

EMPLOYMENT

August 1979

Volume 87 No 8

Employment and unemployment in the English inner cities

Fast service—the speed with which vacancies are filled by the Employment Service

Unfair dismissal provisions in Western Europe

The new Tax and Price Index

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE August 1979 (pages 1237-856) RY

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REPRODUCTION OF ARTICLES Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £18.84 Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £18.84 All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the *Department of Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WCIV 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edin-burch ELI 24.0, 20.0 Brief extracts from articles may be used (in a non-advertising context) provided the source is acknowledged; requests for more extensive reproduction should be made to the Copyright section (P6A), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, St Crispins, Duke Street, Norwich, Norfolk NR3 1DN.

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burgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS;

288 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 30 Chiches-ter Street, Belfast BT1 4JY.

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SLO1H 9NA (01-213 7483). For enquiries about latest figures etc., please ring 01-213 5551.

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North Sea diving accidents: the peak is probably past

by Mike Granatt Employment Gazette

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Two more men died in the North Sea earlier this month, killed by the cold when the heating supply to their diving bell failed. This brings the toll of divers to 31 since offshore exploration for oil and gas began in 1971

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) say that, dreadful though these accidents are, the peak is probably past. HSE believes that the high figures (shown below) of 1974-76 came at a time when the first production facilities were being developed.

Three-quarters of the serious diving accidents offshore between 1971 and mid-1979 involved one or more deaths.

Reasons for the improvement in the number of accidents may be a combination of several factors: the introduction of safety regulations for diving; the active work of the Diving Inspectorate of the Petroleum **Engineering Directorate of the Department** of Energy (as agents of HSE); and the efforts of the industry to apply the lessons of earlier vears.



The MSC is responsible for deep diving training at Loch Linnhe, Scotland

All work will come under single set of rules

Work is well ahead on the preparation of ination; emergency services; and planning unified regulations to cover all diving work wherever the Health and Safety at Work Act applies, which includes North Sea operations

These were outlined in a consultative document* issued last year. They will replace three sets of regulations covering work at offshore installations, submarine pipelines, and civil engineering work and other places covered by the Factories Act.

lifelines

Other diving work, not currently covered by regulations, will also be subject to the new regulations.

Many requirements in the proposed regulations are already in force offshore, including the mandatory use of lifelines and support divers. The general provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act also apply.

Certification

Important new provisions include a standardised log book containing records of training, experience and certification of medical fitness.

Other consolidated provisions cover plant and equipment; training and certification of divers' competence; medical exam-

The general provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act put a duty on employers to give adequate instruction, training and supervision and to maintain safe plant, work systems and premises to provide for workers' safety. Reasonable

reasonable care to avoid injury to themselves or others and must co-operate with employers in meeting statutory requirements.

Diving accidents in North Sea oil and gas operations Deaths 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979*

*provisional figures to mid-August 1979

News and Notes

and procedures in diving operations.

Employees have a duty to maintain

*Health and Safety at Work (Diving Operations) Regulations; HMSO; 50p.



Energy's experts keep a check on safety

Since September 1977, the Health and Safety at Work Act has applied to the offshore gas and oil industry on the UK continental shelf in the North Sea.

This gives the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) a supervisory role in diving safety, but actual inspection at offshore installations has been carried out by the Diving Inspectorate of the Department of Energy's Petroleum Engineering Directorate (PED) on the basis of an agency agreement.

This draws the HSE and the Department of Energy closer together on technical matters. The advice and experience of PED experts supplements HSE expertise in investigation and enforcement of safety legislation.

Valuable

PED experts periodically report problems and progress to HSE. They are also available to give advice in other areas where their expertise is valuable, such as diving work inshore or on construction sites.

The Department of Energy is directly responsible for production safety on oil and gas installations.

News and Notes

No reason to use any index for pay bargaining says minister at TPI launch

There is no cause to use either the new Tax and Price Index (TPI) or the Retail Prices Index (RPI) as a basis for wage bargaining, said Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, launching the new index earlier this month.

But, said Mr Lawson, while he would like

More courses for housewives going back to work

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) is going to provide more courses to help unskilled women return to work after often lengthy spells of domestic life.

This follows the success of recent experimental courses in Birmingham and Cardiff for 50 women, who were able to check their own aptitudes for various skills and were then given information on finding suitable jobs or training.

The MSC has published a report on these experimental "Wider Opportunities for Women" courses. Now, further courses are planned for this autumn in Bath, Birmingham, Cardiff, Coventry, Harrow, Hendon, Leeds, Oxford, Newcastle and Stockton and Billingham.

Encouraged

The courses lasted from four to six weeks full-time and eight to twelve weeks parttime. Those taking part were encouraged to try out various skills ranging from office work, hairdressing and canteen work to typewriter repair, carpentry and capstan operating.

Though based mainly at colleges of further education, the women also sampled various jobs on employers' premises and at MSC skillcentres.

Shortly after completing the course, nearly two-thirds of the women had found jobs ranging from clerical posts to nursing. or had arranged for further training. Several opted for secretarial training and other choices included men's hairdressing and careers guidance.

Four decided to take O- and A-levels in the hope of going on to teacher training.

One of the most valued aspects of the courses was found to be sharing the problems of working and running a home, developing confidence and simply adjusting to a new routine.

* Evaluation of Wider Opportunities for Women Courses: Final Report Published by Directorate of Training, Manpower Services Commission

to discredit all indices for the purposes of wage bargaining, he hoped the TPI would lead to enlightened wage negotiations: "Taxes are just as much a part of people's costs as the electricity bill".

The TPI gave in one figure, he said, a genuine reflection of the average family's



two major components: prices and direct taxes. Mr Lawson emphasised that the TPI was not a standard-of-living index.

to fill an obvious gap in the official statistics, always.

back to January 1974 will be issued.

A more detailed explanation of the Tax and Price Index can be found on p. 791 of

The benefits of North Sea oil and gas

The Treasury's latest estimates of the benefits of North Sea oil and gas show that the contribution to gross national product (GNP) in terms of 1978 prices has risen from £1.8 billion in 1977 ($1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in that year). This year, because of increased production and higher oil prices, it is estimated to reach £3.8 billion (probably a little over two per cent of GNP). By 1985 it may reach £6 billion ($\frac{3}{4}$ per cent).

Up to July 31, 1979, the Government has received £1,194 million in tax receipts and royalties from the North Sea. Receipts of £1,390 million are expected in 1979-80. The real build-up does not come until the mid-

1980s, because of allowances against the cost of exploration and development. Annual revenues then are estimated to be around $\pounds 4\frac{3}{4}$ billion at 1978 prices.

Concentrating aid in

areas of greatest

- need -

Changes have been made to the Em-

ployment Transfer Scheme (ETS) to concen-

trate aid in areas of greatest need. These are

restrict the ETS by not supporting workers

moving to areas where there are already

unemployed people with the desired skills.

now apply everywhere. They previously

by the Labour Market Rules everywhere,

The Job Search Scheme is now covered

The Disturbance Allowance is now

Transfer Grants, covering moving costs

restricted to people in SDAs who want to

for workers with dependants, are now pay-

able at the higher rates only to workers

moving from SDAs and DAs to areas of

lower levels of assistance or non-assisted

areas. Certain exceptions apply to textile

been little used, and Temporary Transfers,

The Key Workers Scheme, which has

workers and some skilled occupations.

only applied to non-assisted areas.

not just outside assisted areas.

move to any other area.

will be abolished.

One of the most important benefits of North Sea oil and gas has been to the balance of payments. The contribution to the current account has risen from nearly £3 billion in 1977 to nearly £4 billion last year (1978 prices). This year the benefit is estimated to be worth £7.2 billion in 1978 prices; by 1985 it will have grown to £8.9 billion in 1978 prices. The contribution this year is equivalent to about 13 per cent of last year's exports.

Substantial savings in Whitehall's planned expenditure on jobs but hiring ban is lifted

The Government has decided not to renew the three-month ban on recruitment to the Civil Service which will end on August 22. But recruitment will still be restricted to keep within the revised cash limits set for each Department and as a result of the further economies being considered.

Radical review

Announcing this, Mr Paul Channon, Minister of State at the Civil Service Department, said: "The Government is conducting a radical review with the object of making further savings in the size and cost of the Civil Service over the next few years and this will affect future recruitment levels".

The programme of Civil Service dispersal approved by the previous administration has been cut, providing savings of more than £200 million in planned expenditure.

Announcing this in the House of Lords recently, Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and Minister with responsibility for the Civil Service, said the original programme had been drawn up when the service was expanding and the Government faced the prospect of providing more offices at high London rates.

The dispersal programme was also viewed in the Assisted Areas as an important part of improving employment oppor- will come from the London area. tunities.

• The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is to conduct a comprehensive review of safety arrangements at the British Nuclear Fuels Ltd's (BNFL) Windscale plant because of the number of incidents with safety implications which have been reported from the site.

The review team, headed by Mr Fen Charlesworth, Senior Deputy Chief Inspector of the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, will include a specialist from the Department of the Environment and will be assisted by independent consultants. It expects to start work in September and its findings will be published by the HSE.

• An amendment to the Regulations, which would allow dry-testing of certain breathing apparatus used in coal and other mines, has

However, this Government intended to reduce the size of the Civil Service, he said, and the financial benefits of moving people out of London were now that much less.

Three moves already in progress and involving about 2,600 posts will continue. These are the moves of the Manpower Services Commission to Sheffield, the Export Credits Guarantee Department to Cardiff, and the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas to Salisbury.

Two small moves which will increase efficiency at very little cost will go ahead. These are the move of the Laboratory of Her Majesty's Stationery Office to Norwich (40 posts) and 90 Customs and Excise staff to Southend.

Justified

The Government has also decided that some dispersal is justified to meet the particularly pressing needs of Glasgow and Merseyside. At least 2,000 posts will be moved to Glasgow and East Kilbride by the Ministry of Defence and the Overseas Development Administration.

There will also be a dispersal to Bootle; the full composition has not yet been settled, but the first 250 posts will be the Home Office Computer Centre and a unit from the Property Services Agency.

All the posts in the revised programme

been proposed in a consultative document published by the Health and Safety Commission. Recently, two men inhaled a caustic solution from the breathing bags of their

• The Health and Safety Executive has urged organisers of carnivals, fetes, open days and agricultural shows, not to use vehicle-mounted aerial work platforms for "joy riding". One of these vehicles recently overturned at a fete in London and its operator and six children fell 35 feet.

The machine was of the type commonly used for servicing overhead street lighting; the platform was supported by an articulated hydraulic jib mounted on a lorry.



Lawson: discredit all indices

total household costs by combining their

TPI was designed as an additional index and the RPI would continue to be published each month by the Department of Employment on precisely the same basis as

The new index will be published monthly by the Central Statistical Office and eventually a full five-year run of figures

this issue

News and Notes



Mr Joe Marshall, who has been appointed HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries with effect from October 1, 1979, has been a deputy chief inspector for two years. He will succeed Mr Dennis Rhydderch who has been chief inspector since July, 1977.

Mr Marshall, 58, was born in Sheffield. He won a Miners' Welfare Scholarship to Sheffield University, and in 1943 obtained a B.Eng.(Mining) degree. After working as a shotfirer, deputy and overman, he was appointed under-manager of Hickleton Main Colliery, Yorkshire, before joining the inspectorate. He has since been stationed in Wales, Staffordshire, London, Nottingham, Doncaster, Durham and the South West.

Mr Marshall is a member of the Council of the Institution of Mining Engineers and immediate past president of its southern counties branch.

Safety lines . . . safety lines . . . safety lines . . .

apparatus; water, probably admitted during immersion testing, had mixed with the absorbent in the bags to form the solution.

• Woodworking machines are among the most dangerous in industry and there are still too many serious accidents, says a report* published by the Health and Safety Executive. Every year between 2,000 and 3,000 accidents are reported among the workforce of 200,000, many serious and maiming, at basic hand-fed machines such as circular saws.

The report, the first by the Factory Inspectorate's National Industry Group for Furniture and Woodworking identifies three areas for special attention: safeguarding of machinery hazards from wood dust and suppression of noise. (See Employment Topics, p. 794).

* Furniture and Woodworking: Health and Safety 1977; HMSO; £1 plus postage.

News and Notes



Gowrie: reaffirmed UK support

ILO conference 1979: International convention will mean cutting docks delays

dation on dock work safety were among ployers' groups. new international labour standards adopted by the annual conference of the ILO in; of Labour, was elected to preside over the Geneva in June.

These update the previous, 1932 standards, and are important to the United Kingdom, which has pressed for some years for the revision. This will not only benefit dock workers, but will also reduce the possibility of differing national regulations creating delay and expense for ships in foreign ports.

Now new UK safety regulations can be prepared. This has been held up pending adoption of the new ILO instruments.

Road transport

Other instruments adopted concerned road transport drivers' hours, and the conference also discussed the position of older, workers and the follow-up to the World Employment Conference held three years ago. The Conference also changed its rules to allow voting by secret ballot. This is widely considered to be a significant development strengthening the traditional

A revised Convention and Recommen- independence of the workers' and em-

Mr Ravindra Varma, the Indian Minister conference, in which a record 132 member states took part.

Labour policies

The Minister of State for Employment, Lord Gowrie, outlined to the conference the labour policies of the new administration, reaffirmed the UK's support of the ILO and stressed its close interest in the proposed changes in the ILO's structure.

The UK Government delegates were Mr David Hodgkins and Mr John Garcia of the DE; the UK employers' and workers' delegate were Mr Jack Coates, lately of ICI, and Mr Glyn Lloyd of UCATT.

Tripartite committee

As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine how member states apply the ILO's Conventions and Recommendations. For the second time in three years, a DE official, Mr Bill James, was elected chairman of this committee.

Dust victims should apply for compensation

The Pneumoconiosis etc (Workers' Compensation) Act 1979 came into force on July 4. Anyone who thinks he may be entitled to payment should contact the Department of Employment in London, Cardiff or Edinburgh.

Lump-sum payment

The Act provides for lump-sum payments to victims of dust diseases in industries such as textiles, iron ore mining, potteries, slate quarrying, foundries and work with asbestos, who previously had been unable to claim compensation.

Regulations in autumn

Regulations prescribing the amount of the payments will be laid before the House of Commons immediately after it reassembles in the autumn. Claims should be made now to enable payment as soon as these Regulations come into force.

Short circuit technicians much needed boost for electronics industry

The first graduates of a Manpower Services Commission (MSC) "crash" course to before finishing the course and Mr Rhys help supply industry with much needed electronics technicians were being offered jobs as they completed their one-year course at Riversdale College, Liverpool, last month.

Box office debts written off

Trade Secretary Mr John Nott has announced that the National Film Finance Corporation will be reconstructed financially to allow it to carry on with a clean sheet.

Debts to the Government will be written off: the Eady Levy on box office takings will provide limited money for film production; there will be consultations on raising money from non-government sources; and there is the possibility of a modest, once-and-for-all Government investment.

Incentive grants doubt

The Paper and Paper Products Industry Training board has suspended publication of details of its incentive grants 1979/80 scheme because of the recent cutback in expenditure required by the Manpower Services Commission.

Over the next two months, the board will examine the options open in an attempt to meet the required reduction. There can be no certainty at the moment of any incentive grants being available after August 31, 1979 except for course fees and bursaries for sponsored students on courses at UMIST, Watford College and Robert Gordon Institute of Technology.

The current incentive grants scheme, which ends on August 31 will not be affected.

The weekly press notice on prospective fresh food prices from the Department of Trade has been discontinued.

The press notice on the average monthly food prices will also come to an end. This information, which is part of the General Index of Retail Prices, will continue to be available in the monthly statistics section of Employment Gazette.

Lewis, head of the college's electronics and radio engineering department (the largest in Britain), expects the rest to find work very quickly.

The course was tailored to match closely the needs of industry. The MSC co-operated with colleges, the Department of Education and Science, industry and the trade unions in designing the syllabus.

Mr Bill Forrester, the local MSC Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) adviser, worked closely with Riversdale College on the scheme.

He said: "We aim this course at people who have completed perhaps half their studies and who have been made redundant or for one reason or another are unemployed. It means they are very well prepared to cope with the subject and can stand the very intensive pace-they are covering the same ground as the students on the two-year diploma course".

Broad knowledge

The course provides a broad knowledge of electronics so that people who have completed it can fit at technician level into a wide range of different industries, servicing and maintaining electronic systems and test equipment. Ex-students may find themselves in a car factory or a hospital laboratory, or in the computer or radio industries.

trainees makes them particularly valuable; with their new qualification most of them find that they can immediately earn as much as in their old job and often more.

Similar courses

Similar TOPS sponsored courses are available at Edinburgh, Doncaster, Reading, Chesterfield, Chelmsford and Bournemouth as well as Liverpool. Trainees, who receive an allowance from the MSC, often live away from home for the duration of the course. Details can be obtained from Jobcentres, employment offices or Professional and Executive Recruitment offices.

Some £8 million will go towards retraining schemes under the fund's rules for helping workers unemployed or threatened with unemployment in the poorer regions. And schemes to help the handicapped will have

Details of individual grants from this first allocation for 1979 can be found in the Employment Topics section on p. 795. A further allocation is expected in September.

Under the fund's rules, the European Commission can reimburse half of the cost of retraining schemes financed by public bodies. It can also match any grant made to private schemes by public authorities.

Common Market

UK will get over a third of latest European **Social Fund allocation**

The United Kingdom will receive about 37 per cent of the latest funds for training and retraining allocated under the European Social Fund. Out of about £98 million for the whole Community, UK training projects will get about £36 million.

Money from the fund assists national vocational training schemes in member countries, especially the young unemployed in the poorer regions.

Help young people

In the UK, £24 million will be allocated to help young people under 25 who are looking for their first job.

The agriculture, textile and clothing industries will receive £2.5 million for training and retraining.

£1.47 million aid.

Half the cost of retraining

The department was one of the first to set up the new Technician Education Council courses which will replace the old City and Guild, Craft Technician, ONC, HNC, OND and HND courses. "We have 700 students in the department and because of our experience in the field, the MSC approached us to set up this new one-year diploma course," explained Mr Lewis.

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News and Notes

Special redundancy stays for shipbuilding

The industrial experience of most of the



The Special Redundancy Payments Scheme for the shipbuilding industry has been extended to the full period allowed by the Shipbuilding Redundancy Payments Act to help alleviate the effects of the industry's inevitable contraction.

Confirmed

This was announced by Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Industry, in a Parliamentary statement on shipbuilding last month.

He said that the Government had completed a review of the situation with British Shipbuilders and had wide consultations with unions, private sector interests, the shipping industry and the EEC Commission. These had confirmed that further contraction of the industry was inevitable in the face of the extreme world recession.

This would occur mostly in places where unemployment was already high. "For the most part, the shipbuilding industry is located in Special Development Areas and we are concentrating our regional industrial assistance on these areas," said Mr Butler.

Full period

"To help alleviate hardship to individual workers and their families, the Government has extended the Special Redundancy Payments Scheme to the full period authorised by the Shipbuilding Redundancy Payments Act."

News and Notes



"Fit for work" campaign must be backed against unemployment for disabled people says Prentice

Mr Reg Prentice, Minister for the Disabled, has stressed the importance of the Manpower Services Commission's "Fit for work" campaign, which will promote employment for disabled people.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Royal National Institute for the Blind recently, he said that in a time of rising unemployment disabled people were put in a particularly difficult position.

Mr Prentice said unemployment would be going up, so it was important to have a policy



Admiring the prototypes of the plaque and trophy for the award scheme of the Fit for Work campaign are (right to left): Employment Secretary Mr Jim Prior; Director of the Manpower Services Commission. Mr John Cassells; Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson (seated), Chairman of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of Disabled People; and Mr Martin Jukes and Mr Jack Jones, leading members of the council.

The campaign, to promote employment

prospects for disabled people, will be opened by Mr Prior at Marylebone Station, London, on September 17, A British Rail exhibition train will tour the country to tell employers and employees the benefits of employing disabled people and the services available through MSC.

The award will be presented to up to 100 firms each year which show exemplary policies and practices in the employment of disabled people.

to help the disabled. There was the recent discussion document from the MSC (on the disabled quota scheme) and the "Fit for work" campaign "which must be backed by everybody possible".

No apology

Mr Prentice said he made no apology for the Government's spending cuts. Tough economic policies should lead to a rising national income; then we could do more for the handicapped.

He said: "I would not insult disabled people by suggesting they can contract out of Britain's problems."

In response to special pleas from other speakers, Mr Prentice said he would be writing to the RNIB on a proposed scheme to provide part-time readers for blind commercial and professional people to help them keep up-to-date with their particular fields.

The scheme is being considered by the MSC, for whom the RNIB acts as an agent both for placement services for commercial and professional employment and for rehabilitation services.

Details from the sections of the RNIB's annual report dealing with these areas can be found in the Employment Topics section on p. 797.

"B.Sc (Exporting)"

In September, more than 35 colleges and polytechnics will be offering a one year Foundation Course in **Overseas Trade**, the first step towards a professional qualification in exporting.

The course was introduced in 1975 and more than 3,000 students have so far enrolled. It is sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Institutes of Export, Marketing and Freight Forwarders and the Society of Shipping Executives. The syllabus covers international trade and payments; cargo insurance; transportation and documentation; and elements of export law.

Details of the colleges and polytechnics are available from Mr Godfree, Room 220, ED3A, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-215 5469.

"Pay-as-you-earn" political funds may not comply with the law says the Certification Officer

for unions and their members who use "check-off" systems in the payment of subscriptions.

The decision concerned a complaint by Mr D. J. Reeves, a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, over an alleged breach of the union's political fund rules.

Complained of check-off system

The rules provide that a member exempt from political fund contributions shall be relieved from paying the relevant part of the union subscription. Mr Reeves complained that because of the "check-off" system operated by his employer, British Airways, he was not exempted but had to claim refunds from the union.

He also complained that after he had protested, although the union refunded his political contribution in advance for certain periods, this arrangement also was in breach of the union's rules.

The Certification Officer says that in many industries union subscriptions are now made through some form of "checkoff" (payroll deduction system) under which the employer agrees to deduct union subscriptions, often with the use of a computer, and pay them over to the union.

This is reliable, convenient and has considerable advantages for unions and for their members; but it may cause difficulties in complying with the 1913 Act because of its relative inflexibility.

First weekly contribution

In this case the union rules provide that part of the first weekly contribution in each quarter goes to the political fund; but the

A recent decision of the Certification computerised "check-off" system at British Officer may have important consequences Airways does not allow for irregular deductions

Did not satisfy requirement

The Certification Officer found that the refunds made to Mr Reeves by the union in arrears (ie, after the political contribution had been deducted from his wages) did not satisfy the requirement that an exempt member had to be "relieved from payment" of that contribution. This therefore involved a breach of the union's rules and in that respect the complaint was justified. However, the refunds made to Mr Reeves in advance did not, in the Certification Officer's view, involve such a breach. He therefore ordered that while Mr Reeves remained an exempt member and paid his contributions by a system which did not enable him to be relieved from paying the political contribution, the union had to arrange to refund that contribution in advance

Important for trade unions

The Certification Officer says that the issue raised by Mr Reeves' complaint is an important one both for this union and for the trade union movement as a whole because of the widespread and increasing use of the "check-off" system. The problem is to reconcile that system with the requirements of an Act of Parliament drafted in the pre-computer age. He concludes his decision as follows:

"I realise that the conclusions I have reached in this case may raise problems for unions with political funds. However, I have to apply the law as it stands and as long as the Act remains in its present form those unions must arrange their affairs so as to comply with it."

Prior decides to go ahead with benefit payment scheme to save millions each year

Employment Secretary Mr Jim Prior has decided to press ahead with a plan to pay unemployment benefits fortnightly instead of weekly. The new arrangements will save between £3 million and £4 million a year on administration and allow significant staff cuts through redeployment and natural wastage.

People who wish to be paid weekly will be able to do so. Otherwise, payments will be made for a week in arrears and a period in advance, instead of a week in arrears as at present.

The fortnightly arrangements have been operating on a trial basis in 36 unemployment benefit offices since September 1977.

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News and Notes

Post Office pay deal includes efficiency rises

The Post Office and the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) have agreed pay increases for the 126,000 staff represented by the union. The agreement will add nine per cent to the basic pay and supplements of all POEU represented staff from July 1, 1979.

Co-operate on modernisation

There will also be efficiency related increases. These recognise:

• union agreement to co-operate on all aspects of modernisation, the improvement of efficiency and the quality of service in the telecommunications business; and

• union acceptance of a common business-wide pay spine for all telecommunications staff as an important step towards a major restructuring of grades and related efficiency measures.

Total package

The total package will give average increases of 16 per cent on basic pay and supplements. Negotiations with other unions representing the other staff in the telecommunications business are continuing.

Existing arrangements cease

Existing productivity pay arrangements will cease and there will be early negotiations on a new comprehensive productivity scheme to commence on April 1, 1980.

Meantime, an unconsolidated bonus of two per cent will paid in two equal instalments on December 1, 1979 and April 1, 1980.

The majority of staff and claimants found the arrangements acceptable and some procedural changes were subsequently introduced and tested. The Government decided to extend the arrangements to all unemployment benefit offices after a favourable report from the National Insurance Advisory Committee.

Employment and unemployment in the English inner cities by John West and Peter Martin, Department of Employment

In recent years, much public attention has been given to the employment problems of the inner cities. Yet information on employment trends in the inner areas is sometimes difficult to come by (because of the different boundaries of the areas for which statistics are collected) and often hard to interpret (largely because the inner cities are far from being self-contained economic units).

This article aims to present some of the information available from DE statistics about employment and unemployment in the inner areas, together with material from the National Dwelling and Housing Survey. We have taken five English inner city areas: Newcastle upon Tyne, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and London. Parts of all these cities have been designated as "special areas" under the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978. (The special area in Newcastle also covers part of Gateshead, and in Manchester part of Salford, so these areas are referred to as Newcastle/Gateshead and Manchester/Salford.)

The basic geographical unit for DE statistics is the Jobcentre or Employment Office Area, though, as mentioned later, unemployment rates are only calculated for travelto-work areas. These in the case of the cities consist of a large number of Employment Office Areas covering all or most of the metropolitan area concerned. Employment Office Areas (EOAs) do not correspond precisely with the designated special areas and for the purposes of this article statistics are given in respect of Newcastle, Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham for those aggregations of EOAs which relate most closely to the special areas. The closeness of the fit varies, with the EOAs in Birmingham conforming most closely with the special area, and in Newcastle perhaps the least so.

In general, the aggregations of EOAs are rather wider than the special areas and so the figures presented may not wholly reflect the position in the core areas of the inner city where social problems are often at their worst.

In inner London, the figures relate approximately to the area covered by the Boroughs of Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Islington, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea. Hammersmith, Wandsworth, Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, Greenwich and the Cities of London and Westminster. This area has been taken, although it is much larger than the sum of the three special areas in London

Table 1 Numbers employed in inner city areas and travelto-work areas

	1976		1971-6			
	Total employees employment	% in manu- facturing	% change in total employment	% change in manu- facturing		
Newcastle/Gateshead	240,600	27.5	+0.3	-12.3		
TTWA	391,600	32.0	+1.1	-10.3		
Manchester/Salford	333,200	26.9	-8.6	-20.7		
TTWA	666.800	32.1	-2.3	-15.6		
Liverpool	258,400	24.0	-14.5	-21.1		
TTWA	569 200	34.4	-7.5	-14.6		
Birmingham	450,500	40.8	-0.8	-22.6		
TTWA	633 300	40.5	-5.8	-19.5		
London	2 128 800	15.2	-9.7	-10.5		
TTWA*	3 709 400	21.4	-5.9	-30.2		
Great Britain	22,047,600	32.2	+1.8	-10.0		

GLC area.
 Note: The respective travel-to-work areas (TTWAs) are those existing before the changes introduced in June 1978.

(Hackney/Islington, Lambeth and Docklands), because it embraces the whole of the inner city including the commercial centre which is included in the case of the other four conurbations. For comparison, figures are also given for the travel-to-work areas within which each inner area falls (in the case of London the GLC area).

Newcastle/Gateshead



Employment

Table 1 shows the numbers employed in each inner area and its wider travel-to-work area (TTWA), the proportion engaged in manufacturing, and the changes in both total and manufacturing employment between 1971 and 1976. The figures are derived from the annual census of employment and are workplace-based (that is they show the numbers of jobs which are located in the areas, not the employment of those living in the area).

As table one shows, all the inner areas, with the exception of Birmingham, had a lower proportion of manufacturing employment than their respective TTWAs. This probably reflects the fact that in each case the inner area includes the central business district of each city with its many service jobs. Also notable is the fact that both total and manufacturing employment has declined in the inner areas relative to their TTWAs.

Indeed, all the TTWAs have declined relative to the national average (the decline of employment in Metropolitan areas was discussed in an article in the November 1977 issue of Employment Gazette). Manufacturing has declined particularly fast, with most inner areas experiencing decreases of 20-30 per cent in a five-year period. Nevertheless, the inner cities remain important centres of employment; the five English inner cities examined here account for over 15 per cent of total employment in Great Britain.

Unemployment

Table 2 shows the numbers registered as unemployed in each inner area in October of each year since 1973. It also expresses the numbers unemployed in each area as a proportion of the total numbers unemployed in the respective Table 2 Unemployment (unadjusted) in inner areas, and as proportion of unemployment in travel-to-work areas

i inter regioner	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Newcastle/Gateshead % of TTWA rate in TTWA Manchester/Salford:	9,000 49.7% 4.4% 7,700	10,500 49·2% 5·1% 8,600 43·1%	14,600 49·4% 7·0% 14,700 43:4%	17,100 50.4% 8.0% 17,600	19,300 50.7% 9.0% 19,700 43.7%	18,500 48 · 4% 9 · 0% 19,000
% of TTWA	2.5%	2.8%	4.8%	5.6%	6·4%	6.0%
rate in TTWA	16,300	19,100*	27,400	31,200	33,000	32,400
Liverpool:	44.5%	43.2%	42.9%	43.5%	42·3%	42.1%
% of TTWA	5.7%	6.8%	9.9%	11.2%	12·2%	12.0%
rate in TTWA	11,200	13,200*	29,900	31,100	31,200	27,400
Birmingham:	71.4%	70 · 4%	68 · 1%	67.5%	67.8%	66.6%
% of TTWA	2.3%	2 · 8%	6 · 4%	6.8%	6.8%	6.1%
rate in TTWA	28.900	35 000	67,800	89,900	92,600	84,400
London: % of TTWA† rate in TTWA Great Britain: rate	58.9% 1.2% 2.2%	58·4% 1·5% 2·7%	56·2% 3·1% 4·8%	56.1% 4.2% 5.7%	55·4% 4·3% 6·2%	56.7% 3.9% 5.9%

TOLO Alea. Note: The respective travel-to-work areas (TTWAs) are those existing before the changes introduced in June 1978.

TTWAs. There are a number of problems in presenting a time series such as this for inner areas because some employment offices have been closed, replaced or re-sited, and boundaries have changed; but so far as possible, account has been taken of this.

Unemployment rose considerably in all the inner areas and TTWAs between October 1973 and 1977; between October 1977 and 1978 it fell back in all areas-slightly in Newcastle, Manchester and Liverpool, but more appreciably in London and Birmingham. Interestingly, there is no evidence from these figures that unemployment in the areas studied has become relatively worse compared with the TTWAs. Indeed, with the exception of Newcastle/ Gateshead, unemployment in the inner areas expressed as a proportion of the TTWA's was lower in 1977 (the peak in this series) than in 1973.

The difference is only slight and it is dangerous to draw any general conclusion from this observation; indeed the figures may merely be a reflection of the economically active population declining faster in the inner areas than in the TTWAs. But another interpretation might be connected with the fact that in times of low general unemployment the unskilled constitute a relatively greater proportion of total unemployment than is the case when unemployment is high. If (as other evidence suggests) the inner areas have higher than average concentration of unskilled workers, this might account for their containing relatively

Table 3 Unemployment by occupation: September 1978

and the second	Percentage in each group									
Contraction of the	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non-manual	Craft and similar	General labourers	Other manual				
Newcastle/Gateshead:		-	THE REAL PROPERTY.	al a constant	The state of the					
Inner area	9	12	3	12	45	19				
TTWA	7	12	5	16	40	20				
Manchester/Salford:		and any ment	•		Carlo Carlo Carlo	20 particular and the				
Inner area	10	7	5	9	47	22				
TTWA	10	13	5	ğ	42	21				
Liverpool:	10	10		J	and the second s					
Inner area	6	10	5	11	46	21				
TTWA	5	11	6	11	44	23				
Birmingham:	and the second second			and Same Por T	a manual of a	The second s				
Inner area	9	8	5	12	31	36				
TTWA	8	11	5	11	30	32				
London:			5	ne dia kaominina	UZ.	52				
Inner area	12	16	5	12	28	28				
TTWA*	13	19	5	12	24	27				
Great Britain	q	15	6	10	36	23				
	9	15	0	10	30	23				

Figures relate to registrations at Jobcentres and employment offices only.
 The TTWAs are those in existence after the alterations introduced in June 1978.
 The figures given for Newcastle TTWA are in fact those for the North Tyneside TTWA and the South Tyneside TTWA combined.

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greater numbers of the unemployed in their conurbation at times when unemployment generally is low.

The scale of unemployment revealed by these figures should not be overlooked. In October 1978, unemployment in these five English inner cities accounted for 13 per cent of total unemployment in Great Britain.

Table 3 shows the proportions of unemployed people by broad occupational category. These figures are not easy to interpret because the occupation for which unemployed people register reflects not only their inherent skills and preferences, but also their past work experience and a judgement of the types of job in which they are most likely to find work. To some extent, therefore, the figures will mirror the industrial structure of the labour market; this

Manchester/Salford





can be seen in the case of London with its high proportions of unemployed in the non-manual groups.

Perhaps the most significant observation from table 3 is that in all the cities except Birmingham, the proportion in the general labourers category (which corresponds most closely with the unskilled) is higher in the inner area than the TTWA.

Table 4 shows the proportions of unemployed people by duration of unemployment. This table is based on an analysis made in January 1978 of the length of time that unemployed people had been continuously registered for employment at that date. The long-term unemployed (defined here as over 26 weeks) accounted for a slightly higher proportion of the register in every inner area than in the respective TTWAs.

Table 5 shows the number of members of ethnic minorities unemployed in four of the inner areas in February 1979, and the proportions of the total register they represented. Figures are not available for Liverpool. The

Table 4 Unemployment by duration: January 1978

	Percentage of each group							
	Under 4 weeks	4-13 weeks	13–26 weekş	over 26 weeks				
Newcastle/Gateshead:	The second second	- Anna - Anna	The second second	the Construction				
Inner area	11	22	19	48				
TTWA	11	23	20	46				
Manchester/Salford:								
Inner area	11	27	18	44				
TTWA	12	26	19	43				
Liverpool:								
Inner area	7	15	19	59				
TTWA	7	17	19	56				
Birmingham:								
Inner area	11	22	17	51				
TTWA	11	22	18	48				
London:		AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF	1000					
Inner area	14	26	21	39				
TTWA*	15	27	21	37				
Great Britain	13	25	21	41				

• GLC area.

 Table 5
 Unemployment among ethnic minorities, February

 1979
 1979

Inner area	Numbers	% of total register
Newcastle/Gateshead	131	0.7
Manchester/Salford	1,020	5.5
Birmingham	5,854	22.5
London	10,388	12.4

ethnic minorities for this purpose are taken to be unemployed registrants who were born in, or one or both of whose parents were born in, certain Commonwealth countries or Pakistan. The high percentages in London and Birmingham reflect the concentrations of ethnic minorities in those areas.

Intensities of unemployment

There are conceptual problems in attempting to derive unemployment rates for inner cities. The difficulties stem from the fact that an inner area is not an economic unit in its own right, but rather a part of the wider economic entity of its conurbation. Many people working in the inner areas live elsewhere, and indeed inner city residents may work outside the district. Inner cities therefore do not constitute travel-to-work areas, and it cannot be assumed that jobs created within inner cities will necessarily be taken by inner city residents, or that the latter will not benefit from jobs created outside the inner city.

The monthly unemployment rates produced by the Department of Employment express the numbers registering as unemployed in an area as a percentage of the numbers working in that area, plus the unemployed. It is clear that this method would produce nonsensical rates if applied to areas which were not relatively self-contained in terms of travelling to work (for example mainly residential districts, where few people work, would have high "rates").

A completely different method of calculating unemployment intensities is the production of residence-based

Birmingham



unemployment rates. Here the number of unemployed people living in a district is expressed as a percentage of economically active residents. One practical difficulty of producing such rates lies in calculating the economically active population of an area—a figure which can only be estimated by a thorough sample survey or a census of population.

There is also a conceptual difficulty inherent in using residence-based rates. Unemployment rates may be used for two differing types of purpose. The first is to analyse the characteristics of the population of a given area; very often unemployment rates are set alongside other indicators such as income levels, housing conditions etc, to give a picture of the degree of social deprivation in the area.

The second—and different—purpose for which unemployment rates are used is as an indicator of economic activity in an area, in particular the demand for labour. This is the purpose for which the DE unemployment rates are designed. While for the first purpose a geographical area of any size can be analysed, the second use of rates can only sensibly be applied to an area which constitutes a relatively

A

Greater London

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Travel-to-work area

self-contained economic unit—in particular an area which includes so far as possible both the geographical source of labour demand (that is workplaces) and the source of labour supply (that is dwelling places); travel-to-work patterns must therefore play a key part in determining the size of area of which it is sensible to talk of the demand for labour. It is also clear that relatively high residence-based rates obtaining in small areas may be due to effects other than labour demand, such as concentrations of poor housing where people especially prone to unemployment may tend to live.

As stated earlier, the Department of Employment does not calculate unemployment rates for areas smaller than TTWAs. However, the Department of the Environment's National Dwelling and Housing Survey, which was published earlier this year, included questions on employment status and from it estimates of residence-based unemployment intensities for selected inner city areas can be derived. These are set out in table 6. The figures relate to the actual Partnership areas, rather than the combinations of em-(Continued on page 752)

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries June 1979

The table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended June 9, 1979. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

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

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry. Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June 1977 *Gazette* contained a time series from 1966 to 1976 of such an average in tabular and graphical forms. The latest averages are shown below. (See also the chart on facing page.)

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

Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)
1978	February	2.00	2.10
	May	1.95	2.05
	August	1.93	2.03
	November	1.90	1.98
1979	February	1.85	1.93

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

Industry (SIC 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Numb ments emplo begin period	er of eng per 100 yed at ning of d	age-	Numb charg losses emplo begin	er of di es (and s) per 1 yed at ning of	s- other 00 period
Table Ashows-the	(DE COM	Male	Female	All	Male	Fema	le All
Food, drink and tobacco	ш	2.5	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.3
Grain milling Bread and flour	211	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.4
confectionery	212	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.4
Biscuits	213	2.1	4.3	3.4	1.5	2.8	2.3
Bacon curing, meat and							
fish products	214	3.8	5.2	4.5	3.2	3.7	3.4
Milk and milk products	215	3.0	5.2	3.6	1.8	3.3	2.2
Sugai	216	1.1	3.1	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1.6	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.8
Fruit and vegetable	010	0.0			10	2.4	0.7
Animal and poultry foods	210	2.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Vegetable and animal oils	213	00	22	0.0			100 100
and fats	221	1.2	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.6
Food industries not else-							
where specified	229	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.4
Brewing and malting	231	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0
Soft drinks	232	5.8	5.3	5.6	3.4	3.6	3.4
Other drink industries	239	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.8
Tobacco	240	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Coal and petroleum pro-							
ducts	IV	0.9	3.0	1.1	0.7	2.1	0.8
Coke ovens and manu-	ASSAULT -				1 inter	111111	1
factured fuel	261	1.1	6.6	1.4	0.9	6.8	1.1
Mineral oil refining	262	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.4	4.7	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.2
chemicals and allied			urs and			1.2.2	27.77
General chemicals	071	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.4
Bharmacoutical chamicals	2/1	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.0
and preparation	070	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.0
Toilet preparations	273	2.1	3.9	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7
Paint	274	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.0	1.6
Soap and detergents	275	1.4	5.3	2.9	1.5	2.6	1.0
Synthetic resins and	210		55	2 3	1.5	20	1.9
plastics materials and							
synthetic rubber	276	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.0	2.2	1.2
Dvestuffs and pigments	277	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.4
Fertilisers	278	1.1	2:0	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.2
Other chemical industries	279	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.7

Industry (SIC 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Numb ments emplo begin period	er of eng sper 100 byed at ning of d	age-	Numb charg losse emplo begin	er of di es (and s) per 1 oyed at ning of	s- other 00 period
<u> </u>	Eline	Male	Female	All	Male	Fema	le All
Metal manufacture	VI	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.5
Iron and steel (general)	311	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.3
Steel tubes	312	1.0	1.9 .	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.8
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium	313	1.3	1.7	1 · 4	1.9	2.4	1 . 9
alloys Copper, brass and other	321	1.1	1 · 9	1.3	1 · 4	2.2	1 . 6
copper alloys	322	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.4
Other base metals	323	0.7	4.4	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.3
Mechanical engineering	VII	1 · 4	1 · 8	1 · 4	1.7	2.3	1 · 8
(excluding tractors) Metal-working machine	331	1 · 4	2.1	1 · 4	1 · 8	2.3	1 .8
tools Pumps, valves and com-	332	1 · 4	2.2	1.5	1 · 4	2.2	1.5
pressors	333	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3
Industrial engines	334	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.2	3.9	2.5
Textile machinery and							
accessories	335	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.7
Construction and earth-	191.000		22. 2. 2. 2.			A STATISTICS	
Mechanical handling	336	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
equipment	337	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	3.8	1.8
Office machinery	338	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.9
Other machinery	339	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.5
Industrial (including pro-							0.0
cess) plant and steelwork	341	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.2
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engin-	342	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.2	1.4
eering not elsewhere					~ ~	0.5	2.1
specified	349	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.5	2 '
Instrument engineering Photographic and docu-	VIII	1 · 4	1.9	1.6	1 · 4	2.2	1 · 8
ment copying equipment	351	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8
Watches and clocks	352	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
appliances Scientific and industrial	353	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.4
instruments and systems	354	1 · 4	2.1	1.6	1 . 5	2.3	1 · 8
Electrical engineering	IX	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6
Electrical machinery	361	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4



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

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Labour turnover (continued)

Industry (SIC 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Numb ments emplo begin period	er of eng s per 100 byed at ning of d	lage-	Numb charg losses emplo begin	er of dis es (and o s) per 10 yed at ning of p	other 0 beriod	Industry (SIC 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Numb ments emplo begin period	er of eng per 100 yed at ning of	gage-	Numb charg losse emple begin	per of di les (and s) per 1 byed at	s- other 00
And the second second second		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			Male	Female	e All	Male	Fema	le All
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.9	1.9	1.3	1 · 8	1.7	1.7	Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	XV 441	2.6	3.5	3.3	1.8	2.6	2.5
components Broadcast receiving and	364	1 · 2	1 · 8	1 · 5	1.6	2.0	1 · 8	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	2.5	3.5	3.3	1.5	2.8	2.7
sound reproducing equipment	365	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.0	tailored outerwear	443	2.2	3.1	2.9	1.7	2.0	2.0
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic	366	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	underwear etc	444	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.0
capital goods Electric appliances primarily	367	1 · 4	2.7	1 · 8	1 · 4	2.1	1.6	Dresses, lingerie, infants wear etc	445	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.8	3.0	2.8
for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	1·5 1·4	2.6 2.6	1 · 8 1 · 9	1 · 8 1 · 5	1.5 1.9	1 · 7 1 · 7	Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not else-	446	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.0	2.8
Shipbuilding and marine	•	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.6	Footwear	449 450	2.8	2.6	3.4 2.4	1·3 1·8	3·1 2·2	2·8 2·0
engineering	^	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.0	Bricks, pottery, glass,							
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manu-	XI	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.2	cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and	XVI	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7
facturing	380	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.8	refractory goods	461	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.4	3.0	1.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	Glass	462	1.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.3
pedal cycle manu-								Cement	464	1.0	2.2	1.1	0:9	1.4	1.1
facturing	382	0.6	1.0 .	0.7	1.4	3.7	1.9	Abrasives and building							1.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and			1993, d					where specified	469	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.0
Locomotives and railway	383	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	
track equipment	384	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	Timber	471	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.4
Railway carriages and		1						Furniture and upholstery	472	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.2
wagons and trams	385	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	Shop and office fitting	4/3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7
Metal goods not elsewhere								Wooden containers and	4/4		02	2 4	3.5	2.4	3.4
specified	XII	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	baskets	475	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.2
Engineers' small tools and	15.00	and and	1. 1. 1. 1. I			he news	1.11	Miscellaneous wood and	470		0.0	~ ~			02
gauges Hand tools and implements	390 391	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	concinationacturers	4/9	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and	001							Paper, printing and							
plated tableware etc	392	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	publishing	XVIII	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets	393	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	Paper and board Packaging products of	481	1.3	2.4	1.4	1.6	2.7	1.8
Wire and wire manu-	000		10		10	10	10	paper, board and							
factures	394	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.6	1.7	associated materials	482	1.8	3.3	2.3	1.3	2.5	1.7
Cans and metal boxes	395	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	Manufactured stationery	483	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.3	1 · 4	1.4
metals	396	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.4	board not elsewhere							
Metal industries not else-				Contraction of the local division of				specified	484	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
where specified	399	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	Printing and publishing of	405	0.0	0.1		0.7		
Textiles	XIII	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	Printing, publishing of	400	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.0
fibres	411	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.1	Other printing, publishing,	486	0.7	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.5	1.4
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	3.7	2.9	3.3	7.5	3.1	5.5	bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.5
Weaving of cotton, linen		diaman to a	and contraction	and and	-	and the second	aline tores			-	and the second second		a sense and	in the second	
and man-made fibres	413	2.6	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	Other manufacturing							
Jute	415	3.8	2.5	3.4	3.8	2.4	3.3	industries	XIX	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.6
Rope, twine and net	416	2.2	3.2	2.7	3.2	1.8	2.6	Linoleum plastics floor	491	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.2
Hosiery and other knitted		~ ~	~ ~	~ ~				covering, leather cloth.							
goods	41/	2.2	3.2	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	etc	492	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.2
Carpets	419	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	Brushes and brooms	493	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9
Narrow fabrics (not more								carriages and sports							
than 30cm wide)	421	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	equipment	494	4.8	5.8	5.4	3.9	4.5	4.2
Textile finishing	422	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.7	Miscellaneous stationers				1			
Other textiles industries	429	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.0	goods Plastics products not else-	495	2.2	4.7	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Leather leather goods								where specified	496	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.7
and fur	XIV	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	facturing industries	499	3.5	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.1	2.7
dressing) and fell-			-					toola toola	100			2.0	0.0		
mongery	431	2.5	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.2	3.5	All							
Fur	433	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	industries		1.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.8

Employment and unemployment statistics in the English inner cities (continued from page 749)

Table 6 Unemployment rates (residence based)*

Inner area	%	Wider urban area	9
Newcastle/Gateshead	12.5	Newcastle and Gateshead	and the second s
Manchester/Salford	10.5	Metropolitan Districts Manchester and Salford	8.0
Liverpool	14.4	Metropolitan Districts Liverpool Metropolitan	8.5
Birmingham (core area)	9.0	District Birmingham Metropolitan	13.(
Inner London	6.3	District	7
Docklands (DJC area) Hackney/Islington	9·2 7·7	GLC area	4.6
Lambeth ("Area of need")	7.8	England	4.0

Source: National Dwelling and Housing Survey.

Those seeking work, waiting to take up a job or temporarily sick as a percentage or residents employed, seeking work/waiting to take up work/temporarily sick.

ployment office areas used in tables 1-5. For London, figures are given for the three Partnership areas as well as a wider definition of inner London comprising 15 inner boroughs. The survey was taken during the winter of 1977/8.

These residence-based figures cannot be compared with the workplace-based figures for travel-to-work areas given in table 2; for example, not all those classified as seeking work in the survey will necessarily be registered as unemployed. However, it is clear from table 6 that unemployment tends to be more intense in the inner areas than in the wider conurbations.

Fast service The speed with which vacancies are filled by the Employment Service by Michael Lloyd, Roger Lasko and John Hunt, Economics staff, Manpower Services Commission

The report Jobcentres: an evaluation* published just over a year ago provided the first detailed insight into the way in which the public employment service's programme of restructuring and reshaping was responding to the demands of the modern labour market.

One of the studies carried out for that evaluation dealt with the speed with which the different types of offices in the Employment Service fill vacancies. Employment Gazette now looks at the results of that study in more detail.

Measuring the speed of vacancy filling is important. Putting people into vacant jobs more quickly helps reduce frictional unemployment and reduces the loss of output caused by vacancies being left open. The study which was carried out in February 1977 showed that the programme of modernisation of the Employment Service had by then resulted in an improvement in the speed with which it filled vacancies and that, regardless of the type of office, the service filled vacancies very quickly; about half the placings made by offices in their own locality were made within a day of the vacancy being notified.

Other studies have compared the performance of the Employment Service with other methods of recruitment such as advertising in newspapers and elsewhere, and have shown that the Employment Service fills vacancies more quickly than other methods. One such study is the survey of employers by Social and Community Planning Research, described in Jobcentres: an Evaluation. Similar findings were reported by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys in a survey carried out for the Employment Service in 1973.

The Employment Service fills about two-thirds of the vacancies which are notified to it. The research described in this article showed that cancelled vacancies (the other third) had a much longer average duration than filled vacancies. However there are many reasons for this and so it would be unwise to draw inferences from this research about the speed, either of the Employment Service or of other methods of filling vacancies. This article therefore concentrates on that two-thirds of notified vacancies which are filled by the Employment Service.

Types of office

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> At the time the study was carried out, the Employment Service had three different types of local office:

- Jobcentres, attractive modern offices close to main pedestrian traffic flow with self-service facilities and in which advisory services are staffed by employment advisers (better trained and qualified staff).
- Restructured offices, employment offices with selfservice facilities and advisory services staffed by employment advisers.
- Employment offices, offices without extensive selfservice and which did not have staff who had been given special training as employment advisers.

By February 1978 however virtually all local offices of the Employment Service were either Restructured Offices or Jobcentres.

them?

The research was designed to answer the question: compared with employment offices and restructured offices, (i) do Jobcentres fill vacancies more quickly?

To amplify the answer to this question, the study also asked: (ii) do Jobcentres fill more vacancies? (iii) do Jobcentres fill a higher proportion of the vacancies notified to

These supplementary questions had to be asked because the average time taken to fill vacancies could be affected by the number of vacancies filled and the proportion of notified vacancies filled: for example, the average time taken to fill vacancies could become longer simply because more long-standing vacancies were being filled. Similarly, the average time taken to fill vacancies could be made shorter by filling only those vacancies that had been notified recently-and leaving unfilled the other vacancies.

* Jobcentres: an evaluation available from the Manpower Services Commission. See also "How well are the Jobcentres working?" Employment Gazette July 1978.



Creating a modern employment service, with new-style Jobcentres sited in busy shopping centres rather than tucked away in back streets, has meant adopting the commercial tactics of the high street too.

Most new Jobcentres are now officially opened by celebrities, in much the same way as supermarkets-a simple but successful aimmick to bring them to the customer's attention. One of the most recent additions to the Jobcentre "chain" was in Durham, where Dr David Bellamy-Botanic man (right)-put in an appearance for the cameras.

However the study described here was primarily concerned with speed of vacancy filling. It was designed to collect information about vacancy filling and vacancy notification only in so far as this information related to speed of vacancy filling. Studies specifically designed to measure the numbers of vacancies filled and the numbers notified have been carried out (these analysed business volumes over a four year period) and have been reported in Jobcentres: an evaluation. That report contains more authoritative statements of increases in the volumes of business handled by Jobcentres.

Implicit in each of the three questions was, of course the assumption that other factors remained constant. However, this was not the case in three important respects:

- some types of vacancies tend to be filled more quickly than others, for example vacancies for unskilled manual jobs are usually filled more quickly than vacancies for skilled manual jobs. Since it was known that Jobcentres tended to fill more of some types of vacancies than did the other offices, information was collected separately for each of five broad occupational categories;
- vacancies tend to be filled more quickly the higher the level of unemployment. It so happens that Jobcentres were more likely to be found in areas of high unemployment so the sampling procedure had to take account of this;
- as might be expected larger offices fill more vacancies than do smaller ones and it also seemed possible that there would be a relationship between size of office and speed of vacancy filling. (There did in fact prove to be no systematic relationship between size and speed). At the time of the study, Jobcentres tended to be larger than the other types of office so, again the sampling procedure had to take account of this.

Two different research designs were considered to allow these questions to be answered and to allow for the underlying differences between types of office. These designs were: first, a "before and after" study of offices which changed from employment offices to restructured offices or Jobcentres; and second, a cross-sectional study of the different types of office. Although the results of a "before and after" study would, in many ways, have been easier to handle, a cross-sectional survey was used to minimise the burden of work on the local offices involved.

The sampling procedure used divided offices into five size bands (measured by number of staff); and selected four offices of each type from each size band with two of each size/type group coming from areas with above average unemployment and the other two coming from areas with below average unemployment. In the event, this procedure could not be followed exactly and 18 employment offices. 22 restructured offices and 20 Jobcentres were eventually selected (instead of 20 of each type as originally intended). The slight deviation from the intended sampling procedure does not appear to have significantly influenced the results. At the time of the survey, there were 318 employment offices, 389 restructured offices and 287 Jobcentres.

The survey period was the statistical month February 7. 1977 to March 4, 1977 and details were kept by the selected offices of all vacancies that they either filled or cancelled during that period. This gave information about 14,388 vacancies of which 8,423 were filled-3,134 were filled by Jobcentres, 3,240 by restructured offices and 2,085 by employment offices.

Speed of vacancy filling and duration of vacancies

The question of the speed with which the Employment Service filled vacancies through its different types of office was answered by looking at the duration of vacancies at the time of a successful submission (a number of candidates may be submitted for a particular vacancy-what was measured in this study was the time taken before submitting a candidate who was accepted for the job). So although this article, for the sake of brevity, speaks of "speed of vacancy filling", the information that was actually collected related to duration of vacancies at the time of successful submission.

Duration of vacancies was measured by the number of working days between the date of notification and the date on which the office submitted a jobseeker who was accepted for the job-this gives duration of vacancies filled-or the date of notification and date on which the office learned that the vacancy was no longer open-this gives the duration of cancelled vacancies. The use of working days eliminates the effects of weekends and public holidays. All the calculated durations were increased by one, so that a vacancy which was filled on the same day as it was notified is treated as lasting one working day, a vacancy which was filled on the day after notification as lasting two working days and so on.

The analysis of speed of vacancy filling deals only with vacancies both notified to and filled by a particular office: these are referred to in the tables as "local placings". The survey did allow estimates to be made of speed of vacancy filling for that fairly small proportion of vacancies which were notified to one office but filled by another. However, these are not included in the tables because of the complications of allowing for the different types of office which filled these vacancies and the differences in vacancy circulation systems.

Main results

Different measures of speed of vacancy filling are given in the first three rows of the tables. The first row shows the average speed of vacancy filling and refers to the arithmetic mean age of all vacancies filled locally. Although most vacancies filled locally are no more than a week old, a small number are filled several weeks after notification and some only after several months. Only few in number, these longstanding vacancies have a considerable influence on the average speed of vacancy filling. Also, as already explained, an office will show a slower average speed of vacancy filling if it fills a greater number of long-standing vacancies.

The second and third rows of the tables therefore show the absolute number of vacancies filled within two days of notification (that is on the day of notification or the day after) and the number filled between three and six days of notification. The tables also show the total number of vacancies filled in the survey month and the number of these which were filled locally.

Table 1 Vacancies filled per month-all occupations

The same vicent south	Job- centres	Restructured offices	Employment offices
Average speed of vacancy filling (local placings, in working days)	5.9	5.7	6.2
Average number of local placings within 2 days	51.7	50.2	39.1
local placings (%) Average number of local	50.3	54 · 2	50.6
placings between 3 and 6 days	29 · 1	25.1	22.2
Iocal placings (b) Total number of placings	28 · 3 121 · 0	27 · 2 108 · 5	28 · 7 98 · 6
local placings Vacancy filling index	102·7 0·65	92·5 0.62	77·3 0·67

Notes: (1) Figures for Restructured Offices and Employment Offices have been adjusted to allow direct comparison with the figures for Jobcentres. (2) Vacancy filling indices include all vacancies filled whether or not they were filled by the office to which they were notified.

Finally, the tables show the Vacancy Filling Index (VFI): the ratio of vacancies filled to all vacancies going off the register during the survey month. It includes all vacancies filled whether or not they were filled by the office to which they were notified.

The survey results for the Jobcentres in the sample have been weighted so that the results are representative of the 287Jobcentres which were operating at the time of the survey. The survey results for the employment offices and restructured offices have also been adjusted so that they are directly comparable with the Jobcentre results and are therefore not representative of the 318 employment offices and 389 restructured offices operating at the time of the survey. They show what employment office and restructured office performance would have been, had they been operating with the same number of staff and the same levels of local unemployment as were the Jobcentres. In practice, the figures do not look very different if the survey results are simply grossed up for the different office types.

Table 1 shows the main results of the survey for all occupations in each of the three types of office. The average speed of vacancy filling in the employment offices was slower than in either of the more modern types of office-though even here, half of the employment office

Table 2 Vacancies filled per month-clerical and related occupations

	Job- centres	Restructured offices	Employment offices
Average speed of vacancy filling (local placings,	/	ev or Pleaser o Plantosen la	sere de content la contrivigent
in working days)	4.8	3.4	6.3
placings within 2 days proportion of all	6.3	5.1	2.9
local placings (%) Average number of local	45.6	52.1	37.3
6 days proportion of all	4.9	3.1	2.6
local placings (%)	35.5	31.5	33.9
Total number of placings Of which, number of	15.7	11.6	10.1
local placings Vacancy filling index	13.8 0.53	9·8 0·51	7 · 8 0 · 53

Notes: (1) Figures for Restructured Offices and Employment Offices have been adjusted to allow direct comparison with the figures for Jobcentres.
(2) Vacancy filling indices include all vacancies filled whether or not they were filled by the office to which they were notified.

placings made locally were made within a day of the vacancy being notified. Although Jobcentres had a slightly slower speed of vacancy filling than did restructured offices, table 1 also shows that this slower average speed was the result of Jobcentres filling at least as many vacancies as did restructured offices within two days but filling more in the three to six days group. More vacancies in total and more vacancies locally were also filled by Jobcentres than the other types of office. Employment offices are shown to have had a slightly higher VFI than did Jobcentres in that they filled a higher proportion of those vacancies which they handled (although they filled fewer vacancies in total).

Tables two to six show the analysis of speed of vacancy filling by occupation.

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Notes: (1) Figures for Restructured Offices and Employment Offices have been adjusted to allow direct comparison with the figures for Jobcentres.
(2) Vacancy filling indices include all vacancies filled whether or not they were filled by the office to which they were notified.

notified to them for non-manual and skilled manual occupations. In both the non-manual groupings, employment offices had a slower average speed of vacancy filling than the more modern offices and restructured offices showed a markedly faster speed of filling than did Jobcentres. However, for both clerical and the other non-manual occupations, Jobcentres filled as many vacancies very quickly (within two days) as did restructured offices and filled more in total with more of the vacancies filled falling in the three to six days group. The improvement achieved by Jobcentres is most clear-cut in the case of skilled craft occupations (which includes most of the "shortage" occupations). The average speed of vacancy filling was considerably

faster than in the other two types of office; this was because the increase in the number of placings made within two days of vacancy notification was even greater than the increase in the total number of placings. Jobcentres also filled a greater proportion of the vacancies which they handled than did either of the other types of office.

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Analysis by occupation

Jobcentres tended to have a higher number of vacancies

le 3	Vacancies	filled	per	month-other	non-manual
upati	ons				

and the second second	Job- centres	Restructured offices	Employment offices
rage speed of vacancy	,		A CARLES AND A CAR
working days)	5.8	4.6	8.7
acings within 2 days	2.9	2.0	1.8
local placings (%) rage number of local	39.8	44.0	35.8
acings between 3 and	2.1	1.7	2.0
roportion of all	2 4		20
local placings (%)	33.3	36.4	40.6
al number of placings	8.5	5.1	6.8
cal placings	7.3	4.6	5.0
ancy filling index	0.58	0.42	0.58

A less clear picture is shown by the results in table 5 for other skilled and semi-skilled manual occupations.

Employment offices filled fewer vacancies but, on average, those were filled relatively quickly. However both Jobcentres and restructured offices filled considerably more vacancies quickly than did employment offices and their longer average speed of vacancy filling was caused by the fact that they were also filling many more long-standing

Table 4 Vacancies filled per month-skilled craft occupations

	Job- centres	Restructured offices	Employment offices
Average speed of vacanc filling (local placings,	у	fares poports	la ndarini kar Li Despectal
in working days)	7.0	9.5	11.2
Average number of local			
placings within 2 days	9.7	7.0	5.0
proportion of all	a construction of the second		
local placings (%)	53.4	54.5	43.9
Average number of local placings between 3 and	ł		
6 days	3.5	2.7	3.0
proportion of all			
local placings (%)	19.3	20.8	26.6
Total number of placings Of which, number of	22.6	16.9	16.9
local placings	18.2	12.9	11.4
Vacancy filling index	0.72	0.51	0.69
the second strategies in the second strategies of the second strategies and the second strategie			

Notes: (1) Figures for Restructured Offices and Employment Offices have been adjusted to allow direct comparison with the figures for Jobcentres.
(2) Vacancy filling indices include all vacancies filled whether or not they were filled by the office to which they were notified.

Table 5 Vacancies	filled	per	month-other	skilled	and
semi-skilled manual	loccu	pati	ons		10000 T

	Job- centres	Restructure offices	dEmployment offices
Average speed of vacanc filling (local placings,	y		nice of a second
in working days) Average number of local	6.4	6.9	5.8
placings within 2 days proportion of all	16.0	17.2	12.0
local placings (%) Average number of local placings between 3 and	45·6	49.9	52.1
6 days proportion of all	11.3	10.5	6.1
local placings (%)	32.2	30.6	26.5
Total number of placings Of which, number of	42 · 9	39.9	30.6
local placings	35.2	34.5	23.0
Vacancy filling index	0.64	0.65	0.66

Notes: (1) Figures for Restructured Offices and Employment Offices have been adjusted to allow direct comparison with the figures for Jobcentres.
(2) Vacancy filling indices include all vacancies filled whether or not they were filled by the office to which they were notified.

vacancies than employment offices. Looking both at average speed of vacancy filling and the absolute numbers of vacancies filled quickly, Jobcentres did not appear to have any marked advantage in speed over restructured offices. (Although Jobcentres and restructured offices are shown to have been filling similar numbers of this type of vacancy, the analysis of business volumes carried out for Jobcentres: an evaluation did in fact show Jobcentres to fill more "other skilled and semi-skilled" manual vacancies than did restructured offices).

Table 6 shows the findings for unskilled manual occupations. Although they made rather fewer placings than restructured offices and employment offices (though again Jobcentres: an evaluation shows a rather different picture) the Jobcentres in the sample had a faster average speed of vacancy filling and made almost as many placings within two days of notification of the vacancy. It is noticeable that whichever type of office made the placings, vacancies for unskilled occupations were filled very quickly.

The introduction of Jobcentres and, as an interim measure, of restructured offices, had led to a considerable increase in the number of vacancies filled by the Employment Service. This will in large part be a reflection of the better quality of service provided through these offices to both jobseekers and employers; an important aspect of that quality of service is the speed with which vacancies are filled.

Table 6 Vacancies filled per month-unskilled manual occupations

Schung Indes (SFR)	Job- centres	Restructured offices	Employment offices
Average speed of vacance filling (local placings,	y dian	Licavian adhigi	alimb young
in working days)	3.0	3.5	4.4
Average number of local			
placings within 2 days proportion of all	16.5	18.7	17.0
local placings (%)	62.2	61.8	57.8
Average number of local placings between 3 and	stado ara		
proportion of all	6.8	7.1	8.1
local placings (%)	25.7	23.5	27.7
Total number of placings Of which, number of	29.3	34.3	33.3
local placings	26.6	30.2	29.4
Vacancy filling index	0.77	0.82	0.77

NOtes: (1) Figures for Restructured Offices and Employment Offices have been adjusted to allow direct comparison with the figures for Jobcentres.
(2) Vacancy filling indices include all vacancies filled whether or not they were filled by the office to which they were notified.

Particularly marked has been the increase in the number of vacancies filled by modernised offices in the non-manual and skilled manual occupations: these types of vacancies typically take longer to fill than do unskilled manual vacancies so the faster vacancy filling in modernised offices can only properly be gauged by looking at results for each occupational group separately. Using the most obvious and convenient measure of speed-the average speed of vacancy filling-the modernised offices are shown to have been faster in all but one occupational group than were employment offices. However, average speed of vacancy filling does not reflect the increase in the volume of vacancies filled by modernised offices; indeed, it counts against those which have been most successful at filling the longstanding vacancies. As an additional measure of speed, this article has therefore also looked at the numbers of vacancies filled very quickly and has shown that modernised offices generally filled more vacancies quickly than did the employment offices.

It has been shown in other studies that Employment offices filled vacancies relatively quickly compared with other methods of filling jobs. The study reported here has shown modernised offices are faster than employment offices and that of the modernised offices, Jobcentres were nearly always faster than restructured offices.

Unfair dismissal provisions in Western Europe

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Most European countries have legal protection against unfair dismissal. This article compares the workings of the unfair dismissal provisions in certain European countries with the system in the United Kingdom*.

Many European countries have had protection against dismissal for a long time. But in the United Kingdom hefore 1972, the only protection against dismissal came from the common law, which allowed a worker who was wrongfully dismissed without proper notice or pay in lieu of notice to make a claim for compensation through the courts.

The Industrial Relations Act gave workers the right not to be unfairly dismissed, irrespective of the notice given, and these provisions came into effect in February 1972. When the Industrial Relations Act was repealed the unfair dismissal provisions were re-enacted (with minor changes) in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act of 1974. Further amendments were made in the 1975 Employment Protection Act. The legislation was consolidated in the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

In this paper, the British arrangements are compared with those of six other EEC countries-namely Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Irish Republic and the Netherlands-and also Sweden[†].

The paper takes various states of the dismissal procedure and compares the practice in different countries. These comprise the grounds for dismissal, the termination of the employment relationship, period of notice, the role of the authorities, appeals against dismissal, the courts, and remedies. In general, the conclusion of the paper is that the protection given against unfair dismissal in this country is similar to that given in other Western European countries.

Grounds for dismissal

Two groups of countries can be distinguished. The first group consists of the UK, Belgium, Italy, the Irish Republic and West Germany. These countries all have relatively well-defined criteria. They are essentially similar in the emphasis they give to the conduct, capability or operating requirements of the firm. In Italy and the UK there are specific grounds on which a dismissal is "fair" (UK)[‡] or is for a "justified motive" (Italy). The other countries in this group either define dismissal on certain grounds as being unfair or in the case of West Germany as being "socially unwarranted".

In the Irish legislation, the list of specifically "unfair" grounds (as opposed to "fair" grounds) for dismissal is considerably more diverse than in that of the UK§ Although relatively well defined criteria are laid down in Belgium, the unfair dismissal laws apply only to manual workers. In the past the Belgian courts have in some instances extended the application of such principles to non-manual workers. However, the much longer periods of notice to which non-manual workers are entitled render 'unfair dismissal" compensation less necessary for such workers.

In West Germany, the courts specifically take account of

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the "social consequences" of any decisions and attempt to make a general estimation of the interests involved with a view to deciding whether dismissals are "fair and appropriate in the circumstances". Thus, for example, where alternative work is available in a rationalisation situation dismissal will not generally be appropriate unless very specific individual skills are required for the new job.

An important additional element in the UK legislation is the requirement that the employer must act in a reasonable manner as well as having sufficient grounds for dismissal. In determining whether the employer has so acted, industrial tribunals take into account, where these seem relevant, the provisions of the non-legally-binding Code of Practice of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. The requirement that the employer must act reasonably has given rise to a good deal of case law. This emphasises the importance of early warnings by the employer of the possible consequences of the employees' actions or conduct and of affording the employees the opportunity of stating their side of the case in disciplinary matters

The second group of countries-comprising France, Sweden and the Netherlands-may be distinguished by the less specific nature of the criteria used.

In the Netherlands, the criterion applied is whether a dismissal is "obviously unfair", but only general guidance is given as to the interpretation of this provision. It is clear, however, that grounds which could be considered unjustifiable include: where no reason for dismissal is given, even with due notice; where the consequences for the employee far outweigh the consequences for the employer; where dismissal would run counter to customary or agreed procedure at industry or company level. Size of firm is usually taken into account. In smaller firms more weight will probably be given to the view that industrial relations have reached the point where dismissal is the only practicable course.

In Sweden, all dismissals must be based on "objectively valid grounds", but the test is not clearly defined and is applied on a case basis. The Act does, however, establish the principle that within reason the employer is required to provide the employee with alternative employment and even to retrain and give technical assistance to

* Reference will be made throughout this article to the UK. However, although the Northern Ireland legislation is similar to that in GB, the GB provisions on unfair dismissal do not extend to Northern Ireland.

[†] Most of the information used in this paper is derived from the International Encyclopaedia for Labour Law and Industrial Relations, vols I and II, edited by R. Blanpain, Deventer (Netherlands): Kluwer (1977); and the European Industrial Relations Review London: Eclipse Publications (various issues).

