9	82.3
Industrial engines	334	23.0	3.7	26.7	20.8	3.2	24.0	20.6	3.1	23.7	20.5	3.1	23.7
Textile machinery and accessories	335	19.6	3.6	23.3	18.5	3.4	21.9	18.5	3.4	21.8	18.2	3.3	21.6
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	36.8	4.1	41.0	35.5	4.0	39.5	35.2	3.9	39.1	34.9	3.9	38.8
Mechanical handling equipment	337	51.6	8.2	59.8	49.5	7.8	57.3	49.5	7.8	57.4	49.4	7.7	57.1
Office machinery	338	16.8	6.6	23.4	16.2	6.2	22.5	16.0	6.1	22.1	15.9	6.0	22.0
Other machinery	339	173.6	34.4	208.0	169.5	33.5	203.0	168.8	33.2	202.0	167.3	33.0	200.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	134.5	16.3	150.8	128.2	15.6	143.8	127.7	15.5	143.2	125.6	15.1	140.7
Ordnance and small arms	342	15.4	4.2	19.6	14.7	4.1	18.8	14.7	4.1	18.8	14.6	4.1	18.8
Other mechanical engineering nes	349	140.2	31.5	171.7	135.9	30.2	166.0	134.9	30.1	165.0	134.4	30.0	164.3
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>141.4</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.7	2.9	11.6	8.1	2.7	10.8	8.1	2.7	10.8	8.1	2.6	10.8
Watches and clocks	352	5.0	6.5	11.5	4.2	5.3	9.5	4.1	5.1	9.2	4.1	5.0	9.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.8	11.1	26.9	15.3	10.8	26.2	15.5	10.7	26.2	15.3	10.6	25.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.3	31.6	96.9	64.8	31.6	96.4	64.8	31.4	96.2	64.4	31.3	95.7
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>469.5</b>	<b>272.0</b>	<b>741.6</b>	<b>461.9</b>	<b>265.7</b>	<b>727.6</b>	<b>460.5</b>	<b>261.4</b>				

Employees in employment (cont.)

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	[May 1979]			[Mar 1980]			[April 1980]			[May 1980]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>148.8</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>651.0</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>740.8</b>	<b>639.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>727.7</b>	<b>633.7</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>721.1</b>	<b>631.8</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>718.2</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	31.2	2.4	33.6	30.9	2.3	33.2	30.6	2.3	32.9	30.4	2.3	32.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	402.5	54.7	457.2	385.5	53.0	438.5	380.0	51.8	431.9	377.9	50.9	428.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	9.7	3.2	12.9	8.9	2.9	11.8	8.9	2.9	11.8	9.0	2.9	12.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	166.1	27.3	193.4	171.6	28.3	199.9	172.2	28.3	200.5	172.7	28.3	200.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.9	1.0	17.9	17.2	1.0	18.2	17.1	1.0	18.1	17.1	1.0	18.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.6	1.2	25.8	24.8	1.2	26.0	24.7	1.2	25.9	24.7	1.2	25.8
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>379.1</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>521.7</b>	<b>372.9</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>509.8</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>506.9</b>	<b>367.7</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>501.6</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	49.7	12.5	62.2	49.6	12.6	62.2	49.5	12.6	62.1	49.3	12.4	61.7
Hand tools and implements	391	12.4	5.7	18.1	12.1	5.2	17.3	12.0	5.1	17.0	11.8	5.0	16.7
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	392	6.8	4.5	11.3	5.7	4.3	10.0	5.8	4.3	10.1	5.2	4.2	9.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	22.2	9.1	31.3	21.6	8.6	30.1	21.5	8.5	30.0	21.3	8.3	29.6
Wire and wire manufactures	394	27.8	7.6	35.4	26.8	7.6	34.4	26.7	7.5	34.2	26.4	7.4	33.8
Cans and metal boxes	395	18.1	12.2	30.3	18.0	11.3	29.3	17.8	11.1	28.9	17.8	11.2	29.0
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.5	7.6	22.1	14.3	7.0	21.3	14.4	7.1	21.5	14.1	7.2	21.2
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	227.6	83.4	310.9	224.8	80.3	305.1	223.3	79.8	303.1	221.9	78.3	300.2
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>245.4</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>449.3</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>190.6</b>	<b>413.8</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>406.5</b>	<b>218.1</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>404.4</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	25.3	4.4	29.7	21.5	3.6	25.0	20.5	3.5	24.0	22.0	4.0	28.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	24.3	19.2	43.5	21.8	18.0	39.8	21.5	17.7	39.3	21.1	17.6	38.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	21.0	14.9	35.9	18.9	13.7	32.6	18.5	13.3	31.8	18.7	13.5	32.2
Woolen and worsted	414	42.7	33.8	76.5	38.6	30.5	69.1	38.0	29.9	67.8	37.6	29.4	66.9
Jute	415	5.1	2.4	7.6	4.7	2.3	6.9	4.5	2.2	6.8	4.5	2.2	6.6
Rope, twine and net	416	3.0	2.9	5.8	2.6	2.8	5.4	2.6	2.8	5.4	2.5	2.8	5.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	36.1	72.1	108.1	33.8	69.3	103.1	33.1	68.4	101.4	32.7	67.9	100.5
Lace	418	2.4	2.9	5.3	2.3	2.8	5.1	2.3	2.7	5.0	2.2	2.7	4.9
Carpets	419	21.6	11.1	32.7	19.2	9.5	28.7	18.5	9.3	27.8	18.3	8.8	27.1
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	6.0	7.2	13.2	5.9	6.7	12.6	5.8	6.6	12.4	5.7	6.6	12.3
Made-up textiles	422	7.5	13.2	20.8	7.4	13.1	20.4	7.5	13.0	20.4	7.2	12.7	19.9
Textile finishing	423	31.6	13.9	45.5	28.4	13.1	41.5	28.1	13.0	41.1	28.1	13.0	41.2
Other textile industries	429	18.7	6.0	24.7	18.0	5.5	23.5	17.8	5.4	23.2	17.6	5.2	22.8
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>34.1</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	13.4	4.7	18.1	12.6	4.1	16.8	12.3	4.0	16.3	12.3	4.0	16.3
Leather goods	432	5.8	11.3	17.1	5.3	10.4	15.7	5.2	10.2	15.4	5.1	10.1	15.1
Fur	433	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.4	1.2	2.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>274.8</b>	<b>358.8</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>346.4</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>338.8</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.6	13.8	17.3	3.3	13.7	17.0	3.3	13.4	16.7	3.3	13.3	16.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	13.6	52.3	66.0	12.5	49.2	61.7	12.3	48.5	60.7	12.1	48.4	60.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	9.4	28.0	37.5	8.8	27.2	36.0	9.0	26.7	35.8	8.9	26.1	35.1
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5.9	30.3	36.2	5.6	30.3	35.9	5.6	29.8	35.4	5.6	29.3	34.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	13.3	79.9	93.2	12.7	77.5	90.2	12.6	75.8	88.3	12.5	74.6	87.1
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.4	4.8	1.4	3.2	4.6	1.4	3.1	4.5	1.4	3.1	4.5
Dress industries n.e.s.	449	5.9	25.9	31.8	5.9	25.3	31.3	5.9	25.3	31.2	5.8	24.6	30.4
Footwear	450	30.9	41.1	72.0	29.8	40.0	69.8	29.7	40.2	69.9	29.7	40.1	69.7
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>194.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>253.8</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>244.4</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>243.4</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>241.3</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	34.0	4.4	38.3	32.3	4.2	36.5	32.1	4.2	36.3	31.9	4.1	36.0
Pottery	462	29.9	27.4	57.3	28.5	25.4	53.9	28.4	25.3	53.7	28.3	25.1	53.3
Glass	463	52.8	15.3	68.2	51.3	14.1	65.4	50.5	14.0	64.6	50.0	13.9	63.9
Cement	464	11.9	1.3	13.3	12.2	1.4	13.6	12.3	1.4	13.7	12.3	1.4	13.6
Abrasives and building materials etc. n.e.s.	469	65.8	11.0	76.7	64.5	10.6	75.1	64.5	10.5	75.1	63.9	10.4	74.3
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>254.0</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>244.7</b>	<b>196.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>195.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>242.0</b>
Timber	471	73.5	11.8	85.4	71.4	11.7	83.1	71.4	11.3	82.7	71.2	11.4	82.6
Furniture and upholstery	472	70.2	16.9	87.1	67.4	16.0	83.4	66.9	15.9	82.8	66.9	15.8	82.8
Bedding, etc.	473	9.8	9.3	19.0	9.5	8.7	18.2	9.2	8.3	17.5	9.2	8.2	17.4
Shop and office fitting	474	23.5	4.0	27.5	23.1	4.2	27.4	23.2	4.2	27.4	23.2	4.2	27.4
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11.3	3.2	14.5	10.6	3.1	13.7	10.4	3.0	13.4	10.4	3.0	13.4
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	16.4	4.0	20.4	15.1	3.9	18.9	15.0	3.6	18.6	14.9	3.5	18.4
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>358.9</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>532.8</b>	<b>356.6</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>530.6</b>	<b>355.2</b>	<b>172.3</b>	<b>527.6</b>	<b>354.1</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>523.1</b>
Paper and board	481	49.2	11.3	60.6	47.4	11.8	59.2	47.3	11.5	58.8	47.3	9.5	58.8
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	50.4	28.5	78.9	49.7	27.0	76.8	49.4	26.7	76.1	49.1	26.6	75.6
Manufactured stationery	483	19.7	15.8	35.6	19.4	15.7	35.1	19.6	15.6	35.2	19.6	15.4	35.1
Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	484	12.6	8.2	20.8	12.4	8.1	20.5	12.3	8.0	20.2	12.2	7.8	20.1
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	63.3	18.0	81.4	63.9	19.1	83.0	63.9	19.2	83.1	63.9	19.2	83.1
Printing and publishing of periodicals	486	37.1	18.9	55.9	37.4	19.5	56.9	37.1	19.4	56.5	37.0	19.5	56.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	489	126.5	73.1	199.6	126.5	72.7	199.2	125.7	71.9	197.6	125.0	71.1	196.1
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>313.1</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>292.9</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>289.4</b>
Rubber	491	72.8	21.4	94.2	68.4	20.6	89.0	68.1	20.3	88.4	67.4	20.1	87.5
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	492	10.5	2.2	12.6	10.1	2.1	12.3	10.0	2.1	12.1	9.9	2.0	11.9
Brushes and brooms	493	4.3	4.9	9.2	4.0	4.5	8.5	4.0	4.5	8.4	4.0	4.4	8.4
Toys games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	16.4	22.4	38.8	14.1	17.3	31.4	14.0	17.2	31.1	13.6	16.4	29.9
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.0	4.4	8.4	4.0	4.2	8.2	4.0	4.1	8.1	4.0	4.2	8.2
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	77.8	45.8	123.7	76.6	43.9	120.5	76.6	43.5	120.2	76.3	43.2	119.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	14.1	12.1	26.1	13.5	11.1	24.6	13.5	11.1	24.6	13.4	10.6	24.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,138.3</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,241.6</b>	<b>1,127.1</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,230.4</b>	<b>1,123.0</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,226.3</b>	<b>1,123.0</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,226.3</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>276.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>344.9</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>275.7</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>344.4</b>	<b>275.5</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>344.2</b>
Gas	601	77.1	26.9	104.0	78.1	26.9	105.0	78.1	27.0	105.0	78.1	27.0	105.1
Electricity	602	143.3	32.8	176.1	143.0	32.2	175.2	142.8	32.1	174.9	142.6	32.0	174.6
Water	603	55.9	8.9	64.8	54.8	9.7	64.5	54.8</					

## Unemployed: area statistics

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

### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at June 12, 1980

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS</b>									
South Western DA	17,608	8,565	26,173	8.9	*Guildford	1,883	755	2,638	2.9
Falmouth and Redruth SDA	3,119	1,064	4,183	12.3	*Harlow	2,125	1,063	3,188	4.3
Corby DA	2,888	1,075	3,963	12.6	*Hastings	2,117	744	2,861	6.6
Hull and Grimsby DA	16,694	6,420	23,114	8.9	*Hertford	553	201	754	1.9
Rotherham and Mexborough DA	6,262	3,379	9,641	10.3	*High Wycombe	1,846	658	2,504	2.7
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,358	377	1,735	5.5	*Hitchin	1,329	634	1,963	3.7
Wigan DA	4,814	3,125	7,939	10.9	*Luton	4,423	2,340	6,763	5.0
Merseyside SDA	67,229	31,015	98,244	13.0	*Maidstone	2,016	954	2,970	3.7
Northern DA	96,780	45,927	142,707	10.3	*Newport (IoW)	1,679	610	2,289	5.5
North East SDA	65,166	29,171	94,337	10.9	*Oxford	5,408	2,687	8,095	4.6
West Cumberland SDA	3,277	2,489	5,766	9.5	*Portsmouth	8,639	3,829	12,468	6.2
Welsh DA	59,955	28,798	88,753	9.4	*Ramsgate	2,094	852	2,946	8.1
North East Wales SDA	9,216	3,305	12,521	14.3	*Reading	3,820	1,501	5,321	3.2
North West Wales SDA	3,934	1,568	5,502	10.5	*Slough	2,222	965	3,187	2.6
South Wales SDA	15,947	9,759	25,706	10.9	*Southampton	6,972	3,105	10,077	4.6
Scottish DA	139,054	78,747	217,801	10.2	*Southend-on-Sea	10,671	4,059	14,730	7.5
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	7,022	4,479	11,501	10.7	*St. Albans	1,554	571	2,125	2.3
Girvan SDA	360	210	570	12.9	*Stevenage	1,142	601	1,743	4.4
Glenrothes SDA	1,069	981	2,050	10.5	*Tunbridge Wells	2,007	611	2,618	3.1
Leven and Methil SDA	1,291	841	2,132	12.9	*Watford	2,304	916	3,220	2.6
Livingston SDA	1,301	1,186	2,487	12.9	*Worthing	1,718	527	2,245	3.8
West Central Scotland SDA	85,304	46,058	131,362	12.2					
All development areas	412,642	207,428	620,070	10.3	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Of which, special development areas	264,235	132,126	396,361	12.0	*Cambridge	1,814	804	2,618	3.0
Northern Ireland	49,483	23,548	73,031	12.7	*Great Yarmouth	1,747	540	2,287	6.1
					*Ipswich	3,433	1,448	4,881	4.5
					*Lowestoft	1,358	531	1,889	6.5
					*Norwich	4,413	1,485	5,898	4.6
					*Peterborough	2,983	1,506	4,489	6.5
					<b>South West</b>				
					*Bath	1,977	702	2,679	5.5
					*Bournemouth	5,186	1,859	7,045	4.9
					*Bristol	13,791	5,680	19,471	6.0
					*Cheltenham	1,918	852	2,770	3.8
					*Chippenham	920	486	1,406	4.9
					*Exeter	2,564	1,047	3,611	5.0
					*Gloucester	2,324	1,263	3,587	5.4
					*Plymouth	7,640	4,344	11,984	9.8
					*Salisbury	1,215	843	2,058	5.1
					*Swindon	3,259	1,753	5,012	6.0
					*Taunton	1,267	572	1,839	4.4
					*Torbay	3,746	1,401	5,147	7.3
					*Trowbridge	847	465	1,312	4.8
					*Yeovil	1,094	701	1,795	4.4
					<b>West Midlands</b>				
					*Birmingham	35,920	15,040	50,960	7.3
					*Burton-upon-Trent	1,005	504	1,509	4.0
					*Coventry	11,402	6,579	17,981	7.4
					*Dudley/Sandwell	12,473	6,065	18,538	6.3
					*Hereford	1,251	627	1,878	7.3
					*Kidderminster	1,861	1,127	2,988	7.0
					*Leamington	1,421	853	2,274	4.5
					*Oakingates	4,153	2,439	6,592	11.0
					*Redditch	1,422	847	2,269	6.6
					*Rugby	1,103	840	1,943	6.3
					*Shrewsbury	1,410	558	1,968	4.7
					*Stafford	1,562	824	2,386	4.3
					*Stoke-on-Trent	8,708	4,212	12,920	6.3
					*Walsall	9,062	4,552	13,614	7.6
					*Wolverhampton	8,223	4,126	12,349	8.5
					*Worcester	2,583	1,007	3,590	5.0
					<b>East Midlands</b>				
					*Chesterfield	3,903	1,736	5,639	6.7
					*Coalville	1,524	613	2,137	4.7
					*Corby	2,888	1,075	3,963	4.7
					*Derby	4,769	2,178	6,947	7.5
					*Kettering	1,325	631	1,956	6.5
					*Leicester	9,544	4,481	14,025	6.0
					*Lincoln	3,478	1,653	5,131	7.9
					*Loughborough	1,235	657	1,892	4.3
					*Mansfield	3,508	1,269	4,777	7.7
					*Northampton	3,572	1,616	5,188	4.8
					*Nottingham	15,602	5,831	21,433	6.3
					*Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,435	410	1,845	5.2
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	4,683	2,550	7,233	8.8
					*Bradford	9,824	4,258	14,082	8.2
					*Castleford	3,268	1,770	5,038	7.8
					*Dewsbury	3,630	1,330	4,960	9.2
					*Doncaster	6,352	4,042	10,394	8.1
					*Grimsby	4,599	1,627	6,226	5.4
					*Halifax	2,890	1,354	4,244	5.4
					*Harrrogate	3,822	368	4,190	3.8
					*Huddersfield	9,826	2,217	12,043	6.6
					*Hull	12,095	4,793	16,888	9.2
					*Keighley	1,418	807	2,225	7.3
					*Leeds	14,811	6,893	21,704	6.4
					*Mexborough	2,388	1,428	3,816	12.6
					*Rotherham	3,874	1,951	5,825	8.9
					*Scunthorpe	3,533	1,942	5,475	8.5
					*Sheffield	13,290	5,491	18,781	6.4
					*Wakefield	3,312	1,814	5,126	7.0
					*York	2,335	1,072	3,407	4.0

### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at June 12, 1980 (continued)

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
<b>North West</b>					<b>Counties (by region)</b>				
*Accrington	1,270	800	2,070	7.0	<b>South East</b>				
*Ashton-under-Lyne	4,474	2,298	6,772	7.1	Bedfordshire	6,291	3,437	9,728	4.6
*Birkenhead	13,310	6,527	19,837	12.5	Berkshire	6,843	2,744	9,587	3.0
*Blackburn	3,861	1,665	5,526	8.0	Buckinghamshire	5,196	2,508	7,704	4.1
*Blackpool	5,204	2,281	7,485	6.8	East Sussex	9,142	3,018	12,160	5.5
*Bolton	6,255	3,249	9,504	8.5	Essex	20,019	8,450	28,469	5.8
*Burnley	1,939	1,192	3,131	6.2	Greater London (GLC area)	114,969	39,800	154,769	4.1
*Bury	2,885	1,624	4,509	7.1	Hampshire	19,670	8,947	28,617	4.9
*Chester	2,801	1,308	4,109	7.7	Hertfordshire	8,528	3,435	11,963	2.8
*Crewe	1,915	1,410	3,325	5.0	Isle of Wight	1,679	610	2,289	5.5
*Lancaster	2,294	1,028	3,322	7.0	Kent	21,586	9,656	31,242	5.9
*Leigh	2,348	1,467	3,815	8.9	Oxfordshire	6,466	3,184	9,650	4.7
*Liverpool	45,576	19,323	64,899	13.6	Surrey	6,343	2,206	8,549	2.9
*Manchester	36,113	13,181	49,294	6.9	West Sussex	5,454	1,966	7,420	3.0
*Nelson	1,174	730	1,904	7.2					
*Northwich	1,641	1,138	2,779	7.0	<b>East Anglia</b>				
*Oldham	3,885	2,176	6,061	6.2	Cambridgeshire	7,415	3,546	10,961	4.9
*Preston	7,049	4,255	11,304	7.6	Norfolk	10,946	4,190	15,136	5.7
*Rochdale	2,942	1,399	4,341	8.6	Suffolk	7,753	3,370	11,123	4.8
*Southport	2,082	1,037	3,119	9.4					
*St. Helens	4,347	2,385	6,732	10.2	<b>South West</b>				
*Warrington	3,624	2,090	5,714	7.1	Avon	17,844	7,270	25,114	6.1
*Widnes	3,996	2,780	6,776	11.9	Cornwall	8,618	3,780	12,398	8.9
*Wigan	4,814	3,125	7,939	10.9	Devon	17,057	7,993	25,050	7.5
					Dorset	6,880	2,663	9,543	4.8
<b>North</b>					Gloucestershire	6,779	3,512	10,291	5.0
*Ainwick	589	337	926	8.6	Somerset	5,068	2,596	7,664	4.9
*Carlisle	2,201	1,400	3,601	6.9	Wiltshire	6,843	3,912	10,755	5.4
*Central Durham	3,995	2,137	6,132	8.9					
*Consett	2,958	1,414	4,372	13.8	<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Darlington and S/West					West Midlands Metropolitan	69,352	31,437	100,789	7.3
Durham	4,324	2,326	6,650	8.0	Hereford and Worcester	8,562	4,340	12,902	5.6
*Furness	1,841	1,536	3,377	7.6	Salop	7,112	3,732	10,844	8.1
*Hartlepool	4,470								

## Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 6, 1980, was 163,978; 11,596 lower than on May 2, 1980.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on June 6, 1980, was 145,500; 16,300 lower than that for May 2, 1980, and 34,000 lower than on March 7, 1980.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on June 6, 1980, was 19,396; 4,138 lower than on May 2, 1980.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on June 6, 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 June 6, 1980, by region

Region	Number	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	72,407	11,179
Greater London	36,522	7,412
East Anglia	5,660	724
South West	13,611	794
West Midlands	8,328	2,015
East Midlands	9,035	1,049
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,228	1,380
North West	12,931	710
North	6,785	392
Wales	7,376	399
Scotland	18,617	754
Great Britain	163,978	19,396

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 June 12, 1980, was 9,542.

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

## Number claiming benefits on June 12, 1980, by region

Region	Number		
	Male	Female	All
South East	890	335	1,225
Greater London	495	140	635
East Anglia	105	45	151
South West	482	65	527
West Midlands	1,438	279	1,717
East Midlands	329	102	431
Yorkshire and Humberside	621	392	1,013
North West	1,284	269	1,553
North	895	183	1,078
Wales	229	63	292
Scotland	1,330	225	1,555
Great Britain	7,584	1,958	9,542

## Unemployed on June 12, 1980

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on June 12, 1980, was 1,408,298, 12,674 more than on May 8, 1980. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,468,000 (6.2 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 50,000 between the May and June counts, and by an average of 39,500 per month between March and June.

Between May and June the number unemployed rose by 145,256. This change included a rise of 132,582 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on June 12, 1980 had been registered for up to four weeks was 21.3 per cent. The corresponding proportion for May was 13.8 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	North-ern Ireland	United Kingdom
	<b>Unemployed (excluding school leavers)</b>													
Actual	293,576	146,761	33,246	88,680	145,695	85,904	131,802	220,743	123,499	91,711	193,442	1,408,298	65,009	1,473,307
Seasonally adjusted Number	308,000	151,500	34,700	96,700	150,100	89,300	137,300	228,300	128,100	95,600	198,800	1,468,000	67,100	1,535,100
Percentage rates†	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.8	6.4	5.6	6.5	8.0	9.3	8.7	8.8	6.2	11.6	6.4
<b>School leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Male	16,016	4,471	2,198	6,770	6,860	7,612	10,224	16,474	10,320	3,720	15,887	96,081	4,749	100,830
Female	12,555	3,537	1,776	5,365	6,524	6,015	9,577	14,109	8,888	3,636	13,821	82,266	3,273	85,539
<b>Unemployed</b>														
All	322,147	154,769	37,220	100,815	159,079	99,531	151,603	251,326	142,707	99,067	223,150	1,586,645	73,031	1,659,676
Male	232,186	114,969	26,114	69,089	107,278	68,996	102,866	170,286	96,780	66,646	142,692	1,082,933	49,483	1,132,416
Female	89,961	39,800	11,106	31,726	51,801	30,535	48,737	81,040	45,927	32,421	80,458	503,712	23,548	527,260
Married females‡	31,363	13,241	4,533	12,050	22,128	12,061	18,504	32,192	20,268	16,039	38,212	207,350	11,781	219,131
<b>Percentage rates†</b>														
All	4.3	4.1	5.2	6.1	6.8	6.2	7.2	8.8	10.3	9.0	9.9	6.7	12.7	6.9
Male	5.3	5.2	6.1	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.1	10.2	11.6	10.1	10.9	7.8	14.9	7.9
Female	2.9	2.6	3.8	4.6	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.9	8.4	7.4	8.5	5.2	9.6	5.3
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
up to 4 weeks	75,076	30,823	8,670	22,670	28,475	23,121	33,342	50,502	29,578	15,481	50,856	337,771	13,752	351,523
over 4 weeks	247,071	123,946	28,550	78,145	130,604	76,410	118,261	200,824	113,129	83,586	172,294	1,248,874	59,279	1,308,153
<b>Adult students (excluded from unemployed)</b>														
Male	627	279	56	118	347	270	358	623	304	117	3,518	6,338	1,217	7,555
Female	380	138	32	65	230	205	231	385	234	62	2,380	4,204	950	5,154

\* 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

The series of indices of average earnings of employees in Great Britain covering all sectors of the economy was introduced in 1976 and its scope and coverage described in an article in the April 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*. On the basis of the first four years' data, estimates of normal seasonal movements in the series have been made for the whole economy and two major components: manufacturing and index of production industries. Seasonally adjusted indices for these groups are given in the table below. The seasonal pattern reflects a variety of influences includ-

ing fluctuations on account of holidays and other regular variations in economic activity, and the timing of bonus payments and pay increases to the extent that these follow a fairly regular pattern. In interpreting trends the seasonally adjusted figures are a helpful start but in addition, and often of greater importance in the short term, are special factors such as back-pay and variations in the timing of settlements. These factors are discussed each month in the average earnings section of the commentary on trends in labour statistics (p. 759).

### Average earnings index (new series) seasonally adjusted

Year	Base January 1976											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	[May]	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>WHOLE ECONOMY</b>												
1976	100.7	101.6	102.3	103.5	104.8	105.8	106.6	108.2	108.6	109.0	110.6	110.9
1977	111.7	112.0	113.3	113.3	114.1	114.5	115.6	116.2	116.9	118.4	120.0	121.3
1978	122.3	123.8	125.1	127.4	128.6	132.1	132.0	132.3	134.5	135.7	136.0	137.5
1979	136.7	142.5	143.8	144.6	146.0	149.8	153.8	154.1†	153.9†	158.7	162.1	164.5
1980	164.2	169.0	172.9	175.3	176.8							
<b>Index of Production Industries</b>												
1976	100.6	101.4	102.7	102.9	104.5	105.9	107.0	108.7	109.3	109.8	110.8	111.6
1977	112.7	113.4	114.9	114.4	115.3	115.6	116.5	117.6	119.1	120.3	122.8	123.6
1978	124.9	126.7	127.7	131.5	132.6	135.0	135.4	136.4	138.6	140.2	140.3	142.4
1979	140.6	144.7	149.5	149.2	151.1	156.6	156.8	155.9†	155.4†	163.2	166.3	166.4
1980	168.2	171.2	176.8	178.0	179.1							
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>												
1976	100.2	101.2	102.5	102.7	104.7	106.0	107.1	108.8	109.3	110.0	110.7	111.3
1977	112.5	113.2	114.3	114.1	115.2	115.3	116.6	117.6	119.0	120.4	123.1	123.8
1978	125.3	126.8	127.9	131.8	131.7	134.1	135.1	135.8	137.8	140.0	139.8	142.1
1979	140.6	145.4	149.9	149.1	152.1	157.4	157.2	154.2†	154.1†	162.9	166.2	169.5
1980	167.1	169.7	174.1	176.2	178.5							

### Industry indices

The analysis of average earnings in particular industries from the new series is given below. So far, the indices at this level of detail have not been seasonally adjusted and, in assessing the trend,

attention is best directed at the percentage changes on a year earlier.

SIC Order	LATEST FIGURES (Jan 1976 = 100)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING						
	Apr 1980	[May 1980]	June 1979	Sept 1979	Dec 1979	Mar 1980	Apr 1980	[May 1980]	
	I to XXVII	175.0	177.9	13.4	14.4†	19.7	20.3†	21.3	21.1
<b>WHOLE ECONOMY</b>									
Agriculture and forestry*	I	190.2	195.5	11.5	17.3	15.3	24.2	27.8	
Mining and quarrying	II	202.2	195.5	15.5	17.2	15.5	24.6	20.5	
<b>ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	III to XIX	176.9	181.1	17.4	11.7†	19.2	16.1†	18.2	
Food, drink and tobacco	III	179.2	183.7	17.3	19.3	19.0	22.3	17.6	
Coal and petroleum products	IV	188.9	190.2	17.1	15.5	19.0	25.1	26.2	
Chemicals and allied industries	V	174.5	176.5	16.0	27.0	20.8	19.1	21.4	
Metal manufacture	VI	170.4	197.5	17.1	9.5†	†	†	10.2	
Mechanical engineering	VII	179.7	182.0	18.4	3.2†	18.8	18.5	18.7	
Instrument engineering	VIII	180.4	183.3	16.3	12.7†	18.8	15.9	16.0	
Electrical engineering	IX	178.8	179.5	14.2	9.3†	19.5	18.4	21.5	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	165.1	165.4	15.0	11.2†	17.7	37.1	14.1	
Vehicles	XI	174.3	173.3	19.5	-1.5†	22.4	16.5	20.3	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	179.9	181.2	18.1	8.0†	20.9	14.2	18.1	
Textiles	XIII	168.9	171.8	14.0	14.4	14.3	14.6	16.8	
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	167.6	168.5	15.9	12.1	19.4	17.1	13.7	
Clothing and footwear	XV	178.9	180.6	14.6	17.5	16.7	20.2	18.4	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	175.5	180.2	18.6	17.3	19.4	17.1	17.7	
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	169.6	168.0	17.1	15.9	15.6	17.5	15.4	
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	181.7	190.9	20.1	19.1	20.3	19.0	17.9	
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	174.7	178.9	18.8	18.4	18.9	20.1	18.3	
<b>Construction</b>	XX	173.5	171.6	16.1	13.7	17.6	19.2	18.0	
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	190.2	199.2	-3.9	12.1	26.7	44.5	39.9	
Transport and communication	XXII	174.5	177.3	14.8	18.5	27.7	17.4	24.5	
Distributive trades	XXIII	178.9	182.2	16.1	17.4	18.4	15.0	18.6	
Insurance, banking and finance	XXIV	170.6	169.7	10.5	13.6	29.6	29.2	20.4	
Professional and scientific services	XXV	165.9	169.2	0.9	14.3	17.2	29.8	22.8	
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	181.4	180.0	20.2	17.6	17.9	19.0	21.2	
Public administration	XXVII	175.8	183.3	13.0	20.4	20.6	26.1	29.8	

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

\* England and Wales only.

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

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

## Average earnings index: older series

Indices of this series, covering production and some service industries, appear in the Statistical Series section. Tables 129 (manufacturing and all industries covered, seasonally adjusted) and 127 (individual industries, unadjusted). However, now that the new more comprehensive series has become established and is also available in seasonally adjusted form, the need to continue the older series to provide continuity is becoming much reduced. It is proposed to continue it until the end of the year (the final indices

for December 1980 appearing in *Employment Gazette* for March 1981) but thereafter to cease publishing the older series and rely wholly on the new. Where continuity over a long period of time is important it will be possible to link the two series. If particular problems are foreseen then advice should be sought from the Department (Statistics Division A4, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ).

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

The statistical table in this article relates 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 June 3, 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
1980					
Jan	332.9	99.3	335.4	17.6	17.7
Feb	335.0	99.2	337.6	17.4	17.5
Mar	336.9	99.2	339.5	17.6	17.7
April	341.9	99.2	344.6	18.2	18.3
May	346.9	99.2	349.6	19.1	19.2
June	353.8	99.2	356.5	19.4	19.5

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.

## 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 814.

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

Year	1975 = 100											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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	59.0	59.2	59.7	60.1	60.0	60.0	59.5	59.1
1973	59.1	59.5	60.3	61.0	61.5	61.9	62.3	63.2	64.1	65.1	66.2	67.1
1974	67.8	68.8	69.5	71.7	73.1	75.8	77.5	79.9	82.3	85.0	87.7	89.1
1975	90.2	91.4	93.7	96.5	98.1	100.2	102.1	103.7	104.7	105.0	106.7	108.0
1976	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.5	111.7	113.2	115.4	116.0	116.7	116.7	117.7	118.2
1977	119.2	119.7	121.7	122.6	124.7	125.2	126.3	126.3	127.8	130.2	131.8	132.9
1978	134.0	135.9	137.5	138.7	140.0	141.3	141.7	142.6	144.8	147.2	148.8	152.7
1979	153.3	154.3	151.5	153.1	155.1	157.5	160.3	162.5	165.9	167.6	170.6	171.8
1980	174.9	178.9	182.4									

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

## Retail prices, June 17, 1980

The index of retail prices for all items on June 17, 1980 was 265.7 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.9 per cent on May 1980 (263.2) and 21.0 per cent on June 1979 (219.6). The index for June 1980 was published on July 18,

1980.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in average charges for electricity and gas; to increases in the prices of food and petrol; and to increases in housing costs.

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

	All Items			All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
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	238.0	0.8	10.7
Dec	239.4	0.7	9.0	17.2	240.5	0.7	9.6
1980							
Jan	245.3	2.5	7.1	18.4	246.2	2.4	7.0
Feb	248.8	1.4	7.8	19.1	249.8	1.5	7.6
Mar	252.2	1.4	8.1	19.8	253.2	1.4	7.9
April	260.8	3.4	10.7	21.8	262.0	3.5	10.5
May	263.2	0.9	10.7	21.9	264.7	1.0	10.8
June	265.7	0.9	11.0	21.0	267.1	0.9	11.1

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index rose by almost one per cent. There were increases in the prices of fresh vegetables, fruit, sweets and chocolates, biscuits, flour, sugar and many other foods. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by almost 2 per cent.

**Housing:** An increase in the level of mortgage interest payments, increases in some rents, and increases in the prices of materials for repairs and maintenance, caused the group index to rise by about one per cent.

**Fuel and light:** There were increases in the prices of heating oils and in average charges for electricity and gas arising from the increase in tariffs in April, causing the group index to rise by almost 5 per cent.

**Transport and vehicles:** Increases in the prices of petrol and oil caused the group index to rise by almost one per cent.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were increases in the prices of some newspapers, periodicals, polishes and other household goods, causing the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Increases in the prices of restaurant and canteen meals caused the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent.

Table 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over	
	June 17, 1980		1 month	12 months
All items	265.7		0.9	21.0
All items excluding food	267.9		1.0	23.6
Food	257.9		0.9	12.1
Seasonal foods	232.0		1.9	1.2
Other food	263.0		0.7	14.2
Alcoholic drink	261.7		0.5	24.7
Tobacco	294.3		0.0	26.9
Housing	275.1		1.1	30.3
Fuel and light	315.3		4.9	30.7
Durable household goods	225.9		0.0	15.1
Clothing and footwear	206.7		0.6	12.5
Transport and vehicles	293.0		0.9	23.8
Miscellaneous goods	276.9		0.8	21.1
Services	260.8		0.3	25.6
Meals out	290.9		0.7	25.9

## Retail prices index, June 17, 1980

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

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
<b>All items excluding food</b>	<b>267.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>225.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Seasonal food</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>			
<b>Other food</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>			
<b>I Food</b>	<b>257.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	269.3		19	<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	<b>225.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Bread	264.6		18	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	238.3	18
Flour	235.2		12	Radio, television and other household appliances	199.0	10
Other cereals	291.8		19	Pottery, glassware and hardware	270.4	20
Biscuits	276.3		18	<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>206.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Meat and bacon	218.3		10	Men's outer clothing	223.9	15
Beef	254.2		11	Men's underclothing	274.5	17
Lamb	223.2		2	Women's outer clothing	167.0	7
Pork	200.7		11	Women's underclothing	244.2	16
Bacon	196.2		12	Children's clothing	215.4	9
Ham (cooked)	193.2		17	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	213.7	16
Other meat and meat products	205.7		12	Footwear	218.8	18
Fish	220.2		8	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>293.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	286.7		5	Motoring and cycling	286.3	23
Butter	363.5		8	Purchase of motor vehicles	264.2	11
Margarine	209.1		-1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	312.5	28
Lard and other cooking fats	190.1		2	Petrol and oil	330.8	40
Milk, cheese and eggs	253.0		14	Motor licences	238.8	20
Cheese	290.9		14	Motor insurance	255.3	20
Eggs	144.8		21	Fares	337.6	29
Milk, fresh	297.3		11	Rail transport	340.4	25
Milk, canned, dried etc	314.2		22	Road transport	335.8	31
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	294.7		13	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>276.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Tea	283.1		2	Books, newspapers and periodicals	310.0	22
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	351.2		10	Books	292.1	18
Soft drinks	282.6		26	Newspapers and periodicals	314.8	23
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	349.7		18	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	259.7	30
Sugar	317.3		12	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	297.6	22
Jam, marmalade and syrup	272.8		13	Soap and detergents	260.7	18
Sweets and chocolates	351.2		20	Soda and polishes	346.0	24
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	269.6		-1	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	260.1	18
Potatoes	288.8		-8	<b>X Services</b>	<b>260.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Other vegetables	251.4		3	Postage, telephones, etc	263.9	29
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	248.7		13	Postage	350.8	42
Other foods	271.7		19	Telephones, telegrams, etc	242.3	26
Food for animals	245.8		22	Entertainment	218.3	27
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>261.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	Entertainment (other than TV)	283.3	33
Beer	297.1		28	Other services	309.5	23
Spirits, wines, etc	221.4		20	Domestic help	329.0	21
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>294.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	Hairdressing	314.7	24
Cigarettes	294.7		27	Boot and shoe repairing	317.6	25
Tobacco	289.3		22	Laundering	282.3	23
<b>IV Housing</b>	<b>275.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Rent	217.4		22	<b>All items</b>	<b>265.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	286.3		48			
Rates and water charges	314.4		27			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	299.0		23			
<b>V Fuel and light</b>	<b>315.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>			
Coal and smokeless fuels	331.0		31			
Coal	335.4		32			
Smokeless fuels	316.1		31			
Gas	217.1		22			
Electricity	361.7		33			
Oil and other fuel and light	422.9		42			

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 June 17, 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

### Average prices on June 17, 1980

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	773	126.2	110 - 138
Sirloin (without bone)	717	220.7	170 - 275
Silverside (without bone) †	765	175.2	160 - 190
Best beef mince	714	91.1	76 - 114
Fore ribs (with bone)	587	114.5	94 - 148
Brisket (without bone)	727	111.4	90 - 136
Rump steak †	773	236.6	194 - 275
Stewing steak	734	112.0	98 - 140
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>			
Loin (with bone)	595	154.4	126 - 180
Breast †	561	44.4	34 - 60
Best end of neck	487	106.9	56 - 150
Shoulder (with bone)	573	98.4	80 - 132
Leg (with bone)	604	145.4	126 - 170
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>			
Loin (with bone)	479	111.5	98 - 128
Breast †	464	34.3	25 - 46
Best end of neck	414	83.9	49 - 108
Shoulder (with bone)	491	74.5	66 - 89
Leg (with bone)	504	117.3	108 - 130
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>			
Leg (foot off)	684	92.6	76 - 123
Belly †	704	67.4	58 - 78
Loin (with bone)	761	111.8	99 - 150
Fillet (without bone)	535	137.5	104 - 198
<b>Pork sausages</b>	781	61.3	52 - 71
Beef sausages	621	54.2	46 - 66
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler)</b>			
frozen (3lb)	514	53.0	48 - 60
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled</b>			
4lb oven ready	502	67.3	57 - 74
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>			
Cod fillets	384	105.9	90 - 120
Haddock fillets	367	115.1	92 - 135
Haddock, smoked whole	290	115.3	92 - 135
Plaice fillets	357	120.5	96 - 150
Herrings	220	65.8	50 - 80
Kippers, with bone	371	86.4	75 - 98
<b>Bread</b>			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	722	34.3	30 - 37½
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	392	37.1	33 - 41
White, per 400g loaf	508	23.7	21 - 26
Brown, per 400g loaf	605	24.9	24 - 27
<b>Flour</b>			
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	686	39.2	31 - 47

\* Per lb unless otherwise stated.

† Or Scottish equivalent.

‡ Some metric packs included but price adjusted to ½ lb

at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		p	p
Potatoes, old loose			
White	278	6.9	6 - 8
Red	133	7.7	6 - 9
Potatoes, new loose	344	11.4	10 - 14
Tomatoes	740	39.6	30 - 50
Cabbage, greens	602	13.7	10 - 18
Cabbage, hearted	438	13.0	9 - 18
Cauliflower	426	24.6	14 - 35
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Carrots	689	23.4	18 - 30
Onions	750	19.6	16 - 24
Mushrooms, per ½ lb	679	23.4	20 - 26
<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Apples, cooking	643	24.2	15 - 28
Apples, dessert	746	26.5	20 - 32
Pears, dessert	601	32.7	25 - 38
Oranges	623	22.2	16 - 30
Bananas	737	27.8	24 - 30
<b>Bacon</b>			
Collarf	389	88.2	70 - 100
Gammon†	465	128.7	105 - 154
Middle cut, smoked †	369	104.6	90 - 120
Back, smoked	305	120.1	108 - 140
Back, unsmoked	451	118.5	100 - 142
Streaky, smoked	281	83.8	70 - 100
Ham (not shoulder)	618	163.4	128 - 196
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	551	39.0	29 - 45
Corned beef, 12 oz can	581	84.1	69 - 99
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	657	90.4	81 - 104
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	16.5	—
<b>Butter</b>			
Home-produced, per 500g	626	85.6	77 - 96
New Zealand, per 500g	569	85.4	80 - 90
Danish, per 500g	577	92.8	86 - 98
<b>Margarine</b>			
Standard quality, per 250g	152	16.4	14½ - 18½
Lower priced, per 250g	131	15.5	14 - 16½
Lard, per 500g	756	28.9	24 - 36
Cheese, cheddar type	748	94.7	84 - 105
<b>Eggs</b>			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	473	71.6	66 - 76
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	526	64.6	60 - 70
Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	207	57.7	48 - 66
Sugar, granulated, per kg	785	35.1	33 - 37
Pure coffee instant, per 100g	726	102.5	95 - 116
<b>Tea</b>			
Higher priced, per ½ lb ‡	218	26.3	25 - 31
Medium priced, per ½ lb ‡	1,180	23.3	21 - 26
Lower priced, per ½ lb ‡	773	20.0	19 - 25



## Stoppages of work

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

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions, for example short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any 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 of working days lost.

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

The number of stoppages beginning in June which came to the notice of the department, was 113. In addition, 42 stoppages which began before June 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 73,600 consisting of 31,000 involved in stoppages which began in June and 42,600 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 4,700 workers involved for the first time in June in stoppages which began in earlier months.