‡ Dismissal can be fair if the employer can show that the reason for it was one of these: (i) a reason related to the employee's capability or qualifications for the job; (ii) a reason related to the employee's conduct; (iii) redundancy; (iv) a statutory duty or restriction which prevents the employment being continued; or (v) some other substantial reason which could justify the dismissal.

§ Under the UK legislation dismissals for the following reasons are "automatically" unfair: (i) for membership of an independent trade union or engaging in the activities of such a union; (ii) selection of an employee for redundancy either for reason (i) above or in contravention of the customary arrangements for such selection; and (iii) dismissal on the sole grounds that the employee is pregnant

Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service; Code of Practice 1: Disciplinary Practice and Procedures in Employment; London: HMSO (1977).

older workers. In this respect, the Swedish provisions are similar to those in West Germany, though they also parallel to some extent the UK Code of Practice, which states that in misconduct cases a clear pattern of behaviour must be established and that account should be taken of the employee's length of service and past conduct.

French law has two categories. The first concerns a "a real and serious reason" for dismissal, and leaves the employee's rights to severance pay, compensation in lieu of notice and compensation for paid holiday intact. The second relates to "minor reasons", which will not be sufficient to justify dismissal and will enable the courts to award reinstatement. Although these provisions may appear specific, in practice any judgement concerning classification will contain a relatively arbitrary element and depend largely on the particular circumstances surrounding the dismissal. As with the UK and the Netherlands, this has led to a collection of case law from tribunals and higher courts which is as influential as the statutes themselves.

In all eight countries dismissal without notice may follow any serious breach of the employment contract. In such extreme cases there are no obvious differences in the standards adopted by the various countries.

There is some diversity in the length of service required before a worker is entitled to appeal against dismissal. In the Netherlands up to two months' service is required and in Italy up to six months' is required. In both cases a shorter period can be negotiated between worker and employer. West Germany requires six months, and in the Irish Republic the period required is one year. Sweden has no qualifying period. The UK at present has a requirement of 26 weeks but on October 1, 1979 this will be extended to 52 weeks.

France has a two-tier system. Employees with two years' service in firms with ten or more employees qualify for unfair dismissal and in general this attracts higher compensation than the wrongful dismissal provisions. The latter, for which there is no qualifying period, cover those employees who do not meet either of the unfair dismissal criteria. In Belgium, dismissal is a matter dealt with primarily under the law of contract and there is no statutory qualifying period. These provisions are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Qualifying periods of service for protection against unfair dismissal

Belgium	Dismissal is largely a contractual matter although limited provisions exist for manual workers
Federal Republic of Germany	6 months*†
France	2 vears‡
Irish Republic	1 years
Italy	Up to 6 months*
Netherlands	Up to 2 months
Sweden	No qualifying period
United Kingdom	6 months until end of September 1979: thereafter 1 year

In Germany small firms normally employing five people or less, and in Italy those employing less than a total of 36 people or 16 in a particular production unit, are exemp from the provisions.

Find the provisions.
I in Germany unfair dismissal provisions do not cover employees under 18 years of age.
Unfair dismissal applies only to companies of 10 or more employees. Employees in firms of under 10 or with less than 2 years' service are protected from wrongful dismissal for which there is no qualifying period. § The qualifying period for industrial apprentices is shorter.

Terminating the employment relationship

Within the United Kingdom, dismissal can be informal, that is by word of mouth. This is also the situation in West Germany and the Netherlands. But in Belgium, Italy and Sweden a written communication is required. In France,

the notice of dismissal must be sent to the worker by registered letter and this can also happen in Belgium. In the Irish Republic the dismissal need only be in writing where workers are being made redundant.

In most of the countries mentioned, the employer is obliged on request to give written reasons for dismissal. In France the employer must invite the employee concerned to a meeting to inform him of the reasons for dismissal and to discuss the action. Swedish law requires employers to let trade union representatives known when they may call for "consultation" with the employer, but the emphasis is on consultation rather than negotiation.

West German law at present does not state the actual form which a dismissal notice shall take nor does it require written reasons in most cases. However, the present system does already provide that an employment relationship may be terminated only after consultation with the works council. If no agreement is reached the dismissal may possibly be delayed until the case has been resolved by the courts.

In Italy, if a worker is not covered by a disputes procedure provided under a collective agreement, he or she is also entitled to apply to the local provincial labour and full employment office (within 20 days of receiving notice of dismissal) in order that an attempt at conciliation can be made. During this period both the worker and the employer can be represented or briefed by a trade union or employer's association. If successful a court order may be obtained to sanction the agreement.

Periods of notice

The length of notice required is in all countries related to factors such as length of service, the age and the position of the worker. In Belgium earnings are taken into account, since notice periods are determined on an individual basis between employer and employee where the employee's salary exceeds the equivalent of £4,000 per annum. This is subject to the condition that they do not fall below the level for a lower salaried employee. The UK provides uniform periods irrespective of an individual's age and earnings, and this is also true of France, the Irish Republic, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The minimum statutory period of notice required by law in France, the Netherlands and Sweden is four weeks; in the Irish Republic and UK it is one week. The maximum period of notice required by statute varies from one year in the Netherlands to six months in Sweden, twelve weeks in the United Kingdom and two months in France and the Irish Republic. In all these countries the same provisions relate to blue-collar and white-collar workers. However, in Belgium, Italy and West Germany a distinction is made between these two groups.

Blue-collar workers in Belgium and West Germany are entitled to minimum periods of notice of four weeks and two weeks respectively. Their maximum legal entitlements in Belgium and West Germany are two months and three months respectively. Blue-collar workers in Italy have no statutory entitlement to notice. Notice periods are usually period of notice required by statute varies from one year in service-related with a maximum of two weeks. White-collar workers in Belgium, West Germany and Italy are entitled to minimum notice periods of three months, six weeks and two weeks respectively.

For certain countries, notice provisions are in practice

longer than the legal limits. In the Netherlands notice periods may be longer because of the requirement to seek authorisation for projected dismissals from the district employment office. This mechanism is also at work to a certain extent in West Germany, where employers have to consult the works council. The statutory notice periods may of course be improved upon in individual contracts of employment, and this is often in fact the case.

Role of the authorities

In the UK, the employer has no need to notify the authorities of an individual dismissal though the worker has the right to complain to an industrial tribunal. If a worker decides to make a complaint conciliation services will be offered by ACAS.

West Germany's requirements are stricter in that the local District Manpower Office has to be informed within three days in the event of the dismissal of any worker. Moreover the office's approval is required for the dismissal of handicapped persons or women workers before and after a confinement. Besides lodging an objection with the works council, a worker may additionally (or alternatively) bring an action in a Labour Court for a declaration that the dismissal is "socially unwarranted". Italy requires the employer to notify the State placement office within five days of any dismissal. The employee then has 60 days from receiving written notice in which to appeal. The appeal must be made in writing and it is dealt with by the courts. In the Irish Republic, as in the UK, notification is only

required for the dismissal of redundant workers. However, providing the claim is made within 6 months of a dismissal an appeal can be made either to a Rights Commissioner or if preferred to the Employment Appeals Tribunal.

There are no statutory provisions for the notification of individual dismissals in Sweden, but a dismissed trade union member may make a complaint to the Swedish Labour Court. A non-unionist may complain to the ordinary civil courts within two weeks of receiving a dismissal notice. Belgium is very similar. There are no provisions for informing the authorities but an employee who has been dismissed may make an appeal to the Labour Court.

The countries with the most pronounced state involvement are France and the Netherlands. French law requires that an employer must notify both collective and individual dismissals to the authorities. If the local employment office approves then the dismissals may be effected. However, these provisions were originally intended to give local employment officials some control over the placement and mobility of labour. Thus while approval for proposed collective redundancies may be witheld and/or alternatives suggested, this is seldom the case with individual dismissals. Consequently many employers make no attempt to contact the authorities before carrying out dismissals for clearly "economic" reasons despite the possible fine of about £300.

The Netherlands requires the approval of the District Employment Office to be given before a dismissal can be carried out, unless dismissal is by mutual agreement or for "urgent cause". If either employer or employee is dissatisfied with the Employment Office decision an alternative approach is to go through the ordinary Civil Courts. During 1977 approval was given and the proposed action went ahead in 95.8 per cent of potential dismissal cases. Nevertheless the procedure seems to operate very differently from the superficially similar provisions in France.

The avenues open to the dismissed workers can be divided into two groups. Either negotiations concerning the justification of the dismissal can take place between the employer and those representing the employee or an appeal may be made through the courts. In practice a combination of the two normally exists. In the UK, negotiations normally take place through the collective bargaining structure. Moreover, the Code of

Practice issued by ACAS recommends that the employees concerned should have a right to a hearing before being dismissed. The hearing is looked upon as an opportunity for the employee to explain his views and thus to enable the employer to base his decision on "adequate facts". These hearings, however, do not preclude a subsequent appeal to the industrial tribunals. In France and West Germany, a settlement may be

Labour Courts. In Italy, all complaints of unfair dismissal are heard in the ordinary courts before magistrates. Despite this the statutory unfair dismissal procedures are used fairly extensively though almost invariably as a second resort following the failure of negotiations between unions and employers. In plants employing more than 35 workers, a dismissed employee can resort to a conciliation procedure involving both the unions and employers associations. Trade unionism in Italy is strongest in the large firms and where this is the case most disputes are settled within the union/management negotiating machinery. Where the trade unions are weaker or less active recourse to the courts

is more common. The concept of "unfair dismissal" used in Belgium has been an extremely restricted one covering only blue-collar workers and very few people have in practice appealed to the Labour Courts in such cases. The number of successful applications has been very small due to the restrictive interpretation of the law once cases arrive in the courts.

The Belgian legislation was modified this year with the grounds for dismissal being made less restrictive but a marked increase in the proportion of all dismissal cases going to court is not anticipated. This is partly because some workers are not aware of their legal rights and partly because those who are aware of the relevant provisions do not make use of them. Attention has been focused instead on the disparities which exist between white and blue-collar workers in respect of the length of notice to which each group is entitled. The main preoccupation of the unions has thus been to bring the periods of notice for blue-collar workers more closely in line with the provisions for white-collar workers, rather than tightening up the "unfair dismissal" legislation.

As noted above, there is a different situation in the Netherlands. Permission has to be sought from the district employment office to terminate the employment relationship. This is essentially an administrative process, with neither the employer or the employee appearing before the director's special advisory committee and with most of the information gathering being carried out by a dismissal

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Appeals against dismissal

reached by negotiations but this is rarely the case in practice, and in these countries a conflict is usually settled by the

Modified legislation

officer. The director's decision is final and no administrative appeal is possible. An employee can, however, still initiate quite separate legal proceedings in the civil courts.

Dismissal disputes in Sweden are usually settled by direct negotiations between the parties themselves or between the relevant trade union and the employer, but the caseload of the Labour Courts has been rising. In addition some cases are heard by the district level civil courts. The people who have to use these courts as opposed to the Labour Courts are individual union members who are not being supported by their union, unorganised employees, and workers whose employers are not bound by collective agreements. On appeal these cases will go the Labour Court.

The Courts

In most European countries, labour courts or tribunals have been established as a separate branch of the judiciary with powers encompassing judicial decision-making, the awarding of fines and other remedies, and the ability to carry out conciliation functions (on the basis of statutes. case law and precedent); although the powers and organisation of the courts vary considerably.

In Italy, unfair dismissal complaints are dealt with by the ordinary courts. All cases have to be entrusted to lawyers and all cases are heard under normal judicial procedures. In theory, legal aid is available but very few workers qualify for it, and most workers thus rely on their unions to pay the legal fees. These may-if the employee is successful-be recovered through "costs". This system does not allow for any official conciliation or arbitration within the statutory protection provided.

The UK, France, the Irish Republic, Sweden, Belgium and West Germany all have specialist labour courts or tribunals and there are similarities in structure. In particular Belgium, the UK, the Irish Republic, Sweden and West Germany all have systems where adjudication is done by legally-qualified chairmen together with representatives of employers and trade unions.

France is slightly different in that the industrial tribunals consist of equal numbers of worker and employer representatives elected by their "peers" and do not include any fully qualified legal officials. Each tribunal is divided into a conciliation division and a judgement division. When there is a deadlock among those members of the judgement division, a full-qualified judge from the relevant lower civil court is empowered to adjudicate. Moreover, all disputes on individual problems must go through the conciliation division before they are sent to the judgement division. This two-stage arrangement is similar to that in the UK.

Different arrangements

Notwithstanding the broad similarity between the arrangements in the various countries, note should be taken of the following differences. In the Irish Republic, for instance, it is possible to make a claim to a Rights Commissioner as an alternative to going to the Employment Appeals Tribunal. The Commissioner will make a "recommendation" on the claim. If this is not subsequently carried out the claim may be referred to the Employment Appeals Tribunal which is the counterpart to the United Kingdom's industrial tribunals and is the original alternative to the Rights Commissioner. There is thus a split procedure and the differing "recommendations" of the Rights Commissioner and "determinations" of the Employment Appeals Tribunal may well influence the employee's choice of procedure.

The West German Labour Court system is noteworthy for its three level structure. The lowest level consists of the Local Labour Courts, with the State Labour Courts as the second level and a Federal Labour Court as the highest level. The State Labour act as Courts of Appeal on points of law and points of fact. The Federal Labour Court hears appeals on points of law only. Unlike the others, the Federal Labour Court has more professional judges than lay representatives.

An interesting feature of this system is that in all cases an oral plea must first be entered before the chairman of the court without the lay representatives being present, in an attempt to reach an amicable settlement. If the conciliation attempt fails, the proceedings go before a full court. Moreover, even when official litigation proceedings are underway, the judges are legally obliged to seek a compromise whenever possible. This procedure is encouraged by the fact that in cases where compromise is reached before the Local Labour Courts or an out-of-court settlement is arrived at, fees and court costs are waived. In general Labour Court costs are much lower than those in civil courts. At the moment, those employees in undertakings "normally employing five persons or less" are excluded from the operation of the legislation.

Another interesting feature is that a worker may rely solely on the works council, provided the latter decides to support him. If he does so, and does not also appeal to the Labour Court, he is relying on the degree of influence the Council has with the employer and will not have the right to retain his job pending the outcome.

The French system is that the lay representatives (who total around 5,000) are elected for a six year term on the basis of separate electoral college lists for manual workers. non-manual staff (including middle-management) and employers. In the UK, on the other hand, lay representatives are nominated. The French system has been criticised for being unnecessarily complicated and for working to the disadvantage of the country's smaller unions and employer organisations as well as unaffiliated individuals.

Noteworthy feature

Another noteworthy feature of the French system is its limited geographical extent. Currently many administrative areas are only partially covered by the system while others are totally excluded from its scope. It has been estimated that around six million of the 14 million workers who would otherwise be eligible to take complaints before tribunals in France cannot do so simply because there is no tribunal covering the area in which they are employed. In such cases a dispute has to be taken through the normal civil court process where the legally qualified judges are responsible for resolving the issue.

Even where a tribunal exists, workers and employers may nevertheless have to resort to the normal civil courts. This is because the order setting up a tribunal specifies the trades and professions coming within its jurisdiction, and if the list is not exhaustive or type of industry has changed the matter has to be dealt with by an ordinary civil court. By a law of 18 January 1979 however, the tribunal system is being extended to all parts of France and to forms of

employment not previously covered. A new system for electing tribunal members based on proportional representation rather than the present complicated system of a two-stage ballot is due to come into effect this autumn.

A recent Swedish reform enables "less complicated" issues to be dealt with in the first instance by the district courts instead of the Labour Court-if the parties so choose. As with the German system, the chairman and court staff actively attempt conciliation. It is estimated that they are successful in at least 40 per cent of cases. Unlike West Germany, the avoidance of court costs does not provide a financial incentive for a conciliated settlement as far as the employee is concerned. This is because the employee is entitled to free legal aid. Moreover, should the case be lost by the employee then he or she is only ordered to pay the employers costs if the complaint was without reasonable cause.

In the UK both parties have to bear their own legal costs in most cases if they choose to be legally represented. In practice, most workers are represented by a trade union official or are self-represented.

Whether at first instance or second the Swedish Labour Court's decisions are final. This specialist system has the advantage of speedy results and little risk of contradictory decisions but lacks any appeal channels.

In the Netherlands on the other hand, as has already been stated, there is a purely administrative process with the decision being taken by the head of the district employment office. However, before reaching a decision, advice is generally sought from a special local committee consisting of three employers representatives and three union representatives and a member of the Labour Inspectorate. There is therefore some element of lay participation as in other countries.

Remedies

There are essentially only two types of remedy: reinstatement of the employee in his previous job (or reengagement in a similar job with the same firm) and compensation. Countries differ both in the extent of emphasis they give to each and in the amounts of compensation they allow.

There is a group of three countries (Sweden, the Netherlands and West Germany) where priority is given to maintaining the employment relationship intact, thus obviating the need for reinstatement.

In the Netherlands, the approval of the district employment office is needed before a dismissal can be effected. In Sweden, the employer is required to retain the employee in the job at the normal rate of pay and with normal employment benefits, pending a decision of the Labour Court. In West Germany, providing the works council contests a dismissal and the employee also lodges a complaint with the courts, the employee will be entitled to retain his or her job pending the outcome of the court case.

However, these countries differ significantly in their provisions regarding compensation. In Sweden, when an employer refuses to accept continuation of employment or an order of reinstatement (ie after summary dismissal) the alternative is a substantial award of damages ranging from ^a minimum of 16 months pay to a maximum of 48 months pay. To date there have been few instances of maximum damages being awarded.

The West German situation is slightly different. The Labour Court can find that the dismissal would be "socially unwarranted" but that continuation of the employment relationship would be unreasonable in the circumstances. In such a case compensation would be awarded and the compensation levels are set at a maximum of 12 months normal earnings, with additional amounts payable in the case of older employees with a certain length of service. Furthermore, in many collective agreements employees are entitled to service-related severance payments on termination of employment irrespective of cause. However, as in the UK there is no general statutory right to such payments.

In the Netherlands there are no provisions relating to compensation for dismissal as such. Instead the law provides for "indemnity payments" to be awarded by the courts in dismissal cases (such payments cannot be imposed by the District Employment Office). No fixed levels or ceilings for such awards have been laid down but particular regard is usually paid to age and length of service. Under the Italian system, emphasis is laid on reinstatement. The law states that a court may declare a dismissal which is held to be without sufficient cause or justification,

null and void. Moreover, in such a case the worker is entitled to both an order of reinstatement and compensation of at least five months pay "for any prejudice suffered as a result of his dismissal". If the employer fails to comply with the reinstatement order he must pay the regular wage to the dismissed individual and an equivalent amount into the National Pension Fund until such time as reinstatement occurs. The actual impact of the legislation is not as great as it appears. It applies to those working for an employer where

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Indemnity payments

the workforce exceeds 35 people in total or 15 in a particular "production unit" (or five for agricultural concerns). It also covers smaller production units if they are part of the same commune and in total their employment exceeds the above requirements. Given the fragmented nature of large sections of the Italian economy, many Italian workers therefore cannot have a reinstatement order enforced and some cannot even derive compensation. In addition managerial staff are excluded from the provisions.

Non-manual workers are entitled by statute to indemnity payments of one month's salary per year of service. These are given irrespective of the reason for dismissal. Manual workers have to rely on collective agreements and generally the payments range from six to thirty days pay depending on length of service.

The French system is that if an employee has two years service and works for a firm with more than ten employees, the tribunal may either award reinstatement or damages of not less than six months pay. This may be increased to take account of the hardship and loss suffered by the employee, and/or his employer's behaviour. If the employee has not had a sufficiently long period of service or is employed by a smaller firm, there is no minimum award of damages.

In such circumstances damages are based purely on the hardship suffered by the employee-and there is no provision for reinstatement. One additional month's salary may be awarded where the statutory notification procedures have not been carried out. There is also provision (Continued on page 786)

Manpower in the local authorities

Information about the numbers of employees in local authorities at mid June each year was published annually in the Employment Gazette up to June 1974. These figures had been collected and compiled by the Department of

Employment since 1952 with the co-operation of local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales. From March 1975, local authorities in England and Wales, jointly with central government, began a new quarterly series for the

TABLE A England (a)	De	cember 10), 1977	March 10,	1978		June 10, 1978 (f)		
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (b) Miscellaneous services (c)	501,209 202,384 125,884 125,098 24,044 61,406 19,577 46,606 39,290 20,521 30,617 4,181 228,455	147,089 467,626 488 335 151,346 14,611 15,258 1,873 259 11,246 559 - 1,823 44,616	530,324 403,723 126,096 20,080 188,565 31,191 67,940 20,370 46,717 44,167 20,807 30,617 4,955 247,870	502,095 202,021 125,758 19,946 125,507 23,971 61,243 19,495 47,054 39,301 20,615 30,271 4,160 226,894	154,137 472,563 474 330 152,536 14,724 16,098 1,843 248 11,349 556 1,814 43,880	532,484 405,551 125,965 20,089 189,493 31,180 68,143 20,278 47,158 44,226 20,898 30,271 4,932 245,950	501,639 201,017 125,694 20,311 126,081	137,594 470,569 475 329 153,771 14,926 18,921 1,878 282 11,560 565 1,786 44,727	530,208 403,771 125,899 20,452 190,589 31,105 75,822 20,762 47,376 45,349 20,753 30,506 4,898 246,615
Total of above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (d) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,449,206 102,719 36,283 14,383	857,129 7,477 3,323	1,783,422 102,719 39,495 15,979	1,448,331 102,285 35,771 14,451	870,552 7,497 3,419	1,786,618 102,285 38,973 16,091	1,456,075 101,825 35,434 14,415	857,383 7,571 3,497	1,794,105 101,825 38,667 16,097
Total (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	1,602,591 8,141	867,929 48	1,941,615 8,165	1,600,838 8,176	881,468 166	1,943,967 8,249	1,607,749 7,139	868,451 175	1,950,694 7,217
Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)	1,594,450	867,881	1,933,450	1,592,662	881,302	1,935,718	1,600,610	868,276	1,943,477

TABLE B Wales (a)	Decembe	er 10, 1977		March 10	, 1978		June 10, 1978 (f)		
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (b) Miscellaneous services (c)	33,150 12,567 10,730 2,085 7,735 1,349 4,169 1,104 2,393 1,640 1,732 1,611 296 19,684	4,789 26,510 30 32 8,681 663 1,349 236 13 429 19 114 3,607	33,930 23,750 10,743 2,098 11,342 1,674 4,734 1,202 2,398 1,834 1,741 1,611 343 21,203	33,217 12,487 10,639 2,075 7,932 1,329 4,096 1,097 2,405 1,673 1,788 1,587 296 19,754	4,932 26,546 25 32 8,798 666 1,285 249 4 406 20 	34,046 23,660 10,650 2,088 11,592 1,664 4,634 1,200 2,407 1,858 1,798 1,587 345 21,256	33,102 12,529 10,919 2,060 7,879 1,289 4,679 1,139 2,443 1,722 1,875 1,594 300 19,829	4,184 25,762 29 33 8,674 676 1,489 258 6 412 255 6 412 25 120 3,592	33,849 23,350 10,932 2,074 11,487 1,619 5,301 1,246 2,445 1,909 1,887 1,594 350 21,339
Total of above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (d) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	100,245 6,081 1,621 883	46,472 345 140	118,603 6,081 1,785 946	100,375 6,066 1,618 880	46,670 348 153	118,785 6,066 1,802 949	101,359 6,050 1,638 896	45,260 347 158	119,382 6,050 1,822 968
Total (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	1 08,830 2,089	46,957 1	127,415 2,089	108,939 2,060	47,171 36	127,602 2,076	109,943 2,169	45,765 21	128,222 2,180
Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)	106,741	46,956	125,326	106,879	47,135	125,526	107,774	45,744	126,042

Notes: (a) Source: Department of the Environment/Joint Manpower Watch surveys undertaken on behalf of central and local government by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board. (b) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the Fire Service. (c) Covers central services department (eg engineers and treasurers) and others not included in listed departments or services, school-crossing patrols, staff on special functions, trading services and agriculture and fisheries. (d) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. (e) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents; Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0·11; Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0·53; Manual employees, 0·41. (f) Provisional figures.

purposes of the joint manpower watch. In Scotland under a similar joint arrangement a new series began in March 1976.

The figures for the surveys are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LAC-SAB) and the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central government and the local authority associations. The quarterly results for England and Wales were published for the first

Septembe	r 16, 1978	(f)	December	9, 1978 (f)	March 10,	1979 (f)		TABLE A England (continued)
Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Service
505,058 200,722 126,536 20,449 127,319 24,072 67,277 19,984 47,857 40,894 20,660 31,131 4,234	104,185 462,846 444 359 154,875 15,143 18,415 1,886 287 11,768 577 - 1,751 44,984	529,541 399,882 126,729 20,604 192,290 31,489 75,170 20,785 47,977 46,003 20,953 31,131 4,980 248,596	507,816 201,998 126,424 20,116 127,966 24,038 62,758 19,710 47,277 41,770 20,528 31,923 4,277 228,130	154,232 473,700 446 340 156,653 15,287 16,967 1,824 282 11,829 555 1,810 44,694	537,804 406,203 126,617 20,263 193,730 31,523 70,027 20,485 47,397 46,913 20,810 31,923 5,048 247,599	508,981 202,495 124,508 20,043 127,999 24,067 61,832 19,770 47,040 42,179 20,470 32,821 4,231 227,724	157,182 475,742 471 371 157,489 15,571 16,581 1,783 269 11,929 568 1,842 44,263	539,846 407,706 124,714 20,202 194,128 31,692 68,943 20,530 47,153 47,365 20,758 32,821 5,014 246,978	Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (b) Miscellaneous services (c)
1,465,194 101,607 36,016 14,720	817,520 7,575 3,601	1,796,130 101,607 39,253 16,453	1,464,731 103,116 37,436 14,887	878,619 7,652 3,586	1,806,342 103,116 40,705 16,609	1,464,160 104,378 37,458 14,997	884,061 7,661 3,687	18,807,850 104,378 40,731 16,771	Total of above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (d) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff
1,617,537 6,213	828,696 88	1,953,443 6,253	1,620,170 5,684	889,857 98	1,966,772 5,728	1,620,993 3,869	895,409 70	1,969,730 3,901	Total (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)
1,611,324	828,608	1,947,190	1,614,486	889,759	1,961,044	1,617,124	895,339	1,965,829	Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)

Septemb	er 16, 1978	3 (f)	Decembe	r 9, 1978 (f)	March 10	, 1979 (f)		TABLE B Wales (continued)
Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT(f) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (e) equiva- lent	Service
33,111 12,295 11,160 2,029 7,944 1,293 4,579 1,128 2,484 1,799 1,845 1,678 302 19,814	3,223 26,233 34 31 8,636 696 1,541 280 4 409 24 	33,758 23,322 11,174 2,041 11,540 1,633 5,227 1,244 2,486 1,982 1,856 1,678 354	33,733 12,108 11,123 2,015 7,872 1,278 4,149 1,138 2,371 1,755 1,802 1,766 305	5,339 27,106 25 30 8,989 693 1,450 276 5 414 24 - 123 3,527	34,613 23,536 11,134 2,027 11,614 1,618 4,762 1,253 2,373 1,944 1,814 1,766 356	33,846 12,054 10,919 2,006 8,054 1,245 4,056 1,134 2,416 1,744 1,611 1,821 306 19,282	5,325 27,218 11 29 9,036 705 1,474 263 4 428 23 - 124 3,591	34,724 23,529 10,924 2,018 11,816 1,589 4,680 1,243 2,418 1,940 1,622 1,821 358 20,794	Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (b) Miscellaneous services (c)
101,461 6,047 1,658 903	44,829 336 161	119,624 6,047 1,836 978	100,989 6,103 1,706 913	48,001 337 168	119,869 6,103 1,885 995	100,494 6,151 1,743 915	48,231 338 175	119,476 6,151 1,922 996	Total of above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (d) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff
110,069 1,817	45,326	128,485 1,818	109,711 1,315	48,50 6	128,852 1,316	109,303 473	48,744	128,545 473	Total (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)
108,252	45,325	126,667	108,396	48,505	127,536	108,830	48,744	128,072	Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)

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

time in the November 1976 issue of the Employment Gazette. Provisional figures for March 1979 are published in this issue together with revised figures for March 1978 and December 1978. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly. The Scottish figures appeared for the first time in the August 1977 issue. The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ in a number of respects from those in England and Wales, for example in Scotland local authorities discharge

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

Employees engaged by local authorities under the Government's Job Creation Programme (JCP) and the Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP) are separately identified and excluded from the grand total.

The November 1976 Employment Gazette included in the introductory article a note on the new series for Eng. land and Wales and its relationship with the previous series.

TABLE C Scotland (g)	Decembe	er 10, 1977	·	March 10	, 1978	Si William State	June 10,	1978	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h) —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental Health Cleansing Housing Physical Planning Fire Service–Regular —Others (j) Miscellaneous services (k)	62,010 25,692 19,666 9,500 16,541 2,970 12,871 2,165 9,453 3,949 1,567 3,873 428 31,784	4,918 35,703 193 84 20,215 1,266 2,048 387 218 415 20 - 95 3,017	63,977 42,105 19,754 9,540 25,780 3,632 13,827 2,341 9,552 4,143 1,578 3,873 472 33,254	61,949 25,477 19,617 9,271 17,174 3,006 13,251 2,154 9,690 3,940 1,673 3,794 435 31,537	5,071 36,046 200 83 20,652 1,278 2,087 375 219 406 19 - 104 3,039	63,977 42,006 19,708 9,310 26,591 3,661 14,220 2,325 9,815 4,129 1,683 3,794 483 32,991	61,559 25,280 19,634 9,255 17,019 2,968 14,748 2,145 10,283 3,991 1,623 3,807 434 32,351	4,983 36,204 169 80 21,059 1,287 2,382 452 229 419 19 92 3,045	63,552 41,901 19,711 9,293 26,627 3,627 15,852 2,350 10,387 4,185 1,633 3,807 476 33,818
Total of above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (I) Administration of District Courts	202,469 12,019 3,491 77	68,579 2,262 11	233,828 12,019 4,514 83	202,968 12,015 3,485 72	69,579 2,311 11	234,693 12,015 4,529 78	205,097 11,989 3,446 53	70,420 2,287 36	237,219 11,989 4,479 73
Total (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	218,056 5,153	70,852	250,444 5,153	218,540 5,722	71,901	251,315 5,722	220,585 5,807	72,743	253,760 5,807
Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)	212,903	70,852	245,291	212,818	71,901	245,593	214,778	72,743	247,953

TABLE C Scotland (g)	Septemb	er 16, 197	8	Decembe	er 9, 1978		March 10, 1979			
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (m) equiva- lent	
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h) —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental Health Cleansing Housing Physical Planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (j) Miscellaneous services (k)	62,170 25,188 20,068 9,336 17,527 3,128 14,131 2,214 10,134 3,971 1,672 3,996 465 32,392	4,840 36,528 79 81 21,641 1,237 2,298 453 253 437 21 - 107 3,145	64,106 41,963 20,147 9,374 27,415 3,761 15,198 2,420 10,248 4,174 1,683 3,996 519 33,856	61,966 25,446 20,827 9,224 17,603 3,055 12,832 2,254 10,066 4,047 1,595 4,224 472 31,876	5,542 36,847 217 74 21,701 1,288 2,100 421 229 436 16 - 107 2,882	64,183 42,363 20,926 9,258 27,509 3,717 13,810 2,445 10,170 4,250 1,604 4,224 521 33,276	61,849 26,134 20,457 9,205 17,645 3,002 12,347 2,178 10,236 4,123 1,617 4,325 484 32,542	5,810 37,171 154 71 21,960 1,299 2,199 411 194 443 18 	64,173 42,273 20,528 9,238 27,714 3,689 13,379 2,365 10,324 4,518 1,627 4,325 532 35,031	
Total of above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (I) Administration of District Courts	206,392 12,070 3,654 79	71,120 2,351 11	238,860 12,070 4,716 85	205,487 12,268 3,712 78	71,860 2,350 10	238,256 12,268 4,773 83	206,144 12,511 3,725 81	72,879 2,346 9	239,716 12,511 4,789 86	
Total (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) Special Temporary Employment Programme) (STEP)	222,195 4,200	73,482	255,731 4,200	221,545 3,303	74,220	255,380 3,303	222,461 3,263	75,234	257,102 3,263	
Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)	217,995	73,482	251,531	218,242	74,220	252,077	219,198	75,234	253,839	

Figures are based on surveys undertaken on behalf of central and local government by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Services (Scottish Councils). Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of an academic nature or those leading to qualification).

(h) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of an academic nature or those leading to qualification).
 (i) Includes achoni-crossing partols.
 (j) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.
 (k) Covers central service departments (for example engineer, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services.
 (i) Includes civilian employees of police, traffic wardens and police cadets.
 (m) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: for lecturers and teachers 0.40; non-manual staff (excluding police, teachers, and firemen) 0.60; manual employees 0.45.
 Definitions: Full-time includes all employees with full-time engagements. Part-time includes employees normally working for not more than 30 hours per week. FT equivalent is the authority employees as reported in surveys.

Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation at employment offices, in Great Britain

March 1979–June 1979

The following tables show (1) a broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at June 1979 and (2) a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the second quarter of 1979. The analysis is based on the List of Key

Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (see Employment Gazette, September 1972, page 799).

The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the tables:

(1) At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.

(2) The vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and 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 economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Department can vary for different occupations.

Table 1 Numbers unemployed and notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed		Vacancies	
	Male	Female	All	All
Managerial and professional Clerical and related* Other non-manual occupations†	63,054 68,594 21,997	29,272 96,515 43,975	92,326 165,109 65,972	22,504 38,292 23,262
in processing, production, repairing, etc‡ General labourers Other manual occupations§	106,436 344,910 189,320	9,043 68,592 68,639	115,479 413,502 257,959	66,070 14,830 110,489
All occupations	794,311	316,036	1,110,347	275,447

*CODOT (and key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors. tCODOT (and key list) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmer ecurity guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc. Selected occupations in CODOT (and key list) groups XII to XVI and XVIII. \$This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1978 Price £6.25 (by post £6.71)

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wageearners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

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(3) The tables relate to Great Britain as a whole and there may be wide variations in the state of the labour market in different parts of the country for particular occupations.

(4) Care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

Table 2 Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: March 1979 to June 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed	Notified	Vacancies	Placings Ma	rch 3, to June 8,	1979
	March 8, 1978	remaining unfilled at	March 3, to June 8.	e house	quoats.	
Key occupation		March 2, 1979	1979	All	Male	Female
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,271,693	226,095	803,059	502,583	312,006	190,577
Group I Managerial (general management)	1,514	63	63	18 +	18	_
isations	52	7	6	4	4	_
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,462	56	57	14	14	man and the second second
roup II Professional and related supporting management and	15 410		soldon bos	in mileyed	a succession a	
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	1 5,410 746	2,331	2,100	697- 4	542 3	155
Company secretaries Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	230	24	6	3	3	
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and	70	(53) 6 381	Cont all bose		2	-
Accountants	1,860	493	12 447	122	3 111	
Estimators, valuers and assessors Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	340 390	143	106	34	28	6
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	1,897	172	154	51	36	1 15
Economist, statisticians, actuaries	244	26	28	43 7	40 5	3
Systems analysts and computer programmers Marketing and sales managers and executives	1,375	374 207	321 196	63 64	50	13
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	827	34	38	19	13	8 6
Property and estate managers	214	13	6	41 3	38	3
Public health inspectors	800 65	41 7	107	52 7	26	26
Other statutory and similar inspectors	147	77	75	37	36	1
elsewhere	212	134	3	4	1	3
not identified elsewhere	177	6	11	4	3	
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1 420	105	000	4		and the second se
	1,430	105	232	130	77	53
up III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	29,343	7,605	10,589	5,730 -	1,126	4,604
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	853	11 6	21 10	20 6	9	11
Secondary teachers Primary teachers	5,167 4 394	68 85	99 52	54	22	32
Pre-primary teachers	74	3	3	2	-	38
Vocational/industrial trainers	222 546	422	27 276	3 111	1 79	2 32
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors Social and behavioural scientists	73 627	3 24	43 67	6	5	1
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	4,381	1,291	2,311	1,209	508	701
Medical practitioners	35	3	14	5	1 2	4
Dental practitioners Nurse administrators and nurse executives	84 459	475	2	- 50	_	-
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,089	3,265	3,542	1,932	93	1,839
Pharmacists	3,557 119	921	2,441	1,626	144	1,482
Medical radiographers Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	180 33	5 20	8 18	2 5	-	2
Remedial therapists	305	71	101	52	7	45
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	249	55	82	29	7	1 22
VII other professional and related in education, welfare and health	38 1.742	1 854	1 1 045	2 508	196	2
					130	012
Authors writers and journalists	15,198	747	1,498	785 +	363	422
Artists, commercial artists	2,658	59	132	25 80	58	22
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	6,858	23 80	35 201	13 149	10 91	3 58
Photographers and cameramen Sound and vision equipment operators	1,029	40	124	48	39	9
Window dressers Professional sportsmen, sports officials	353	65	147	59	14	45
All other literary, artistic and sports	392	238	155 505	58 290	33 49	25 241
In V. Professional and related in existing antipage in the balance						NAME S
d similar fields	16,827	7,403	3,991	1,862 /	1,559	303
lological scientists and biochemists	1,578	22	75	57	41	16 10
hysical and geological scientists and mathematicians	717	163	66	27	22	5
lining, quarrying and drilling engineers	83	95 13	73	16 1	14	2
lechanical engineers eronautical engineers	964 72	1,194		330	294	36
lectrical engineers	1.018	965	300	66	60	6
lectrical/electronic engineers	OXID Q DOS	CARE STRATE	an and a do a	A TRANSPORT	CENER CENER	
nemical engineers oduction engineers	172	48	26	8	8	S AND TRACK
anning and quality control engineers	556	172	129	38	33	5
eneral and other engineers	73 194	44 126	22 43	7	6 14	1
etallurgists	130	32	13	7	5	2
ngineering draughtsmen	1,436	1,826	813	306	281	25
aboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	244 2,578	70 665	95 1,107	29 440	27	2 141
ngineering technicians and technician engineers	1,820	983	351	156	154	2
own planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	677	25 218	312	13	8 91	5 11
uilding, land and mining surveyors	356 384	65 34	71	21	17	4
ircraft flight deck officers	326	2	5	1	1	-
hips masters, deck officers and pilots	235	5	4 18	6	6	The second s

s	Notified vacancies	Unemployed at	June 14, 1979	ing the second
to 979	remaining unfilled at June 8, 1979	All	Male	Female
1997	275,447	1,110,347	794,311	316,036
	83	1,460	1,434	26
	8 75	61 1,399	51 1,383	10 16
	2,526	13,761	10,923	2,838
	1 19 1	564 211 5	436 189 5	128
	16	75	65	10
	531 147	1,719 322	1,596 317	123
	39 186	373 1,635	333 1,045	40 590
	271 38	483 214	448 173	35 41
	454 242	1,199 2,718	942 2,532	257 186
	28 170	770 916	560 793	210
	12 73	193 671	178	15
	9 49	49 120	43 115	6
	131	190	126	64
	6	143	98	45
	103	1,191	654	537
	8,159	26,076	8,182	17,894
	7	831	546	285
	57	3,770	508	3,262
	21	215	60	155
	25	76	56	20
	1,380	3,852	1,685	2,167
	9	351	241	110
	524	49	88	314
	1,099	3,236	206	3,451
	6 7	117 173	20	47
	63	42 259	20 67	13
	45	32 246	19 46	200
	981	36 1,502	22 486	14 1,016
	856 67	12,809 1,702	8,437 1,097	4,372 605
	65 28	2,121 823	1,450 342	671 481
	92 68	5,620 1,176	3,993 846	1,627 330
	80 70	337 330	306 105	31 225
	144 242	351 349	205 93	146 256
	6,146	15,283	13,474	1,809
	28 102	1,173 710	791 611	382 99
	143 109	566 491	507 485	59
	15 571	90 986	90 978	- 8
	55	62	62	
	000	1,014	1,001	
	52 181 170	161 229 562	15/ 227	2
	48	74	74	-
	29	124	121	3
	1,680	1,335	1,269	66
	653	2,392	1,503	889
	22	545	474	71
	235 85	593 316	532 313	61
	4	367 292	356 288	11
	2 9	76 202	73 200	32

Key occupation

ALL OCCUPATIONS

- Group I Managerial (General management) Top managers-national government and other non-trading organ-

General, central, divisional managers-trading organisations

Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors Company secretaries Town clerks and other clerks to local authoritien Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities Accountants Estimators, valuers and assessors Finance, investment insurance and tax specialists

- Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers Organisation and methods, work operational research officers Economists, statisticians, actuaries

- Economists, statisticians, actuaries Systems analysts and computer programmers Marketing and sales managers and executives Advertising and public relations managers and executives Purchasing officers and buyers Property and estate managers Librarians and information officers Public health inspectors Other statutory and similar inspectors Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere All other professional and related supporting management and administration

Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health University academic staff Teachers in establishments for further and higher education

- Teachers in establishments for further and higher education Secondary teachers Primary teachers Pre-primary teachers Special education teachers Vocational/industrial trainers Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors Social and behavioural scientists Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral) Clergy, ministers of religion Medical practitioners

- Dental practitioners Dental practitioners Nurse administrators and nurse executives State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives Nursing auxiliaries and assistants Pharmacists Medical registered

- Pharmacists Medical radiographers Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians Remedial therapists Chiropodists Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries
- Veterinarians All other professional and related in education, welfare and health

Group IV Literary, artistic and sports Authors, writers and journalists Artists, commercial artists Industrial designers Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers Photographers and cameramen Sound and vision equipment operators Window dressers Professional sportsmen, sports officials All other literary, artistic and sports

Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, te nology and similar fields Biological scientists and biochemists Chemical scientists and biochemists Chemical scientists Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians Civil, structural and municipal engineers Mining, quarying and drilling engineers Mechanical engineers Electronic engineers Electronic engineers Production engineers Production engineers Praduction engineers Pranning and quality control engineers General and other engineers Metallurgists All other technologists Engineering traughtsmen Architectural and other draughtsmen Laboratory technicians and technician engineers Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians Quantity surveyors Building, land and mining surveyors Aircraft flight deck officers Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, tech-

Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: March 1979 to June 1979

REAT BRITAIN	Unemployed at	Notified vacancies	Vacancies notified	Placings Ma	rch 3, to June 8, 1	979	Vacancies	Notified
ey occupation	March 8, 1979	remaining unfilled at March 2, 1979	March 3, to June 8, 1979	All	Male	Female	cancelled March 3, to June 8, 1979	remaining unfilled at June 8, 1979
iroup V Professional—(continued)	197	4	24	20	20			6,88
Ships radio officers	127	14	1	-	-	- ****?***	3	5 1
technologies and similar fields	263	131	158	64	49	15	98	127
iroup VI Managerial (excluding general management)	25,434	4,198	6,627	2,662	2,034	628	2.429	4,734
Engineering maintenance managers	1,217	227	198	73	73	9	263	523 230
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	2,501	168	295	115	115	_	122	205
Managers-underground mining and public utilities Transport managers-air, sea, rail, road, harbour	98 1,118	2 100	2 181	1 69	1 66	-3	143	1
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,329	163	339	119	111	8	112 151	232
Office managers—local government	3,785	393	682	234	180	54	339	502
Managers—wholesale distribution	299	53	81	42	38	4	38	54
Managers-department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,085	262	352	182	130	52	197	245
Branch managers of shops other than above Managers of independent shops	1,308 676	370 127	613 244	250 100	149 64	101 36	337	396 139
Hotel and residential club managers	837 823	50 18	137 38	49 11	37 9	12	132 76	62
Catering and non-residential club managers	1,958	297	646 153	234 70	147	87	20 354	355
Farm managers	273	1	7	1	1	-	61 6	117
Police officers (inspectors and above)	5	1	-	-	1	=	1	5
Prison officers (chief officers and above) Fire service officers	1 45	_ 001	2	2	2	Ξ.		-
All other managers	4,905	1,366	2,233	972	727	245	1,085	1,542
roup VII Clerical and related	181,292	35,989	132,673	74,592	15,059	59,533	54,797	39,273
Clerks	141,061	20,526	80,759	47,919	11,787	36,132	588 31,200	492 22,166
Retail shop cashiers Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,889 1,087	914 606	4,172 3,775	2,638	329 167	1,857 2,471	1,671	1,229
Receptionists Supervisors of typists, etc	7,165 152	1,208 70	5,147 177	2,773 37	143	2,630 35	2,103	1,479
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	7,438	4,523	11,364	4,520	62 70	4,458	6,529	4,838
Supervisors of office machine operators	104	40	189	16	6	10	5,986 38	4,111 175
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	154	17	65	14	2	12	1,783 52	1,353 16
Radio and telegraph operators	6,050 819	232	5,729	232	63	169	2,290	1,293
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	15 1,954	7 1,068	20 3,442	2,361	1,827	534	19 1,175	7 974
roun VIII Selling	73 017	17.142	56.973	32.011	9.818	22 193	00.170	
Sales supervisors	1,120	703	1,512	624	285	339	20,4/3 712	21,631 879
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	785	530	2,301	1,265	741	524	14,560 968	13,049 598
Technical sales representatives	2,209	885	2,434 735	288	270	105	603 430	858 902
Sales representatives (wholesale goods) Other sales representatives and agents	6,971 4,017	1,088 3,750	1,906 5,388	893 2,694	738 1,351	155 1,343	832 2,368	1,269 4,076
roun IX Security and protective service	5.600	4.307	7.216	4.532 (4.273	259	2657	4.004
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not	10	71	97	50	54	5	2,007	4,334
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	237	41	56	44	44	-	25	90 28
Policemen (below sergeant) Firemen	84 238	280	203	260	84 257	8	340 123	457 188
Prison officers below principal officer Security officers and detectives	35 4,092	106 1,900	56 3,996	34 2,510	32 2,420	90 2	23 1.255	105
Securitý guards, patrolmen Traffic wardens	498 29	731 64	1,514 126	915 63	887 44	28 19	504 39	826
All other in security and protective service	377	428	887	555	451	104	339	421
roup X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	81,768	41,968	177,472	103,959	44,833	59,126	57,583	57.898
Catering supervisors Chefs, cooks	3,533 6,956	1,711 4,881	3,694 12,806	1,258 5,459	770 3,237	488 2,222	2,124 6,144	2,023
Waiters, waitresses Barmen, barmaids	5,395 6,596	3,475 3,283	15,474 15,068	8,308 7,669	1,765 3,698	6,543 3,971	4,910 4,847	5,731
Counter hands/assistants Kitchen porters/hands	6,941 8,350	3,131	17,251 28,291	10,628	1,557	9,071 5,783	5,157	4,597
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	676	391	727	229	108	121	439	4,289 450
Home and domestic helpers, maids	12,362	4,035	15,588	8,596	350	8,246	5,383	550 5,644
Travel stewards and attendants	297 988	170 92	443 344	199 265	18 155	110	231 86	183 85
Ambulancemen Hospital/ward orderlies	46 3.610	79 969	167 3,052	58 1,628	45 240	13	56 1,168	132
Hospital porters	741	233	1,051	572	561 1 535	11 29	356	356
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	132	325	639	192	110	82 125	407	365
Road sweepers (manual)	173	184	903	755	538	217	167	963 165
Railway Stationmen	12,654	8,244 136	35,446 551	21,967 342	292	50	137	10,524 208
Lift and car park attendants Garment pressers	243 939	118 793	1,174 1,517	955 794	879 255	539	145 662	192 854
Hairdressing supervisors Hairdressers (men), barbers	41 467	22 206	37 247	7 82	1 26	6 56	21 107	31
Hairdressers (ladies) All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,349	1,328	2,305	706 9.763	56 5.472	650 4,291	1,040 4,338	1,887

Female

13

17

2.333

39 6

7

-7 33

401

13

170

85 18

633

96,648

331 65,776 1,568 966 5,762 168 6,850 6,299

67 3,225 87 5,038 378

133

44,909

212

10 14

45,286 832 2,145 2,266 2,317 6,260 3,265 187 400 10,185 205 158 16

3.032

118 35 84

75 9,011

Unemployed at June 14, 1979

Male

188 97

225

20,604

2,441 1,173

2,075

96 1,016 1,260

3,243

278

756

3.700

13 1,737

19,107 542 7,446 330 824 2,025 5,402 2,538

4.775

11

207

56 194 17

23,739 1,703 3,183 1,057 2,802 367 4,119 352

All

189 100

242

22,937

2,480 1,179

2,082

96 1,023 1,293

3,644

291

41 4,333

166.992

2,277 129,754 1,703 979 6,497 177 6,928 6,431

90 3,969 153 5,418 733 13 1,870

64,016

957 49,061 1,358 903 2,108 6,094 3,535

4,987

11

69,025 2,535 5,328 3,323 5,119 409 10,376 627 7,384 539 409 10,376 622 1,300 10,33 154 12,156 194 822 1,303 1,54 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 13,154 12,154 12,154 12,154 13,154 12,154 13,154 12,154 13,154 12,154 13,154 12,154 13,154 13,154 12,154 13,155 14,155 15,154 15,155 15,155 15,155 15,155 15,155 15,155 15,155 15,155 15,155

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation

Group V Professional-(continued) Ships' engineer officers Ships' radio officers All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields Group VI Managerial (excluding general management) Production managers, works managers, works foremen Engineering maintenance managers Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering) Managers—underground mining and public utilities Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour Managers—warehousing and materials handling Office managers—national government Office managers—local government Other office managers Managers—dolesale distribution Managers—dolesale distribution Managers—dopartment store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers Branch managers of shops other than above Managers of independent shops Hotel and residential club managers Publicans Criticing and neg registration labour Publicans Catering and non-residential club managers Entertainment and sports managers Earm managers Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere Police officers (inspectors and above) Prison officers (chief officers and above) Fire service officers All other managers Group VII Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks Clerks Retail shop cashiers Retail shop cashiers Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators Receptionists Supervisors of typists, etc Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists Other typists Supervisors of office machine operators Office machine operators Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators Telephonists Padio and telegraph operators Radio and telegraph operators Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers Postmen, mail sorters and messengers

Group VIII Selling

Sales supervisors Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers Petrol pump/forecourt attendants Roundsmen and van salesmen Technical sales representatives Sales representatives (wholesale goods) Other sales representatives and agents

Group IX Security and protective service Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related) Policemen (below sergeant) Firemen Firemen Prison officers below principal officer Security officers and detectives Security guards, patrolmen Traffic wardens All other in security and protective service

Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service Catering supervisors Chefs, cooks Chefs, cooks Waiters, waitresses Barmen, barmaids Counter hands/assistants Kitchen porters/hands Supervisors—housekeeping and related Domestic housekeepers Home and domestic helpers, maids School helpers and school supervisory assistants Travel stewards and attendants Ambulancemen Ambulancemen Hospital/ward orderlies Hospital porters Hospital porters Botel porters Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related Caretakers Road sweepers (manual) Other cleaners Other cleaners Railway stationmen Lift and car park attendants Garment pressers Hairdressers (men), barbers Hairdressers (ladies) All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service

Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices by occupation: March 1979 to June 1979

REAT BRITAIN	Unemployed at	Notified vacancies	Vacancies notified	Placings Marc	ch 3 to June 8,	1979	Vacancies	Notified vacancies	Unemployed	at June 14, 1979
ey occupation	March 3, 1979	remaining unfilled at March 2, 1979	March 3, to June 8, 1979	AII	Male	Female	March 3, to June 8,	remaining unfilled at June 8, 1979	All	Male
iroup XI Farming, fishing and related Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry General farm workers Dairy cowmen Pig and poultry men Other stockmen Horticultural workers Domestic gardeners (private gardens) Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen Agricultural machinery drivers/operators Forestry workers Supervisors/mates—fishing Fishermen All other in farming and related	17,720 214 4,490 217 286 1,294 742 1,605 2,514 531 362 216 1,203 4,046	2,142 86 130 31 74 58 157 417 467 103 60 5 15 539	13,132 141 1,336 80 181 246 850 1,901 2,117 538 232 42 349 5,119	9,299 81 1,107 36 104 136 588 938 1,241 306 167 37 337 4,221	5,684 79 534 33 80 130 388 891 1,210 297 165 37 335 1,505	3,615 2 573 3 24 6 200 47 31 9 2 2,716	2,751 71 175 39 86 113 163 573 619 159 62 6 13 672	3,224 75 184 36 65 55 256 807 724 176 63 4 14 765	14,330 121 3.579 162 269 1.043 579 1.280 1.993 381 248 248 9966 3.511	11,967 114 3,094 139 227 921 374 1,229 1,919 371 244 195 963 2,177
roup XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics) Foremen-tannery production workers Tannery production workers Foremen-textile processing Preparatory fibre processors Spinners, doublers/twisters Winders, reelers Warp preparers Weavers Knitters Bleachers, dyers, finishers Buriers, menders, darners Buriers, menders, darners Buriers, menders, darners Foremen-chemical processing Foremen-chemical processing Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators Foremen-food and drink processing Bread bakers (hand) Flour confectioners Butchers, meat cutters Foremen-paper and board making Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making) Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelermen (Paper and board making) Foremen-processing-glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilimmen Kiin setting Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics) Rubber mixers and compounders Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics) Man-made fibre makers Sewage plant attendants All other in processing materials (other than metal)	9,801 11 63 135 491 887 589 120 443 384 289 153 501 117 767 155 2,650 2 1 25 9 5 7 81 5 7 1,789	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{4,118} \\ 24 \\ 32 \\ 93 \\ 173 \\ 91 \\ 61 \\ 169 \\ 134 \\ 100 \\ 82 \\ 6 \\ 167 \\ 70 \\ 336 \\ 66 \\ 1.470 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 67 \\ - \\ 12 \\ 912 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{14,044} \\ 3 \\ 175 \\ 53 \\ 432 \\ 593 \\ 494 \\ 150 \\ 453 \\ 375 \\ 423 \\ 89 \\ 10 \\ 1,235 \\ 105 \\ 1,006 \\ 217 \\ 3,300 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 16 \\ 28 \\ 58 \\ 13 \\ 16 \\ 297 \\ 9 \\ 44 \\ 4,417 \end{array}$	9,091 1 99 301 464 341 76 348 241 284 57 3 1,010 40 477 104 1,717 4 1 13 10 35 9 9 19 176 3,209	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{7,175} \\ 1 \\ 88 \\ 17 \\ 262 \\ 270 \\ 110 \\ 48 \\ 230 \\ 159 \\ 243 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 955 \\ 38 \\ 401 \\ 53 \\ 1,539 \\ 401 \\ 53 \\ 1,539 \\ 401 \\ 53 \\ 1,539 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 34 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 19 \\ 164 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 15 \\ 2,469 \end{array}$	1,916 11 2 39 194 231 28 118 82 41 52 -55 2 76 51 178 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 12 - 740	4,210 60 31 139 169 152 74 113 113 118 46 7 143 62 358 84 1,420 2 2 7 11 11 2 6 11 11 2 9 85	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{4,861} \\ 2 \\ 40 \\ 35 \\ 85 \\ 133 \\ 92 \\ 61 \\ 161 \\ 155 \\ 121 \\ 68 \\ 6 \\ 249 \\ 73 \\ 507 \\ 95 \\ 1.633 \\ 5 \\ - \\ 6 \\ 22 \\ 17 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 121 \\ - \\ 24 \\ 1.135 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{9,006} \\ \textbf{8} \\ 42 \\ 124 \\ 487 \\ 798 \\ 598 \\ 95 \\ 431 \\ 336 \\ 223 \\ 148 \\ 51 \\ 475 \\ 99 \\ 685 \\ 138 \\ 2,479 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 17 \\ 32 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 17 \\ 32 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 85 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 1.593 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{7,224}\\ \textbf{8}\\ \textbf{38}\\ \textbf{398}\\ \textbf{567}\\ \textbf{113}\\ \textbf{398}\\ \textbf{567}\\ \textbf{164}\\ \textbf{41}\\ \textbf{258}\\ \textbf{279}\\ \textbf{168}\\ \textbf{7}\\ \textbf{7}\\ \textbf{51}\\ \textbf{463}\\ \textbf{95}\\ \textbf{593}\\ \textbf{593}\\ \textbf{54}\\ \textbf{2.427}\\ \textbf{2}\\ \textbf{2}\\ \textbf{2}\\ \textbf{16}\\ \textbf{31}\\ \textbf{12}\\ \textbf{8}\\ \textbf{6}\\ \textbf{6}\\ \textbf{10}\\ \textbf{82}\\ \textbf{5}\\ \textbf{5}\\ \textbf{5}\\ \textbf{1.291} \end{array}$
oup XIII Making and repairing (excluding metai and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics) Foremen—glass working Glass finishers and shapers Glass finishers and decorators Foremen—clay and stone working Casters and other pottery makers Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone) Foremen—printing Compositors Electrotypers, stereotypers Other printing plate and cylinder preparers Printing machine minders (letterpress) Printing machine minders (letterpress, lithography) Printing machine minders (intography) Printing machine minders (letterpress, lithography, photogravure) Screen and block printers Foremen—paper products making Bookbinders and finishers Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making) Foremen—textile materials working Bespoke tailors and tailoresses Dressmakers Coach trimmers Upholsterers, mattress makers Milliners Furriers Clothing cutters and markers (measure) Other clothing cutters and markers Hand sewers and embroiderers Linkers Sewing machinists (textile materials) Foremen—leather aufolaters Linkers Eather and leather substitutes working Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers Leather and leather substitutes working Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers Leather and leather substitutes working Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers Leather and leather substitutes working Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance) Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage) Carpenters	33,459 12 150 36 31 80 113 57 758 64 153 245 231 135 457 8 2 476 111 141 372 123 71 456 4 225 6,171 16 145 15 376 67 16 15 376 11,300 480 878 644 125 15 376 11,300 480 878 644 125 125 15 376 123 132 213 48 132 213 48	$\begin{array}{c} 17,229 \\ 8 \\ 170 \\ 19 \\ 4 \\ 30 \\ 56 \\ 24 \\ 204 \\ 113 \\ 2 \\ 38 \\ 102 \\ 113 \\ 2 \\ 32 \\ 147 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 135 \\ 147 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 135 \\ 145 \\ 52 \\ 2239 \\ 249 \\ 244 \\ 36 \\ 344 \\ 335 \\ 249 \\ 97 \\ 6,634 \\ 336 \\ 249 \\ 97 \\ 6,634 \\ 336 \\ 249 \\ 97 \\ 6,634 \\ 336 \\ 74 \\ 46 \\ 3100 \\ 111 \\ 126 \\ 2,569 \\ 1011 \\ 478 \\ 309 \\ 54 \\ 84 \\ 298 \\ 307 \\ 155 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 42 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{38,977} \\ \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{277} \\ \textbf{42} \\ \textbf{23} \\ \textbf{108} \\ \textbf{120} \\ \textbf{26} \\ \textbf{301} \\ \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{44} \\ \textbf{94} \\ \textbf{180} \\ \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{451} \\ \textbf{451} \\ \textbf{453} \\ \textbf{472} \\ \textbf{453} \\ \textbf{478} \\ \textbf{419} \\ \textbf{99} \\ \textbf{8,666} \\ \textbf{20} \\ \textbf{149} \\ \textbf{142} \\ \textbf{139} \\ \textbf{278} \\ \textbf{55} \\ \textbf{270} \\ \textbf{1495} \\ \textbf{420} \\ \textbf{976} \\ \textbf{6099} \\ \textbf{129} \\ \textbf{350} \\ \textbf{453} \\ \textbf{650} \\ \textbf{124} \\ \textbf{152} \\ \textbf{77} \\ \end{array}$	23,150 3 187 21 8 54 86 7 108 - 1 255 56 - 18 278 - 1 206 91 72 28 47 26 125 2 19 20 251 180 77 5,800 6 72 86 66 182 24 175 5,800 6 77 5,800 6 77 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 125 358 477 3,108 180 777 5,800 6 182 243 180 777 5,800 6 182 243 180 777 3,108 180 777 3,108 180 777 3,108 180 777 3,108 180 777 3,108 180 777 3,108 180 777 3,108 180 777 3,158 477 3,158 477 3,108 81 197 253 3,158 477 3,108 81 197 253 3,158 477 3,108 81 197 253 3,158 477 3,108 81 197 253 3,158 477 3,100 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,108 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 203 205 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 253 3,118 3,977 3,100 81 197 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	14,988 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 5 6 6 - 1 2 4 5 3 2 6 1 1 2 4 5 2 0 1 2 8 8 1 1 5 1 6 9 - 1 1 6 1 8 2 0 1 2 4 5 6 7 1 1 8 2 0 1 1 8 2 0 1 2 4 5 6 7 1 1 8 2 0 1 1 8 2 0 1 2 1 8 2 0 1 1 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 1 1 1 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 1 1 1 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 1 1 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 1 1 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 1 1 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 2 8 8 2 0 1 3 2 6 1 4 4 5 5 6 7 1 4 4 4 5 5 6 7 1 4 4 4 2 2 1 1 3 2 6 7 1 4 4 5 5 7 0 3 5 8 4 4 4 5 5 7 0 3 5 8 4 7 7 1 3 5 8 3 3 3 3 4 3 5 8 3 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 2 0 1 3 2 0 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 1 3 5 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 5 3 1 3 1 3 5 3 5 3 1 3 1 3 5 3 3 3 1 3 1 3 5 3 3 1 3 1 3 5 3 3 3 1 3 5 3 3 3 1 3 5 3 3 1 3 1 3 5 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 5 3 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 2 0 1 3 2 0 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{8,162} \\ 2 \\ 33 \\ - \\ - \\ 15 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ - \\ 3 \\ 109 \\ - \\ 145 \\ 9 \\ 52 \\ 16 \\ 39 \\ - \\ 12 \\ 2 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 96 \\ 160 \\ 74 \\ 5.539 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 19 \\ 22 \\ 160 \\ 14 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 19 \\ - \\ 1 $	$\begin{array}{c} 12,313 \\ 4 \\ 100 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 19 \\ 173 \\ 1 \\ 36 \\ 66 \\ 105 \\ 6 \\ 25 \\ 158 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 122 \\ 79 \\ 79 \\ 88 \\ 44 \\ 122 \\ 79 \\ 79 \\ 88 \\ 44 \\ 18 \\ 121 \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 263 \\ 182 \\ 38 \\ 2.699 \\ 5 \\ 60 \\ 64 \\ 46 \\ 136 \\ 139 \\ 100 \\ 2.761 \\ 46 \\ 298 \\ 221 \\ 50 \\ 97 \\ 177 \\ 251 \\ 48 \\ 40 \\ 39 \\ \end{array}$	20,743 9 160 21 7 25 61 24 224 22 30 105 132 3 3 3 62 162 1 7 128 79 132 177 56 45 259 177 37 34 45 259 30 162 177 56 45 259 177 37 34 45 259 306 16 21 299 306 6,811 6,811 12 97 66 67 97 387 52 140 321 23 181 4,721 177 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 177 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 117 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 117 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 117 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 117 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 117 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 117 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 117 6,73 270 387 52 140 321 321 321 325 177 34 299 387 52 140 321 23 181 4,721 1177 56 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 1177 56 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 1177 56 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 1177 52 6,73 270 23 181 4,721 197 387 52 192 33 321 321 321 321 321 321 321	27,244 8 127 20 18 84 71 63 716 64 162 239 207 18 136 433 2 1 432 88 145 329 113 75 403 5 28 141 465 242 53 6.064 139 113 139 113 66 7,004 414 645 616 180 425 306 134 185 61	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{18,921}\\ \textbf{8}\\ 120\\ 16\\ 14\\ 67\\ 70\\ 60\\ 637\\ 64\\ 125\\ 219\\ 163\\ 70\\ 64\\ 125\\ 219\\ 163\\ 70\\ 70\\ 64\\ 125\\ 219\\ 17\\ 120\\ 374\\ 221\\ 1114\\ 374\\ 221\\ 1114\\ 374\\ 221\\ 1114\\ 374\\ 221\\ 1114\\ 374\\ 225\\ 114\\ 325\\ 55\\ 50\\ 3\\ 246\\ 6,996\\ 414\\ 640\\ 609\\ 108\\ 178\\ 302\\ 134\\ 185\\ 302\\ 134\\ 185\\ 58\\ \end{array}$

Female

2,363

1.334

1.782

12

1

1

3

302

8,323

17

318

89 108 99

8 32

27 133 224

49

8

5

4 3

5.811 1. 11 129 15

9

Table 2 (continued)

AUGUST 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 771

Key occupation Group XI Farming, fishing and related Foremen-farming, horticulture, forestry General farm workers Dairy cowmen Dairy cowmen Pig and poultry men Other stockmen Horticultural workers Domestic gardeners (private gardens) Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen Agricultural machinery drivers/operators Forestry workers Supervisors/mates—fishing Fishermen All other in farming and related Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics) Foremen—tannery production workers Tannery production workers Foremen—textile processing Preparatory fibre processors Spinners, doublers/twisters Winders, reelers Ward preparers Warp preparers Weavers Knitters Bleachers, dyers, finishers Burlers, menders, darners Foremen—chemical processing Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators Foremen—food and drink processing Bread bakers (hand) Flour confectioners Butchers, meat cutters Foremen—paper and board making Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making) Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making) Weavers making) Foremen-processing-glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc. Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen Kiln setting Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics) Masticating milimen (rubber and plastics) Rubber mixers and compounders Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics) Man-made fibre makers Sewage plant attendants All other in processing materials (other than metal) Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, wood-working, rubber and plastics) Glass formers and plastics) Glass formers and shapers Glass finishers and decorators Foremen—clay and stone working Casters and other pottery makers Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone) Eargemen printing Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone) Foremen—printing Compositors Electrotypers, stereotypers Other printing plate and cylinder preparers Printing machine minders (letterpress) Printing machine minders (lettogravure) Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure) Screen and block printers Foremen—paper products making Bookbinding and finishers Cutting and silting machine operators (paper and paper products making) Foremen—textile materials working Bespoke tailors and tailoresses Dressmakers Dressmakers Coach trimmers Coach frimmers Upholsterers, mattress makers Milliners Furriers Clothing cutters and markers (measure) Other clothing cutters and markers Hand sewers and embroiderers Linkers Hand sewers and embroiderers Linkers Sewing machinests (textile materials) Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers Leather and leather substitutes—cutters Footwear lasters Leather and leather substitutes—sewers Footwear finishers Foremen—woodworking Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance) Carpenters and joiners (others) Cabinet makers Case and box makers Case and box makers Case and box makers Wood sawyers and veneer cutters Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators) Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders) Patternmakers (moulds) Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen Foremen-rubber and plastics working

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 772 AUGUST 1979

Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: Table 2 (continued) March 1979 to June 1979