Of the 31,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in June 23,200 were directly involved and 7,800 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 334,000 working days lost in June includes 204,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during June

A fifteen week stoppage by about 1,600 workers, at a Huddersfield engineering plant, ended on June 13. The dispute, which coincided with annual wage negotiations, was over management proposals regarding the company superannuation scheme. Work was resumed following an agreement on procedural matters, acceptance of a pay offer and an assurance that the pension scheme would remain unaltered for existing employees.

Over 500 members of the Musicians' Union, who work for the British Broadcasting Corporation, withdrew their labour on June 1 in protest against the Corporation's plan to disband five of their eleven orchestras as part of an economy drive. The union's 41,000 members were instructed not to work for the BBC during the dispute which remained unresolved at the end of the month.

At a Birmingham car plant about 1,200 paint shop workers withdrew their labour on June 23 in protest against the company's introduction of staggered tea breaks and more flexible working practices. As a result a further 2,500 workers were laid off. The dispute ended on July 2 on the basis of an understanding that the rest allowance issue would be reviewed taking into account the nature of individual jobs.

Following a fatal accident at a construction site near Pembroke over 3,200 workers walked out on June 3 in protest against alleged inadequate safety measures. Work was resumed on June 9 when the employer agreed to provide improved medical facilities. Note: Stoppages caused by Industrial Dispute: 1979 Analysis. Final figures for 1979 are now available and are shown in table 133 on page 812 of this Gazette. A report on the statistics for 1979 will be included in the August issue.

## Stoppages

Industry group S.I.C. 1968	Jan to June 1980		Jan to June 1979	
	Stop- pages begin- ning in period	Stoppages in progress Workers in- volved Working days lost	Stop- pages begin- ning in period	Stoppages in progress Workers in- volved Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	500	6,000	—
Coal mining	164	58,100	93,000	136
All other mining and quarrying	5	800	4,000	6
Food, drink and tobacco	37	7,900	72,000	41
Coal and petroleum products	1	100	†	1
Chemicals and allied industries	17	7,300	158,000	28
Metal manufacture	33	188,700	9,000,000	79
Engineering	95	29,700	369,000	219
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	16	9,200	80,000	27
Motor vehicles	53	67,000	333,000	96
Aerospace equipment	10	2,900	25,000	17
All other vehicles	3	4,400	5,000	9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	26	6,100	39,000	75
Textiles	17	4,800	24,000	22
Clothing and footwear	6	800	7,000	17
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	20	4,700	19,000	17
Timber, furniture, etc	11	800	8,000	10
Paper, printing and publishing	19	33,700	259,000	25
All other manufacturing industries	17	2,100	17,000	34
Construction	57	16,100	111,000	91
Gas, electricity and water	10	1,800	19,000	10
Port and inland water transport	35	26,500	122,000	34
Other transport and communication	64	46,100	64,000	49
Distributive trades	17	2,500	13,000	22
Administrative, financial and pro- fessional services	54	89,000	237,000	65
Miscellaneous services	15	1,600	17,000	16
<b>All industries</b>	<b>797‡</b>	<b>613,300</b>	<b>11,100,000</b>	<b>1,125‡</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in June 1980		Beginning in the first six months of 1980	
	Stop- pages directly involved	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages directly involved	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	43	7,200	382	329,400
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	5	1,700	24	7,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	1,600	13	3,000
Redundancy questions	4	600	43	63,300
Trade union matters	9	2,100	51	47,100
Working conditions and supervision	9	4,100	65	30,900
Manning and work allocation	19	1,900	126	22,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	4,100	93	28,800
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>All causes</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>797‡</b>	<b>533,000</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in June 1980

Duration of stoppage in working days	Stoppages		Working days lost by all workers involved
	Over	Not more than	
—	1	28	2,500
1	2	18	3,000
2	3	17	5,700
3	5	16	7,500
5	10	17	6,000
10	—	21	47,400
<b>All stoppages</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>72,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 812 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.  
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.  
§ Includes four stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

## Annual stoppages feature

The annual *Employment Gazette* feature on stoppages of work caused by industrial disputes, covering the figures for 1979, will appear in the August issue.

# Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:  
 .. not available  
 — nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)  
 □ provisional  
 — break in series  
 R revised  
 e estimated  
 n.e.s. not elsewhere specified  
 SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT Working population

TABLE 101

Quarter	THOUSAND							
	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)*	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population
	Male	Female	All employees					
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1975 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
1976 Jun	13,392	9,152	22,543	1,886	336	24,765	1,332	26,097
1976 Sep	13,438	9,163	22,601	1,886	338	24,825	1,456	26,281
1976 Dec	13,407	9,234	22,641	1,886	334	24,861	1,371 e	26,232
1977 Mar	13,307	9,155	22,462	1,886	330	24,678	1,383	26,061
1977 Jun	13,363	9,255	22,619	1,886	327	24,832	1,450	26,282
1977 Sep	13,407	9,258	22,665	1,886	328	24,879	1,609	26,488
1977 Dec	13,348	9,308	22,657	1,886	324	24,867	1,481	26,348
1978 Mar	13,273	9,231	22,503	1,886	321	24,710	1,461	26,171
1978 Jun	13,332	9,334	22,666	1,886	318	24,870	1,446	26,316
1978 Sep	13,392	9,378	22,770	1,886	320	24,976	1,518	26,494
1978 Dec	13,374	9,482	22,856	1,886	317	25,059	1,364	26,423
1979 Mar	13,267	9,373	22,641	1,886	315	24,842	1,402	26,244
1979 Jun	13,324	9,501	22,825	1,886	314	25,025	1,344	26,369
1979 Sep	13,376	9,490	22,866	1,886	319	25,071	1,395	26,466
1979 Dec	13,262	9,527	22,789	1,886	319	24,994	1,355†	26,349†
1980 Mar	13,095	9,342	22,437	1,886	321	24,644	1,478† e	26,122†
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1975 Dec	13,433	9,166	22,599	1,886	339	24,824		26,031
1976 Mar	13,412	9,127	22,539	1,886	337	24,762		26,048
1976 Jun	13,402	9,139	22,541	1,886	336	24,763		26,147
1976 Sep	13,382	9,156	22,538	1,886	338	24,762		26,148
1976 Dec	13,388	9,191	22,579	1,886	334	24,799		26,182
1977 Mar	13,375	9,220	22,595	1,886	330	24,811		26,203
1977 Jun	13,370	9,241	22,611	1,886	327	24,824		26,328
1977 Sep	13,350	9,252	22,602	1,886	328	24,816		26,344
1977 Dec	13,332	9,260	22,592	1,886	324	24,802		26,298
1978 Mar	13,340	9,300	22,640	1,886	321	24,847		26,321
1978 Jun	13,337	9,319	22,656	1,886	318	24,860		26,360
1978 Sep	13,335	9,373	22,708	1,886	320	24,914		26,345
1978 Dec	13,359	9,433	22,792	1,886	317	24,995		26,378
1979 Mar	13,334	9,442	22,776	1,886	315	24,977		26,395
1979 Jun	13,329	9,486	22,815	1,886	314	25,015		26,414
1979 Sep	13,319	9,485	22,804	1,886	319	25,009		26,315
1979 Dec	13,247	9,478	22,725	1,886	319	24,930		26,285†
1980 Mar	13,163	9,411	22,574	1,886	321	24,781		26,255†
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1975 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
1976 Jun	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
1976 Sep	13,145	8,961	22,106	1,825	338	24,269	1,395	25,664
1976 Dec	13,116	9,031	22,146	1,825	334	24,305	1,316 e	25,621
1977 Mar	13,018	8,951	21,968	1,825	330	24,123	1,328	25,451
1977 Jun	13,076	9,050	22,126	1,825	327	24,278	1,390	25,668
1977 Sep	13,116	9,049	22,165	1,825	328	24,318	1,542	25,860
1977 Dec	13,057	9,095	22,151	1,825	324	24,300	1,420	25,720
1978 Mar	12,984	9,017	22,001	1,825	321	24,147	1,399	25,546
1978 Jun	13,043	9,120	22,163	1,825	318	24,306	1,381	25,687
1978 Sep	13,102	9,160	22,262	1,825	320	24,407	1,447	25,854
1978 Dec	13,084	9,260	22,344	1,825	317	24,486	1,303	25,789
1979 Mar	12,980	9,151	22,131	1,825	315	24,271	1,340	25,611
1979 Jun	13,036	9,276	22,311	1,825	314	24,450	1,281	25,731
1979 Sep	13,089	9,265	22,355	1,825	319	24,499	1,325	25,824
1979 Dec	12,977	9,300	22,277	1,825	319	24,421	1,292†	25,713†
1980 Mar	12,810	9,115	21,925	1,825	321	24,071	1,412† e	25,483†
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1975 Dec	13,138	8,965	22,103	1,825	339	24,267		25,431
1976 Mar	13,116	8,926	22,042	1,825	337	24,204		25,444
1976 Jun	13,106	8,937	22,043	1,825	336	24,204		25,520
1976 Sep	13,089	8,954	22,043	1,825	338	24,206		25,540
1976 Dec	13,098	8,989	22,087	1,825	334	24,246		25,579
1977 Mar	13,085	9,016	22,101	1,825	330	24,256		25,600
1977 Jun	13,082	9,035	22,117	1,825	327	24,269		25,690
1977 Sep	13,060	9,043	22,102	1,825	328	24,255		25,727
1977 Dec	13,041	9,048	22,089	1,825	324	24,238		25,680
1978 Mar	13,051	9,086	22,137	1,825	321	24,283		25,703
1978 Jun	13,048	9,104	22,152	1,825	318	24,295		25,702
1978 Sep	13,046	9,155	22,201	1,825	320	24,346		25,719
1978 Dec	13,070	9,212	22,282	1,825	317	24,424		25,753
1979 Mar	13,047	9,219	22,266	1,825	315	24,406		25,768
1979 Jun	13,040	9,261	22,300	1,825	314	24,439		25,742
1979 Sep	13,033	9,260	22,293	1,825	319	24,437		25,689
1979 Dec	12,963	9,252	22,215	1,825	319	24,359		25,659†
1980 Mar	12,877	9,183	22,060	1,825	321	24,206		25,622†

Note: Figures for September 1977 and later may be subject to future revision.  
 \* Estimates are assumed unchanged from the June 1975 level until later data become available.  
 † The figures are affected by the introduction in Great Britain of fortnightly payment of unemployment benefit. In arriving at the seasonally adjusted working population figures, a deduction of 20,000 has been made to allow for the effects of the new arrangements. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.)

# EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousand)							Regional indices of employment (June 1974 = 100)		
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production Industries II-XXI	of which manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII	Index of Production Industries II-XXI	Manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII
		All employees	Male	Female							
		SIC 1968									
<b>South East</b>	<b>32.87</b>	7,345	4,242	3,104	77	2,328	1,854	4,941	92.7	91.7	103.6
1978 Dec	<b>32.84</b>	7,270	4,209	3,061	73	2,308	1,836	4,890	91.9	90.8	102.5
1979 Mar	<b>32.77</b>	7,311	4,224	3,088	74	2,310	1,831	4,928	92.0	90.6	103.3
1979 Jun	<b>32.77</b>	7,311	4,224	3,088	74	2,310	1,831	4,928	92.4	90.7	103.3
1979 Sep	<b>32.90</b>	7,330	4,218	3,112	74	2,295	1,819	4,961	91.4	90.0	104.0
1979 Dec	<b>32.90</b>	7,330	4,218	3,112	74	2,295	1,819	4,961	91.4	90.0	104.0
1980 Mar	<b>33.01</b>	7,237	4,175	3,062	72	2,254	1,782	4,911	89.7	88.2	102.9
<b>East Anglia</b>	<b>3.06</b>	683	409	274	42	258	204	383	98.5	99.6	107.4
1978 Dec	<b>3.06</b>	678	405	274	40	254	200	385	96.9	97.7	108.0
1979 Mar	<b>3.10</b>	691	408	283	41	256	201	394	97.7	98.1	110.5
1979 Jun	<b>3.13</b>	700	415	285	44	258	203	398	98.5	99.1	111.6
1979 Sep	<b>3.11</b>	693	409	284	43	258	203	393	98.5	99.1	110.2
1979 Dec	<b>3.09</b>	677	402	275	40	251	196	387	95.6	95.9	108.6
1980 Mar	<b>3.09</b>	677	402	275	40	251	196	387	95.6	95.9	108.6
<b>South West</b>	<b>6.91</b>	1,545	907	638	48	556	426	941	95.0	95.1	106.6
1978 Dec	<b>6.91</b>	1,545	907	638	48	556	426	941	95.0	95.1	106.6
1979 Mar	<b>6.95</b>	1,539	904	635	46	555	426	938	94.8	95.1	106.2
1979 Jun	<b>7.07</b>	1,577	916	661	46	556	425	976	95.0	94.8	110.5
1979 Sep	<b>7.08</b>	1,582	922	661	50	558	426	974	95.3	95.1	110.3
1979 Dec	<b>7.00</b>	1,560	908	652	47	555	425	959	94.8	94.8	108.6
1980 Mar	<b>7.00</b>	1,535	896	638	46	546	418	943	93.3	93.2	106.7
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>10.00</b>	2,234	1,337	897	30	1,144	986	1,059	92.1	91.2	109.1
1978 Dec	<b>10.00</b>	2,234	1,337	897	30	1,144	986	1,059	92.1	91.2	109.1
1979 Mar	<b>9.98</b>	2,208	1,326	882	29	1,130	972	1,049	90.9	89.9	108.1
1979 Jun	<b>9.91</b>	2,212	1,323	889	30	1,126	967	1,056	90.6	89.5	108.8
1979 Sep	<b>9.90</b>	2,214	1,326	888	32	1,125	964	1,057	90.5	89.2	108.9
1979 Dec	<b>9.95</b>	2,216	1,319	897	30	1,114	955	1,073	89.6	88.4	110.5
1980 Mar	<b>9.95</b>	2,181	1,303	878	29	1,097	939	1,056	88.2	86.9	108.8
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>6.87</b>	1,535	910	625	36	769	596	730	97.6	96.7	

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: by industry

TABLE 103

GREAT BRITAIN	Index of Production Industries* II-XXI			Manufacturing Industries III-XIX													THOUSAND	
	All industries and services†	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering		Vehicles
1975 Sep	22,224	9,251	9,223	90.0	7,280	7,256	88.6	391	349	707	39	428	493	944	152	757	174	742
Oct		9,233	9,194	89.7	7,253	7,221	88.1		348	707	39	425	489	938	152	756	177	737
Nov		9,217	9,171	89.5	7,239	7,197	87.8		348	709	39	423	487	936	151	753	177	736
Dec	22,158	9,193	9,156	89.3	7,214	7,179	87.6	361	347	705	39	423	485	932	151	748	176	738
1976 Jan		9,118	9,136	89.1	7,150	7,160	87.4		348	692	39	419	480	926	150	740	176	735
Feb		9,094	9,121	88.0	7,122	7,142	87.2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733
Mar	21,920	9,070	9,110	88.9	7,104	7,132	87.1	358	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732
April		9,042	9,085	88.6	7,089	7,123	87.0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731
May		9,040	9,078	88.9	7,082	7,118	86.9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729
June	22,048	9,056	9,081	88.6	7,099	7,127	87.0	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733
July		9,093	9,078	88.6	7,137	7,130	87.0		346	708	38	423	471	919	148	733	176	734
Aug		9,102	9,073	88.5	7,147	7,126	87.0		346	710	37	426	473	918	148	733	175	735
Sep	22,106	9,106	9,077	88.6	7,158	7,134	87.1	389	345	701	37	427	477	923	148	737	176	741
Oct		9,128	9,090	88.7	7,179	7,149	87.3		345	703	37	428	479	922	149	741	176	742
Nov		9,131	9,090	88.7	7,186	7,148	87.3		345	702	37	429	479	921	149	745	175	743
Dec	22,146	9,120	9,086	88.6	7,180	7,147	87.2	376	344	699	37	429	481	919	148	746	175	744
1977 Jan		9,069	9,085	88.6	7,139	7,151	87.3		345	689	37	429	481	915	147	743	173	743
Feb		9,054	9,082	88.6	7,143	7,164	87.4		345	685	37	431	481	916	148	743	174	745
Mar	21,968	9,049	9,086	88.6	7,140	7,167	87.5	358	346	682	37	431	481	916	148	744	173	743
April		9,053	9,097	88.7	7,139	7,173	87.6		347	681	37	431	482	917	148	745	173	741
May		9,052	9,090	88.7	7,139	7,174	87.6		347	682	36	433	482	916	148	744	173	740
June	22,126	9,067	9,089	88.7	7,150	7,175	87.6	378	348	689	36	433	483	915	148	745	173	739
July		9,103	9,083	88.6	7,183	7,172	87.5		347	703	37	435	484	918	149	750	172	742
Aug		9,095	9,066	88.4	7,182	7,160	87.4		345	704	37	437	484	920	149	750	173	741
Sep	22,165	9,088	9,060	88.4	7,182	7,158	87.4	388	343	694	37	437	486	925	149	749	174	747
Oct		9,083	9,048	88.3	7,182	7,153	87.3		343	691	37	437	484	926	148	750	174	751
Nov		9,078	9,041	88.2	7,177	7,143	87.2		343	692	37	437	484	923	148	752	174	751
Dec	22,151	9,072	9,040	88.2	7,173	7,143	87.2	367	342	689	36	437	482	925	148	752	173	753
1978 Jan		9,029	9,045	88.2	7,129	7,143	87.2		342	681	36	435	478	923	148	748	172	750
Feb		9,023	9,050	88.3	7,124	7,145	87.2		343	675	36	435	478	921	148	750	172	751
Mar	22,001	9,012	9,048	88.3	7,116	7,142	87.2	356	343	676	36	435	475	920	147	749	172	750
April		8,994	9,038	88.2	7,097	7,130	87.0		344	677	36	435	472	917	146	748	171	747
May		8,985	9,023	88.0	7,083	7,118	86.9		343	677	36	435	468	916	146	746	172	746
June	22,163	9,000	9,019	88.0	7,093	7,115	86.8	374	343	683	36	435	464	914	146	747	171	745
July		9,039	9,015	87.9	7,124	7,109	86.8		341	694	36	438	464	915	146	750	171	746
Aug		9,039	9,011	87.9	7,124	7,102	86.7		338	695	36	440	463	914	147	750	171	745
Sep	22,262	9,033	9,006	87.9	7,119	7,095	86.6	390	336	687	36	440	463	919	147	752	171	748
Oct		9,029	8,997	87.8	7,111	7,084	86.5		336	686	36	439	460	915	147	754	171	748
Nov		9,028	8,993	87.7	7,109	7,078	86.4		335	685	36	439	459	914	148	754	171	746
Dec	22,344	9,019	8,990	87.7	7,101	7,072	86.3	372	334	682	36	439	459	913	148	752	170	745
1979 Jan		8,976	8,992	87.7	7,054	7,069	86.3		335	670	35	436	457	909	148	749	169	742
Feb		8,951	8,978	87.6	7,034	7,054	86.1		335	664	35	436	454	907	148	748	168	740
Mar	22,131	8,937	8,971	87.5	7,025	7,050	86.1	355	335	665	35	436	454	904	148	747	166	740
April		8,917	8,960	87.4	7,011	7,044	86.0		335	667	35	437	452	901	147	743	166	741
May		8,930	8,967	87.5	7,008	7,043	86.0		335	669	35	437	451	900	147	742	165	741
June	22,311	8,949	8,967	87.5	7,015	7,035	85.9	356	335	676	35	438	449	895	147	741	163	741
July		8,998	8,972	87.5	7,047	7,030	85.8		336	687	35	439	450	896	148	744	162	743
Aug		8,994	8,966	87.5	7,042	7,019	85.7		333	691	35	441	448	892	148	743	162	742
Sep	22,355	8,973	8,946	87.3	7,017	6,993	85.4	383	334	684	35	439	448	890	147	742	162	745
Oct		8,946	8,915	87.0	6,985	6,959	84.9		335	683	35	438	443	884	146	740	160	743
Nov		8,913	8,879	86.6	6,967	6,937	84.7		335	682	35	438	442	882	146	741	158	742
Dec	22,277	8,872	8,843	86.3	6,944	6,915	84.4	365	335	681	35	437	439	879	146	741	156	740
1980 Jan R		8,798	8,814	86.0	6,878	6,894	84.2		335	669	35	434	435	875	145	736	155	734
Feb R		8,747	8,774	85.6	6,831	6,851	83.6		336	664	35	434	434	870	144	732	153	731
Mar R	21,925	8,704	8,738	85.2	6,793	6,818	83.2	350	336	660	35	433	430	866	143	728	151	728
April R		8,646	8,689	84.8	6,740	6,772	82.7		336	656	35	430	424	863	142	722	150	721
May		8,601	8,638	84.3	6,696	6,730	82.1		335	658	35	428	415	857	141	719	149	718

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: by industry

TABLE 103 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN*	THOUSAND																									
	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†	Sept	1975								
1975 Sep	535	486	42	378	266	260	555	321	1,276	347	1,492	2,703	1,091	3,495	2,188	1,613	Sept	1975								
Oct	533	483	42	377	265	260	552	322	1,285	347	1,472	2,757	1,078	3,551	2,153	1,594	Oct									
Nov	532	482	42	377	264	262	548	324	1,283	347	1,472	2,757	1,078	3,551	2,153	1,594	Nov									
Dec	530	480	41	375	263	262	546	322	1,286	347	1,472	2,757	1,078	3,551	2,153	1,594	Dec									
1976 Jan	526	478	41	370	260	260	542	319	1,274	346	1,450	2,671	1,069	3,565	2,154	1,583	Jan	1976								
Feb	524	477	41	367	258	261	539	318	1,279	347	1,450</															