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Vacancies Placings March 3, to June 8, 1979 Unemployed at June 14, 1979 Unemployed Notified Vacancies cancelled March 3, to June 8, 1979 GREAT BRITAIN at March 8 1979 vacancies remaining unfilled at March 3, to June 8, Male March 2, 1979 1979 Female All Male Female June 8, 1979 **Key occupation** Group XIII Making and repairing-(continued) 13 657 28 1,242 27 8,505 9 424 782 440 105 5,593 125 300 37 3,219 35 11 401 389 73 Tyre builders Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics) 241 30 2,695 78 4,928 3,744 5,150 Dental mechanics 1 406 4 063 865 All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) 2.831 Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals), engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding Foremen-metal making and treating 40,998 39,514 **37,205** 47 42 70.427 1,484 41,582 80,852 78,673 2,179 93.073 25,052 34 15 39 13 144 98 Blast furnacemen Furnacemen (steel smelting) Other furnacemen (metal) Rollermen (steel) 28 206 11 95 173 35 49 523 226 114 87 85 201 145 43 202 29 63 367 240 118 285 193 102 227 54 1.094 3.332 5.292 1.775 326 384 233 4 136 832 210 1.861 362 502 502 505 6,197 53 29 61 350 236 118 284 192 100 226 571 54 71 179 47 68 90 69 50 45 356 34 824 2,009 2,909 1,157 329 1,157 329 1,157 278 22 451 72 794 134 498 71 175 41 68 90 69 48 45 334 816 1,976 2,530 2,530 2,530 2,530 2,763 2,976 2,277 69 785 133 495 87 134 89 236 92 100 158 118 69 127 757 71 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,07 1,364 4,07 547 301 4,547 301 4,547 301 4,547 301 4,547 301 1,458 228 100 144 1,458 238 100 144 1,667 1,57 1,677 1,577 1,364 4,071 1,57 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 4,071 1,364 1,458 2,371 1,467 1,575 1,407 1,407 1,577 1,364 1,407 1,577 1,364 1,407 1,577 1,364 1,407 1,577 1,364 1,407 1,577 1,364 1,407 1,577 1,364 1,407 1,577 1,364 1,407 1,577 1,577 1,407 1,407 1,577 1,40 13 117 138 35 23 81 63 Metal drawers Moulders and moulder/coremakers Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers 45 27 98 67 23 110 687 Machine moulders, shell moulders and he Die casters Smiths, forgemen Electroplaters Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal) Foremen-engineering machining Press and machine tool setters 327 220 98 234 626 169 1,141 3,480 5,265 1,772 324 441 284 150 871 208 2,049 122 668 27 1,145 3,762 1,277 420 102 156 95 41 22 34 1,116 3,946 1,521 453 192 146 141 Press and machine tool setters Roll turners, roll grinders Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter operators Machine tool operators (not setting-up) Press and stamping machine operators Automatic machine attendants/minders 1,091 3,298 4,634 997 275 363 276 136 828 200 1,856 33 379 394 38 15 569 1,878 1,289 477 128 125 127 658 778 51 21 8 Automatic machine attendants/minders Metal polishers Fettlers/dressers Foremen—production fitting (metal) Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out Precision instrument makers Metal working production fitters (fine limits) Metal working production fitters (ine limits) Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits) Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments 49 1,393 232 1,006 178 322 184 72 4,065 28 467 113 544 73 247 163 1,321 273 886 161 272 196 10 361 498 398 695 6,182 406 539 434 87 134 3,440 15 793 7,136 111 7,267 93 3,773 55 4,739 Machinery erectors and installers Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery Knitting machine mechanics (industrial) Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled) 3,425 15 2.275 41 7.822 107 68 35 360 158 40 524 222 76 3.106 2.999 154 1.955 185 4.343 6.888 82 2.8888 1.164 4.21 66 5,904 44 75 25 420 144 3,503 26 3.529 28 3,128 6,259 6,23 52 30 21 132 65 11 50 30 17 Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled) Other motor vehicle mechanics Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines) Watch and clock repairers Instrument mechanics Office machinery mechanics Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic) Production fitters (electrical/electronic) Production electricians Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships Telephone fitters 29 72 22 96 151 115 261 197 62 972 296 308 3.969 4.211 90 135 109 216 52 869 283 3.558 3.551 281 2.522 221 446 4.049 604 2.46 1.941 1.843 1.944 1.843 1.604 4.1.349 1.604 7.311 3.99 90 135 107 215 168 49 865 272 283 3,591 3,546 132 291 131 32 389 144 42 405 137 72 2,241 1,518 258 140 22 1,765 1,961 83 559 128 55 2,635 2,635 2,635 2,635 1,396 803 101 17 302 490 161 2,945 250 261 149 22 1,775 1,965 84 563 128 55 24 24 10 2.228 1.541 95 1.011 100 136 1.883 545 145 2.076 578 39 1,318 340 2,725 253 565 5,311 754 308 2,363 1,977 517 40 2,763 2,308 1,445 68 97 1,099 117 157 2,215 582 100 2,410 634 37 279 2,513 Telephone fitters Radio. TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics 610 50 221 446 4,045 Hadio, TV and other electronic maintenance interval and incention Cable jointers and linesmen Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures Plumbers, pipe fitters Heating and ventilating engineering fitters Gas fitters 109 1,370 316 2,641 285 35 1,401 808 101 17 302 490 161 2,958 284 603 246 1,938 1,842 552 134 1,843 1,604 1,000 7,298 350 92 1,153 300 Sheet metal workers Platers and metal shipwrights Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal) General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair) Steel erectors 29 275 830 340 4,622 419 196 186 58 1,245 132 102 197 108 1,249 128 67 329 129 1,660 139 Scaffolders, stagers Steel benders, bar benders and fixers 13 34 8 468 13 49 Welders (skilled) 376 Volter welders Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and elec-trical) 2 32 10 195 3 49 10 196 8 79 24 308 9 107 21 215 55 256 19 21 17 Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers 73 21 409 245 64 256 289 30 9 24 456 -1 70 331 Engravers and etchers (printing) Coach and vehicle body builders/makers 159 Aircraft finishers Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical) Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical) 42 42 146 2 201 2 201 180 129 90 143 389 43 12,970 12 15,342 7,416 3,157 11,526 7 805 3,174 3 704 12.619 351 Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related Foremen-painting and similar coating Painters and decorators 15,786 11,656 **40,208** 184 9,184 207 27,442 10.572 9,611 40,105 11,805 33,715 21,470 12,245 120 5,977 118 119 63 1,260 57 353 17.688 266 12,481 179 5,947 85 80 2.647 30 33 1,820 86 12,456 25 61 232 60 Pottery decorators Coach painters Other spray painters French polishers 916 38 1,923 574 1 717 954 552 785 1.648 1.622 26 79 71 5,687 32 33 75 67 42 151 66 1,337 102 1,426 466 42 168 100 79 157 28 1,959 25 804 260 Foremen-product assembling (repetitive) Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods) 2,271 ,395 4,230 4,632 110 1,648 4 848 1.550 1.612 3,295 112 1.588 661 264 12,851 31 861 356 204 9,460 1,135 359 56 2,418 38 657 316 92 1,668 662 41 57 Foremen-product inspection 1,065 370 51 2,105 Foremen—product inspection Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering) Viewers (metal and electrical engineering) Foremen—packaging Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related 222 215 144 681 106 60 3.051 55 3,078 256 7.726 6,409 64 7.566 1,284 6.282 2,562 2,500 2.432 5,062 4.389 2.333 7.603 2,442 4,156 2,134 2,022 63 9,810 32,181 **72,444** 1,616 9,526 32.244 7,319 46,547 11,812 **51,714** 1,058 4,546 Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere Foremen-building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere 51,744 30 467 4,462 462 4,454 299 1,059 4,550 261 951 7,896 446 3,271 Foremen-D Bricklayers

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation

Group XIII Making and repairing (pastioned)
Tyre builders
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics) Dental mechanics
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals), engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding Foremen-metal making and treating
Furnacemen (steel smelting)
Other furnacemen (metal) Bollermen (steel)
Metal drawers
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers
Die casters Smiths, forgemen
Electroplaters
Foremen-engineering machining
Press and machine tool setters Boll turners, roll grinders
Other centre lathe turners
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)
Press and stamping machine operators
Metal polishers
Foremen-production fitting (metal)
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out Precision instrument makers
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)
Other metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)
Foremen-installation and maintenance-machines and instruments
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery
Motor vehicle mechanics (industrial)
Other motor vehicle mechanics Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)
Watch and clock repairers
Office machinery mechanics
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic) Production fitters (electrical/electronic)
Production electricians
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery
Telephone fitters
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics Cable jointers and linesmen
Foremen/supervisors-metal working-pipes, sheets, structures
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters
Gas titters Sheet metal workers
Platers and metal shipwrights
General steelworkers (ship building and repair)
Steel erectors Scaffolders, stagers
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers
Other welders
Foremen-other processing, making and repairing (metal and elec- trical)
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers
Aircraft finishers Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting,
Foremen—painting and similar coating
Painters and decorators Pottery decorators
Coach painters
French polishers
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive) Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)
Foremen—product inspection
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)

Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers All other in painting, repetitive ass

all other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, pack-aging and related

Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere Foremen-building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere Bricklayers

Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings, at employment offices, by occupation: Table 2 (continued) March 1979 to June 1979

REAT BRITAIN	Unemployed	Notified vacancies	Vacancies notified	Placings Mar	ch 3, to June 8, 197	79
ey occupation	March 8, 1979	remaining unfilled at March 2, 1979	March 3, to June 8, 1979	All	Male	Female
The second					A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	and a second
Fixer/walling masons	212 3.886	67 389	143 1,661	65 937	63 933	2 4
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers Boofers and slaters	581 2,541	51 299	142 942	76 568	76 563	5
Glaziers Railway lengthmen	561 94	168 40	379 189	192 127	192 127	-
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers Other roadmen	486 860	44 145	1/5 750	138 472	138 471	<u>-</u> 1
Concrete erectors/assemblers Concrete levellers/screeders	103 444	53	271	160	160 627	The second
General builders Sewermen (maintenance)	1,770	293 32	1,227	638 44 190	44 190	1
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil) Waste inspectors (water supply)	912 19	103	436	190	1	
Craftsmen's mates and other builders labourers not identified elsewhere	40.375	1,863	23,717	18,301	18,281	20
Civil engineering labourers Foremen/deputies—coalmining	2,245	250 21 610	32	2	2	-
Face-trained coalmining workers Tunnellers	249	3	14	15	15	_
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	5,600	928	4,549	2,942	2,926	16
oup XVIII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and	94 754	15 064	76.606	50.622	48,701	1 921
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	76	5	13	11	11	- 5
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	173	7	133	89	88	1
Railway engine drivers, motormen	63	45	98	39	39	-
Railway guards	33	208	324	267 227	266 224	1
Foremen—road transport operating	95	9	57	10	10	-
Bus inspectors Bus and coach drivers	1,778	1,035	1,965	1,203	1,178	25
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight) Other goods drivers	36.986	2,835	19,501	13,926	13,126	43 800 76
Other motor drivers Bus conductors	1,852	601 265	701	513	458	76 55
Drivers' mates Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	961 74	124	1,023	4	763 4	_
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	3,841	388	2,242	1,038	1,030	8
Foremen-materials handling equipment operating Crane drivers/operators	11 2,739	3 119	1 688	434	431	3
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	5,266 710	338 178	2,717 609	1,929 276	1,926 272	3 4
Storekeepers, warehousemen Stevedores and dockers	19,7 84 136	4,198 4	23,139 58	14,970 50	14,184 47	786 3
Furniture removers Warehouse, market and other goods porters	118 1,347	23 569	264 3,474	226 2,479	225 2,425	1 54
Refuse collectors/dustmen All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and	68	35	508	460	459	1
related, not identified elsewhere	1.662	253	1,835	1,235	1,195	40
oup XVIII Miscellaneous Foremen—miscellaneous	464,934 2,283	11,654 260	103,916 1,189	82,889 775	68,352 720	14,537 55
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants Turncocks (water supply)	500 1	179	418 3	303 1	285 1	18
General labourers All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	460.063 2.087	10,708 507	100,341 1,965	80,463 1,347	66,397 949	14,066 398
	100 m			APA SU SECTOR		
						The second
						and the second
						Barry Property
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Table 2 (continued) Unemployed at June 14, 1979 Notified cancies ncelled rch 3, 9 to June 8, vacancies remaining unfilled at June 8, 1979 All Male Female 123 2,659 422 1,933 411 74 352 569 90 308 1,351 34 605 8 123 2,657 421 1,931 411 74 352 569 90 308 1,351 34 605 8 101 594 88 415 189 85 44 254 12 93 501 40 177 5 44 519 29 258 166 I I I I I 3,196 294 45 597 1 31,195 1,272 15 31,206 1,273 11 083 388 6 16 1 273 173 272 173 4,249 1,364 4,256 7 19,669 78,466 75,069 3,397 379 53 1,151 124 52 1,149 123 4 36 27 61 170 6 29 36 133 169 6 28 35 127 28 1,047 11,165 28,782 1,381 85 865 38 150 88 38 133 48 1,064 11,232 31,349 1,549 133 870 38 6 20 17 67 2,567 168 48 1,236 5,037 3,660 586 251 130 4 993 2,067 2,064 3 10 2,411 4,710 676 17,667 2,004 10 2,402 4,696 668 17,238 93 81 1,180 68 2 168 438 251 5,467 9 14 429 95 81 1,184 68 26 636 34 -4 35 28 -332 1,506 1,483 23 **16,111** 420 156 **417,644** 1,044 654 **69,390** 74 190 348,254 970 464 14,830 704 413,502 2,444 344,910 68,592 534

Key occupation

Group XVI Construction—(continued) Fixer/walling masons Plasterers Fixer/walling masons Plasterers Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers Roofers and slaters Glaziers Railway lengthmen Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers Other roadmen Concrete erectors/assemblers Concrete levellers/screeders General builders Sewermen (maintenance) Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil) Waste inspectors (water supply) Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere Civil engineering labourers Foremen/deputies—coalmining Face-trained coalmining workers Tunnellers Tunnelles All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere not identified elsewhere Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going) Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen Foremen—rail transport operating Railway engine drivers, motormen Secondmen (railways) Railway signalmen and shunters Railway signalmen and shunters Railway signalmen and shunters Bus inspectors Bus and coach drivers Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight) Other goods drivers Other motor drivers Bus conductors Drivers' mates Foremen—civil engineering plant operating Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engin-eering) Foremen—materials handling equipment operating Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engin-eering) Foremen-materials handling equipment operating Crane drivers/operators Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators Foremen-materials moving and storing Storekeepers, warehousemen Stevedores and dockers Furniture removers Warehouse, market and other goods porters Refuse collectors/dustmen All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere Group XVIII Miscellaneous Foremen—miscellaneous Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants

Turncocks (water supply) General labourers All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere

Unemployment and vacancies by occupation Occupational analysis of the unemployed and notified

The following tables give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages 765-775 of this Gazette, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Table 1 provides a broad summary

Occupational analysis of the unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: June 1979

		South East			East An	glia			South W	lest			
		Unemple	oyed			Unempl	oyed	A STATE		Unemple	oyed		
		Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
Table	e 1 Summary												
Mana	agerial and professional	23,171	8,362	31,533	10,188	1,974	697	2,671	600	6,464	2,794	9,258	1,402
Cleric	cal and related*	24,800	21,052	45,852	19,501	2,790	2,299	5,089	1,123	8,342	6,807	15,149	2,561
Other	r non-manual occupations†	6,423	6,347	12,770	10,937	605	922	1,527	667	2,151	3,089	5,240	1,602
Craft in p	and similar occupations, including foremen, processing, production, repairing, etc.‡	24,788	1,182	25,970	25,497	2,227	83	2,310	2,259	6,971	275	7,246	4,829
Gene	ral labourers	51,660	10,144	61,804	6,155	6,785	1,469	8,254	790	18,699	3,826	22,525	945
Other	manual occupations§	49,793	13,177	62,970	50,163	5,582	1,815	7,397	4,130	13,475	4,608	18,083	9,980
All oc	ccupations	180,635	60,264	240,899	122,441	19,963	7,285	27,248	9,569	56,102	21,399	77,501	21,319
Table	2 Occupational groups												
1	Managerial (General management)	601	8	609	54	76	-	76	- 200	129	1	130	1
II	Professional and related supporting management and administration	4,107	925	5,032	1,385	342	84	426	40	1,087	241	1,328	62
III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,692	3,881	6,573	3,195	271	423	694	301	952	1,893	2,845	728
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	5,019	2,401	7,420	300	173	85	258	26	596	301	897	50
v	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	4,224	503	4,727	3,095	441	52	493	120	1,458	146	1,604	295
VI	Managerial (excluding general manage- ment)	6,528	644	7,172	2,159	671	53	724	113	2,242	212	2,454	266
VII	Clerical and related	25,931	21,119	47,050	20,096	2,812	2,303	5,115	1,144	8,422	6,811	15,233	2,599
VIII	Selling	5,675	6,378	12,053	10,212	569	931	1,500	651	2,067	3,103	5,170	1,577
IX	Security and protective services	1,347	75	1,422	2,152	97	3	100	95	269	17	286	207
x	Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service	9,218	8,806	18,024	24,869	638	1,185	1,823	2,244	2,079	3,431	5,510	6,355
XI	Farming, fishing and related	2,594	498	3,092	1,246	1,227	223	1,450	221	1,329	274	1,603	418
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal). (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	951	63	1,014	1,555	90	10	100	211	312	34	346	317
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, print- ing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	6,157	1,203	7,360	9,152	443	95	538	611	1,208	249	1,457	1,190
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	14,501	294	14,795	16,960	1,492	13	1,505	1,440	4,625	53	4,678	3,235
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	7,343	2,541	9,884	6,065	477	225	702	328	1,335	475	1,810	809
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	13,670	4	13,674	3,705	1,179	-	1,179	542	3,713	7	3,720	968
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	17,341	674	18,015	9,665	2,058	90	2,148	637	5,472	297	5,769	1,245
XVIII	Miscellaneous	52,736	10,247	62,983	6,576	6,907	1,510	8,417	845	18,807	3,854	22,661	997
	Total	180.635	60.264	240.899	122.441	19.963	7.285	27.248	9.569	56,102	21,399	77,501	21,319

*CODOT (and key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors. †CODOT (and key list) groups VIII (selling occupations) and IX (security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc. ‡Selected occupations in CODOT (and key list) groups XII to XVI and XVII, XVIII. §This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

and region in the United Kingdom unfilled vacancies at employment offices by regions: June 1979

comparable with that for Great Britain on page 765 and table points made about the interpretation of the figures in the intro-2 gives information for the separate occupational groups. The duction to the article on page 765 apply equally to these two tables.

West Mid	lands			East Mid	llands		and the second	Yorkshir	e and Hum	berside			
Inemplo	oyed	75		Unemplo	oyed		Unfilled	Unemplo	oyed	181 - 01	Unfilled		
Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies		and the second
												Table 1	I Summary
4 935	2,106	7,041	1,245	2,794	1,316	4,110	1,358	4,421	2,254	6,675	1,174	Manage	erial and professional
4,736	8,406	13,142	1,896	3,648	4,505	8,153	1,726	4,773	7,232	12,005	2,123	Clerical	and related*
2,131	4,203	6,334	1,173	1,139	2,235	3,374	1,228	1,561	3,853	5,414	1,470	Other n	ion-manual occupations†
10.878	1,023	11,901	5,176	4,963	901	5,864	5,372	7,799	835	8,634	5,303	Craft an in pro	nd similar occupations, including foremen, occusing, production, repairing, etc‡
30.907	5,283	36,190	792	24,348	4,585	28,933	972	37,083	6,941	44,024	980	Genera	I labourers
23,196	9,499	32,695	5,909	9,888	3,868	13,756	5,775	14,920	6,238	21,158	7,667	Other n	nanual occupations§
76,783	30,520	107,303	16,191	46,780	17,410	64,190	16,431	70,557	27,353	97,910	18,717	All oc	cupations
		141 41	5 ADO	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	2.1 Sec.	121, 195	8,8	E. March	S.L. Mart	12	7.3 S. 14	Table	2 Occupational groups
	2	160	2	71	1	72	3	69	1	70	6	1	Managerial (General management)
158	2	100	2	500	124	667	165	696	203	880	96	II.	Professional and related supporting
1,011	265	1,276	149	533	134	1.055	105	000	200	0.100	501	ш	Professional and related in education,
619	1,348	1,967	390	371	884	1,255	3//	6/2	1,518	2,190	521	IV	Literary artistic and sports
372	188	560	38	178	125	303	44	436	204	640	12	IV V	Professional and related in science
1,096	117	1,213	406	607	78	685	494	960	129	1,089	210	v	engineering technology and similar fields
4.070	100	1 965	260	1.034	04	1 1 28	275	1 598	199	1 797	269	VI	Managerial (excluding general manage- ment)
1,0/9	9 420	12 105	1 033	3 683	4 509	8 192	1 742	4 829	7 240	12.069	2.152	VII	Clerical and related
4,775	4 274	6 103	1 106	1 030	2 261	3 291	1 177	1.386	3.900	5.286	1,344	VIII	Selling
406	28	434	255	190	5	195	177	297	8	305	247	IX	Security and protective services
1 556	4 054	5 610	2 424	995	2 446	3 441	2 475	1.363	4.005	5.368	3.655	x	Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service
1.097	235	1 332	216	908	209	1,117	212	1.267	336	1,603	226	XI	Farming, fishing and related
1,001	200	1,002	507.		100	1.4.2 4.2						XII	Materials processing (excluding metal). (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tabases wood, paper and board
496	119	615	223	494	87	581	431	1,686	505	2,191	565		rubber and plastics)
												XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal, and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, print- ing, paper products, clothing, footwear
1,695	956	2,651	1,117	917	897	1,814	2,120	1,089	654	1,743	1,407		woodworking, rubber and plastics)
												XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including
11,209	1,379	12,588	4,140	3,491	56	3,547	2,852	6,244	120	6,364	3,292		and shipbuilding)
3,078	3,054	6,132	828	967	825	1,792	663	1,221	1,082	2,303	818	xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related
5,440	7	5,447	697	2,649	2	2,651	1,034	3,632	3	3,635	1,256	XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere
8.005				1			1.1.15	E 000	007	£ 105	1 520	XVII	Transport operating, materials moving
31,182	565 5,323	9,560 36,505	1,182 825	4,234 24,428	4,591	4,440 29,019	1,145	37,224	6,959	44,183	1,061	xviii	Miscellaneous
76 700	-		North La	pons and	notified test		and the second						Tatal
16,783	30,520	107,303	16,191	46,780	17,410	64,190	16,431	70,557	27,353	97,910	18,717	A.C. S.	IOTAI

		North W	est		And a second second	North		and the second second		Wales			
		Unemplo	ved	3 666.83	NEW YORK	Unemple	oyed	and the	1	Unemplo	oyed	A Property	all all and a
		Male	Female	Ali	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Famale	All	Unfilled vacancies
Table	1 Summary												
Mana	gerial and professional	6,910	3,528	10,438	1,942	3,328	2,095	5,423	1,309	4,181	2,251	6,432	1,179
Cleric	al and related*	7,226	14,612	21,838	3,164	3,400	8,826	12,226	1,499	3,456	7,103	10,559	1,383
Other	non-manual occupations†	3,058	6,371	9,429	1,963	1,224	5,247	6,471	903	1,194	3,974	5,168	933
Craft in p	and similar occupations, including foremen, rocessing, production, repairing, etc‡	15,775	1,358	17,133	5,584	12,447	770	13,217	3,193	5,741	332	6,073	3,013
Gene	ral labourers	61,938	13,509	75,447	1,102	37,271	6,105	43,376	809	25,081	4,799	29,880	704
Other	manual occupations§	27,302	9,932	37,234	8,706	12,807	5,536	18,343	4,358	10,205	3,328	13,533	4,737
All oc	cupations	122,209	49,310	171,519	22,461	70,477	28,579	99,056	12,071	49,858	21,787	71,645	11,949
Table		Earthan Carlotte		ang ang	IN A PARTY OF THE	an anna	ebay finite	M. Allar			4.9 K. 19 19	NA LEA	690 - CAR
Table	Accouptional groups	112	4	116	5	54	2	56	2	91	4	95	4
	Managerial (General management)	112	10 30	110		-	ten texte						
"	management and administration	1,230	311	1,541	283	552	166	718	107	726	195	921	105
III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	922	2,295	3,217	554	454	1,524	1,978	644	585	1,580	2,165	433
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	594	407	1,001	73	231	129	360	41	320	156	476	115
v	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1.484	201	1,685	505	879	120	999	303	970	151	1,121	241
VI	Managerial (excluding general manage-									4 400	105	1.054	
	ment)	2,568	310	2,878	522	1,158	154	1,312	212	1,489	165	1,654	281
VII	Clerical and related	7,373	14,625	21,998	3,238	3,463	8,829	12,292	1,540	3,487	7,114	10,601	1,429
VIII	Selling	2,558	6,709	9,267	1,825	919	5,306	6,225	775	1,089	4,002	5,091	840
IX	Security and protective services	729	26	755	335	405	10	415	218	225	8	233	172
x	Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal services	3,178	6,428	9,606	4,781	1,027	4,361	5,388	2,621	766	2,769	3,535	3,024
XI	Farming, fishing and related	774	106	880	201	396	115	511	107	597	136	733	149
XII	Materials processing (excluding metals). (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,485	430	1,915	636	397	64	461	204	154	23	177	163
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics; print- ing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,707	1,239	3,946	1,953	1,591	787	2,378	880	616	304	920	744
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (includ- ing, installation, and maintenance), webieles and sebieluilding)	11 306	127	11 433	3 150	10.271	16	10,287	1,725	4,068	22	4,090	1,733
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product	11,500	127	11,400	0.100	1.050	601	2 250	100	857	102	959	265
VIII	Inspecting, packaging and related	2,802	1,958	4,760	004	1,058	001	2,203	405	001	10. 20		
XVI	identified elsewhere	8,616	4	8,620	818	4,271	1	4,272	740	3,702	1	3,703	791
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,149	396	11,545	1,347	5,332	270	5,602	655	4,806	231	5,037	679
xvIII	Miscellaneous	62,622	13,734	76,356	1,381	37,419	6,124	43,543	888	25,310	4,824	30,134	781
Total	and the second sec	122,209	49,310	171,519	22,461	70,477	28,579	99,056	12,071	49,858	21,787	71,645	11,949

Scotland	Salas Carlos	and the second					the states						
Unemplo	yed	1980 - C	Unfilled	Unemplo	byed	1949.13	Unfilled	Unemplo	yed		Unfilled		
Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies	Male	Female	All	vacancies		and the second state of th
	The Carlo	and the										Table	1 Summary
	3 869	8,745	2,107	1,480	1,613	3,093	290	64,534	30,885	95,419	22,794	Manag	erial and professional
4,875	15 673	21.096	3.316	1,754	5,504	7,258	173	70,348	102,019	172.367	38,465	Clerica	l and related*
5,423	7 734	10.245	2,386	1,623	2,319	3,942	127	23,620	46,294	69,914	23,389	Other	non-manual occupations†
2,511	1,10											Craft a	nd similar occupations, including foremen,
14,847	2,284	17,131	5,844	7,445	844	8,289	347	113,881	9,887	123,768	66,417	in pr	ocessing, production, repairing, etc‡
51,138	11,931	63,069	1,581	13,775	1,740	15,515	120	358,685	70,332	429,017	14,950	Genera	al labourers
22,152	10,638	32,790	9,064	12,083	4,502	16,585	460	201,403	73,141	274,544	110,949	Other	manual occupations§
100,947	52,129	153,076	24,298	38,160	16,522	54,682	1,517	832,471	332,558	1,165,029	276,964	cupations	
												Occup	ational groups
73	3	76	6	49	8	57	7	1,483	34	1,517	90	al a	Managerial (General management)
649	314	963	134	222	96	318	80	11,145	2,934	14,079	2,606	11	Professional and related supporting management and administration
644	2,548	3,192	1,016	325	1,308	1,633	18	8,507	19,202	27,709	8,177	III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health
518	376	894	97	105	68	173	3	8,542	4,440	12,982	859	IV	Literary, artistic and sports
	010	1 667	477	200	60	448	81	13 862	1 869	15 731	6 227	۷	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields
1,355	312	1,007	477	500	00	440	01	10,002	1,000	10,701	0,227	VI	Managerial (excluding general manage-
1,637	316	1,953	377	391	73	464	101	20,995	2,406	23,401	4,835		ment)
5.569	15,678	21,247	3,400	1,822	5,512	7,334	184	72,166	102,160	174,326	39,457	VII	Clerical and related
1,895	8,045	9,940	2,124	709	2,261	2,970	97	19,816	47,170	66,986	21,728	VIII	Selling
810	32	842	476	1,032	65	1,097	40	5,807	277	6,084	4,374	IX	Security and protective services
2,919	7,801	10,720	5,450	1.036	2,972	4,008	206	24,775	48,258	73,033	58,104	х	Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service
1,778	231	2.009	228	1,162	40	1,202	20	13,129	2,403	15,532	3,244	XI	Farming, fishing and related
												XII	Materials processing (excluding metal).
					054		05	7.014	0.000	0.045	4.000		(Hides, textiles, chemicals, tood, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board,
1,159	447	1,606	556	690	251	941	35	7,914	2,033	9,947	4,890	VIII	Making and repairing (evoluting metal
2 498	1 939	4,437	1.569	1.835	844	2.679	134	20.756	9,167	29,923	3 20,877	7111	and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, print- ing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)
-,			and the	Which	A. 273 1171	se sala						XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re-
													lated (metal and electrical) (iron), steel and other metals, engineering (includ-
11,466	99	11,565	3,055	4,173	51	4,224	139	82,846	2,230	85,076	6 41,721		ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)
	ocif als	sent p	the disk pi	opera	REONER	AN IN	(lanwings		10.010	05.40		xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product
1.732	1,382	3,114	766	945	767	1,712	42	22,415	13,012	35,42	11,847	VV/	Construction mining and related
4.842	1	4,843	1,261	3,886	7	3,893	81	55,600	37	55,63	7 11,893	XVI	identified elsewhere
9.784	381	10,165	1,594	5,035	75	5,110	116	80,104	3,472	83,57	6 19,785	XVII	and storing and related
51,619	12,224	63,843	1,712	14,355	2,064	16,419	133	362,609	71,454	434,06	3 16,244	XVIII	Miscellaneous
100,947	52,129	153.076	24.298	38,160	16,522	54.682	1.517	832.471	332.558	1,165.02	9 276,964		Total

Notes:
The occupational groups used in this table are those used in the *List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes* which was introduced in November 1972. (See Department of Employment Gazette, September 1972, page 799). More detailed summaries are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment HQ, Statistics Branch C1 Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 PJ.
The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table:

(a) at any time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
(b) the vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacacies and 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 economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
(c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.
(d) care needs to be taken in comparing the analysis of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed with those for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered a "general labourers"; so as to indicate that they could under take avariet yo different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

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Seasonal adjustment of the unemployment series

It is difficult to assess the trend in unemployment from the simple monthly count of the unemployed because the raw figures, reflect seasonal influences, for example, the weather, holidays, school terms and Christmas. The numbers tend to be higher early in the year and lower around the middle.

However, while the timing and strength of these influences varies from year to year, their effects tend to fit a broad pattern. To help judge underlying trends, calculations are made to produce a series as free from "seasonality" as possible.

Seasonal adjustments are calculated as an average of experience over a number of years and seasonal effects obviously vary (mild or severe winters, for instance), so the process of adjustment is something of an approximation. Seasonal influences can also change over a long period, so current adjustment give more weight to recent years than to earlier ones.

Monthly observations in an adjusted series will still fluctuate, partly because of varying seasonal influences, but also because of other short-term variations or irregularities between periods. To smooth out some of this residual variability, it is often useful to take an average of several months' adjusted figures; an example is the three-month moving average regularly charted in Employment Gazette (see p. 830). Chart A shows the same average compared with the unadjusted data.

This article describes the methods used to seasonally adjust the unemployment series, and particularly the new method adopted to cope with summer movements of the last year or two when the pattern appears to have changed unusually rapidly. A broad outline of the methods is given first, followed by greater detail of their main aspects.

Outline of the method

The basic idea of seasonal adjustment is very simple. The aim is to estimate the seasonal effects in the past figures and use this to calculate adjustment factors with which to remove seasonal effects in past and current figures.

Broadly speaking, the seasonality in past figures can be estimated by making estimates of the underlying trend in the past (using standard techniques involving moving averages) and then seeing how the actual monthly figures differ from the estimated trend. These differences are used as indicators of the seasonal effects. They can then be averaged in an appropriate way to calculate the seasonal factors





for adjusting figures for past years and the forthcoming year. Factors are thus estimated in advance for each year and the current year's figures do not affect the current year's factors.

Before the seasonal factors are calculated, the coverage of the figures to be adjusted has to be considered. School leavers under 18 are excluded because of the difficulty of estimating acceptable seasonal factors for them.

A second point to consider is the degree to which the series should be subdivided ("disaggregated") because of differing seasonal movements in its separate parts. Experience has shown that the seasonal patterns of unemployment differ for males and females, so these groups are treated separately in calculating seasonal factors.

In addition, much of the recent rapid change in seasonalty in the summer months can be attributed to school and student leavers aged 18 and over who come on to the unemployment register in substantial numbers at the end of the academic year. This year, for the first time this group has been adjusted separately (for males and females). The four component series are then added together to give a seasonally adjusted total. -

Another aspect requiring attention before the seasona. adjustment procedure proper is the possible need for "prior adjustments". These are made to the series to allow for any exceptional features which make the figures untypical and thus distort the assessment of seasonality based on them; but this is rare in the unemployment series.

After these three considerations have been taken into account, the adjustment process proper begins. As mentioned, the unemployed total (excluding school leavers aged under 18) is divided into four series for seasonal adjustment. Each series can be regarded as comprising three components:

(i) the trend—the underlying level of unemployment; (ii) seasonality—variations which occur at the same period in each year because of normal seasonal influences; (iii) irregularity—variations which can arise either from identifiable causes such as abnormally bad weather, or. from other causes which cannot be individually identified.

The adjustment process proper involves the following: (a) The trend is estimated, using moving average techniques.

(b) The differences between the basic series and this trend are examined to see whether they suggest additive seasonality, that is the figures are high or low by a more or less constant number whatever the level of unemployment, or *multiplicative* seasonality, that is the figures are high or low by a number which varies with the level of unemployment. Additive seasonality has been reflected in the unemployment series for many years, and is still apparent in the series remaining after the older school leavers have been excluded. In the additive adjustment, the differences between the basic series and the trend are called "seasonal differences". The unemployed older school leavers series, however, indicates multiplicative seasonality, and for this type of adjustment the ratios of the basic series to the trend are called the "seasonal ratios".

(c) The seasonal differences (or ratios) are averaged over runs of years to provide seasonal factors. This is done with suitable, varying, weights giving greater weight for nearer years and less weight for those more distant. The seasonal factors thus obtained are then applied to the original basic ^{figures} to obtain the data on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The features and processes described above are now considered in detail.

Jan Feb Mar Apr Mar Jun

Aug To some extent, the different seasonal patterns for males and females will reflect their varying industrial distribution and the differing seasonal unemployment patterns by industry. Because the proportions of males and females within the unemployment total change, the seasonally adjusted unemployment series are separately calculated for males and females.

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Seasonal adjustment in detail

Coverage of seasonally adjusted figures

Since seasonal adjustment of the unemployment figures was first introduced, unemployed school leavers aged under 18 have been excluded from the series before it has been seasonally adjusted because of the variability of the seasonal pattern and the difficulty of allowing satisfactorily for it. One problem is the variations between the unemployment count dates and the ends of school terms; for example, the beginning of the Easter holiday may occur before or after the April count. Another is the marked fluctuations from one year to another in both the number of school leavers and in the number who are unemployed. More recently, some administrative changes have argued

for their continued exclusion, for example:

(i) the raising of the school leaving age in 1972;

(ii) changes in the school leaving regulations in England and Wales in 1976 and in Scotland in 1977 which enabled school leavers to leave before the end of the summer term. These various effects make it difficult to assess seasonal patterns for school leavers; the erratic influence which these have imposed on the overall unemployment series in recent years is illustrated in chart 1 *.

Disaggregation

If a series is made up of two or more component parts each having its own seasonal pattern, then the overall seasonal pattern may change simply because the proportions of the different components in the total change. In the unemployment series excluding all school leavers, there are different seasonal patterns for males and females as the following data for seasonal factors show. The positive factors are for months when unemployment is high on account of seasonality and the negative factors when unemployment is seasonally low.

Seasonal factors for 1979 (thousands)

ing the state of the	Male	Female
ulary	56 . 4	15.6
oruary	44.3	11.6
rch	23.1	3.3
ril	10.7	- 3.1
V	-12.5	-12.0
y 10	-35.7	-20.9
N N	-36.9	-11.6
y quet	-19.7	- 3.3
ntember	-10.1	4.6
toher	-15.4	4.8
vember	- 6.9	8.3
cember	3.4	3.4

* The Central Statistical Office have experimented with attempts to seasonally adjust figures for school leavers aged under 18 as part of a study of trend estimation; see "Some problem" in assessing unemployment trends", *Economic Trends*, August 1978.

Chart 1 Unemployed school leavers aged under 18 in Great Britain



In the last two or three years, the nature of the seasonality of the unemployment series in the summer months appears to have been changing. There has been a "hump" in the seasonally adjusted series in the last three summers which suggested a failure to remove all the seasonal effect during the summer. Investigation has shown that this change in the seasonal pattern seems to be primarily the result of the marked increase in registration of young people aged 18 and over who have had no employment since completing full time education; these young people are included in the seasonally adjusted series-it is the school leavers under 18 who are excluded.

To allow for this changed seasonality, arrangements were made last year to permit the seasonal factors to accommodate more rapidly to the changing pattern by basing the factors for July, August and September on fewer (the most recent) years' data. This year, a more sensitive procedure has been followed, isolating the older school leaver component from the remainder of the series and adjusting it separately, both for males and females.

Data for unemployed older school leavers are available from April 1974, although there is a discontinuity in the series in June 1977 and values before that date are estimated. The resulting estimates are of limited quality and value in their own right. However inaccuracies in the division of the unemployed into older school leavers and the remainder will to some extent offset each other since the two components are recombined after adjustment to form a seasonally adjusted total series. The shortness of the

series also presents some difficulties, since there are relatively few observations from which to estimate the seasonal factors. These difficulties and the variable behaviour of the older school leavers component in the regions mean that before improved adjustments can be made to regional unemployment figures more research is required into the data and possible methods. At present, the older school leavers are adjusted separately only for the Great Britain total (for males and females separately). Because of this, small differences occur between the sum of the seasonally adjusted series for the regions and the total for Great Britain as a whole.

The components of a time series

The behaviour of a time series can be considered as being attributable to three components in combination: trend, seasonal fluctuations and "irregular" movements.

(a) The trend. This describes the underlying level (in this case, of unemployment). With this component, we can include movements in the business cycle, often lasting a few years.

(b) Seasonal fluctuations. These variations occur at roughly the same periods each year; two simple models of seasonal behaviour are either that the variations are of the same absolute size each year ("additive") or that they are of the same proportionate size each year in relation to the trend level ("multiplicative").

(c) Irregular movements. These may arise from chance, but known, causes such as strikes or unusually bad weather;

sometimes they may be so exceptional as to warrant treatment by "prior adjustment" (described in the next paragraph). They may arise from other causes which cannot be readily identified or allowed for. Any irregular movements which remain in the series after prior adjustment may show up as "extreme values", differences between the actual series and the trend which are much smaller or larger than usual and special allowance is also made for these.

Prior adjustments

In some time series, there may be occasional special factors which make the figures for a particular period untypical and can distort the calculation of the seasonal factors if they are not allowed for (by what are know as "prior adjustments"). An example would be a significant strike affecting production or overseas trade figures.

Such examples are comparatively rare in the unemployment series; in recent years, the main instance relates to the energy crisis and the three-day week at the beginning of 1974 which led to unusually high unemployment figures. Adjustments were made to the figures for January to May 1974 before they were used in the calculation of seasonal factors. The adjustments are made only to the data used in the estimation of seasonal factors and are not made to the published unemployment totals themselves which continue to repeat the exceptional influences.

Estimation of trend

As already explained, the seasonal fluctuations are assessed in relation to the trend and for this purpose an estimate of the trend is required. Accordingly, after any prior adjustments, the first step is to make a first estimate of the trend and various formulae can be used at this stage.

The one regarded as appropriate for the unemployment series is a "centred 12-term moving average". This means that averages are calculated over successive periods of 12 months, for example January to December, February to January, March to February, and so on-hence the description "moving" averages. The mid-points of these periods, to which the averages may be said to relate, lie between months, for example between June and July, between July and August, between August and September. So adjacent pairs of the averages are themselves averaged to produce a series which is "centred" on the months, for example July, August, rather than between months as before. These centred 12-term moving averages provide the required initial estimates of the trend.

The next step is to determine how much seasonality and irregularity there is in the actual figures (as amended by any "prior adjustments"). To do this, the trend figures can be either subtracted from the actual figures, to produce "differences", or divided into the actual figures, to produce "ratios". The choice depends on whether the seasonality in the series is judged to be "additive" or "multiplicative".

Additive and multiplicative seasonality

Seasonality is described as "additive" where the differences described in the previous paragraph do not appear to be influenced by the level of the trend. In the case of the unemployment series, this would mean that particular months would seem to be seasonally high or seasonally low by an amount which is much the same whether unemployment is high or low. "Multiplicative" seasonality is where the seasonality does appear to be varying with the level of the trend; in this case the ratios described in the paragraph above would be calculated and these would be broadly stable. In fact, over the years, it is the differences for the unemployment series which have shown stability rather than the ratios, and so the seasonality has been judged to be additive. This still applies to the unemployment series excluding all school leavers and, accordingly, the subsequent calculations are carried out in terms of differences rather than ratios. On the other hand, the seasonality of the unemployed older school leavers series, which is now adjusted separately, does appear to vary with the level of the trend and is therefore treated as multiplicative. It may be noted that other, more complex, seasonality models may sometimes be appropriate*. Furthermore, changes in the nature of seasonality may occur over time. Studies have confirmed that the magnitude of the seasonal variations in the main part of the unemployment series for many years has been largely unaffected by the considerable changes in the level of unemployment; that is the seasonal fluctuations are absolute rather than relative and the additive form of seasonal adjustment is therefore appropriate. This may reflect the possibility that the magnitude of the seasonal fluctuations which affect the unemployment series is much more related to the level of employment, (and seasonal variations at the margin of this level) than to the level of unemployment, and the level of employment is a much more stable figure than that of unemployment. **Derivation of seasonal factors** Having obtained the differences from the trend, the next step is to calculate from them the "seasonal factors" with which to adjust the series. Separate factors are of course calculated for each month, and for each year, both for past years and for the coming year. For those years before the more recent past it is possible to take into account the experience in years both preceding and following the year in question. More weight is given to the seasonal differences in the middle years. For adjustments relating to recent years such a formula cannot be used because there are not sufficient observations for the years after the year in question; here, the weight given to the later years in the full formula has to be redistributed over the earlier years. When it comes to the year ahead, the estimate of the seasonal factor has to be based wholly on past experience. It is the Department's normal practice to bring the seasonal factors up to date once a year; with each annual recalculation it is possible to bring an additional year into the calculation.

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For any one year, revised factors are produced at yearly intervals until the full formula can be used and final factors obtained. The seasonal factors for 1979, for example, were calculated earlier this year on a year ahead basis and will be recalculated in 1980, 1981 and 1982 assuming annual revisions up to then. The weighting pattern used each year is set out below:

* Some work on such models has been done by the Central Statistical Office and is referred to in the article in Economic Trends mentioned

Weighting patterns for 1979 seasonal factors

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
r ahead 0 revision 1 revision	-0.034	0.134	0 · 300 0 · 150 0 · 067	0 · 300 0 · 283 0 · 183	0 · 300 0 · 283 0 · 250	0 · 283 0 · 250	0 . 250	
evision			0.067	0.133	0.217	0.217	0.217	0.150

Chart 2 Seasonal factors for May and the seasonal irregular differences from which they are calculated. Great Britainunemployed excluding all school leavers



It will be seen that the first set of factors calculated for 1979 were based mainly on the four years 1975–1978, with most weight on the last three years. For the final calculation, in early 1982, the weight will be spread mainly over the five years 1977–1981, with two-thirds concentrated on the three years 1978-1980.

The relationship between the seasonal differences and the seasonal factors is illustrated in chart 2. This shows for the unemployed excluding all school leavers series, separately for males and females, the seasonal differences for May each year from 1971 to 1978 and the associated seasonal factors for 1971 to 1979.

For both males and females the seasonal differences have been markedly more negative in 1977 and 1978. In fact, the value for 1977 is treated as an extreme in both series, and for males the 1978 value is as well. The seasonal factors have followed the pattern of the seasonal differences but since they are based on weighted averages which



Chart 3 Seasonal factors 1973, 1976, 1979 (males and females combined) Great Britain



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include several earlier years, their movements do not follow fully the 1977 and 1978 differences.

If the seasonal differences continue to follow the 1977 and 1978 path into 1979 and subsequent years, then the seasonal factor ultimately calculated for May 1979 could be expected to be a somewhat larger negative value. The negative value for the seasonal factor indicates that, on past experience, unemployment (excluding all schol leavers) in May 1979 could be expected to be low on account of seasonal influences by about 25 thousand for males and females combined.

An indication of the way in which seasonal factors change over time can be seen from chart 3 which also relates to unemployed excluding all school leavers. The overall pattern of higher unemployment in the first four months of the year and lower unemployment until the autumn has remained throughout the 1970s. However, there have been small shifts in timing and emphasis. For

example, the seasonality in June was expected to be stronger in 1979 than in 1973 and the seasonality in March was expected to be less marked in 1979 than in 1973.

Computerised seasonal adjustment programmes

The seasonal adjustment process is a lengthy one. The development of computerised procedures allows trend estimation, measurement of deviations and estimation of seasonal factors to be readily performed several times. Each iteration produces more refined estimates. There are also stages in the process where a choice of procedures may be made. The methods can allow for prior adjustment to particular values where appropriate.

The computerised "package" used for seasonal adjustment of the unemployment figures is "Census Method II Variant X-11", or "X-11" for short, produced by the United States Bureau of the Census.

This programme was devised by Mr Julius Shiskin, the late Commissioner at the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. The use of this method has been intensively studied by both the Department and the Central Statistical Office over the years and it has been generally agreed that the additive

version of this programme is appropriate for the seasonally adjusted unemployment series (subject only to the qualifications described above in respect of older school leavers)

References:

- "Seasonal movements in the statistics of unemployment and unfilled vacancies", Ministry of Labour Gazette, March 1960, pp. 89 et seq.
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- "New method of seasonally adjusting the unemployment series" Employment and Productivity Gazette, April 1970, pp. 285 et
- "Unemployment and vacancies series: revised seasonal adjustments", Department of Employment Gazette, February 1972, p. 174
- "Unemployment: revised seasonal adjustments", Employment Gazette, August 1972, p. 717.
- 'Problems of seasonal adjustment", Statistical News (Central Statistical Office), May 1975, pp. 29.1 et seq.
- "Some problems in assessing unemployment trends", Economic Trends (Central Statistical Office), August 1978, pp. 78 et seq.
- "Seasonal adjustment of unemployment and vacancies statistics" Employment Gazette, May 1979, p. 479.

Unfair dismissal provisions in Western Europe (continued from page 761)

for severance payments (where the dismissal is carried out) to one-tenth of one month's pay for each year of service.

The emphasis in France therefore is clearly on compensation. Reinstatement is rare and the potential level of compensatory awards is much higher than in the United Kingdom, since most employees receive at least six months pay. There are usually long delays-up to three to four months-before a hearing takes place and this may contribute to the rarity of reinstatement.

The UK and Irish Republic are similar to France in that they tend to concentrate on compensation as a remedy. The size of award is not in general increased if the employer behaves particularly badly. This "penal" element is only found in the French provisions. By contrast, the UK allows for the award to be reduced if the employee contributes to the dismissal. The UK is similar to the Irish Republic in that it allows for re-engagement as well as reinstatement and compensation. The two countries are also similar in that any action taken by the employee to mitigate his loss is taken into account when awarding compensation.

In both countries reinstatement is very rare and average compensation is relatively low. The UK specifies a maximum compensatory award of £5,750. In addition to this, however, the employee is entitled to a basic award dependent on his length of service (maximum £3,300). In the Irish Republic no service-related award can be paid in addition to a compensation award based on the losses sustained by the employee.

Conclusion

It is hoped this will provide the basis for a better understanding of the unfair dismissal provisions in other European countries and the UK's position in relation to these countries. It should be appreciated that this is not an exhaustive examination of the operation of dismissal legislation. No attempt has been made to investigate special provisions relating to work-place representatives, trade union members, women or older workers. Furthermore, no effort has been made to relate unfair dismissal legislation to the complex law of contract and jurisprudence which exists separately within each country.

But with these very important reservations the broad picture that emerges from comparison of the particular provisions dealt with in this article is that there is a great deal in common in the practice of the West European countries compared.

Household spending in 1978 Early results from the Family Expenditure Survey

Households in 1978 spent an average of £80.26 per week. This was £8.42 (or just under 12 per cent) more than in 1977. Commodity groups and items on which average household expenditure in 1978 showed large rises compared with 1977 were housing, up by £1.56 per week (just over 15 per cent) and clothing and footwear, up by £1.00 per week (over 17 per cent). Expenditure on food in 1978 rose by £1.57 per week, just under nine per cent. The overall pattern of expenditure has changed little over the last three years: food continues to account for almost a quarter of total expenditure.

Estimates of average weekly expenditure of private households in the United Kingdom on goods and services in 1978, obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), are given below, together with comparable figures for the two previous years 1976 and 1977.

The FES is a voluntary survey, covering both the expenditure and income of private households in the United Kingdom. In 1978, 7001 households co-operated in the survey: they contained on average $2 \cdot 72$ persons, of whom ·35 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

Household expenditure 1976, 1977 a	and 1978			Average per week in £				
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Household	l expenditure		As percer	ntage of total ex	penditure	Percentage	increase
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976-1977	1977-1978
Household expenditure Commodity or service Group totals								
Housing Fuel, light and power Food Alcoholic drink Tobacco	9 · 21 3 · 53 15 · 37 3 · 11 2 · 29	10 · 31 4 · 38 17 · 74 3 · 51 2 · 60	11.87 4.76 19.31 3.92 2.72	14 · 9 5 · 7 24 · 9 5 · 1 3 · 7	14 · 4 6 · 1 24 · 7 4 · 9 3 · 6	14.8 5.9 24.1 4.9 3.4	24 · 1 15 · 4 12 · 9 13 · 5	8.7 8.9 11.7 4.6
Clothing and footwear Durable household goods Other goods Transport and vehicles Services Miscellaneous	4 · 99 4 · 06 4 · 49 8 · 14 6 · 19 0 · 32	5 · 78 4 · 99 5 · 33 9 · 71 6 · 93 0 · 56	6.78 5.66 5.99 10.90 7.66 0.69	8 · 1 6 · 6 7 · 3 13 · 2 10 · 0 0 · 5	8 · 0 6 · 9 7 · 4 13 · 5 9 · 7 0 · 8	8 · 4 7 · 0 7 · 5 13 · 6 9 · 5 0 · 9	15.8 22.9 18.7 19.3 12.0 75.0	17 · 3 13 · 4 12 · 4 12 · 3 10 · 5 23 · 2
All expenditure	61 . 70	71.84	80 . 26	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.4	11.7

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1977, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£6.25 (by post £6.57)

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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 1978 expenditures are shown in the last column of the detailed table, expressed as a percentage of the estimated 1978 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 rule does not take account of low recording on certain items described above. The difference between the estimates for two individual years has a greater margin of error than the estimate for either of the years, and is probably not significant unless it is greater than about three times the 1978 standard error.

As the individual and total average figures have been rounded independently, the sums of the separate items may not agree exactly with the totals shown in the table.

For general information about the FES and details of the definitions used, together with full analyses of the results of the survey, readers are referred to the annual reports. The full report of the 1978 survey will be published in the late autumn.

Household expenditure 1976, 1977 and 1978 (continued)

Commodity or service	1976	1977	1978	Standa error (per cer
Number of households by type of	a same	C. E. E. C.	1578.51	interior
housing tenure Rented unfurnished Local authority Other Rented furnished	3,100 2,342 758 314	3,172 2,471 701 211	2,935 2,341 594 242	
Rent free Owner-occupied In process of purchase Owned outright	187 3,602 2,034 1,568	3,658 2,192 1,466	3,630 2,143 1,487	
ter saletes or an increase of the same				
Housing expenditure in each tenure gro Rented unfurnished	oup			
sub-letting Repairs, maintenance and decorations	5·77 0·46	6 · 69 0 · 53	7·33 0·57	0 · 8 15 · 8
Local authority Rent, etc	6.07	6.99	7.54	0.8
Repairs, etc Other	0.45	0.51	0.57	19.3
Rent, etc Repairs, etc	4·85 0·49	5.64 0.62	0.58	17.6
Rented furnished Rent, rates and water <i>less</i> receipts from				
sub-letting Repairs, maintenance and decorations	9·96 0·22	11·11 0·38	12·75 0·25	4 · 8 44 · 1
Bent-free				
Rates and water together with the equivalent of the rateable value less		0.45	0.00	E 2
receipts from sub-letting Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	8.57	9.45	9.29	5.3
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	5·48 0·80	6 · 84 0 · 83	7 <u>·</u> 15 0·53	4 · 9 27 · 4
Owner-occupied				
together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from				
letting Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	9.27	10.63	12.64	0.8
included in preceding payment Repairs, maintenance and decorations	6.60 2.42	7 · 43 2 · 30	9·11 2·48	0.9 6.9
In process of purchase Rates, etc	9.96	11.49	13.63	1.0
Rateable value (weekly equiva- lent)	7.03	7.96	9·73 2·88	1·0 8·3
Owned outright	8.36	0.35	11.21	1.5
Rateable value (weekly equiva-	6.04	6.65	8.22	1.6
Repairs, etc	2.04	1 . 59	1.89	12 · 1
Characteristics of households		- 100		
Number of households	7,203	7,198	10 010	
Number of persons	13 978	19,005	13 581	
Number of addits	10,370	14,072	10,001	
Average number of persons per household	2.75	2.76	2.72	
Males Females	1 ·35 1 ·40	1 ·34 1 ·42	1 ·31 1 ·40	
Adults Persons under 65	1 ·94 1 ·57	1 · 95 1 · 59	1 · 94 1 · 58	
Childron	0.81	0.81	0.30	
Children under 2 Children 2 and under 5 Children 5 and under 18	0.07 0.13 0.61	0 ·08 0 ·13 0 ·60	0 ·07 0 ·12 0 ·59	
Persons working	1.34	1.35	1.35	

using Payments as defined in preceding section averaged over all households					
Rent. rates. etc	7.77	8.88	10.32	0.7	
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	1 · 44	1.43	1 . 55	6.3	
	0.01	10 21	11 07		

			Average per week in					
Commodity or service	1976	1977	1978	Standard error (per cent)				
Household expenditure			ui esses	dampilit				
Fuel, light and power Gas and hire of gas appliances Electricity and hire of electric appliances Coal Coke Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0 · 91 1 · 77 0 · 48 0 · 11 0 · 25	1 · 20 2 · 06 0 · 61 0 · 17 0 · 35	1 · 33 2 · 29 0 · 60 0 · 14 0 · 38	1 · 4 1 · 0 5 · 3 10 · 5 4 · 2				
	3 · 53	4.38	4 · 76	0 · 9				
Food Bread, rolls, etc Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc Breakfast and other cereals Beef and veal	0 · 71 0 · 07 0 · 74 0 · 21 0 · 99	0.84 0.10 0.85 0.24 1.12	0 · 95 0 · 09 0 · 94 0 · 27 1 · 28	0 · 8 3 · 2 1 · 1 1 · 9 2 · 0				
Mutton and lamb Pork Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned) Poultry, other and undefined meat	0 · 42 0 · 33 0 · 47 0 · 16 1 · 28	0·49 0·40 0·52 0·17 1·42	0.52 0.44 0.57 0.19 1.61	2 · 7 2 · 7 1 · 4 2 · 1 1 · 2				
Fish Fish and chips Butter Margarine Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.36 0.11 0.36 0.12 0.12	0·41 0·25 0·39 0·18 0·14	0 · 46 0 · 29 0 · 42 0 · 18 0 · 14	1 · 8 2 · 0 1 · 4 1 · 7 2 · 1				
Milk, fresh Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc Cheese Eggs Potatoes	1 ·09 0 ·16 0 ·31 0 ·37 0 ·81	1 · 32 0 · 19 0 · 38 0 · 41 0 · 65	1 ·44 0 ·22 0 ·42 0 ·40 0 ·51	1 0 1 8 1 2 1 3 1 2				
Other and undefined vegetables Fruit Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc Sweets and chocolates	0.89 0.72 0.25 0.10 0.44	1 · 01 0 · 84 0 · 26 0 · 12 0 · 47	1 ·03 0 ·90 0 ·26 0 ·11 0 ·54	1 · 0 1 · 3 1 · 1 1 · 8 1 · 8				
Tea Coffee Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks Soft drinks	0.21 0.18 0.02 0.34 0.12	0.36 0.27 0.03 0.32	0·34 0·29 0·04 0·36 0·12	1 · 2 2 · 1 5 · 3 1 · 7 2 · 5				
Other food, foods not defined Meals bought away from home	0 ·83 2 ·09 15 ·36	0 · 89 2 · 59 17 · 74	0 ·96 3 ·00 19 · 31	1.7 1.7 0.7				
Alcoholic drink								
Beer, cider, etc Wines, spirits, etc Drinks not defined	1 ∙93 0 ∙95 0 ∙23 3 ∙11	2 · 06 0 · 96 0 · 48 3 · 51	2 · 18 1 · 12 0 · 62 3 · 92	2 · 2 2 · 9 4 · 7 1 · 8				
Tobacco Cigarettes Pine tobacco	2·09 0·12	2·37 0·14	2·48 0·14	1.7 4.9				
Cigars and snuff	0 · 08 2 · 29	0·09 2·60	0 · 10 2 · 72	8 · 2 1 · 5				
Clothing and footwear	ng pani Panna Pater ol			A.7				
Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing and hosiery Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing Girls' clothing Infants' clothing	0 · 96 0 · 33 1 · 37 0 · 33 0 · 25 0 · 24 0 · 17	0·97 0·38 1·80 0·37 0·25 0·31 0·19	1 · 13 0 · 47 1 · 99 0 · 44 0 · 33 0 · 33 0 · 21	3 · 9 3 · 2 2 · 9 5 · 4 7 · 2 5 · 3				
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined Footwear	0·25 0·13 0·97 4 · 99	0·30 0·13 1·09 5·78	0·34 0·16 1·37 6·78	3·2 8·1 2·7 2·0				

ammodity or service	1976	1977	1978	Standard error (per cent)	Commodity or service	1976	1977	1978	Standard error per cent
ausehold expenditure	141 142	AND WAR	L Andrew	AL LEVE D	Household expenditure				
hald goods					Services				
urable household goods	0.84	1.04	1.35	10.2	Postage telephone telegrams	0.91	0.97	1.08	1.3
Furniture	0.37	0.55	0.43	10.9	Cinema admissions	0.07	0.08	0.11	4.5
Floor coverings	0.42	0.53	0.58	6.6	Theatres sporting events and other	0 07	0.00	0 11	
Soft furnishings and nouserold textiles	0 42	0.00	0.00		entertainments excent betting	0.43	0.49	0.63	3.8
Television, radio and musical mistru-	0.73	0.00	0.99	9.0	Television licences television and radio	0 40	0 45	0.00	
ments, including repairs	0.75	0.90	0 33		rental	0.96	0.01	1.03	1.1
Gas and electric appliances, including	0.00	1.05	1.23	6.1	Domestic beln etc	0.00	0.91	0.24	7.0
repairs there are alloctric	0.90	1.05	1 20		Hairdressing beauty treatment ate	0.40	0.46	0.24	2.4
Appliances other than gas or electric	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.1	Footwoar and other repairs not allocated	0.40	0.40	0.54	2.4
appliances	0.00	0.09	0.09	21.1	olcowbore	0.10	0.40	0.10	6 1
china, glass, cutlery, hardware, iron-	0.04	0.00	0.00	2.7		0.13	0.16	0.10	0.1
mongery, etc	0.61	0.69	0.82	3.1	Educational and training and overng	0.15	0.16	0.17	4.1
insurance of contents of dwelling	0.11	0.14	0.18	1.1	Educational and training expenses	0.40	0.52	0.58	1.4
	4.06	4 . 99	5.66	3.7	Subscriptions and donations, hotel and	0.16	0.16	0.21	12.9
					other services	2.46	2.78	2.90	5.0
har goods									
eather travel and sports goods,						6.19	6.93	7.66	2.2
jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	0.74	0.81	1.01	4.8					
Books, newspapers, magazines and	0.96	1.14	1.26	1.3					
periodicals	0.55	0.69	0.87	3.2					
loys, stationery goods, etc	0.25	0.30	0.29	3.1	Miscellaneous				
Medicines and surgical goods	0.66	0.74	0.83	1.7	Expenditure not assignable elsewhere,				
Toilet requisites, cosmence, etc	0.25	0.32	0.31	7.0	including pocket money to children	0.32	0.56	0.69	4.5
Optical and photographic goods	0.43	0.49	0.55	1.1					
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc	0 40	0 45	0.00		All above expenditure	61.70	71.84	80.26	0.8
Seeds, plants, flowers, norticultural	0.26	0.31	0.31	3.8	, in abore expendition				
goods	0.20	0.53	0.56	3.6					
Animals and pets	0.39	0.00	0.50						
	4.40	5.22	5.00	1.4					
	4.43	5.55	5 55	And and And And And And And	Other navments recorded				
					Other payments recorded		-		
					income tax and surtax, less returnos	13.65	14.30	15.13	1.0
ansport and vehicles					National Insurance contributions	2.96	3.43	3.57	1.1
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares				N N 60, 6% (6.84)	Purchase of alteration or dwelling, in-				
and accessories	2.64	3.35	3.98	3.3	cluding mortgage payments	3.86	4.37	4.90	6.0
Maintenance and running of motor					Life assurance, contributions to pension				
vehicles	3.76	4.48	4.68	1.9	funds	2.81	3.22	3.69	1.7
purchase and maintenance of other					Sickness and accident insurance, sub-				
vehicles and boats	0.16	0.17	0.19	12.2	scriptions to sick clubs, friendly				
Polyon force	0.38	0.46	0.52	4.8	societies	0.07	0.08	0.12	5.1
Hallway lates	0.77	0.81	0.88	2.3	Contributions to Christmas, savings or				
Bus and coach lares	0.13	0.43	0.65	9.8	holiday clubs	0.16	0.18	1.25	5.0
Other travel and transport	0.43	0.43	0.05	30	Savings and investments	1.02	0.93	1 25	
					outrings and investments	1 02	0 33		

amodity or service	1976	1977	1978	Standard error (per cent)	Commodity or service	1976	1977	1978	Standard error per cent
hald expenditure	ALL MAD	Carlos Contra	L. And St.		Household expenditure				
ousenoid experience					Contraction of the second s				
urable household goods		1.01	1.05	10.2	Services		0.07	1	1.0
Furniture	0.84	1.04	1.35	10.2	Postage, telephone, telegrams	0.91	0.97	1.08	1.3
Floor coverings	0.37	0.55	0.43	10.9	Cinema admissions	0.07	0.08	0.11	4.5
coff furnishings and household textiles	0.42	0.53	0.28	0.0	Theatres, sporting events and other	165,0270,000	S. J. K. C. M.	1.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Tolevision, radio and musical instru-	9.5	304			entertainments, except betting	0.43	0.49	0.63	3.8
ments including repairs	0.73	0.90	0.99	9.0	relevision licences, television and radio				Cast and a serve
cas and electric appliances, including		aca.s.			rental	0.86	0.91	1.03	1.1
renairs	0.90	1.05	1.23	6.1	Domestic help, etc	0.22	0.24	0.24	7.0
Appliances other than gas or electric			0.00	04.4	Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	0.40	0.46	0.54	2.4
annliances	0.06	80.0	0.09	21.1	Footwear and other repairs not allocated			We ENELSE	1
china glass, cutlery, hardware, iron-					elsewhere	0.13	0.16	0.16	6.1
mondery, etc	0.61	0.69	0.82	3.7	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.15	0.16	0.17	4.1
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.11	0.14	0.18	1.1	Educational and training expenses	0.40	0.52	0.58	7.4
					Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.16	0.16	0.21	12.9
	4.06	4.99	5.66	3.7	Subscriptions and donations, hotel and				
					holiday expenses, miscellaneous				The date interest
					other services	2.46	2.78	2.90	5.0
ther goods									
leather travel and sports goods,						6.19	6.93	7.66	2.2
invellery clocks, fancy goods, etc	0.74	0.81	1.01	4.8					
peaks newspapers, magazines and									
pointing and a second s	0.96	1.14	1.26	1.3					
Taug stationery goods, etc	0.55	0.69	0.87	3.2					
Madicines and surgical goods	0.25	0.30	0.29	3.1	Miscellaneous				
Tailot requisites cosmetics, etc	0.66	0.74	0.83	1.7	Expenditure not assignable elsewhere,				
Ontical and photographic goods	0.25	0.32	0.31	7.0	including pocket money to children	0.32	0.56	0.69	4.5
Matchas soan cleaning materials, etc	0.43	0.49	0.55	1.1					
Soude plants flowers horticultural					All above expenditure	61.70	71.84	80 . 26	8.0
seeds, plants, newers, newers, newers	0.26	0.31	0.31	3.8					1. Juniprimie
goods	0.39	0.53	0.56	3.6					
Animais and pers		- Frank							
	4.49	5.33	5.99	1.4					
	and the second				Other payments recorded				
					Income tax and surtax, less refunds	13.65	14.30	15.13	1.6
and unbiolog					National Insurance contributions	2.96	3.43	3.57	1.1
ansport and verificies					Purchase of alteration or dwelling in-	2 00	0 40	0.01	- 19 19 19 10
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares	2.64	3.35	3.98	3.3	cluding mortgage payments	3.86	4.37	4.90	6.0
and accessories	2.04	0.00	0.00		Life assurance contributions to pension	0.00	4 07	4 55	
Maintenance and running of motor	3.76	4.48	4.68	1.9	funds	2.81	3.22	3.69	1.7
venicies	5 76	4.40	4.00		Sickness and accident insurance sub-	2 01	0 22	0 05	
Purchase and maintenance of other	0.16	0.17	0.10	12.2	scriptions to sick clubs friendly				
venicies and boats	0.10	0.46	0.52	4.8	societies	0.07	0.08	0.12	5.1
Railway fares	0.38	0.46	0.52	2.2	Contributions to Christmas sources or	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.1
Bus and coach fares	0.11	0.81	0.88	2.5	boliday olube	0.16	0.19	1.05	5.0
Other travel and transport	0.43	0.43	0.65	9.0	Savings and investments	1.02	0.02	1.23	0.6
		0.74	10.00	10	Batting payments land winnings	0.40	0.93	0.40	14.5
	8.14	u./1	THE REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.		DENTITY DAVIDENTS JESS WITHINGS	11.41	11.3/	11.41	140 .1

Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the

number of unemployed persons on the registers of local employ-ment offices and careers offices in Great Britain at July 12, 1979.

iration of	AGE GRO	OUPS										1.12.2.9	
weeks	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
ALE		C. C	and and	CAN ST PROPERTY	and the second s		The second second		and the second second				
ne or less	9 883	2 647	1.917	7.547	4.127	3.118	3,627	1,365	1,278	1,229	1,388	30	38,156
/er 1 and up to 2	19 195	4 318	2 4 4 6	10 762	5.533	3.945	4.997	1,964	1,772	1,882	2,789	38	59,641
ver 2 and up to 4	41 990	8 683	3 808	14 409	8.156	6.008	7,607	2,980	2,576	2,673	3,147	77	102,114
ver 4 and up to 6	25 012	3.077	2 379	9 648	6.347	4 824	6.487	2,706	2,545	2,714	3,617	61	69,417
Ver 6 and up to 8	22,012	2 129	1 742	6 849	4 918	3 799	5 033	2 108	1.874	2.150	2,818	55	56,795
Ver 8 and up to 13	7 004	2,120	2 172	12 953	9,420	7 411	9 851	4.088	3,964	4,668	6.881	118	72,967
Ver 13 and up to 36	7,004	5,450	5,175	21 144	16 325	12 764	17 151	7 342	7 109	8,730	13,967	230	122,286
Ver 26 and up to 20	7,301	5,064	3,099	12 170	10,323	8 286	11 373	5 054	5 096	6.539	11,979	204	80,450
Ver 39 and up to 59	2,400	2,031	3,373	0,001	7 219	5 756	9 501	3,852	4 058	5 729	13 115	201	63.075
Ver 52 and up to 52	1,435	1,465	2,324	9,321	7,310	4 156	6 431	3,076	3 414	4 529	8 674	138	45.690
Ver 65 and up to 65	1,213	905	1,822	0,290	5,042	4,150	4.046	2 272	2 653	3 456	5 816	125	32,754
Ver 79 and up to 78	568	564	1,117	4,153	3,700	3,284	4,940	2,012	2,000	5 1 4 3	11 169	276	47 401
er 104 and up to 104	327	505	1,094	5,237	4,809	4,435	0,932	3,404	5,550	7 1 45	12 652	305	54 414
for 104 and up to 15	6 170	413	667	4,767	4,910	4,897	8,602	4,540	3,340	14 607	22,002	744	88 552
130	56	117	338	3,933	5,404	6,202	14,026	9,048	11,847	14,607	22,230	0.000	000,002
	140.003	35.953	31,299	130,183	96.286	78.885	115,564	53,979	57,522	71,194	120,242	2,602	933,/12

AUGUST 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 789

Duration of	AGE GROUPS														
in weeks	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64 65 and over	All			
FEMALE															
One or less	9,155	2,959	1,578	5,306	1,904	1,192	1,334	566	526	389	26	24 0			
Over 1 and up to 2	17,389	5,400	2,244	8,066	2,870	1,559	1,936	812	667	641	33	41 6			
Over 2 and up to 4	33,859	8,990	2,998	10,077	4,285	2,257	2,658	1,192	1,049	867	56	69.0			
Over 4 and up to 6	20.552	3.065	2,022	6,832	3,582	1,974	2,325	1,042	961	860	49	42.0			
Over 6 and up to 8	18.509	1.896	1,452	4.899	2.625	1,414	1,775	759	762	647	44	40,2			
Over 8 and up to 13	6.004	3,168	2.768	9.762	5.927	3.063	3.511	1,599	1,607	1,502	98	34,7			
Over 13 and up to 26	6 994	4 842	4 807	17,565	10.631	5.664	6.493	3.134	3.212	3.140	170	39,0			
Over 26 and up to 39	2 482	2 468	3.007	10,819	6.329	3.329	3,718	1.904	2,117	2.391	131	00,6			
Over 39 and up to 52	1 444	1 422	2 087	8 140	4 992	2 521	2 933	1 563	1 790	2 307	136	38,69			
Over 52 and up to 65	1 260	871	1 521	4 168	2 441	1 468	1 962	1 152	1 405	1 662	80	29,3			
Over 65 and up to 78	514	505	912	2 352	1 319	852	1 454	830	1 069	1 278	80	17,99			
Over 78 and up to 104	325	506	967	2,862	1 510	082	1 835	1 245	1 595	2 006	80	11,10			
Over 78 and up to 104	170	500	507	2,002	1,015	902	1,000	1 424	2,040	2,000	109	13,94			
Over 104 and up to 156	1/8	450	593	2,712	1,317	929	1,0/4	1,404	2,040	2,740	100	14,31			
Over 156	5/	91	304	1,751	1,052	852	1,657	1,541	2,357	4,241	152	14,2			
All	118,732	36,633	27,260	95,311	50,793	28,056	35,465	18,773	21,357	24,677	1,252	458 2			

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

Duration of	MALE				FEMALE			MALE				FEMALE				
in weeks	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 52 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	SOUTH 16,615 13,665 11,785 5,250 7,821 6,353 3,396 665 363 65,913	EAST 7,217 5,678 8,115 6,831 11,879 11,994 8,618 3,050 2,898 66,280	4,444 3,393 5,943 5,313 10,538 13,734 12,987 6,719 9,660 72,731	28,276 22,736 25,843 17,394 30,238 32,081 25,001 10,434 12,921 204,924	13,016 9,875 8,575 3,737 5,380 4,329 2,006 373 196 47,487	2,991 2,054 2,914 2,524 4,391 4,017 2,124 612 514 22,141	1,155 848 1,314 1,201 2,362 2,890 2,746 1,419 1,504 15,439	17,162 12,777 12,803 7,462 12,133 11,236 6,876 2,404 2,214 85,067	YORKSH 5,490 7,509 7,106 2,416 3,471 3,100 1,818 495 324 31,729	AIRE AND 2,345 1,962 2,619 2,288 3,897 4,399 3,409 1,540 1,983 24,442	HUMBER 1,241 966 1,628 1,712 3,201 5,497 5,861 2,800 6,137 29,043	RSIDE 9,076 10,437 11,353 6,416 10,569 12,996 11,088 4,835 8,444 85,214	5,331 6,584 6,508 2,177 3,548 3,092 1,535 365 145 29,285	920 736 1,122 1,081 1,772 1,936 976 316 288 9,147	271 257 396 405 817 1,081 1,061 599 823 5,710	6,522 7,577 8,026 3,663 6,137 6,109 3,572 1,280 1,256 44,142
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	EAST A 1,614 1,295 1,398 544 762 650 266 73 55 6,657	NGLIA 738 548 770 585 1,195 1,124 690 344 389 6,383	428 332 595 568 1,134 1,696 1,612 911 1,446 8,722	2,780 2,175 2,763 1,697 3,091 3,470 2,568 1,328 1,890 21,762	1,407 1,203 1,282 416 626 493 226 58 40 5,751	307 215 349 256 494 455 248 61 76 2,461	123 99 154 129 313 344 301 188 226 1,877	1,837 1,517 1,785 801 1,433 1,292 775 307 342 10,089	NORTH 7,241 10,871 12,515 4,464 6,521 6,899 5,557 1,671 1,478 57,217	WEST 3,061 2,898 4,202 4,033 6,839 7,989 7,985 3,709 6,684 47,400	1,531 1,515 2,452 2,893 4,748 6,790 7,676 4,189 9,748 41,542	11,833 15,284 19,169 11,390 18,108 21,678 21,218 9,569 17,910 146,159	6,545 8,676 9,887 3,459 5,560 5,314 3,508 920 536 44,405	1,349 1,358 1,976 1,874 3,368 3,618 2,409 813 663 1 7,428	460 463 752 685 1,457 1,680 1,889 929 1,248 9,563	8,354 10,497 12,615 6,018 10,385 10,612 7,806 2,662 2,447 71,396
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	SOUTH 4,150 4,218 4,972 1,487 2,156 1,978 1,123 308 186 20,578	WEST 1,662 1,399 2,288 1,719 3,099 3,453 2,662 1,180 1,259 18,721	1,011 865 2,033 1,522 3,118 4,761 5,033 2,728 4,141 25,212	6,823 6,482 9,293 4,728 8,373 10,192 8,818 4,216 5,586 64,511	3,580 3,379 3,948 1,271 2,135 1,994 883 207 88 17,485	752 579 878 784 1,473 1,508 885 249 184 7,292	276 210 405 404 772 1,105 1,086 543 604 5,405	4,608 4,168 5,231 2,459 4,380 4,607 2,854 999 876 30,182	NORTH 4,193 6,536 8,351 2,368 3,609 3,416 2,364 662 379 31,878	2,231 1,779 2,679 2,170 3,640 4,640 3,979 1,779 2,578 25,475	1,160 817 1,713 1,697 2,693 4,689 5,094 2,676 6,749 27,288	7,584 9,132 12,743 6,235 9,942 12,745 11,437 5,117 9,706 84,641	4,197 5,408 6,699 2,154 3,535 3,572 1,577 391 229 27,762	802 797 1,179 1,161 2,512 1,144 329 298 10,438	231 188 325 311 678 914 947 505 841 4,940	5,230 6,393 8,203 3,626 6,429 6,998 3,668 1,225 1,368 43,140
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	WEST M 5,863 10,708 6,514 2,607 4,092 3,592 2,428 531 310 36,645	IIDLANDS 2,208 1,921 2,786 2,508 4,898 5,009 4,470 1,739 2,170 27,709	1,169 1,074 1,968 1,968 4,121 5,328 5,518 3,052 5,740 29,956	9,240 13,703 11,268 7,101 13,111 13,929 12,416 5,322 8,220 94,310	5,679 8,863 5,278 2,143 3,562 3,289 1,928 448 254 31,444	936 775 1,274 1,118 2,085 2,254 1,445 416 10,728	304 289 489 456 949 1,263 1,365 601 913 6,629	6,919 9,927 7,041 3,717 6,596 6,806 4,738 1,474 1,583 48,801	WALES 5,457 4,590 3,155 1,619 2,511 2,516 1,479 405 288 22,020	1,506 1,261 1,831 1,635 2,729 3,494 3,109 1,357 1,996 18,918	638 584 943 996 1,926 3,532 3,761 1,779 3,775 17,934	7,601 6,435 5,929 4,250 7,166 9,542 8,349 3,541 6,059 58,872	4,910 4,088 2,859 1,547 2,567 2,342 1,215 306 194 20,028	685 619 822 858 1,816 1,853 1,214 299 236 8,402	168 169 291 277 600 834 775 374 481 3,969	5,763 4,876 3,972 2,682 4,983 5,029 3,204 979 911 32,399
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	EAST M 3,250 4,041 4,266 1,501 2,166 1,678 1,104 236 153 18,395	DLANDS 1,261 1,222 1,649 1,441 2,470 2,670 2,291 986 1,174 15,164	749 616 1.093 1.115 2.374 4.311 4.583 1.838 3.665 20,344	5,260 5,879 7,008 4,057 7,010 8,659 7,978 3,060 4,992 53,903	3,253 3,194 3,293 1,222 1,806 1,545 815 218 93 15,439	570 462 739 704 1,204 1,131 759 269 187 6,025	200 171 277 274 497 632 667 369 527 3,614	4,023 3,827 4,309 2,200 3,507 3,308 2,241 856 807 25,078	SCOTLA 4.842 5.457 14,094 4.310 5.559 6,005 4.260 971 908 3 46,406	3,118 3,103 4,469 3,472 5,594 6,739 6,522 2,725 4,501 40,243	1,364 1,291 2,280 1,917 3,525 5,489 6,190 3,296 7,415 32,767	9,324 9,851 20,843 9,699 14,678 18,233 16,972 6,992 12,824 119,416	4,179 4,654 10,898 3,576 5,489 5,899 3,080 647 428 38,850	1,483 1,605 2,442 2,141 3,969 4,538 2,628 747 699 20,252	472 470 721 664 1,211 1,596 1,654 801 1,324 8,913	6,134 6,729 14,061 10,669 12,033 7,362 2,195 2,451 68,015
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	GREAT 1 58,715 68,890 74,156 26,566 38,668 36,187 23,795 6,017 4,444 337,438	BRITAIN 25,347 21,771 31,408 26,682 46,240 51,511 43,735 18,409 25,632 290,735	13,735 11,453 20,648 19,719 37,378 55,827 58,315 29,988 58,476 305,539	97,797 102,114 126,212 72,967 122,286 143,525 125,845 54,414 88,552 933,712	52,097 55,924 59,227 21,702 34,208 31,869 16,773 3,933 2,203 277,936	10,795 9,200 13,695 12,501 22,788 23,822 13,832 4,120 3,561 114,314	3,660 3,164 5,124 4,806 9,656 12,339 12,491 6,328 8,491 66,059	66,552 68,288 78,046 39,009 66,652 68,030 43,096 14,381 14,255 458,309				14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				

The new Tax and Price Index (TPI)

On August 17, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) began monthly publication of a new index measuring the combined effects of changes in direct taxes and prices on people's purchasing power.