# UNEMPLOYMENT Summary

TABLE 104

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS													Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS												
		Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
1975 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	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,196.6	5.0	30.1	36.0	942.3	254.3	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	5.7	1,371.0	1,009.4	361.6	51.0	1,320.0	1,317.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	
Dec 9e	5.7	1,371.0	1,009.4	361.6	51.0	1,320.0	1,317.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	
1977 Jan 13	6.0	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,329.2	5.5	11.7	—	993.9	335.9	10.3	
Feb 10	5.9	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,313.7	5.5	2.5	—	994.0	337.7	—	
Mar 10	5.7	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,333.7	5.5	2.0	5.4	993.2	340.5	—	
April 14	5.8	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,341.4	5.6	7.7	4.1	997.6	343.8	92.8	
May 12	5.6	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,337.5	5.6	-3.9	1.9	990.6	346.9	0.9	
June 9	6.0	1,450.1	1,050.8	399.2	149.0	1,301.1	1,378.6	5.7	41.1	15.0	1,016.9	361.7	6.7	
July 14	6.7	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	253.4	1,369.0	1,393.0	5.8	14.4	17.2	1,023.3	369.7	133.4	
Aug 11	6.8	1,635.8	1,143.5	492.3	231.4	1,404.4	1,393.2	5.8	0.2	18.6	1,023.1	370.1	130.3	
Sep 8	6.7	1,609.1	1,124.3	484.8	175.6	1,433.5	1,414.0	5.9	20.8	11.8	1,034.5	379.5	145.2	
Oct 13	6.3	1,518.3	1,070.8	447.6	98.6	1,419.7	1,419.7	5.9	5.7	8.9	1,036.0	383.7	13.4	
Nov 10	6.2	1,499.1	1,063.2	435.9	73.5	1,425.6	1,424.9	5.9	5.2	10.6	1,036.8	388.1	—	
Dec 8	6.2	1,480.8	1,060.7	420.1	58.4	1,422.4	1,424.7	5.9	-0.2	3.6	1,034.7	390.0	3.0	
1978 Jan 12	6.4	1,548.5	1,114.8	433.8	61.1	1,487.4	1,421.4	5.9	-3.3	0.6	1,031.2	390.2	16.3	
Feb 9	6.3	1,508.7	1,089.6	419.1	49.7	1,459.0	1,413.5	5.9	-7.9	-3.8	1,025.2	388.3	0.6	
Mar 9	6.1	1,461.0	1,058.4	402.6	40.2	1,420.7	1,410.9	5.9	-2.6	-4.6	1,022.3	388.6	0.2	
April 13	6.0	1,451.8	1,045.4	406.4	60.8	1,391.0	1,403.0	5.8	-7.9	-6.1	1,011.4	391.6	53.0	
May 11	5.8	1,386.9	1,001.1	385.7	48.2	1,338.6	1,386.3	5.7	-16.7	-9.1	998.2	388.1	1.2	
June 8	6.0	1,446.1	1,022.9	423.1	145.6	1,300.5	1,379.6	5.7	-6.7	-10.4	991.5	388.1	6.8	
July 6	6.6	1,585.8	1,087.3	498.5	243.3	1,342.5	1,367.9	5.7	-11.7	-11.7	983.4	384.5	117.5	
Aug 10	6.7	1,608.3	1,099.0	509.3	222.1	1,386.2	1,370.6	5.7	2.7	-5.2	981.2	389.4	127.0	
Sep 14	6.3	1,517.7	1,041.1	476.6	139.2	1,378.5	1,357.2	5.6	-13.4	-7.5	970.5	386.7	140.7	
Oct 12	5.9	1,429.5	989.7	439.8	82.0	1,347.5	1,347.4	5.6	-9.8	-6.8	961.5	385.9	21.3	
Nov 9	5.8	1,392.0	970.4	421.6	57.1	1,334.9	1,333.3	5.5	-14.1	-12.4	950.5	382.8	—	
Dec 7	5.7	1,364.3	962.5	401.8	43.2	1,321.1	1,323.5	5.5	-9.8	-11.2	943.3	380.2	1.1	
1979 Jan 11	6.0	1,455.3	1,034.8	420.5	47.4	1,407.8	1,340.9	5.5	17.4	-2.2	956.1	384.8	33.4	
Feb 8	6.0	1,451.9	1,039.5	412.4	39.4	1,412.5	1,366.0	5.7	25.1	10.9	978.2	387.8	0.4	
Mar 8	5.8	1,402.3	1,005.3	396.8	31.2	1,371.1	1,360.3	5.6	-5.7	12.3	972.3	388.0	—	
April 5	5.5	1,340.6	959.2	381.4	25.8	1,314.8	1,325.3	5.5	-35.0	-5.2	942.5	382.8	56.3	
May 10	5.4	1,299.3	922.1	377.2	39.3	1,260.0	1,306.1	5.4	-19.2	-20.0	922.0	384.1	0.4	
June 14	5.6	1,343.9	930.2	413.7	143.8	1,200.1	1,281.8	5.3	-24.3	-26.2	899.8	382.0	9.8	
July 12	6.1	1,464.0	980.5	483.5	215.4	1,248.6	1,276.4	5.3	-5.4	-16.3	891.8	384.6	121.5	
Aug 9	6.0	1,455.5	974.9	480.6	183.5	1,272.0	1,262.0	5.2	-14.4	-14.7	880.0	382.0	114.7	
Sep 13	5.8	1,394.5	936.1	458.4	114.3	1,280.2	1,261.9	5.2	-0.1	-6.6	878.7	383.2	127.1	
Oct 11	5.7	1,367.6	925.6	441.9	69.4	1,298.3	1,278.8	5.3	16.9	0.8	890.6	388.2	22.1	
Nov 8	5.6	1,355.2	924.4	430.8	49.7	1,305.5	1,283.7	5.3	4.9	7.2	894.6	389.1	—	
Dec 6	5.6	1,355.5	934.2	421.2	39.2	1,316.3	1,297.7	5.4	14.0	11.9	903.2	394.5	0.5	
1980 Jan 10	6.1	1,470.6	1,016.0	454.5	45.9	1,424.7	1,336.7	5.5	39.0	19.3	924.6	412.1	24.5	
Feb 14	6.2	1,488.9	1,031.5	457.4	38.2	1,450.8	1,383.1	5.7	46.4	33.1	957.3	425.8	0.1	
Mar 13e	6.1	1,478.0	1,025.1	452.8	31.8	1,446.2	1,413.5	5.9	30.4	38.6	977.6	435.9	0.5	
April 10	6.3	1,522.9	1,058.1	464.9	53.7	1,469.2	1,458.1	6.0	44.6	40.5	1,012.0	446.1	48.4	
May 8	6.2	1,509.2	1,048.6	460.6	49.4	1,459.8	1,483.8	6.1	25.7	33.6	1,028.8	455.0	1.1	
June 12	6.9	1,659.7	1,132.4	527.3	186.4	1,473.3	1,535.1	6.4	51.3	40.5	1,066.8	468.3	12.7	

\* 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—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued.  
‡ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1977 onwards have been calculated as described on page 281 of the March 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
§ From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payments of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this as described on p 1151 of the November 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Summary

TABLE 105

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS													Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
1975 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 8	5.4	1,251.8	981.3	270.5	38.0	1,213.8	1,149.5	4.9	28.7	35.3	909.1	240.4	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	1,2												

# UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
		Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
<b>SOUTH EAST‡</b>														
1979	June 14	3.5	265.9	194.5	71.4	18.7	247.1	267.3	3.5	-7.1	-7.0	196.0	71.3	0.5
	July 12	3.8	290.0	204.9	85.1	32.0	258.0	264.7	3.5	2.6	-4.4	193.1	71.6	23.5
	Aug 9	3.9	292.4	206.1	86.3	27.2	265.2	259.6	3.4	-5.1	-4.6	189.2	70.4	22.2
	Sep 13	3.7	280.9	198.5	82.4	15.8	265.1	256.7	3.4	-2.9	-3.5	187.3	69.4	24.7
	Oct 11§	3.6	274.6	195.6	79.0	8.5	266.0	259.2	3.4	2.5	-1.8	189.4	69.8	4.9
	Nov 8	3.6	269.5	193.6	75.9	5.5	264.0	258.5	3.4	-0.7	-0.4	189.3	69.2	—
	Dec 6	3.5	267.6	194.1	73.6	4.1	263.5	260.3	3.4	1.8	1.2	190.3	70.0	0.1
1980	Jan 10	3.9	294.3	214.1	80.3	3.9	290.4	267.4	3.5	7.1	2.7	194.4	73.0	7.7
	Feb 14	3.9	296.8	216.2	80.5	3.4	293.3	277.2	3.7	9.8	6.2	201.8	75.4	—
	Mar 13 e	3.9	292.4	213.4	79.0	2.8	289.7	282.6	3.7	5.4	7.4	205.5	77.1	—
	April 10	3.9	299.0	218.8	80.2	6.3	292.7	289.4	3.8	6.8	7.3	210.4	79.0	12.8
	May 8	3.9	297.5	218.0	79.4	6.5	291.0	295.9	3.9	6.5	6.2	215.5	80.4	0.5
	June 12	4.3	322.1	232.2	90.0	28.6	293.6	308.0	4.1	12.1	8.5	224.1	83.9	1.0
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1979	June 14	4.3	30.8	21.9	9.0	2.8	28.0	30.1	4.2	-1.0	-1.1	21.7	8.4	0.1
	July 12	4.4	31.9	21.8	10.1	3.8	28.0	29.8	4.1	-0.3	-0.8	21.4	8.4	2.3
	Aug 9	4.4	31.6	21.7	9.9	3.0	28.5	29.3	4.1	-0.5	-0.6	21.0	8.3	2.4
	Sep 13	4.2	30.3	20.7	9.6	1.8	28.5	29.2	4.0	-0.1	-0.3	20.9	8.3	2.9
	Oct 11§	4.2	30.3	20.9	9.5	1.1	29.2	29.5	4.1	0.3	-0.1	21.1	8.4	0.2
	Nov 8	4.2	30.5	21.2	9.4	0.6	29.9	29.7	4.1	0.2	0.1	21.1	8.6	—
	Dec 6	4.3	30.7	21.5	9.2	0.5	30.2	29.7	4.1	—	0.2	21.1	8.6	—
1980	Jan 10	4.7	34.1	24.2	9.8	0.4	33.6	31.0	4.3	1.3	0.5	21.9	9.1	1.1
	Feb 14	4.8	34.8	24.8	10.0	0.4	34.4	31.4	4.4	0.4	0.6	22.0	9.4	—
	Mar 13 e	4.8	34.6	24.6	10.0	0.4	34.2	32.0	4.4	0.6	0.8	22.5	9.5	—
	April 10	4.9	35.6	25.2	10.4	1.0	34.6	33.0	4.6	1.0	0.7	23.1	9.9	1.8
	May 8	4.9	35.0	24.9	10.1	0.9	34.1	34.0	4.7	1.0	0.9	23.9	10.1	—
	June 12	5.2	37.2	26.1	11.1	4.0	33.2	34.7	4.8	0.7	0.9	24.8	9.9	0.1
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1979	June 14	5.3	88.8	62.4	26.4	9.2	79.6	89.1	5.4	-2.0	-1.7	62.7	26.4	0.2
	July 12	5.7	94.7	64.5	30.2	12.7	82.0	88.9	5.3	-0.2	-1.3	62.2	26.7	7.8
	Aug 9	5.7	94.6	64.3	30.3	10.4	84.2	88.2	5.3	-0.7	-1.0	61.6	26.6	7.6
	Sep 13	5.5	90.9	61.8	29.1	5.7	85.3	87.6	5.3	-0.6	-0.5	61.1	26.5	8.6
	Oct 11§	5.6	92.6	62.7	29.9	3.2	89.4	87.2	5.2	-0.4	-0.6	60.8	26.4	1.3
	Nov 8	5.6	93.8	63.7	30.1	2.3	91.5	86.9	5.2	-0.3	-0.4	60.5	26.4	—
	Dec 6	5.6	93.4	63.5	29.9	1.8	91.7	87.2	5.3	0.3	-0.1	60.0	27.2	—
1980	Jan 10	6.0	99.9	67.9	32.0	1.8	98.1	88.4	5.3	1.2	0.4	60.3	28.1	2.0
	Feb 14	6.0	100.6	68.6	32.0	1.5	99.1	90.7	5.5	2.3	1.3	62.0	28.7	—
	Mar 13 e	5.9	97.8	67.1	30.7	1.3	96.5	90.6	5.4	-0.1	1.1	62.1	28.5	—
	April 10	5.9	98.0	67.5	30.5	2.5	95.5	93.0	5.6	2.3	1.5	63.9	29.1	4.2
	May 8	5.7	94.3	65.4	28.9	2.1	92.2	94.8	5.7	1.8	1.4	65.1	29.7	—
	June 12	6.1	100.8	69.1	31.7	12.1	88.7	96.7	5.8	1.9	2.0	66.7	30.0	0.2
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1979	June 14	5.2	121.5	84.1	37.5	10.8	110.7	116.8	5.0	-2.2	-1.7	81.9	34.9	0.4
	July 12	6.1	143.1	94.3	48.8	26.0	117.1	116.5	5.0	-0.3	-1.1	81.0	35.5	12.3
	Aug 9	6.0	141.0	92.8	48.2	21.7	119.3	114.8	4.9	-1.7	-1.4	79.4	35.4	12.0
	Sep 13	5.8	135.2	89.0	46.3	13.1	122.1	116.4	5.0	1.6	-0.1	80.4	36.0	12.8
	Oct 11§	5.6	130.0	87.1	42.9	7.5	122.5	119.3	5.1	2.9	1.0	82.7	36.6	2.9
	Nov 8	5.5	127.6	86.1	41.5	5.3	122.3	120.7	5.2	1.4	2.0	83.6	37.1	—
	Dec 6	5.4	126.3	86.0	40.3	3.9	122.3	122.4	5.2	1.7	2.0	84.4	38.0	—
1980	Jan 10	5.7	133.3	91.0	42.3	3.7	129.5	124.6	5.3	2.1	1.7	85.5	39.1	1.8
	Feb 14	5.8	135.3	92.1	43.3	2.9	132.4	129.5	5.6	5.0	2.9	88.2	41.3	—
	Mar 13 e	5.9	136.9	93.1	43.8	2.6	134.3	133.8	5.7	4.3	3.8	90.8	43.0	—
	April 10	6.1	143.0	97.4	45.6	5.1	137.9	138.4	5.9	4.6	4.6	94.3	44.1	4.2
	May 8	6.2	145.4	98.9	46.5	5.0	140.4	143.5	6.2	5.1	4.7	97.7	45.8	0.1
	June 12	6.8	159.1	107.3	51.8	13.4	145.7	150.1	6.4	6.6	5.4	102.5	47.6	0.6

\* † ‡ § See footnotes at end of table.

# UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
		Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>														
1979	June 14	4.6	74.5	52.6	21.9	8.6	65.9	70.3	4.4	-1.4	-1.7	50.5	19.8	0.1
	July 12	4.9	79.0	53.9	25.1	11.4	67.6	68.5	4.3	-1.8	-1.1	49.2	19.3	7.3
	Aug 9	4.9	78.4	53.6	24.8	9.0	69.4	67.6	4.2	-0.9	-1.4	48.4	19.2	7.2
	Sep 13	4.6	74.1	50.9	23.3	4.8	69.3	67.7	4.2	0.1	-0.9	48.2	19.5	7.9
	Oct 11§	4.6	73.8	51.4	22.3	2.7	71.1	70.9	4.4	3.2	0.8	51.0	19.9	1.5
	Nov 8	4.5	72.8	51.4	21.5	1.7	71.1	71.2	4.4	0.3	1.2	51.2	20.0	—
	Dec 6	4.6	73.8	52.6	21.2	1.3	72.5	72.4	4.5	1.2	1.6	52.0	20.4	0.1
1980	Jan 10	5.0	79.7	57.0	22.7	1.3	78.4	73.8	4.6	1.4	1.0	52.8	21.0	1.1
	Feb 14	5.1	82.1	59.0	23.2	1.0	81.1	77.5	4.8	3.7	2.1	55.3	22.2	—
	Mar 13 e	5.0	80.7	57.7	23.0	0.9	79.8	77.8	4.8	0.3	1.8	55.2	22.6	—
	April 10	5.3	85.4	61.1	24.3	2.6	82.8	82.2	5.1	4.4	2.8	58.7	23.5	3.6
	May 8	5.3	85.3	60.9	24.4	2.4	83.0	84.5	5.3	2.3	2.3	60.2	24.3	—
	June 12	6.2	99.5	69.0	30.5	13.6	85.9	89.3	5.6	4.8	3.8	63.6	25.7	0.5
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
1979	June 14	5.5	117.0	80.3	36.6	14.4	102.5	109.7	5.2	-3.7	-3.2	77.4	32.3	0.8
	July 12	6.1	129.4	85.2	44.1	22.6	106.7	110.4	5.2	0.7	-1.6	77.3	33.1	13.7
	Aug 9	6.1	128.5	84.1	44.3	19.0	109.5	108.7	5.2	-1.7	-1.6	75.7	33.0	12.2
	Sep 13	5.8	122.6	81.1	41.4	12.2	110.4	107.9	5.1	-0.8	-0.6	75.3	32.6	13.2
	Oct 11§	5.6	119.1	79.9	39.1	6.8	112.3	109.8	5.2	1.9	-0.2	76.6	33.2	1.6
	Nov 8	5.6	117.1	79.5	37.7	4.6	112.6	110.7	5.2	0.9	0.7	77.2	33.5	—
	Dec 6	5.6	117.8	81.0	36.8	3.5	114.3	112.2	5.3	1.5	1.4	78.2	34.0	—
1980	Jan 10	6.1	127.7	88.4	39.3	3.5	124.2	116.6	5.5	4.3	2.2	80.9	35.7	1.9
	Feb 14	6.2	130.5	90.9	39.7	2.9	127.6	121.4	5.8	4.8	3.5	84.6	36.8	—
	Mar 13 e	6.2	131.4	91.8	39.7	2.5	128.9	126.2	6.0	4.9	4.7	88.1	38.1	—
	April 10	6.5	136.6	95.1	41.6	6.4	130.3	129.9	6.2	3.8	4.5	91.0	38.9	4.7
	May 8	6.4	135.4	94.2	41.1	5.5	129.8	132.5	6.3	2.6	3.7	92.6	39.9	—
	June 12	7.2	151.6	102.9	48.7	19.8	131.8	137.3	6.5					

# UNEMPLOYMENT By region

Table 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							THOUSAND Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†				Male	Female	
							Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
<b>WALES</b>													
1979 June 14	7.3	80.0	54.1	25.9	5.7	74.3	79.3	7.2	-2.0	-2.0	54.1	25.2	0.2
July 12	8.3	91.3	58.9	32.4	15.4	75.9	78.7	7.1	-0.6	-1.2	53.2	25.5	9.5
Aug 9	8.2	90.6	58.5	32.2	14.3	76.4	77.5	7.0	-1.2	-1.3	52.2	25.3	8.9
Sept 13	7.8	86.5	55.7	30.8	8.9	77.6	77.7	7.0	0.2	-0.5	52.2	25.5	10.0
Oct 11‡	7.8	85.8	55.4	30.4	5.7	80.1	78.2	7.1	0.5	-0.2	52.4	25.8	1.0
Nov 8	7.7	85.2	55.4	29.8	4.2	81.0	78.6	7.1	0.4	0.4	52.7	25.9	—
Dec 6	7.7	85.2	55.9	29.2	3.3	81.9	79.2	7.2	0.6	0.5	52.8	26.4	—
1980 Jan 10	8.2	90.9	59.9	30.9	3.2	87.6	82.2	7.5	2.9	1.3	54.3	27.9	1.5
Feb 14	8.3	92.1	61.3	30.8	2.7	89.3	85.5	7.8	3.3	2.3	57.0	28.5	—
Mar 13	8.3	92.0	61.6	30.4	2.5	89.5	87.8	8.0	2.4	2.9	59.0	28.8	—
April 10	8.8	97.4	65.9	31.5	4.6	92.8	91.9	8.3	4.2	3.3	62.6	29.3	3.4
May 8	8.8	97.0	65.4	31.6	5.0	92.0	93.1	8.4	1.2	2.5	63.2	29.9	—
June 12	9.0	99.1	66.6	32.4	7.4	91.7	95.6	8.7	2.5	2.6	65.1	30.5	0.2
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
1979 June 14	8.1	182.8	117.5	65.3	25.5	157.2	165.2	7.3	-1.5	-1.7	108.6	56.6	4.0
July 12	8.3	187.4	119.4	68.0	24.7	162.7	166.5	7.4	1.3	-0.9	108.8	57.7	12.5
Aug 9	8.2	186.0	119.3	66.7	20.7	165.3	166.0	7.4	-0.5	-0.2	108.6	57.4	11.9
Sept 13	7.8	177.2	113.7	63.5	12.9	164.4	167.3	7.4	1.3	0.7	109.5	57.8	14.4
Oct 11‡	7.9	178.5	114.6	63.9	9.5	169.0	169.5	7.5	2.2	1.0	110.7	58.8	2.3
Nov 8	8.0	179.5	115.6	63.9	7.1	172.5	169.7	7.5	0.2	1.2	111.0	58.7	—
Dec 6	8.0	180.3	117.8	62.5	5.8	174.4	170.5	7.6	0.8	1.1	111.8	58.7	—
1980 Jan 10	9.0	203.2	132.6	70.6	13.3	189.9	175.7	7.8	5.2	2.1	114.6	61.1	2.9
Feb 14	9.0	203.8	133.0	70.8	10.8	193.0	182.3	8.1	6.6	4.2	118.8	63.5	0.1
Mar 13 e	8.9	200.1	130.4	69.7	8.4	191.7	184.8	8.2	2.5	4.8	120.3	64.5	0.2
April 10	8.9	201.1	131.7	69.4	7.5	193.5	191.6	8.5	6.7	5.3	125.5	66.1	5.5
May 8	8.7	196.3	128.3	68.0	6.1	190.3	194.1	8.6	2.5	3.9	127.1	67.0	0.3
June 12	9.9	223.2	142.7	80.5	29.7	193.4	198.8	8.8	4.7	4.7	130.5	68.3	5.9
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>													
1979 June 14	10.9	62.8	43.0	19.8	6.7	56.1	58.2	10.1	-1.0	-0.8	40.0	18.2	2.7
July 12	12.5	72.0	46.8	25.2	11.2	60.8	59.3	10.3	1.1	—	40.4	18.9	5.8
Aug 9	12.4	71.6	46.7	24.9	10.4	61.2	59.2	10.3	-0.1	—	40.3	18.9	5.4
Sept 13	12.1	69.6	45.8	23.8	8.3	61.3	59.5	10.3	0.3	0.4	40.5	19.0	5.5
Oct 11‡	11.3	64.8	43.0	21.8	5.3	59.5	60.5	10.5	1.0	0.4	41.1	19.4	1.1
Nov 8	10.9	62.9	42.4	20.5	4.2	58.7	60.1	10.4	-0.4	0.3	41.1	19.0	—
Dec 6	11.0	63.4	43.4	20.0	3.5	59.9	60.9	10.6	0.8	0.5	42.0	18.9	—
1980 Jan 10	11.5	66.2	45.7	20.5	3.3	62.9	61.3	10.6	0.4	0.3	42.3	19.0	—
Feb 14	11.6	66.9	46.3	20.6	3.0	64.0	63.2	11.0	2.0	1.1	43.5	19.7	—
Mar 13	11.5	66.3	45.8	20.4	2.5	63.8	64.0	11.1	0.7	1.0	43.9	20.1	—
April 10	11.9	68.3	47.1	21.2	3.7	64.6	65.1	11.3	1.1	1.3	44.4	20.7	—
May 8	11.8	67.8	46.7	21.1	3.7	64.2	65.8	11.4	0.7	0.9	44.8	21.0	—
June 12	12.7	73.0	49.5	23.5	8.0	65.0	67.1	11.6	1.3	1.0	45.7	21.4	2.2

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of revised provisional estimates of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year.