There has been no change in the method of compiling the Retail Prices Index (RPI); it continues to provide a measure of changes in the prices paid by households for the goods and services they buy.

In this announcement, the CSO explained that the purnose of the new Tax and Price Index (TPI) was to combine in a single index a measure of changes in both direct taxes (including national insurance contributions) and in retail prices.

The quantity of goods and services people can buy with their income (before tax) depends on two things: how much money they have left after tax; and the prices of what they buy. The new index encompasses both these effectstax changes and price changes-whereas the RPI reflects only price changes.

So while the RPI may be used to measure the changes in the purchasing power of after-tax income, the TPI, in essence, measures the change in gross pay which would maintain take-home pay in real terms.

The June 1979 Budget shifted some emphasis from direct to indirect taxes and as a result there has been an increase in retail prices. However, for taxpayers reductions in income tax will offset these retail price increases. The RPI will reflect the price increases resulting from changes in Value Added Tax and other indirect taxes, including local authority rates. But the RPI does not reflect any corresponding or offsetting changes in income tax. The TPI has been produced as an additional index in order to fill this

Movements in the TPI show the effects on taxpayers' costs of both inflation and inflationary fiscal drag, and changes in tax rates and thresholds. Because budget changes usually occur once a year, movements over periods of twelve months will be of particular interest since they

will normally include the combined effects of Budget changes and movements in the general price level, but the timing of Budgets may affect the most useful period over which to make comparisons.

Over the twelve months to July 1979, the TPI shows that taxes and prices combined increased on average by 13.2

Tax and Price Index: changes to July 1979

977,1769 977,1769	TPI (January 1978 = 100)		Percentage change ir TPI over 21 months	n Corresponding change in RPI
	1978	1979	1979	1979
January February March April May June July August September October November December	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 4 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array}$	106 1 107 2 108 2 110 5 111 6 113 8 113 8	6.1 6.5 6.6 12.3* 12.7* 12.7* 13.8* 13.2	9.3 9.6 9.8 10.1 10.3 11.4 15.6

¹These figures reflect the changes in the 1978 Finance Act, which affect the TPI from April 1978, but not the 1979 Budget changes which are included from July 1979.

months. • (2) Non-taxpavers are excluded from the coverage of the TPI, as are higher income groups-those over £10,000 a year at January 1979. It would not be appropriate to include non-taxpayers, for whom the RPI or the associated indices for pensioner households provide a measure of the changes which would maintain the purchasing power of both net and gross incomes. Those on higher incomes are excluded because the changes in tax liability for these groups are not necessarily representative of those for the majority of taxpayers. This exclusion is broadly the same in percentage terms (the top 4 per cent) as that applied to the households on whose expenditure patterns the RPI is based. Otherwise, everybody is included whether working or retired so long as they pay tax.

• (4) The information on incomes and taxes needed in the calculation of the index is based on the sample of tax records used in the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes. After the exclusion of higher income groups the sample comprises about 80,000 tax units.

per cent. Over the same period there was an increase of 15.6 per cent in retail prices as measured by the RPI. Between June and July 1979 the TPI was unchanged, the effects of indirect tax increases and general inflation, which show up in the RPI for July, being wholly offset by cuts in direct tax rates and the raising of tax thresholds.

The basis of the index

The CSO announcement made the following additional points about the basis of the index.

• (1) The changes resulting from the Budget this year have been taken to affect the TPI from July. No account is taken of the benefit of the rebates of tax in respect of earlier

• (3) The weights for the tax and price components of the index are in proportion to average tax liability and average net income respectively. The index measures tax and price changes averaged over all the tax units covered by the index.

• (5) All items of taxable income are included in the calculations-earnings, self-employment income, pensions and investment income-but non-taxable income is excluded. In particular, changes in child benefit do not affect the index since they do not affect taxes or prices, and for comparability in earlier periods tax relief through child tax allowances has also been excluded.

• (6) The development work on the index and the calculations have been done by the Inland Revenue in consultation with the Central Statistical Office, Treasury and Department of Employment. A methodological article on the construction of the TPI will be published in the August issue of Economic Trends.

Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries: **April 1979**

The New Earnings Survey conducted by the Department of Employment is the main and most comprehensive source of detailed statistics of earnings of employees in the various industries and occupations in Great Britain. It relates to April each year and the results of the 1979 survey will be published shortly in Employment Gazette. However, in addition and at the request of organisations in the industries concerned, the Department has also carried out a separate survey into the earnings and hours of manual workers in the industries listed below in the United Kingdom in April 1979, as in earlier years. The numbers of workers covered by these returns are much larger than the New Earnings Survey sample number in these industries although New Earnings Survey provides a wider range of information – for example on the distribution and make-up of gross earnings.

Manufacturing:

biscuits (MLH 213)

coke ovens and manufactured fuel (MLH 261) pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations (MLH 272)

insulated wires and cables (MLH 362)

- aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (MLH 383)
- cans and metal boxes (MLH 395)
- jute (MLH 415)

other textile industries (MLH 429)

leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery (MLH 431)

Service:

dry cleaning, etc (MLH 893) repair of boots and shoes (MLH 895)

Results

The survey is conducted on a voluntary basis and the results, classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968, are given opposite. Forms were sent to some 920 establishments and about 830 were returned in time for tabulation. The results of the April 1978 survey were published on page 920 of the August 1978 issue of Employment Gazette: those of the regularfull-scale October 1978 survey into the earnings and hours of manual workers appeared on pages 126-136 of the February 1979 issue.

Workers covered

The survey covers manual workers only, including foremen (other than works and other higher level foremen), transport workers, warehousemen and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned rather than an independent contractor or the employees themselves). The results

generally relate to full-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours per week excluding overtime and main meal breaks, and are given separately for men aged 21 and over, youths and boys aged under 21, women aged 18 and over and girls aged under 18. For women, however, separate figures are given for parttime workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week.

Reference week

The figures relate to the pay-week which included April 4, 1979, or, if the establishment was stopped for the whole or part of that week because of special circumstances, such as a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute, the nearest week of an ordinary character. The results cover those workers who were at work for the whole or part of the survey week: thus some workers who were paid for less than a full week would be included.

Weekly earnings

The figures represent gross earnings in the survey week before deductions for PAYE income tax payments, workers national insurance contributions or any other deductions. Also included are payments for supplements, overtime, piecework, shift-work, night-work, those made under guaranteed week agreements and the proportionate weekly value of bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly. They exclude income in kind.

Weekly hours

The figures show hours worked in the week, excluding main meal breaks, but including all overtime and any hours not actually worked but paid for under guaranteed wage agreements.

Averages

The results cover all classes of manual workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours were obtained by dividing the total earnings and hours, respectively, by the number of persons in the particular group. Average hourly earnings were obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by average weekly hours.

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

verage weekly earnings,	hours work	ed and hourl	y earnings o	t ma
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ustry adard industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum list heading	Numbers shown on returns received	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
anuary			£		p
n (21 years and over)					
Manufacturing:	212	0.810	02.20	46.0	199.0
Biscuits	261	5,242	99.11	44.8	221.0
pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	10,233	93.11	45.6	204 1
Insulated wires and cables	362	75.840	95.93	45.4	227.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	395	7,847	100.65	43.2	233.0
Lute	415	3.200	74.52	43.5	171.3
Other textile industries	429	6.896	75.84	44.0	172.4
Leather (tanning and dressing) and termongery	e averan dedre) esdires	g to bos leats			
Service:	893	382	72.52	44.2	164.1
Dry cleaning, etc	895	984	71.81	41.4	173.3
nepan of pove (under 21 years)					
uths and boys (under 11 years)					
Manutacturing. Biscuits	213	831	65.37	42.3	154.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	233	59.90	41.2	151.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	362	1,002	62.07	40.6	152.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	7,085	51.57	39.5	130.4
Cans and metal boxes	395 415	383	53.35	39.6	134.7
Jute Other textile industries	429	364	63.80	40.9	156.1
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,148	53.86	40 · 7	132.3
Service:	902	80			
Dry cleaning, etc Repair of boots and shoes	895	410	38.81	40.0	97.0
Ill-time women (18 years and over)					Mr. 1913 and and a
Manufacturing:	and a state of the		50 70		147.0
Biscuits	213	8,583	56.70	38.5	
Coke ovens and manufactured ruler	272	8,401	61.12	38.8	157.3
Insulated wires and cables	362	4,004	59.97	38.2	157.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	3,800	63.10	37.9	166.3
Jute	415	1,530	53.39	38.3	139.4
Other textile industries Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	429 431	1,224 1,575	57.68 51.13	37.6 38.1	134 4
Condea:					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	511	42.57	38.1	111.8
Repair of boots and shoes	895	416	45.20	38.9	117.3
art-time women (18 years and over)†					
Manufacturing:	213	13.431	31.59	22.4	141.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	31		-	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	3,329	30.25	20.5	148.9
Insulated wires and cables	383	1.264	33.90	22.0	154 . 4
Cans and metal boxes	395	2,841	30.37	21.6	140.6
Jute Other textile industries	415	255	28.54	19.5	146.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	422	25.85	20.8	124.6
Service:	TRUT THORE I WALVE		01.01	00.0	106.6
Dry cleaning, etc Repair of boots and shoes	893 895	405 257	22.75	19.8	115.2
iris (under 18 years)					
Manufacturing:		He water and	10.05	07.7	116.0
Biscuits	213	677	43.85	3/ ./	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	644	43.88	38.6	113.6
Insulated wires and cables	362	161		2007 (C	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	109	Same Tangan		
Jute	415	86		Aller and - and a state of the	Contrast Contrast
Other textile industries	429	44	Salar Thomas		<u> </u>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	00		State Street States	
Service:	893	27	all the state of the		<u> </u>
Repair of boots and shoes	895	82	-	-	-
The subscription of the second s	water for any service the station of the	19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		and the second state of the second state of the	and a start of the second start of the

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average to workers or dinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

anual workers in April 1979*

Employment topics

Petrol costs

With petrol and fuel costs soaring around the world and likely to go higher yet, it may be of interest to know what the impact on the Retail Prices Index is of, for example, a 5p increase in the pump price of a gallon of petrol and other motor fuel. Petrol prices at garages are part of

the regularly collected figures in the transport and vehicles group of the index, so they have a directly calculable effect on the monthly statistics. Derv is almost exclusively for use in commercial vehicles and does not therefore appear in the annual Family Expenditure Survey on which the weights used in the Retail Prices Index are based and has no direct effect on the RPI. With a current weight for petrol (including motor oil) in the index of 33 per 1,000, the direct effect of a general increase of 5p per gallon (or just over 5 per cent) would be to add about 0.2 per cent to the May 1979 level of the "all items" index.

Both petrol and Derv have an indirect effect on the RPI, as they increase the costs, particularly in

road haulage, of producing and distributing goods for consumers. The indirect effects of a 5p rise in the price of a gallon of petrol and of a gallon of Derv are estimated to add approximately 1/10 of one one per cent to the index as a whole, assuming the whole of the increase were passed on in consumer prices. There would be some delay before this increase occurred. Of course this can only be an estimate, based on statistics of the petrol and Derv consumption of goods vehicles and expenditure on road freight. To analyse the indirect effects of petrol and oil price increases, "inputoutput" statistics can be used to look at how price rises are likely to be passed on.

Estimates, like these, of the indirect effects of fuel cost increases can only give a rough indication of the eventual order of magnitude of the effect on the Retail Prices Index. Much will depend always on how individual companies respond to the increases and to what extent they pass them on in consumer prices.

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at June 14, 1979

Males	Females	Total		
44,041 53,309	7,026 14,553	51,067 67,862		
Males	Females	Total		
6,880 2,807	1,434 846	8,314 3,653		
	Males 44,041 53,309 Males 6,880 2,807	Males Females 44,041 7,026 53,309 14,553 Males Females 6,880 1,434 2,807 846		

Placings of disabled people from May 5 1979 to June 8 1979

The section of the	Vite .	Males	Females	Total
Registered disabled people	<pre>Section 1 Section 2</pre>	3,241 221	553 71	3,794 292
Unregistered* disabled people	<pre>Section 1</pre>	2,418	763	3,181
Total placings	a marchouse	5,880	1,387	7,267

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

Special exemption orders, June 1979

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

Type of exemption	Females (18 years	Young peo and 17	Total	
	anu over)	males	females	STELL CONTRACTOR
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	23,899 40,457 9,083 60,216 14,909 6,192 50,795 5,950	1,233 3,560 392 2,233 189 294 1,359 351	1,870 2,771 1,197 229 326 267 2,041 249	27,002 46,788 10,672 62,678 15,424 6,753 54,195 6,550
Total	211.501	9,611	8,950	230,062

were

 The numbers shown are those stated by employees in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders. f "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Fac-

tories Act for daily hours or overtime. ‡ Includes 18,305 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.

Cancer

If there were any doubts about the importance of monitoring people's health at work where there is a recognised incidence of occupational disease, they should be dispelled by a short footnote on the final page of a report* just published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Dealing with health and safety in the furniture and wood working industry, the report mentions a nasal survey of workers regularly carried out by the High Wycombe Furniture Manufacturers Society. In 1974, four cases of nasal cancer were discovered, two of which were found to be in the premalignant condition. The workers concerned were able to be saved from developing malignancies by limited surgery. The footnote in the report revealing this information says that these are precisely the kind of people whom the survey hopes to pick up during routine visits to firms.

It was in 1964 that a raised incidence of a very rare form of nasal cancer was noted among certain types of furniture workers in the High Wycombe area. This was followed up and later confirmed by an epidemiological survey. In 1969 the condition-ethmoidal cancer-was recognised as a prescribed industrial disease.

In the same year the High Wycombe Furniture Manufactures Society, with the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives (now the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union), retained an eminent medical expert, initially for three years to carry out a survey of their members' factories. The object was to identify early cases of the condition and its causes.

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 cur-

rent on June 30, 1979, according to

the type of exemption granted

After the first year the survey was limited to woodworkers and after a few more years to those over 35 who had worked in the industry for at least 15 years.

The survey has continued ever since on an annual basis, examining about 1,500 people including around 100 retired workers. One of the difficulties with the survey is that the latent period of the cancer appears to be very long. The cases so far noted are in people who began work in the trade before 1945 and before there was efficient dust control. This fact underlines the need to maintain dust control at least to the published Threshold Limit Value. The annual incidence of ethmoidal cancer certainly appears to be diminishing slowly-possibly because dust con-

trol is now better. * Furniture and Woodworking: Health and Safety 1977 HMSO £1.00 plus postage.

behalf of various private companies vocational training of 3,000. employees facing threat of redundancy in the textile and clothing industries, permitting entry into existing or newly created jobs £750,000. -Northern Ireland-Road Transport Industry Training Board-Department of Manpower Services: recruit, give basic

training, and find permanent employment in retail trade, as motor mechanics, for 60 young unemployed people £30,339. -Northern Ireland-Department

British Rail

its employment.

The regular surveys held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover British Rail. For a number of years, however,

the British Railways Board has provided information about the earn-

ings and hours of manual workers in

The table below gives a summary

of the information available for the

pay-week ended April 7, 1979. In-

formation for April 1978 was pub-

lished on page 951 of the August

1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

European Social Fund

Details of individual grants made

under the latest allocation from the

European Social Fund (see News

-Private company, Dewsbury, W.

Yorkshire: re-training of produc-

tion staff to avert redundancy of

47 workers on trouser manufac-

Manpower Services Commission,

(ESD and TSD): training for

2,000 people and resettlement

schemes for 40 working in the tex-

tile and clothing industry affected

by reorganisation and who seek

new employment within this

-Department of Employment-on

industry or outside £1,738,706.

and Notes) are as follows:

ture £7,560.

- of Manpower Services-Youth Opportunities Programme for Northern Ireland: job creation schemes, work experience courses and work preparation units for 9,104 unemployed firstjob seekers £7,049,750. -Northern Ireland-Department
- of Education: vocational courses for 3,000 unemployed people under age 19 with difficulty in finding a job, for lack of qualifications and difficulty in relating to society £1,435,240.
- Northern Ireland-Department of Manpower Services: Training for 783 young first job seekers in construction skills; employment is assured in small and medium sized construction firms £1,149,433.

Earnings of manual workers-British Rail

	PAY-WEEK	ENDED OCTOBI	ER 7, 1978	PAY-WEEK E	ENDED APRIL 7,	1979
envise and the Darcial office another provide a factor for office is seened	Numbers	Average Weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
touthe of fishing a strain	and the second	£			£	
ale adults	all a shi		The second		and a second	10 7
Wages other than workshop	90,677	86.54	48.5	911.134	86.63	48.7
Workshop wages staff	41,969	86.53	45.1	42,446	87 62	40.0
All wages stall	152,040	00.00	47.4	133,380	07.02	7/0
ale juniors	5,959	44.91	38 . 9	5,416	48.10	38 . 9
male adults						
Full-time	3,243	59.61	43 . 1	3,333	58.83	43.2
Part-time	589	23.85	26.2	599	25.44	26.3
male juniors	58	40.29	39 . 4	63	45.44	40.2

-Northern Ireland-Department of Health and Social Services: medical rehabilitation services aimed at returning about 43,750 people to open employment £969,375.

-Northern Ireland-Department of Manpower Services: training about 5,529 disabled and handicapped persons to return to, obtain, or retain employment £506.197.

-Northern Ireland-Road Transport Industrial Training Board: continuous training programme for higher qualifications of 12 people already employed £9,913. -Northern Ireland-Department of Manpower Services for private industrial companies: continuous training programme in companies in the food, drink and tobacco industry for 3,500 people who are unemployed, threatened with redundancy, or employed and seeking higher qualifications £1,000,000.

-Northern Ireland-Department of Education: continuous training of 510 unemployed young people who have already been employed £205.645.

-Northern Ireland-Department of Manpower Services: continuous training for unemployed persons (The Junior Management Development Programme) and higher qualifications for employed workers (Specialised Managers Bursary Scheme) for 181 persons £155,687.

-Northern Ireland-Department of Manpower Services: continuous training of 5,450 unemployed people, those threatened with redundancy and those training for higher qualifications £1,818,957. -Northern Ireland-Department

of Manpower Services: continuous training programme for 6,511 unemployed people £3,741,573. -Northern Ireland-Department

of Manpower Services: induction and off-the-job training through Enterprise Ulster of 275 unemployed people £213,991. -Scotland, North and North-West

Regions of England-Manpower Services Commission: provide

£544,401. -Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas: training of 1,440 unemployed and under-employed young people, and others in a variety of skills for employment in small companies £86,075. **Redundancy Fund Redundancy Fund** transactions for April 1 to June 30, 1979, concerned 63,407 employees, including 265 government employees. They received payments totalling

64,000 unemployed young people aged 16-18 with practical work experience in a variety of jobs within framework of planned work experience provided by employers £6,755,300.

-Scotland, North and North-West Regions of England-Manpower Services Commission: courses to assist 765 young people under 18 who are physically or mentally handicapped to settle into permanent employment £184,677.

-Scotland, North and North-West of England-Department of Employment for the Manpower Services Commission: training courses for unemployed first job seekers under 19, to help prepare the 35,400 young people for working life £7,529,000.

-Welsh Development Agency: continuous training for 520 unemployed persons who either have a job assured or are threatened with unemployment but where training will help retain their job £100,000.

-Private company, Manchester: training for 483 persons for whom a job is assured £120,970.

-Manpower Services Commission (ESD): continuous programme of transfer with training of 600 unemployed persons where a job may be regarded as assured

Dock Labour Board

The annual report of the National Dock Labour Board shows that the overall average daily demand for labour continued to decline throughout 1978. It dropped from 22,263 in 1977 to 20,161 last year, a fall of 9.4 per cent.

While the majority of local board areas were affected, significant drops occurred in London (883 workers, 13.6 per cent), Liverpool (540, 10.8 per cent) and South Coast (267, 15.9 per cent).

The average daily number actually working reflected the falling demand; at 19,601 it was 7.9 per cent lower than the previous year (21,287). The average daily surplus of labour rose from 2,605 to 3,802.

The board is particularly disappointed with the increase in the surplus because it had hoped to see the downward trend of recent years continue.

Stoppages caused by disputes were lower in 1977; 59,519 working days were lost in 1978 as against 76,783 the year before. The number of stoppages dropped from 159 to 100, the lowest recorded since 1962.

During the year, the board's eight training centres provided 3,292 (3,661 in 1977) trainee/weeks covering 4,941 (3,440) registered dock workers. The number of trainees attending safety courses more than trebled, rising from 433 in 1977 to 1.599 in 1978.

* Annual Report and Accounts 1978; National Dock Labour Board, 22-26 Albert Embank ment, London SE1 7TE: 50p

£54,192,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £29,008,000 net of rebate; the cost to the fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £25,184,000. The fund is financed by contributions from

employers in general

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) distributive trades (7,300) construction (7,100) mechanical engineering (6,200) metal manufacture (4,200) textiles (4,200) miscellaneous services (3.300) electrical engineering (3.300)

Statutory recognition

The Council of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) believes that ACAS cannot satisfactorily operate the statutory trade union recognition procedures in the light of the increasing difficulties which it is encountering.

This view was conveyed to Employment Secretary Jim Prior recently in a letter from ACAS chairman Mr Jim Mortimer.

The letter says that ACAS's "essential discretion" has been shown by judicial decisions to be much narrower than the Service originally thought Parliament intended

The full text of the letter is below. "Dear Mr Prior,

In its annual report for 1978 the Council commented on the operation of the statutory provisions for dealing with trade union recognition issues. The Council said that the Service's essentially voluntary role in conciliation and the provision of advice did 'not sit easily with the statutory duties in sections 11-16 of the Employment Protection Act'. A number of factors contributed to this view and there have since been developments which have deepened the Council's uneasiness. The Council considered the matter further at its meeting on June 27 and desired that I should write to you to draw your attention to its views.

Voluntary agreement

The Service has always approached its duties under the statutory provisions in the generally held belief that the best means of resolving industrial relations problems is by voluntary agreement. In fact, over 80 per cent of the references on which ACAS action has been completed have been settled voluntarily, that is the reference has been withdrawn and no report issued under section 12. As a result of such settlements by December 31, 1978 some form of collective bargaining has been extended to over 40,000 employees. This compares with the total of just over 10,000 who have obtained the benefits of collective bargaining through the 20 per cent of references which have gone through the full statutory procedure and resulted in reports published under section 12.

During the same period, considerably more recognition issues were referred to the Service under the voluntarily, that is the reference has the Act than were referred under section 11 (although some section 2 references do in fact become section 11 references where the trade union fails to secure recognition through the former). The table shows the comparative figures from February 1976 to May 31, 1979.

	s. 2	s. 11
1976	769	461 (in 11 months)
1977	677	577
1978	539	279
1979 (in 5		
months)	205	99

In seeking to promote the settlement by agreement of recognition issues referred under the statutory provisions the Service has acted in the belief that ACAS was invested by Parliament with considerable discretion as to how it conducted its affairs. The Council understood that its constitution reflected Parliament's intention to bring together the collective wisdom of both sides of industry with a view to enabling the Service to carry out its general duties under s. 1(2) of the Act. This belief is reinforced by the provisions in the Act relating to the Service's functions of conciliation, arbitration, advice and inquiry and the preparation of codes of practice, all of which allow the Service to exercise discretion in carrying out its duties.

Discretion

The statutory provisions on trade union recognition also allow for the Service to exercise an element of discretion in carrying out its duties. Under these provisions the Service has to consult all parties who it considers will be affected by the outcome of a reference and to 'make such inquiries as it thinks fit'. The Service has also to ascertain the opinions of workers to whom an issue relates 'by any means it thinks fit'. The Service was therefore intended to have a considerable degree of discretion in carrying out not only its general duties under section 1(2) but also its specific duties under sections 11 and 14 of the Act. A body such as the Council of ACAS requires this discretion in order to function properly. To reconcile the conflicting approaches of the two sides of industry to a matter like trade union recognition the Service has to find ways in which compromises can be reached. This essential discretion is now seen, as a result of judicial decisions, to be much narrower than the Service originally understood was Parliament's intention. The Council has become increasingly conscious of the growing incompatibility between some of its statutory duties and the actions it would have preferred to take on the grounds of good industrial relations practice. Finally, the continued operation of the Council has been brought into question as a result of judicial comment on the role of Council mem-

bers, requiring it to adopt a much

more constrained legal procedure. The Council, it should be clear, is not here commenting on the substance of the judicial decisions but on their effect on the practical operation of the Council and the Service. The Council is, however, concerned that its effectiveness in developing the voluntary approach to industrial relations problems is being undermined by the impression which is created by the number of cases under section 11 in which are are involved in the courts.

Compatibility

The Council believes that some of the duties imposed on the Service by the provisions of sections 11-14 are not necessarily compatible with its duty to promote the improvement of industrial relations. For example, the Service has a duty to pursue and complete any reference made to it in respect of any group of workers that a trade union cares to define. In some instances, for the Service to proceed with these duties will be injurious to good industrial relations. The Service, however, has no discretion not to proceed however much it believes that its intervention would be harmful. This is particularly so in cases of competitive claims by unions which the Act appears to have encouraged. Examples have been seen in the water industry and amongst polytechnic teachers where the Act has been used as a vehicle for outside unions to challenge those already recognised by the employer through existing collective bargaining machinery.

The Grunwick case established that the Service has a mandatory duty to ascertain the opinions of workers to whom a recognition issue relates. The statute provides for no discretion, so that even where an employer or a union refuses cooperation, the Service is left with a duty it cannot perform. The procedures are therefore statutorily binding on ACAS whilst leaving employers and unions free to cooperate with the Service on a voluntary basis. In some cases this has resulted in ACAS being unable to. report under section 12 of the Act (as with the Michelin and Grunwick cases).

Findings

The Court of Appeal in the UKAPE/W. H. Allen case, in addition to the matters discussed below, has said that the Service is obliged to make findings on a whole series of matters which it may consider irrelevant or unnecessary and in some cases harmful to industrial relations. For example, the Service could be required to pronounce on the appropriateness of a trade union for a particular group of workers.

This would be quite contrary to the normal traditions of British industrial relations where trade unions organise on the basis of spheres of influence rather than on imposed structural criteria. Similarly, the Service could be required to pronounce on the appropriateness of a particular bargaining group even in cases where it does not intend to make a recommendation. This could prejudice the emergence of a more appropriate grouping in future

On the other hand, the Act gives ACAS no guidance as to the criteria to be adopted in determining a bargaining group or the level of support which it should consider appropriate in deciding a recognition issue beyond the general formulations in section 1. Nor has it been possible for the Council to agree on any such criteria which would be generally applicable. The absence of criteria has made the decision-making duty of the Council increasingly difficult. and one which can only be carried out at all by the exercise of a wide discretion. As time passes without criteria, the risk increases of the Council making apparently conflicting decisions on similar facts which may lead to the Council appearing to outsiders to be inequitable or partisan to the detriment of the impartial traditions of the Service in other areas such as conciliation and advisory work. There is also the risk of the Council being unable to reach. in some cases, agreed conclusions.

Exercise discretion

The Council accepts that the exercise of any discretion invested in ACAS by Parliament can be subjected to scrutiny by the Courts but such legal decisions are now having a serious effect on the way in which the Service carries out its duties. Thus, in the UKAPE/W. H. Allent case, ACAS was held to have failed to take into account a number of factors which the Court considered to be relevant and moreover took the view that ACAS had exercised its discretion unreasonably by taking into account certain other factors, such as threats of industrial action. If this decision is upheld by the House of Lords, the Service will be further inhibited in exercising its industrial relations judgment in recognition cases. It might lead to the Service being required to recommend the break-up of existing negotiating machinery or the fragmentation of the existing grouping of an employer's work-force and could reduce the Service to the role of a balloting agent.

Similarly, in the recent case brought against the Service by the Engineers' and Managers' Association, the discretion which the Service believes it possesses to defer proceeding with its inquiries whilst

there is a relevant unresolved issue being considered through the TUC's Bridlington procedures (or any other established procedures) was removed. This could undermine those voluntary procedures by providing an alternative route for dealing with the problem. This development runs counter to the general approach to industrial relations problems, both by ACAS and by its predecessors in the Government service, since 1896, that issues should be settled by the parties through the various agreed voluntary procedures before third parties intervene. This loss of discretion to defer carrying out part of the statutory procedures also seems likely to apply in all cases where the Service would prefer on industrial relations grounds to await the outcome of other relevant developments before proceeding.

The courts have now confirmed that ACAS is to be regarded as a tribunal when considering recognition issues. All the legal rules and principles of tribunals should be applied. There is therefore a risk that many decisions of the Service might be challenged because Council members have taken part in decisions in which, it might be alleged, they have a vested interest Given the nature of the consitution of the Council, which the statute intends should draw experience from both sides of industry, it is clearly unrealistic to expect some of those

Royal National Institute for the Blind — annual report

During the year to March 31, 1979. The Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB) recommended the Manpower Services Commission to provide 40 partly sighted workers with closed circuit television systems which help those with little sight to read.

find jobs, but potential employers do not always realise that they might

operates with its various divisions. In its annual report for 1978/79, hodies

Specialist team

For job placement, the institute has a specialist team of careers and employment officers which works closely with MSC resettlement officers. The RNIB is primarily concerned with commercial and professional employment, while the MSC caters for predominantly

industrial work. The RNIB team helped to find jobs for 251 people during the year. According to the report, social work, music, typing, teaching and computer programming are among the jobs done by blind people.

Important scheme

The RNIB's homeworker scheme, run from Reigate, has become even more important this year, says the report, because of the general employment situation.

MSC contributes towards the costs of administration, providing working accommodation and equipment. The scheme helped 150 self-employed people last year. These included basket workers and chair caners, market gardeners, small-holders and music teachers.

1979 has seen the publication of the report of a working party to investigate ways of expanding work-

The RNIB annual report says that special equipment like this is important in helping blind people

not have to pay for it. The RNIB provides among other things job placement, rehabilitation and training services for blind people. For this work, it receives grants from the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), and cothe RNIB stresses this co-operation between voluntary and statutory

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same members not to take part in the deliberations on an important industrial relations matter. In the view of the Council it would be contrary to the intentions of Parliament expressed on Schedule 1 to the Act that certain members should be disenfranchised. Should that remain the position the Council could not continue to function.

The experiences of three years of operation of the statutory procedures have shown the difficulties. of operating without criteria and the damaging effect on industrial relations which can result from the courts' interpretation of the statute. The Service's ability to exercise its own judgments in recognition matters has always been circumscribed

by the legislation. The discretion of the Council has been further limited by the decisions of the courts which have made it progressively more difficult for the Council to exercise its industrial relations judgment in reaching decisions on recognition issues. Even the functioning of the Council is likely to become impracticable as a result of its being deemed to be acting in a judicial capacity. The Council therefore wishes me to advise you that in the light of the increasing difficulties which it is encountering it cannot satisfactorily operate the statutory recognition procedures as they stand

> Yours sincerely J. E. Mortimer"

ing opportunities for the blind. The working party included staff of the MSC, RNIB, National League of the Blind and Disabled, and the National Federation of the Blind.

A blueprint

This report, says the RNIB, "is a blueprint for the development of UK employment services for the next decade and may help other countries who are planning and developing vocational services for the blind'

Rehabilitation services have been provided by the RNIB for 40 years. For most of that time, the institute has acted as agent for the Department of Employment, and more recently for the MSC.

ESD sponsorship

During the year, 306 people sponsored by the MSCs' Employment Service Division (ESD) attended the RNIB's Manor House at Torquay which helps newly-blind people to prepare to return to work. At ESD's instigation, new machinery was installed to increase the range of contracts for engineering components, and the team of mobility instructors was increased. A new commercial department was also opened

A greater emphasis is being put on training people to use what little sight they have to best advantage. For instance, a draughtsman whose sight had deteriorated was able to return to his drawing office after learning to use modern low vision aide

Commercial training

The Training Services Division of the MSC supports students at the RNIB's commercial training college in London where students learn shorthand and audio typing, switchboard operation and computer programming.

The institute reports that more blind people are becoming programmers and systems analysts; there are now about 150 in employment. And despite automation, switchboard operating is still a popular job.

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between July 3 and July 27 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.

Employee participation

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on employee participation.

Mr Mayhew: The Government welcomes close involvement by workers, whether or not they are trade union members, in decisions which affect them at their place of work. We believe that the best way to bring this about is by the voluntary development of participation by joint agreement between employers and their employees. It would be wrong, in our view, to impose by law a blanket system of participation in every company. We strongly favour genuine worker involvement in a way best suited to the circumstances of individual companies and their employees. (July 17)

Disabled people quota

Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham West): asked the Secretary of State for Employment, in each of the last 10 years, how many prosecutions had been undertaken for contraventions of the 3 per cent disabled persons employment quota under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944; how many convictions had been obtained; what average penalties had been imposed; and what action he was taking to secure a much higher degree of compliance with this requirement of the Act.

Mr Lester pursuant to his reply July 2 1979 gave the following information: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that in the last ten years five employers have been prosecuted. The nature of each prosecution and the result were as follows:

Department of Employment Ministers

Rt. Hon. James Prior M.P., Secretary of State

Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State

Jim Lester M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Patrick Mayhew M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Since 1977 the MSC, with the support of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of Disabled People, has conducted a campaign based on the booklet Positive Policies with the emphasis on persuasion rather than compulsion in the interests of helping disabled people get and keep worthwhile jobs, and there is a programme of visits to employers by disablement resettlement officers and plans for a major promotional campaign in the autumn. Despite continuing high unemployment these efforts have contributed to encouraging results with nearly 59,000 disabled people placed in employment in 1978/79 compared with 54,000 in 1977/78 and 50,500 in 1976/77.

The MSC recognises the difficulties facing employers in satisfying quota, particularly as only disabled people who voluntarily register count towards quota. The quota scheme is therefore now being reviewed by the Commission and a discussion document was issued by them in May which explores all the options for the future and invites the comments of interested parties. (July 3)

Year	Relevant section	Results
1973	Section 9 (5) (Discharging without reasonable cause a registered disabled person—contrary to the provisions of the quota scheme)	Fine of £100
1974	Section 9 (5) (Discharging without reasonable cause a registered disabled person-contrary to the provisions of the quota scheme)	Case dis- missed
1975	Section 9 (2) (Taking or offering to take into employment a person not registered as disabled—contrary to the provisions of the quota scheme)	Fine of £5 on each of two charges
1975	Section 9 (2) (Taking or offering to take into employment a person not registered as disabled—countrary to the provisions of the quota scheme)	Fine of £25 on each of two charges
1975	Section 9 (2) (Taking or offering to take into employment a person not registered as	Fine of £100 on each of

disabled-contrary to the provisions of the quota scheme) two charges Retraining in industry

Mr Tim Rathbone (Lewes) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what new plans he had for government encouragement of retraining in industry Mr Lester: I am informed by the Man-

power Services Commission that encouragement of adult retraining in industry is one of the aims of the Commission's Training for skills programme which is administered through the Industrial Training Boards and other national training bodies. Government funds are available where needed to meet key objectives.

(July 23)

Young people

Mr Alexander Lyon (York) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would define precisely how the length of time for which young people remain in the youth opportunities programme was to be reduced.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that young people may remain on the Youth Opportunities Programme for up to 12 months, as has been the case since the programme's inception. Precise information on how long young people stay on the various elements of the programme is not available but a recent survey of the four work experience elements suggests that the average duration of stay on these elements is less than had been thought hitherto. This will make for reductions in planned expenditure. In particular, it seems that young people on work experience schemes on employers' premises, who account for more than half of all those in the programme, are staying on average for about five months rather than six.

(July 25)

Earnings and prices

Mr David Knox (Leek) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish in the Official Report a table showing for each year since 1973 for each member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: (a) the increase or decrease in hourly earnings and (b) the increase or decrease in hourly earnings after account was taken of inflation.

Mr Lester: The available data are given in the following table. Caution is required in making comparisons because of differences in coverage and methods of compilation used in the various countries. Some of these differences for earnings figures are indicated in the footnotes.

year-on-year increases in gross earnings (male and female manual workers) and consumer prices

Country	Gross he	ourly ear facturing	nings per (%)	r head	Consumer prices (%)					
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
United Kingdom (a)	17	26	16	10	15	16	24	17	16	8
Australia (b) (C)	27	19	15	11	7	15	15	13	12	8
Austria (b) (d)	16	13	9	9	6	10	8	1	5	4
Belgium (e)	21	20	11	9	7	13	13	9	1	4
Canada	13	16	15	10	7	11	11	1	8	9
Denmark (d)	21	19	13	10	10	15	10	9	11	10
Finland (f)	23	20	16	8	8	17	18	14	13	1
France (b)	19	17	14	13	13	14	12	10	9	9
Germany (FR)	10	8	8	6	5	7	6	4	4	3
Greece	26	25	29	21	24	27	13	13	12	13
Irish Republic	20	29	17	15		17	21	18	14	8
Italy (h)	22	27	21	28	16	19	17	17	18	12
lanan (0)	26	11	13	10	7	24	12	9	8	4
Luxembourg	23	10	15	9		10	11	10	7	3
Notherlands (b)	18	14	9	8	5	10	10	9	6	4
Now Zealand (f) (h)	14	14	12	13	13	11	15	17	14	12
Norway (C)	18	19	17	10	8	10	12	9	9	9
Spain (f)	15	29	31	22	26	16	17	18	24	20
Sweden (d)	11	15	18	7	9	11	9	11	11	10
Switzerland (a)	14	7	2	2	3	10	7	2	1	1
United States	8	9	8	8	9	11	9	6	7	7
Main Source: OECD-I Notes: Not available (a) Wages and s (b) Hourly wage (c) Males only	Main Econon alaries on a rates	nic Indicat weekly ba	ors. Isis	n fod mi difyn f dmixe f	(d) Includ (e) Includ (f) All ind (g) Month (h) Weekl	ing mining ing mining ustry ly earning y rates; d	g and trar gs ata prior	nsport ro 1978 re	elate to m	ales only

Temporary employment

Mr Alexander Lyon (York) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, in what way the criteria for entry to special temporary employment programme schemes were to be tightened to ensure that a higher proportion of entrants were drawn from the long-term unemployed.

Mr Lester: Sponsors of schemes under the Special Temporary Employment Programme were formerly required only to give preference in recruitment to long-term unemployed workers. Recruitment to scheme has now been restricted to those people aged 19-24 years who have been unemployed for more than six months, and those aged 25 years and over who have been unemployed for more than 12 months. If no suitable longterm unemployed workers are available, exceptions may be made for scheme managers and supervisors and for skilled manual workers whose employment is essential to the efficient running of schemes.

(July 24)

Apprenticeship

Mr Alexander Lyon (York) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether the cut of £9.8 million in funding to industrial training boards and other bodies would lead to a reduction in the number of apprenticeships available. Mr Lester: I am informed by the Man-

possible at the present time to say what effect, if any, the cuts will have on the number of apprenticeships available. The industrial training boards have been given wide discretion by the MSC to apply the cuts in ways least damaging to their training objectives and are currently considering how this may best be done. In the case of other bodies, The effect of the cuts on the number of apprenticeships available in the non-ITB Sector is likely to be minimal. MSC has emphasised its continuing support for the training for skills programme, which has the maintenance of adequate apprentice training as one of its principal objectives. (July 19)

Training allowance

Secretary of State for Employment, if he would consider extending payment of training allowance to bona fide trainees outside the training opportunities scheme.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that since the introduction of TOPS in 1972 it has operated within a framework of rules designed to enable it to concentrate on providing training in needed skills for adults who are unemployed or changing their jobs; and to avoid supplanting established arrangements for the initial training of young people and further power Services Commission that it is not training of existing employees. In its recent

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Questions in Parliament

(July 26)

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the

Health and safety

Mr Bob Cryer (Keighley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he anticipated that the £50 per annum charge for an information service from the Health and Safety Executive would adversely affect small firms: and whether he would instruct the Health and Safety Executive to cater for small firms by removing the proposed charge.

Mr Mayhew: I am advised by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that it is not anticipated that the charge of £50 per annum for the News Bulletin Service will adversely affect small firms.

The News Bulletin Service is a supplementary service to the Health and Safety Executive Newsletter which is widely distributed at nominal cost.

(July 27)

Retail Prices Index

Mr Gwilvm Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what plans he had for changing the index for cost of living measurement: if he would ensure that whatever changes were made he would still make available each month a retail price index based on the existing system of calculation; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Lester: My rt hon Friend has no plans to change the coverage or method of compilation of the Retail Prices Index and the index will continue to be published in its present form. The Government recognises, however, that the purchasing power of people's earnings is affected not only by the increase in prices but also by direct taxation and it is actively considering the most appropriate statistical presentation of these effects. The Government will set out its proposals in due (July 11) course.



review of the scheme, MSC proposed that these rules should continue subject to certain modifications. These would include provision for selective relaxation of the normal TOPS ban on training for a specific employer, chiefly to enable payment on a selective and discretionary basis of training allowances for a period of on-the-job training or further experience for employees recruited from TOPS courses. Plans are in hand to implement this recommendation; the rate of progress is subject to the current review of MSC expenditure.

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-June 1979 was 9,009,200 (6,742,100 males and 2,267,100 females). The total included 7,079,500 (4,998,400 males and 2,081,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,250,000 (1,148,100 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 10,700 higher than that for May 1979 and 66,900 lower than in June 1978. The total in manufacturing industries was 4,400 higher than in May 1979 and 81,800 lower than in June 1978. The number in construction was 6,000 higher than in May 1979 and 16,900 higher than in June 1978. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was $88 \cdot 1$ ($88 \cdot 1$ at mid-May) and for manufacturing industries 86.8 (86.9 at mid-May).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on July 12, 1979 was 1,187,796. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,219,000, representing 5.2 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,220,800 in June, 1979. In addition, there were 204,225 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,392,021, a rise of 110,919 since June 14, 1979. This total represents 5.9 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in July 1979, 335,970 (24 ·1 per cent) had been on the register for up to four weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 6, 1979 was 258,904; 16,543 lower than on June 8, 1979. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 251,600, compared with 261,000 in June, 1979. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 6, 1979 was 33,965; 3,245 lower than on June 8, 1979.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on July 12, 1979 was 5,824 a rise of 334 since June 1979.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended June 9, 1979 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,838,300. This is about 36.3 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.6 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 16.17 millions (15.32 millions in May). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 31,200 or about 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 10.9hours on average.

Average earnings

In June 1979 the "New series" index of averate earings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 13.2 per cent higher than in June 1978. The seasonally adjusted "Older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was $386 \cdot 1$ (January 1970 = 100) compared with 373 · 2 in May 1979 and was 16 · 0 per cent higher than in June 1978.

Basic rates of wages

At July 31, 1979, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 11 · 4 per cent higher than at July 31, 1978. The index was $295 \cdot 0$ (July 31, 1972 = 100).

Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for July 17, 1979 was $229 \cdot 1$ (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 4.3 per cent on June 1979 (219.6) and of 15.6 per cent on July 1978 (198.1).

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 141, involving approximately 45,700 workers. During the month approximately 104,100 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 580,000 working days were lost, including 326,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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-June 1979, for the two preceding months and for June 1978.

The term employees in employment includes persons temnorarily 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.

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[June 1	978]		[April 19	79]		[May 19]	79]	State - State	[June 1	979]	
Industry (SIC 1968)	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,795 .8	2,280 . 4	9,076 . 1	6,737 .8	2,254 .5	8,992 . 1	6,741 .7	2,256 .9	8,998 . 5	6,742 .1	2,267 .1	9,009 .2
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	5,064 .9	2,096 .4	7,161 .3	5,008 .2	2,068 . 5	7,067 .7	5,004 . 1	2,071 .0	7,075 . 1	4,998 . 4	2,081 .0	7,079.5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	327 · 0 283 · 4	14∙4 9∙9	341 · 4 293 · 3	319 · 2 275 · 6	14 · 4 9 · 9	333 · 6 285 · 5	319 · 0 275 · 4	14·4 9·9	333 · 4 285 · 3	319 · 5 275 · 9	14·4 9·9	333 · 9 285 · 8
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	III 211 212 213 214 215	417 · 0 15 · 9 64 · 4 16 · 4 53 · 2 42 · 4	279 · 0 4 · 8 36 · 0 26 · 5 49 · 5 15 · 9	696 · 0 20 · 7 100 · 4 42 · 9 102 · 8 58 · 3	407 · 6 15 · 8 62 · 4 16 · 1 51 · 3 41 · 4	271 · 8 4 · 8 36 · 5 25 · 6 48 · 4 15 · 3	679 · 4 20 · 6 99 · 0 41 · 7 99 · 7 56 · 7	408 · 4 15 · 7 62 · 2 16 · 2 51 · 5 41 · 6	273 · 4 4 · 7 36 · 7 25 · 9 48 · 6 15 · 7	681 · 7 20 · 4 98 · 9 42 · 1 100 · 1 57 · 3	411 · 0 15 · 8 62 · 9 16 · 2 51 · 7 42 · 1	277 · 6 4 · 9 37 · 4 26 · 6 49 · 6 16 · 0	688.6 20.7 100.3 42.8 101.3 58.1
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats	216 217 218 219 221	8.6 33.2 27.5 21.2 5.8	3.0 39.3 31.2 4.7 1.5	11.5 72.5 58.7 25.9 7.2	8·3 33·2 26·7 21·1 5·8	2.7 38.8 29.9 4.6 1.5	11 ·0 72 ·0 56 ·6 25 ·7 7 ·3	8·3 33·3 26·5 21·0 5·8	2.7 38.6 29.7 4.6 1.6	11 · 1 71 · 9 56 · 2 25 · 6 7 · 4	8·3 33·3 26·7 21·1 5·9	2·8 38·9 30·3 4·7 1·6	11 · 1 72 · 2 57 · 0 25 · 8 7 · 5
Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drinks industries Tobacco	229 231 232 239 240	19·8 55·9 17·3 20·5 14·8	14 · 1 12 · 9 10 · 2 13 · 5 16 · 0	33 · 9 68 · 9 27 · 5 33 · 9 30 · 8	19·3 55·4 15·8 20·7 14·5	13·1 12·7 9·0 13·7 15·0	32 · 4 68 · 1 24 · 8 34 · 4 29 · 5	19·4 55·4 16·2 20·8 14·4	13·3 12·7 9·7 13·7 14·9	32 · 8 68 · 1 25 · 9 34 · 5 29 · 4	19·4 55·5 16·7 20·9 14·5	13 · 4 12 · 7 9 · 9 13 · 9 15 · 0	32 · 8 68 · 1 26 · 6 34 · 9 29 · 4
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	IV 261 262 263	32 · 3 9 · 9 16 · 5 6 · 0	4 ⋅ 0 0⋅4 2⋅0 1⋅6	36 · 4 10 · 3 18 · 5 7 · 5	32 · 4 10 · 0 16 · 3 6 · 1	4 ⋅ 0 0 ⋅ 4 2 ⋅ 0 1 ⋅ 5	36·3 10·4 18·3 7·6	32 · 4 10 · 0 16 · 3 6 · 1	4 ⋅ 0 0 ⋅ 5 2 ⋅ 0 1 ⋅ 6	36·4 10·5 18·3 7·6	32.5 10.0 16.3 6.1	4·1 0·4 2·0 1·6	36 · 5 10 · 5 18 · 3 7 · 7
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents	V 271 272 273 274 275	305 · 9 113 · 6 40 · 8 8 · 8 19 · 4 10 · 3	122 · 8 22 · 2 32 · 2 15 · 1 7 · 4 6 · 6	428 · 8 135 · 8 73 · 0 23 · 8 26 · 8 16 · 9	308 · 5 115 · 1 41 · 6 8 · 7 19 · 5 10 · 5	122 · 4 22 · 4 32 · 6 14 · 8 7 · 2 6 · 5	430 · 8 137 · 5 74 · 2 23 · 5 26 · 7 17 · 0	308 · 7 114 · 9 41 · 5 8 · 9 19 · 5 10 · 6	122 · 4 22 · 3 32 · 6 14 · 8 7 · 2 6 · 6	431 · 1 137 · 2 74 · 1 23 · 6 26 · 7 17!1	308 · 9 115 · 0 41 · 5 9 · 0 19 · 5 10 · 5	122 · 8 22 · 4 32 · 6 15 · 1 7 · 1 6 · 8	431 · 7 137 · 4 74 · 1 24 · 1 26 · 6 17 · 3
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials Dysstuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	42·9 18·5 9·5 42·1	8·3 3·5 1·6 26·0	51 · 2 22 · 0 11 · 1 68 · 1	42.6 18.2 9.7 42.6	8·3 3·4 1·7 25·6	50 · 9 21 · 6 11 · 3 68 · 2	42 · 8 18 · 2 9 · 7 42 · 7	8·3 3·4 1·7 25·7	51 · 1 21 · 5 11 · 3 68 · 4	43 · 2 18 · 2 9 · 7 42 · 3	8·3 3·3 1·7 25·5	51 · 5 21 · 5 11 · 4 67 · 8
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323	406 · 0 201 · 6 42 · 0 68 · 2 42 · 7 34 · 0 17 · 4	52 · 9 19 · 3 6 · 7 6 · 8 7 · 5 8 · 4 4 · 2	458 · 9 220 · 9 48 · 7 75 · 1 50 · 2 42 · 3 21 · 6	394 · 7 194 · 7 40 · 2 66 · 9 42 · 3 33 · 8 16 · 8	51 · 5 18 · 8 6 · 3 7 · 2 7 · 2 8 · 4 3 · 7	446 · 2 213 · 4 46 · 5 74 · 1 49 · 4 42 · 2 20 · 5	394 · 3 194 · 4 40 · 2 67 · 0 42 · 2 33 · 8 16 · 7	51 · 4 18·7 6·3 7·2 7·2 8·4 3·7	445 · 7 213 · 1 46 · 5 74 · 3 49 · 4 42 · 1 20 · 4	392 · 5 193 · 3 40 · 0 66 · 4 42 · 0 33 · 9 16 · 9	51 · 5 18·7 6·3 7·2 7·1 8·3 3·9	444 · 0 211 · 9 46 · 3 73 · 7 49 · 1 42 · 2 20 · 8
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	VII 331 332 333 334 335	780 · 3 25 · 2 55 · 6 69 · 7 25 · 7 19 · 7	144 · 5 4 · 0 9 · 3 14 · 6 4 · 2 3 · 4	924 · 7 29 · 2 64 · 9 84 · 3 29 · 9 23 · 1	767 • 1 24 • 2 54 • 9 69 • 2 24 • 3 19 • 2	142 · 2 4 · 0 9 · 2 14 · 3 3 · 8 3 · 5	909 · 3 28 · 2 64 · 1 83 · 5 28 · 1 22 · 7	764 · 8 24 · 2 54 · 4 69 · 0 23 · 6 18 · 9	141 · 4 4 · 0 9 · 1 14 · 3 3 · 6 3 · 4	906 · 2 28 · 1 63 · 5 83 · 3 27 · 2 22 · 4	761 · 3 24 · 1 54 · 8 68 · 7 23 · 2 18 · 8	140 · 3 3 · 9 9 · 1 14 · 2 2 3 · 5 3 · 4	901 · 6 28 · 0 63 · 9 82 · 9 26 · 6 22 · 2
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	336 337 338 339 341 342	38 · 4 52 · 3 15 · 8 180 · 2 139 · 0 17 · 2	4·4 8·5 6·5 36·0 17·0 4·3	42 ·9 60 ·8 22 ·3 216 ·2 156 ·1 21 ·5	38 · 1 51 · 4 16 · 1 177 · 6 137 · 0 16 · 8	4·3 8·4 6·7 35·3 16·7 4·3	42 · 4 59 · 8 22 · 8 212 · 9 153 · 7 21 · 0	37 ·9 51 ·5 16 ·1 176 ·9 138 ·2 16 ·1	4·3 8·2 6·7 35·4 16·7 4·3	42 · 2 59 · 7 22 · 8 212 · 3 154 · 9 20 · 3	37 · 9 51 · 2 16 · 0 176 · 9 136 · 9 15 · 9	4 · 3 8 · 1 6 · 6 35 · 4 16 · 6 4 · 2	42 · 2 59 · 4 22 · 6 212 · 3 5 · 153 · 5 2 · 20 · 1
specified	349	141 .3	32.2	173.5	138.2	31 .7	169.9	138.0	31 .5	169.5	137.0	31.0	167.9
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	VIII 351 352 353 354	94 · 9 8 · 8 5 · 4 15 · 6 65 · 2	52 · 3 2 · 9 6 · 4 10 · 9 32 · 1	147 · 3 11 · 7 11 · 8 26 · 4 97 · 3	95 · 3 8 · 6 5 · 3 15 · 2 66 · 1	52 · 7 2 · 8 6 · 3 10 · 8 32 · 8	147 · 9 11 · 4 11 · 6 26 · 0 99 · 0	95 · 0 8 · 6 5 · 3 15 · 3 65 · 8	53 · 0 2·7 6·6 10·9 32·8	148 0 11 3 11 8 26 2 98 7	95 8-5 5-3 15-4 66-0	52 • 6 • 5 5 • 5 6 • 5 6 • 5 4 • 10 • 5 5 • 32 • 7	148 0 11 2 11 2 26 3 98 1
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	IX 361 362 363 364	465 · 2 100 · 4 31 · 1 40 · 4 63 · 4	274 · 4 32 · 9 12 · 3 24 · 9 64 · 5	739 · 6 133 · 3 43 · 4 65 · 3 127 · 9	464 · 7 99 · 9 31 · 1 39 · 5 64 · 0	271 · 1 32 · 5 11 · 9 25 · 4 65 · 6	735 · 7 132 · 4 43 · 0 64 · 9 129 · 6	464 • 5 100 • 1 31 • 0 39 • 2 63 • 7	270 · 3 32 · 5 11 · 9 25 · 2 65 · 0	734 · 7 132 · 6 42 · 9 64 · 4 128 · 7	463 99 30 38 63	271 32 0 9 32 0 9 12 0 7 25 0 5 64 0	734 132 132 142 163 128
equipment	365	24.0	25.6	49.6	22.6	23.3	45.8	22.6	23.2	45.7	22 .	4 22.9	45.4

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 1976. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

Employees in employment (cont)

	Order [June 1978] ,				April 19	791	12121111	May 19	791	<u></u>	THOUSAND			
Industry (SIC 1968)	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Electrical engineering (cont) Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	366 367 368 369	33 · 4 67 · 4 41 · 4 63 · 8	12 · 5 26 · 5 20 · 9 54 · 3	45 · 9 93 · 9 62 · 3 118 · 1	34 · 4 68 · 5 40 · 8 63 · 9	12 · 8 26 · 3 20 · 7 52 · 6	47 · 1 94 · 9 61 · 6 116 · 5	34 · 5 68 · 7 40 · 9 63 · 8	12 · 9 26 · 3 20 · 6 52 · 7	47 · 3 95 · 1 61 · 5 116 · 4	34 · 6 68 · 8 40 · 5 63 · 7	13 · 1 26 · 6 21 · 1 53 · 1	47.6 95.5 61.6 116.7	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	161 . 3	13 - 2	174.5	155 . 3	13 - 1	168 - 4	154.8	13 - 1	167·9	153-2	13-1	166.3	
Vehicles	XI	671 · 3	93 · 0	764 · 3	667 · 4	92 · 3	759 • 7	667 · 0	92 6	759 · 6	667 · 2	93 .0	760 · 2	
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	32 · 0	2 · 6	34 · 6	31 · 2	2 · 5	33 • 6	31 · 2	2 · 5	33 · 7	31 · 4	2.5	33 · 9	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	423 · 8	58 · 0	481 · 8	413 · 9	56 · 2	470 • 1	413 · 3	56 · 5	469 · 8	413 · 1	57.0	470 · 2	
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10 · 3	3 · 4	13 · 7	10 · 1	3 · 2	13 • 3	10 · 0	3 · 2	13 · 2	9 · 9	3.1	13 · 0	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	164 · 2	26 · 7	191 · 0	170 · 5	28 · 2	198 • 6	170 · 7	28 · 2	198 · 9	170 · 9	28.2	199 · 2	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16 · 9	1 · 0	17 · 9	17 · 2	1 · 0	18 • 2	17 · 2	1 · 0	18 · 2	17 · 1	1.0	18 · 2	
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24 · 1	1 · 2	25 · 3	24 · 6	1 · 2	25 • 8	24 · 6	1 · 2	25 · 9	24 · 6	1.2	25 · 9	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	386 · 1	150 · 3	536 • 5	379 · 4	146 · 6	526 · 0	381 · 1	146 · 4	527 · 6	381 · 0	146 · 2	527 · 2	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48 · 2	12 · 4	60 • 6	48 · 4	12 · 2	60 · 6	48 · 5	12 · 3	60 · 8	48 · 4	12 · 2	60 · 6	
Hand tools and implements	391	13 · 1	6 · 0	19 • 1	12 · 7	5 · 9	18 · 6	12 · 5	5 · 9	18 · 4	12 · 5	5 · 8	18 · 4	
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	392	7 · 9	5 · 1	13 • 0	7 · 5	4 · 5	12 · 0	7 · 6	4 · 3	11 · 9	7 · 4	4 · 5	11 · 9	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	24 · 0	9 · 8	33 • 8	23 · 7	9 · 6	33 · 3	23 · 7	9 · 5	33 · 3	23 · 6	9 · 4	33 · 0	
Wire and wire manufactures	394	28 · 6	7 · 7	36 • 2	27 · 8	7 · 7	35 · 5	27 · 8	7 · 6	35 · 5	27 · 7	7 · 7	35 · 4	
Cans and metal boxes	395	17 ·9	13 · 1	31 ·0	17 · 2	12·3	29 · 5	17 · 3	12 · 2	29.6	17·4	12 · 2	29.6	
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14 ·2	8 · 0	22 ·2	13 · 8	7·6	21 · 5	13 · 9	7 · 5	21.4	13·8	7 · 5	21.3	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	232 ·3	88 · 2	320 ·5	228 · 3	86·9	315 · 2	229 · 8	87 · 0	316.8	230·2	86 · 8	316.9	
Textiles	XIII	253 · 9	210 · 3	464 · 2	248 · 4	204 · 1	452 · 5	248 · 2	204 · 4	452 · 6	246 · 7	205 .7	452 • 4	
Production of man-made fibres	411	26 · 4	4 · 2	30 · 5	26 · 2	4 · 2	30 · 4	26 · 2	4 · 2	30 · 4	26 · 3	4.2	30 • 5	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax system	s 412	26 · 7	20 · 2	46 · 9	25 · 5	19 · 4	44 · 9	25 · 2	19 · 7	44 · 9	23 · 9	19.5	43 • 4	
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	22 · 3	15 · 0	37 · 2	22 · 0	14 · 6	36 · 6	22 · 0	14 · 6	36 · 6	22 · 0	14.8	36 • 8	
Woollen and worsted	414	44 · 5	35 · 0	79 · 5	42 · 5	33 · 0	75 · 4	42 · 7	33 · 2	75 · 9	42 · 6	33.1	75 • 6	
Jute	415	5 · 4	2 · 8	8 · 2	5 · 5	2 · 8	8 · 3	5 · 5	2 · 7	8 · 2	5 · 5	2.8	8 • 3	
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	$2 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 2$	2.776.82.811.27.113.313.55.8	$5 \cdot 2 \\ 114 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 0$	$2 \cdot 5 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 9$	$2 \cdot 6 \\ 74 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6$	$5 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \end{cases}$	$2 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\$	2.6 74.9 2.5 11.1 6.9 13.2 13.1 5.7	$5 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ $	$2 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 9$	2.675.72.511.17.013.713.05.6	5.2 112.9 5.2 32.0 12.7 21.8 44.6 23.5	
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	22 · 4	17 · 4	39 · 8	21 · 7	17 · 3	39 · 0	21 · 8	17 · 5	39 · 2	21 · 7	17 · 2	38 · 9	
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	13 · 9	4 · 0	17 · 9	13 · 7	4 · 1	17 · 8	13 · 7	4 · 2	17 · 9	13 · 6	4 · 1	17 · 7	
Leather goods	432	6 · 3	11 · 7	18 · 0	6 · 0	11 · 5	17 · 5	6 · 0	11 · 6	17 · 6	6 · 0	11 · 4	17 · 4	
Fur	433	2 · 2	1 · 7	3 · 9	2 · 0	1 · 7	3 · 7	2 · 1	1 · 7	3 · 8	2 · 1	1 · 7	3 · 8	
Clothing and footwear	XV	87 · 6	276 · 9	364 · 6	86 · 8	276 · 9	363 · 6	86 · 9	277 · 0	363 · 9	87 · 7	279 · 7	367 · 5	
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3 · 7	14 · 4	18 · 1	3 · 7	13 · 7	17 · 4	3 · 7	13 · 6	17 · 3	3 · 7	13 · 8	17 · 5	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	15 · 1	55 · 0	70 · 1	14 · 5	54 · 6	69 · 1	14 · 7	54 · 8	69 · 5	14 · 9	55 · 9	70 · 8	
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	10 · 3	28 · 7	39 · 0	10 · 2	29 · 1	39 · 3	10 · 1	28 · 6	38 · 7	10 · 2	29 · 1	39 · 2	
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5 · 6	31 · 4	37 · 1	5 · 9	31 · 8	37 · 7	6 · 0	32 · 1	38 · 0	6 · 0	32 · 1	38 · 1	
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	13 · 2	78 · 1	91 · 3	13 · 5	78 · 8	92 · 3	13 · 4	78 · 7	92 · 2	13 · 7	79 · 1	92 · 8	
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1 · 4	3·4	4 · 8	1 · 4	3·3	4 · 7	1 · 4	3·3	4 · 7	1 · 4	3·3	4·7	
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5 · 8	23·6	29 · 4	5 · 7	23·8	29 · 5	5 · 6	23·9	29 · 5	5 · 7	24·1	29·8	
Footwear	450	32 · 6	42·2	74 · 8	31 · 9	41·8	73 · 8	32 · 0	41·9	74 · 0	32 · 2	42·3	74·5	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	200 · 1	62 · 6	262 · 7	199 · 2	60 · 5	259.7	198 · 6	60 · 5	259 · 1	198 · 9	60.5	259 · 4	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	35 · 6	4 · 3	39 · 8	35 · 2	4 · 3	39.5	35 · 3	4 · 3	39 · 6	35 · 4	4.3	39 · 7	
Pottery	462	31 · 3	30 · 0	61 · 3	30 · 5	28 · 3	58.7	30 · 3	28 · 2	58 · 6	30 · 6	28.2	58 · 8	
Glass	463	53 · 0	15 · 7	68 · 7	52 · 6	15 · 5	68.0	52 · 5	15 · 4	68 · 0	52 · 6	15.5	68 · 1	
Cement	464	12 · 2	1 · 1	13 · 3	12 · 4	1 · 2	13.5	12 · 4	1 · 2	13 · 6	12 · 4	1.2	13 · 6	
Abrasives and building materials etc. n.e.s.	469	68 · 1	11 · 4	79 · 5	68 · 6	11 · 3	79.8	68 · 1	11 · 4	79 · 4	67 · 9	11.3	79 · 2	
Fimber, furniture, etc.	XVII	209 · 2	49 .7	258 · 9	209 · 8	50 · 1	259 · 9	210 · 1	50 · 1	260 · 2	210 · 5	49 . 9	260 · 4	
Timber	471	76 · 4	12.0	88 · 4	75 · 4	11 · 9	87 · 3	76 · 2	11 · 9	88 · 1	76 · 8	11.9	88 · 7	
Furniture and upholstery	472	72 · 6	16.9	89 · 5	72 · 9	17 · 1	90 · 0	72 · 4	17 · 1	89 · 5	72 · 6	16.9	89 · 5	
Bedding, etc.	473	9 · 8	9.2	19 · 0	10 · 0	9 · 4	19 · 4	9 · 9	9 · 5	19 · 4	10 · 0	9.4	19 · 4	
Shop and office fittings	474	23 · 8	4.2	28 · 0	24 · 2	4 · 2	28 · 4	24 · 2	4 · 2	28 · 4	23 · 8	4.2	28 · 0	
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11 · 6	3.3	15 · 0	12 · 0	3 · 3	15 · 3	12 · 0	3 · 4	15 · 4	12 · 1	3.3	15 · 4	
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14 · 9	4.1	19 · 0	15 · 4	4 · 0	19 · 4	15 · 4	4 · 1	19 · 5	15 · 3	4.1	19 · 4	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	362 · 3 52 · 0	174·2 10·6	536·5 62·5	362·5 51·4	175 · 2 10 · 0	537·7 61·5	362·4	175·7 10:0	538 · 1 61 · 2	362·7	176 · 6 10 · 0	539·3	
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s.	482 483 484	50·6 19·8 14·9	28 · 9 15 · 8 9 · 7	79·5 35·7 24·6	51 · 0 20 · 3 14 · 6	28·4 16·0 9·1	79·4 36·3 23·6	51 · 1 20 · 3 14 · 6	28.5 15.9 9.1	79.6 36.3 23.7	51 · 3 20 · 4 14 · 7	28.7 16.1 9.1	80 · 0 36 · 4 23 · 8	
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	485 486	59 · 1 41 · 1	17·3 20·4	76 · 4 61 · 5	59·0 41·4	17·9 21·0	77 · 0 62 · 4	58 · 9 41 · 4	17.8 21.0	76 · 7 62 · 4	59 · 1 41 · 3	18·1 20·9	77 · 1 62 · 2	
otter manufacturing industries	489 XIX	209.0	71·5	327 · R	124·8	116.9	197·5 324·4	124·9 205·3	/3.4	198·3	125·0	73·7	198·7 323·1	
Rubber	491	84 · 9	24.6	109.5	82 · 5	23.6	106 · 1	80 · 4	23 · 5	103 · 9	79·3	23.5	102 ·8	
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	492	11 · 2	2.6	13.9	10 · 6	2.5	13 · 1	10 · 5	2 · 5	13 · 1	10·5	2.5	13 ·1	
Brushes and brooms	493	4 · 0	4.8	8.8	4 · 2	5.0	9 · 1	4 · 1	5 · 0	9 · 2	4·1	5.0	9 ·1	
Toys, games, children's carríages and sports goods	494	17 · 5	24.8	42.3	17 · 3	23.6	41 · 0	17 · 4	24 · 2	41 · 6	17·6	24.6	42 ·1	
Miscellaneous stationers guous	495	4 · 1	4.1	8.2	4 · 2	4.2	8 · 4	4 · 1	4 · 4	8 · 6	4·1	4.6	8 ·7	
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	75 · 1	46 · 1	121 · 2	75 · 9	45·8	121 · 7	75·8	45·9	121 .7	75·9	46·3	122 · 2	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	12 · 1	11 · 8	23 · 8	12 · 8	12·2	25 · 1	12·9	12·2		13·0	12·1	25 · 0	
Construction	500	1,131 2	101 . 9 1	,233 · 1	1,133 7	101 .9	1,235 6	1,142 1	101 9	1,244 .0	1,148 1	101 .9	1,250 0	
i <mark>as, electricity and water</mark>	XXI	272 · 7	67 · 7	340 · 3	276 · 7	69 · 7	346 · 2	276 · 5	69 · 6	346 · 0	276 · 1	69 · 8	345 · 8	
Gas	601	75 · 2	26 · 3	101 · 5	77 · 5	27 · 6	105 · 0	77 · 4	27 · 6	105 · 0	77 · 3	27 · 6	104 · 9	
Electricity	602	141 · 9	33 · 6	175 · 4	143 · 0	133 · 6	176 · 5	142 · 9	33 · 5	176 · 3	142 · 6	33 · 7	176 · 2	
Water	603	55 · 6	7 · 8	63 · 4	52 · 2	8 · 5	64 · 7	56 · 2	8 · 5	64 · 7	56 · 2	8 · 5	64 · 7	

Note: Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from one month to the next.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

In the week ended June 9, 1979 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing indus-tries was 1,838,300, or about $36 \cdot 3$ per cent of all operatives, each working 8.6 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 31,200 or 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 10.9 hours onaverage:

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

Week ended June 9, 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIN	IE	S. Land	States -	SHORT	TIME		a san an			-1. 1922		CR CONT
	Opera- tives	Per- centage	Hours ove worked	ertime	Stood of whole w	off for veek	Working	part of a	week	Stood of or part of	ff for whole	B	
	(1100)	opera-	(Thou)	Average	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours los	st	Opera-	Per-	Hours lo	st
		1963		opera- tive working overtime	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Industry (SIC 1968)	PERSIEN		in the		We	a distant in	A ANTA		ANIO SAL MY	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	- 8458	and the state	Witzhans -
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	199 8 149 4 44 6 5 8	37 9 35 9 50 6 26 0	2,001 · 2 1,517 · 4 450 · 4 33 · 4	10 · 0 10 · 2 10 · 1 5 · 7	0·1 — — —	2 · 2 1 · 2 1 · 0	0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 2	2 · 3 1 · 0 1 · 3	6·3 5·4 7·2	0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 2 	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 2 —	4 · 6 2 · 3 2 · 3	10 · 8 10 · 4 11 · 2
Coal and petroleum products	10.2	40 8	107 . 2	10.6	- 20	<u>11</u> 0 d	9 <u>27</u> 0,99	1 <u>-</u> 503	- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	199 <u>1</u> -1993	-	-	
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	90 · 0 31 · 5	34 · 4 37 · 9	885 · 4 341 · 7	9 · 8 10 · 8	=	1 · 7 0 · 2	Ξ	0·3 —	8·6 —	0·1 —	=	2 · 0 0 · 2	25 1 40 0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	143 · 2 54 · 1 51 · 9 37 · 1	43 · 3 35 · 4 54 · 9 44 · 9	1,364 3 507 8 511 1 345 4	9 · 5 9 · 4 9 · 8 9 · 3	0·1 0·1 	5 · 9 5 · 6 0 · 3	1 · 3 0 · 4 0 · 8 0 · 1	11 · 2 4 · 1 6 · 6 0 · 6	8 · 4 10 · 2 7 · 8 6 · 4	1 · 5 0 · 4 1 · 0 0 · 1	0 · 4 0 · 3 1 · 0 0 · 1	17 2 4 1 12 2 0 9	11.6 10.2 12.4 9.2
Mechanical engineering	273 . 2	46 4	2,244 · 1	8 · 2	0 · 3	11 - 8	4 · 5	54·1	12 · 0	4 · 8	0.8	65 · 9	13.8
Instrument engineering	30 . 8	34 6	217 . 2	7.0	-	1 · 4	1.1	15.4	13 · 5	1.2	1.3	16.8	14.3
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	146-3 30-6	32 0 36 8	1,162 · 2 251 · 4	7 · 9 8 · 2	0·1 —	2·1 —	8·1 0·1	53 · 7 1 · 3	6.6 10.0	8 · 2 0 · 1	1 · 8 0 · 2	55 · 8 1 · 3	6.8 10.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	59·3	47 .0	534 . 8	9.0	0 · 2	6 - 4	0 · 5	8 · 3	16.3	0.7	0.5	14.7	22 · 0
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	227 2 151 6	41 9 41 4	1,582.6 1,020.7	7 · 0 6 · 7	0 · 1 0 · 1	2 · 4 2 · 4	1 · 5 1 · 5	14 · 0 14 · 0	9 · 2 9 · 2	1.6 1.6	0·3 0·4	16 · 4 16 · 4	10·3 10·3
repairing (383)	40.0	38.5	303 · 8	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	157 . 6	39 3	1,251 · 4	7 · 9	0.1	3.0	0.6	7 · 2	12.0	0.7	0 · 2	10.2	15.1
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen	97 0 9 8	26 5 42 0	827 2 104 5	8.5 10.6	0·4 —	14·9 —	5·4 —	53·8 —	10·0 —	5·7 —	1·6 —	68·7 	12.0
and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	15 2 23 0 11 9	22 · 0 36 · 4 12 · 7	124 4 225 8 74 1	8 2 9 8 6 2	0 · 1 0 · 2	4 · 0 1 · 6 8 · 4	1 · 0 2 · 1 1 · 3	12 · 7 19 · 4 10 · 0	12·3 9·4 7·4	1 · 1 2 · 1 1 · 6	1.6 3.3 1.7	16 6 21 0 18 4	14 · 8 10 · 0 11 · 8
Leather, leather goods and fur	7 · 9	25 3	60·9	7.7	-		0 · 3	2.2	7 · 8	0 · 3	0.9	2.2	7 · 8
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	25 · 8 18 · 8 7 · 0	8 2 7 5 11 2	142 · 0 107 · 5 34 · 5	5 · 5 5 · 7 4 · 9	0 · 4 0 · 4	15 · 8 14 · 4 1 · 4	3 · 1 0 · 9 2 · 2	18 5 6 5 11 9	6 · 1 7 · 4 5 · 5	3 · 4 1 · 2 2 · 2	1 · 1 0 · 5 3 · 5	34 · 3 20 · 9 13 · 4	9·9 16·9 6·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	79.3	39.6	798 · 5	10.1	_	1.0	0.2	1.9	10.6	0 · 2	0.1	2 . 9	14.0
Timber, furniture, etc	72 . 2	35 9	563 · 1	7.8	0.1	2 · 6	1.6	17 . 2	10.8	1.7	0.8	19.7	11.9
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	139 · 7 58 · 2 81 · 5	38 2 37 8 38 6	1,302 · 4 594 · 7 707 · 7	9·3 10·2 8·7	Ξ	1 · 8 1 · 4 0 · 4	0·3 0·3	2 · 5 2 · 4	8·3 8·4 7·7	0·3 0·3	0 · 1 0 · 2	4 · 3 3 · 9 0 · 4	12 · 6 11 · 8 27 · 9
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	78 · 9 27 · 7	32 · 0 36 · 1	702 · 7 233 · 1	8 · 9 8 · 4	=	0.9	0·5 0·1	2 · 9 0 · 6	6 · 0 7 · 8	0 · 5 0 · 1	0·2 0·1	3 · 8 0 · 6	7 · 5 7 · 8
All manufacturing industries	1,838.3	36-3	15,747 . 3	8.6	1.8	73 · 8	29.4	265 · 6	9 · 0	31 - 2	0.6	339 - 4	10.9
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside	549 2 119 1 227 8 148 7 197 3	41 · 3 39 · 9 31 · 6 33 · 7 36 · 9	4,790 · 2 1 022 · 9 1,751 · 1 1,193 · 7 1,712 · 4	8 · 7 8 · 6 7 · 7 8 · 0 8 · 7	0 · 1 0 · 4 0 · 1 0 · 2	5 · 1 15 · 2 6 · 0 6 · 0	3 · 4 0 · 8 11 · 6 2 · 9 3 · 7	38 9 5 2 87 3 22 3 38 8	11 · 4 6 · 6 7 · 5 7 · 8 10 · 4	3 5 0 8 12 0 3 0 3 9	0 3 0 3 1 7 0 7 0 7	44 · 0 5 · 2 102 · 5 28 · 3 44 · 8	12 · 5 6 · 6 8 · 6 9 · 4 11 · 6
North West North Wales Scotland	253 · 1 105 · 4 70 · 0 167 · 7	34 9 32 3 29 8 36 4	2,187 · 7 962 · 8 635 · 1 1,491 · 4	8 · 6 9 · 1 9 · 1 8 · 9	0 · 3 0 · 1 0 · 7	12.7 2.1 $\overline{26.7}$	2 · 2 0 · 9 1 · 8 2 · 1	22 5 9 3 18 5 22 7	10 2 9 9 10 6 10 6	2 · 5 1 · 0 1 · 8 2 · 8	0·3 0·3 0·7 0·6	35 2 11 4 18 5 49 4	13 9 11 5 10 6 17 6

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

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

Unemployed: area statistics

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain employment office areas and counties, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. The composition of the assisted areas changed from April 14, 1977. A full description of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14 is given on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of Employment Gazette and an article on assisted areas as they were prior to April 14 is given on page 1021 of the rovember 1974 issue of Employment outere and an article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of Employment Gazette describes the changes which took effect on April 14. The unemployment rates take account of the review of travel-to-work areas announced on pages 815 to 816 of the July 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at July 12, 1979.

	Male	Female	All unemploy	Percentage yed rate		Male	Female	All unemplo	Percenta yed rate
DEVELOPMENT ADDAG					*Reading	3,552	1,453	5,005	3.0
AND SPECIAL					*Slougn *Southampton	6.014	2.680	2,546	2.1
DEVELOPMENT AREAS					*Southend-on-Sea	8,314	3.575	11,889	6.1
South Western DA	9,993	3,761	13,754	8.2	Stevenage	1,022	635	1,657	2.4
Falmouth SDA	1,595	297	1,892	16.9	*Tunbridge Wells *Watford	1,653	625 945	2,278	2.8
Hull and Grimsby DA	14,683	6,313	20,996	8.1	*Worthing	1,538	545	2,083	3.6
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,170	370	1,540	5.0	East Applia				
Merseyside SDA	62.266	29.393	91.659	12.1	Cambridge	1,630	834	2,464	2.9
Northern DA	84,641	43,140	127,781	9.2	Great Yarmouth *Ipswich	1,250 3.016	390 1,289	1.640 4.305	4.4
North East SDA	57.992	27.605	85.597	10.0	Lowestoft	1,226	518	1,744	6.2
West Cumberland SDA	3.035	2.168	5.203	8.7	Peterborough	2,285	1,438	3,723	4.4
Welsh DA	51,286	28.232	79.518	8.6	0				
North West Wales SDA	3.682	1.623	5.305	10.0	Bath	1,903	769	2.672	5.7
South Wales SDA	14.545	9.073	23.618	10.2	*Bournemouth *Bristol	4,557	1,554	6,111	4.4
Scottish DA	116 154	66 447	182 601	8.7	*Cheltenham	1,917	881	2,798	3.9
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6 069	4 063	10 132	9.5	*Chippenham *Exeter	793 2.549	594 1.153	1,387	5·0 5·1
Girvan SDA	288	178	466	11.0	Gloucester	2,087	1,265	3.352	5.1
Glenrothes SDA	755	736	1 401)		*Salisbury	1,137	4,019 754	1,891	9·1 4·9
Leven and Methil SDA	1 059	130	1,491	8.4	Swindon Taunton	2,993	1,647	4,640	5.9
Livingston SDA	1,058	024	1,082	10.2	*Torbay	3,101	1,218	4,319	6.2
West Control Sectiond CDA	1,020	000	1,876	10.2	*I rowbridge *Yeovil	718	454 741	1,172	4.6
west Central Scotland SDA	64,569	35,164	99,733	10.2					
All Development Areas	340,193	177,656	517,849	9.2	West Midlands *Birmingham	32 294	14 405	46 600	6.7
Of which, Special	Parties	11.6 1.96		and the second second	Burton-upon-Trent	1,076	589	1,665	4.5
Development Areas Northern Ireland	216,874 46,784	111,780	328,654	10.7	*Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell	11,279 9,715	7,113 5.092	18,392 14,807	7.5
		1.51			Hereford	1,251	742	1,993	5.5
					Leamington	1,384	823	2,207 2,310	4.6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS				1. A. S. S. Sand of	*Oakengates	3,280	2,118	5,398	9.4
South Western	7,335	4,081	11,416	9.0	Rugby	1,230	848	2,078	6.7
Oswestry	568	300	868	6.5	Shrewsbury *Stafford	1,301	597 810	1,898	4.6
High Peak	814	491	1,305	3.1	,*Stoke-on-Trent	7,413	3,115	10,528	5.2
North Lincolnshire	1 636	867	2 503	6.4	*Wolverhampton	7,008	3,868	10,876	7.5
North Midlanda	7.007	0.001	10,000		*Worcester	2,323	1,130	3,453	4.8
North Midiands	1,221	3,001	10,228	2.2	East Midlands	2.4.63			
Yorks and Humberside	69,361	37,459	106,820	6.0	*Chesterfield *Coalville	3,452 1,298	1,596 441	5,048 1,739	3.8
North West	83,893	42,003	125,896	6.0	Corby	1,397	891	2,288	7.4
North Wales	2,206	908	3,114	8.2	Kettering	770	415	1,185	4.0
South East Wales	5.380	3.259	8.639	8.1	*Leicester Lincoln	8,468 2,723	3,743 1,800	12,211 4,523	5·3 7·2
Abardees	0.000	4.500	4,000		Loughborough	947	531	1,478	3.3
Aberdeen	3,262	1,568	4,830	3.8	*Northampton	2,832 2,280	1,030	3,310	3.2
All intermediate areas	181,682	93,937	275,619	6-1	*Nottingham *Sutton-in-Ashfield	13,231	4,742 280	17,973 1,391	5.3
					Variables and Humberside				
Local areas (by region)					*Barnsley	3,912	2.015	5,927	7.4
*Aldershot	1,795	902	2,697	3.2	*Bradford *Castleford	8,181	3,860	12,041	7.1
Aylesbury Basingstoke	696 1.118	398 666	1,094	2.5	*Dewsbury	2,310	1,016	3,326	5.1
*Bedford	1,781	1,206	2,987	3.6	*Doncaster Grimsby	5,373 3,554	3,677	9,050 4,956	8·2 6·5
*Brighton	5,595	1,970	7,565	5.6	•Halifax	2,126	1,062	3,188	4.0
*Canterbury	1,462	655	2,117	5.4	Harrogate Huddersfield	2,769	510 1,764	1,451 4,533	5.0
*Chelmsford	1,552	826	2,378	3.5	*Hull Kojablov	11,129	4,911	16,040	8.8
*Chichester Colchester	1,251	498	1,749	3.7	*Leeds	12,768	5,948	18,716	5.5
*Crawley	2,538	1,029	3,567	2.2	*Mexborough Botherham	1,982	1,251	3,233	10.7
*Guildford	1,084	294 540	1,378	3.3	*Scunthorpe	2,350	1,682	4,032	6.3
*Harlow	1,609	1,003	2,612	3.6	*Sheffield *Wakefield	10,478 2,756	5,475 1,482	15,953 4,238	5.8
*Hertford	529	588 265	2,395	2.1	York	2,434	1,319	3,753	4.5
*High Wycombe *Hitchin	1,432	560	1,992	2.2	North West				
*Luton	3,905	2,461	6,366	4.8	*Accrington	937	503	1,440	4.9
*Newport (IoW)	1,846	970 471	2,816	3.5	*Ashton-under-Lyne *Birkenhead	3.094	1,640 6,364	4,734	5.0
*Oxford	5,073	2,910	7,983	4.5	*Blackburn	2,946	1,631	4.577	6.8
*Ramsgate	1,420	3,607	11,027	5·5 7.1	*Bolton	4,325	2,191	6,516	6.8

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office areas at July 12, 1979 (continued)

M catacia	Male	Female	All unemploye	Percentage ed rate
Purpley	1,425	928	2,353	4.7
*Bury	1,990	1,125	3,115	4.9
Chester	2,252	1,252	3,504	4.5
•Crewe	2 240	1 075	3,315	7.1
•Lancaster	1 838	1.104	2.942	6.8
*Leign	43.299	18,223	61,522	12.7
Manchester	30,466	11,169	41,635	5.9
*Nelson	770	473	1,243	4.8
•Northwich	1,352	880	2,232	5.0
*Oldham	3,059	1,452	4,511	5.8
•Preston	2,197	1 094	3,369	6.5
*Rochdale	1 875	1,006	2.881	8.7
ct Helens	3,611	2,201	5,812	8.9
*Warrington	3,230	2,200	5,430	6.9
•Widnes	3,396	2,605	6,001	11.0
*Wigan	4,148	3,001	7,149	10.2
lorth	520	357	877	8.2
*Alnwick	1 750	1,279	3,029	6.0
Carlisie	3.380	1,876	5,256	7.9
*Consett	2,425	1,288	3,713	11.9
*Darlington and S/West		an allotte		O TO MARY
Durham	3,821	2,331	6,152	7.6
*Furness	1,449	1,525	2,974	13.7
Hartlepool	4,299	1,863	5,102	9.3
•Morpeth	3,099	6 515	21 834	8.0
*North Tyne	1,893	1,178	3.071	11.6
•South Tyne	13.820	6,512	20,332	11.4
*Teesside	15,422	7,407	22,829	10.1
*Wearside	12,122	5,931	18,053	12.7
•Whitehaven	1,529	1,048	2,577	8.6
*Workington	1,506	1,120	2,626	0.0
Vales	2 150	1 204	3 354	12.6
*Bargoed	11,309	4.279	15.588	7.8
*Ebbw Vale	2,554	1,388	3,942	12.9
*Llanelli	1,590	1,335	2,925	8.0
•Neath	1,417	943	2,360	9.0
*Newport	4,418	2,555	6,973	1.9
*Pontypool	2,510	1,/42	4,252	0.3
*Pontypridd	3,897	2,309	6,200	7.5
*Shotton	2,253	1.873	4,126	8.4
*Swansea	5.369	3,204	8,573	8.0
*Wrexham	3,289	1,930	5,219	12.7
Scotland	ta to sain a	hat, dagi	4 000	2.0
*Aberdeen	3,262	1,568	4,830	0.5
Ayr -	2,740	2 105	4,307	10.2
*Bathgate	2,097	1.367	3,382	11.2
*Dumfries	1.327	944	2.271	6.7
Dundee	5,528	3,551	9,079	9.4
*Dunfermline	2,449	1,853	4,302	8.6
*Edinburgh	12,027	5,493	17,520	6.2
*Falkirk	2,669	2,089	4,758	0.4
Glasgow	38,004	2 117	5 969	11.5
Sireenock	3,751	2 284	6.086	15.2
*Kilmarnock	2,000	1.337	3.337	9.3
*Kirkcaldy	3.221	2,260	5,481	8.4
*North Lanarkshire	10,595	7,563	18,158	12.4
*Paisley	4,578	2,914	7,492	8.1
*Perth *Stirling	1,258	732	1,990	5.3
Chilling	.,		England a	
Armach	1 131	589	1.720	13.5
*Ballymena	3 507	2.294	5.801	12.3
*Belfast	20,704	11.614	32,318	10.5
*Coleraine	2,317	1,133	3,450	13.4
Cookstown	895	527	1,422	23.4
*Craigavon	2,935	1,687	4,622	11.0
*Downpatrick	1,348	1,000	2,348	13.2
Dungannon	1,550	776	2,326	16.2
Enniskillen	1,679	967	2,040	16.6
Newry	4,930	1 218	4 046	21.7
Omagh	1.141	795	1.936	15.0
Strabane	1 819	559	2.378	25.7

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) except for Northern DA (Northern Region) for which the provisional mid-1978 estimates have been used. The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics. Department of Employment Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ. • Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas.

100 M2 300 100 100	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
COUNTIES (by region) South East Bedfordshire Berkshire Buckinghamshire East Sussex Essex Greater London (GLC area) Hampshire Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Kent Oxfordshire Surrey West Sussex	5,505 5,969 3,742 8,313 16,323 104,198 17,078 7,709 1,266 18,076 5,959 5,979 4,807	3.593 2.681 2.385 2.828 7.930 37.268 8.032 3.753 471 8.713 3.426 2.102 1.885	9,098 8,650 6,127 11,141 24,253 141,466 25,110 11,462 1,737 26,789 9,385 8,081 6,692	4 4 2 8 3 4 5 1 5 0 3 7 4 4 2 7 4 3 5 2 4 6 2 2 2 8
East Anglia Cambridgeshire Norfolk Suffolk	5,898 9,242 6,622	3,339 3,768 2,982	9,237 13,010 9,604	4 · 2 5 · 0 4 · 2
South West Avon Cornwall Devon Dorset Gloucestershire Somerset Wiltshire	17,266 8,678 15,910 6,028 5,997 4,507 6,125	7,198 3,325 7,562 2,385 3,389 2,536 3,787	24,464 12,003 23,472 8,413 9,386 7,043 9,912	6 · 1 8 · 9 7 · 1 4 · 4 4 · 6 4 · 6 5 · 2
West Midlands West Midlands Metropolitan Hereford and Worcester Salop Statfordshire §Warwickshire	60,694 7,459 5,905 14,577 5,675	30,110 4,099 3,365 7,625 3,602	90,804 11,558 9,270 22,202 9,277	6.6 5.1 7.1 4.9
East Midlands Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire	12,122 11,551 7,630 5,318 17,282	5,485 5,418 4,784 2,792 6,599	17,607 16,969 12,414 8,110 23,881	4 · 5 4 · 7 6 · 4 3 · 9 5 · 4
Yorkshire and Humberside South Yorkshire Metropolitan West Yorkshire Metropolitan Humberside North Yorkshire	25,604 34,877 18,155 6,578	14,591 17,295 8,692 3,564	40,195 52,172 26,847 10,142	6 · 9 5 · 7 7 · 7 4 · 4
North West Greater Manchester Metropolit Merseyside Metropolitan Cheshire Lancashire	an 50,613 60,163 14,260 21,123	22,163 27,164 9,891 12,178	72,776 87,327 24,151 33,301	6.0 12.0 6.7 6.1
North Cleveland Cumbria Durham Northumberland Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	19,721 7,093 13,682 5,079 39,066	9,270 5,443 7,859 2,829 17,739	28,991 12,536 21,541 7,908 56,805	10 · 7 6 · 5 8 · 8 8 · 1 10 · 2
Wales Clwyd Dyfed Gwent Gwynedd Mid-Glamorgan Powys South Glamorgan West Glamorgan	7,994 5,051 10,473 4,621 11,296 947 10,102 8,388	4,903 3,041 6,227 1,984 6,818 503 3,558 5,365	12,897 8,092 16,700 6,605 18,114 1,450 13,660 13,753	10 · 0 7 · 4 9 · 0 8 · 5 9 · 9 5 · 2 7 · 8 7 · 9
Scotland Borders Central Dumfries and Galloway File Grampian Highlands Lothians Orkneys Shetlands Strathclyde Tayside Western Isles	906 4,633 2,583 6,199 5,329 4,483 14,979 272 163 70,880 8,233 756	444 3,506 1,876 4,591 3,071 2,004 7,874 7,874 115 70 38,770 5,447 247	1,350 8,139 4,459 10,790 8,400 6,487 22,853 387 233 109,650 13,680 1,003	3 · 5 7 · 1 8 · 3 8 · 1 4 · 7 6 · 7 6 · 7 6 · 1 3 · 2 10 · 1 8 · 0 12 · 3

* The number unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment office areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas. Rates calculated from June 1978 onwards take account of the review of travel-to-work areas—see pages 815, 816 and 836 of the July 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 6, 1979 was 258,904; 16,543 lower than on June 8, 1979.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on July 6, 1979 was 251,600; 9,400 lower than that for June 8, 1979 and 7,800 higher than on March 30, 1979.

The number of vacancies notifed to careers offices and remaining unfilled on July 6, 1979 was 33,965; 3,245 lower than on June 8. 1979.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on July 6, 1979. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on July 12, 1979 was 5,824.

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

Unemployed on July 12, 1979

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on July 12, 1979, was 1,187,796, 43,804 more than on June 14, 1979. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,219,000 (5.2 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 1,800 between the June

By region

								NI 1988		C. S. State	The Aller		1	all the second
	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed (excluding s	school leav	ers)			and the second			925 7.08	1	an a	and the second			
Actual Seasonally adjusted	257,989	128,917	28,010	82,037	117,099	67,620	106,718	184,301	105,459	75,869	162,694	1,187,796	60,760	1,248,556
Number Percentage rates †	266,600 3 · 5	132,400 3 ·5	29,700 4 · 1	88,600 5 · 4	117,100 5 ·0	68,400 4 ·3	110,700 5 ·2	186,000 6·5	107,800 7 · 8	79,100 7 ·2	166,700 7 · 4	1,219,000 5·2	59,700 10 · 5	1,278,700 5·3
School leavers (included Male Female	in unemplo 17,738 14,264	5,348	1,988 1,853	6,988 5,668	13.622 12.390	6,158 5,203	11,338 11,300	18,247 15,007	12,281 10.041	8,151 7,251	14,028	110,539 93,686	6,170 5,031	116.709 98.717
Unemployed All Male Female Married females ‡	289,991 204,924 85,067 25,814	141,466 104,198 37,268 10,359	31,851 21,762 10,089 3,272	94,693 64,511 30,182 10,017	143,111 94,310 48,801 15,705	78,981 53,903 25,078 8,952	129.356 85.214 44.142 14.323	217,555 146,159 71,396 25,335	127.781 84,641 43.140 17.258	91,271 58,872 32,399 12,737	187,431 119,416 68,015 31,953	1,392,021 933,712 458,309	71,961 46,784 25,177	1,463.982 980,496 483,486 176,022
Percentage rates † All unemployed Male Female	3 · 8 4 · 6 2 · 7	3·7 4·6 2·4	4 · 4 5 · 0 3 · 5	5 · 8 6 · 6 4 · 5	6 · 1 6 · 6 5 · 3	5·0 5·6 4·0	6 · 1 6 · 7 5 · 3	7.6 8.8 6.1	9·2 10·0 8·0	8·4 8·8 7·7	8·3 9·0 7·2	5·9 6·6	12 · 7 14 · 0 10 · 7	6·1 6·8 4·9
Length of time on register	r 80.059	37 391	8 200	00.100	00 710							40	10 /	
Over 4 weeks	209,033	104,085	23,542	72,494	103,398	59,958	33,631 95,725	45,923	28,316 99,465	24,675	33,223	335,970	16,592	352,562
Adult students (excluded	from unem	ployed)								50,000	104,200	1,000,001	00,000	
Female	13,552 9,946	4,733 3,195	1,310 995	4,453 3,359	6,809 5,507	3,986 3,264	7,467 6,197	10,685 8,093	4,339 3,670	5,030 4,496	7,232 5,270	64,863 50,797	3,090	67,953 53,507

Included in South East Region.
 Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the provisional estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1978.
 Included in females.

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on July 6, 1979 by region

and the second		Numbe
Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East Greater London	116,539 58,389	18,289 10,507
East Anglia	9,251	1,370
West Midlands	18,724	1,697
East Midlands	15,617	2,144
Yorkshire and Humberside	17,423	2,602
North	20,776	1,764
Wales	10,860	674
Scotland	22,624	1,272
Great Britain	258,904	33.965

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

Note: Industrial analysis of the second seco

Number claimin	g benefits on J	uly 12,	1979 by region	1
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Region			Male	Female	All
South East Greater London	500,6 21,800	Sek (196	20	216
East Anglia			162	39	201
South West			248	16	264
West Midlands			1,167	698	1 865
East Midlands			120	55	175
Yorkshire and Hur	nberside		297	369	666
North West			288	212	500
North			256	30	286
Wales			61	19	80
Scotland			1,370	201	1,571
Great Britain			4,165	1,659	5,824

and July counts, and by an average of 16,300 per month between April and July.

Between June and July the number unemployed rose by 110,919. This change included a rise of 67,115 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on July 12. 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 24 · 1 per cent. The corresponding proportion for June was 20.8 per cent.

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

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

Type A: those for which the indices published in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling: Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976: Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.

These new figures will be subject to seasonal movements, but it will not be possible to estimate their normal pattern for some years. Consequently, it should not be assumed that month-to-month movements in the new principal index provide a better general indication of the underlying trend in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted (older series) index given in tables 127 and 129 relating mainly to the production industries. The complete series from January 1976 of the whole economy index is also given in table 129. Table 127 continues to give indices for type A and C industry groups on an unchanged basis (January 1970 = 100 and coverage as in 1970); it also includes, in both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted forms, indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries

covered by the monthly survey before its extension in 1976.

Туре	to self in the self and the self in the se	SIC Order	LATEST (Jan 197	FIGURES 6 = 100)	PERCEN	TAGE CHAN	GE OVER 12	MONTHS EN	DING	Min de ser
			May 1979	[June] 1979	June 1978	Sep 1978	Dec 1978	Mar 1979	May 1979	[June] 1979
B	WHOLE ECONOMY	I to XXVII	146 9	150.7	15.4	15.1	13.3	14.9	13 .5	13.2
C A	Agriculture and forestry† Mining and quarrying	I II	144 · 8 162 · 3	163 . 9	14·1 26·0	10·4 25·7	12·7 29·2	8·7 16·4	9·0 17·8	15.4
C A A A A A C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	III to XIX III IV V VI VII	154 3 156 2 150 0 145 4 165 6 154 4	158 3 158 1 152 8 155 1 161 8 159 9	16 · 2 16 · 5 13 · 5 16 · 4 18 · 0 15 · 9	15 .9 15.9 18.7 17.8 15.2 16.2	14 · 9 16 · 7 18 · 1 11 · 9 14 · 9 15 · 6	17 · 1 16 · 8 11 · 3 17 · 4 10 · 7 16 · 4	15 .5 16.6 15.0 13.2 18.2 15.3	17 · 2 17 · 0 17 · 0 15 · 2 16 · 7 18 · 3
A A C A A	Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	VIII IX X XI XII	158 0 151 2 151 8 150 8 154 9	159 · 2 155 · 0 148 · 0 157 · 7 160 · 6	17·3 18·2 11·9 15·3 16·4	18-2 15-6 17-6 15-6 13-5	15·5 14·4 12·9 13·4 12·8	19.6 16.6 24.9 20.3 17.3	14·7 13·5 15·3 15·4 15·0	16·5 14·6 14·6 19·3 18·0
A A A A	Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	XIII XIV XV XVI XVI	150 · 7 142 · 3 152 · 1 153 · 1 145 · 5	154 · 0 147 · 0 151 · 7 157 · 6 151 · 2	16·2 12·2 13·8 13·6 17·6	15·8 16·5 12·5 15·3 16·4	14.0 10.8 14.8 16.9 15.4	18.0 14.8 14.1 16.0 16.6	14.0 14.5 15.4 18.5 13.0	13·9 16·7 14·6 18·7 16·0
CA	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	XVIII	161 · 9 151 · 8	166 · 3 157 · 6	16·5 15·5	19·0 13·6	17·3 16·1	19·0 15·7	16·3 16·3	20·0 18·3
C A C B B	Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance	XX XXI XXII XXIII XXIII XXIV	145 · 3 143 · 2 142 · 4 153 · 7 135 · 7	153 · 8 149 · 7 149 · 4 156 · 1 138 · 0	11 · 7 33 · 2 17 · 8 13 · 7 15 · 6	14·0 20·7 15·5 12·8 22·1	13·2 17·0 11·5 13·4 10·8	15.9 20.5 17.7 15.5 14.8	13·3 -7·7 15·2 15·1 13·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 16.1 \\ -3.8 \\ 14.6 \\ 16.3 \\ 10.3 \end{array} $
B C B	Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration	XXV XXVI XXVII	137 · 8 154 · 8 134 · 3	135 4 156 8 142 5	14·2 12·0 14·4	12·5 13·4 15·0	9·9 15·2 11·2	7·8 17·1 11·9	9·7 20·0 12·1	1.0 19.7 12.4

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.

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

Manufacturing industries

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1970	48.1	48.6	48.9	49.4	50.0	50.5	51.2	51.7	52.1	52.5	53.0	53.5
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	54 · 1 56 · 7 57 · 9 66 · 3 89 · 3	55 · 0 • 58 · 4 67 · 4 90 · 8	55 · 3 57 · 7 59 · 2 67 · 9 93 · 3	55 · 3 57 · 6 59 · 7 69 · 9 96 · 2	54 · 8 57 · 6 60 · 2 71 · 2 98 · 0	55 · 2 57 · 8 60 · 5 73 · 7 100 · 3	55 · 6 58 · 2 60 · 9 75 · 4 102 · 2	56 · 1 58 · 6 61 · 7 77 · 9 104 · 1	56 · 4 58 · 6 62 · 5 80 · 4 105 · 1	56 · 6 58 · 5 63 · 5 83 · 5 105 · 4	56 · 4 58 · 2 64 · 6 86 · 5 107 · 1	56 · 5 57 · 8 65 · 6 88 · 0 108 · 6
1976 1977 1978 1979	109 · 9 119 · 1 134 · 5 154 · 9	110·3 119·8 136·2 156·0	110 · 6 121 · 3 137 · 4 152 · 9	110 · 6 122 · 1 138 · 5 155 · 0	111.5 124.0 139.6	112.9 124.5 140.6	115.0 125.4 140.6	115.6 125.4 141.7	116·2 127·2 144·5	116 · 4 129 · 8 147 · 3	117·3 131·8 149·2	118·1 133·3 153·9

* 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.

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 000.

1975 = 100

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

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

Indices

At July 31, 1979, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

End-month	July 31, 1	972 = 100	Percentage increas over previous 12 months		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1979 Feb Mar	284 · 9 285 · 8	99 · 3 99 · 3	287 · 0 287 · 9	19·8 19·7	19·9 19·9
April May June	288 · 6 289 · 9 293 · 6	99 · 3 99 · 3 99 · 3	290 · 7 292 · 0 295 · 8	11 · 6 11 · 6 11 · 4	11 · 8 11 · 7 11 · 6
July	295 . 0	99 · 3	297 · 1	11.4	11.5

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.

tember 1972 and May 1978.
 As explained in articles in the May 1977 issue (page 463) and May 1978 issue (page 584) of *Employment Gazette*, movements in the indices have been influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

Principal changes reported in July

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

Railway workshops (British Rail)—Great Britain: Increases in standard weekly rates of wages of varying amounts, according to occupation and consolidation of £2 of the non-enhanceable weekly supplement of £6. Young workers and apprentices receive proportional amounts (April 23). Cement manufacture—United Kingdom: Following arbitration, increases of varying amounts, according to grade, after the consolidation of existing supplements (April 30). Toy manufacture (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to occupation. Juveniles receive proportional amounts (June 23). Betail drapery, outfitting and footware trades (Wages Council).

amounts (June 23). Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases in statutory remuneration of £6.50 a week for adult workers and some transport workers of all ages. Young workers receive proportional amounts (July 2). Post Office (engineering, motor transport, supplies and factory rank and file grades)—Great Britain: Increases in national rates and supplements of varying amounts, according to grade. (July 1).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

The changes in monetary amounts represent the increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-time or overtime

Estimates of the changes reported in July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 530,000 workers were increased by a total of £4,000,000, but as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above include figures relating to those changes which were reported in July with operative effect from earlier months (110,000 workers and £695,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £4,000,000 about £2,090,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employer's associ-

ations and trade unions, £1,825,000 from statutory wages orders and £85,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to July 1979, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Industry Group	Basic weekly wages or min entitlements	rates of imum	Normal weekl of work	y hours
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase £	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture forestry fishing	200	1 925	E	
Mining and quarrying	250	1,000	Э	5
Food drink and tobacco	250	1,030	Ender Stranger	-
Cool and netroloum producto	205	1,455	Internet Climit	-
Coal and petroleum products	5	45	-	-
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	5 65	125		-
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering	345	2,315		-
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	425	1,750	-	-
Leather, leather goods and fur	15	80	-	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	350	1,995		-
etc.	100	665	-	-
Timber, furniture, etc.	125	850	-	-
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing indus-	235	1,810		-
tries	50	295	-	-
Construction	935	5,280		
Gas, electricity and water	35	185	-	
Transport and communication	605	4,315	And the state of the state	
Public administration and pro-	540	3,405		-
tessional services	735	1,010	30	180
Miscellaneous services	610	6,885		-
All industries and services —January-July 1979	5,920	35,930	35	185
All industries and services	7.580	52,135		

Table (b)				THOUSAND			
Month	Basic weekly rates of wa minimum entitlements	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements					
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase £	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours			
1978 July Aug Sept	760 200 260	3,530 1,665 1,315	E E	-			
Oct Nov Dec	2,390 1,620 635	7,360 7,625 3,475	2 125	2 315			
1979 Jan R Feb Mar R	1,940 1,335 290	14,265 4,160 1,560	 5 	- 5 -			
April R May R June R	945 365 1,040	4,715 1,515 6,410	30 	180			
July	420 600 5101 400 6	3,305					

Retail prices, July 17, 1979

The index of retail prices for all items on July 17, 1979 was $229 \cdot 1$ (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 4.3 per cent on June 1979 (219.6) and 15.6 per cent on July 1978 (198.1). The index for July 1979 was published on August 17 1979.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the costs of those goods and services affected by the increase in the rate of value-added tax; to increases in petrol

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	8.1	Percentage change over			1-045	Percentage change over		
	Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	
78 June July Aug	197 · 2 198 · 1 199 · 4	0·8 0·5 0·7	4·7 4·5 4·6	7 · 4 7 · 8 8 · 0	197 · 2 198 · 7 200 · 4	0.6 0.8 0.9	4·3 4·5 4·7	
Sept Öct Nov	200 · 2 201 · 1 202 · 5	0·4 0·4 0·7	4 · 4 3 · 3 3 · 5	7 · 8 7 · 8 8 · 1	201 · 4 202 · 4 203 · 8	0·5 0·5 0·7	4.7 3.8 3.9	
Dec	204 - 2	0.8	3.5	8.4	205·1	0.6	4.0	
79 Jan Feb Mar	207 · 2 208 · 9 210 · 6	1 · 5 0 · 8 0 · 8	4 · 6 4 · 8 5 · 2	9·3 9·6 9·8	207 · 3 209 · 1 210 · 6	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 7	4·3 4·3 4·6	
April May June	214 · 2 215 · 9 219 · 6	1 · 7 0 · 8 1 · 7	6·5 6·6 7·5	10·1 10·3 11·4	214 0 215 9 219 4	1 · 6 0 · 9 1 · 6	5·7 5·9 7·0	
July	229.1	4.3	10.6	15.6	230·1	4.9	11.0	

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by one half of one per cent to 231 · 2, compared with 230 · 0 in June, mainly as a result of increases in the prices of foods affected by the increase in the rate of value-added tax (sweets and chocolates, potato products, pet foods, soft drinks, ice-cream and chocolate biscuits) and increases in the prices of beef, bacon, ham, other meat products and some fresh fruits. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for some seasonal foods, particularly potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, green vegetables and home-killed lamb, and by a reduction in the price of butter following the increase in the butter subsidy. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by rather less than 9½ per cent to 208.0 compared with 229.3 in June.

Alcoholic drink: The group index rose by 7 per cent to 224.4 compared with 209.8 in June, due mainly to the increase in the rate of value-added tax.

Tobacco: The group index rose by rather more than 10¹/₄ per cent to 256 ·7, compared with 231 ·9 in June, due mainly to the increase in the rate of value-added tax and in the ad em tax on cigarettes.

Housing: The housing index rose by rather less than 1½ per cent to 214.0, compared with 211.2 in June. There were increases in the costs of materials and charges for repairs and maintenance due mainly to the increase in the rate of value-added tax. There were also some rent increases and an increase in the level of mortgage interest payments.

Fuel and light: Average charges for electricity and gas rose due to tariff increases. There were increases also in the prices of coal, smokeless fuels, domestic heating oils and paraffin, causing the group index to rise by rather less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Table 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

and conserved outside the service for a	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 = 100)	Percentage cl	hange over	
	July 17, 1979	1 month	12 months	
All items	229 · 1	4·3	15.6	
All items excluding food	228 · 6	5·5	16.7	
Food	231 · 2	0.5	12·2	
Seasonal food	208 · 0	-9.3	12·1	
Other food	235 · 8	2.4	12·3	
Alcoholic drink	224 · 4	7.0	13·6	
Tobacco	256 · 7	10.7	14·5	
Housing	214 · 0	1 · 3	22.9	
Fuel and light	251 · 6	4 · 3	9.1	
Durable household goods	206 · 7	5 · 3	13.7	
Clothing and footwear	191 · 8	4 · 4	12.2	
Transport and vehicles	254 · 2	7 · 4	22.3	
Miscellaneous goods	243 · 6	6·5	17·2	
Services	217 · 0	4·5	13·1	
Meals out	246 · 1	6·5	17·8	

prices; and to increases in charges for domestic fuels. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly vegetables.

It is estimated that of the $9\frac{1}{2}$ points (or $4 \cdot 3$ per cent) increase in the month, about $6\frac{3}{4}$ points (or $3 \cdot 1$ per cent) are due to the June Budget increases in the rate of value-added tax, tobacco and petrol duties and National Health Service prescription charges.

Durable household goods: The group index rose by rather less than 5½ per cent due mainly to the increase in the rate of value-added tax.

Clothing and footwear: An increase of almost 4½ per cent in the group index was the result of increases in the prices of clothing and footwear for adults due mainly to the increase in the rate of value-added tax. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for some items of women's outer-wear in the summer sales.

Transport and vehicles: The group index rose by almost 71 per cent to 254.2, compared with 236 6 in June, mainly as a result of increases in petrol prices following upon increases in the price of crude oil and increases in excise duty and value-added tax. There were increases also in the prices of cars, in costs of motor insurance and maintenance, in London Transport bus and underground rail fares and in some provincial bus fares.

Miscellaneous goods: The group index rose by 6½ per cent to 243 · 6, compared with 228 · 7 in June, mainly as a result of the increase in the rate of value-added tax, the increase in the charge tor National Health Service prescriptions and increases in the prices of some newspapers and periodicals.

Services: The group index rose by 41 per cent to 217.0 compared with 207.6 in June, due to the increase in the rate of value-added tax.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: The group index rose by 6½ per cent to 246 · 1, compared with 231 · 0 in June, due mainly to the increase in the rate of value-added

Retail prices index July 17, 1979 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections:

IV

	index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months	e of Vitil Jang	14 - 1. 1974 - La Representation de la la carte 1974 - La Representation de la carte de ex tel les 1979 et es publiched on Au	index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentag change over 12 months
Food	231-2	12	VI	Durable household goods	206 7	14
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and				Furniture, floor coverings and soft		
cakes	230 . 4	11		furnishings	215.3	17
Bread	226.3	12		Radio, television and other househo	ld	
Flour	213.8	multing xiels m		appliances	187 . 3	9
Other cereals	248.0	12		Pottery, glassware and hardware	239 . 6	18
BISCUITS	243.4	8		01.111.000		
Meat and bacon	200 · 4	12	VII	Clothing and footwear	191-8	12
Beet	234 1	17		Men's outer clothing	205 . 5	15
Lamb	213.7	11		Men's underclothing	247.7	17
Pork	181 1	6		Women's outer clothing	162 . 4	6
Bacon	178 . 8	9		Women's underclothing	221.0	20
Ham (cooked)	173 1	13		Children's clothing	200 · 4	10
Other meat and meat products	186 9	12		Other clothing, including hose,		100
Fish	205 · 4	9		haberdashery, hats and materials	196.0	17
Butter, margarine, lard and other				Footwear	195.7	15
cooking fats	265·3	11				
Butter	318 . 8	13	VIII	Transport and vehicles	254.2	22
Margarine	216.3	12		Motoring and cycling	251.6	24
Lard and other cooking fats	189.3	5		Purchase of motor vehicles	242.7	14
Milk, cheese and eggs	223 . 6	18		Maintenance of motor vehicles	-258 .9	19
Cheese	258 . 4	20		Petrol and oil	285.1	53
Eggs	119.6	13		Motor licences	199.0	0
Milk, fresh	270.3	19		Motor insurance	219.2	11
Milk, canned, dried, etc	260.0	11		Fares	267.1	10
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	264 . 8	0		Rail transport	276.1	9
Tea	273.6	-7		Boad transport	262.6	10
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	317.2	-8		rioud transport	202 0	10
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	316.5	20	IX	Miscellaneous goods	243.6	17
Sugar	286.6	14	C. Service	Books newspapers and periodicals	250.7	11
Jam marmalade and syrup	242.1	8		Books	257.7	11
Sweets and chocolates	318.5	22		Newspapers and periodicals	260.1	11
Vegetables fresh canned and	010 0	22		Medicines surgical ato goods and	200.1	11
frozen.	241 0	00		toiletries	222 7	01
Potatoos	241.9	20		Soan detergents polishes matched	223.1	21
Other vegetables	214.0	39		oto	261 0	
Eruit froob dried and some	217.5	11		Elu Soon and datargente	201.0	15
Other feede	220.3	-2		Soda and poliches	230.0	13
Uther loods	230.8	10		Soda and polisnes	303.0	22
Food for animals	216.1	9		Stationery, travel and sports goods,		
Alashalla J. J.	Culture de la companya de la company			toys, photographic and optical	when not as y	
Alconolic drink	224 4	14		goods, plants, etc	235 5	20
Beer	242.3	14	v	Contraction of the wint of second departments	1 vining the	
Spirits, wines, etc	199.7	13	X	Services	217.0	13
	Partitioning bi			Postage, telephones and telegrams	205 . 3	0
IODACCO	256.7	14		Postage	247.6	0
Cigarettes	257 . 3	15		lelephones and telegrams	191 · 8	0
Tobacco	249.7	9		Entertainment	183.6	15
				Entertainment (other than TV)	228.5	21
Housing		23		Other services	264 . 6	19
Rent	214.0	10		Domestic help	282.5	18
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	179.1			Hairdressing	270.9	22
payments	195 . 7	59		Boot and shoe repairing	272 . 1	25
Rates and water charges	247 . 8	16		Laundering	245.4	19
Materials and charges for repairs ar	nd			and the second		
maintenance	255 . 8	17	XI	Meals bought and consumed outsid	e	10
Fuel and light (including oil)	251.6	9	7. 1.97		246 1	18
Coal and smokeless fuels	270.6	21		All items	229.1	16
Coal	274.2	21		▲ · 御友著 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Smokeless fuels	257 1	20				
Gas	182.7	4				
Electricity	279.8	4				

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 July 17, 1979 for a number of import-ant 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

ltem	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) † Back ribs (with bone) † Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak †	766 731 801 508 615 751 810	111 · 8 205 · 3 163 · 9 109 · 5 103 · 3 100 · 6 223 · 3	98 -122 160 -255 150 -180 89 -140 88 -128 85 -126 180 -255
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast† Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	554 533 444 538 569	153 · 4 43 · 2 109 · 9 98 · 8 142 · 5	130 -180 30 - 60 64 -150 82 -130 122 -170
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast ⁴ Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	549 529 462 563 560	101 - 5 30 - 5 78 - 1 70 - 3 107 - 5	88 -116 24 - 42 52 - 98 58 - 88 100 -120
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly † Loin (with home)	723 747 802	82 · 0 61 · 8 102 · 1	68 -100 54 - 70 94 -138
Pork sausages Beef sausages	820 646	54·2 48·1	45 - 63 42 - 60
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	561 498	50 · 8 62 · 8	45 - 56 52 - 69
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice fillets Herrings Kippers, with bone	410 380 294 382 231 421	102 · 2 111 · 3 107 · 7 114 · 3 63 · 9 82 · 8	90 -120 92 -130 90 -128 100 -140 50 - 75 70 - 94
Bread White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf Brown, per 400g loaf	742 434 513 600	29 · 7 31 · 6 19 · 9 21 · 0	26 - 31 29 - 35 18 - 22 20 - 22
Flour Self-raising per 14 kg	710	35-9	28 - 42

* Per lb unless otherwise stated.

Or Scottish equivalent.

Includes some quotations for the new 500g size packs, the prices of which have been converted to a 1 lb unit. § Includes some quotations for the new 250g size packs, the prices of which have been converted to a ½ lb unit. Includes some quotations for the new 100g size jar, the prices of which have been converted to a 4-oz unit.

of prices within which at least four-fifth 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 179 of the February 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

hand a state of the second second		F	ence per pound
Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White Red			
Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	607 751	8.3	6 - 10 26 - 40
Cabbage, greens	485	13.3	9 - 18
Cabbage, nearted Cauliflower or broccoli	431 438	14·1 23·8	10 - 20 15 - 31
Brussels sprouts	71.4	10.0	10 -00
Onions	755	15.7	12 - 20 13 - 20
Mushrooms, per 1 lb	673	19.4	16 - 23
Fresh fruit	650	15.7	12 20
Apples, dessert	758	22.5	16 - 29
Pears, dessert Oranges	568 609	30 · 0 23 · 1	25 - 36 18 - 30
Bananas	733	24.6	22 - 28
Bacon			
Gammont	420 485	81 · 1 115 · 9	100 -136
Middle cut, smoked†	374	96.2	84 -114
Back, unsmoked	422	106.7	92 -128
Streaky, smoked	262	79.7	68 - 92
Ham (not shoulder)	642	146.4	110 -176
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	529	32.7	24 - 38
Canned red salmon, nair-size can	639	88.7	79 - 99
Milk, ordinary, per pint		15.0	A CARENCE
Butter Home-produced‡ New Zealand‡ Danish‡	593 470 577	68 · 5 69 · 9 73 · 6	60 - 80 65 - 76 .68 - 80
Margarine			
Standard quality, per ½ lb § Lower priced, per ½ lb §	142 95	15 · 7 14 · 2	$14\frac{1}{2}$ -17 13 -15
Lard	783	25 · 1	22 - 31
Cheese, cheddar type	776	83 · 7	76 - 90
Eggs			
Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	490	60·3	54 - 65 47 - 58
Size 6 (45–50g), per dozen	224	45.9	39 - 53
Sugar, granulated, per kg	814	31 .8	30 - 33
Pure coffee, instant, per 4-oz	618	102 · 1	87 -110
Tea			
Higher priced, per 1 lb	203	26.5	24 - 30
Nedium priced, per ‡ lb	1 298	22·4 20·2	20 - 25 18 - 25
Lower priced, per 4 ib	000		

Stoppages of work

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in July* which came to the notice of the Department was 141. In addition, 49 stoppages which began before July 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 104,100 consisting of 45,700 involved in stoppages which began in July and 58,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,800 workers involved for the first time in July in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 45,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 39,000 were directly involved and 6,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 581,000 working days lost in July includes 326,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during July

Selective strike action by members of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which began on June 22, continued during July. At the end of the month, however, the issue was referred to the Civil Service arbitration tribunal and all industrial action was then called off.

A four-week dispute at a Birmingham confectionery factory over the company's plans for continuous manning of a new production line, ended on July 18. Industrial action included a oneday token stoppage, blocking supplies to the plant which resulted in various groups of workers being laid off on a daily basis, and from July 5, a total stoppage of work by about 4,500 workers. Meetings between management, union officials and ACAS led to an agreement to return to work pending further talks concerning the introduction of the new shift pattern.

Breakdown in negotiations over pay led to a stoppage of work on July 2 by over 1,600 process workers at a Manchester breakfast cereal factory. Talks aimed at seeking a solution to the dispute, which was unresolved at the end of the month, have been held under the auspices of ACAS.

At a Coventry car assembly plant over 2,000 workers withdrew their labour on July 2 in support of a claim for an improved pay offer. A further 170 men at the component packaging depot stopped work on July 9 and on the following day about 3,000 employees at the engine plant joined the strike. The dispute remained unresolved at the end of the month.

Stoppages of work by industry group

Industry group	Jan to	July 1979		Jan to July 1978			
510 1900	Stoppages in Stop- progress		Stop-	Stoppages in progress			
	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry,	alistin.	100.02.950	nap neg	TEN MEN	and the state of the	A Contraction	
Tisning Coal mining	147	27 500	62 000	1	t	†	
All other mining and	147	27,500	03,000	208	76,800	138,000	
quarrying	6	700	9 000	10	000		
Food drink and tobacco	50	40 700	456,000	65	900	2,000	
Coal and petroleum	,	40,700	430,000	05	24,000	188,000	
products	1033 - 17.3	NUL 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	101 (101)	3	1 000		
Chemicals and allied				5	1,000	7,000	
industries	35	12,400	61,000	27	5 800		
Metal manufacture	82	25,300	205,000	79	31,800	36,000	
Engineering	230	104,100	1.096.000	212	72 900	217,000	
Shipbuilding and			.,,		12,500	463,00(
marine engineering	31	14,700	220.000	24	31 300	110.00	
Motor vehicles	103	96,400	414,000	114	116 700	119,000	
Aerospace equipment	19	24,900	126,000	22	14 900	831,000	
All other vehicles	9	3,200	9,000	11	12 800	196,000	
Metal goods not		- Level Arken	ALS WALLS	-	12,000	132,000	
elsewhere specified	77	19,100	137.000	78	18 800	100.000	
Textiles	25	6.600	44.000	36	7 900	133,000	
Clothing and footwear	17	4,400	28.000	19	4 700	00,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass		Sector Sector				20,000	
cement, etc	20	3,800	26,000	30	10.800	90.000	
Timber, furniture, etc	10	1,100	7,000	17	3,100	12,000	
Paper, printing and					0,100	12,000	
publishing	24	19,300	590,000	53	10,100	82 000	
All other manufacturing						02,000	
industries	37	31,400	75,000	39	12,400	130 000	
Construction	104	19,900	147,000	118	23,500	273.000	
Gas, electricity and					dimon dian	210,000	
water	12	8,400	31,000	8	2.300	28 000	
Port and inland water					The states	20,000	
transport	35	14,200	74,000	47	16,300	75 000	
Other transport and						, 0,000	
communication	45	158,300	1,119,000	80	50,600	108 000	
Distributive trades	22	4,900	42,000	31	4,400	31.000	
Administrative,							
financial and pro-							
fessional services	68	1,808,300	3,048,000	51	49,100	333,000	
Alscellaneous services	17	3,700	20,000	15	1,400	10,000	
	±1.222	2 453 200	8.049.000	+1 384	604 300	2 729 000	

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in	July 1979	Beginning in the first sever months of 1979			
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved		
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels extra-wage and	101	33,600	753	2,080,400		
fringe benefits	6	1,200	26	4.800		
Duration and pattern of				1,000		
hours worked	1	100	18	6,400		
Redundancy questions	6	800	35	34,700		
Trade union matters Working conditions and	3	100	50	11,000		
supervision Manning and work	4	400	82	11,900		
allocation Dismissal and other	12	1,600	136	21,100		
disciplinary measures	8	1.200	122	89.800		
Miscellaneous		-	<u> </u>	_		
All causes	§141	39,000	1,222	2,260,100		

Duration of stoppages ending in July 1979

Duration of stoppage in working days		Stop- pages	Workers directly	Working days lost by all
Over	Not more than		Involved	involved
-	1	21	7.200	7.000
1	2	13	2,100	4,000
2	3	20	5,200	17,000
3	6	25	3.000	15,000
6	12	23	4,200	42,000
12	.	29	11,200	265,000
All stoppage	S	131	33,000	350,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally * 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 850 of this issue. 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. If Less than 50 workers of 00 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 or all industries taken together.
§ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

Statistical series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the 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 several 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 sc. ool leavers. The numbers unemployed excluding school leavers are adjusted for seasonal variations. Detailed analysis of the unemployed by region, industry, occupation, age, duration and by entitlement to benefit, are summarised as time series. Also included, is a table of unemployment, total and seasonally adjusted, for selected countries: there are, however, varying methods in the compilation of these statistics.

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

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

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

Earnings and wage rates. Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industry groups covered by the regular (October) enquiries are given in tables 122 and 123; averages for full-time men and women are given by industry group in table 122. Average earnings of all non-manual workers in Great Britain in all industries, and in all manufacturing industries, are shown in table 124 in index form. Table 125 is a comparative table of annual percentage changes in hourly earnings and hourly wage rates of full-time manual workers. New Earnings Survey (April) estimates of average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of various categories of employees in Great Britain are given in table 126. Table 127 shows, by industry group and in index form, average earnings of all employees in Great Britain, derived from a monthly survey; the indices for all manufacturing and all industries covered are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. These seasonally adjusted series are also given in table 129 together with a new (unadjusted) series for the whole economy. Average earnings of full-time manual men in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical indistries 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:
conventions	not available
	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit
	shown)
П	provisional
	break in series
R	revised
е	estimated
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or
AT AT A SALE	1968 edition as indicated)

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		Employe	es in employme	ant	Salton	LIM	Employee	A MOST AND A MARKED	THOUSAND
		Male	Female	All	 ployed persons 	Forces	labour force	ployed excluding	Working population
- stantaria	weiters and where dates	Ninger		employees	(with or without employees)			adult students	
A. UNITE	DKINGDOM	Welling to be applied		TRE SUAR	VI.S.	- 1	and the second s	-1- 1-1-1-1-1-1-1 -1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	
Unadju	sted for seasonal variation								
1974	Dec	13,645	9,228	22,872	1,905	343	25,120		grant and a second
1975	June	13,536 13,536	9,094 9,174	22,631	1,895	338	24,864	803	25,667
	Sept	13,548	9,172	22,720	1,886*	340	24,946	1,145	25,798 26.091
1976	Mar	13,450	9,198	22,655	1,886*	339	24,880	1,201	26,081
	June [Sopt]	13,392	9,152	22,543	1,886*	336	24,639 24,765	1,285	25,924
	[Dec]	13,449	9,172 9,251	22,621 22,670	1,886*	338 334	24,845	1,456	26,301
1977	[Mar]	13,321	9,182	22,502	1,886*	330	24,718	1,383	26,261
	[Sept]	13,379 13,433	9,286	22,665	1,886*	327	24,878	1,450	26,328
	[Dec]	13,374	9,330	22,705	1,886*	324	24,937	1,481	26,546 26,396
1978	[Mar] [June]	13,301	9,256	22,556	1,886*	321	24,763	1,461	26,224
	[Sept]	13,415	9,400	22,815	1,886*	318	24,928 25,021	1,446 1,518	26,374 26,539
1979	[Dec]	13,395	9,508	22,903	1,886*	317	25,106	1,364	26,470
Adjusta		13,270	9,369	22,005	1,886*	315	24,866	1,402	26,268
1974	Dec	10.010		14					
1975	Mar	13,616	9,214	22,830	1,905	343	25,078		ALANT COLORING
	June	13,548	9,163	22,733	1,895	338 336	24,966 24,933		25,762
	Dec	13,495 13,433	9,164 9,167	22,659 22,600	1,886*	340	24,885		25,975
1976	Mar	13,412	9,126	22,538	1.886*	337	24,625		26,035
	June [Sept]	13,402 13,392	9,138	22,540	1,886*	336	24,762		26,134
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	[Dec]	13,399	9,209	22,608	1,886*	334	24,782 24,828		26,169 26,217
1977	[Mar] [June]	13,390	9,246	22,636	1,886*	330	24,852		26,254
	[Sept]	13,377	9,284	22,658	1,886*	327	24,871 24,875		26,357
1978	[Dec]	13,354	9,284	22,638	1,886*	324	24,848		26,353
1370	[June]	13,371 13,366	9,322 9,349	22,693 22,715	1,886*	321	24,900		26,387
	[Sept] [Dec]	13,360	9,395	22,755	1,886*	320	24,961		26,393
1979	[Mar]	13,346	9,455	22,830	1,886*	317	25,039		26,429
B. GREAT	BRITAIN		and even be	22,001	1,000	515	23,002		26,432
Unadjust	ed for seasonal variation								
1974	Dec	13,349	9,029	22,377	1.844	343	24 564		
1975	Mar	13.240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24.307	768	25 075
	Sept	13.240 13.253	8.973 8.971	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
1070	Dec	13.161	8.997	22,158	1,825*	339	24,389	1,152	25,486 25,474
1976	Mar June	13,050 13,097	8.870 8.951	21,920	1,825*	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	[Sept]	13,156	8.970	22,126	1,825*	338	24,209 24,289	1,278 1,395	25,487 25,684
1977	[Mar]	13,128	9,048	22,176	1,825*	334	24,335	1,316 e	25,651
	[June]	13.091	9.081	22,008	1,825*	330 327	24,163 24,324	1,328	25,491
	[Dec]	13.145 13.086	9.082 9.120	22,227 22,206	1,825*	328	24,380	1,542	25,922
1978	[Mar]	13,012	9,044	22,056	1.825*	321	24,333	1,420	25,775
	[Sept]	13.072 13.126	9.149	22,221	1,825*	318	24,364	1,381	25,745
1070	[Dec]	13,106	9.294	22,400	1.825*	317	24,456 24,542	1,447	25,903 25,845
1979	[Mar]	12.987	9,175	22,162	1,825*	315	24,302	1,340	25,642
Adjusted	for seasonal variation								
19/4	Dec	13,320	9,015	22.335	1.844	343	24,522		
1975	June	13.305 13.252	8,932	22.237	1.834	338	24,409		25.170
	Sept Dec	13.199	8.963	22,162	1,825	336	24,375 24,327		25,249 25,373
1976	Mar	13.138	8,966	22,104	1.825*	339	24,268		25,430
	June	13.107	8.937	22,042 22,044	1,825*	337 336	24,204		25,445
	[Dec]	13,099 13,107	8,964 9,006	22,063	1.825*	338	24,226	1 Paralame	25,557
1977	[Mar]	13.101	9.041	22,142	1.825*	330	24,272		25,605
	[Sept]	13,098	9.066	22.164	1.825*	327	24,316		25,742
1070	[Dec]	13.066	9,074	22,140	1,825*	328	24,318 24,289		25,785 25,729
19/8	[Mar] [June]	13.082	9.111	22,193	1.825*	321	24,339		25,761
	[Sept]	13,071	9,180	22,211 22,251	1.825*	318 320	24,354		25,768
1979	[Mar]	13,085	9,247	22,332	1,825*	317	24,474		25,802
S. A. K. S. P.	of a second s	13,058	9,241	22,299	1,825*	315	24,439		25,805

C	From June 19/6 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Instance (Instance) and the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Instance (Instance) and the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Instance (Instance) and the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Instance (Instance) and the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Instance (Instance) and the In
Gazette.	so the recent shall revisions to the Northern Ireland tigures. See page 41 of the January 1973

itte.
2. From June 1978 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
3. From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.
* Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.