† The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 281 of the March 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

‡ Includes Greater London.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Duration and age

TABLE 107

	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
1975 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	224	8	1,035	117	1,384	233	8	1,095	120	

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## By industry\*: excluding school leavers

TABLE 108

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Unemployed excluding school leavers
SIC 1968	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
<b>Number (thousand)</b>											
1976	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.8	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
May	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
Feb	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
May	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
Aug	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1978	28.8	22.7	344.8	221.8	8.9	64.2	145.9	249.8	80.2	232.0	1,399.2
Feb	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
May	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
Aug	23.5	24.5	318.2	166.1	8.3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	27.2	24.7	331.4	205.0	8.7	61.0	137.9	241.8	79.8	233.4	1,350.9
Feb	21.8	23.3	314.0	160.0	7.7	54.3	122.8	209.1	72.3	216.8	1,202.3
May	19.6	24.1	310.9	139.2	7.3	50.8	122.0	209.3	69.9	257.8	1,210.8
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	21.3	24.5	317.9	152.2	7.4	55.0	124.8	239.5	74.7	229.4	1,246.8
Feb	25.4	25.0	364.9	192.6	7.6	63.7	147.4	257.8	77.4	224.9	1,386.8
May	22.7	24.8	399.7	189.6	7.6	63.4	146.7	245.0	77.0	219.0	1,395.6
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Percentage rate†</b>											
1976	5.5	4.7	4.8	14.1	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	..	5.1
May	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	..	5.3
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977	6.7	4.7	4.6	15.8	2.8	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.3	..	5.6
Feb	5.9	4.5	4.4	14.2	2.7	4.0	4.7	2.9	4.2	..	5.3
May	5.7	5.8	4.6	13.6	2.7	3.9	4.9	3.1	4.5	..	5.7
Aug	6.4	6.1	4.5	14.1	2.6	4.1	4.9	3.5	4.8	..	5.8
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1978	7.2	6.2	4.6	15.7	2.6	4.3	5.1	3.4	4.9	..	5.9
Feb	6.1	6.1	4.5	13.2	2.5	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.6	..	5.4
May	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.9	2.5	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.6	..	5.6
Aug	5.9	6.7	4.3	11.8	2.4	3.8	4.4	3.3	4.7	..	5.4
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	7.2	6.9	4.5	14.5	2.5	4.0	4.8	3.3	4.8	..	5.7
Feb	5.8	6.5	4.3	11.3	2.2	3.6	4.3	2.8	4.4	..	5.1
May	5.2	6.7	4.2	9.8	2.1	3.4	4.2	2.8	4.2	..	5.1
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	5.6	6.8	4.3	10.8	2.1	3.6	4.3	3.2	4.5	..	5.3
Feb	6.7	7.0	5.0	13.6	2.2	4.2	5.1	3.5	4.7	..	5.9
May	6.0	6.9	5.5	13.4	2.2	4.2	5.1	3.3	4.7	..	5.9
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Number, seasonally adjusted (thousand)‡</b>											
1977	24.0	16.8	334.9	207.7	9.4	60.2	134.1	222.4	68.0	200.8	1,278.3
Feb	24.5	17.5	332.7	206.3	9.4	60.6	134.7	224.7	70.6	202.2	1,283.2
May	24.9	20.7	340.5	208.4	9.4	61.2	138.8	233.9	74.8	224.5	1,337.1
Aug	25.9	21.8	343.9	208.9	9.2	61.9	140.9	241.2	77.3	236.7	1,367.7
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1978	26.0	22.5	337.6	200.5	8.7	60.3	138.6	236.6	78.0	245.6	1,354.4
Feb	25.0	32.1	336.4	189.1	8.8	59.4	136.0	233.2	78.2	237.2	1,326.4
May	24.2	23.7	335.8	181.8	8.5	58.0	134.0	229.6	77.9	236.4	1,309.9
Aug	23.4	24.0	323.6	171.6	8.3	56.2	128.4	224.7	76.2	238.7	1,275.1
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	24.4	24.6	324.6	183.0	8.5	57.1	130.4	228.3	77.5	246.8	1,305.2
Feb	22.8	24.4	317.0	162.9	7.9	55.3	126.4	223.7	74.4	232.1	1,246.9
May	21.6	23.6	309.5	153.1	7.3	53.9	123.2	220.7	71.4	218.5	1,202.8
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	22.5	24.9	358.2	170.2	7.4	59.8	139.9	244.2	75.1	237.7	1,319.9
Feb	23.6	25.9	402.7	192.6	7.8	64.4	150.4	259.9	79.2	231.5	1,418.8
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* 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 revised provisional estimate for mid-1979, has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1979 onwards.  
 ‡ The series from January 1977 onwards have been calculated as described on page 281 of the March 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
 § From November 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The all unemployed seasonally adjusted figure has been amended to take account of this.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Numbers registered at employment offices: by occupation

TABLE 109

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non-manual occupations†	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	General labourers	Other manual occupations§	All occupations
<b>MALE</b>							
1977	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
Mar	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
June	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
Sep	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1978	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
Mar	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
June	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
Sep	70,827	75,114	24,557	119,473	372,326	215,673	877,970
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	70,239	75,017	25,615	136,214	387,000	231,800	925,885
Mar	63,054	68,594	21,997	106,436	344,910	189,320	794,311
June	71,260	72,886	22,326	101,221	350,700	188,782	807,175
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	71,100	70,385	23,514	112,679	364,173	208,895	850,746
Mar	71,564	73,393	26,209	136,011	396,676	238,914	942,767
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>							
1977	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
Mar	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
June	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
Sep	8.0	8.5	2.9	15.1	40.6	25.0	100.0
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1978	7.4	8.2	2.9	15.6	40.5	25.4	100.0
Mar	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
June	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0
Sep	8.1	8.6	2.8	13.6	42.4	24.6	100.0
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979	7.6	8.1	2.8	14.7	41.8	25.0	100.0
Mar	7.9	8.6	2.8	13.4	43.4	23.8	100.0
June	8.8	9.0	2.8	12.5	43.4	23.4	100.0
Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	8.4	8.3	2.8	13.2	42.8	24.6	100.0
Mar	7.6	7.8	2.8	14.4	42.1	25.3	100.0
Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>FEMALE</b>							
1977	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
Mar	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
June	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
Sep	35,328	110,914	46,951	9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1978	31,840	107,358	48,963	9,558	71,037	74,163	342,919
Mar	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,68			

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## By age

TABLE 110

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
THOUSAND										
<b>MALE</b>										
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
	April	57.3	75.3	167.0	221.2	141.7	132.0	82.0	134.4	1,011.0
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>										
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
	April	5.7	7.4	16.5	21.9	14.0	13.1	8.1	13.3	100.0
<b>FEMALE</b>										
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
	April	51.4	61.6	110.9	97.9	44.6	47.5	28.3	1.5	443.7
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>										
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
	April	11.6	13.9	25.0	22.1	10.1	10.7	6.4	0.3	100.0

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## By duration

TABLE 111

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
THOUSAND									
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1976	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
	April	125.9	104.9	176.8	174.7	272.0	266.5	333.9	1,454.7
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>									
1976	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
	April	8.7	7.2	12.2	12.0	18.7	18.3	23.0	100.0
<b>MALE</b>									
1976	Oct	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977	Jan	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
	April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
	July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
	Oct	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.6	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
1978	Jan	78.4	57.0	126.9	133.3	210.9	191.1	272.5	1,070.2
	April	79.3	69.4	102.8	101.7	177.7	198.5	270.4	999.9
	July	130.6	93.9	136.9	90.8	152.0	170.4	264.2	1,038.8
	Oct	84.3	71.2	104.9	100.2	167.9	150.9	266.7	946.0
1979	Jan	83.8	54.7	122.1	115.5	178.1	166.9	268.8	989.9
	April	57.1	56.7	93.1	97.2	162.7	172.5	276.9	916.2
	July	97.8	102.1	126.2	73.0	122.3	143.5	268.8	933.7
	Oct*	79.2	70.0	104.2	93.2	143.0	128.1	265.0	882.7
1980	Jan	77.5	54.4	130.6	118.6	179.9	145.1	264.2	970.4
	April	83.3	71.2	118.8	115.0	182.9	176.8	262.9	1,011.0
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1976	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	64.2	72.7	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
	April	42.6	33.7	58.0	59.7	89.1	89.7	70.9	443.7

\* 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

## Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*†		Bel-gium‡	Den-mark§	France*	Ger-many*	Ireland‡	Italy	Nether-lands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden¶	Switzer-land*	Austra-lia*	Japan¶	Canada¶	United States¶	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																		
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																				
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	1,382	204	51	28	16.1	540	75	12.0	345	1,100	850	6,856	
1978	1,475	1,376	282	190	1,167	993	75	1,529	206	59	31	20.0	817	94	10.5	406	1,240	911	6,047	
1979	1,390	1,307	294	159	1,350	876		1,633	210	57	31	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	428**	1,170	838	5,963	
Quarterly averages																				
1978 Q3																				
	1,571	1,369	271	173	1,179	904	71	1,488	209	37	20	18.0	837	106	7.9	388	1,200	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	1,160	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	1,280	969	6,360	
Q2																				
	1,328	1,258	284	152	1,261	805	66	1,590	193	46	22	22.2	1,015	85	10.3	...	1,150	859	5,683	
Q3																				
	1,438	1,267	288	137	1,328	780	64	1,559	214	34	18	20.2	1,071	92	8.1	399	1,140	761	6,013	
Q4																				
	1,359	1,307	307	146	1,474	809	63	1,640	211	60	38	22.0	1,116	76	8.4	407	1,100	764	5,798	
1980 Q1																				
	1,479	1,441	307	178	1,448	968		1,746 e	223	77	58 e	25.2	1,195	84	9.1	462 e	1,160	955	6,947	
Monthly																				
1980 Jan																				
	1,471	1,425	314	179	1,485	1,037	66	1,746	232	91	62	27.0	1,164	94	11.4	478	1,130	946	7,043	
Feb																				
	1,489	1,451	306	182	1,448	993	65	1,740	227	82	58	25.5	1,198	82	8.6	463	1,110	949	6,993	
Mar																				
	1,478	1,446	302	175	1,412	876	66	1,752	211	58	53	23.2	1,222	76	7.2	445	1,240	969	6,805	
Apr																				
	1,523	1,469	300	167	1,375	825		1,722	202	49	34	20.5	1,245		6.4	...	1,180	937	6,846	
May																				
	1,509	1,460	297		1,337	767		[1,701]	205	38	25						904		7,318	
June																				
	1,660	1,473	295			781										431			8,291	
Percentage rate latest month																				
	6.9		10.9	6.4	7.1	3.4	9.3	[7.9]	4.9	1.4	1.6	1.1	9.5	1.8	0.2	6.5	2.1	7.8	7.8	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																				
Quarterly averages																				
1978 Q3																				
		1,365	282	186	1,225	995	74		206	61	31	20.8	852	101			1,280	921	6,043	
Q4																				
		1,335	283	188	1,224	952	72		209	59	34	23.8	907	89			1,240	900	5,885	
1979 Q1																				
		1,356	288	172	1,286	920	69		211	59	34	27.9	937	90			1,130	882	5,890	
Q2																				
		1,304	294	157	1,375	875	66		210	59	29	25.3	1,015	95			1,160	855	5,890	
Q3																				
		1,267	300	148	1,377	871	67		211	56	29	23.0	1,090	88			1,210	802	6,008	
Q4																				
		1,287	297	140	1,352	816	65		209	54	36 e	20.3	1,121	81			1,180	827	6,084	
1980 Q1																				
		1,378	295	147	1,395	800			213	52	43 e	21.2	1,182	75			1,030	853	6,390	
Monthly																				
1980 Jan																				
		1,337	294	137	1,378	819	62		213	55	43 e	20.9	1,156	72			1,050	852	6,425	
Feb																				
		1,383	293	145	1,391	780	61		215	51	43 e	21.3	1,186	80			980	853	6,307	
Mar																				
		1,414	299	156	1,415	802	63 e		212	49	44 e	21.3	1,204	81			1,070	854	6,438	
Apr																				
		1,458	303	158	1,439	824			215	50	35 e	20.7	1,230 e				1,160	858	7,265	
May																				
		1,484	307 e		1,473	862 e			227 e	52 e	34 e							897	8,154	
June																				
		1,535	315 e			900 e													8,006	
Percentage rate latest month																				
		6.4	11.6 e	6.0	7.8	3.9 e	8.8 e		5.4 e	1.8 e	2.2 e	1.1	9.4 e	1.9			2.0	7.8	7.7	

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.



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- 12 Safety at Drop-Forging Hammers (0 11 880855 9) (18p)
- 14 Safety in the use of Mechanical Power Presses (0 11 880855 0) (75p)
- 20 Drilling Machines: Guarding of Spindles and Attachments 1974 (0 11 880865 6) (35p)
- 22 Dust Explosions in Factories (0 11 880851 6) (30p)
- 23 Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons (0 11 880876 1) (25p)
- 25 Noise and the Worker (0 11 880845 1) (22p)
- 27 Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt Baths (0 11 880880 X) (25p)
- 30 Storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in Factories (0 11 880882 6) (45p)
- 31 Safety in Electrical Testing (0 11 880843 5) (38p)
- 32 Repair of Drums and Small Tanks (0 11 880852 4) (25p)
- 33 Safety in the use of Guillotines and Shears (0 11 880861 3) (30p)
- 35 Basic Rules for Safety and Health at Work (0 11 880857 5) (20p)
- 36 First Aid in Factories (0 11 880842 7) (25p)
- 39 Lighting in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (0 11 880869 9) (75p)
- 41 Safety in the use of Woodworking Machines (0 11 880837 0) (£1)
- 42 Guarding of Cutters of Horizontal Milling Machines (0 11 880871 0) (30p)
- 44 Asbestos: Health Precautions in Industry 1974 (0 11 880879 6) (25p)
- 45 Seats for Workers in Factories, Offices and Shops (0 11 880883 4) (55p)
- 46 Evaporating and Other Ovens (0 11 880872 9) (55p)
- 47 Safety in the Stacking of Materials (0 11 880839 7) (40p)
- 48 First Aid in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (0 11 883132 1) (25p)
- 49A Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Opening Processes (0 11 360851 9) (25p)
- 49B Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Card-room Processes (0 11 360854 3) (40p)
- 49C Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Spinning, winding and sizing (0 11 360858 6) (45p)
- 49D Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Fabric Production (011 883078 3) (60p)
- 50 Welding and Flame Cutting using Compressed Gases (011 883080 5) (25p)

## Guidance Notes

Guidance Notes (price 30p each) are too numerous to list here but are published in five series: Medical; Environmental Hygiene; Chemical Safety; Plant and Machinery; General. Guidance Notes are obtainable only from HMSO, but inquiries concerning which titles are available in the various series should be addressed to HSE (see above).

## \* Agricultural Safety leaflets

Leaflets on a number of aspects of agricultural safety are obtainable on request from HSE (see above).

## \* EMAS leaflets

Leaflets on a number of medical matters, prepared by the Employment Medical Advisory Service, are obtainable on request from HSE (see above).