TABLE 102	Desised	Numbers	employee	a in employm	ent (Thousand				Begional in	dices of emr	olovment
Standard region	Regional totals as percentage	Numbers of	employees		Agricul)	of which	Camilaal	(J	une 1974 = 1	00)
	of Great Britain	All industrie All employees	Male	Female	Agricul- – ture, forestry and fishing	Produc- tion industries II-XXI	turing industries	XXII– XXVII	Produc- tion industries II–XXI	turing industries	XXII- XXVII
Sic 1968 South East and East Anglia 1977 [Sept] [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	35 · 93 35 · 99 36 · 00 35 · 93 35 · 96 36 · 05 36 · 05	7,986 7,993 7,940 7,985 8,024 8,076 7,989	4,669 4,650 4,621 4,642 4,669 4,667 4,624	3,317 3,343 3,319 3,344 3,355 3,409 3,365	127 117 113 122 127 119 113	2,619 2,617 2,602 2,603 2,615 2,614 2,586	2,090 2,090 2,076 2,074 2,082 2,081 2,058	5,240 5,260 5,226 5,260 5,282 5,343 5,291	94 · 5 94 · 4 93 · 8 93 · 9 94 · 3 94 · 3 93 · 2	93 · 9 93 · 9 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 5 93 · 5 93 · 5 92 · 4	102 · 2 102 · 6 101 · 9 102 · 6 103 · 0 104 · 2 103 · 2
South West 1977 [Sept] [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	6 · 91 6 · 81 6 · 95 6 · 95 6 · 95 6 · 88 6 · 91	1,536 1,513 1,502 1,544 1,550 1,540 1,532	904 894 890 907 910 903 899	632 619 612 637 639 637 633	50 46 45 49 48 47 46	569 568 564 566 570 571 570	438 438 434 435 439 439 439	917 899 893 929 931 922 917	97 · 1 97 · 0 96 · 3 96 · 7 97 · 4 97 · 6 97 · 3	97 · 7 97 · 7 96 · 9 97 · 2 97 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 9	103 · 9 101 · 8 101 · 2 105 · 3 105 · 5 104 · 4 103 · 8
West Midlands 1977 [Sept] [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	9 · 93 9 · 98 10 · 01 9 · 96 9 · 95 9 · 96 9 · 91	2,207 2,217 2,208 2,213 2,219 2,230 2,197	1,337 1,340 1,336 1,334 1,337 1,334 1,320	870 878 873 879 882 896 877	31 30 30 31 33 30 29	1,164 1,167 1,162 1,160 1,159 1,153 1,138	1,004 1,008 1,003 1,001 1,000 994 979	1,012 1,021 1,017 1,022 1,027 1,046 1,030	93 · 6 93 · 9 93 · 5 93 · 3 93 · 3 93 · 3 92 · 8 91 · 6	92 · 9 93 · 3 92 · 8 92 · 6 92 · 5 91 · 9 90 · 6	104 · 3 105 · 2 104 · 8 105 · 2 105 · 8 107 · 8 106 · 1
East Midlands 1977 [Sept] [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	6 82 6 83 6 81 6 80 6 80 6 80 6 81 6 82	1,515 1,516 1,503 1,511 1,517 1,525 1,512	908 903 900 903 907 905 899	607 613 604 608 610 619 613	36 35 32 35 38 36 32	775 774 768 770 774 771 764	603 603 596 597 600 598 592	704 706 703 706 706 718 716	98 · 3 98 · 2 97 · 5 97 · 7 98 · 2 97 · 9 96 · 9	97 · 8 97 · 7 96 · 7 96 · 8 97 · 4 97 · 0 96 · 0	107 · 3 107 · 7 107 · 2 107 · 6 107 · 6 109 · 4 109 · 2
Yorkshire and Humberside 1977 [Sept] [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	8 · 96 8 · 98 8 · 95 8 · 95 8 · 94 8 · 94 8 · 94	1,991 1,994 1,973 1,989 1,994 2,002 1,982	1,205 1,200 1,190 1,193 1,199 1,197 1,187	787 794 783 796 795 805 795	35 34 32 34 35 34 32	948 945 936 933 937 933 924	726 724 714 711 716 712 704	1,008 1,016 1,006 1,022 1,022 1,035 1,026	95 · 6 95 · 3 94 · 3 94 · 1 94 · 5 94 · 1 93 · 2	94 · 9 94 · 6 93 · 4 93 · 0 93 · 6 93 · 1 92 · 1	104 · 6 105 · 3 104 · 3 106 · 0 105 · 9 107 · 4 106 · 4
North West [Dec] [Dec] 1978 [Mar]. [June] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	11 · 92 11 · 92 11 · 93 11 · 85 11 · 85 11 · 88 11 · 91 11 · 91	2,649 2,648 2,631 2,653 2,650 2,667 2,638	1,541 1,532 1,524 1,519 1,530 1,531 1,516	1,109 1,116 1,108 1,114 1,119 1,137 1,122	18 17 17 18 18 18	1,200 1,198 1,188 1,179 1,183 1,180 1,166	1,015 1,013 1,004 995 997 994 981	1,432 1,433 1,427 1,436 1,448 1,469 1,456	93 · 1 92 · 9 92 · 2 91 · 5 91 · 8 91 · 6 90 · 4	93 · 0 92 · 9 92 · 1 91 · 2 91 · 4 91 · 2 90 · 0	102 · 7 102 · 8 102 · 3 103 · 0 103 · 9 105 · 4 104 · 4
North 1977 [Sept] [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	5.69 5.68 5.68 5.67 5.67 5.69 5.69 5.68	1,264 1,264 1,253 1,261 1,264 1,275 1,258	768 767 760 762 762 765 755	496 497 493 499 503 510 503	17 16 16 17 17 17 17	601 599 595 595 596 595 595 590	440 438 435 434 434 434 434 430	646 649 642 649 652 663 652	94 · 6 94 · 3 93 · 7 93 · 7 93 · 8 93 · 7 92 · 9	94 · 1 93 · 8 93 · 0 92 · 9 93 · 0 92 · 8 92 · 8 92 · 1	109 0 109 4 108 2 109 5 109 9 111 9 110 0
Wales 1977 [Sept] [Dec] [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	4 · 50 4 · 48 4 · 47 4 · 52 4 · 51 4 · 48 4 · 49	1,001 994 986 1,006 1,006 1,004 994	611 605 603 611 609 605 601	390 389 383 395 397 399 392	25 25 24 24 25 25 25 23	437 434 430 430 431 429 427	311 309 305 304 306 304 303	539 535 532 552 549 550 543	94 · 1 93 · 4 92 · 5 92 · 5 92 · 8 92 · 3 92 · 0	92 · 6 92 · 0 90 · 8 90 · 7 91 · 1 90 · 5 90 · 3	107 · 7 106 · 9 106 · 4 110 · 4 109 · 9 109 · 9 108 · 6
Scotland 1977 [Sept] [Dec] 1978 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] 1979	9 · 34 9 · 31 9 · 33 9 · 36 9 · 36 9 · 29 9 · 29 9 · 29	2,077 2,068 2,058 2,079 2,088 2,081 2,059	1,203 1,195 1,190 1,202 1,203 1,199 1,185	874 872 868 877 885 882 874	50 49 48 48 49 48 48	845 838 837 839 843 841 830	616 611 610 611 614 612 603	1,183 1,181 1,172 1,192 1,197 1,197 1,192 1,181	92 · 9 92 · 3 92 · 1 92 · 4 92 · 8 92 · 6 91 · 4	91 · 1 90 · 3 90 · 2 90 · 3 90 · 7 90 · 5 89 · 2	105 · 2 105 · 0 104 · 2 105 · 9 106 · 4 105 · 9 105 · 0
Great Britain 1977 [Sept] [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sept] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00	22,227 22,206 22,056 22,221 22,311 22,400 22,162	13,145 13,086 13,012 13,072 13,126 13,106 12,987	9,082 9,120 9,044 9,149 9,185 9,294 9,175	389 368 357 377 391 373 356	9,157 9,140 9,081 9,076 9,108 9,089 8,995	7,242 7,232 7,176 7,161 7,187 7,167 7,167 7,089	12,681 12,698 12,619 12,768 12,813 12,938 12,811	94 · 6 94 · 4 93 · 8 93 · 8 94 · 1 93 · 9 92 · 9	94 · 0 93 · 9 93 · 1 92 · 9 93 · 3 93 · 0 92 · 0	103 · 8 104 · 0 103 · 3 104 · 5 104 · 9 105 · 9 104 · 9

Note: 1. From June 1978 the figures for Wales include about 6,000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area which were previously included in the North West Region. Regional indices of employment are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

EMPLOYMENT **Employees in employment:**

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: by industry

	1970	-		0.944		-
19			5.00		10	80
	0		-			

Great Britain SIC 1968	A no sales oron on estumation primur	Index tion i II-XX	c of Produ Industries		Manu Indus III-XIX	facturing tries (10 496	1000 28			a al ora		noren or Securit				110	USAND
	All industries and services*	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1974 Oct Nov Dec	22,377	9,725 9,682 9,629	9,683 9,629 9,589	94 · 4 93 · 9 93 · 5	7,744 7,730 7,688	7,710 7,684 7,649	94 · 1 93 · 8 93 · 4	381	347 347 347	742 741 736	40 40 40	442 442 441	513 514 515	978 978 976	160 160 160	836 832 823	176 178 177	788 788 791
1975 Jan Feb Mar	22,135	9,549 9,490 9,437	9,567 9,516 9,478	93 · 2 92 · 8 92 · 4	7,612 7,555 7,503	7,620 7,573 7,533	93 · 0 92 · 5 92 · 0	370	347 348 350	728 719 710	40 40 40	440 438 436	512 511 510	973 970 966	159 157 157	809 802 797	176 175 175	786 779 771
April May June	22,213	9,394 9,352 9,300	9,438 9,394 9,332	92 · 0 91 · 6 91 · 0	7,447 7,389 7,334	7,483 7,427 7,369	91 · 4 90 · 7 90 · 0	388	351 350 350	705 702 701	40 40 39	433 430 428	507 505 501	960 955 949	156 154 154	786 777 768	175 174 174	768 757 748
July Aug Sep	22,224	9,294 9,280 9,251	9,288 9,256 9,218	90 · 5 90 · 2 89 · 8	7,318 7,304 7,280	7,319 7,288 7,253	89 · 4 89 · 0 88 · 6	391	349 349 349	716 717 707	40 40 39	430 430 428	498 495 493	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 757	173 174 174	741 741 742
Oct Nov Dec	22,158	9,233 9,217 9,193	9,189 9,166 9,153	89 · 6 89 · 3 89 · 2	7,253 7,239 7,214	7,218 7,193 7,177	88 · 1 87 · 8 87 · 6	361	348 348 347	707 709 705	39 39 39	425 423 423	489 487 485	938 936 932	152 151 151	756 753 748	177 177 176	737 736 738
976 Jan Feb Mar	21,920	9,118 9,094 9,070	9,134 9,119 9,108	89 · 0 88 · 9 88 · 8	7,150 7,122 7,104	7,157 7,140 7,130	87 · 4 87 · 2 87 · 1	358	348 347 346	692 685 - 683	39 39 39	419 419 419	480 477 475	926 924 921	150 149 148	740 736 734	176 176	735 733
April May June	22,048	9,042 9,040 9,056	9,084 9,078 9,082	88 · 5 88 · 5 88 · 5	7,089 7,082 7,099	7,122 7,118 7,127	87 · 0 86 · 9 87 · 0	382	346 346 346	684 685 691	38 38 37	420 420 421	472 471 469	921 918 919	148 148 148	732 729 730	176 176 175	731 729 733
[July] [Aug] [Sept]	22,126	9,098 9,110 9,119	9,084 9,081 9,094	88 · 5 88 · 5 88 · 6	7,142 7,156 7,172	7,135 7,136 7,152	87 · 1 87 · 1 87 · 3	390	345 345 345	709 712 704	38 37 38	423 425 425	470 472 475	919 919 925	148 149 148	732 732 735	176 175 177	735 738 745
[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	22,176	9,145 9,153 9,146	9,107 9,109 9,110	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	7,198 7,209 7,207	7,167 7,169 7,175	87 · 5 87 · 5 87 · 6	376	345 344 344	707 707 705	37 38 37	426 427 426	476 476 477	925 925 923	149 149 149	739 741 742	177 176 176	748 751 754
77 [Jan]]Feb] [Mar]	22,008	9,100 9,089 9,089	9,116 9,115 9,125	88 · 9 88 · 8 88 · 9	7,171 7,180 7,181	7,181 7,198 7,207	87 · 7 87 · 9 88 · 0	358	344 344 345	696 693 692	37 37 37	425 426 426	477 476 476	919 921 922	148 149 148	738 738 738	175 176	754 758 759
[April] [May] [June]	22,172	9,097 9,100 9,119	9,139 9,139 9,145	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	7,185 7,189 7,205	7,218 7,226 7,232	88 · 1 88 · 2 88 · 3	381	346 346 347	692 694 702	37 37 37	426 427 427	477 476 476	924 923 923	149 149 149	739 737 737	175 175 176 175	757 757 759
[July] [Aug] [Sept]	22,227	9,156 9,160 9,157	9,141 9,132 9,131	89 · 1 89 · 0 89 · 0	7,240 7,241 7,242	7,231 7,221 7,221	88 · 3 88 · 2 88 · 2	389	345 343 341	715 716 706	37 37 37	429 430 431	478 478 479	926 928 933	150 150 150	742 742 742	175 175 175	761 761 767
[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	22,206	9,150 9,151 9,140	9,112 9,108 9,104	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 7	7,241 7,241 7,232	7,210 7,202 7,200	88 · 0 88 · 0 88 · 0	368	341 341 341	704 704 702	37 37 37	430 430 431	477 477 476	934 933 934	150 150 149	743 744 744	177 177 176	771 770 772
78 [Jan]]Feb] [Mar]	22,056	9,098 9,093 9,081	9,114 9,119 9,117	88 · 8 88 · 9 88 · 9	7,191 7,187 7,176	7,201 7,204 7,202	88 · 0 88 · 0 87 · 9	357	341 341 342	694 689 689	37 37 37	428 428 429	473 472 470	932 929 928	149 149 148	741 742 741	175 175 175	769 770 769
[April] [May] [June]	22,221	9,066 9,061 9,076	9,110 9,103 9,104	88 · 8 88 · 7 88 · 7	7,162 7,151 7,161	7,196 7,191 7,190	87 · 9 87 · 8 87 · 8	377	342 342 341	689 689 696	37 37 36	429 428 429	467 462 459	927 926 925	147 147 147	740 739 740	174 175 175	765 765 764
[July] [Aug] [Sept]	22,311	9,114 9,112 9,108	9,101 9,090 9,083	88 · 7 88 · 6 88 · 5	7,194 7,191 7,187	7,187 7,176 7,166	87 · 8 87 · 6 87 · 5	391	340 336 335	708 709 701	37 37 37	432 434 434	458 458 458	925 924 928	148 148 148	742 744 745	174 174 174	765 764 `767
[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	22,400	9,102 9,102 9,089	9,064 9,060 9,053	88 · 3 88 · 3 88 · 2	7,178 7,178 7,167	7,147 7,140 7,135	87 · 3 87 · 2 87 · 1	373	335 334 333	700 698 694	37 37 37	433 433 433	455 454 454	924 923 922	148 149 149	747 747 745	174 174 173	767 765 763
9 [Jan]]Feb] [Mar]	22,162	9,043 9,003 8,995	9,059 9,029 9,031	88 · 3 88 · 0 88 · 0	7,119 7,100 7,089	7,129 7,118 7,115	87 · 0 86 · 9 86 · 9	356	334 334 334	682 676 677	36 36 36	430 430 430	452 449 448	918 915 912	149 149 148	742 741 739	172 171 169	761 759 758
[April] [May] [June]		8,992 8,999 9,009	9,036 9,042 9,038	88 · 1 88 · 1 88 · 1	7,077 7,075 7,079	7,112 7,116 7,109	86 · 8 86 · 9 86 · 8		334 333 334	679 682 689	36 36 37	431 431 432	446 446 444	909 906 902	148 148 148	736 735 734	168 168 166	760 760 760

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

GREAT BRITAIN	тно														ntinueo)	103 (col	TABLE
		Public administration and defence†	Miscellaneous services*	Professional and scientific services	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Clothing and footwear	Leather, leather goods and fur	Textiles	Metal goods
1974	Oct Nov Dec	1,577	2,021	3,414	1,092	2,767	1,494	342 343 344	1,292 1,262 1,250	356 354 349	586 587 584	274 271 268	292 290 284	402 403 401	42 42 42	537 532 525	580 579 576
1975	Jan Feb Mar	1,587	2,027	3,433	1,081	2,699	1,500	343 343 343	1,246 1,244 1,241	343 336 333	579 574 572	263 263 263	284 283 281	395 392 389	42 42 42	516 510 503	569 564 558
	April May June	1,608	2,157	3,465	1,088	2,709	1,495	343 343 343	1,253 1,270 1,273	328 325 323	568 565 559	262 260 259	278 275 270	388 386 383	41 42 41	500 498 494	554 547 542
	July Aug Sep	1,613	2,188	3,495	1,091	2,703	1,492	344 345 347	1,283 1,281 1,276	323 322 321	558 556 555	258 259 260	269 269 266	381 380 378	42 42 42	492 491 486	540 537
	Oct Nov Dec	1,594	2,153	3,551	1,078	2,757	1,472	347 347 347	1,285 1,283 1,286	322 324 322	552 548 546	260 262 262	265 264 263	377 377 375	42 42 41	483 482 480	533 532 530
1976	Jan Feb Mar	1,583	2,154	3,565	1,069	2,671	1,450	346 347 346	1,274 1,279 1,274	319 318 318	542 539 537	260 261 260	260 258 257	370 367 365	41 41 40	478 477 478	526 524
	April May June	1,581	2,252	3,559	1,087	2,669	1,453	345 344 343	1,261 1,268 1,269	319 321 321	535 534 536	259 258 259	258 258 258	361 361 364	40 40 40	477 478 480	518 519
	[July] [Aug] [Sep]	1,601	2,279	3,513	1,105	2.675	1.445	343 343 343	1,267 1,265 1,259	326 327 328	536 536 536	261 262 261	260 262 262	364 364 365	40 40 40	481 482 482	519 524 526
	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	1,586	2,226	3,573	1,110	2,724	1,435	342 342 342	1,260 1,257 1,253	331 332 331	536 537 536	265 265 264	262 263 262	369 369 369	40 40 40	482 485 486	520 529 529 530
1977	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	1,578	2,214	3,576	1,104	2,661	1,428	342 341 341	1,243 1,224 1,222	329 331 332	533 533 533	262 262 261	260 260 259	366 368 369	41 41 41	484 483 484	527 529
	[April] [May] [June]	1,583	2,318	3,551	1,110	2,682	1,428	341 340 340	1,226 1,225 1,228	332 332 332	534 534 536	259 258 258	259 261 262	372 371 372	41 41 41	484 483 484	531 534 534
	[July] [Aug] [Sep]	1,586	2,337	3,510	1,134	2,682	1,433	340 341 342	1,231 1,235 1,232	334 334 332	539 539 539	257 258 259	265 265 263	371 368 369	40 40 40	484 482 479	538 536 540
	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	1,572	2,264	3,577	1,135	2,728	1.423	341 340 339	1,227 1,228 1,227	334 332 329	538 537 538	260 261 260	264 264 264	370 370 368	41 41 41	476 475 475	538 539 540
1978	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	1,572	2,249	3,589	1,136	2.657	1.414	339 340 339	1,227 1,226 1,224	326 325 325	535 536 536	259 259 259	262 262 261	365 365	40 40	470 470 469	539 539 536
	[April] [May] [June]	1,586	2,364	3.575	1.134	2 683	1 426	339 340 340	1,223 1,228	326 325	536 536 537	258 257 259	261 262 262	364 364	40 41 40	465 463	536 536 537
	[July] [Aug] [Sep]	1,593	2,375	3.550	1.154	2,703	1 432	343 344 345	1,238 1,240 1,242	332 332 331	539 541	260 259	264 264	366 365	40 40 40	465 463	540 538 520
	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	1,586	2.343	3,623	1,162	2 792	[Nov‡]	346 346	1,244 1,244	332 331	541 541 541	260 263	263 263	363 364	40 40 40	460 460	537 537 537
1973	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	1,586	2.307	3,630	1,160	2 700	1 420	347 346 346	1,245	325 325 325	540 539	261 261 261	262 260	362 364	40 40 40	459 456 456	533 531 530
	[April] [May]				Subarrant Sec.		1,420	346 346	1,236	323 323	538 538	260 260	260 260	364 364	39 39	453	526 528

UNEMPLOYMENT

Summary:

TABLE 104 THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS UNITED UNEMPLOYED Adult stud-ents regis-tered for vacation KINGDOM School leavers included Actual Seasonally adjusted‡ employment (not included Percen- Number tage rate* Percen-tage rate* Change since prev-ious month Average change over 3 months ended in un-employed Female Male Female Number Male in previous columns) 17·5 59·6 36·3 556·8 601·4 613·4 595 · 0 616 · 5 627 · 6 499 · 7 516 · 7 523 · 8 95·3 99·8 103·8 1974 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 574·3 661·0 649·7 481 ·6 540 ·7 532 ·0 92 · 7 120 · 3 117 · 7 6·4 21·5 11·1 2·5 2·8 2·8 2.5 4·3 14·1 13·0 27 · 2 30 · 5 32 · 9 Oct 14e Nov 11e Dec 9 14·4 10·8 534·7 542·2 2.7 640 · 8 653 · 0 529·3 539·4 111·5 113·6 625 · 7 643 · 6 638 · 1 648 · 9 2.7 10·5 10·8 103·4 106·7 15·1 9·4 2.6 1975 Jan 20e Feb 10 Mar 10 771 · 8 791 · 8 802 · 6 635 · 1 650 · 2 657 · 7 762 · 7 782 · 4 795 · 9 703 · 1 733 · 8 768 · 8 581 · 605 · 630 · 121 ·9 128 ·6 138 ·6 3·3 3·4 3·4 136 · 1 141 · 0 144 · 9 3 · 0 3 · 1 3 · 3 4.6 30·7 35·0 0.1 3.6 3.6 3.7 845 · 0 850 · 3 866 · 1 823 · 2 834 · 5 846 · 1 812 · 1 858 · 5 905 · 0 43·3 46·4 46·5 148·4 160·3 171·8 April 14 May 12 June 9 690 · 2 693 · 9 706 · 6 154 · 9 156 · 4 159 · 4 3.4 3.6 3.8 36 · 3 41 · 6 45 · 4 663 21 · 8 15 · 8 19 · 9 94.8 698 · 2 733 · 2 3.8 990 · 1 1,151 · 0 1,145 · 5 205 · 6 265 · 8 262 · 2 927 · 9 985 · 4 1,021 · 3 960 · 5 993 · 2 1,030 · 1 49 · 5 44 · 9 41 · 7 775 · 5 798 · 8 826 · 0 185·0 194·4 204·1 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8 62 · 1 165 · 6 124 · 2 4. 55·5 32·7 36·9 97 · 8 99 · 3 103 · 8 4.2 784 .5 885·2 883:3 Oct 9† Nov 13 Dec 11 1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8 58.6 40.7 37.1 258 · 5 259 · 260 · 42 · 7 45 · 4 45 · 5 222 · 8 234 · 0 243 · 4 69 · 43 · 35 · 865 .9 18.1 4.9 888 . 1 077 909·0 940·5 1,125 5.0 ,129 4. 895 · 923 · 10.7 942 · 3e 959 · 9 967 · 2 1976 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11 1,303 · 2 1,304 · 4 1,284 · 9 30·1 31·3 15·7 36 · 0 32 · 8 25 · 7 285 · 8e 289 · 8 287 · 2 254·3e 268·0 276·4 5.5 5.5 5.4 1,017 · 46 1,014 · 6 997 · 7 40 · 7 30 · 1 23 · 4 1,262 · 6 1,274 · 3 1,261 · 5 1,196.6 1,227.9 1,243.6 5 · 0 5 · 1 5 · 2 127.1 0.1 April 8 May 13 June 10 1,281 · 1 1,271 · 8 1,331 · 8 994 · 2 982 · 9 1,009 · 4 22 · 7 37 · 8 122 · 9 14·7 12·6 7·7 20 · 6 14 · 3 11 · 7 975·7 982·0 984·3 282.6 288.9 294.4 5 · 4 5 · 3 5 · 6 287 .0 1,258·3 1,270·9 1,278·6 5·3 5·3 5·4 179.3 288 · 9 322 · 4 1,234.1 1,208.9 0.3 392 · 2 408 · 8 395 · 9 1,255-0 1,298-6 1,305-9 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9 6 · 1 6 · 3 6 · 1 1,463 1,502 1,455 5.4 981 · 4 983 · 8 983 · 7 300 · 1 308 · 8 314 · 0 108 · 8 122 · 7 131 · 8 1,071 ·2 1,093 ·2 1,059 ·8 2·9 11·0 5·2 7·7 7·2 6·4 208 · 203 · 149 · 1.281 1,292 1,297 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9e 5.8 1,377 .1 1,010.0 367 . 1 82.7 5.4 -0.8 -5.1 980.3 1.294.4 1.296.9 316.6 9.1 5.7 1 371 .0 51.0 1.317.5 5.5 1 320.0 1,074 · 1 1,055 · 5 1,028 · 5 374 · 1 366 · 3 355 · 0 12.6 3.4 2.8 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 6 · 0 5 · 9 5 · 7 1,448 · 2 1,421 · 8 1,383 · 5 51 ·0 41 ·8 33 ·3 1,397 ·2 1,380 ·0 1,350 ·1 1,330 · 1 1,333 · 5 1,336 · 3 994 · 2 995 · 1 994 · 8 335·9 338·4 341·6 1977 5.5 10.3 -6.3 1,032 · 4 994 · 3 1,050 · 8 April 14 May 12 June 9 359 · 9 347 · 4 399 · 2 999 · 4 992 · 8 1,015 · 9 5 · 8 5 · 6 6 · 0 1,392 · 1,341 · 1,450 · 53 · 6 45 · 1 149 · 0 1 344 .0 7 · 7 -4 · 3 36 · 8 4.6 2.1 13.4 344 · 6 346 · 9 360 · 6 92·8 0·9 6·7 1.338 5.6 5.6 5.7 1,296 1,339 1,622 · 4 1,635 · 8 1,609 · 1 17·0 19·0 13·7 1.023·3 1.024·0 1.035·3 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8 1,132·7 1,143·5 1,124·3 489 · 6 492 · 3 484 · 8 253·4 231·4 175·6 18.6 1.7 20.7 371 · 8 372 · 8 382 · 2 133·4 130·3 145·2 6 · 7 6 · 8 6 · 7 1,369 · 0 1,404 · 4 1,433 · 5 1.395 5.8 5.8 5.9 1,396 · 8 1,417 · 5 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 1,518·3 1,499·1 1,480·8 1,070 · 8 1,063 · 2 1,060 · 7 4·4 1·7 -2·6 1,036 · 4 1,035 · 7 1,032 · 6 385·5 387·9 388·4 13.4 6 · 3 6 · 2 6 · 1 447.6 8.9 8.9 1.2 98.6 73.5 58.4 1,419·7 1,425·6 1,422·4 1,421 · 9 1,423 · 6 1,421 · 0 5.9 435 · 9 420 · 1 3.0 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 1,548 · 5 1,508 · 7 1,461 · 0 1978 6 · 4 6 · 2 6 · 0 1,114 · 8 1,089 · 6 1,058 · 4 433 · 8 419 · 1 402 · 6 61 · 1 49 · 7 40 · 2 1,487 · 1,459 · 1,420 · 1,421 · 7 1,413 · 9 1,411 · 4 0.7 -7.8 -2.5 -0·1 -3·2 -3·2 1,031 · 5 1,026 · 3 1,023 · 9 390 · 1 387 · 7 387 · 5 16·3 0·6 0·2 -6·2 -9·7 -11·1 390 · 2 384 · 9 387 · 1 53.0 1.2 6.8 April 13 May 11 June 8 1,451 · 1 1,386 · 1 1,446 · 1,045 · 4 1,001 · 1 1,022 · 9 406 · 4 385 · 7 423 · 1 60 · 8 48 · 2 145 · f 1,391 · 1,338 · 1,300 · -8·4 -18·2 -6·7 1,012·8 999·9 990·3 6 · 0 5 · 7 6 · 0 5.8 5.7 5.7 403.0 1,384 117·5 127·0 140·7 July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14 1,585 · 8 1,608 · 3 1,517 · 7 -7·9 3·2 -13·2 -10.9 -3.8 -6.0 983 · 5 981 · 3 970 · 5 498 · 5 509 · 3 476 · 6 1,342 · 5 1,386 · 2 1,378 · 5 6 · 6 6 · 7 6 · 3 1.087 .3 243 .3 1,370·2 1,373·4 1,360·2 386 · 7 392 · 1 389 · 7 1,099.0 5.7 222 . 1 139 . 2 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7 5 ·9 5 ·8 5 ·6 1,429 · 5 1,392 · 0 1,364 · 3 989 · 7 970 · 4 962 · 5 1,347 · 1,334 · 1,321 · 1,349 · 9 1,331 · 7 1,319 · 6 -10·3 -18·2 -12·1 -6.8 -13.9 -13.5 962 · 1 949 · 3 941 · 1 387 · 8 382 · 4 378 · 5 21.3 82 · 0 57 · 1 43 · 2 5.5 421 · 6 401 · 8 1.1 1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 1,455 · 3 1,451 · 9 1,402 · 3 957 · 2 979 · 5 974 · 5 6 0 6 0 5 8 1,034 · 8 1,039 · 5 1,005 · 5 420 · 5 412 · 4 396 · 8 47 · 4 39 · 4 31 · 2 1,407 ·8 1,412 ·5 1,371 ·1 1,342 · 1 1,366 · 5 1,361 · 5 22·5 24·4 -5·0 384 · 9 386 · 9 387 · 0 33·4 0·4 5.6 5.7 5.6 -2·6 11·6 14·0 56·3 0·4 9·8 April 5 May 10 June 14 5.5 5.4 5.6 381 · 4 377 · 2 413 · 7 25 · 8 39 · 3 143 · 8 -34 · 1 -21 · 0 -27 · 7 -4·9 -20·0 -27·6 944 · 9 924 · 3 897 · 5 382 · 5 382 · 1 381 · 2 1.340.6 959 . 1.314.8 1 327 . 922·1 930·2 1,260 · 0 1,200 · 0 1,306 .4 1,299.3 5.3 July 12 6.1

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate

5.3

-16.2

891 .8

386.8

121.5

mid-year. † From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued. ‡ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1976 onwards has been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

215.4 1,248.6 1,278.7

1,464.0

980.5

483.5

CREAT	UNEMPL	OYED				UNEMPLO	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEAVE	RS	Wight The		Adult stud- ents regis-
BRITAIN		- againe A ray	incer a succes	2 ···	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	1‡	and and a second			tered for vacation
	Percen- tage rate*	Number	Male	Female	included in un- employed		Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	(not include in previous columns)
1974 July 8	2·4	542 · 5	458 · 4	84 · 1	14·4	528 · 1	566 · 2	2 · 5	5.7	3·9	478 · 1	88 · 1	24 · 4
Aug 12	2·8	628 · 7	517 · 5	111 · 2	56·0	572 · 7	588 · 0	2 · 6	21.8	13·5	495 · 6	92 · 4	27 · 6
Sept 9	2·7	617 · 8	509 · 3	108 · 5	33·4	584 · 4	598 · 5	2 · 6	10.5	12·6	502 · 4	96 · 1	29 · 3
Oct 14e Nov 11e Dec 9	2.7 2.7	610·3 621·4	507·0 516·3	103·2 105·1	13·4 8·0	596·8 613·4	608 · 4 618 · 5	2·7 2·7	9·9 10·1	14·1 10·2	512·6 519·7	95·8 98·8	2·3
1975 Jan 20e Feb 10 Mar 10	3 · 2 3 · 3 3 · 3	738 · 0 757 · 1 768 · 4	610·0 624·6 632·8	128.0 132.5 135.6	8·0 8·4 5·8	730 · 0 748 · 7 762 · 6	672 · 3 701 · 2 735 · 7	2 · 9 3 · 0 3 · 2	28 · 9 34 · 5	 	558·5 581·4 606·3	113·8 119·8 129·4	4·0
April 14	3 · 5	808 · 2	663·3	144 · 9	19·9	788 · 3	777 · 0	3 · 4	41 · 3	34 · 9	638 · 1	138·9	91 · 5
May 12	3 · 5	813 · 1	666·9	146 · 2	14·3	798 · 8	821 · 6	3 · 6	44 · 6	40 · 1	671 · 5	150·1	
June 9	3 · 6	828 · 5	679·6	148 · 9	18·4	810 · 1	867 · 4	3 · 8	45 · 8	43 · 9	706 · 1	161·3	2 · 8
July 14	4 · 1	944 · 4	753.0	191·3	55·3	889 · 1	921 · 9	4·0	54·5	48 · 3	747·7	174·2	92·0
Aug 11	4 · 8	1.102 · 0	851.5	250·5	158·2	943 · 8	952 · 3	4·1	30·4	43 · 6	769·3	183·0	93·5
Sept 8	4 · 8	1.096 · 9	849.9	247·0	117·9	979 · 0	988 · 2	4·3	35·9	40 · 3	795·8	192·4	97·4
Oct 9†	4 8	1.098 6	855 · 1	243 · 5	65 · 3	1,033·3	1,043 · 6	4·5	55·4	40 · 6	833 · 6	210·0	15.6
Nov 13	4 9	1.120 1	875 · 0	245 · 2	40 · 4	1,079·7	1,083 · 8	4·7	40·2	43 · 8	862 · 8	221·0	
Dec 11	5 0	1.152 5	906 · 6	245 · 9	32 · 1	1,120·4	1,120 · 8	4·9	37·0	44 · 2	890 · 6	230·2	10.5
1976 Jan 8e Feb 12 Mar 11	5 4 5 4 5 3	1.251 ·8 1.253 ·4 1.234 ·6	981 · 3e 978 · 8 962 · 5	270 · 5e 274 · 6 272 · 1	38.0 28.0 21.7	1.213·8 1.225·4 1.212·9	1,149·5 1,180·0 1,194·9	4·9 5·1 5·1	28·7 30·5 14·9	35·3 32·1 24·7	909 · 1 e 926 · 3 933 · 2	240 · 4e 253 · 7 261 · 7	120·6
April 8	5 3	1.231 ·2	959 · 1	272 · 1	21 · 3	1,209·9	1,209 · 5	5 2	14.6	20.0	941 · 6	267 · 9	172·3
May 13	5 2	1.220 ·4	947 · 1	273 · 3	35 · 1	1,185·3	1,220 · 8	5 2	11.3	13.6	947 · 2	273 · 6	0·3
June 10	5 5	1.277 ·9	972 · 4	305 · 5	118 · 2	1,159·7	1,227 · 6	5 3	6.8	10.9	948 · 9	278 · 7	4·6
July 8	6 0	1.402 · 5	1.030 · 7	371 · 8	199 · 4	1.203 · 1	1,230 · 1	5·3	2.5	6·9	945 · 7	284 · 4	102.0
Aug 12	6 2	1.440 · 0	1.052 · 3	387 · 7	194 · 5	1.245 · 4	1,240 · 7	5·3	10.6	6·6	947 · 9	292 · 8	116.5
Sept 9	6 0	1.395 · 1	1.019 · 6	375 · 5	142 · 3	1.252 · 8	1,245 · 5	5·3	4.8	6·0	947 · 5	298 · 0	125.0
Oct 14 Nov 11	5.7	1.320.9	972 . 2	348.8	78.0	1,243.0	1,244.5	5.3	-1·0	4·8 	943·9	300·6	8·0
Dec 9e	5.6 5.9	1.316·0 1.390·2 1.365·2	1.034.0	356·2 349·1	48 · C 48 · 2 39 · 4	1,268.0 1,342.0 1,325.8	1,264 ·9 1,276 ·7 1,280 ·2	5·4 5·4 5·4	11.8 3.5	 1	957·0 957·9	319·7 322·3	9.5
Mar 10 April 14 May 12 June 9	5.6 5.7 5.5 5.9	1.328 · 1 1.335 · 6 1.285 · 7 1.390 · 4	989.5 992.5 954.6 1.009.4	338.6 343.1 331.1 381.0	31 · 3 50 · 4 42 · 0 142 · 7	1,296 · 8 1,285 · 3 1,243 · 7 1,247 · 7	1,282 · 8 1,290 · 2 1,285 · 4 1,321 · 2	5 · 4 5 · 5 5 · 5 5 · 6	2·6 7·4 -4·8 35·8	6·0 4·5 1·7 12·8	957-2 961-7 954-5 977-0	325.6 328.5 330.9 344.2	91 · 0 0 · 9 5 · 4
July 14	6.6	1.553·5	1.087·3	466 · 2	241 · 6	1,311 · 9	1,338·8	5 · 7	17.6	16·2	984 · 1	354 · 7	127 · 1
Aug 11	6.7	1.567·0	1.097·9	469 · 1	220 · 4	1,346 · 6	1,340·5	5 · 7	1.7	18·4	984 · 7	355 · 8	124 · 6
Sept 8	6.5	1.541·8	1.079·6	462 · 3	166 · 2	1,375 · 7	1,360.9	5 · 8	20.4	13·2	995 · 9	365 · 0	138 · 4
Oct 13	6 · 2	1.456.6	1.028·7	427 · 9	92.6	1,364 · 0	1,365·3	5 · 8	4·4	8 · 8	996 · 6	368 · 7	11.6
Nov 10	6 · 1	1.438.0	1.021·5	416 · 5	68.6	1,369 · 4	1,366·7	5 · 8	1·4	8 · 7	995 · 8	370 · 9	
Dec 8	6 · 0	1.419.7	1.018·5	401 · 2	54.3	1,365 · 4	1,363·2	5 · 8	-3·5	0 · 8	991 · 9	371 · 3	3.0
1978 Jan 12	6 · 3	1.484·7	1.070 · 2	414·5	57 · 4	1,427 · 3	1,363·3	5 · 8	0 · 1	-0.7 -3.9 -3.8	990 · 5	372 · 8	16·0
Feb 9	6 · 1	1.445·9	1.045 · 2	400·7	46 · 6	1,399 · 2	1,355·0	5 · 7	-8 · 3		984 · 6	370 · 4	0·6
Mar 9	5 · 9	1.399·0	1.014 · 4	384·6	37 · 6	1,361 · 3	1,351·8	5 · 7	-3 · 2		981 · 7	370 · 1	0·1
April 13	5-9	1.387·5	999 · 9	387 · 6	56 · 7	1,330 · 8	1,342·3	5.7	-9·5	-7.0	969 · 9	372 · 4	52.6
May 11	5-6	1.324·9	957 · 4	367 · 4	44 · 7	1,280 · 2	1,325·0	5.6	-17·3	-10.0	957 · 9	367 · 1	0.9
June 8	5-9	1.381·4	978 · 1	403 · 3	139 · 2	1,242 · 2	1,317·9	5.6	-7·1	-11.3	948 · 2	369 · 7	4.7
July 6	6 4	1.512·5	1.038·8	473 · 7	231 · 7	1,280·8	1,309 · 4	5 · 5	-8·5	-11.0	941 · 4	368 · 0	110.6
Aug 10	6 5	1.534·4	1.050·1	484 · 4	210 · 9	1,323·6	1,312 · 3	5 · 6	2·9	-4.2	939 · 0	373 · 3	120.1
Sept 14	6 1	1.446·7	993·7	453 · 1	130 · 7	1,316·0	1,299 · 2	5 · 5	-13·1	-6.2	928 · 2	371 · 0	133.6
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5 8 5 6 5 5	1.364 · 9 1.330 · 8 1.303 · 2	946 · 0 928 · 8 920 · 3	418·9 402·0 382·9	76 · 4 52 · 9 39 · 8	1,288·5 1,277·9 1,263·4	1,290 · 0 1,274 · 0 1,261 · 0	5 · 5 5 · 4 5 · 3	-9·2 -16·0 -13·0	-6·5 -12·8 -12·7	920 · 5 909 · 2 900 · 0	369·5 364·8 361·0	18·5
1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	5 · 9 5 · 9 5 · 7	1.391 ·2 1.387 ·6 1.339 ·8	989 · 9 993 · 9 961 · 2	401 · 3 393 · 7 378 · 6	44·4 36·7 28·9	1,346·9 1,350·9 1,310·9	1,282 · 8 1,305 · 7 1,301 · 0	5 · 4 5 · 5 5 · 5	21 · 8 22 · 9 -4 · 7	-2·4 10·6 13·3	915-5 936-6 931-9	5 367·3 369·1 369·1	32·1 0·4
April 5	5 4	1.279 ·8	916·2	363 · 6	23·9	1,255·9	1,268 0	5·4	-33·0	-4.9	903 · 2	2 364·8	55.6
May 10	5 2	1.238 ·5	879·5	359 · 0	36·2	1,202·3	1,247 2	5·3	-20·8	-19.5	883 · 3	1 364·1	0.3
June 14	5 4	1.281 ·1	887·2	393 · 9	137·1	1,1/4·0	1,220 8	5·2	-26·4	-26.7	857 · 1	6 363·2	7.0
July 12	5.9	1,392.0	933.7	458.3	204.2	1,187.8	1,219.0	9.2	-1.0	-10.3	0313	007 5	

see footnotes to table 104

TABLE 105

UNEMPLOYMENT

Summary:

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 106

By region

-	a more stated on	UNEMPL	OYED				UNEMPL	OYED EXC	CLUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS			Adult
		Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Number	Seasona	ally adjusted	1 †	anatative to be to be	and a strength		students registered
		rate*	Appende	antes a	thermose Sates	included in unem- ployed	2 (************************************	Actual	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
sou	TH EAST			cinicia se	N. AND			tera						
1978	3 July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14	4 · 4 4 · 5 4 · 3	334·3 343·1 325·1	240·3 245·3 232·7	94 · 0 97 · 9 92 · 4	38·3 34·9 19·4	296 · 0 308 · 2 305 · 7	304 · 4 305 · 4 299 · 1	4 · 0 4 · 0 3 · 9	-2·0 1·0 -6·3	$-2 \cdot 9$ -1 \cdot 1 -2 \cdot 4	225·7 225·3 220·4	78.7 80.1 78.7	22 · 3 26 · 5 30 · 3
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	4 · 0 3 · 9 3 · 7	303 · 7 293 · 0 284 · 2	219.7 213.9 210.1	84·0 79·1 74·2	10·0 6·4 4·4	293.6 286.6 279.9	293.8 286.7 281.1	3 · 9 3 · 8 3 · 7	-5·3 -7·1 -5·6	-3.5 - 6.2 - 6.0	217.5 213.2 209.3	76 · 3 73 · 5 71 · 8	5·0 0·3
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	4 · 0 4 · 0 3 · 8	305 · 4 302 · 6 292 · 4	227.6 226.4 218.9	77 · 8 76 · 2 73 · 5	4·2 3·6 2·8	301 · 2 299 · 0 289 · 6	284 · 2 287 · 5 287 · 0	3·7 3·8 3·8	3·1 3·3 -0·5	-3·2 0·3 2·0	212·1 215·4 214·4	72 · 0 71 · 1 72 · 6	9·5 —
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3·7 3·5 3·5	277 · 9 267 · 4 265 · 9	208 · 2 199 · 4 194 · 5	69 · 7 67 · 9 71 · 4	2·4 4·7 18·7	275.5 262.7 247.1	276 6 273 · 5 266 · 3	3.6 3.6 3.5	-10·4 -3·1 -7·2	-2·5 -4·7 -6·9	205 · 6 202 · 8 195 · 4	71 · 0 70 · 6 71 · 0	14·2 0·5
	July 12	3 · 8	290.0	204 · 9	85 · 1	32.0	258.0	266 · 6	3.5	0.3	-3.3	193.8	72.8	23.5
EAS	T ANGLIA													
1978	July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14	5 · 1 5 · 1 4 · 8	37 · 1 37 · 3 34 · 9	26 · 1 26 · 2 24 · 6	11 · 0 11 · 1 10 · 3	4·9 4·2 2·4	32·3 33·1 32·5	34·1 34·0 33·3	4.7 4.7 4.6	0·2 -0·1 -0·7	$-0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.2$	25·2 25·0 24·4	8·9 9·1 8·9	2·7 2·6 2·7
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	4.6 4.6 4.5	33 · 3 33 · 1 32 · 9	23 · 6 23 · 7 23 · 9	9·7 9·5 9·0	1·3 0·8 0·6	32·0 32·3 32·3	32.8 32.8 32.3	4 · 5 4 · 5 4 · 4	-0·5 -0·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -0 \cdot 4 \\ -0 \cdot 4 \\ -0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	24 · 1 24 · 0 23 · 7	8·8 8·8 8·6	0·1 0·2
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	5·0 5·0 4·9	36·2 36·4 35·5	26 · 6 27 · 0 26 · 3	9·7 9·3 9·2	0·5 0·5 0·4	35·7 35·9 35·1	33.6 33.5 33.5	4.6 4.6 4.6	1 · 3 -0 · 1 -	0·3 0·2 0·4	24.5 24.6 24.6	9·1 8·9 8·9	1.2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	4 6 4 3 4 2	33 · 6 31 · 3 30 · 8	24 · 8 23 · 0 21 · 9	8.7 8.3 9.0	0·3 0·7 2·8	33 · 2 30 · 6 28 · 0	32 · 2 31 · 0 29 · 9	4·4 4·3 4·1	$-1 \cdot 3$ -1 \cdot 2 -1 \cdot 1	-0.5 -0.8 -1.2	23.6 22.7 21.5	8.6 8.3 8.4	$\frac{2 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 1}$
	July 12	4.4	31 · 9	21.8	10.1	3.8	28.0	29.7	4.1	-0.2	-0.8	21.3	8.4	2.3
SOUT	TH WEST													
978	July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14	6.6 6.7 6.3	109·0 110·2 104·1	76·4 76·9 72·8	32 · 5 33 · 3 31 · 4	14·9 13·5 7·6	94 · 0 96 · 7 96 · 5	100.5 101.1 99.6	6 · 1 6 · 1 6 · 1	0.6 -1.5	-1·2 -0·5 -0·3	72.6 72.5 71.3	28.0 28.6 28.3	7·3 8·4 10·1
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	6 · 2 6 · 2 6 · 1	102·7 102·4 100·1	71.5 71.2 70.3	31 · 1 31 · 2 29 · 9	4·5 3·1 2·2	98·2 99·3 97·9	98·3 96·4 94·8	6 · 0 5 · 9 5 · 8	$-1 \cdot 3$ $-1 \cdot 9$ $-1 \cdot 6$	-0·7 -1·6 -1·6	70·3 68·8 67·4	28.0 27.6 27.4	$\frac{1 \cdot 0}{0 \cdot 1}$
979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	6 · 5 6 · 4 6 · 1	106·3 105·2 99·9	75.0 74.6 70.6	31 · 3 30 · 6 29 · 3	2·1 1·7 1·4	104·2 103·5 98·5	96·3 96·7 94·0	5·9 5·9 5·7	1 · 5 0 · 4 -2 · 7	-0.7 0.1 -0.3	68 · 4 69 · 0 66 · 5	27 · 9 27 · 7 27 · 5	2·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 8 5 · 4 5 · 4	95·3 89·1 88·8	67 · 4 63 · 1 62 · 4	27 · 8 26 · 0 26 · 4	1 · 2 2 · 0 9 · 2	94 · 1 87 · 1 79 · 6	92·7 90·9 88·2	5.6 5.5 5.4	-1·3 -1·8 -2·7	-1·2 -1·9 -1·9	65 · 5 63 · 9 62 · 2	27·2 27·0 26·0	4.6 0.2
	July 12	5 · 8	94.7	64.5	30.2	12.7	82.0	88.6	5.4	0.4	-1.4	62.0	26.6	7.8
VEST	MIDLANDS	9-9-9-9 9-509-5												
978	July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14	6·3 6·5 6·0	148·3 150·9 140·3	99.0 100.6 93.6	49·3 50·3 46·7	28·3 25·8 16·1	120·0 125·1 124·2	120.0 121.0 119.0	5 · 1 5 · 2 5 · 1	-0.9 1.0 -2.0	-0·5 -0·6	85 · 4 85 · 4 84 · 0	34.6 35.6 35.0	11.5 13.3 14.2
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5·5 5·3 5·2	129·0 124·0 120·4	87 · 5 85 · 0 83 · 7	41 ·5 39 ·0 36 ·7	8·9 5·9 4·1	120·1 118·1 116·3	119·1 118·3 117·9	5 · 1 5 · 1 5 · 0	0·1 -0·8 -0·4	-0·3 -0·9 -0·4	84 · 1 83 · 7 83 · 1	35.0 34.6 34.8	2·8 0·1
979	Jan.11 Feb 8 Mar 8	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 3	126·0 126·0 122·9	88 · 2 89 · 2 87 · 4	37 · 8 36 · 7 35 · 5	3.7 2.9 2.2	122·3 123·1 120·6	119·1 121·6 121·6	5 · 1 5 · 2 5 · 2	1·2 2·5	- 1·1 1·2	83 · 9 86 · 4 86 · 3	35·3 35·2 35·3	2·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 1 5 · 0 5 · 2	119·3 117·7 121·5	84 · 6 82 · 8 84 · 1	34 · 7 34 · 9 37 · 5	1.9 3.6 10.8	117·4 114·1 110·7	119.6 118.7 116.9	5·1 5·1 5·0	-2·0 -0·9 -1·8	0.2 -1.0 -1.6	84.6 83.5 82.1	35.0 35.2 34.8	4·1 0·4
	July 12	6.1	143.1	94.3	48.8	26.0	117-1	117.1	5.0	0.2	-0.8	81.5	35.6	12.3

		and the second second	UNEMPL	OYED	I NORMAN	aungo ida	a margel (UNEMPLO	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS	A PULL	and a second	Adult
			Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Number	Seasona	lly adjusted	It			1. Second Second	registered for vacation
			rate *				included in un- employed		Actual	Percen- tage rate *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
EAST	MIDLANDS		5.6	88.6	60.8	27.8	13.3	75.3	76.2	4.8	0.6	-0.4	55 · 1	20.6	7.2
1978	July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14		5.5 5.2	88 ·0 82 ·6	60 · 3 57 · 3	27 · 7 25 · 3	10·8 6·0	77 ·2 76 ·6	75 · 5 74 · 7	4·7 4·7	$\begin{array}{c} -0.7\\ -0.8\end{array}$	$-0.1 \\ -0.3$	54 · 3 53 · 8	21 ·2 20 ·8	7 · 8 8 · 3
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		4 · 8 4 · 7 4 · 7	77 ·0 74 ·7 74 ·1	54 · 0 53 · 0 53 · 4	23 ·0 21 ·7 20 ·7	3·0 1·9 1·3	74 · 0 72 · 9 72 · 8	74 · 9 74 · 1 73 · 8	4 · 7 4 · 7 4 · 6	0 · 2 -0 · 8 -0 · 3	$-0.4 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.3$	54 · 2 53 · 5 53 · 5	20 · 7 20 · 6 20 · 3	1 · 4
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		4 · 9 5 · 0 4 · 8	78 · 5 78 · 8 77 · 2	57 · 2 57 · 9 57 · 1	21 · 3 20 · 9 20 · 1	1 ·2 1 ·0 0 ·9	77 · 3 77 · 8 76 · 3	73 · 8 75 · 2 75 · 2	4 · 6 4 · 7 4 · 7	- 1 · 4 -	-0·4 0·4 0·5	53 · 7 55 · 0 55 · 4	20 · 1 20 · 2 19 · 9	2.6
	April 5 May 10		4.5 4.5 4.7	72 · 1 70 · 9 74 · 5	52 · 9 51 · 5 52 · 6	19·3 19·4 21·9	0.7 1.5 8.6	71 · 5 69 · 4 65 · 9	71 · 8 71 · 9 70 · 3	4 · 5 4 · 5 4 · 4	$-3 \cdot 4$ 0 \cdot 1 -1 \cdot 6	-0·7 -1·1 -1·6	52 · 3 51 · 9 50 · 5	19·5 20·0 19·8	3 · 9
	July 12		5.0	79.0	53 . 9	25 · 1	11 • 4	67 · 6	68 · 4	4 · 3	-1.9	-1.1	49 · 1	19.3	7.3
YOR	SHIRE AND	D				100					0.1	0.0	94.0	22.1	11.7
1978	July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14		6 · 5 6 · 7 6 · 3	137 · 4 140 · 9 133 · 7	93 · 9 95 · 1 90 · 9	43 · 5 45 · 8 42 · 8	24.9 22.1 14.4	112·4 118·8 119·3	116-3 118-9 117-3	5.5 5.6 5.6	2·6 -1·6	0.3 0.6 0.3	84 · 2 85 · 1 84 · 1	33 ·9 33 ·2	12.7 13.5
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		5 9 5 7 5 6	124 · 0 120 · 2 118 · 0	85 · 8 84 · 2 83 · 8	38 · 2 36 · 0 34 · 2	8.0 5.2 3.8	116 · 0 115 · 0 114 · 1	115.6 114.8 113.4	5 5 5 4 5 4	$-1 \cdot 7$ -0 \cdot 8 -1 \cdot 4	$ \begin{array}{r} -0 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 4 \\ -1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	82 · 9 82 · 4 81 · 5	32 · 7 32 · 4 31 · 9	0·9
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		5 9 5 9 5 8	125 · 5 125 · 4 122 · 6	89 · 9 90 · 8 88 · 7	35 · 6 34 · 6 34 · 0	3.6 2.8 2.3	121 ·9 122 ·5 120 ·3	115 · 8 117 · 8 118 · 9	5 5 5 6 5 6	2 · 4 2 · 0 1 · 1	0 · 1 1 · 0 1 · 8	83 · 3 85 · 5 86 · 2	32 · 5 32 · 3 32 · 8	2·1
	April 5 May 10		5.5 5.3 5.5	115.7 112.9 117.0	83 · 5 80 · 4 80 · 3	32 · 2 32 · 6 36 · 6	1 · 9 3 · 9 14 · 4	113 · 8 109 · 1 102 · 5	114 · 9 113 · 3 109 · 1	5 4 5 4 5 2	$ \begin{array}{r} -4 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \\ -4 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	-0.3 -1.5 -3.3	82 · 9 80 · 8 77 · 1	32 · 1 32 · 5 32 · 0	4 ·7 0 ·8
	July 12		6 1	129 • 4	85 - 2	44 · 1	22 . 6	106 · 7	110.7	5 · 2	1 · 6	-1.4	77 • 3	33 • 4	13 · 7
NOR	TH WEST		0.2	005.0	161.2	72.0	30.1	196.1	197.7	6.9	1.6	_	142.0	55.6	17.7
1978	Aug 10 Sept 14		8·3 7·9	235·2 237·3 224·8	161 · 9 154 · 5	75·4 70·3	35 · 7 24 · 1	201 · 6 200 · 6	200 · 8 197 · 7	7 · 1 6 · 9	3 · 1 -3 · 1	1 · 5 0 · 5	142 ·8 141 ·5	58 · 0 56 · 2	19·4 20·5
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		7 · 3 7 · 1 6 · 9	208 · 9 203 · 3 197 · 7	145 · 2 142 · 1 139 · 1	63 · 7 61 · 2 58 · 6	14 · 8 11 · 0 8 · 8	194 · 1 192 · 3 188 · 8	195 · 3 191 · 9 188 · 1	6 · 9 6 · 7 6 · 6	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 4 \\ -3 \cdot 4 \\ -3 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$-0.8 \\ -3.0 \\ -3.2$	139 · 4 137 · 0 134 · 4	55 · 9 54 · 9 53 · 7	2·9 0·1
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		7 · 3 7 · 3 7 · 0	208 · 8 208 · 5 200 · 2	147 · 8 148 · 2 142 · 4	61 · 0 60 · 3 57 · 7	8 · 2 6 · 8 5 · 4	200 · 6 201 · 7 194 · 8	192 ·6 196 ·1 194 ·7	6 · 8 6 · 9 6 · 8	4 · 5 3 · 5 -1 · 4	-0·9 1·4 2·2	137 · 4 140 · 2 138 · 9	55 · 2 55 · 9 55 · 8	4·5
	April 5 May 10		6 8 6 7 7 1	192 · 9 191 · 1 200 · 7	137 · 5 135 · 5 138 · 4	55·5 55·6 62·3	4 · 4 7 · 0 24 · 7	188 · 5 184 · 0 176 · 0	189 · 4 189 · 8 185 · 3	6 · 7 6 · 7 6 · 5	$ \begin{array}{r} -5 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ -4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$-1 \cdot 1$ $-2 \cdot 1$ $-3 \cdot 1$	134 · 9 134 · 6 130 · 0	54 · 5 55 · 3 55 · 4	5 · 6 0 · 6
	July 12		7 - 6	217.6	146 - 2	71 · 4	33 · 3	184 · 3	186 .0	6 · 5	0.7	-1 · 1	129 • 9	56-1	18.8
NOR	тн		an) vestorija	te to avedim	1130110 203	Sinil ⁱ ellerce	05.0	107.7	110.0	0.0	. 0.2	-0.6	78.3	31.7	8.1
1978	Aug 10 Sept 14		9.6 9.6 9.1	132 · 7 132 · 8 126 · 2	89 · 1 89 · 6 85 · 2	43-6 43-2 40-9	22.6 14.4	110 · 2 111 · 8	111 ·0 111 ·2	8 · 0 8 · 0	1 ·0 0 ·2	0.5	78 · 5 78 · 7	32 ·5 32 ·6	7 ·6 9 · 4
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		8 6 8 5 8 4	119·4 117·0 116·3	81 · 8 81 · 2 81 · 7	37 · 6 35 · 8 34 · 5	8 · 5 6 · 1 4 · 7	110 · 8 110 · 9 111 · 6	110.9 110.2 110.5	8 · 0 8 · 0 8 · 0	$-0.3 \\ -0.7 \\ 0.3$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ -0 \cdot 3 \\ -0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	78 · 3 78 · 1 78 · 7	32.6 32.1 31.8	1·0 0·3
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		8 · 8 8 · 8 8 · 5	121 · 6 121 · 3 117 · 8	86 · 4 86 · 8 84 · 5	35 · 3 34 · 5 33 · 2	4 · 2 3 · 3 2 · 7	117.5 118.0 115.1	112·3 114·2 114·2	8 1 8 3 8 3	1 · 8 2 · 1 -0 · 2	0 · 5 1 · 4 1 · 2	80 · 0 82 · 0 81 · 9	32 · 2 32 · 5 32 · 2	2·0
	April 5 May 10 June 14		8 · 2 7 · 9 8 · 6	· 113 · 2 109 · 6 119 · 1	80 · 9 77 · 3 81 · 4	32 · 3 32 · 3 37 · 6	2 · 3 3 · 9 16 · 5	110 · 9 105 · 8 102 · 6	111 · 6 109 · 4 107 · 3	8 · 1 7 · 9 7 · 8	$-2 \cdot 6$ $-2 \cdot 2$ $-2 \cdot 1$	-0.2 -1.7 -2.3	79 · 6 77 · 1 75 · 4	32 · 0 32 · 2 31 · 9	2 · 6 0 · 2
	July 12		9 · 2	127.8	84 . 6	43 . 1	22.3	105 . 5	107 .8	7 . 8	0.5	-1.3	74.7	33 · 1	8.0

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

Table 106 (continued)

			UNEMPI	OYED			Ra Garana	UNEMPL	OYED EX	CLUDING S	CHOOL LEA	VERS	Conservation of the		HOUSAND
			Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Number	Season	ally adjust	ed†	tinner (to	AL CON		Adult students
		elinee"	tage rate *		(stanta bonea surras Rosuco	1000 1000 1000 1000	leavers included in unem- ployed	10 100	Actual	Percen- tage rate *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	registered for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
WAL	ES													1 1 22	
1978	Aug 10 Sept 14		9·0 9·3 8·7	98 · 1 101 · 0 95 · 1	66 · 0 67 · 7 63 · 8	32 · 1 33 · 3 31 · 3	16.0 16.6 11.0	82 · 1 84 · 5 84 · 1	85 · 2 85 · 9 84 · 5	7 · 8 7 · 9 7 · 7	0·3 0·7 -1·4	0 · 5 0 · 4 -0 · 1	60 · 3 60 · 4 59 · 4	24 · 9 25 · 4 25 · 2	9·3 9·3 10·5
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		8 · 4 8 · 2 8 · 0	91 · 4 89 · 2 87 · 9	61 · 6 60 · 1 60 · 3	29 · 8 29 · 2 27 · 6	6 · 8 5 · 0 4 · 0	84 · 5 84 · 2 83 · 9	84 · 0 83 · 0 82 · 0	7 · 7 7 · 6 7 · 5	-0.5 -1.0 -1.0	-0.4 -1.0 -0.8	58 · 6 57 · 5 57 · 1	25 · 4 25 · 5 24 · 8	1.0
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		8 · 5 8 · 4 8 · 1	92 · 5 91 · 9 88 · 5	64 · 4 64 · 3 62 · 1	28 · 1 27 · 5 26 · 4	3 · 6 2 · 9 2 · 4	88 · 9 88 · 9 86 · 0	84 · 3 85 · 9 85 · 1	7 · 7 7 · 9 7 · 8	2·3 1·6 -0·8	0 · 1 1 · 0 1 · 0	59 · 1 60 · 4 60 · 1	25 · 2 25 · 5 25 · 1	1.3
	April 5 May 10 June 14		7 · 7 7 · 6 7 · 3	84 · 2 83 · 0 80 · 0	58 · 7 56 · 7 54 · 1	25 · 5 26 · 3 25 · 9	2 · 1 3 · 9 5 · 7	82 · 1 79 · 1 74 · 3	82 · 0 81 · 4 79 · 1	7 · 5 7 · 5 7 · 2	-3·1 -0·6 -2·3	-0.8 -1.5 -2.0	57 · 4 55 · 9 54 · 1	24 · 7 25 · 5 25 · 0	4·6 0·2
	July 12		8 · 4	91 · 3	58 · 9	32 · 4	15.4	75 · 9	79 · 1	7 · 2	1997 - No. 1	-1.0	53 · 4	25.6	9.5
SCOT	LAND														
1978	July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14		8 · 5 8 · 5 7 · 9	191 · 9 192 · 8 179 · 9	125 · 9 126 · 5 118 · 2	66 · 0 66 · 4 61 · 7	26 · 9 24 · 6 15 · 2	165 · 0 168 · 2 164 · 7	168 · 9 168 · 6 168 · 0	7 · 5 7 · 4 7 · 4	-0.5 -0.3 -0.6	-1.3 -0.5 -0.5	113 · 8 113 · 1 112 · 6	55 · 1 55 · 6 55 · 4	12.7 12.3
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		7 · 7 7 · 7 7 · 6	175 · 6 173 · 9 171 · 7	115·3 114·5 114·2	60 · 3 59 · 4 57 · 5	10·5 7·7 6·0	165 · 1 166 · 2 165 · 7	168 · 4 166 · 4 164 · 5	7 · 4 7 · 3 7 · 3	0 · 4 -2 · 0 -1 · 9	$-0.2 \\ -0.7 \\ -1.2$	112 · 4 111 · 2 109 · 9	56 · 0 55 · 2 54 · 7	2.4
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		8 · 4 8 · 5 8 · 1	190 · 3 191 · 7 183 · 0	126 · 9 128 · 7 123 · 3	63 · 4 63 · 0 59 · 7	13·0 11·3 8·3	177 · 3 180 · 4 174 · 7	166 · 1 172 · 9 170 · 9	7 · 3 7 · 6 7 · 5	1 · 6 6 · 8 -2 · 0	-0.8 2.2 2.1	110.9 116.2 115.3	55 · 2 56 · 7 55 · 5	4 · 4 0 · 4
	April 5 May 10 June 14		7 · 7 7 · 3 8 · 1	175 · 6 165 · 4 182 · 8	117 · 7 109 · 7 117 · 5	57 · 9 55 · 7 65 · 3	6 · 7 4 · 9 25 · 5	168 · 9 160 · 5 157 · 2	169 · 1 165 · 9 164 · 5	7 · 5 7 · 3 7 · 3	-1.8 -3.2 -1.4	$1 \cdot 0$ -2 \cdot 3 -2 \cdot 1	113·3 110·1 108·2	55 · 8 55 · 8 56 · 3	9·4 0·3 4·0
	July 12		8 · 3	187 · 4	119.4	68 · 0	24.7	162 · 7	166 · 7	7 · 4	2.2	-0.8	108 . 5	58·2	12.5
NORT	HERN IREI	LAND													
1978	July 6 Aug 10 Sept 14		12 · 9 13 · 0 12 · 5	73 · 3 73 · 9 71 · 0	48 · 5 48 · 9 47 · 5	24 · 8 25 · 0 23 · 5	11.6 11.2 8.6	61 · 7 62 · 7 62 · 4	60 · 8 61 · 1 61 · 0	10 · 7 10 · 8 10 · 8	0 · 6 0 · 3 -0 · 1	0·4 0·3	42 · 1 42 · 3 42 · 3	18.7 18.8 18.7	6 ·9 7 ·0 7 ·1
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		11 · 4 10 · 8 10 · 8	64 · 6 61 · 2 61 · 1	43 · 7 41 · 7 42 · 2	20 ·9 19 ·6 18 ·9	5 · 6 4 · 2 3 · 4	59 · 0 57 · 0 57 · 7	59 · 9 57 · 7 58 · 6	10 · 6 10 · 2 10 · 3	$-1 \cdot 1$ -2 \cdot 2 0 \cdot 9	-0·3 -1·1 -0·8	41 · 6 40 · 1 41 · 1	18·3 17·6 17·5	2.7
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		11 · 3 11 · 3 11 · 0	64 · 1 64 · 2 62 · 4	44 · 9 45 · 5 44 · 3	19·2 18·7 18·2	3 · 1 2 · 7 2 · 3	61 · 0 61 · 6 60 · 2	59 · 3 60 · 8 60 · 5	10 · 5 10 · 7 10 · 7	0 · 7 1 · 5 -0 · 3	-0·2 1·0 0·6	41 · 7 42 · 9 42 · 6	17 · 6 17 · 8 17 · 9	1 · 3
į	April 5 May 10 June 14		10 · 7 10 · 7 11 · 1	60 · 8 60 · 8 62 · 8	43 · 0 42 · 6 43 · 0	17 · 8 18 · 2 19 · 8	1 ·9 3 ·1 6 ·7	58 · 9 57 · 7 56 · 1	59 · 4 59 · 2 57 · 9	10 · 5 10 · 4 10 · 2	$-1 \cdot 1$ -0 \cdot 2 -1 \cdot 3	-0·5 -0·9	41 · 7 41 · 2 39 · 9	17 · 7 18 · 0 18 · 0	0.7 0.1 2.7
	July 12		12 .7	72.0	46.8	25.2	11.2	60.8	59.7	10.5	1.0	0.1	40.0	10.0	5.0

Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of provisional estimates of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at 178.
 The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 Includes Greater London.

TADE	Value find	L. Bark	GREAT BRI	TAIN*	and water			UNITED KI	NGDOM*		Section 201	
			Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	All unemployed	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	All unem- ployed
	lune 10	100 3	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
1974	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9		151 198 163	8 9 9	303 344 366	87 88 90	549 639 628	159 205 171	8 9 9	325 367 388	89 90 92	581 671 660
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9		166 154	9 9	354 372	91 92	620 627	172 160	9 9 	377 397	93 94	651 660
1975	Jan 20 Feb 10 Mar 10		174 162	10 9	485 509	96 97	738 765 777	180 168	10 9	512 535	98 99	773 800 811
	April 14 May 12		182 167 167	9 9 9	540 547 561	98 100 101	829 823 838	191 174 173	9 9 9	568 576 591	100 102 103	868 861 876
	July 14 Aug 11		243 322 227	11 12 12	594 679 767	102 104 109	950 1,117 1,115	254 332 237	11 12 12	627 716 805	104 106 111	996 1,166 1,165
	Oct 9 Nov 13		231 213 198	12 12 11	746 783 826	110 112 118	1,099 1,120 1,153	239 221 205	12 12 11	787 822 865	112 114 120	1,150 1,169 1,201
1976	Jan 8 Feb 12		196 202 182	11 11 10	923 918 921	122 122 122	1,252 1,253 1,235	202 209 189	11 11 10	973 960 962	124 124 124	1,310 1,304 1,285
	April 8 May 13		199 178 260	11 9 9	899 911 886	122 122 123	1,231 1,220 1,278	206 185 270	11 9 9	940 954 928	124 124 125	1,281 1,272 1,332
	July 8 Aug 12		345 247 226	11 11 11	923 1,056 1,032	123 126 126	1,402 1,440 1,395	359 256 235	11 11 11	968 1,107 1,082	125 128 128	1,463 1,502 1,456
	Oct 14 Nov 11		240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10 	992 	127 	1,377
1977	Dec 9 Jan 13 Feb 10		 197 201	10 10	1,053 1,028	130 126	1,316 1,390 1,365	203 208	10 10	1,103 1,076 1,057	132 128 127	1,448 1,422 1,383
	Mar 10 April 14 May 12		183 213 187	10 10 10	1,010 989 969	125 123 120	1,328 1,336 1,286	221 193	10 10 10	1,036 1,016 1,030	125 122 122	1,392 1,342 1,450
	June 9 July 14 Aug 11		278 379 257	10 10 12	982 1,046 1,178	120 118 120	1,553 1,567 1,542	394 265 241	10 12 10	1,099 1,237 1,231	120 122 127	1,622 1,636 1,609
	Sept 8 Oct 13 Nov 10		232 243 220	10 10 10	1,175 1,079 1,083	125 125 125	1,457 1,438	251 227 200	10 10 9	1,130 1,135 1,144	127 127 128	1,518 1,499 1,481
1978	Dec 8 3 Jan 12 Feb 9		192 190 194	9 9 9	1,092 1,156 1,114	130 129	1,485 1,446	197 201 187	9 9 9	1,241 1,167 1,135	132 131 130	1,549 1,509 1,461
	Mar 9 April 13 May 11		180 211 176	9 9 9	1,082 1,041 1,015	127 125	1,387 1,325 1,321	220 182 277	9 9 9	1,094 1,069 1,035	129 127 125	1,452 1,387 1,446
	June 8 July 6 Aug 10		267 357 241	9 9 9	983 1,024 1,160	122 124 125	1,512 1,534 1,447	374 251 220	9 9 9	1,078 1,222 1,161	125 127 128	1,586 1,608 1,518
	Sept 14 Oct 12 Nov 9		211 225 195	9 10 8	1,006	124 124	1,365 1,331 1,303	233 202 191	10 8 8	1,060 1,056 1,040	127 126 126	1,430 1,392 1,364
197	Dec 7 9 Jan 11 Feb 8		183 193 192	8	1,063 1,061	124 127 127	1,391 1,388 1,340	200 199 175	8 8 8	1,117 1,115 1,090	130 130 129	1,455 1,452 1,402
	Mar 8 April 5 May 10r		168 159 152	8 7 8	989 957	125 121 117	1,280 1,239 1,281	165 159 269	7 8 8	1,042 1,008 947	127 124 120	1,341 1,300 1,344
	June 14r		258	8	941	117	1,392	343	8	994	119	1,464

The distributions by age are all estimated up to and including September 1978, apart from the January and July figures for Great Britain. From October 1978 for Great Britain and January 1979 for the United Kingdom, age and duration analyses are compiled in January, April, July and October; figures for other months are estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Duration and age

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT By industry: excluding school leavers *

TABLE 108

GRE	AT TAIN	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	All unem- ployed†
		1.0	Н	III-XIX	xx	ххі	XXII	xxIII	services XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
- 5	AND - AND SADA	Number (t	housand)	an oqu Dona Labour	Perfording to	ananan agast 80 mad asan	berg De voltet	6. 63 6. 63 6. 69 6. 69	new series sites brote billines	99 195 199		
1975	Feb May Aug Nov	15 · 9 14 · 9 16 · 8 20 · 5	15.7 15.5 16.6 17.0	217 · 1 248 · 4 293 · 4 318 · 0	144 · 2 148 · 6 163 · 6 184 · 7	5 · 9 6 · 3 6 · 9 7 · 7	43 · 6 44 · 7 48 · 6 56 · 8	74 · 0 80 · 8 95 · 2 107 · 3	123 · 8 125 · 0 148 · 3 191 · 1	40 · 2 41 · 2 45 · 3 52 · 7	76 · 7 83 · 4 123 · 6 123 · 7	748 · 7 798 · 8 943 · 8 1,079 · 7
1976	Feb May Aug Nov	24 · 4 22 · 0 21 · 9	17 · 5 17 · 1 17 · 1	357 · 1 353 · 6 350 · 2	221 · 7 206 · 6 193 · 8	8.7 8.6 9.3	64 · 4 60 · 3 58 · 8	128 · 8 125 · 8 131 · 0	209 · 0 192 · 8 202 · 8	56 · 8 56 · 6 60 · 9	136 · 9 141 · 8 199 · 5	1,225 · 4 1,185 · 3 1,245 · 4
1977	Feb May Aug Nov	26 · 7 23 · 7 23 · 1 25 · 9	17 · 0 16 · 6 21 · 1 22 · 2	342 · 3 330 · 6 342 · 3 337 · 4	227 · 4 204 · 1 196 · 0 203 · 1	9.6 9.2 9.4 9.2	64 · 1 59 · 7 58 · 2 61 · 9	141 · 0 131 · 7 137 · 7 138 · 0	234 ·9 211 ·6 223 ·2 252 ·7	70 · 0 68 · 7 73 · 5 78 · 5	192 · 6 187 · 8 262 · 4 240 · 7	1,325 · 8 1,243 · 7 1,346 · 6 1,369 · 4
1978	Feb May Aug Nov	28 · 8 24 · 1 22 · 3 23 · 5	22 · 7 22 · 1 24 · 1 24 · 5	344 · 8 333 · 7 337 · 2 318 · 2	221 · 8 186 · 5 168 · 3 166 · 1	8 · 9 8 · 6 8 · 5 8 · 3	64 · 2 58 · 4 54 · 9 56 · 4	145 · 9 132 · 7 132 · 8 125 · 8	249 · 8 219 · 0 218 · 2 237 · 2	80 · 2 76 · 2 76 · 4 77 · 5	232 · 0 218 · 9 280 · 6 240 · 5	1,399 · 2 1,280 · 2 1,323 · 6 1,277 · 9
1979	Feb May	27 · 2 21 · 8	24 · 7 23 · 3	331 · 4 314 · 0	205 · 0 160 · 0	8·7 7·7	61 · 0 54 · 3	137 · 9 122 · 8	241 · 8 209 · 1	79 · 8 72 · 3	233 · 4 216 · 8	1,350 · 9 1,202 · 3
		Percentage	e rate†									
1975	Feb May Aug Nov	4 0 3 7 4 2 5 1	4 · 3 4 · 2 4 · 5 4 · 7	2 · 9 3 · 3 3 · 9 4 · 2	10 1 10 4 11 5 13 0	1 · 7 1 · 8 2 · 0 2 · 2	2 · 8 2 · 9 3 · 2 3 · 7	2.6 2.9 3.4 3.8	1 · 8 1 · 8 2 · 2 2 · 8	2 · 4 2 · 5 2 · 7 3 · 2	 	3 · 2 3 · 5 4 · 1 4 · 7
1976	Feb May Aug Nov	6 1 5 5 5 4	4 · 8 4 · 7 4 · 7	4 · 8 4 · 8 4 · 7	15 · 1 14 · 1 13 · 2	2 · 5 2 · 4 2 · 6	4 · 3 4 · 0 3 · 9	4.6 4.5 4.7	2 · 9 2 · 7 2 · 9	3.5 3.5 3.7	 	5·3 5·1 5·3
977	Feb	5·6	4.7	4.5	15.9	2.8	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.2		5.6
	May Aug Nov	5 · 9 5 · 7 6 · 4	4 · 6 5 · 8 6 · 1	4 4 4 5 4 5	14 · 3 13 · 7 14 · 2	2 6 2 7 2 6	4 · 0 3 · 9 4 · 2	4 · 7 4 · 9 4 · 9	2 · 9 3 · 1 3 · 5	4 · 2 4 · 5 4 · 8		5·3 5·7 5·8
1978	Feb May Aug Nov	7 · 2 6 · 0 5 · 6 5 · 9	6 · 2 6 · 1 6 · 6 6 · 7	4 · 6 4 · 5 4 · 5 4 · 2	15 · 6 13 · 1 11 · 9 11 · 7	2 6 2 5 2 4 2 4	4 · 3 3 · 9 3 · 7 3 · 8	5 · 2 4 · 7 4 · 4 · 5	3 4 3 0 3 0 3 3	4 · 8 4 · 6 4 · 6 4 · 7	 	5 · 9 5 · 4 5 · 6 5 · 4
1979	Feb May	6-8 5-4	6 8 6 4	4.4 4.2	14 4 11 3	2·5 2·2	4·1 3·7	4 · 9 4 · 4	3·3 2·9	4.8 4.4	::	5 · 7 5 · 1
		Number, s	easonally adj	usted (thous	and) ‡							
1975	Feb May Aug Nov	13.7 15.6 18.3 20.6	15·3 16·1 16·5 16·8	208 · 5 248 · 7 292 · 8 327 · 1	129 · 0 149 · 8 172 · 4 190 · 2	5 · 7 6 · 4 6 · 9 7 · 7	39 · 8 45 · 5 51 · 3 57 ·1	68 · 3 82 · 3 96 · 2 110 · 5	113-6 134-9 156-8 182-8	38 · 8 42 · 6 46 · 4 51 · 6	79·3 94·9 108·8 124·0	701 · 2 821 · 6 952 · 3 1,083 · 8
1976	Feb May Aug Nov	22 · 1 22 · 8 23 · 6	17·2 17·9 16·8	349 · 1 355 · 4 348 · 1	204 · 8 208 · 4 203 · 8	8.6 8.8 9.3	60 · 8 61 · 1 61 · 5	122 · 7 128 · 2 131 · 8	197 · 8 204 · 8 212 · 1	55 · 2 58 · 3 61 · 9	141 ·7 155 ·1 171 ·8	1,180 · 0 1,220 · 8 1,240 · 7
977	Feb May Aug Nov	24 · 2 24 · 6 24 · 8 25 · 9	16 · 8 17 · 5 20 · 7 21 · 8	334 · 7 333 · 0 339 · 7 344 · 9	209 · 1 206 · 3 206 · 8 208 · 7	9 · 5 9 · 4 9 · 4 9 · 2	60 · 4 60 · 6 60 · 9 61 · 9	134 · 5 134 · 6 138 · 3 140 · 9	223 · 1 224 · 6 233 · 0 241 · 4	68 · 3 70 · 6 74 · 5 77 · 2	199 · 6 204 · 2 232 · 4 234 · 8	1,280 · 2 1,285 · 4 1,340 · 5 1,366 · 7
978	Feb May Aug Nov	26 · 2 25 · 0 24 · 0 23 · 4	22 · 6 23 · 0 23 · 7 24 · 1	337 ·5 336 ·4 334 ·4 325 ·4	202 · 8 188 · 9 179 · 5 171 · 5	8 · 8 8 · 8 8 · 4 8 · 3	60 · 5 59 · 4 57 · 7 56 · 2	139 · 2 135 · 9 133 · 4 128 · 6	237 · 8 232 · 6 228 · 2 225 · 3	78 · 4 78 · 3 77 · 4 76 · 2	241 ·2 236 ·7 245 ·6 235 ·0	1,355 · 0 1,325 · 0 1,312 · 3 1,274 · 0
979	Feb May	24 · 6 22 · 8	24.6 24.2	324 · 2 316 · 9	185 · 7 162 · 5	8·6 7·9	57 · 3 55 · 3	131 · 1 126 · 2	229 · 7 223 · 1	78 ·0 74 ·4	241 ·9 233 ·9	1,305 · 7 1,247 · 2

Classified by industry in which last employed.
 The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, the provisional estimate for mid-1978 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1977 onwards.
 The series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non- manual occupa- tions†	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	General labourers	Other manual occupations§	All occupations
MALE 1976 Mar June Sept Dec	58,289 56,787 65,013	76,242 74,202 83,773	24.054 23.640 24.860	150.256 141.193 137,903	378,769 361,428 374,066	244,129 230,633 231,679	931,739 887,883 917,294
1977 Mar June Sept	64.069 70.053 81.801 77.250	80,607 76,662 86,430 82,035	26.592 25.969 27,352 27.720	153,581 143,324 142,279 145,715	379,340 368,032 390,725 391,649	247,363 227,579 233,194 241,241	951,552 911,619 961,781 965,610
1978 Mar June Sept	72.446 65.545 75.100 70.827	79.503 75.141 80.501 75.114	27.749 24.999 25.147 24.557	151,425 127,391 120,936 119,473	394,500 370,703 379,214 372,326	247,567 217,964 214,152 215,673	973,190 881,743 895,050 877,970
1979 Mar June	70,239 63,054	75,017 68,594	25,615 21,997	136,214 106,436	387,000 344,910	231,800 189,320	925,885 794,311
	Percentage of nu	mber unemployed	2.6	16-1	40.7	26-2	100.0
1976 Mar June Sept Dec	6-3 6-4 7-1	8·4 9·1	2·7 2·7	15-9 15-0	40 · 7 40 · 8	26·0 25·3	100·0 100·0
1977 Mar June Sept Dec	6 · 7 7 · 7 8 · 5 8 · 0	8-5 8-4 9-0 8-5	2 8 2 8 2 8 2 9	16 1 15 7 14 8 15 1	39 · 9 40 · 4 40 · 6 40 · 6	26 · 0 25 · 0 24 · 2 25 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1978 Mar June Sept Dec	7 · 4 7 · 4 8 · 4 8 · 1	8·2 8·5 9·0 8·6	2 · 9 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8	15-6 14-4 13-5 13-6	40 · 5 42 · 0 42 · 4 42 · 4	25 · 4 24 · 7 23 · 9 24 · 6	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1979 Mar June	7 · 6 7 · 9	8·1 8·6	2 · 8 2 · 8	14·7 13·4	41 · 8 43 · 4	25 · 0 23 · 8	100 · 0 100 · 0
FEMALE.	17 124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
June Sept Dec	16.216 24.011	77.624 97.455	31,488 36,021	7,765 8,168	53,526 60,539	52,596 59,024	239,215 285,218
1977 Mar June Sept Dec	23.899 25.353 38.619 35.328	100.401 97.480 116.712 110.914	42,366 40,631 44,984 46,951	8,391 8,300 9,482 9,266	62,173 62,554 70,473 69,871	66,520 63,546 70,124 74,534	303,750 297,864 350,394 346,864
1978 Mar June Sept Dec	31,840 27,931 38,928 34,860	107,358 98,487 112,235 103,623	48.963 45.497 46.937 47.392	9,558 9,682 9,876 9,037	71,037 69,396 75,161 72,011	74,163 69,100 74,049 74,302	342,919 320,092 357,186 341,225
1979 Mar June	33.487 29.272	104.306 96,515	49,969 43,975	9,289 9,043	73,063 68,592	75,694 68,639	345,808 316,036
	Percentage of nu	umber unemployed	10.0	2.0	21.0	22.1	100.0
1976 Mar June Sept Dec	7 · 0 6 · 8 8 · 4	32 · 8 32 · 4 34 · 2	13-2 13-2 12-6	3·2 2·9	22 · 4 21 · 2	22 0 20 7	100-0 100-0
1977 Mar June Sept Dec	7·9 8·5 11·0 10·2	33 · 1 32 · 7 33 · 3 32 · 0	13 · 9 13 · 6 12 · 8 13 · 5	2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 7 2 · 7	20 · 5 21 · 0 20 · 1 20 · 1	21 · 9 21 · 3 20 · 0 21 · 5	100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0
1978 Mar June Sept	9·3 8·7 10·9	31 · 3 30 · 8 31 · 4	14 · 3 14 · 2 13 · 1	2 8 3 0 2 8 2 5	20 · 7 21 · 7 21 · 0 21 · 1	21 · 6 21 · 6 20 · 7 21 · 8	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1979 Mar	9.7	30.4	14-4	2.7	21 · 1 21 · 7	21 · 9 21 · 7	100·0 100·0

* CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors. † CODOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc. ‡ Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII. ‡ Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII. ‡ This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

AUGUST 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 825

UNEMPLOYMENT

Numbers registered at employment offices: by occupation

UNEMPLOYMENT

By age TABLE 110

GRE	AT BRI	TAIN	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All agest
MAL	E	require fit	diamontal a tra			nduquase na neicena.	HARD SEE IN LAND	100 114		Tel 10 Colorida en la	- MANAGE
1975	July		61 · 3	80.9	147.0	161 · 2	108.2	98 · 4	45.7	112.3	814.9
1976	Jan* July		57·5 146·6	73·0 70·3	166 · 8 155 · 2	221 · 4 206 · 9	145·2 137·2	127 · 1 123 · 3	58·8 58·6	131 · 6 132 · 5	981 · 3 1,030 · 7
1977	Jan July		62·9 166·2	72·5 76·8	170·4 161·3	236·9 219·8	152·5 142·5	134·1 126·6	66 · 1 66 · 5	138·6 127·5	1,034·0 1,087·3
1978	Jan July Oct		67 · 0 159 · 3 71 · 1	75·4 75·9 70·7	175 · 0 145 · 2 145 · 4	247 · 3 203 · 3 201 · 1	158.0 132.1 129.5	137 · 0 123 · 4 123 · 2	73.0 69.5 72.2	137.6 129.9 132.9	1,070·2 1,038·8 946·0
1979	Jan April July		55·3 38·2 140·0	71 ·9 64 · 3 67 · 3	158 · 1 144 · 5 130 · 2	223 · 3 206 · 0 175 · 2	142 · 2 133 · 4 115 · 6	129·2 124·4 111·5	75 · 8 75 · 2 71 · 2	134 · 0 130 · 3 122 · 8	989 · 9 916 · 2 933 · 7
1975	July		Percentage of 7.5	number unempl 9 [.] 9	oyed 18·0	19.8	13·3	12 · 1	5.6	13 · 8	100.0
1976	Jan* July		5·9 14·2	7 · 4 6 · 8	17·0 15·1	22 · 6 20 · 1	14 · 8 13 · 3	13 · 0 12 · 0	6 · 0 5 · 7	13 4 12 9	100 · 0 100 · 0
1977	Jan July		6·1 15·3	7 · 0 7 · 1	16 · 5 14 · 8	22 · 9 20 · 2	14 · 7 13 · 1	13·0 11·6	6 · 4 6 · 1	13 · 4 11 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0
1978	Jan July Oct		6 · 3 15 · 3 7 · 5	7 · 0 7 · 3 7 · 5	16·4 14·0 15·4	23 1 19 6 21 3	14 · 8 12 · 7 13 · 7	12 · 8 11 · 9 13 · 0	6 · 8 6 · 7 7 · 6	12 · 9 12 · 5 14 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1979	Jan April July		5.6 4.2 15.0	7 · 3 7 · 0 7 · 2	16∙0 15∘8 13∙9	22 · 6 22 · 5 18 · 8	14 · 4 14 · 6 12 · 4	13 1 13 6 11 9	7 · 7 8 · 2 7 · 6	13 5 14 2 13 2	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
FEMA	LE										
1975	July		43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227 · 2
1976	Jan* July		48.6 121.8	45 · 5 51 · 6	62·2 69·7	43 · 9 49 · 9	24·0 27·8	29 · 5 32 · 7	15·8 17·0	1 · 1 1 · 3	270 · 5 371 · 8
1977	Jan July		59·5 146·5	57·4 66·7	84·5 91·0	62·3 66·4	32 · 8 34 · 8	38·5 39·5	19·9 19·8	1 · 4 1 · 4	356·2 466·2
1978	Jan July Oct		67·9 137·0 70·8	64 · 6 68 · 7 64 · 7	101 · 4 93 · 2 99 · 9	76 · 1 72 · 6 78 · 3	37 · 6 35 · 5 36 · 4	42 · 8 42 · 1 43 · 0	22 · 7 23 · 2 24 · 4	1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 4	414.5 473.7 418.9
1979	Jan April July		52·5 35·1 118·7	60·7 53·1 63·9	100·9 93·7 95·3	81 · 1 78 · 2 78 · 8	36 · 8 35 · 6 35 · 5	42 · 7 41 · 5 40 · 1	25·3 25·1 24·7	1 · 3 1 · 2 1 · 3	401 · 3 363 · 6 458 · 3
1975	July		Percentage of 1 19·2	umber unemple 20 · 7	oyed 24 8	12 . 9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
1976	Jan* July		18·0 32·8	16·8 13·9	23 · 0 18 · 7	16 · 2 13 · 4	8 · 9 7 · 5	10 · 9 8 · 8	5 · 8 4 · 6	0 · 4 0 · 3	100 · 0 100 · 0
977	Jan July		16·7 31·4	16·1 14·3	23 · 7 19 · 5	17 · 5 14 · 2	9·2 7·5	10 · 8 8 · 5	5 · 6 4 · 3	0 · 4 0 · 3	100 · 0 100 · 0
978	Jan July Oct		16 · 4 28 · 9 16 · 9	15-6 14-5 15-4	24 · 5 19 · 7 23 · 8	18 · 4 15 · 3 18 · 7	9 · 1 7 · 5 8 · 7	10 · 3 8 · 9 10 · 3	5 · 5 4 · 9 5 · 8	0·3 0·3 0·3	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
979	Jan April		13·1 9·7 25·9	15·1 14·6 13·9	25 · 1 25 · 8 20 · 8	20 · 2 21 · 5 17 · 2	9·2 9·8 7·7	10.6 11.4 8.7	6·3 6·9	0.3	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0

* Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday. † Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

Up to 2 weeks				The second second second	The second second second		
elant a series in a	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
	Approximation and a second						
109·2	97 · 4	190·3	184 · 4	280 · 8	207 · 3	182·3	1,251 8
120·1	90 · 5	152·4	151 · 1	249 · 4	256 · 7	211·0	1,231 2
213·4	142 · 9	206·7	142 · 7	223 · 6	243 · 5	229·8	1,402 5
136·4	113 · 4	166·9	151 · 5	262 · 8	225 · 3	264·6	1,320 9
125.7	81 ·0	179·7	183 0	279 · 9	256 · 8	284 · 3	1,390 · 2
126.6	96 ·8	151·7	151 7	249 · 7	262 · 8	296 · 3	1,335 · 6
189.5	199 ·8	230·3	150 6	233 · 7	242 · 6	307 · 1	1,553 · 5
135.2	117 ·3	177·2	172 8	297 · 0	232 · 8	324 · 3	1,456 · 6
116·4	82 · 1	177 · 8	190 · 5	307 · 2	276 · 8	333 · 9	1,484 · 7
115·3	104 · 6	149 · 0	148 · 1	253 · 8	284 · 4	332 · 3	1,387 · 5
214·9	151 · 3	214 · 1	133 · 8	226 · 9	243 · 0	328 · 4	1,512 · 5
126·7	108 · 7	161 · 9	153 · 2	260 · 9	220 · 4	333 · 1	1,364 · 9
121 · 7	79 · 8	173 · 1	169·6	265 · 8	246.5	334 · 8	1,391 · 2
82 · 8	83 · 1	137 · 8	145·0	233 · 4	250.9	346 · 8	1,279 · 8
164 · 3	170 · 4	204 · 3	112·0	188 · 9	211.6	340 · 5	1,392 · 0
Percentage of	number unemploy	ed	14.7	22.4	16-6	14.6	100.0
8 · 7 9 · 8 15 · 2 10 · 3	7 8 7 4 10 2 8 6	10-2 12-4 14-7 12-6	12 · 3 10 · 2 11 · 5	20 3 15 9 19 9	20 · 9 17 · 4 17 · 1	17 · 1 16 · 4 20 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
9 · 0	5 · 8	12 9	13 2	20 1	18·5	20 · 5	100 · 0
9 · 5	7 · 2	11 4	11 4	18 7	19·7	22 · 2	100 · 0
12 · 2	12B ·	14 8	9 7	15 0	15·6	19 · 8	100 · 0
9 · 3	8 · 1	12 2	11 9	20 4	16·0	22 · 3	100 · 0
7 · 8	5 · 5	12 0	12 8	20 · 7	18-6	22 5	100 · 0
8 · 3	7 · 5	10 7	10 7	18 · 3	20-5	23 9	100 · 0
14 · 2	10 · 0	14 2	8 8	15 · 0	16-1	21 7	100 · 0
9 · 3	8 · 0	11 9	11 2	19 · 1	16-1	24 4	100 · 0
8 · 7	5 7	12 · 4	12 · 2	19 1	17 · 7	24 1	100 · 0
6 · 5	6 5	10 · 8	11 · 3	18 2	19 · 6	27 1	100 · 0
11 · 8	12 2	14 · 7	8 · 0	13 6	15 · 2	24 5	100 · 0
							001.0
77 · 7	73 · 1	:44·3	138.7	213·7	170·3	163 · 5	981-3
89 · 0	66 · 8	111·9	111.3	190·2	203·6	186 · 2	959-1
135 · 0	94 · 8	142·1	102.7	165·2	189·1	201 · 8	1,030-7
95 · 5	77 · 8	114·7	105.2	181·5	169·7	227 · 8	972-2
87 · 4	57 · 6	131 · 4	130·7	197 · 6	186·9	242 · 4	1,034 · 0
88 · 6	70 · 3	108 · 0	106·9	179 · 4	189·8	249 · 5	992 · 5
119 · 3	122 · 1	148 · 1	105·5	162 · 8	175·0	254 · 5	1,087 · 3
92 · 0	78 · 5	116 · 9	116·6	194 · 1	165·7	264 · 9	1,028 · 7
78 · 4	57·0	126·9	133·3	210 · 9	191 · 1	272 · 5	1,070 · 2
79 · 3	69·4	102·8	101·7	177 · 7	198 · 5	270 · 4	999 · 9
130 · 6	93·9	136·9	90·8	152 · 0	170 · 4	264 · 2	1,038 · 8
84 · 3	71·2	104·9	100·2	167 · 9	150 · 9	266 · 7	946 · 0
83 · 8	54·7	122·1	115·5	178 · 1	166 ·9	268 · 8	989·9
57 · 1	56·7	93·1	97·2	162 · 7	172 ·5	276 · 9	916·2
97 · 8	102·1	126·2	73·0	122 · 3	143 ·5	268 · 8	933·7
31 · 5	24·3	45 · 9	45 · 8	67 · 1	37 · 1	18 · 8	270 · 5
31 · 1	23·7	40 · 5	39 · 8	59 · 2	53 · 1	24 · 8	272 · 1
78 · 4	48·0	64 · 6	40 · 0	58 · 3	54 · 4	28 · 0	371 · 8
40 · 9	35·5	52 · 3	46 · 3	81 · 3	55 · 6	36 · 8	348 · 8
38 · 2	23 · 4	48·3	52 · 3	82·3	69·9	41 · 9	356 · 2
38 · 0	26 · 4	43·7	44 · 8	70·3	73·0	46 · 7	343 · 1
70 · 1	77 · 7	82·2	45 · 1	70·8	67·6	52 · 6	466 · 2
43 · 2	38 · 8	60·2	56 · 2	102·9	67·1	59 · 4	427 · 9
38·0	25 · 1	50·9	57 · 2	96·2	85·7	61 · 4	414 · 5
36·0	35 · 2	46·2	46 · 3	76·1	85·9	61 · 9	387 · 6
84·3	57 · 4	77·2	43 · 0	74·9	72·7	64 · 2	473 · 7
42·4	37 · 5	57·0	52 · 9	93·1	69·5	66 · 4	418 · 9
37 · 8	25 · 1	51 · 0	54 · 1	87 · 8	79 · 6	66 · 0	401 · 3
25 · 6	26 · 4	44 · 7	47 · 7	70 · 8	78 · 4	69 · 9	363 · 6
66 · 6	68 · 3	78 · 0	39 · 0	66 · 7	68 · 0	71 · 7	458 · 3
	$109 \cdot 2$ $120 \cdot 1$ $213 \cdot 4$ $136 \cdot 4$ $125 \cdot 7$ $126 \cdot 6$ $189 \cdot 5$ $135 \cdot 2$ $116 \cdot 4$ $115 \cdot 3$ $214 \cdot 9$ $126 \cdot 7$ $121 \cdot 7$ $8 \cdot 7$ $9 \cdot 8$ $15 \cdot 2$ $10 \cdot 3$ $9 \cdot 0$ $9 \cdot 5$ $12 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 3$ $7 \cdot 8$ $8 \cdot 3$ $14 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 7$ $9 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 7$ $77 \cdot 7$ $89 \cdot 0$ $135 \cdot 0$ $95 \cdot 5$ $87 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $88 \cdot 6$ $119 \cdot 3$ $92 \cdot 0$ $78 \cdot 4$ $37 \cdot 8$ $31 \cdot 5$ $31 \cdot 1$ $77 \cdot 7$ $38 \cdot 2$ $38 \cdot 0$ $70 \cdot 1$ $43 \cdot 2$ $38 \cdot 0$ $36 \cdot 0$ $84 \cdot 3$ $42 \cdot 4$ $37 \cdot 8$ $25 \cdot 6$ $66 \cdot 6$	109 · 2 97 · 4 120 · 1 90 · 5 213 · 4 142 · 9 136 · 4 113 · 4 125 · 7 81 · 0 126 · 6 96 · 8 139 · 5 199 · 8 135 · 2 117 · 3 116 · 4 82 · 1 115 · 3 104 · 6 214 · 9 151 · 3 126 · 7 108 · 7 121 · 7 79 · 8 8 · 8 83 · 1 164 · 3 170 · 4 Percentage of number unemploy 8 · 7 7 · 8 9 · 8 7 · 4 15 · 2 128 9 · 0 5 · 8 9 · 0 5 · 8 9 · 0 5 · 8 9 · 3 8 · 0 8 · 7 5 · 5 14 · 2 10 · 0 9 · 3 8 · 0 8 · 7 5 · 7 16 · 5 6 · 7 17 · 8 5 · 7 18 · 7 7 · 7 18 · 7 · 7 73 · 1 19 · 0 6 · 4	109 2 97 4 109 3 123 4 142 9 206 7 136 4 113 4 166 9 125 7 81 0 179 7 126 6 99 8 230 3 189 5 199 9 177 2 116 4 82 1 177 8 126 7 199 9 173 1 126 7 108 7 161 9 121 7 79 8 173 1 126 7 108 7 161 9 121 7 79 8 173 1 164 3 170 4 204 3 percentage of number unemployed 8 7 7 8 12 7 9 3 8 1 12 2 7 8 5 5 12 9 9 3 8 1 12 2 7 8 5 5 10 8 11 8 12 2 14 7 12 7 78 8 5 5 9 3 8 0 11 9 8 7 5 10 8 13 5 14 4 3 13 5 <td>109 2 97 4 100 3 184 4 120 1 140 5 152 7 142 7 136 4 113 4 166 9 151 5 125 7 181 0 179 7 183 0 125 7 199 8 230 3 150 6 153 2 117 3 177 2 172 6 116 4 82 1 177 8 180 5 116 4 82 1 177 8 180 5 121 7 79 8 173 1 189 6 122 7 79 8 173 1 189 6 122 7 79 8 12 6 11 5 9 5 72 14 2 14 7 19 2 16 3 170 4 12 6 11 5 9 5 72 14 4 14 7 19 2 16 3 10 3 8 6 12 9 13 2 17 7 7 8 12 6 11 5 9 5 7 2 14 4 14 7 9 5 7 7 14 7 10 2 10 3 8 6</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td>	109 2 97 4 100 3 184 4 120 1 140 5 152 7 142 7 136 4 113 4 166 9 151 5 125 7 181 0 179 7 183 0 125 7 199 8 230 3 150 6 153 2 117 3 177 2 172 6 116 4 82 1 177 8 180 5 116 4 82 1 177 8 180 5 121 7 79 8 173 1 189 6 122 7 79 8 173 1 189 6 122 7 79 8 12 6 11 5 9 5 72 14 2 14 7 19 2 16 3 170 4 12 6 11 5 9 5 72 14 4 14 7 19 2 16 3 10 3 8 6 12 9 13 2 17 7 7 8 12 6 11 5 9 5 7 2 14 4 14 7 9 5 7 7 14 7 10 2 10 3 8 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

* Extended duration ranges are shown on pages 789-790.

THOUS

AUGUST 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 827

UNEMPLOYMENT

By duration

UNEMPLOYMENT

By entitlement to benefit

GREAT BRITAIN	Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	All unemployed
1974 May	172	58	186	119	535
Nov	209	67	201	144	621
1975 Feb	271	91	236	159	757
May	303	96	252	162	813
Nov	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976 Feb May Nov	483 454	152 143	416 420	202 203	1,253 1,220
1977 Feb	469	144	535	217	1,365
May	427	136	511	211	1,286
Nov	470	129	574	265	1,438
1978 Feb	480	138	561	267	1,446
May	426	117	528	254	1,325
Nov	419	94	537	280	1,331

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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UNEMPLOYMENT

THOUSAND

Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113

	United H	(ingdom*	Bel- gium†	Den- markš	France*	Ger- many* R	Ireland†	Italy††	Nether- lands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway*	Spain* R	Sweden‡	Switzer- land*	Austra- lia*	Japan‡	Canada‡ R	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	North and and										NH	I	-	in a series		71	iter stor
NUMBERS UNEMPI	LOYED			1	- Provense	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	and the second second	-	and the second	and the				and the second second	9				
Annual averages 1974 1975 1976	615** 978 1,359**	600** 929 1,270**	105 177 229	50 124 126	498 840 933	583 1,074 1,060	48 75 84	997 1,107 1,182	135 195 211	41 55 55	27 35 28	10·7 19·6 19·9	150 257 376	80 67 66	0·2 10·2 20·7	122 269 282	740 1,000 1,080	521 690 727	5,076 7,830 7,288
1977 1978	1,484 1,475	1,378 1,376	264 282	164 190	1,073 1,167	1,030 993	82 75	1,378 1,523	204 206	51 59	28 31	16·1 20·0	540 817	75 94	12·0 10·5	345 406	1,100 1,240	850 911	6,856 6,047
Quarterly averages 1977 Q4 1978 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,499 1,506 1,428 1,571 1,395	1,423 1,456 1,343 1,369 1,335	287 292 274 271 293	181 216 182 173 190	1,181 1,108 1,047 1,179 1,334	1,016 1,179 930 904 945	78 82 76 71 69	1,478 1,562 1,475 1,488 1,569	209 216 186 209 212	62 84 47 37 67	34 44 23 20 36	16 · 2 21 · 1 15 · 3 18 · 0 25 · 6	630 741 786 837 903	81 99 86 106 84	10.2 13.6 9.3 7.9 11.2	377 429 396 388 410	1,047 1,343 1,240 1,203 1,163	825 1,001 933 881 829	6,149 6,705 5,823 6,055 5,605
1979 Q1 Q2	1,436 1,328	1,397 1,258	299 284	203	1,337 1,261	1,088 805		1,691 1,580	222 193	87 46	49 21	32.0	948 1,011	100 85	14·5 10·3	475	1,277	969 859	6,360 5,683
Monthiy 1979 Feb Mar April May June July	1,452 1,402 1,341 1,299 1,344 1,464	1,412 1,371 1,315 1,260 1,200 1,249	301 294 290 285 276 289	206 192 171 149	1,342 1,313 1,291 1,259 1,233	1,134 958 876 775 763 804		1,708 1,682 1,618 1,575 1,548	226 210 194 188 198	93 68 56 47 34	50 41 28 19 17	32 · 9 29 · 5 26 · 8 21 · 2	944 974 995 1,009 1,030	94 88 86 72 97	14.2 12.1 11.1 10.6 9.3 8.6	482 448 437 425 [*] ‡‡	1,210 1,350 1,240 1,110	954 976 943 836 798	6,484 6,165 5,561 5,253 6,235
Percentage rate latest month	6.1		10.6	5.7	6·5	3.5	10·6§§	7 · 2	4.8	1.2	1 · 2	1.1	7 · 8	2.2	0.3	6.6	2.0	7.0	6·0
NUMBERS UNEMPI Quarterly averages 1977 Q4 1978 Q1 Q2	LOYED, SEAS	1,422 1,416 1,389	276 279 285	172 183 184	1,084 1,061 1,139	1,023 1,011 1,000	80 78 76		205 205 202	55 58 58	33 30 28	14·3 17·0 18·4	633 725 781	81 88 97			1,124 1,173 1,251	895 901 922 921	6,492 6,179 6,028
Q3 Q4		1,368 1,334	284 281	186 189	1,234 1,224	995 952	74 72		206 209	59 60	30 35	20.8	907	85			1,251	900	5,908
1979 Q1 Q2		1,357 1,304	287 295 e	176	1,285 1,369	920 875 e			211 210 e	60 57 e	35 e 27 e	27.9	934 1,007 e	88 94			1,118	882 855	5,878 5,880
Monthly 1979 Feb Mar April May June July		1,367 1,362 1,327 1,306 1,279 1,279	288 291 293 296 297 e 299 e	174 175 164 153	1,285 1,313 1,339 1,376 1,393	922 883 874 870 882 e 882 e			213 211 206 210 214 e	61 57 57 59 55 e	36 32 e 26 e 26 e 28 e	28 · 7 27 · 6 27 · 0 25 · 5 e	930 955 974 e 1,003 e 1,044 e	84 88 87 87 107			1,049 1,152 1,224 1,120	872 876 880 853 831	5,881 5,871 5,937 5,929 5,774
Percentage rate latest month		5.3	11.0	5.8	7.4	3.9 e	10.0§§		5·1 e	1·9 e	1.9 e	1.4 e	7 · 9 e	2.5			2.0 e	7.5	5.6

 Notes:
 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 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 attach e reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

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

 † 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.
 The statistics for Italy now relate to the registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 Numbers registered at employment offices. From January 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. Up to December 1978 the rates were calculated as percentages of total employees. In January 1979 the method was changed to include an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period and the rates calculated as percentages of the total labour force.

§§ Jan 1979 **‡** Not available.

829

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

:eBe



UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Flows * at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted

TABLE 117	UNEMP	LOYMENT	eW	chang on	CM United	HD Y	MEL.	Specifi day	-10 -110	VACANC	IES	THOUSAND
Average of 3 months	Joining	register (infl	ow)	Leaving	register (ou	tflow)	Excess	of inflow over	outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of
Line -	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			inflow over outflow
1974 March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	22	18	189	209	-20
April 8‡	228	78	305	220	76	296	7		9	207	208	-1
May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	-	24	218	208	10
June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1		223	212	11
July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1		220	216	4
Aug 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
Sep 9	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
Oct 14	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
Nov 11 Dec 9 1975 Jan 20	240 	87	327 	232 	85 	317 	8 	2 	10 	201 	211 	-10
Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14	8-0802-3 8-0802-3 1-1114-0				···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	 	···		··· ···			
May 12 June 9 July 14	258 264	102 110	360 375	225 228	94 98	319 326	34 36	 8 13	41 49	159 157	179 173	-20 -16
Aug 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
Sep 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
Oct 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
Nov 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
Dec 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
1976 Jan 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
Feb 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
Mar 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	-3
June 10	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	-8
July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	-3
Aug 12	248	128	376	248	118	367		9	9	180	176	4
Sep 9	244	129	373	245	119	364		10	9	186	180	6
Oct 14	242	129	371	246	124	370		5	1	188	185	3
Nov 11 Dec 13 1977 Jan 13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.1. 1.1. 1.1.		000		 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 	···	 	
Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14	231	 122	 354	 236	 122	 358	 -5	 <u></u>	 -5		 	
May 12 June 9 July 14	236 238 248	126 127 141	362 365 389	242 232 242	126 124 131	369 356 373	-6 6 6	-1 3 10	-7 9 16	196 192 192	197 198 196	6 4
Aug 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
Sep 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
Oct 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
Nov 10 Dec 8 1978 Jan 12	248 245 229	145 143 129	393 388 358	243 244 229	141 143 129	384 387 357	4 1 1	4 	9 1 1	196 198 195	196 193 185	 5 10
Feb 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
Mar 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	-11	-2	-13	209	192	17
April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	-12	-5	-17	213	203	10
May 11 June 8 July 6	229 232 241	135 138 149	363 369 391	239 240 249	139 140 145	379 380 394	-11 -9 -7	-5 -3 4	-16 -11 -3	218 221 229	215 221 231	3 2
Aug 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	-7	6	-1	232	231	1
Sep 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	-7	5	-1	233	231	2
Oct 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	-8		-8	238	232	7
Nov 9 Dec 7 1979 Jan 11	238 239 226	155 151 134	393 390 361	245 244 226	156 155 136	401 399 363	-7 -5	-2 -4 -2	-8 -9 -2	237 235 219	233 232 215	4 3 3
Feb 8	224	130	354	217	130	347	7	_	7	210	206	5
Mar 8	220	128	349	219	128	347	1	_	2	210	202	8
April 5	222	134	355	232	139	371	-11	_5	-16	227	220	7
May 10	215	131	345	235	137	372	-20	-6	-26	233	227	6
June 14	219	137	356	237	142	379	-19	-4	-23	238	236	2

• The flow statistics are described in the Gazette, September 1976, pp. 976-987. While the coverage of the flow statistics is somewhat different from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related. † Flow figures are collected for 4 ot 5 week period 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 (5 days in the period before October 1975).

VACANCIES

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled: by region

TABLE 118

	and and the	South East *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	e bitterio	Notified t	o employm	ent office:		en RA		· · · ·	tetti	NA ele	1000 C	1581		
1977	April 6	62 · 1	4 · 0	9 · 8	9·2	10.8	12·3	12.6	9·3	6 · 7	17 · 1	153 · 9	1 · 8	155 · 7
	May 6	68 · 2	4 · 4	10 · 3	9·4	10.9	13·7	13.3	9·8	6 · 6	17 · 0	163 · 6	1 · 8	165 · 4
	June 1	69 · 4	4 · 7	11 · 0	9·3	10.6	13·8	13.7	9·2	7 · 1	18 · 0	166 · 8	2 · 0	168 · 8
	July 8	66 · 6	5 · 4	9·7	9·2	10 · 7	13·2	13.6	9 · 2	6 · 7	16·9	161 · 2	2·0	163 · 2
	Aug 5	63 · 6	5 · 2	9·3	9·8	10 · 3	12·4	12.8	9 · 1	6 · 1	16·9	155 · 5	2·0	157 · 5
	Sept 2	64 · 0	5 · 5	9·2	10·6	10 · 3	12·6	12.8	9 · 6	6 · 2	18·1	159 · 0	2·1	161 · 0
	Oct 7	70 · 6	5 · 0	8 ·9	10 · 9	11 ·3	13·0	13·3	9·3	6 · 4	18·3	166 · 9	2 · 1	169 · 1
	Nov 4	69 · 2	4 · 8	8 ·2	10 · 1	10 ·6	12·4	12·6	8·8	5 · 8	15·4	157 · 9	2 · 0	159 · 9
	Dec 2	65 · 3	4 · 8	8 ·1	10 · 4	10 ·2	11·6	12·6	7·9	5 · 9	15·7	152 · 6	1 · 8	154 · 4
1978	Jan 6	66 · 2	4 · 7	8 · 5	11 · 4	10 · 4	12 · 1	13·2	8 ·8	6 · 3	15·7	157 · 2	1 ·8	158 · 9
	Feb 3	73 · 2	4 · 8	9 · 7	11 · 5	11 · 6	12 · 4	14·1	9 ·1	6 · 5	17·1	170 · 2	1 ·9	172 · 1
	Mar 3	77 · 9	5 · 5	10 · 8	11 · 8	11 · 9	12 · 9	14·9	10 ·1	8 · 4	20·0	184 · 2	1 ·9	186 · 1
	April 7	85 · 1	6 · 1	12 · 8	12 · 3	12·8	15.6	15·9	10 · 5	8 · 8	22 · 3	202 · 3	1 ·8	204 · 1
	May 5	93 · 3	6 · 7	14 · 2	12 · 5	13·4	15.1	16·7	10 · 6	8 · 7	22 · 9	214 · 0	1 ·9	215 · 9
	June 2	99 · 4	6 · 8	16 · 2	13 · 2	13·7	16.0	17·3	11 · 1	9 · 2	23 · 0	225 · 9	1 ·9	227 · 9
	June 30	96 · 5	6 · 8	14 · 8	12·7	13·4	15.8	15 · 8	10 · 3	9·0	21 ·9	216 · 9	1.7	218.6
	Aug 4	93 · 1	6 · 6	14 · 5	12·8	13·3	15.2	16 · 9	10 · 7	8·2	21 ·0	212 · 3	1.6	213.9
	Sept 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
979	Jan 5	98 · 4	6 · 2	13 ·0	13.6	15·4	14·9	16.9	9.6	7 · 3	18 · 1	213 · 6	1 · 1	214.7
	Feb 2	100 · 7	6 · 1	13 ·4	12.9	14·6	14·2	16.8	9.6	7 · 9	18 · 6	214 · 8	1 · 2	216.0
	Mar 2	104 · 8	6 · 4	14 ·5	13.6	14·6	15·1	18.3	10.4	8 · 8	19 · 7	226 · 1	1 · 2	227.3
	Mar 30	111 · 6	7 · 8	17 · 4	15.5	16·4	16.6	20 · 8	10.9	9.8	21 ·7	248 · 6	1 · 5	250 · 1
	May 4	118 · 5	8 · 5	19 · 6	16.1	16·8	18.2	21 · 8	11.5	11.6	23 ·9	266 · 4	1 · 6	267 · 9
	June 8	122 · 4	9 · 6	21 · 3	16.2	16·4	18.7	22 · 5	12.1	11.9	24 ·3	275 · 4	1 · 5	277 · 0
	July 6	116.5	9.3	18.7	15.2	15.6	17.4	20.8	11.8	10.9	22.6	258 . 9	1 • 4	260.3
		Notified to	careers of	fices										
977	April 6	11 ·9	1 · 1	1 · 3	2 · 5	1 ·9	2·4	1 · 8	1 · 0	0.6	0·9	25 · 4	0·5	25 · 9
	May 6	13 ·8	1 · 1	1 · 7	5 · 5	2 ·1	3·2	2 · 0	1 · 1	0.5	1·5	32 · 4	0·6	33 · 0
	June 1	12 ·0	0 · 6	1 · 0	5 · 1	1 ·6	2·3	1 · 4	0 · 9	0.5	1·6	27 · 0	0·6	27 · 6
	July 8	8 · 5	0 · 6	1 · 0	3·9	1 · 3	1 ·9	1 · 1	1 ·0	0·5	1 ·2	20 · 8	0·4	21 ·2
	Aug 5	8 · 4	0 · 6	1 · 1	3·7	1 · 2	1 ·8	1 · 2	0 ·9	0·5	1 ·2	20 · 4	0·4	20 ·8
	Sept 2	8 · 9	0 · 7	1 · 0	3·5	1 · 4	1 ·5	1 · 2	1 ·0	0·6	1 ·2	21 · 1	0·6	21 ·6
	Oc't 7	9 · 1	0.6	0 · 8	2·3	1 ·3	1 · 4	1 · 1	0 · 8	0·4	0·9	18.8	0·5	19·3
	Nov 4	9 · 4	0.5	0 · 7	2·0	1 ·3	1 · 2	0 · 9	0 · 6	0·4	0·8	18.0	0·4	18·4
	Dec 2	8 · 9	0.5	0 · 6	1·7	1 ·1	1 · 1	1 · 0	0 · 5	0·3	0·9	16.7	0·3	17·1
978	Jan 6	9 · 0	0·5	0 · 7	1 ·6	1 · 1	1 · 2	1 · 1	0·5	0·3	0 · 8	16.9	0 · 4	17·2
	Feb 3	10 · 0	0·5	0 · 9	1 ·7	1 · 3	1 · 4	1 · 2	0·6	0·4	0 · 8	18.9	0 · 4	19·2
	Mar 3	12 · 6	0·9	1 · 1	2 ·2	1 · 7	1 · 8	1 · 6	0·7	0·4	1 · 2	24.1	0 · 3	24·4
	April 7	13 · 2	0 · 9	1 · 4	2·4	1 ·9	2·0	1.7	0.6	0 · 4	0·9	25 · 4	0·3	25 · 8
	May 5	15 · 7	1 · 1	2 · 1	4·4	2 ·8	2·1	2.0	1.2	0 · 5	1·2	33 · 2	0·3	33 · 6
	June 2	15 · 6	0 · 9	1 · 6	4·2	1 ·8	2·5	1.4	0.9	0 · 5	1·2	30 · 6	0·3	30 · 9
	June 30	14 · 9	0 · 8	1 ·5	3·4	1 · 6	2·2	1 · 1	0 · 7	0 · 5	1 · 2	27 · 8	0·3	28 · 1
	Aug 4	14 · 1	0 · 9	1 ·4	3·0	1 · 6	1·9	1 · 3	0 · 7	0 · 5	1 · 2	26 · 7	0·3	27 · 0
	Sept 8	16 · 2	1 · 1	1 ·6	2·8	1 · 9	1·9	1 · 7	0 · 8	0 · 7	1 · 3	30 · 0	0·5	30 · 5
1	Oct 6	16 · 2	1 · 1	1 ·6	2 · 8	1 · 9	1 · 7	1 · 7	0·7	0·5	1 · 3	29 · 3	0·4	29 · 7
	Nov 3	15 · 7	0 · 9	1 ·5	2 · 3	1 · 6	1 · 6	1 · 6	0·6	0·5	1 · 1	27 · 4	0·3	27 · 7
	Dec 1	16 · 0	0 · 9	1 ·4	2 · 0	1 · 5	1 · 5	1 · 6	0·5	0·4	1 · 0	26 · 8	0·3	27 · 0
979	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
	luly 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

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.

TABLE ITS	South	Fact	South	West	Fast	York-	North	North	Wales	Scotland	Great	Northern	United
	East	Anglia	West	Midlands	Midlands	shire and Humber- side	West	North	wates	Scotland	Britain	Ireland	Kingdom
1974 July 3	145·3	10.6	26 · 0	24 · 1	19 · 1	23 · 4	27 · 1	13.6	9.5	19 · 9	319 · 1	4 · 2	323 · 3
Aug 7	136·3	9.9	23 · 2	22 · 2	18 · 0	22 · 1	24 · 4	13.2	9.2	19 · 4	298 · 8	4 · 1	302 · 9
Sept 4	132·5	9.8	22 · 8	21 · 0	17 · 6	21 · 7	24 · 7	13.0	9.2	21 · 2	294 · 3	4 · 1	298 · 4
Oct 9e Nov 6e Dec 4	129 · 5 121 · 6	9·2 8·3	20 ·9 18 ·5 17 ·6	20 · 8 17 · 9 16 · 3	16·9 16·5 15·0	21 ·0 19 ·7 18 ·0	23 · 7 21 · 8 20 · 5	13·2 12·2 11·7	8 · 9 8 · 7 8 · 0	22 · 2 21 · 7 21 · 7	286 · 4 267 · 5	4 · 2 3 · 7 3 · 7	290 · 6 271 · 4
975 Jan 8 Feb 5 Mar 5	86 · 9 81 · 6	5·7 6·0	13 · 7 13 · 3	12 · 2 10 · 4	11 · 1 10 · 3	15·4 14·5	16·0 14·9	11 · 1 11 · 1	6 · 4 6 · 7	18.0 19.1	195 · 1 188 · 0	3.6 3.9 3.6	199 · 0 191 · 6
April 9	74 · 9	5 · 1	12 · 1	9·1	9·1	13·5	14·4	10.7	6 ·2	18 · 8	174 · 1	3·3	177 · 4
May 7	66 · 8	4 · 7	10 · 7	8·1	8·7	11·6	13·5	10.4	5 ·6	18 · 2	158 · 4	3·0	161 · 4
June 4	60 · 6	4 · 3	10 · 0	7·3	8·4	10·6	12·7	10.2	5 ·2	17 · 7	147 · 2	3·1	150 · 3
July 9	53 · 7	4 · 0	8·9	6 · 6	7 · 4	9 · 8	11 ·8	9·1	4 · 8	16.5	132 · 8	2·7	135 · 5
Aug 6	52 · 7	4 · 4	9·2	6 · 7	7 · 3	9 · 3	11 ·7	9·4	4 · 9	16.1	132 · 5	2·7	135 · 2
Sep 3	52 · 2	3 · 9	8·6	6 · 1	7 · 3	8 · 8	11 ·4	9·0	4 · 7	15.8	128 · 1	2·5	130 · 6
Oct 3	47 · 3	3.6	8 · 3	5·5	6 · 7	8 · 1	10·3	7 · 9	4 · 5	14·8	116.8	2·4	119·2
Nov 7	43 · 1	3.4	7 · 6	5·5	6 · 5	7 · 6	10·8	7 · 8	4 · 4	14·8	111.8	2·4	114·2
Dec 5	43 · 0	3.5	7 · 9	5·3	6 · 3	8 · 0	10·3	7 · 9	4 · 5	14·7	110.8	2·3	113·1
1976 Jan 2	42 · 3	3 · 4	8 · 4	5 · 1	6 · 6	7 · 4	9·9	7 · 1	4 · 6	14·2	108 ·9	2·3	111 ·2
Feb 6	44 · 0	3 · 4	8 · 5	5 · 5	6 · 5	8 · 2	10·2	7 · 2	4 · 6	14·3	111 ·2	2·2	113 ·4
Mar 5	45 · 8	3 · 6	8 · 0	5 · 9	6 · 8	8 · 3	10·5	7 · 1	4 · 7	14·4	115 ·2	2·1	117 ·3
April 2	45 · 7	3.6	7 ·9	6 · 2	6 · 8	8 · 8	10·2	7 · 4	4 · 9	13·9	115.5	2·2	117 ·7
May 7	44 · 0	3.5	8 ·1	6 · 2	6 · 6	9 · 2	10·0	7 · 0 ·	5 · 0	14·3	113.7	2·3	116 ·0
June 4	43 · 7	3.3	7 ·0	6 · 1	6 · 6	8 · 7	9·6	7 · 3	4 · 6	14·4	111.3	2·1	113 ·4
July 2	45 · 6	3 · 4	7 · 7	6 · 4	7 · 0	9 · 8	10 · 3	8 · 2	5 · 1	14·5	118 · 2	2 · 1	120 · 3
Aug 6	49 · 6	3 · 5	8 · 2	6 · 9	7 · 8	10 · 4	10 · 7	8 · 0	5 · 5	14·8	125 · 8	1 · 9	127 · 7
Sep 3	50 · 6	3 · 4	8 · 4	7 · 4	8 · 1	10 · 6	11 · 3	8 · 0	5 · 8	14·6	128 · 3	2 · 2	130 · 5
Oct 8 Nov 5 Dec 3	50·7 	3·7 	7 ·9 	7·4 	7 ·8 	10·7 	11 ·2 	8·2 	5·5 	13·7 	127 · 2 	1 ·9 1 ·9 1 ·9	129·1
1977 Jan 7 Feb 4 Mar 4	60 · 0 61 · 8	4·0 3·9	9 · 1 9 · 3	9·1 9·5	9·9 10·1	11 ·9 12 ·1	12 · 8 12 · 8	9·2 9·0	6 · 1 6 · 0	14·7 15·1	145·7 149·6	2 · 1 1 · 8 1 · 8	147 · 5 151 · 4
April 6	62 · 6	4 · 1	8 · 9	9·3	10 · 7	11 ·8	12 ·5	8 · 8	6 · 0	15·9	150 · 5	1 ·8	152 · 3
May 6	65 · 1	4 · 0	8 · 6	9·5	10 · 6	12 ·7	12 ·6	9 · 2	6 · 0	15·6	154 · 2	1 ·7	155 · 9
June 1	63 · 8	4 · 3	8 · 5	9·2	10 · 2	12 ·7	12 ·4	8 · 6	6 · 3	16·5	152 · 7	1 ·9	154 · 6
July 8	62 · 8	4 · 8	8·4	9·3	10 ·5	12 · 5	13 · 1	8 · 8	6 ·2	16 ·7	153 · 2	2·0	155 · 2
Aug 5	63 · 5	4 · 8	8·5	9·8	10 ·4	12 · 4	12 · 4	8 · 7	6 ·1	16 ·8	153 · 5	2·1	155 · 6
Sep 2	60 · 1	4 · 8	8·2	9·8	10 ·0	12 · 0	11 · 9	8 · 9	5 ·8	16 ·9	148 · 5	1·9	150 · 4
Oct 7	64 · 5	4 · 6	8 ·9	10·3	10.5	12.5	12 · 7	9 · 1	6 · 4	17 ·5	157 ·0	2·0	159 ·0
Nov 4	68 · 3	5 · 0	9 ·4	10·1	10.3	12.6	12 · 7	9 · 4	6 · 4	15 ·8	160 ·7	2·0	162 ·7
Dec 2	70 · 6	5 · 3	10 ·0	10·8	10.8	12.6	13 · 4	9 · 3	6 · 8	17 ·4	167 ·1	2·0	169 ·1
1978 Jan 6	74 · 6	5·5	11 · 3	11 ·8	11 ·2	13 ·6	14 · 9	10 · 1	7 ·0	18 · 4	178 · 2	2 ·0	180 · 2
Feb 3	78 · 8	5·6	11 · 5	11 ·8	12 ·3	13 ·5	15 · 3	9 · 6	7 ·1	18 · 9	183 · 4	1 ·9	185 · 3
Mar 3	81 · 9	5·9	11 · 2	12 ·0	12 ·3	13 ·5	15 · 4	9 · 9	8 ·5	20 · 1	190 · 4	1 ·9	192 · 3
April 7	85 · 1	6 · 2	11 · 8	12 · 4	12 ·5	15 · 1	15.8	10 · 1	8 · 2	21 · 0	198.0	1 · 8	199 · 8
May 5	89 · 7	6 · 4	12 · 4	12 · 5	13 ·0	14 · 0	15.9	10 · 1	8 · 1	21 · 4	203.8	1 · 8	205 · 6
June 2	93 · 5	6 · 3	13 · 7	13 · 2	13 ·4	14 · 9	16.1	10 · 5	8 · 5	21 · 4	211.6	1 · 8	213 · 4
June 30	93 · 1	6 · 2	13 · 6	12 ·9	13 · 2	15·1	15·3	9.8	8 · 5	21 · 6	209 · 4	1 · 7	211 · 1
Aug 4	93 · 2	6 · 2	13 · 7	12 ·8	13 · 3	15·2	16·5	10.2	8 · 2	20 · 9	210 · 2	1 · 6	211 · 8
Sep 8	100 · 8	6 · 8	13 · 6	13 ·4	14 · 2	15·7	17·2	10.3	8 · 6	20 · 6	221 · 3	1 · 5	222 · 8
Oct 6	104 · 4	7 · 1	15.0	14 · 0	15.6	15·5	18 · 1	10 · 8	8 · 9	21 · 3	230 · 4	1 · 4	231 ·8
Nov 3	105 · 0	7 · 3	15.5	14 · 4	16.2	15·8	18 · 4	11 · 1	8 · 7	20 · 5	233 · 5	1 · 4	234 ·9
Dec 1	106 · 6	7 · 1	15.3	14 · 1	16.3	16·2	18 · 1	11 · 4	8 · 7	20 · 8	234 · 6	1 · 3	235 ·9
1979 Jan 5	106 ·8	7 · 1	15.7	14 ·0	16 · 2	16 · 4	18.6	10·9	8 · 1	20 · 9	234 · 4	1 · 3	235 · 7
Feb 2	106 ·1	6 · 8	15.2	13 ·2	15 · 2	15 · 3	17.9	10·1	8 · 5	20 · 4	227 · 8	1 · 1	228 · 9
Mar 2	108 ·6	6 · 7	14.9	13 ·7	15 · 0	15 · 6	18.7	10·2	9 · 0	19 · 7	231 · 9	1 · 2	233 · 1
Mar 30	111.5	7 ·9	16.5	15.5	16·2	16 · 1	20 · 6	10 · 4	9·2	20 · 3	243 · 8	1 · 5	245 · 3
May 4	114.8	8 ·2	17.8	16.1	16·3	17 · 1	21 · 0	10 · 9	10·9	22 · 4	255 · 8	1 · 5	257 · 3
June 8	116.4	9 ·2	18.9	16.1	16·1	17 · 7	21 · 3	11 · 5	11·2	22 · 7	261 · 0	1 · 4	262 · 4
July 6	113.4	8.7	17.5	15.5	15.5	16.7	20.3	11.4	10.4	22.3	251.6	1.4	253.0

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons. • The series from January 1976 onwards were revised as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

VACANCIES

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Operatives in manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

GRI	EAT TAIN	OVERTIME						TIME	- 2010 1949	na n	lee, Segi				
Wee	ek ended	ារខេងលី សានាភា	Bostendi.	Hours of	overtime w	orked	Stood o	off for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part w	If for whole week	and the second second	
				t officient			ning Number - NCo			Hours lo	st			Hours lo	st
Y.L.Y.		Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Actual (millions)	Seasonally adjusted (millions)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total (Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1974	Nov 16	2,017	35.6	8·5	17·07	16·10	19	740	65	632	9·7	84	1.5	1,373	16·4
	Dec 14	2,003	35.7	8·6	17·19	16·20	8	321	64	686	10·7	72	1.3	1,008	13·9
1975	5 Jan 18	1,785	32 · 1	8·3	14 · 88	16·22	6	222	124	1,261	10·2	130	2·3	1,483	11.5
	Feb 15	1,758	31 · 9	8·2	14 · 45	14·89	11	449	171	1,762	10·3	182	3·3	2,210	12.1
	Mar 15	1,729	31 · 6	8·2	14 · 14	14·53	17	665	206	2,076	10·1	222	4·1	2,740	12.3
	April 19	1,683	31 · 0	8·1	13·71	13.85	11	444	228	2,250	9·9	239	4-4	2,695	11 · 3
	May 17	1,610	29 · 8	8·3	13·34	12.95	17	681	221	2,291	10·3	238	4-4	2,973	12 · 5
	June 14	1,560	29 · 1	8·2	12·86	12.94	14	570	194	1,865	9·6	208	3-9	2,434	11 · 7
	July 19	1,509	28 · 2	8.8	13·21	12·99	21	846	111	1,158	10·4	132	2.5	2,005	15·1
	Aug 16	1,388	26 · 0	8.4	11·60	12·72	17	683	107	1,089	10·2	124	2.3	1,772	14·3
	Sep 13	1,558	29 · 3	8.4	13·02	12·87	12	489	119	1,174	9·9	131	2.5	1,665	12·7
	Oct 18	1,614	30 · 5	8·3	13 · 38	12.70	6	229	146	1,553	10·7	151	2 · 9	1,781	11 · 8
	Nov 15	1,664	31 · 8	8·3	13 · 74	12.89	20	810	156	1,526	9·8	176	3 · 4	2,336	13 · 3
	Dec 13	1,689	32 · 2	8·5	14 · 26	13.24	24	934	127	1,218	9·6	150	2 · 9	2,152	14 · 4
976	Jan 10	1,423	27 · 5	7.8	11 · 13	12·44	13	499	139	1,335	9.6	151	2·9	1,833	12·2
	Feb 14	1,558	30 · 3	8.3	12 · 95	13·27	6	245	158	1,521	9.6	165	3·2	1,765	10·7
	Mar 13	1,610	31 · 4	8.4	13 · 53	13·72	4	174	127	1,282	10.1	131	2·6	1,456	11·1
	April 10	1,620	31 · 6	8·3	13 · 42	13.50	4	163	110	1,043	9·5	114	2 · 2	1,208	10.6
	May 15	1,672	32 · 7	8·4	14 · 03	13.66	2	94	100	914	9·2	102	2 · 0	1,007	9.9
	June 12	1,623	31 · 7	8·3	13 · 46	13.69	6	256	76	712	9·5	82	1 · 6	968	11.8
	[July 10]	1,649	32 · 0	8.6	14 · 11	13.84	2	83	51	481	9·5	53	1.0	563	10.7
	[Aug 14]	1,507	29 · 2	8.5	12 · 86	14.10	6	227	42	391	9·3	48	0.9	618	13.0
	[Sep 11]	1,695	32 · 7	8.6	14 · 58	14.48	3	103	52	486	9·4	54	1.0	589	10.9
	[Oct 16]	1,836	35 · 1	8.6	15.77	15·11	3	125	43	375	8·8	46	0·9	501	10·9
	[Nov 13]	1,858	35 · 4	8.5	15.88	15·16	3	133	30	313	10·6	33	0·6	446	13·6
	[Dec 11]	1,904	36 · 3	8.6	16.47	15·41	2	90	41	559	13·9	43	0·8	649	15·1
977	[Jan 15]	1,720	33 · 0	8·3	14·23	15.53	8	332	33	282	8.6	41	0.8	614	15.0
	[Feb 12]	1,840	35 · 2	8·6	15·85	16.06	5	189	36	434	12.0	41	0.8	623	15.3
	[Mar 12]	1,846	35 · 3	8·6	15·84	15.84	8	333	43	421	10.0	51	1.0	754	14.9
	[April 23]	1,816	34 · 7	8·5	15.52	15.56	13	532	33	278	8.5	46	0·9	809	17.7
	[May 14]	1,917	36 · 6	8·6	16.50	16.13	9	358	36	347	9.6	45	0·9	706	15.6
	[June 18]	1,785	34 · 0	8·7	15.44	15.78	6	239	33	354	10.7	39	0·7	592	15.2
	[July 16]	1,814	34 · 4	8·9	16 · 19	15.88	5	204	30	309	10·3	35	0.7	513	14·7
	[Aug 13]	1,625	30 · 8	9·0	14 · 58	15.92	24	936	26	238	9·2	50	0.9	1,174	23·8
	[Sep 10]	1,777	33 · 7	8·7	15 · 41	15.35	22	869	41	457	11·1	63	1.2	1,326	21·1
	[Oct 15]	1,878	35 · 8	8.7	16·25	15.61	13	498	36	339	9.6	48	0·9	837	17.5
	[Nov 12]	1,846	35 · 2	8.7	15·98	15.36	34	1,344	49	641	13.2	82	1·6	1,985	24.2
	[Dec 10]	1,885	36 · 0	8.7	16·43	15.33	4	145	27	272	10.0	31	0·6	417	13.5
978	[Jan 14]	1,748	33 · 6	8·4	14.70	15.99	4	176	43	573	13.5	47	0·9	749	16.0
	[Feb 11]	1,823	35 · 0	8·6	15.67	15.80	4	170	41	522	12.9	45	0·9	692	15.4
	[Mar 11]	1,857	35 · 7	8·7	16.18	16.04	4	145	36	396	11.0	40	0·8	542	13.7
	[April 15] [May 13] [June 10]	1,850 1,872 1,778	35.7 36.2 34.3	8.7 8.5 8.5	16.07 15.97 15.10	16·12 15·61 15·50	333	123 99 128	36 33 33	379 333 318	10.5 10.2 9.6	39 35 36	0·8 0·7 0·7	502 432 446	12.8 12.3 12.3
	[July 8]	1,812	34 · 8	8.8	15.97	15.67	12	497	22	201	9·3	34	0·7	699	20.6
	[Aug 12]	1,568	30 · 1	8.8	13.75	15.15	3	126	21	216	10·1	25	0·5	342	13.9
	[Sep 16]	1,793	34 · 4	8.7	15.64	15.61	9	358	22	195	9·1	31	0·6	553	18.1
	[Oct 14] [Nov 11] [Dec 9]	1,824 1,841 1,882	35·5 35·8 36·7	8·7 8·6 8·7	15.90 15.86 16.35	15·22 15·26 15·23	474	173 264 138	28 35 35	278 441 434	10·1 12·6 12·5	32 42 38	0.6 0.8 0.7	450 704 572	14·1 17·0 15·0
979	[Jan 13] [Feb 10] [Mar 10]	1,631 1,740 1,851	32·0 34·2 36·5	8·2 8·5 8·7	13·39 14·85 16·03	14.68 14.93 15.81	10 18	379 706 225	62 45	745 470 267	12·1 10·5	71 62	1·4 1·2	1,124	15.8 18.9 15.2
	[April 7] [May 5]	1,888 1,863	37·2 36·8	8·7 8·4	16·33 15·67	16·38 15·32	64	236 160	26 28	257 258	9·8 9·3	32 32	0.6	493 418	15·3 13·2

Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
 See page 803 for detailed analysis.

TABLE 121

* The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1976 when the results of the June 1977 Census of Employment become available. Both indexes are subject to revision from November 1978 to take account of the October 1979 enquiry into the hours of manual workers and the proportion of operatives to total employees. Note: The method of calculation of this index was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of Employment Gazette.