## \* Free of charge

# UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

## Flows at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted \*

TABLE 117

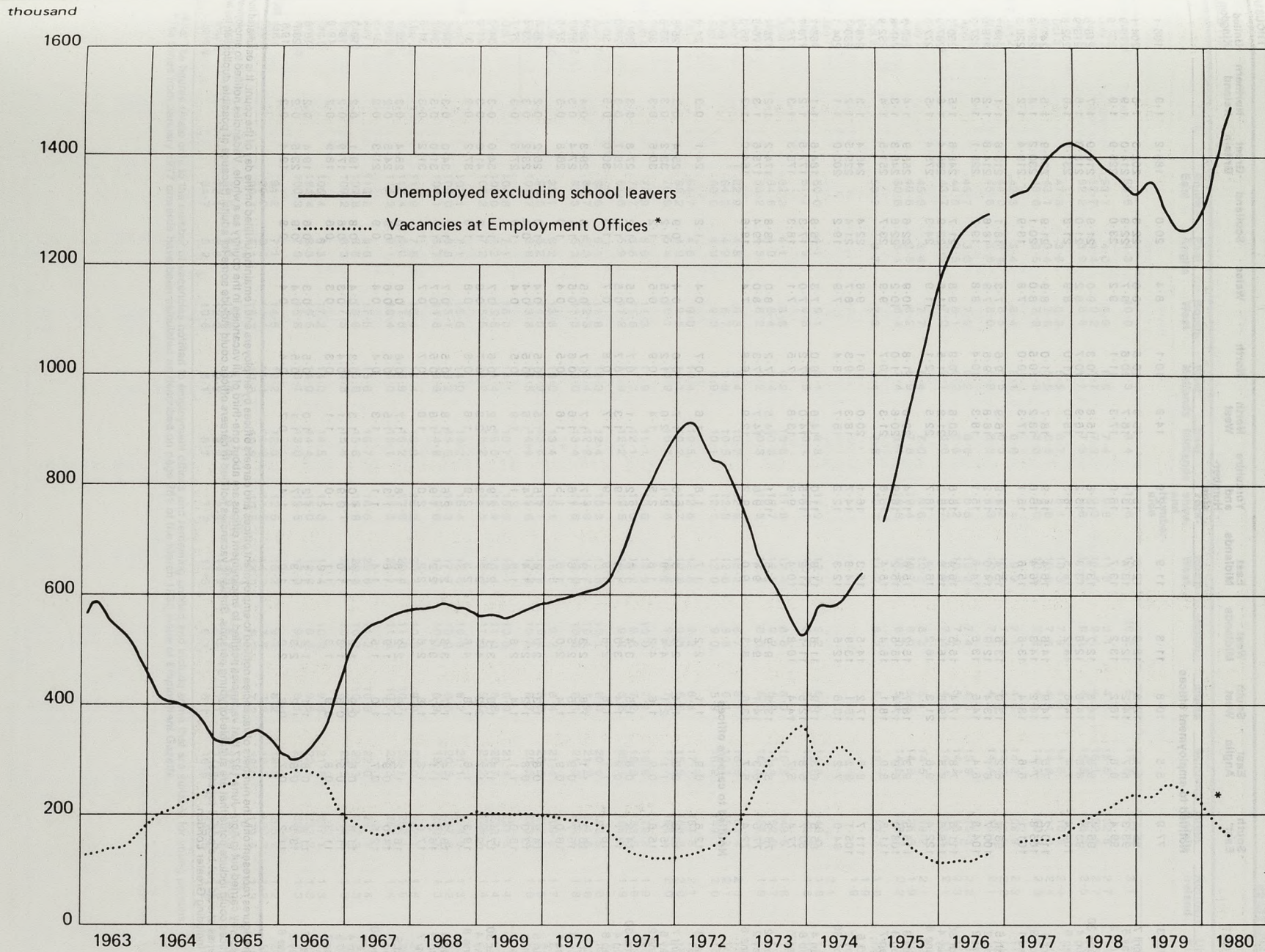
THOUSAND

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 July 14	241	85	326	206	76	282	35	9	44	157	171	-14
Aug 11	242	88	330	208	77	285	34	11	45	157	164	-7
Sep 8	244	90	334	214	80	294	30	10	40	160	164	-4
Oct 9	242	90	331	216	80	296	26	10	36	156	161	-5
Nov 13	236	88	325	212	79	290	25	10	34	153	158	-5
Dec 11	231	86	318	204	75	280	27	11	38	148	153	-5
1976 Jan 8	228	88	316	203	76	279	26	11	37	151	152	-1
Feb 12	226	87	313	205	76	282	21	11	31	154	153	1
Mar 11	224	88	312	210	77	287	14	11	25	160	157	3
April 8	223	88	310	211	77	288	12	11	22	163	161	2
May 13	224	89	313	213	79	292	11	10	21	164	166	-2
June 10	225	89	314	217	82	298	8	7	16	165	169	-4
July 8	223	90	313	217	82	300	5	8	13	170	169	1
Aug 12	217	89	306	217	83	300	0	6	6	177	171	5
Sep 9	213	88	301	215	82	297	-2	6	4	182	175	7
Oct 14	211	87	298	214	83	297	-4	4	0	182	180	3
Nov 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 Jan 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	208	87	295	210	83	293	-2	4	2	195	195	1
May 12	206	86	292	208	83	291	-2	4	1	195	195	1
June 9	204	86	290	196	81	277	8	5	13	192	194	-1
July 14	203	87	290	195	81	277	8	6	14	189	188	1
Aug 11	203	88	291	195	83	278	7	5	13	189	188	1
Sep 8	204	88	292	201	83	284	3	5	7	188	188	0
Oct 13	204	88	291	201	84	285	2	4	6	193	192	1
Nov 10	204	88	292	201	84	286	3	4	6	193	191	2
Dec 8	202	88	290	204	87	290	-2	2	0	197	191	6
1978 Jan 12	198	87	285	202	87	288	-4	0	-4	201	194	7
Feb 9	194	86	280	201	87	288	-7	-1	-8	208	199	9
Mar 9	192	87	279	200	88	287	-7	-1	-8	214	205	9
April 13	193	88	281	200	89	289	-7	-1	-8	217	210	7
May 11	192	88	280	199	88	287	-7	0	-7	217	213	4
June 8	191	89	280	198	88	286	-7	0	-7	221	216	5
July 6	190	89	279	197	88	286	-7	0	-7	225	221	4
Aug 10	189	89	278	196	88	284	-7	1	-6	227	223	4
Sep 14	187	89	276	196	89	285	-9	0	-9	229	225	4
Oct 12	186	90	277	195	90	285	-8	0	-8	232	226	6
Nov 9	186	91	277	195	93	288	-9	-2	-11	234	228	6
Dec 7	187	91	277	195	92	287	-8	-2	-10	233	230	3
1979 Jan 11	189	89	278	193	91	284	-4	-2	-6	225	225	0
Feb 8	190	88	278	185	88	273	5	0	5	219	220	-1
Mar 8	188	88	276	183	86	269	5	1	7	215	216	-1
April 5	181	87	268	184	87	270	-3	1	-2	223	220	3
May 10	174	86	261	190	87	277	-16	-1	-16	232	225	7
June 14	173	88	261	190	89	279	-17	-1	-18	238	231	7
July 12	174	89	263	187	89	276	-14	1	-13	238	236	2
Aug 9	175	92	267	186	90	276	-11	1	-10	236	239	-3
Sep 13	175	92	267	183	90	273	-8	2	-6	233	238	-5
Oct 11 †	177	93	270	178	91	269	-1	2	1	229	235	-6
Nov 8 †	178	94	272	174	91	265	4	3	7	226	231	-5
Dec 6 †	183	96	279	176	92	267	8	4	12	223	232	-9
1980 Jan 10	188	97	285	180	90	270	8	7	15	214	225	-11
Feb 14	192	100	293	177	90	267	15	10	25	207	220	-13
Mar 13	194	102	296	175	90	266	19	12	30	202	214	-11
April 10	197	104	301	172	93	266	24	11	35	199	210	-11
May 8	198	104	302	172	94	266	26	10	36	197	208	-11

\* The flow statistics are described in the *Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 000-000. While the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.  
 Flow figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier.  
 † The October monthly figures for those leaving the register have been increased to allow for the effect of fortnightly payment of benefit. (See page 1151 of the November 1979 *Employment Gazette*).

# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSAND



\*Vacancies at Employment Offices are only about a third of total vacancies.

**VACANCIES**

**Notified vacancies remaining unfilled: by region**

TABLE 118

		South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Notified to employment offices</b>														
1978	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	18.1	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
	Feb 8	80.7	5.8	12.5	11.1	11.2	10.5	14.0	7.2	7.0	17.3	177.5	1.2	178.7
	Mar 7	77.4	5.7	14.4	10.8	10.4	9.9	13.8	7.5	7.1	18.3	175.3	1.3	176.6
	April 2	76.9	5.5	13.9	9.9	9.5	10.1	14.5	7.2	8.0	18.8	174.2	1.2	175.4
	May 2	77.5	6.3	14.1	9.4	9.4	9.6	14.7	7.3	8.0	19.4	175.6	1.3	176.9
	June 6	72.4	5.7	13.6	8.3	9.0	9.2	12.9	6.8	7.4	18.6	164.0	1.3	165.3
<b>Notified to careers offices</b>														
1978	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
	Feb 8	11.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	17.9	0.2	18.1
	Mar 7	11.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	18.9	0.2	19.0
	April 2	11.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	19.4	0.2	19.6
	May 2	13.5	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	23.5	0.2	23.7
	June 6	11.2	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	19.4	0.2	19.6

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.

**VACANCIES**

**Notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: by region, seasonally adjusted\***

TABLE 119

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1975	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	60.0	4.1	9.1	9.1	9.8	11.9	12.7	9.2	6.2	14.8	146.0	1.8	147.8
	Feb 4	61.7	3.9	9.3	9.5	10.1	12.1	12.7	9.0	6.0	15.1	149.3	1.8	151.1
	April 6	62.3	4.1	8.8	9.2	10.6	11.8	12.4	8.8	6.0	15.8	149.6	1.8	151.4
	May 6	64.6	4.0	8.4	9.4	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.2	5.9	15.4	152.9	1.7	154.6
	June 1	63.2	4.3	8.2	9.2	10.3	12.5	12.4	8.					

# OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Operatives in manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OVERTIME			SHORT-TIME										
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week*		Working part of week		Stood off for whole or part week		Hours lost		Average per operative on short-time	
			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)		
														Hours lost
1975 Oct 18	1,614	30.5	8.3	13.38	12.72	6	229	146	1,553	10.7	151	2.9	1,781	11.8
Nov 15	1,664	31.8	8.3	13.74	12.92	20	810	156	1,526	9.8	176	3.4	2,336	13.3
Dec 13	1,689	32.2	8.5	14.26	13.28	24	934	127	1,218	9.6	150	2.9	2,152	14.4
1976 Jan 10	1,423	27.5	7.8	11.13	12.52	13	499	139	1,335	9.6	151	2.9	1,833	12.2
Feb 14	1,558	30.3	8.3	12.95	13.32	6	245	158	1,521	9.6	165	3.2	1,765	10.7
Mar 13	1,610	31.4	8.4	13.53	13.70	4	174	127	1,282	10.1	131	2.6	1,456	11.1
April 10	1,620	31.6	8.3	13.42	13.43	4	163	110	1,043	9.5	114	2.2	1,208	10.6
May 15	1,672	32.7	8.4	14.03	13.64	2	94	100	914	9.2	102	2.0	1,007	9.9
June 12	1,623	31.7	8.3	13.46	13.60	6	256	76	712	9.5	82	1.6	968	11.8
July 10	1,648	32.0	8.6	14.10	13.73	2	83	51	481	9.5	53	1.0	563	10.7
Aug 14	1,505	29.2	8.6	12.84	14.12	6	227	42	391	9.3	48	0.9	617	13.0
Sep 11	1,692	32.7	8.6	14.55	14.46	3	103	52	485	9.4	54	1.0	588	10.9
Oct 16	1,831	35.1	8.6	15.73	15.14	3	125	43	374	8.8	46	0.9	500	10.9
Nov 13	1,852	35.4	8.5	15.83	15.12	3	133	30	312	10.6	33	0.6	445	13.6
Dec 11	1,897	36.3	8.6	16.41	15.40	2	90	41	557	13.9	43	0.8	647	15.1
1977 Jan 15	1,712	33.0	8.3	14.17	15.63	8	331	33	281	8.6	41	0.8	611	15.0
Feb 12	1,831	35.2	8.6	15.77	16.06	5	188	36	432	12.0	41	0.8	620	15.3
Mar 12	1,835	35.3	8.6	15.75	15.68	8	331	43	419	10.0	51	1.0	750	14.9
April 23	1,804	34.7	8.5	15.42	15.31	13	529	33	276	8.5	46	0.9	804	17.7
May 14	1,904	36.6	8.6	16.38	15.99	9	356	36	345	9.6	45	0.9	701	15.6
June 18	1,771	34.0	8.7	15.32	15.48	6	237	33	351	10.7	39	0.7	588	15.2
July 16	1,800	34.4	8.9	16.06	15.59	5	202	30	307	10.3	35	0.7	509	14.7
Aug 13	1,612	30.8	9.0	14.46	15.94	24	928	26	236	9.2	50	0.9	1,165	23.8
Sept 10	1,762	33.7	8.7	15.28	15.28	22	862	41	453	11.1	63	1.2	1,315	21.1
Oct 15	1,863	35.8	8.7	16.12	15.60	13	494	36	336	9.6	48	0.9	830	17.5
Nov 12	1,830	35.2	8.7	15.84	15.21	34	1,332	49	635	13.2	81	1.6	1,968	24.2
Dec 10	1,870	36.0	8.7	16.30	15.29	4	144	27	270	10.0	31	0.6	414	13.5
1978 Jan 14	1,733	33.6	8.4	14.57	16.08	4	175	43	568	13.5	47	0.9	743	16.0
Feb 11	1,807	35.0	8.6	15.53	15.76	4	169	41	518	12.9	45	0.9	686	15.4
Mar 11	1,842	35.7	8.7	16.05	15.78	4	144	36	393	11.0	40	0.8	538	13.7
April 15	1,833	35.7	8.7	15.92	15.73	3	122	36	376	10.5	39	0.8	498	12.8
May 13	1,854	36.2	8.5	15.82	15.44	3	98	33	330	10.2	35	0.7	428	12.3
June 10	1,761	34.3	8.5	14.96	15.10	3	127	33	315	9.6	36	0.7	442	12.3
July 8	1,794	34.8	8.8	15.81	15.24	12	492	22	199	9.3	34	0.7	692	20.6
Aug 12	1,553	30.1	8.8	13.62	15.28	3	125	21	214	10.1	25	0.5	339	13.9
Sep 16	1,776	34.4	8.7	15.49	15.56	9	355	22	193	9.1	31	0.6	548	18.1
Oct 14	1,807	35.5	8.7	15.75	15.29	4	171	28	275	10.1	32	0.6	446	14.1
Nov 11	1,823	35.8	8.6	15.71	15.08	7	262	35	437	12.6	42	0.8	697	17.0
Dec 9	1,865	36.7	8.7	16.20	15.22	4	137	35	430	12.5	38	0.7	567	15.0
1979 Jan 13	1,616	32.0	8.2	13.27	14.80	10	376	61	738	12.1	70	1.4	1,114	15.8
Feb 10	1,724	34.2	8.5	14.71	14.89	18	699	45	466	10.5	61	1.2	1,165	18.9
Mar 10	1,834	35.5	8.7	15.88	15.56	6	223	33	364	11.0	39	0.8	587	15.2
April 7	1,871	37.2	8.7	16.18	15.94	6	234	26	255	9.8	32	0.6	488	15.3
May 5	1,845	36.8	8.4	15.52	15.11	4	159	28	256	9.3	32	0.6	414	13.2
June 9	1,821	36.3	8.6	15.61	15.74	2	73	29	264	9.0	31	0.6	336	10.9
July 7	1,811	35.9	8.9	16.03	15.42	4	168	35	433	12.6	39	0.8	601	15.6
Aug 4	1,296	25.7	9.2	11.86	13.57	3	120	21	176	8.4	24	0.5	296	12.4
Sep 8	1,399	27.8	9.0	12.57	12.67	9	361	42	420	10.1	51	1.0	780	15.4
Oct 13	1,684	33.7	8.6	14.53	14.11	23	914	62	706	11.4	85	1.7	1,620	19.1
Nov 10	1,825	36.7	8.6	15.70	15.09	8	297	56	644	11.4	64	1.3	941	14.7
Dec 8	1,850	37.3	8.6	15.95	14.99	4	154	61	708	11.5	65	1.3	863	13.2
1980 Jan 12	1,620	33.0	8.3	13.39	14.89	5	181	80	992	12.4	85	1.7	1,173	13.8
Feb 16	1,692	34.7	8.4	14.20	14.35	13	535	106	1,190	11.2	119	2.4	1,726	14.5
Mar 15	1,633	33.7	8.4	13.68	13.33	22	868	152	1,851	12.2	174	3.6	2,719	15.6
April 19	1,520	31.7	8.3	12.61	12.34	13	522	143	1,574	11.0	156	3.3	2,096	13.4
May 17†	1,522	31.8	8.3	12.68	12.25	16	648	153	1,685	11.0	170	3.5	2,333	13.8

Note: Figures after June 1977 are provisional and may be subject to revision to take account of the June 1978 census of employment.  
\* Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.  
† See page 765 for detailed analysis.

# HOURS OF WORK

## Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Week ended	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					
1968	100.4	100.9	96.5	101.6	108.3	102.5	102.4	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1969	103.9	103.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	103.3	102.8	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1970	103.9	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	
1971	102.9	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	101.0	101.3	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1973	98.4	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1974	100.7	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1975	99.8	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	99.4	98.8	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1976	97.3	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	97.8	97.4	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1977	92.4	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	97.1	96.6	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1978	91.5	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	97.9	96.8	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	
1979	92.4	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	98.0	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	
1980	90.2	90.2	94.3	86.7	78.3	97.0	96.1	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	
1981	84.4	84.4	87.2	82.1	74.0	95.1	93.4	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6	
1982	81.3	81.3	82.7	79.8	71.7	94.7	92.6	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7	
1983	83.2	83.2	85.8	82.6	71.2	96.5	94.9	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	
1984	81.0	81.0	84.7	79.3	66.1	93.8	92.4	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8	
1985	75.4	75.4	80.2	75.1	60.9	92.8	91.3	91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4	
1986	73.8	73.8	76.5	74.3	58.8	93.1	91.1	91.1	93.7	93.8	95.1	
1987	74.9	74.9	77.8	75.7	59.3	94.0	92.2	92.2	93.3	94.2	95.8	
1988	73.8	73.8	77.0	76.4	57.8	93.8	92.0	92.0	93.4	94.0	95.6	
1989	72.3	72.3	74.7	76.4	56.5	93.6	91.6	91.6	93.1	93.9	95.7	
1990	74.6	74.6	77.6	75.5	59.7	93.0	92.8					

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 122  
SIC 1968

UNITED KINGDOM	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Oct													
<b>Weekly earnings (£)</b>													
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
<b>Hours worked</b>													
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
<b>Hourly earnings (pence)</b>													
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

UNITED KINGDOM	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered	
Oct													
<b>Weekly earnings (£)</b>													
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	67.83	66.36	65.80	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	
<b>Hours worked</b>													
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	
<b>Hourly earnings (pence)</b>													
1976	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2	
1977	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	146.2	137.6	164.9	
1978	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	166.4	155.4	188.9	
1979	227.4	210.8	262.3	223.2	227.5	213.3	209.5	240.3	212.6	193.8	178.5	220.3	

UNITED KINGDOM	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Oct													
<b>Weekly earnings (£)</b>													
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
<b>Hours worked</b>													
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	36.7	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	36.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7	36.0
<b>Hourly earnings (pence)</b>													
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

UNITED KINGDOM	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered	
Oct													
<b>Weekly earnings (£)</b>													
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	
<b>Hours worked</b>													
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	
<b>Hourly earnings (pence)</b>													
1976	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6	
1977	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5	
1978	142.0	143.0	145.2	132.8	134.6	—	111.6	157.9	146.6	104.5	131.5	133.8	
1979	163.2	168.5	175.3	149.9	157.1	—	129.7	186.9	167.2	121.1	140.8	155.7	

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

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 123

UNITED KINGDOM	Oct 1977			Oct 1978			Oct 1979		
	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings
SIC 1968	£		pence	£		pence	£		pence
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>									
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
<b>All industries covered†</b>									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	72.89	44.2	164.9	83.50	44.2	188.9	96.94	44.0	220.3
Full-time women (18 years and over)	44.31	37.4	118.5	50.03	37.4	133.8	58.24	37.4	155.7
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	23.14	21.0	110.2	26.20	21.1	124.2	30.22	21.1	143.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	41.30	40.5	102.0	46.98	40.6	115.7	54.51	40.6	134.3
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	29.74	37.6	79.1	33.18	37.6	88.2	39.21	37.5	104.6

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

## Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES		
	FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) WOMEN (18 years and over)					
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
April						
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	110.7	112.5	111.0	111.5	112.2	111.7
1972	122.3	124.9	122.7	124.1	125.8	124.5
1973	135.9	139.9	136.5	137.3	139.8	138.0
1974	152.1	165.2	154.3	155.3	161.8	157.0
1975	191.8	226.7	197.5	195.0	224.0	202.9
1976	225.6	276.2	233.9	232.6	276.6	244.5
1977	248.0	310.0	258.1	253.6	304.5	267.3
1978	287.3	353.4	298.1	287.2	334.5	300.0
1979	328.5	402.4	340.6	322.4	373.5	336.2
Weights	689	311	1,000	575	425	1,000

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.

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# EARNINGS AND HOURS

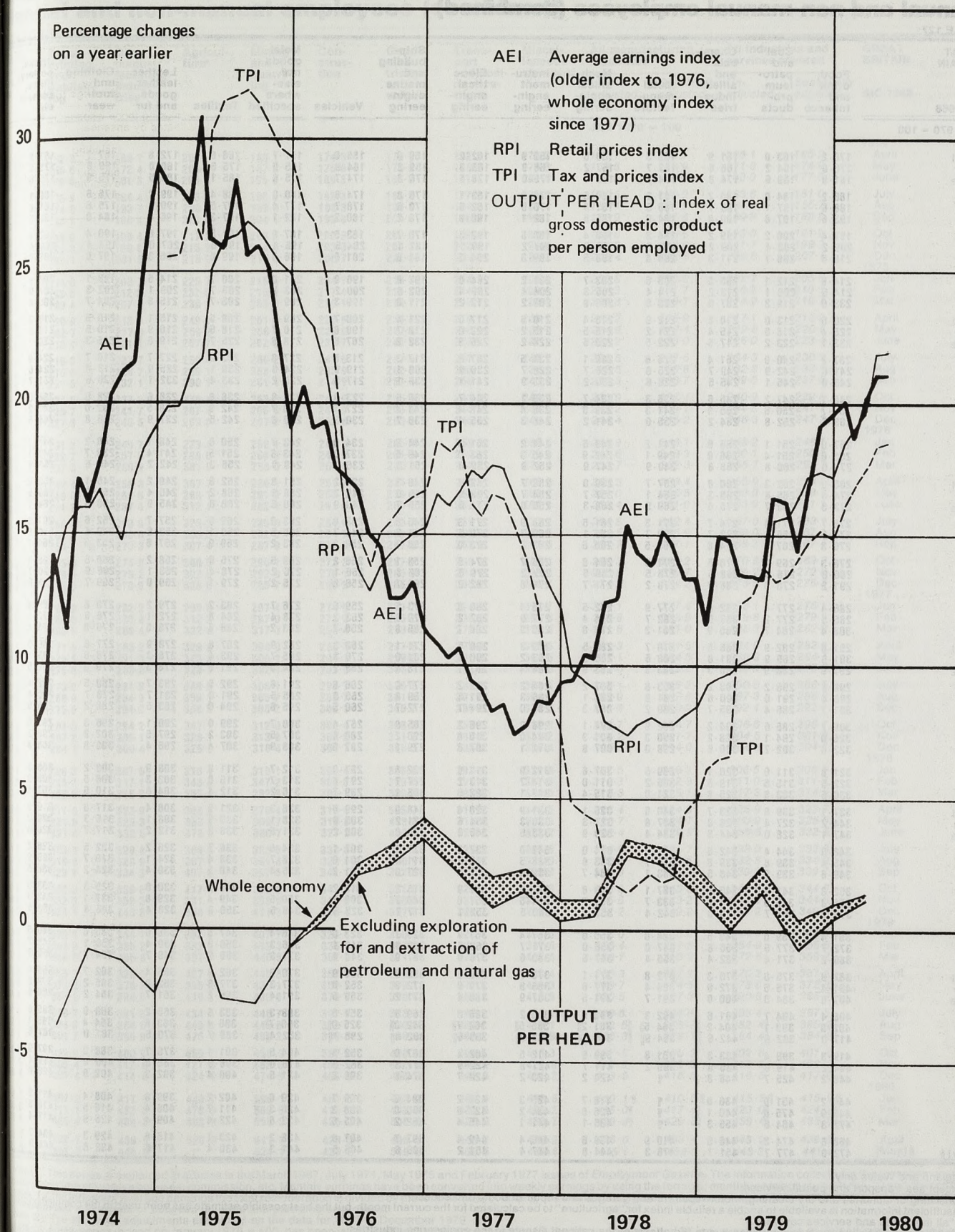
## Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

TABLE 126

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Hourly earnings (pence)	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	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	
<b>April</b>											
<b>FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over</b>											
Manual occupations											
1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	83.7	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	95.2	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	123.1	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8		54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2	
1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	146.3	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0	
1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	160.0	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5	154.3	
1978	81.8	84.7	45.8	184.8	181.8	78.4	80.7	46.0	175.5	172.8	
1979	94.5	97.9	46.0	212.8	208.7	90.1	93.0	46.2	201.2	197.5	
Non-manual occupations											
1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	122.4	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	137.8	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	173.3	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2		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	93.5	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	106.1	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	136.5	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7		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	
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>											
Manual occupations											
1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	50.7	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	60.1	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	81.4	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8		30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1	
1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	101.5	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2	
1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	112.7	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2	110.7	
1978	49.3	51.2	39.9	128.5	127.5	48.0	49.4	39.6	125.3	124.4	
1979	55.4	57.9	39.9	145.4	144.2	53.4	55.2	39.6	139.9	138.7	
Non-manual occupations											
1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	58.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	68.8	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	86.8	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	53.5	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	63.4	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	86.9	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2		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	
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>											
(a) MEN, 21 years and over											
WOMEN, 18 years and over											
All occupations											
1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	84.1	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0	
1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	96.1	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1	
1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	125.4	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8	
1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2		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											
1972	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	95.0	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
1973	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	124.1	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
1974	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8		52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
1975											
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, prices, output per head





# EARNINGS

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

### Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

TABLE 127

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified		Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
										Vehicles	Textiles			
JAN 1970 = 100														
1974														
April		170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	194.4	199.4
Dec		218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	220.5	231.7
Oct		248.1	247.2	246.6	236.3	234.7	234.7	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	228.6	236.5
Nov		254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	248.4	244.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	248.9	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	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	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	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	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	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	255.5
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	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	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	259.8
Sep		276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	250.3	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	289.5
July		298.4	296.2	293.2	283.8	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	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	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	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	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	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	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	308.2	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	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	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
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	320.0
June		347.1	328.0	344.8	334.4	329.9	333.5	340.0	324.8	309.2	321.4	331.5	312.2	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	326.2
Aug		345.4	339.8	339.9	313.7	333.9	336.5	332.7	311.7	301.8	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	330.5
Oct		352.3	341.0	345.6	337.1	339.8	345.1	347.9	415.2	310.2	342.1	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	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	358.5
1979														
Jan		361.4	359.0	349.5	324.0	350.0	357.4	351.7	329.7	323.0	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	350.4	350.1	348.7
Mar		386.2	371.4	382.4	355.4	367.6	380.6	376.0	387.9	348.4	368.6	349.7	354.3	356.3
April		382.0	375.8	373.3	372.8	371.1	379.7	369.8	352.2	338.9	370.9	362.4	365.4	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	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	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	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	383.1
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	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
Nov		444.2	419.0	435.0	399.2	411.7	421.8	422.9	377.3	362.8	418.0	398.6	400.4	419.4
Dec		448.2	425.7	446.8	424.2	428.2	420.7	374.8	398.2	421.5	400.4	392.3	402.9	428.0
1980														
Jan		440.2	451.0	436.5	418.7	425.3	421.2	384.6	399.7	429.6	402.2	399.8	408.4	411.0
Feb		44												

# EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128

JAN 1964 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN Industry group SIC 1968	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	June 1979	
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>											
	£										
Timeworkers	446.7	473.0	501.6	530.5	591.4	100.37	493.4	506.5	553.6	591.3	213.9
Skilled	492.3	506.8	550.1	603.8	645.2	89.91	499.0	512.4	553.7	608.8	180.6
Semi-skilled	470.8	534.5	591.4	661.0	715.7	95.27	530.7	578.7	654.2	698.1	171.8
Labourers	477.1	503.4	540.1	580.3	637.5	96.69	517.3	535.3	585.5	631.5	200.4
All timeworkers	477.1	503.4	540.1	580.3	637.5	96.69	517.3	535.3	585.5	631.5	200.4
Payment-by-results workers	430.8	450.4	481.2	498.3	548.2	100.71	449.0	464.9	496.7	534.5	225.1
Skilled	469.1	484.7	502.1	532.5	577.8	87.40	494.1	507.2	539.7	573.5	185.3
Semi-skilled	423.7	457.4	509.4	533.4	592.9	93.12	479.3	497.4	527.7	576.9	190.5
Labourers	438.6	458.6	486.3	507.8	556.0	96.24	458.7	474.3	504.4	542.2	210.6
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	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	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	182.6
All labourers	447.1	490.3	543.3	588.7	644.9	94.19	509.5	536.9	588.1	635.5	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	205.0
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>											
	£										
Timeworkers	449.3	468.2	503.7	522.6	567.0	96.12	503.7	534.1	565.1	605.1	213.9
General workers	433.5	461.0	489.3	519.7	554.9	104.43	467.7	500.1	525.9	562.6	228.0
Craftsmen	446.0	467.6	501.1	523.4	565.1	98.23	496.7	528.1	557.7	597.2	217.5
All timeworkers	446.0	467.6	501.1	523.4	565.1	98.23	496.7	528.1	557.7	597.2	217.5
Payment-by-results workers	418.6	448.7	469.3	477.1	582.0	103.50	424.4	444.7	472.6	509.9	219.0
General workers	412.0	430.4	467.9	505.1	551.8	110.28	416.3	431.7	462.9	487.2	233.3
Craftsmen	413.7	442.0	466.5	480.4	574.0	104.89	418.7	438.3	467.5	502.2	221.9
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	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	214.7
All craftsmen	423.2	449.5	478.0	508.4	544.7	105.07	443.0	472.9	497.8	531.7	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	218.1
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>											
	£										
Timeworkers	373.4	424.7	497.0	512.6	548.4	96.85	410.6	472.3	548.4	571.7	213.4
Skilled	397.6	444.0	512.6	548.4	571.7	88.58	444.0	502.9	571.7	601.1	195.1
Semi-skilled	407.9	461.1	536.3	575.09	601.1	75.09	456.2	520.3	601.1	643.3	164.3
Labourers	390.0	440.4	512.6	548.4	571.7	91.66	431.8	493.8	568.5	601.1	201.8
All timeworkers	390.0	440.4	512.6	548.4	571.7	91.66	431.8	493.8	568.5	601.1	201.8
Payment-by-results workers	367.6	416.1	484.7	497.28	531.2	97.28	401.0	457.9	531.2	582.8	226.8
Skilled	356.2	400.1	458.4	485.27	503.3	85.27	338.6	443.6	503.3	530.5	200.5
Semi-skilled	385.9	445.6	514.8	545.6	583.9	76.55	435.6	498.9	583.9	617.5	172.5
Labourers	363.0	409.3	473.0	500.66	519.3	90.66	396.5	452.2	519.3	579.3	211.9
All payment-by-results workers	363.0	409.3	473.0	500.66	519.3	90.66	396.5	452.2	519.3	579.3	211.9
All skilled workers	370.0	420.0	490.6	512.6	548.4	97.01	402.7	461.8	535.7	571.7	218.3
All semi-skilled workers	376.5	421.3	484.9	514.8	548.4	87.20	412.0	468.4	532.0	582.8	197.3
All labourers	402.8	458.0	531.7	548.4	571.7	75.45	451.9	516.4	598.4	643.3	166.3
All workers covered	376.4	424.8	493.1	512.6	541.7	91.27	412.3	471.0	541.7	601.1	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.  
 § As explained on page 526 of the May 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*, this survey will be conducted annually in June, in future.

# EARNINGS

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

Table 129

JAN 1970 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average§
<b>NEW SERIES: Base Jan 1976</b>													
<b>Whole economy: unadjusted</b>													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.8	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	117.0	115.7	116.6	117.9	120.1	121.7	115.6
1978	121.5	122.7	125.0	127.2	129.4	133.1	133.6	131.7	134.2	135.2	136.1	138.0	130.6
1979	135.7	141.1	143.7	144.3	146.9	150.9	155.6	153.3	153.6	158.1	162.1	165.1	150.9
1980	163.0	167.3	172.8	175.0	[177.9]								
<b>Whole economy: Seasonally adjusted</b>													
1976	100.7	101.6	102.3	103.5	104.8	105.8	106.6	108.2	108.6	109.0	110.6	110.9	106.1
1977	111.7	112.0	113.3	113.3	114.1	114.5	115.6	116.2	116.9	118.4	120.0	121.3	115.6
1978	122.3	123.8	125.1	127.4	128.6	132.1	132.0	132.3	134.5	135.7	136.0	137.5	130.6
1979	136.7	142.5	143.8	144.6	146.0	149.8	153.8	154.1	153.9	158.7	162.1	164.5	150.9
1980	164.2	169.0	172.9	175.3	[176.8]								
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Jan 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered</b>													
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	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	272.8	269.8	272.8	275.3	261.8
1977	278.1	279.1	282.8	282.1	284.7	285.6	286.5	288.8	292.1	295.7	301.3	304.1	288.4
1978	306.9	311.7	314.5	323.7	325.9	325.6	332.9	334.9	339.7	344.6	344.6	349.8	330.2
1979	344.9	355.9	369.2	367.5	372.8	385.9	387.5	385.2	384.8	401.6	408.3	417.0	381.7
1980	415.9	424.2	435.5	439.5	[441.4]								
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>													
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	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	277.4	278.9	281.0	281.5	284.5	283.2	285.2	287.6	290.9	294.7	301.7	304.0	287.6
1978	308.3	312.3	315.1	324.9	324.7	329.8	331.7	333.5	338.2	343.8	343.2	349.2	329.6
1979	345.6	357.5	369.2	367.2	374.5	387.3	386.6	378.7	378.1	400.2	408.3	416.5	380.8
1980	410.6	417.4	429.3	433.4	[438.6]								
<b>PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS</b>													
<b>NEW SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1977	10.9	10.2	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.4	7.7	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.0
1978	9.6	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	14.2	13.9	15.0	14.7	13.3	13.4	13.0
1979	11.7	15.0	14.9	13.5	13.5	13.4	16.5	16.5	14.4	16.9	19.2	19.7	15.5
1980	20.2	18.6	20.3	21.3	[21.1]								
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered</b>													
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													

# WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
SIC 1968	I	II	III	IV and V	VI-XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>										
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978										
1976	210	305	436	283	2,840	352	28	209	227	179
1977	247	211	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186
1978	273	249	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1979	310	276	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
Annual averages	273	249	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248
1976	273	249	285	265	314	287	280	300	276	279
1977	273	249	244	234	282	258	234	255	242	248
1978	273	249	251	247	282	259	252	255	243	248
1979	273	249	253	247	286	259	252	255	243	248
Annual averages	273	249	253	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
1976	273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
1977	273	249	265	247	298	260	252	259	256	250
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1979	308	249	249	249	304	265	270	281	258	276
Annual averages	310	275	269	250	304	265	270	281	258	277
1976	310	276	273	250	305	267	270	300	273	280
1977	310	276	273	252	305	285	270	303	273	280
1978	310	276	288	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1979	310	276	288	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
Annual averages	310	276	288	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1976	310	276	288	275	305	298	290	303	275	280
1977	310	276	293	275	307	298	290	303	275	280
1978	310	276	294	276	308	300	290	307	280	280
1979	310	276	297	276	308	300	290	307	280	280
Annual averages	310	276	297	276	308	300	290	307	280	280
1976	310	276	297	275	358**	300	290	307	297	280
1977	310	276	297	275	358**	300	290	307	297	280
1978	316	301	309	275	358	302	290	307	297	280
1979	316	301	309	275	358	302	290	307	297	280
Annual averages	316	301	309	275	358	302	290	307	297	280
1976	367	301	319	279	361	306	304	339	297	334
1977	370	326	319	283	361	306	304	339	297	334
1978	370	326	319	283	361	307	304	345	307	334
1979	370	326	319	283	361	307	304	345	307	334
Annual averages	370	326	319	283	361	307	304	345	307	334
1976	370	329	320	283	363	308	304	354	321	336
1977	370	329	320	283	366	338	304	354	321	336
1978	373	329	320	283	366	341	304	354	321	336
1979	373	329	320	283	366	341	304	354	321	336
Annual averages	373	329	320	283	366	341	304	354	321	336
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>										
1976	42.2	36.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0
1977	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1978	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1979	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
Annual averages	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1976	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.7
1977	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.7
1978	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.7
1979	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.7
Annual averages	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.7
1976	243	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977	259	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1978	286	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	243	248
1979	326	276	286	265	314	287	280	300	276	279
Annual averages	286	249	245	234	282	258	234	255	242	248
1976	286	249	252	247	282	259	252	255	243	248
1977	286	249	252	247	286	259	252	255	243	248
1978	286	249	254	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
1979	286	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
Annual averages	286	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
1976	323	249	270	249	304	265	270	281	259	276
1977	325	275	270	250	304	265	270	281	259	277
1978	325	275	273	250	304	265	270	281	259	277
1979	325	275	273	250	304	265	270	281	259	277
Annual averages	325	276	274	250	305	267	270	300	274	280
1976	325	276	274	252	305	295	270	303	274	280
1977	325	276	274	252	305	295	270	303	274	280
1978	325	276	289	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1979	325	276	289	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
Annual averages	325	276	289	275	305	297	270	303	275	280
1976	325	276	298	276	308	300	290	307	281	280
1977	325	276	298	275	358**	300	290	307	298	280
1978	332	301	310	275	358	302	290	307	298	280
1979	332	301	310	275	358	302	290	307	298	280
Annual averages	332	301	310	275	358	302	290	307	298	280
1976	386	301	320	279	361	306	304	339	298	338
1977	389	326	320	283	361	306	304	339	298	338
1978	389	326	320	283	361	307	304	345	308	339
1979	389	326	320	283	361	307	304	345	308	339
Annual averages	389	329	321	283	363	308	304	354	322	340
1976	389	329	321	283	366	338	304	354	322	340
1977	389	329	321	283	366	338	304	354	322	340
1978	391	329	321	283	366	341	304	354	322	340
1979	391	329	321	283	366	341	304	354	322	340
Annual averages	391	329	321	283	366	341	304	354	322	340

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

# WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

UNITED KINGDOM	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries†	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration XXV and XXVII	Miscellaneous services XXVI	Manufacturing industries‡	All industries and services§	UNITED KINGDOM
SIC 1968	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XIX	XX	SIC 1968
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>											
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978											
1976	197	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	1976
1977	183	207	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	1977
1978	247	247	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	1978
1979	290	290	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	1979
Annual averages	247	247	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	1978
1976	216	275	267	234	266	249	248	263.8	259.9	259.9	1978
1977	220	301	267	234	266	249	248	265.7	263.5	263.5	1978
1978	301	301	268	236	277	251	252	266.9	264.8	264.8	1978
1979	301	301	268	236	277	251	252	268.6	266.2	266.2	1978
Annual averages	301	301	268	236	277	251	252	269.1	266.5	266.5	1978
1976	301	301	268	236	277	251	252	276.6	270.8	270.8	1978
1977	301	301	268	236	277	251	252	277.9	273.0	273.0	1978
1978	301	301	273	236	300	269	264	278.0	275.1	275.1	1978
1979	302	302	275	255	301	269	302	283.7	283.1	283.1	1979
Annual averages	302	302	275	255	303	274	311	284.7	285		

**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	Goods and services mainly produced by national industries‡	UNITED KINGDOM													
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom						Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	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	Annual averages	Weights
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All																	
<b>JAN 16, 1962 = 100</b>																								
Weights 1966	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	952.0-953.8	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968		
Weights 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	954.5-956.0	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969		
Weights 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	952.5-954.0	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970		
Weights 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	956.8-958.3	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971		
Weights 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	958.6-960.2	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972		
Weights 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	957.5-958.7	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973		
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	951.2-952.5	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974		
<b>JAN 15, 1974 = 100</b>																								
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	951.2-952.5	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974		
Weights 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	961.9-966.3	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975		
Weights 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	958.0-960.8	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976		
Weights 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	953.3-955.8	83	46	113	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977		
Weights 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	966.5-969.6	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978		
Weights 1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979		
Weights 1980	1,000	214	[31.4]	[182.6]	[35.9]	[59.3]	[95.2]	48.0	[39.4]	786	[968.6]	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980		
<b>JAN 16, 1962 = 100</b>																								
Weights 1968	1,000	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968		
Weights 1969	1,000	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	146.1	136.2	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.2	142.5	135.0	1969		
Weights 1970	1,000	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	140.2	142.2	149.8	143.9	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970		
Weights 1971	1,000	153.4	155.6	155.4	155.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	172.0	152.7	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	189.6	165.0	1971		
Weights 1972	1,000	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	159.5	167.2	185.2	159.0	172.6	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3	1972		
Weights 1973	1,000	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	191.9	164.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0	1973		
Weights 1974	1,000	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	212.5	238.4	238.4	201.2	215.6	182.1	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3	1974		
Weights 1968	1,000	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	133.0	125.0	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	Jan 16		
Weights 1969	1,000	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	Jan 14		
Weights 1970	1,000	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	Jan 20		
Weights 1971	1,000	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	Jan 19		
Weights 1972	1,000	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	Jan 18		
Weights 1973	1,000	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	Jan 16		
Weights 1974	1,000	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	198.9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	Jan 15		
<b>JAN 15, 1974 = 100</b>																								
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	951.2-952.5	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974		
Weights 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	961.9-966.3	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975		
Weights 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	958.0-960.8	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976		
Weights 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	953.3-955.8	83	46	113	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977		
Weights 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	966.5-969.6	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978		
Weights 1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979		
Weights 1980	1,000	214	[31.4]	[182.6]	[35.9]	[59.3]	[95.2]	48.0	[39.4]	786	[968.6]	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980		
<b>JAN 15, 1974 = 100</b>																								
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	951.2-952.5	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974		
Weights 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	961.9-966.3	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975		
Weights 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	958.0-960.8	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976		
Weights 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	953.3-955.8	83	46	113	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977		
Weights 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	966.5-969.6	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978		
Weights 1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979		
Weights 1980	1,000	214	[31.4]	[182.6]	[35.9]	[59.3]	[95.2]	48.0	[39.4]	786	[968.6]	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980		
<b>JAN 15, 1974 = 100</b>																								
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	951.2-952.5	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974		
Weights 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	961.9-966.3	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975		
Weights 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	958.0-960.8	81	46	112	56									

# RETAIL PRICES

## General\* index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier

TABLE 132 (continued)

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

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

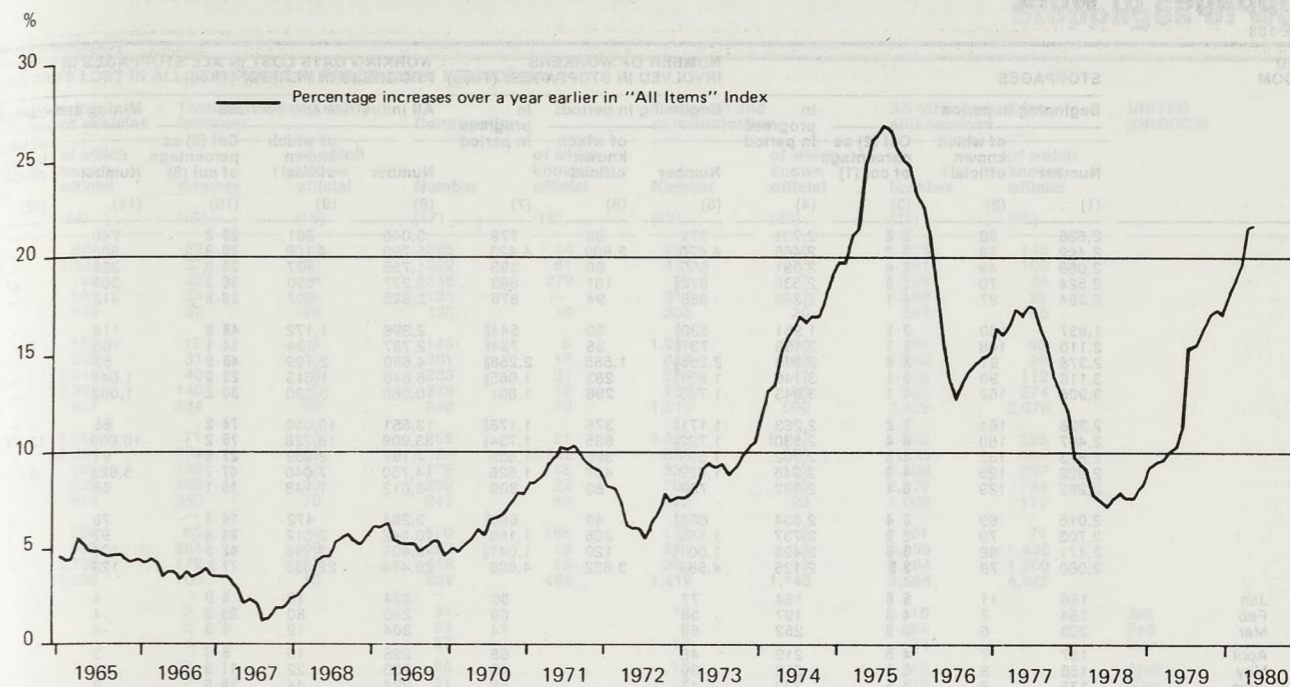
TABLE 132(a)

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
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
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	185.3	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
1980	250.7	262.1			248.9	260.5			249.6	261.6		

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
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
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	222.0	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
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
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
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9

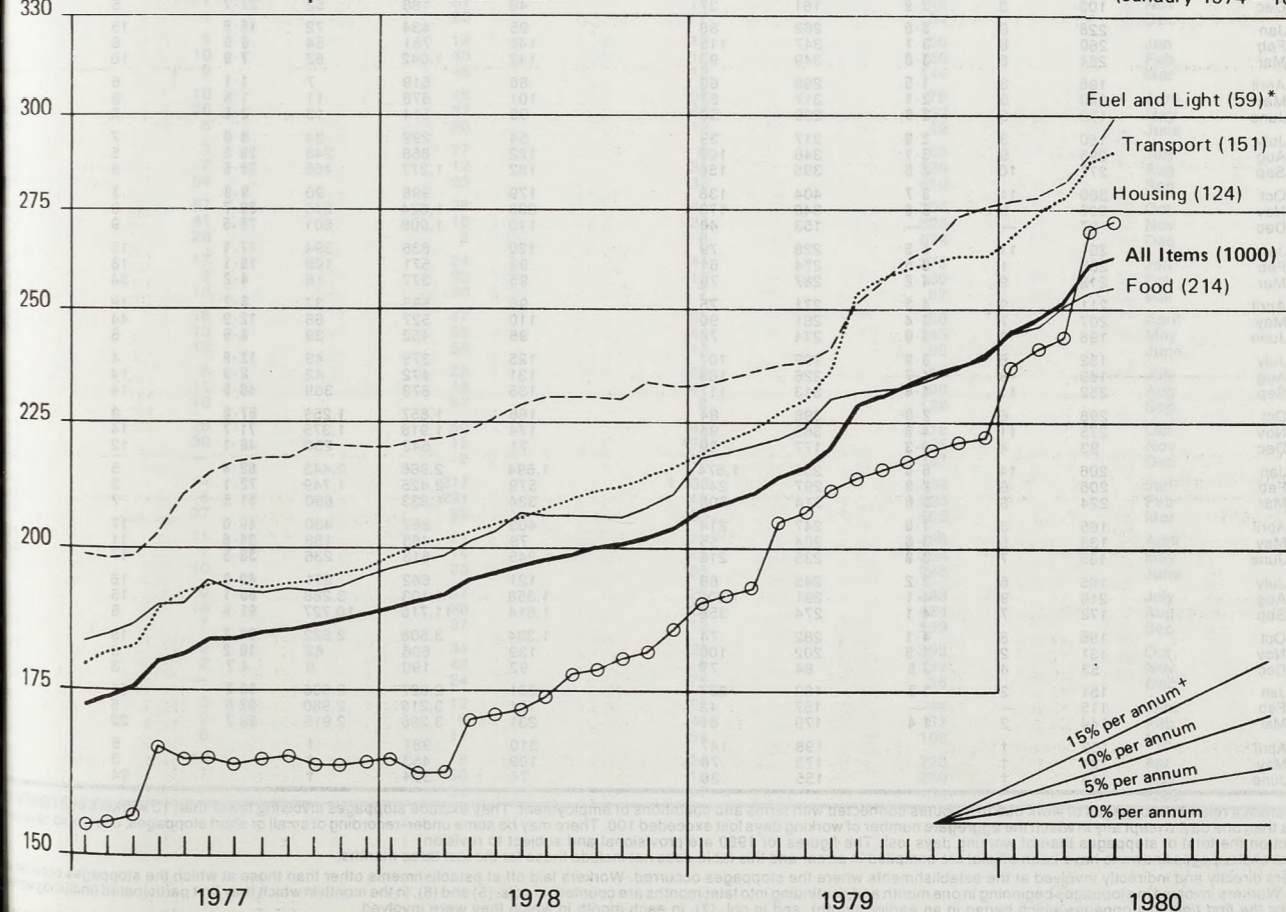
### Index of retail prices



Log scale

### Selected Groups and "All Items" Index

(January 1974 = 100)



\* Figures in brackets are the 1980 group weights

+ Annual growth rate

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***

**Stoppages of work**

TABLE 133

UNITED KINGDOM	STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES† (Thou)			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡ (Thou)				
	Beginning in period		In progress in period	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Number	of which known official†			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)
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	—
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	3,284	472	14.4	78	—
1977	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	4
1978	2,471	89	3.6	2,498	1,001	120	1,041	9,405	3,996	42.5	201	2
1979	2,080	79	3.8	2,125	4,583	3,632	4,608	29,474	22,695	77.0	128	—
1976	Jan	166	11	6.6	184	77	80	324	13	4.0	4	—
1976	Feb	154	7	4.5	197	58	69	240	80	33.3	4	—
1976	Mar	203	6	3.0	252	68	74	304	19	6.3	4	—
1976	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	68	298	15	5.0	3	—
1976	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	49	200	22	11.0	11	—
1976	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	56	224	44	19.6	3	—
1976	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	57	219	53	24.2	5	—
1976	Aug	172	3	1.7	210	70	78	321	45	14.0	6	—
1976	Sep	179	1	1.0	237	69	94	385	45	11.7	4	—
1976	Oct	190	5	2.6	248	44	59	254	45	17.7	10	—
1976	Nov	199	7	3.5	249	65	76	327	39	11.9	18	—
1976	Dec	103	3	2.9	161	37	46	188	52	27.7	5	—
1977	Jan	228	8	3.5	262	88	95	434	72	16.6	15	—
1977	Feb	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	781	54	6.9	8	—
1977	Mar	264	8	3.0	349	93	142	1,042	82	7.9	10	—
1977	April	196	3	1.5	288	68	86	619	7	1.1	6	—
1977	May	240	5	2.1	317	87	101	678	11	1.6	8	—
1977	June	170	5	2.9	239	66	93	514	13	2.5	6	—
1977	July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	299	24	8.0	7	—
1977	Aug	295	9	3.1	346	108	122	868	248	28.6	5	—
1977	Sep	277	10	3.6	395	150	182	1,277	466	36.5	8	—
1977	Oct	300	11	3.7	404	138	179	998	90	9.0	7	—
1977	Nov	236	9	3.8	340	173	238	1,624	645	39.7	8	—
1977	Dec	87	—	—	153	40	110	1,008	801	79.5	9	—
1978	Jan	201	11	5.5	228	79	120	836	394	47.1	15	—
1978	Feb	203	1	0.5	274	61	90	571	109	19.1	18	—
1978	Mar	212	9	4.2	287	76	95	377	16	4.2	34	—
1978	April	211	9	4.3	271	75	96	595	37	6.2	18	—
1978	May	207	7	3.4	281	90	110	527	68	12.9	44	—
1978	June	198	6	3.0	274	76	96	452	39	8.6	8	—
1978	July	152	6	3.9	209	107	125	379	49	12.9	4	—
1978	Aug	169	8	4.7	226	103	131	472	42	8.9	14	—
1978	Sep	252	11	4.4	313	117	135	878	359	40.9	14	—
1978	Oct	298	6	2.0	398	84	166	1,857	1,259	67.8	8	—
1978	Nov	275	11	4.0	369	95	174	1,918	1,375	71.7	14	—
1978	Dec	93	4	4.3	177	38	71	542	250	46.1	12	—
1979	Jan	206	14	6.8	251	1,674	1,694	2,966	2,443	82.4	5	—
1979	Feb	206	6	2.9	297	241	579	2,425	1,749	72.1	3	—
1979	Mar	224	8	3.6	314	203	334	1,333	690	51.8	7	—
1979	April	165	3	1.8	247	214	403	867	430	49.6	17	—
1979	May	139	5	3.6	204	55	79	485	168	34.6	11	—
1979	June	185	7	3.8	235	216	245	613	236	38.5	17	—
1979	July	185	6	3.2	245	68	121	662	271	40.9	16	—
1979	Aug	218	9	4.1	291	1,306	1,358	4,103	3,288	80.1	15	—
1979	Sep	172	7	4.1	274	358	1,614	11,716	10,727	91.6	6	—
1979	Oct	196	8	4.1	282	74	1,334	3,508	2,622	74.7	19	—
1979	Nov	131	2	1.5	202	100	139	606	62	10.2	8	—
1979	Dec	53	4	7.5	84	77	92	190	9	4.7	3	—
1980	Jan	151	2	1.3	169	227	231	2,827	2,636	93.2	31	—
1980	Feb	115	—	—	157	42	191	3,218	2,980	92.6	5	—
1980	Mar	144	2	1.4	179	81	231	3,286	2,915	88.7	22	—
1980	April	153	†	—	198	147	310	981	†	—	8	—
1980	May	121	†	—	173	76	109	453	†	—	8	—
1980	June	113	†	—	155	36	74	334	†	—	24	—

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. There may be some under-recording of small or short stoppages; this would have more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost. The figures for 1980 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears 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 are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.  
 § Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the *Standard Industrial Classification 1958* and from 1970 on the *Standard Industrial Classification 1968*.  
 ¶ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.  
 †† Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***

**Stoppages of work**

TABLE 133 (continued)

UNITED KINGDOM	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡ (thou)										
	Metals, engineering, building and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services		
	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
1961	464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143	1961
1962	559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100	1962
1963	954	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49	1963
1964	338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29	1964
1965	763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95	1965
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93	1966
1967	422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26	1967
1968	363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112	1968
1969	739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274	1969
1970	540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	1970
1971	635	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225	1971
1972	739	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301	1972
1973	799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887	1973
1974	837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794	1974
1975	932	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172	1975
1976	977	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71	1976
1977	133	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	3,050	1,498	1977
1978	985	2,735	179	27	416	15	360	16	2,264	1,200	1978
1979	390	16,598	109	16	834	494	1,419	1,145	6,594	4,442	1979
1976	247	9	3	31	17	—	17	—	16	—	1976
1976	127	2	—	39	3	—	3	—	64	—	1976
1976	218	4	—	37	17	—	17	—	24	—	1976
1976	161	12	—	65	15	—	15	—	43	—	1976
1976	105	7	—	31	7	—	7	—	38	—	1976
1976	103	5	—	50	18	—	18	—	45	—	1976
1976	115	8	—	46	13	—	13	—	32	—	1976
1976	230	5	—	46	7	—	7	—	28	—	1976
1976	268	5	—	59	11	—	11	—	38	—	1976
1976	108	3	—	75	7	—	7	—	52	—	1976
1976	178	1	—	67	11	—	11	—	52	—	1976
1976	116	4	—	25	7	—	7	—	30	—	1976
1976	322	5	—	19	17	—					

# OUTPUT PER HEAD Indices † of output, employment and output per person employed

TABLE 134 \*\*

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy		Index of production industries		Manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying excluding MLH 104*	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacturing	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	
	Including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*	including MLH 104*	excluding MLH 104*											
<b>Output ‡</b>															
1969	92.0	92.0	99.6	99.6	98.0	125.1	93.0	85.8	126.8	96.9	102.0	97.3	113.5	80.9	
1970	93.6	93.6	99.7	99.7	98.4	118.1	94.3	90.7	126.3	96.7	101.6	97.0	111.4	84.1	
1971	95.0	94.9	99.5	99.3	97.3	116.1	95.1	92.6	114.1	94.2	104.0	98.0	113.3	87.3	
1972	97.9	97.8	101.5	101.3	99.6	95.4	98.9	97.1	113.5	94.7	105.2	104.1	115.4	93.8	
1973	103.7	103.7	109.8	109.6	108.8	106.3	103.9	108.4	125.4	103.6	111.8	115.6	118.2	99.3	
1974	102.0	102.0	105.8	105.8	107.5	90.2	103.1	112.2	114.2	105.6	104.6	110.6	105.8	99.2	
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	102.1	101.6	102.5	101.1	102.1	93.2	103.4	112.3	104.9	98.1	101.1	104.4	98.6	102.9	
1977	104.7	103.1	106.6	102.6	103.9	91.0	104.7	114.8	103.5	100.5	102.3	106.6	98.3	107.1	
1978	107.8	105.5	110.2	104.4	104.3	92.0	107.0	116.3	101.9	99.9	101.5	108.8	105.0	110.2	
1979	109.5	106.2	112.8	104.5	104.4	92.4	108.0	118.7	104.5	98.5	100.5	110.0	102.1	116.9	
1978 Q1	106.2	104.2	107.8	102.9	103.2	90.6	107.4	114.2	102.3	99.4	99.1	105.9	102.7	107.5	
Q2	108.0	105.7	111.1	105.4	105.2	90.9	107.7	115.7	105.7	101.0	101.2	109.3	106.9	111.5	
Q3	108.6	106.2	111.4	105.5	105.4	92.6	106.3	117.2	99.1	101.4	103.4	110.7	105.9	112.8	
Q4	108.6	105.9	110.5	103.9	103.7	94.0	106.7	118.1	100.4	97.8	102.1	109.4	104.4	109.1	
1979 Q1	108.0	104.9	110.7	102.9	102.9	89.6	106.4	113.9	97.4	99.4	100.2	106.5	97.8	121.3	
Q2	111.4	108.0	115.0	106.6	107.3	90.8	108.1	120.2	112.0	102.4	102.2	111.4	102.7	117.4	
Q3	109.1	105.6	113.0	104.2	103.6	94.6	109.2	120.0	105.3	94.3	101.7	112.7	104.1	115.2	
Q4	109.6	106.3	112.5	104.2	103.9	94.8	108.4	120.6	103.3	98.0	109.4	103.7	103.7	113.4	
1980 Q1	108.8	105.3	109.9	101.3	100.1	95.7	109.1	118.0	63.8	98.1	89.5	108.1	101.5	114.8	
<b>Employed labour force</b>															
1969	99.7	99.7	110.3	110.4	111.3	125.3	107.8	103.7	118.2	109.1	126.6	108.2	102.1	114.3	
1970	99.3	99.3	108.7	108.7	111.1	117.9	108.3	104.1	118.9	110.0	121.6	107.7	95.9	110.0	
1971	97.7	97.7	105.4	105.5	107.5	113.9	105.4	102.2	112.2	106.7	116.0	104.8	94.6	105.8	
1972	98.1	98.1	103.1	103.1	104.0	108.8	103.7	99.5	104.0	102.3	112.8	103.7	98.5	100.4	
1973	100.2	100.2	104.5	104.5	104.5	103.5	103.5	99.4	103.9	103.1	110.9	105.8	106.2	97.5	
1974	100.6	100.6	104.1	104.1	104.7	99.6	104.6	101.3	102.2	104.3	107.9	105.6	103.5	98.2	
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	99.4	99.4	97.5	97.5	96.9	98.4	97.8	98.1	95.2	96.7	96.2	97.3	99.5	99.8	
1977	99.6	99.5	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.9	97.1	100.2	96.7	97.3	96.0	96.5	97.2	98.0	
1978	99.9	99.9	96.7	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.1	100.7	93.6	97.3	93.6	96.2	97.2	98.4	
1979	100.2	100.2	95.9	95.9	95.1	94.9	95.2	100.7	90.0	95.7	91.7	95.9	98.7	100.3	
1978 Q1	99.6	99.6	96.9	96.9	96.8	97.1	96.7	100.5	95.5	97.6	94.5	96.0	96.9	98.1	
Q2	99.7	99.7	96.7	96.7	96.5	96.8	96.5	100.5	94.1	97.4	93.6	96.1	97.0	98.0	
Q3	99.9	99.9	96.6	96.6	96.3	95.9	95.8	100.8	92.8	97.2	93.3	96.3	97.2	99.3	
Q4	100.2	100.2	96.4	96.4	96.0	95.3	95.5	100.8	91.8	96.8	92.8	96.3	97.7	99.8	
1979 Q1	100.2	100.2	96.2	96.2	95.7	94.9	95.0	100.7	91.1	96.4	92.6	96.2	98.0	100.1	
Q2	100.3	100.3	96.1	96.0	95.5	94.5	95.3	100.9	90.6	96.1	92.2	96.1	98.2	100.1	
Q3	100.3	100.3	96.1	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.2	100.8	89.9	95.6	92.0	96.1	99.4	100.4	
Q4	100.1	100.1	95.2	95.2	94.1	95.2	95.3	100.4	88.2	94.6	90.0	95.1	99.1	100.4	
1980 Q1	99.6	99.6	94.0	93.9	92.9	95.0	94.9	100.0	86.5	93.5	87.5	93.9	97.3	100.1	
<b>Output per person employed</b>															
1969	92.3	92.3	90.3	90.3	88.0	99.8	86.3	82.7	107.4	88.8	80.6	89.9	111.3	70.7	
1970	94.2	94.2	91.8	91.7	88.6	100.2	87.1	87.2	106.4	87.9	83.6	90.1	116.2	76.4	
1971	97.2	97.2	94.4	94.2	90.5	102.0	90.3	90.7	101.7	88.4	89.7	93.5	119.9	82.7	
1972	99.9	99.8	98.5	98.2	95.8	88.0	95.4	97.6	109.3	92.6	93.3	100.4	117.3	83.3	
1973	103.6	103.5	105.1	105.0	104.1	102.7	100.4	109.0	120.7	100.5	100.9	109.3	111.4	101.0	
1974	101.4	101.4	101.6	101.6	102.6	90.6	98.5	110.9	111.8	101.3	97.0	104.7	102.3	101.0	
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	102.8	102.3	105.1	103.8	105.4	94.8	105.7	114.4	110.2	101.5	105.2	107.3	99.1	103.1	
1977	105.2	103.6	109.7	105.6	107.1	93.0	107.8	114.6	107.0	103.3	106.6	110.5	101.2	108.8	
1978	108.0	105.7	114.0	108.1	108.3	95.6	111.4	115.6	108.9	102.8	108.5	113.1	108.1	111.4	
1979	109.3	105.9	117.6	109.0	109.8	97.5	113.5	117.9	116.2	103.0	109.6	114.7	103.4	116.6	
1978 Q1	106.6	104.6	111.3	106.2	106.6	93.3	111.1	113.7	107.1	101.9	104.9	110.3	106.0	109.6	
Q2	108.3	106.0	114.9	109.0	109.0	93.9	111.7	115.1	112.3	103.7	108.2	113.7	110.3	113.1	
Q3	108.7	106.3	115.3	109.4	109.4	96.5	111.0	116.3	106.8	104.3	110.9	114.9	109.0	113.4	
Q4	108.4	105.7	114.6	107.7	108.0	98.6	111.7	117.1	109.4	101.1	110.0	113.6	106.9	109.4	
1979 Q1	107.8	104.6	115.0	107.0	107.6	94.4	112.0	113.1	106.9	103.1	108.2	110.7	99.8	121.2	
Q2	111.1	107.6	119.7	111.0	112.3	96.1	113.4	119.1	123.6	106.6	111.9	115.9	104.6	117.3	
Q3	108.8	105.3	117.6	108.6	108.9	99.8	114.7	119.1	117.1	98.6	110.5	117.3	104.7	114.7	
Q4	109.5	106.1	118.2	109.5	110.4	99.6	113.7	120.1	117.1	103.6	107.6	115.0	104.6	113.0	
1980 Q1	109.2	105.7	116.9	107.9	107.7	100.8	115.0	118.0	73.7	104.9	102.3	115.1	104.3	114.8	

\* MLH 104 consists of the extraction of, mineral oil and natural gas.  
 † Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.  
 ‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.  
 \*\* See note on productivity and labour costs indices on page 755 of this issue.

# Costs indices \* per unit of output

TABLE 135 \*\*

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy		Manufacturing industries	
	Total domestic incomes	Wages and salaries	Labour costs	Wages and salaries†
1969	47.5	45.5	45.0	46.3
1970	51.1	49.8	49.4	52.0
1971	56.6	54.3	53.6	56.9
1972	62.3	58.9	58.2	59.3
1973	67.0	62.8	61.9	62.6
1974	78.5	77.5	76.8	77.3
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	113.6	109.4	110.8	113.8
1977	127.3	118.5	121.5	125.7
1978	141.5	131.1	135.1	142.1
1979	159.0	150.1	156.1	—
1976 Q1	122.5	115.7	117.0	120.2
Q2	125.2	115.9	119.5	124.2
Q3	130.0	120.3	123.8	126.8
Q4	131.2	122.0	125.6	131.6
1978 Q1	136.4	126.9	130.2	135.8
Q2	139.2	128.9	132.5	140.0
Q3	144.1	133.0	136.7	143.0
Q4	146.1	135.6	141.1	149.6
1979 Q1	149.5	142.4	147.9	153.0
Q2	156.2	145.0	151.0	155.2
Q3	162.4	153.7	160.0	162.9
Q4	167.9	159.2	165.6	170.0
1980 Q1	173.3	165.6	171.8	178.7

Index of production industries	Mining and quarrying		Metal manufacturing		Mechanical instrument, and electrical engineering		Vehicles		Textiles		Gas, electricity, and water	
	Wages salaries	Labour costs	Wages salaries	Labour costs	Wages salaries	Labour costs	Wages salaries	Labour costs	Wages salaries	Labour costs	Wages salaries	Labour costs
1969	44.9	43.9	36.3	33.4	36.8	36.1	52.0	49.7	39.0	39.0	49.4	49.2
1970	50.1	49.1	35.0	32.0	43.3	41.1	57.9	56.1	46.5	45.8	52.3	51.0
1971	54.4	53.3	35.9	32.8	48.9	46.8	62.9	61.2	50.7	50.0	55.2	54.3
1972	58.1	57.0	52.6	47.8	50.9	49.1	64.1	62.9	54.7	53.9	57.3	56.6
1973												

## Definitions and Conventions

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

### ADULT STUDENTS

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

### BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

Basic weekly rates adjusted for changes in normal weekly hours.

### BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES

Minimum entitlements of manual workers under national collective agreements and statutory wages orders.

### CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment plus self-employed persons.

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Total in civil employment plus HM forces.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### HM FORCES

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

### INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

#### SIC ORDERS II-XXI.

Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

### INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGES

Stoppages of work in disputes about terms and conditions of labour (excluding those of less than 10 workers or lasting less than one day, except where the number of man-days lost exceeds 100).

### MANUAL WORKERS

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

#### SIC ORDERS III-XIX

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OPERATIVES

Manual workers in manufacturing industries.

### OVERTIME

Work outside regular hours.

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

Those working on their own account whether or not they have any employees.

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

#### SIC ORDERS XXII-XXVII.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than regular hours. Therefore time lost through sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the direct effects of industrial disputes is not counted as short-time.

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

### VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

### WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the registered unemployed.

### Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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





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