HOURS OF WORK

Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

All manuf industries	acturing	Engin- eering, shipbuildi electrical	ng,	(2) 85 (2) 85 (3) 85 (3) 85 (3)	arrina got
Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
102 · 5	6 X2 6	102 · 4	103 · 2	103 · 0	102 5
103 · 3		102 · 8	104 · 9	104 · 5	102 0
102 · 4		101 · 7	101 · 7	104 · 8	101 7
101 · 0		101 · 3	100 · 6	101 · 1	100 · 4
100 · 0		100 · 0	100 · 0	100 · 0	100 · 0
99.9 100.7 99.4		99.6 100.7 98.8	100-2 100-8 98-4	101 · 4 100 · 3	99.9 99.9 99.0
97 · 8		97 · 4	95 · 7	98 · 5	98 · 1
97 · 1		96 · 6	95 · 7	97 · 3	98 · 0
97 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 0		97·3 96·1	97 · 4 95 · 4	97 · 7 96 · 9	98 · 4 97 · 5
95·1 94·7		93 · 4 92 · 6	93 · 2 92 · 8	96 · 3 95 · 6 95 · 7	96 · 6 96 · 7 97 · 6
93 · 8		92 · 4	91 · 8	94 · 8	96 · 8
92 · 8		91 · 3	92 · 5	93 · 7	95 · 4
93 · 1		91 · 1	93 · 7	93 · 8	95 · 1
94 · 0		92 · 2	93 · 3	94 · 2	95 · 8
93 · 7		92 · 0	92 · 3	94 · 0	95 · 6
92 · 3	92 · 2	90 · 9	91 · 9	94·3	94 · 8
93 · 1	92 · 4	91 · 4	93 · 1	94 · 2	97 · 4
93 · 1	92 · 2	91 · 1	93 · 0	94 · 0	96 · 6
92 · 5	92 · 4	90 · 7	93 · 0	93 · 2	95 · 6
92 · 4	92 · 3	90 · 6	93 · 3	92 · 8	95 · 5
92 · 5	92 · 3	90 · 8	93 · 4	93 · 1	95 · 5
93 · 1	92 · 9	91 · 5	94 · 3	93 · 5	95 · 7
91 · 4	92 · 4	89 · 2	92 · 8	92 · 7	94 · 0
91 · 7	92 · 5	89 · 8	93 · 1	92 · 9	93 · 6
92 · 1	92 · 6	90 · 1	93 · 5	92 · 9	94 · 1
92 · 7	92 · 8	91 · 7	93 · 5	93 · 6	95 · 0
93 · 0	92 · 8	91 · 1	94 · 0	93 · 9	94 · 9
92 · 9	92 · 9	90 · 6	93 · 9	93 · 9	95 · 1
93 · 7	93 · 0	91 · 3	95 · 7	94 · 3	96 · 1
94 · 1	93 · 2	91 · 6	93 · 6	94 · 4	96 · 5
93 · 4	93 · 3	91 · 2	93 · 6	93 · 8	95 · 5
93 · 8	93 · 6	91 · 7	94 · 6	94 · 2	95 · 3
93 · 9	93 · 7	92 · 1	93 · 7	94 · 4	95 · 3
94 · 2	93 · 8	92 · 5	92 · 8	94 · 7	96 · 0
93 · 2	94 · 2	91 · 4	93 · 0	94 · 1	94 · 6
93 · 8	94 · 6	92 · 4	92 · 1	94 · 6	95 · 0
93 · 8	94 · 3	92 · 3	92 · 6	94 · 5	94 · 9
93 · 8	94 · 0	92 · 0	93 · 1	94 · 4	95 · 3
94 · 2	94 · 1	92 · 7	94 · 0	94 · 4	95 · 6
93 · 9	94 · 0	91 · 8	93 · 5	94 · 2	96 · 1
94 · 6	93 · 9	92 · 9	95 4	94 3	96 · 4
95 · 0	94 · 2	93 · 1	92 8	94 5	97 · 4
93 · 6	93 · 6	91 · 7	92 8	93 6	95 · 6
94 · 0	93 · 9	92 · 1	93 · 5	93 · 9	96 · 0
93 · 8	93 · 7	92 · 0	92 · 9	94 · 0	96 · 2
94 · 2	93 · 7	92 · 4	93 · 9	94 · 0	96 · 9
93 · 1	94 · 0	91 · 6	91 · 4	93 · 5	95 · 1
93 · 2	93 · 9	91 · 7	91 · 7	93 · 4	95 · 1
93 · 8	94 · 2	92 · 2	92 · 9	94 · 0	95 · 7
93 · 8	94 · 0	92 · 2	93 · 2	94 · 0	95 · 5
93 · 9	93 · 8	92 · 0	93 · 7	94 · 0	95 · 6
93 · 5	93 · 6	91 · 6	91 · 9	94 · 1	96 · 0
94 · 4	93 · 7	92 · 4	94 · 6	94 · 4	95 · 8
94 · 3	93 · 5	92 · 2	91 · 2	94 · 6	96 · 6
93 · 7	93 · 7	91 · 9	92 · 1	94 · 1	95 · 7
93 · 7	93 · 8	92 · 0	91 · 7	94 · 1	95 · 5
93 · 6	93 · 5	92 · 1	91 · 4	94 · 0	94 · 9
93 · 9	93 · 5	92 · 3	92 · 1	94 · 2	95 · 6
92 · 2	93 · 1	90 · 6	91 · 0	93 · 1	93 - 3
93 · 0	93 · 7	91 · 5	91 · 8	93 · 5	94 - 8
93 · 7	94 · 0	91 · 9	93 · 1	93 · 9	95 - 2
94 · 0	94 · 2	92 · 2	93 · 6	94 · 2	95 · 8
93 · 8	93 · 7	91 · 6	93 · 8	94 · 1	95 · 7

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers TABLE 122 EHILL TIME MEN (OF VE

UNITED KINGDOM Oct	Food, drink and tobacc	Coal and petro- o leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Weekly ear 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (£) 60 ·29 66 ·81 72 ·46 83 ·91	69 · 74 76 · 75 82 · 36 95 · 65	63 · 10 71 · 72 77 · 80 90 · 78	62 · 50 73 · 72 79 · 40 91 · 93	58 · 86 66 · 11 73 · 38 83 · 39	53 · 35 61 · 64 67 · 93 76 · 41	56 · 79 63 · 48 69 · 13 80 · 35	67 · 53 72 · 09 76 · 37 88 · 64	62 · 52 72 · 48 75 · 59 84 · 88	56 · 12 64 · 90 70 · 65 81 · 69	53 ·65 61 ·19 65 ·32 75 ·96	50 · 76 55 · 89 61 · 91 71 · 20	48 · 16 53 · 30 61 · 61 67 · 50
Hours work 1975 1976 1977 1978	46 · 2 45 · 9 46 · 4 46 · 2	42 · 6 42 · 9 43 · 0 43 · 0	42 · 7 44 · 1 44 · 4 44 · 6	41 · 9 44 · 0 43 · 8 43 · 7	42 · 6 42 · 9 43 · 3 43 · 0	42 · 0 42 · 7 43 · 0 42 · 5	42 · 2 42 · 3 42 · 6 42 · 9	43 · 9 43 · 4 43 · 7 43 · 8	41 · 4 42 · 6 42 · 2 41 · 4	42 · 1 43 · 2 43 · 1 43 · 1	42 · 4 43 · 4 43 · 1 43 · 6	43 · 7 43 · 1 42 · 9 43 · 4	40 · 5 40 · 9 41 · 3 41 · 3
Hourly earn 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (pe 130 · 5 145 · 6 156 · 2 181 · 6	nce) 163 · 7 178 · 9 191 · 5 222 · 4	147 8 162 6 175 2 203 5	149 · 2 167 · 5 181 · 3 210 · 4	138 · 2 154 · 1 169 · 5 193 · 9	127 · 0 144 · 4 158 · 0 179 · 8	124 · 6 150 · 1 162 · 3 187 · 3	153 · 8 166 · 1 174 · 8 202 · 4	151 · 0 170 · 1 179 · 1 205 · 0	133 · 3 150 · 2 163 · 9 189 · 5	126 · 5 141 · 0 151 · 6 174 · 2	116 · 2 129 · 7 144 · 3 164 · 1	118 · 9 130 · 3 149 · 2 163 · 4
Oct		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation *	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industries covered

1975 1976	61 · 07 68 · 82	55 · 83 61 · 48	65 · 17 73 · 88	58.06 66.27	59·74 67·83	59 · 82 66 · 36	60 · 38 65 · 80	60 · 45 68 · 42	63 · 81 71 · 22	50 · 71 57 · 36	49 · 88 53 · 97	59.58 66.97	
1977 1978	75 · 15 87 · 48	67 · 66 77 · 85	82 · 09 96 · 79	71 · 04 83 · 51	73 · 56 84 · 77	74 · 96 84 · 52	72 · 91 81 · 77	72 · 72 87 · 78	76 · 96 88 · 03	63 · 31 72 · 39	59·04 67·15	72 · 89 83 · 50	
Hours worked	1												
1975	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6	
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	
Hourly earnin	gs (pence)												
1975	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	134.9	117.4	115.5	136.7	
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	

SIC	968									FULL	TIME WOME	N (18 YEAR	S AND OVER)
Oct	Food, drink and tobacce	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Week	ly earnings (f)	and the second second	Carl Street of		C alla con	41 114 12	- Antonia	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		D BUTTER	A STATE OF	3	-
1975 1976 1977 1978	37 · 28 43 · 69 47 · 51 53 · 85	42 91 48 46 55 97 59 54	37 · 40 44 · 11 48 · 64 54 · 85	35 · 41 43 · 58 47 · 21 54 · 33	38 · 94 46 · 77 51 · 14 56 · 79	35 · 48 42 · 32 45 · 49 52 · 06	36 · 38 43 · 54 47 · 04 53 · 96	39 · 19 46 · 08 49 · 55 56 · 59	42 · 33 50 · 43 53 · 68 60 · 50	34 · 40 42 · 21 45 · 28 52 · 04	31 · 76 37 · 93 40 · 95 46 · 02	28 · 13 32 · 61 36 · 90 42 · 03	28 · 70 33 · 59 38 · 08 41 · 94
Hour	s worked												
Hours 1975 1976 1977 1978	37 · 7 37 · 9 38 · 1 37 · 9	38 · 6 36 · 5 37 · 7 38 · 7	37 ·9 38 ·4 38 ·2 38 ·2	36 · 7 37 · 7 37 · 3 37 · 8	37 · 5 38 · 0 37 · 8 37 · 9	37 · 4 37 · 6 37 · 7 38 · 3	37 · 1 37 · 6 37 · 8 37 · 9	37 · 0 37 · 4 38 · 1 37 · 9	37 · 5 37 · 8 38 · 0 37 · 4	36 · 8 37 · 5 37 · 0 37 · 2	36 · 1 36 · 7 36 · 4 36 · 7	36 · 5 36 · 4 36 · 2 36 · 7	35 · 5 36 · 0 36 · 1 36 · 1
Hour	y earnings (per	nce)											
1975 1976 1977 1978	98 · 9 115 · 3 124 · 7 142 · 1	111 · 2 132 · 8 148 · 5 153 · 9	98 · 7 114 · 9 127 · 3 143 · 6	96 ·5 115 ·6 126 ·6 143 ·7	103 ·8 123 ·1 135 ·3 149 ·8	94 ·9 112 ·6 120 ·7 135 ·9	98 · 1 115 · 8 124 · 4 142 · 4	105 ·9 123 ·2 130 ·1 149 ·3	112 ·9 133 ·4 141 ·3 161 ·8	93 ·5 112 ·6 122 ·4 139 ·9	88.0 103.4 112.5 125.4	77 ·1 89 ·6 101 ·9 114 ·5	80 ·9 93 ·3 105 ·5 116 ·2
Oct	46.723) 2007 (1 2007 (1) 2008 (1) 2008 (1) 2008 (1)	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation *	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
Week	ly earnings (£)	- 28 - 820 k	185 4	111	6 (D) Ta	(13)8	Y exists.	3-54 71	1.01	0.00	3.25 1.1	1.11	04.40

		and the second states and the	i - i - i - i - i - i - i - i - i - i -									
Veekly earnings (£)	25 800	4-2816 %	41.00	15.001 13	1039 5	1.01173	5. 51 74	1.11	10.91.87	100.00	10.27	
975	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	6 07286	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34 . 19
976	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	8.27130	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
977	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	-	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31
978	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	12.000	42.97	58.10	63·79	40.11	52.98	50.03
lours worked												
975	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	A Participation	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
976	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2		38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37 . 4
977	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2		37.9	36.0	41.3	38.3	39.4	37.4
978	36.7	37 . 5	38 . 1	37.0	37 . 2	-	38.5	36 . 8	43.5	38.4	40.3	37 • 4
iourly earnings (pen	ce)											
975	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
976	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	小加速的现代	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6
977	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	1 <u>-</u>	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5
978	142.0	143.0	145.2	132.8	134.6	-	111.6	157 .9	146.6	104.5	131 .5	133.8

• 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

INITED KINGDOM	Oct 1976			Oct 1977			Oct 1978		
siC 1968	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings
	£	(00000)	pence	£	(3) (1)	pence	£	and the second	pence
All manufacturing industries Full-time women (21 years and over) Pull-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over) Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	67 · 83 40 · 71 22 · 06 37 · 75 26 · 87	43 · 5 37 · 2 21 · 6 40 · 0 37 · 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 155 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 94 \cdot 4 \\ 71 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	73.56 44.45 23.90 41.16 29.90	43 · 6 37 · 2 21 · 5 40 · 0 37 · 6	168.7 119.5 111.2 102.9 79.5	84.77 50.08 27.13 47.96 33.33	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 5 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	194 · 9 134 · 6 125 · 6 119 · 9 88 · 6
All industries covered † Full-lime men (21 years and over) Full-lime women (18 years and over) Part-lime women (18 years and over)* Full-lime pirs (under 21 years) Full-lime first (under 18 years)	66 · 97 40 · 61 21 · 50 37 · 94 26 · 70	44.0 37.4 21.2 40.5 37.5	152 · 2 108 · 6 101 · 4 93 · 7 71 · 2	72 · 89 44 · 31 23 · 14 41 · 30 29 · 74	44 · 2 37 · 4 21 · 0 40 · 5 37 · 6	164 · 9 118 · 5 110 · 2 102 · 0 79 · 1	83 · 50 50 · 03 26 · 20 46 · 98 33 · 18	44 · 2 37 · 4 21 · 1 40 · 6 37 · 6	188 · 9 133 · 8 124 · 2 115 · 7 88 · 2

• 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.

GREAT	MANUFACTU	RING INDUSTRIES		ALL INDUST	RIES AND SERVICES	
BRITAIN	FULL-TIME A	DULTS: MEN (21 years	s and over) WOMEN (18 ye	ears and over)		Contraction of the second
taril	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0		1000	100.0
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	110 7 122 3 135 9 152 1 191 8	112 · 5 124 · 9 139 · 9 165 · 2 226 · 7	111 0 122 7 136 5 154 3 197 5	111 · 5 124 · 1 137 · 3 155 · 3 195 · 0	112 · 2 125 · 8 139 · 8 161 · 8 224 · 0	111 · 7 124 · 5 138 · 0 157 · 0 202 · 9
1976 1977 1978	225 · 6 248 · 0 287 · 3	276 · 2 310 · 0 353 · 4	233 · 9 258 · 1 298 · 1	232 · 6 253 · 6 287 · 2	276 · 6 304 · 5 334 · 5	244 · 5 267 · 3 300 · 0
Weights	689	311	1.000	575	425	1.000

Notes: These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issue of the Gazette. They relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates TABLE 125

UNITED	KINGDOM	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	6 87	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col.(4))
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1963	April	Her	T 80	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.4
	Oct			5.3	4 · 1	3.6	2.3	1.3
1964	April			9.1	7.4	6.5	4.9	1.6
	Oct			8.3	8.2	8.1	5.7	2.4
1965	April			7.5	8.4	8.0	5.3	2.7
	Oct			8.5	10.1	9.5	7.3	2.2
1966	April			7.4	9.8	9.7	8.0	1.7
	Oct			4.2	6.2	6.5	5.6	0.9
1967	April			2.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	0.3
	Oct			5.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	-0.3
1968	April			8.5	8.1	7.7	8.6	-0.9
	Oct			7.8	7.2	7.0	6.7	0.3
1969	April			7.5	7.1	6.9	5.4	1.5
	Oct			8.1	8.0	. 8.0	5.5	2.5
1970	Oct			13.5	15.3	16.0	12.4	3.6
19/1	Oct			11.1	12.9	13.7	11.6	2.1
19/2	Oct			15.7	15.0	14.6	18.1	-3.51
19/3	Oct			15.1	14.1	13.6	12.1	1.5
19/4	Oct			20.0	21.4	21.9	20.6	1.3
19/5	Oct			23.4	26.9	28.6	26.5	2.1
19/6	Oct			13.2	12.1	11.6	16.5	-4.68
1070	Oct			8.6	8.4	8.2	4.611	3.611
19/8	Oct			13.8	13.8	13.8	19.811	-6.011

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122). The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; 2. Multiplying this difference by 1¹/₂ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime. The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates index. 4. The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry. 4. The reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement of pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings. 11. These figures have been affected by nationally negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 120	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES	Petrupet	Manuali	ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
GREAT BRITAIN	Weekly earnings (£		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding affected	those whose p by absence	ay was	16.8.10 75 400		excluding affected b	those whose poy absence	ay was
April	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over Manual occupations	i and	8 04 (1973)		75.0	10 2 0 k	20.1	22.0	46.0	71.0	
1972 1973 1974	33 · 6 38 · 6 43 · 6	34 · 5 39 · 9 45 · 1	45.6 46.4 46.2	75 · 8 86 · 0 97 · 4	83 · 7 95 · 2	37 ·0 42 ·3	32.8 38.1 43.6	46.0 46.7 46.5	81 ·7 93 ·5	69 · 1 79 · 2 91 · 1
1975 1976 1977 1978	54 · 5 65 · 1 71 · 8 81 · 8	56 · 6 67 · 4 74 · 2 84 · 7	45 · 0 45 · 1 45 · 6 45 · 8	125 · 8 149 · 2 162 · 6 184 · 8	123 · 1 146 · 3 160 · 0 181 · 8	54 · 0 63 · 3 69 · 5 78 · 4	55 · 7 65 · 1 71 · 5 80 · 7	45 · 5 45 · 3 45 · 7 46 · 0	122 · 2 143 · 7 156 · 5 175 · 5	119 · 2 141 · 0 154 · 3 172 · 8
Non-manual occupations 1972 1973 1974	43 · 7 48 · 4 54 · 1	43 · 8 48 · 7 54 · 5	38 · 9 39 · 2 39 · 1	111 · 3 122 · 4 137 · 7	122 · 4 137 · 8	43 · 4 47 · 8 54 · 1	43 · 5 48 · 1 54 · 4	38 · 7 38 · 8 38 · 8	110 ·7 121 ·6 137 ·9	110 · 8 121 · 7 138 · 1
1975 1976 1977 1978	68 · 2 80 · 2 88 · 2 102 · 4	68 · 7 80 · 9 88 · 9 103 · 0	39 · 2 39 · 1 39 · 2 39 · 4	173 · 2 204 · 3 223 · 4 258 · 1	173 · 3 204 · 4 223 · 8 258 · 9	67 · 9 81 · 0 88 · 4 99 · 9	68 · 4 81 · 6 88 · 9 100 · 7	38 · 7 38 · 5 38 · 7 38 · 7	174 · 3 210 · 3 227 · 2 257 · 1	174.6 210.6 227.9 257.9
All occupations 1972 1973 1974	36 · 2 41 · 1 46 · 3	37 · 1 42 · 3 47 · 7	43 · 9 44 · 5 44 · 3	83 · 7 94 · 5 106 · 9	93 · 5 106 · 1	36 ·0 40 ·9 46 ·5	36 · 7 41 · 9 47 · 7	43 · 4 43 · 8 43 · 7	83 · 7 94 · 3 107 · 6	83 · 3 93 · 7 107 · 2
1975 1976 1977 1978	58 · 1 69 · 2 76 · 1 87 · 3	60 · 2 71 · 4 78 · 5 90 · 0	43 · 4 43 · 4 43 · 8 44 · 0	137 · 7 163 · 2 177 · 7 202 · 9	136 · 5 162 · 0 177 · 1 202 · 2	59 · 2 70 · 0 76 · 8 86 · 9	60 · 8 71 · 8 78 · 6 89 · 1	43 ·0 42 ·7 43 ·0 43 ·1	139 · 9 166 · 8 181 · 1 204 · 3	139 · 3 166 · 6 181 · 5 204 · 9
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations	17.0	17.7	40.0	44 - 4		16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6
1972 1973 1974	19·6 23·1	20·5 24·1	40 · 0 39 · 9	51 · 2 60 · 6	50 · 7 60 · 1	19 · 1 22 · 8	19·7 23·6	39 · 9 39 · 8	49.6 59.3	49 · 1 58 · 7
1975 1976 1977 1978	30 · 9 38 · 5 43 · 0 49 · 3	32 · 4 40 · 3 45 · 0 51 · 2	39 · 5 39 · 6 39 · 8 39 · 9	81 · 8 102 · 0 113 · 4 128 · 5	81 · 4 101 · 5 112 · 7 127 · 5	30 · 9 38 · 1 42 · 2 48 · 0	32 · 1 39 · 4 43 · 7 49 · 4	39 · 4 39 · 3 39 · 4 39 · 6	81 · 6 100 · 7 111 · 2 125 · 3	81 · 1 100 · 2 110 · 7 124 · 4
Non-manual occupations 1972 1973 1974	19·4 21·8 25·6	19·5 21·8 25·8	37 · 3 37 · 3 37 · 3	52 · 3 58 · 5 69 · 0	58 · 3 68 · 8	22 · 1 24 · 5 28 · 3	22 · 2 24 · 7 28 · 6	36 · 8 36 · 8 36 · 8	59 · 9 66 · 2 76 · 9	59 · 8 66 · 1 76 · 7
1975 1976 1977 1978	35 · 2 42 · 8 48 · 1 54 · 9	35 · 4 43 · 1 48 · 4 55 · 2	37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 2	95 · 2 115 · 9 130 · 1 148 · 0	95 · 0 115 · 6 129 · 8 147 · 5	39 · 3 48 · 5 53 · 4 58 · 5	39 · 6 48 · 8 53 · 8 59 · 1	36 · 6 36 · 5 36 · 7 36 · 7	106 · 1 132 · 0 143 · 8 158 · 1	105 · 9 131 · 8 143 · 7 157 · 9
All occupations 1972 1973 1973 1974	17 · 8 20 · 3 23 · 9	18·4 21·0 24·8	39 · 0 39 · 0 38 · 9	47 · 0 53 · 9 63 · 8	53 · 5 63 · 4	20 · 1 22 · 6 26 · 3	20 · 5 23 · 1 26 · 9	37 · 8 37 · 8 37 · 8	54 0 60 5 70 8	53 · 9 60 · 3 70 · 6
1975 1976 1977 1978	32 · 4 40 · 1 44 · 9 51 · 3	33 · 6 41 · 5 46 · 4 52 · 8	38 · 5 38 · 5 38 · 7 38 · 8	87 · 2 107 · 6 120 · 0 136 · 1	86 ·9 107 ·2 119 ·6 135 ·4	36 · 6 45 · 3 50 · 0 55 · 4	37 · 4 46 · 2 51 · 0 56 · 4	37 · 4 37 · 3 37 · 5 37 · 5	98 · 5 122 · 6 134 · 0 148 · 2	98 · 3 122 · 4 133 · 9 148 · 0
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations			10.0	70.1		21.4	22.0	41.9	75.9	75.0
1972 1973 1974	31 · 7 36 · 0 40 · 8	32 · 7 37 · 3 42 · 3	42.6 43.1 43.0	76.4 85.7 97.6	84 · 1 96 · 1	35·5 40·6	36 · 4 41 · 7	42 · 1 42 · 0	85·2 97·8	84 · 1 96 · 8
1975 1976 1977 1978	52 · 1 62 · 5 68 · 9 78 · 8	54 · 2 64 · 7 71 · 3 81 · 5	42 · 3 42 · 3 42 · 7 42 · 8	127 · 2 151 · 8 165 · 8 188 · 7	125 · 4 150 · 0 164 · 3 187 · 0	52 · 7 62 · 7 68 · 7 77 · 3	54 · 0 64 · 2 70 · 2 79 · 1	41 · 3 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4	128 · 9 154 · 7 168 · 0 188 · 6	127 · 7 153 · 8 167 · 5 187 · 9
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations 1973 1974	35 · 6 40 · 3	36 · 8 41 · 8	43 · 1 43 · 0	84 · 6 96 · 4	83 · 1 95 · 0	35 ·0 40 · 1	35 ·9 41 · 1	42 · 1 42 · 0	84 · 1 96 · 6	82 · 9 95 · 5
1975 1976 1977 1977 1978	51 · 5 61 · 8 68 · 0 77 · 8	53 · 6 64 · 0 70 · 4 80 · 5	42 · 3 42 · 5 42 · 7 42 · 8	125 · 8 150 · 1 163 · 8 186 · 5	124 · 1 148 · 3 162 · 3 184 · 7	52 · 0 61 · 8 67 · 8 76 · 3	53 · 4 63 · 4 69 · 3 78 · 1	41 · 4 41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4	127 · 3 152 · 6 165 · 7 186 · 1	126 ·0 151 ·6 165 ·1 185 ·3

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

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices



Average 1970 = 100

EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: in production industries and some services (older series) TABLE 127

GREAT BRITAIN	Food, drink	Coal and petro- leum	Chemi- cals and allied	Metal	Mech- anical	Instru- ment	Elec- trical	Ship- building and marine	1	Metal goods not else-		Leather, leather	Clothing and	Bricks, pottery, glass,
SIC 1968	and tobacco	ducts	tries	facture	eering	eering	eering	eering	Vehicles	specified	Textiles	and fur	wear	cement etc
JAN 1970 =100	Lange and the second			and an and										
Feb	146 4	138 .7	151 - 6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145 4	137 . 3	141.8	139.6	144 5	148.3	141-6	146 - 6
April	154 0	139 5	145 2	141.9	140.5	143 0	146 6	133 - 3	142 - 1	138.0	142 .7	150 1	140.1	146 · 5 147 · 4
May June	158-0 158-1	141 · 7 145 · 6	148 · 1 154 · 7	145 · 3 152 · 7	145 · 8 148 · 8	145 8 148 8	151 8 155 0	144 · 8 148 · 1	148 1 153 5	144 6 148 2	152 · 8 156 · 3	153 · 2 155 · 2	146 · 7 147 · 9	151 9 154 9
July	157 · 9 158 · 5	150 · 2 150 · 0	154 · 0 150 · 8	155·0 150·7	150 · 4 148 · 4	150 · 3 146 · 9	154 · 3 153 · 8	148 6 145 2	153 3 152 3	148 9 145 6	156-3 154-6	162 2 161 3	146 · 9 146 · 7	154-6
Sep	160-5	151.9	152 8	154 1	152 8	151.7	156.6	146 0	152 8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152 6	156 3
Nov	165 8	148.7	161 1 162 3	157 5	158.9	155.7	161 · 1 161 · 6	154 7	157 8	158 4	161 6	161 8	159-2	159·7 162·7
1974 Jantt	166-3	150 6	159-2	145 2	150 - 5	154-6	155-4	142 - 8	144 6	145 - 6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.2
Feb†† Mar	165 3 169 0	151 · 0 160 · 2	169 5 162 3	153 6 159 5	154 · 1 165 · 0	157 · 9 166 · 6	157·3 162·9	148 · 2 158 · 5	144 4 160 3	149 0 163 3	146 · 0 168 · 6	164 · 4 176 · 1	145 8 170 4	157.5
April	170-2	163.0	161 9	159-3	158 5	159.9	162 2	159.0	155-6	157.7	166 6	172.8	167.7	167 2
June	181-9	169 6	174 . 8	174 .7	179-1	175.0	178.5	176 - 3	174 7	175.6	185 1	184 .5	175 9	178.6
July Aug	186-2 188-6	184 U 197 1	185-2 188-1	181 · 2 180 · 5	180 5	176.9	183 1	170.5	174 0	180.0	188.4	199-2 190-1	176-6 175-6	180 · 1 181 · 8
Oct	193.6	200 - 2	199-2	184 . 8	190 4	188.6	190.0	175.7	183 5	187.9	191.5	197 6	190 4	188-5 192-1
Nov Dec	209 · 2 218 · 6	203 · 4 206 · 1	209 · 2 211 · 3	195 0 200 8	198 · 3 198 · 5	197 · 2 199 · 3	199 · 1 204 · 3	187 · 1 191 · 8	204 5 201 6	196 · 4 196 · 9	197·6 199·6	207 · 0 206 · 3	194 · 4 197 · 0	199-4 203-0
1975 Jan	214 8	212.1	205 . 5	203 - 6	203 .7	201 - 2	204 .0	197 8	196 9	201 .0	200 .7	214.5	198 . 1	204 . 9
Mar	233 0	219 2	207 6	220 0	208 8	209 2	212 2	211.3	199.3	209 4	203 .7	215 8	204 7	206.0
April May	220 8 225 4	213 0 215 6	210 8 215 4	212 9 221 2	215 4 215 5	210 5	217 5	221 · 4 218 · 7	200 · 7 198 · 8	209 · 1 210 · 7	208 5	215 1 216 9	210 · 5 210 · 5	210 8 213 2
June July	233 1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224 2	237 .8	232.2	207.5	218.0	233.2	219.0	215.3	220 · 1 224 · 9
Aug Sep	241 0 245 0	242 9 245 1	249 · 7 245 · 5	225 8 229 6	226 7 230 2	228 · 7 232 · 9	236 9 241 1	200 · 1 236 · 1	219 9 217 0	224 9 228 2	230 · 1 233 · 4	225 9 232 1	213 0 220 5	224 6 231 7
Oct Nov	248 · 1 254 · 7	247 - 2	246 6	236 · 2 241 · 3	234 · 7 239 · 8	236 · 1 238 · 4	244 · 7 248 · 4	238 · 5 244 · 4	223 0 227 3	232 8 239 7	238 · 8 242 · 9	236 6	228.6	236 - 5
Dec 1976	263 5	252 . 8	264 - 2	235 0	241 2	248 . 3	255 4	239 . 7	230 . 3	240 . 8	242 . 5	237 9	236 8	246 - 6
Jan Feb	257 0 255 6	251 · 1 251 · 4	256 0 256 0	241 · 2 249 · 1	243 6 242 9	244 2 245 3	251 4 253 0	244 8 249 6	234 0 237 7	243 · 7 243 · 8	250 6 251 6	248 · 1 241 · 4	240 2 238 7	247 · 7 247 · 1
Mar April	277 · 0 265 · 8	260 · 8 262 · 3	258 8 260 8	249 9 257 7	247 · 9 250 · 0	252 · 9 250 · 7	259 8 262 4	251 · 3 248 · 3	236 · 7 237 · 2	249 9 251 8	256·3 252·6	242 2	245 · 6 246 · 1	250 · 4 253 · 9
May June	274 · 6 273 · 5	265 4 265 7	266 3 275 6	264 · 1 259 · 5	257 · 7 258 · 3	254 · 7 258 · 0	268 9 271 0	255 0 255 7	249 · 7 249 · 9	258 · 5 260 · 6	268-2 268-8	245 4 245 9	252 · 2 250 · 6	259 · 5 264 · 1
July	275.7	271.4	274 7	271.3	261 5	260 9	271.3	246 8	253 · 0 248 · 7	263 0	269 5	257.7	252 6	261 3
Sep	276 3	267 . 4	274 .8	263 .5	260 6	263 .8	273 0	258.7	250 . 3	263 . 2	269 9	257.6	253.6	264 . 7
Oct Nov	276-3	269 9 276 0	276 5	271 · 0 273 · 5	264 8 269 5	265 7	274 9 279 8	258 1 266 3	256 · 2 256 · 1	269 5 276 2	275 0 278 4	258 2 263 1	260 5	265 8 270 7
1977	291-2	277.4	282.6	277.0	272.5	271.0	280.8	203.7	250.6	275.7	283.2	209.0	209.7	269.4
Feb	285.5	277 2	283.9	282 · 7 281 · 3	274 4	277.9	282 · 2 288 · 7	270.6	253 · 2 256 · 7	278.4	284 8	272 1 276 5	276.6	272 2
April	291 0	282 9	286 5	279.7	280 5	279 . 3	288 5	271.1	260 3	282 9	287 6	278.9	277 8	280.0
June	297.9	288.9	296-3	283 5	283 9	284 4	290.5	278.4	268.1	284 8	291 5	278.3	279.3	289.5
July Aug	298 · 4 293 · 4	296 · 2 291 · 0	293 · 2 290 · 6	303 8 281 9	287 · 2 283 · 1	285 · 2 286 · 3	289 · 2 291 · 6	277 0 269 8	266 8 265 5	291 6 285 5	292 5 291 0	283 · 7 281 · 7	280·5 278·7	282 4 280 4
Sep Oct	301 · 7 309 · 7	286 6	295 · 7 304 · 2	289 · 2 292 · 9	287.3	287·U 296·3	291 · 7 296 · 2	2/2 / 265 . 8	260·5 267·4	295 6 300 7	294 · 0 299 · 0	283·5 296·1	288·2 296·3	293 0
Nov Dec	326 0 322 6	294 · 1 302 · 7	328 · 2 330 · 6	290 · 3 298 · 0	301 · 9 307 · 8	304 · 0 312 · 1	315 · 8 307 · 8	290 · 2 279 · 1	280 6 287 0	307 · 5 308 · 9	303 · 2 307 · 4	297 · 5 296 · 4	302 · 8 300 · 8	298 · 2 306 · 8
1978 Jan	321 . 8	311-6	320 - 1	299 - 5	307 - 6	312.0	311.9	292 8	287 . 9	312.7	311-8	308 . 9	308 - 2	306 - 3
Heb Mar	322 5 330 5	315 5	319 6 325 8	305-2 321-0	311 U 315 4	314 7 318 1	313 2 322 6	306 1	291 6 289 7	313 7 316 2	315 0 312 4	303 3	306.5	305.9
April May	337 1 344 2	339 8 327 4	323 · 7 328 · 8	340 · 6 337 · 8	325 · 1 327 · 3	331 · 9 336 · 3	328 4 334 6	348 0 321 2	299 6 305 9	326 3 328 1	321 · 9 330 · 9	308 4 308 1	317 6 316 3	319·5 320·0
June Julv	347 · 1 348 · 0	328 · 0 344 · 4	344 · 8 342 · 5	334 4 350 2	329 9 334 0	333·5 347·0	340 · 0 337 · 3	324 · 8 327 · 1	309 · 2 307 · 1	331-5	338 · 8 338 · 7	312 2	317 · 7 322 · 5	328 8
Aug Sep	345 4 349 6	339 8 339 9	339 · 6 348 · 5	313 · 7 333 · 1	333 · 9 334 · 7	336 5 339 2	332 · 7 337 · 1	311 · 7 327 · 0	301 · 8 301 · 2	328 · 7 335 · 4	338 · 4 340 · 5	324 · 1 330 · 4	319 7 324 2	325 9 330 5
Oct	352 3	341.0	345 6	337 1	339 8	345 · 1	347 9	415-2	310 2	342 1	345 1	330 8	329 3	338 · 8 343 · 6
Dec 1979	376 5	357 7	370 0	342 4	356 4	360 5	352 1	317 7	325 3	348 5	350 . 3	328 4	345 4	358.5
Jan Feb	361 · 4 372 · 7	359 · 0 377 · 5	349 · 5 356 · 8	324 · 0 347 · 0	350 · 0 356 · 0	357 · 4 371 · 7	351 · 7 358 · 5	329 · 7 330 · 0	323 · 0 340 · 1	346 · 4 356 · 3	347 · 5 350 · 8	338 0 350 4	345 · 6 350 · 1	340 · 5 348 · 7
Mar	386 2	371.4	382 4	355.4	367 6	380.6	376.0	387.9	348 4	371.0	368 6	349.7	354 . 3	356·3 369·4
May	401 4	376 6 383 8	372 · 0 397 · 1	399 4 390 3	377-6	385-6	379.9	372 8	352 8	377 3	377 - 3	352 8	365 2	379 3 390 3

England and Wales only.
 England and Wales only.
 England and Wales only.
 Except sea transport and postal services.
 Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
 Secause of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "imining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for February 1974. The figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
 Secause of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
 The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

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

ABLE 127 (continued)

nber,	Paper, printing and	Other manu- facturing		Mining and	Con-	Gas, elec- tricity	Trans- port and com-	Miscel-	All manu industrie	facturing s	All indust services	tries and covered	GREAT BRITAIN
rni- re, C	publish- ing	indus- tries	Agricul- ture*	quarry- ing	struc- tion	and water	munica- tion†	laneous services‡	unadjuste	Seasonally d adjusted	unadjuste	Seasonally d adjusted	danta indante
9·3 1·6	140 · 6 143 · 3	143 ∙0 144 • 1	148 · 8 145 · 5	141 · 1 140 · 6	150 · 7 156 · 9	141 · 8 145 · 4	144 · 0 145 · 5	148 · 7 151 · 7	JAN 1970 143 · 5 145 · 3	0 = 100 143 ·7 145 ·5	144 ·5 146 ·7	144 ·4 145 ·9	1973 Feb Mar
1.7 7.1 0.9	141 · 6 148 · 7 152 · 6	145 6 148 9 154 6	160 3 167 9 175 6	144 8 146 9 149 8	152 6 157 7 163 9	148 1 152 6 161 6	147 · 2 149 · 9 155 · 1	149 · 5 147 · 0 154 · 0	144 ·0 149 ·5 153 ·3 153 ·6	147 ·7 148 ·9 152 ·0	145.8 150.6 155.2	148 · 3 149 · 5 152 · 8	April May June
1 · 1 6 · 4 2 · 4 5 · 7 6 · 6	151 3 149 1 154 5 156 1 160 2	154 1 154 0 154 7 158 9 163 3	171 - 3 185 - 7 181 - 4 167 - 4 172 - 5	150 - 3 148 - 9 152 - 5 153 - 1 139 - 1	159 ·7 166 ·3 169 ·4 169 ·9	155 · 7 155 · 7 160 · 8 160 · 2 160 · 2	155 0 157 0 159 2 160 7	150 0 152 6 154 3 158 4 158 7 157 9	151 ·7 154 ·8 157 ·4 160 ·6	153 ·3 155 ·3 157 ·3 158 ·6	153 ·5 153 ·5 157 ·0 159 ·1 160 ·9	153 4 154 2 155 8 157 8 158 8	Aug Sep Oct Nov
3 · 5 7 · 7 0 · 8 3 · 0	155 · 8 153 · 9 155 · 3 162 · 9	151 · 7 154 · 6 172 · 3	170 · 5 184 · 0 194 · 0	139 2 § 191 3	163 · 3 166 · 8 174 · 2	160 · 2 163 · 8 177 · 1	157 · 2 157 · 4 161 · 8	162 · 7 163 · 1 172 · 2	151 ·7 154 ·8 165 ·0	152 ·0 155 ·1 165 ·2	153 ·9 156 ·9 167 ·6	154 ·0 156 ·8 166 ·6	1974 Jantt Febtt Mar
2 · 3 2 · 9 3 · 0 5 · 2	162 · 3 165 · 6 169 · 6 175 · 9 174 · 9	100 - 7 172 - 4 181 - 8 184 - 4 183 - 7	202 · 3 206 · 8 203 · 3 213 · 9 230 · 4	187 3 195 3 198 3 199 0	175 6 189 3 192 3 188 3	176 6 186 0 185 2 196 0	168 8 171 7 177 9 184 6	170 6 183 4 188 5 185 4	168 6 177 9 181 5 182 1	173 ·9 176 ·7 180 ·0 184 ·1	171 ·0 180 ·0 183 ·6 184 ·9	174 ·9 177 ·5 181 ·0 185 ·7	May June July Aug
3-9 2-9 8-1 4-2	183 · 7 186 · 0 190 · 8 191 · 1	188 4 190 4 198 6 201 9	229 0 217 3 215 9 218 9	204 1 208 2 214 5 215 9	196 · 8 200 · 9 203 · 3 205 · 7	204 4 202 0 206 8 221 3	186 5 189 4 205 4 234 2	190 · 7 193 · 5 198 · 8 194 · 2	186 ·9 190 ·6 200 ·2 202 ·4	187 ·8 190 ·8 198 ·0 203 ·8	189 ·9 193 ·0 201 ·7 206 ·6	188 ·8 191 ·9 199 ·2 207 ·7	Sep Oct Nov Dec
2 4 0 3 3 4	194 · 0 193 · 6 199 · 4	203 · 7 212 · 2 207 · 6	225 · 7 232 · 5 236 · 1	215 5 218 2 253 0	204 · 7 217 · 4 219 · 1	216 · 3 219 · 3 214 · 7	214 1 214 6 215 7	209 · 6 208 · 9 220 · 6	203 6 207 3 210 8	203 ·8 207 ·7 210 ·7	205 · 7 210 · 2 214 · 2	205.6 210.1 212.7 216.2	1975 Jan Feb Mar
3 6 2 6 1 8	199 9 202 7 210 4 216 3	213 4 217 3 221 1 227 7 225 7	249 1 259 2 257 7 259 4	261 6 256 9 262 3 260 2	225 6 223 2 231 7 241 6 235 0	219 5 227 8 249 9 287 0 262 9	219-2 225-0 223-8 227-8 232-7	220 · 5 237 · 4 242 · 7 238 · 6	212 ·2 214 ·9 221 ·2 229 ·5 228 ·5	212.9 217.4 220.0 227.5 230.8	217 · 1 219 · 6 226 · 0 234 · 3 232 · 8	210.2 220.8 223.4 230.9 233.4	April May June July
4 8 1 8 7 0 9 8	213·6 221·6 224·5 230·7 227·6	232 · 1 237 · 1 241 · 7 243 · 5	290 · 1 275 · 4 267 · 4 259 · 5	261 4 263 5 265 6 267 3	244 9 248 9 248 9 248 9 252 8	257 · 4 256 · 6 255 · 5 258 · 6	256 1 241 6 244 6 245 6	240 · 5 244 · 3 244 · 4 244 · 0	232 ·5 236 ·9 242 ·2 244 ·4	233 ·7 237 ·4 239 ·1 245 ·2	239 ·0 240 ·9 244 ·6 246 ·6	237 6 239 8 241 1 247 2	Sep Oct Nov Dec
54 · 7 59 · 3 58 · 3	231 · 3 232 · 7 237 · 3	249 · 7 257 · 5 259 · 9	273 · 4 288 · 0 301 · 9	268 · 1 268 · 3 288 · 0	245 · 8 248 · 3 254 · 3	261 0 261 9 270 2	253 · 3 250 · 9 252 · 2	256 · 5 259 · 3 271 · 0	245 ·9 247 ·6 252 ·7	246 · 1 248 · 3 252 · 3	248 ·2 250 ·1 255 ·7	248 1 250 1 253 7	1976 Jan Feb Mar
6 0 59 6 52 8	242 4 249 0 251 2 250 2	258 · 3 261 · 6 267 · 4 268 · 9	307 · 7 298 · 1 312 · 1 325 · 3	286 1 281 0 282 4 285 0	251 0 255 5 261 8 264 6	274 4 278 0 280 9 299 7	253 5 258 9 259 1 261 2	266 0 268 2 267 1 273 2	253 · 3 261 · 0 262 · 4 264 · 5	253 ·4 258 ·5 261 ·0 262 ·4	255 · 9 262 · 0 263 · 9 267 · 0	254.5 258.7 261.1 263.1	April May June July
12 · 9 16 · 0 12 · 4	250 - 2 254 - 5 255 - 4 259 - 5 256 - 9	268 · 0 270 · 3 275 · 8 279 · 2 278 · 9	333 5 307 4 300 9 302 0 308 8	282 · 8 287 · 3 290 · 1 292 · 8 295 · 7	271 · 8 272 · 3 278 · 1 280 · 2	288 0 287 2 287 7 286 0 286 5	265 · 3 265 · 3 281 · 3 265 · 5	284 5 281 3 282 8 282 5 284 8	262 · 5 264 · 7 268 · 3 273 · 3 274 · 5	263 ·9 267 ·1 269 ·2 270 ·7 274 ·2	268 · 3 270 · 8 276 · 2 275 · 5	267 ·4 269 ·8 272 ·9 275 ·3	Sep Oct Nov Dec
81 · 3 84 · 5 86 · 5	260 · 9 260 · 6 266 · 6	283 · 2 286 · 8 288 · 4	298 · 5 312 · 2 322 · 6	297 · 4 297 · 0 317 · 3	274 · 0 278 · 3 290 · 4	291 · 7 295 · 2 299 · 6	274 · 9 270 · 8 272 · 9	294 · 7 295 · 8 312 · 4	276 · 1 276 · 8 281 · 6	276 ·5 278 ·0 281 ·2	278 · 1 278 · 8 285 · 3	278 ·3 279 ·2 283 ·1	1977 Jan Feb Mar
81 · 7 83 · 4 82 · 1 89 · 3	271 · 5 275 · 6 275 · 6 273 · 9	288 2 291 0 288 0 291 0	329 8 323 3 326 7 340 5	304 · 0 300 · 1 302 · 1 306 · 1	283 · 3 291 · 1 293 · 0 293 · 7	297 6 299 9 305 1 305 3	275 0 278 4 281 8 282 4	305 4 301 5 305 0 304 4	281 ·3 287 ·1 285 ·6 288 ·1	281 · 3 284 · 1 284 · 1 285 · 8	284 ·0 288 ·9 288 ·9 290 ·8	282 ·4 284 ·9 285 ·9 286 ·6	April May June July
90 · 2 95 · 7 01 · 9 06 · 7	269 · 9 275 · 9 281 · 6 287 · 2	284 9 294 2 294 2 305 1	339 1 368 5 347 1 326 1	305 · 7 308 · 2 312 · 0 313 · 0	288 7 300 1 302 4 305 5 207 7	301 · 1 300 · 7 306 · 7 311 · 6	281 · 5 285 · 2 285 · 2 293 · 6	304 1 314 3 313 8 311 2 308 4	283 ·9 288 ·0 293 ·7 304 ·2	287.8 291.0 294.6 301.7 304.5	287.3 292.4 296.6 304.5 304.8	288 ·8 291 ·8 295 ·6 301 ·2 304 ·1	Aug Sep Oct Nov
12 · 1 21 · 0 17 · 6	288 · 3 294 · 7 300 · 9	307 · 6 317 · 1 316 · 2	318 4 343 6 365 4	318 · 1 347 · 2 382 · 9	300 · 4 303 · 8 308 · 7	306 · 5 309 · 9 308 · 0	293 · 9 301 · 4 307 · 0	329 8 327 5 338 5	307 ·5 310 ·3 315 ·3	308 ·0 311 ·9 314 ·9	306 · 5 311 · 0 317 · 3	306 · 7 311 · 5 314 · 6	1978 Jan Feb Mar
25 · 6 27 · 8 31 · 8 41 · 0	311 · 8 321 · 5 321 · 4 323 · 4	323 · 9 325 · 3 332 · 5 328 · 8	368 · 2 363 · 3 372 · 9 364 · 0	376 · 4 369 · 7 380 · 7 385 · 5	313 · 9 315 · 3 327 · 3 333 · 8	325 · 7 405 · 0 406 · 3 366 · 3	311 · 9 313 · 4 325 · 3 328 · 1	344 6 342 9 351 2 355 6	325 ·4 328 ·7 332 ·4 334 ·6	325 ·2 325 ·1 330 ·6 332 ·1	325 ·9 330 ·9 336 ·6 338 ·0	324 · 1 326 · 2 333 · 0 333 · 2	April May June July
34 · 3 44 · 0 47 · 2 50 · 2	319 8 329 1 333 3 332 5	328 9 334 2 339 6 350 3	387 · 7 407 · 5 417 · 8 381 · 4	381 4 387 5 397 6 398 9	329 · 9 342 · 1 343 · 6 346 · 9	360 · 9 362 · 8 361 · 8 363 · 5	324 8 328 1 329 4 331 0	344 0 355 9 357 8 355 0	328 · 6 334 · 3 342 · 2 345 · 5	333 ·5 338 ·0 343 ·3 343 ·2	332 ·8 339 ·6 345 ·6 347 ·9	334 ·7 339 ·2 344 ·5 344 ·5	Aug Sep Oct Nov
54 · 5 53 · 1 63 · 2 70 · 4	334 · 1 330 · 8 342 · 0	348 · 8 344 · 1 355 · 2	368 9 362 6 382 6	411 · 3 407 · 7 412 · 3	348 · 4 328 · 6 336 · 9	357 6 360 1 367 2	324 7 321 4 338 5	369 · 1 381 · 6 387 · 0	351 ·2 345 ·0 355 ·4	349 ·7 345 ·5 357 ·3	351 ·2 344 ·4 354 ·9	350 ·1 344 ·7 355 ·6 360 ·3	Dec 1979 Jan Feb Mar
70 · 8 70 · 5 84 · 9	358 · 7 376 · 2 386 · 6	365 8 368 5 378 8 303 5	397 · 1 407 · 6 395 · 2	445 · 9 446 · 3 435 · 1	357 · 7 359 · 6 379 · 7	371 · 2 370 · 7 373 · 7 390 · 7	374 · 9 358 · 5 371 · 8 382 · 5	403 · 4 403 · 4 405 · 3 416 · 0	368 ·3 378 ·6 389 ·9	368 ·0 374 ·3 387 ·6	370 ·2 377 ·9 390 ·4	368 · 1 372 · 4 386 · 1	April May

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of *Employment Gazette*. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc of weekly and monthly paid employees. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:--monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. More 12: The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to December 1978. Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

AUGUST 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 841

EARNINGS

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128	and the second		A REAL PROPERTY.		an ant	Real Street		(and the			J	AN 1964 = 10
GREAT	Average	e weekly ea	arnings inc	luding ove	rtime premi	um	Average	e hourly ea	rnings excl	luding over	time premi	um
Industry group SIC 1968	Jan 1977	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	Jan 1979	Jan 1977	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	Jan 1979
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING *			MAL			c .						
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	452 0 498 3 466 5 483 5	446 7 492 3 470 8 477 1	473 0 506 8 534 5 503 4	501 6 550 1 591 4 540 1	530 · 5 603 · 8 661 · 0 580 · 3	90 · 04 84 · 14 87 · 99 88 · 02	475 · 4 483 · 0 508 · 8 500 · 7	493 · 4 499 · 0 530 · 7 517 · 3	506 · 5 512 · 4 578 · 7 535 · 3	553 · 6 553 · 7 654 · 2 585 · 5	591 · 3 608 · 8 698 · 1 631 · 5	pence 194 · 4 163 · 6 171 · 9 182 · 6
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-results workers	411 · 1 447 · 7 426 · 4 419 · 7	430 · 8 469 · 1 423 · 7 438 · 6	450 · 4 484 · 7 457 · 4 458 · 6	481 · 2 502 · 1 509 · 4 486 · 3	498 3 532 5 533 4 507 8	91 · 54 80 · 55 83 · 77 87 · 90	432 · 8 475 · 9 457 · 4 441 · 7	449 · 0 494 · 1 479 · 3 458 · 7	464 9 507 2 497 4 474 3	496 · 7 539 · 7 527 · 7 504 · 4	534 · 5 573 · 5 576 · 9 542 · 2	205 · 1 166 · 3 165 · 6 190 · 9
All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	419 5 471 5 448 8 434 3	429 · 5 480 · 8 447 · 1 442 · 9	451 · 4 496 · 6 490 · 3 465 · 2	479 · 0 526 · 5 543 · 3 494 · 4	501 · 2 569 · 1 588 · 7 523 · 7	90 · 79 82 · 51 85 · 97 87 · 96	434 0 469 8 487 6 448 8	450 3 486 3 509 5 464 9	464 · 7 500 · 7 536 · 9 481 · 2	498 4 534 8 588 1 515 4	534 3 579 1 635 5 555 0	199 · 7 164 · 8 168 · 9 186 · 6
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers Bornmet bu craulte workers	425 6 416 2 424 7	449 · 3 433 · 5 446 · 0	468 · 2 461 · 0 467 · 6	503 · 7 489 · 3 501 · 1	522 6 519 7 523 4	88 · 58 97 · 81 90 · 98	494 · 0 455 · 8 486 · 7	503 · 7 467 · 7 496 · 7	534 · 1 500 · 1 528 · 1	565 1 525 9 557 7	605 1 562 6 597 2	201 · 0 211 · 8 203 · 8
General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-results workers	411 · 9 387 · 0 404 · 6	418 · 6 412 · 0 413 · 7	448 · 7 430 · 4 442 · 0	469 · 3 467 · 9 466 · 5	477 · 1 505 · 1 480 · 4	84 · 85 100 · 94 87 · 79	415 · 0 399 · 7 408 · 8	424 · 4 416 · 3 418 · 7	444 · 7 431 · 7 438 · 3	472 · 6 462 · 9 467 · 5	509 · 9 487 · 2 502 · 2	195 · 6 208 · 2 197 · 9
All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	418 0 405 6 415 9	439 1 423 2 435 5	459 2 449 5 457 6	492 · 2 478 · 0 489 · 4	509 · 5 508 · 4 510 · 4	88 · 12 98 · 07 90 · 61	463 8 431 4 456 3	473 · 2 443 · 0 465 · 7	501 · 0 472 · 9 494 · 6	529 · 9 497 · 8 522 · 4	568 2 531 7 559 6	200 · 3 211 · 5 203 · 1
					June 1978						June 1978	
					3						pence	
Skilled Labourers All timeworkers	1	373 4 397 6 407 9 390 0	424 · 7 444 · 0 461 · 1 440 · 4		82 · 77 76 · 73 64 · 56 78 · 75			410 6 444 0 456 2 431 8	472 3 502 9 520 3 493 8		183 8 171 6 142 2 175 3	
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Labourers All payment-by-results workers		367 6 356 2 385 9 363 0	416 · 1 400 · 1 445 · 6 409 · 3		83 · 51 74 · 42 66 · 26 78 · 45			401 · 0 338 · 6 435 · 6 396 · 5	457 9 443 6 498 9 452 2		195 · 5 176 · 7 147 · 4 184 · 5	
All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered		370 · 0 376 · 5 402 · 8 376 · 4	420 · 0 421 · 3 458 · 0 424 · 8		83 · 06 75 · 76 65 · 00 78 · 63			402 · 7 412 · 0 451 · 9 412 · 3	461 · 8 468 · 4 516 · 4 471 · 0		188 · 2 173 · 7 143 · 5 178 · 8	

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968: • 370-1 † 271-273; 276-278 ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399

Index of average earnings: manual an

Table 129 (ne	ew version)		-		-								alle the second
GREAT	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average§
NEW SERIES	S: unadjusted	i: Jan 1976	= 100	Stating parts parts contrain viz pantice	anti- anti- atrix	inne in Interior in	Section of the sectio		(Status)	Repting			ENER DIE
Whole econo	omy												
1976 1977 1978 1979	100 · 0 110 · 9 121 · 5 135 · 7	100 · 6 111 · 0 122 · 7 141 · 1	102 · 2 113 · 3 125 · 0 143 · 7	103 · 3 113 · 1 127 · 2 144 · 3	105 · 5 114 · 9 129 · 4 146 · 9	106 · 7 115 · 4 133 · 1 [150 · 7]	107 · 8 117 · 0 133 · 6	107 · 8 115 · 7 131 · 7	108 · 3 116 · 6 134 · 2	108 · 5 117 · 9 135 · 2	110 6 120 1 136 1	111 · 3 121 · 7 138 · 0	106 · 0 115 · 6 130 · 6
OLDER SERI	IES: SEASON	ALLY ADJU	STED: Jan	1970 = 100									
All industrie	es and service	es covered											
1967 1968 1969 1970	79 · 4 85 · 4 92 · 2 100 · 0	79 · 8 86 · 1 91 · 7 101 · 8	80 · 2 86 · 3 92 · 7 103 · 0	80 · 4 86 · 2 94 · 0 103 · 8	80 · 6 87 · 6 93 · 4 104 · 9	81 · 2 87 · 5 95 · 0 106 · 3	82 · 4 88 · 2 95 · 3 106 · 9	82 · 2 89 · 1 95 · 7 108 · 9	83 · 1 89 · 6 96 · 7 109 · 3	83 · 7 90 · 0 97 · 5 110 · 6	84 · 6 91 · 1 98 · 2 112 · 0	84 · 2 91 · 9 99 · 6 113 · 1	81 · 8 88 · 2 95 · 2 106 · 7
1971 1972 1973	114 · 2 124 · 4 143 · 1 154 · 0 +	114.6 * 144.4 156.8†	115 · 8 128 · 3 145 · 9 166 · 6	116 0 129 4 148 3 165 2	117 · 6 130 · 5 149 · 5 174 · 9	117 · 8 132 · 1 152 · 8 177 · 5	119 · 4 132 · 8 153 · 4 181 · 0	120 · 7 134 · 1 154 · 2 185 · 7	121 · 1 137 · 8 155 · 8 188 · 8	122.0 140.2 157.8 191.9	122 · 2 141 · 7 158 · 8 199 · 2	123 · 3 142 · 5 160 · 9 207 · 7	118 · 7 134 · 0* 152 · 1 179 · 1 +
1974	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 1977 1978 1979	248 · 1 278 · 3 306 · 7 344 · 7	250 · 1 279 · 2 311 · 5 355 · 6	253 · 7 283 · 1 314 · 6 369 · 3	254 5 282 4 324 1 368 1	258 · 7 284 · 9 326 · 2 373 · 2	261 · 1 285 · 9 333 · 0 [386 · 1]	263 · 1 286 · 6 333 · 2	267 · 1 288 · 8 334 · 7	267 · 4 291 · 8 339 · 2	269 · 8 295 · 6 344 · 5	272 · 8 301 · 2 344 · 5	275 · 3 304 · 1 350 · 1	261 · 8 288 · 5 330 · 2
All manufact	turing indust	ries											
1967 1968 1969 1970	78 · 3 84 · 8 91 · 8 100 · 0	79 · 0 85 · 5 91 · 5 101 · 3	79 · 4 85 · 9 92 · 5 103 · 0	79 · 5 85 · 6 93 · 7 103 · 8	80 · 0 87 · 1 93 · 1 104 · 7	80 · 3 87 · 4 94 · 4 106 · 5	81 · 5 88 · 0 94 · 8 107 · 5	81 · 6 88 · 5 95 · 5 109 · 5	82 · 6 89 · 1 96 · 5 109 · 7	83 · 3 89 · 3 97 · 3 111 · 2	84 · 0 90 · 4 98 · 1 112 · 7	83 · 9 91 · 7 99 · 6 113 · 7	81 · 1 87 · 8 94 · 9 107 · 0
1971	114 4	115.0	115.7	116-2	118.1	118-0 132-0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122 - 2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972 1973 1974	142 · 1 152 · 0†	143.7 155.1†	145 · 5 165 · 2	147 · 7 163 · 1	148 · 9 173 · 9	152 · 0 152 · 0 176 · 7	152 · 3 180 · 0	153 · 3 184 · 1	155·3 187·8	157 · 3 190 · 8	158 · 6 198 · 0	161 · 4 203 · 8	151 · 5 177 · 5†
1975 1976 1977 1978	203 · 8 246 · 1 276 · 5 308 · 0	207 · 7 248 · 3 278 · 0 311 · 9 357 · 3	210 · 7 252 · 3 281 · 2 314 · 9 369 · 0	212 · 9 253 · 4 281 · 3 325 · 2 368 · 0	217 4 258 5 284 1 325 1 375 3	220 · 0 261 · 0 284 · 1 330 · 6	262 · 4 285 · 8 332 · 1	230 · 8 265 · 9 287 · 8 333 · 5	233 · 7 267 · 1 291 · 0 338 · 0	237 4 269 2 294 6 343 3	239 1 270 7 301 7 343 2	245-2 274-2 304-5 349-7	223 · 8 260 · 7 287 · 6 329 · 6
19/9	343.3	301.3	209.0	PE	RCENTAGE	INCREASES	OVER PRE	EVIOUS 12 N	IONTHS				
NEW SERIES	S: unadjusted				1.587 E								
Whole econd	omy												
1977 1978 1979	10·9 9·5 11·7	10·3 10·5 15·0	10.8 10.4 14.9	9·4 12·4 13·5	9.0 12.6 13.5	8·2 15·4 [13·2]	8·5 14·2	7·3 13·9	7·7 15·1	8·7 14·7	8.6 13.3	9·4 13·3	9·1 13·0
OLDER SER	IES: SEASON	ALLY ADJU	ISTED										
All industrie	es and service	es covered											
1967 1968 1969 1970	3·1 7·6 7·9 8·5	3.0 7.9 6.5 11.0	2·3 7·5 7·5 11·2	2 · 1 7 · 3 9 · 1 10 · 4	1 · 7 8 · 7 6 · 6 12 · 4	2·2 7·8 8·5 11·9	3.6 7.1 8.0 12.2	3·3 8·3 7·4 13·8	4·3 7·8 7·9 13·0	5·1 7·5 8·4 13·4	6.6 7.7 7.9 14.0	5.5 9.0 8.4 13.6	3.6 7.8 7.8 12.1
1971 1972 1973 1974	14·2 9·0 15·0 7·7†	12·5 * 8·6†	12·4 10·8 13·7 14·2	11 · 8 11 · 5 14 · 6 11 · 3	12·1 11·0 14·5 17·1	10.8 12.2 15.6 16.2	11.7 11.3 15.5 18.0	10.8 11.1 15.0 20.4	10 · 9 13 · 8 13 · 0 21 · 2	10·3 14·9 12·5 21·6	9·2 15·9 12·1 25·4	8·9 15·6 12·9 29·1	11·3 12·9 13·5 17·8
1975 1976	27 e 20.7	28 e	27.7	30·9 17·7	26·2	25.9	27·6 14·0	25.7	25·9	25·0 12·5	21·1 13·1	19·0 11·4	26·5
1977 1978 1979	12·1 10·2 12·4	11.6 11.6 14.1	11.6 11.2 17.4	11.0 14.8 13.6	10·1 14·5 14·4	9·5 16·5 [16·0]	8·9 16·3	8·1 15·9	9·1 16·2	9·5 16·5	10·4 14·4	10·5 15·1	10·2 14·4
All manufact	turing indust	ries											
1967 1968 1969 1970	2 · 2 8 · 3 8 · 2 8 · 9	2·3 8·3 7·1 10·7	2·1 8·2 7·7 11·4	1·3 7·6 9·4 10·9	1 · 5 8 · 8 6 · 9 12 · 5	1 · 9 9 · 0 8 · 0 12 · 8	3·4 7·9 7·8 13·4	3·3 8·4 7·9 14·6	4 · 8 7 · 9 8 · 3 13 · 6	5·9 7·1 9·0 14·3	7·3 7·6 8·5 14·9	6 · 8 9 · 3 8 · 6 14 · 1	3.6 8.2 8.1 12.7
1971 1972 1973 1974	14·4 9·6 13·3 7·0†	13·5 • 7·9†	12·3 10·8 13·4 13·5	11.9 11.9 13.6 10.4	12·8 11·1 13·5 16·8	10.8 12.7 14.4 16.2	10·9 12·2 13·7 18·2	10·2 12·0 13·5 20·1	10.7 13.8 12.3 21.0	9·9 14·3 12·6 21·3	8·7 14·8 12·7 24·8	8·8 14·0 14·4 26 3	11 · 2 12 · 8 12 · 9 17 · 2
1975 1976	25 e	26½ e	27.6	30.6	25.0	24.5	26.4	25.4	24.4	24.4	20.8	20.3	26.1
1977 1978 1979	12·4 11·4 12·2	12·0 12·2 14·6	11.5 12.0 17.2	11·0 15·6 13·2	9.9	8·9 16·3 [17·3]	8·9 16·2	8·3 15·9	8·9 16·2	9·4 16·5	11.5 13.8	11·1 14·8	10.3 14.6

Notes: Figures are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that the final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures. The seasonal adjustments (older series) are based on data up to December 1978. * As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data for eleven months—that is excl. February. † The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation. § In this column, the percentage increases given in the lower part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table.

EARNINGS

Section -		a the set of the set of the set of the set of the		
nd	non	manual	omployoos	(combined)

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours:

Manual Work	ers									JULY 3	1, 1972 = 100		and the second second
UNITED KINGDOM		Agricul- ture, forestry	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,	Timber, furniture, etc	TABLE 131 Paper, printing	(continued) Other manu-
SIC 1968			11	III	IV and V	VI–XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	and publishing	industries
Basic weekly rates of wages	s a att	1 141 1 1 1	S 821				050			frage -	The second second	XVIII	. <u>XIX</u>
Weights: up to June 1978‡ from July 1978		210	305	436 454	283 294	2,840 2,953	352 366	28 29	209	227 236	179 186	387	197 }
1975 1976 Annual 1977 Javerages 1978		186 232 247 273	190 211 225 247	177 209 228 250	165 199 218 240	179 214 218 271	176 211 232 254	171 200 220 243	167 213 232 255	171 203 218 242	171 199 213 248	403 160 198 209	158 183 207
1977 June		247	226	228	219	218	236	216	232	216	212	230	203
Aug Sep		247 247	226 226	230 230	227 227	218 218	236 237	224 224	232 235	216 220	212 212 215	210 212	213 213
Oct Nov Dec		247 247 250	226 226 226	231 238 238	227 227 227	218 218 218	237 237 237	224 224 224	235 235 235	220 229 229	215 215 215	212 213 213	213 213 213 213
978 Jan Feb		271 273 272	226 249 240	240 240 242	228 227 227	220 220 220	241 241 241	234 234 234	249 249 255	230 230 235	247 247	213	214
April		273	249	244	227	282	242	234	255	239	247	218	214 216
June		273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248	232 232 232	216 220
Aug Sep		273 273	249 249 249	253 253	247 247	286 286	259 260	252 252	255 259	243 246	248 250	234 236	
Oct Nov		273 273	249 249	256 265	247 247	298 298	260 260	252 252	259 259	246 256	250 250	236	
Dec 979 Jan		273 308	249 249	265 269	247 249	298 304	261 265	252 270	259 281	257 258	250 276	236 236	=
Feb Mar		310 310	275 275	269 272	250 250	304 304	265 265	270 270	281 291	258 264	277 277	236 241 241	Ξ
April May		310 310 310	276 276 276	273 273 288	250 251 251	305 305 305	267 295 295	270 270 270	300 303 303	273 273 275	280 280 280	268	=
July		310	276	288	251	.305	295	270	303	275	280	268	-
lormal weekly hours*		42 · 2 95 · 2	36·0 100·0	40·0 99·6	40·0 100·0	40 · 0 100 · 0	40·0 100·0	40·0 100·0	40·0 100·0	40 · 1 99 · 8	40·0 100·0	39-6	39.3
976 Annual 977 averages 978		95 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2 95 · 2	100-0 100-0 100-0	99.6 99.6 99.6	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 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	99 · 8 99 · 8 99 · 8	100.0 100.0 100.0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0
979 July		95·2	100.0	99 · 6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100-0	-t
975		195	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170		
976 (Annua) 977 averages 978		243 259 286	211 225 247	210 229 251	218 240	214 218 271	232 254	200 220 243	213 232 255	203 218 243	213 248	160 198 209 230	159 183 207
977 June July		259 259	226 226	229 229	219 219	218 218	236 236	216 224	232 232	217 217	212 212	209	203
Aug Sep		259 259	226 226	231 231	227 227	218 218	236 237	224 224	232 235	217 220	212 215	210 212	213 213
Oct Nov		259 259 262	226 226 226	232 238	227 227 227	218 218 218	237 237 237	224 224 224	235 235 235	220 229 220	215 215 215	212	213
978 Jan		284	226	241	228	220	241	234	249	230	247	213	213
Mar		286	249	243	227	220	241	234	255	236	247	218 218	214 214 214
May June		286 286	249 249	245 252	234 247	282 282	258 259	234 234	255 255	242 243	248 248	232 232	216 216
July Aug		286 286	249 249	252 254	247 247	282 286	259 259	252 252	255 255	243 243	248 248	232 234	220
Sep Oct		286 286	249 249	254 257	247 247	286 298	260 260	252 252	259 259	246 246	250	236 236	
Nov Dec		286 286	249 249	266 266	247 247	298 298	260 261	252 252	259 259	256 257	250 250	236 236 235	i I
979 Jan Feb Mar		323 325 325	249 275 275	270 270 273	249 250 250	304 304 304	265 265 265	270 270 270	281 281 291	259 259 265	276 277 277	236	11 I
April May		325	276	274	250	305	267	270	300	274	280 280	241 268	
June		325	276	289	251	305	295	270	303	275	280	268 268	E I
						000					and the second se		

Transport and communi-cation

XXII

1,034

214 214

215 215

221 223

234 234

236 236

236 236

Distributive

trades

XXIII

245 245

252 258

260 260

266 266

288 300

Gas, electricity and water

XXI

215 215

215 216

233 250

267 267

268 268

268 273

Construc-

XX

273 273

273 273

275 275

275 301

301 301

301 301

Other manu-facturing industries†

-+

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.

As explained in the May 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette* (page 584), this series has been discontinued. The weights within the manufacturing sector were changed from July 1978 when the index for "Other manufacturing industries" was discontinued: The weights are used in compiling the general basic weekly wage rates indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries and services. Those used for the corresponding indices of hourly rates and hours are slightly different rent

Publication of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. As explained in articles in the May 1977 (page 463) and May 1978 (page 584) issues of *Employment Gazette*, movements in these indices up to March 1979 were influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

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WAGE RATES AND HOURS Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers JUILY 31 1972 = 100

Professional services and public adminis-	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries§	All industries and services§		UNITED KINGDOM
tration XXV and XXVI	IXXVI	XIX			SIC 1968
PESS 100	00//09	<u>-</u> 14 <u></u>		Basic weekly	rates of wages
756	576	5,138	10,000	Weights: up to	June 1978‡
182	163	174 · 4	178 · 8	Annual averages	1975
214	212	209 · 0	213 · 2		1976
230	233	218 · 9	227 · 3		1977
252	253	258 · 7	259 · 2		1978
227	232	218.9	227 . 4	June	1977
229	232	219·3	228 · 2	July	
229	232	220·4	228 · 8	Aug	
229	232	220·9	229 · 0	Sep	
229	238	221 · 1	229 · 4	Oct	
237	238	222 · 0	231 · 2	Nov	
249	243	222 · 0	232 · 9	Dec	
249	245	225 · 6	236 · 6	Jan	1978
249	248	226 · 0	237 · 9	Feb	
249	248	226 · 6	238 · 7	Mar	
249	248	262 · 0	258 · 5	April	
249	248	263 · 8	259 · 9	May	
249	252	265 · 7	263 · 5	June	
251	252	265 · 9	264 · 8	July	
251	252	268 · 6	266 · 2	Aug	
251	252	269 · 1	266 · 5	Sept	
251	261	276 1	270 · 6	Oct	
258	261	277 4	272 · 7	Nov	
269	264	277 5	274 · 8	Dec	
269	302	283 2	282 · 8	Jan	1979
274	311	283 7	284 · 9	Feb	
274	311	284 6	285 · 8	Mar	
274	311	288 · 4	288 · 6	April	268
274	311	290 · 6	289 · 9	May	
274	311	292 · 0	293 · 6	June	
274	311	292 · 0	295·0	July	
40·0	41.3	40.0	40 . 2	Normal weekl	y hours*
100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	97 · 0 96 · 9 96 · 9 96 · 9	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 4	Annual averages	{ 1975 1976 1977 1978
100.0	96 - 9	100.0	99·3	July	
				Basic hourly	rates of wages
182	168	174 · 5	179 · 8	Annual averages	{1975
214	218	209 · 1	214 · 5		1976
230	240	219 · 0	228 · 6		1977
252	261	258 · 8	260 · 8		1978
227	240	219.0	228.7	June	1977
229	240	219 · 4	229 · 6	July	
229	240	220 · 6	230 · 2	Aug	
229	240	221 · 1	230 · 4	Sep	
229	245	221 · 2	230 · 8	Oct	
237	246	222 · 1	232 · 5	Nov	
249	250	222 · 1	234 · 3	Dec	
249	253	225 · 8	238 · 1	Jan	1978
249	256	226 · 1	239 · 3	Feb	
249	256	226 · 7	240 · 2	Mar	
249 249 249	256 256 261	262 · 2 264 · 0 265 · 8	260 · 1 261 · 4 265 · 1	April May June	1-290
251	261	266 · 1	266 · 4	July	
251	261	268 · 7	267 · 8	Aug	
251	261	269 · 2	268 · 1	Sep	
251	269	276 · 3	272 · 2	Oct	an saist
258	269	277 · 5	274 · 4	Nov	Si stage
269	273	277 · 6	276 · 5	Dec	Si stage
269	312	283 · 3	284 · 6	Jan	1979
274	321	283 · 8	287 · 0	Feb	
274	321	284 · 8	287 · 9∥	Mar	
274	321	288 · 6	290 · 7	April	
274	321	290 · 8	292 · 0	May	
274	321	292 · 1	295 · 8	June	
274	321	292 . 1	297 . 1	July	

RETAIL PRICES

General* index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD†		na ang sa taong sa sa sa sa sa Mang sa						All items	All items	ands	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable	Clothing
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	food	except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	services mainly produced by national- ised industries‡	drink			and light	household goods	and footwear
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 1	100	1.000	10 1 10 0						107	Caralle Con			19			0 01	Br 01	8
Weights 1968 1968 1970	1,000 1,000 1.000	263 254 255	46 · 4–48 · 0 44 · 0–45 · 5 46 · 0–47 · 5	208 · 5-210 · 0 207 · 5-209 · 0	6 39·6-40·7 0 38·8-39·9 0 38·5-39·5	64 · 4–64 · 9 64 · 3–64 · 7 64 · 6–65 · 1	104 · 0-105 · 1 103 · 1-104 · 1 103 · 1-104 · 1	5 53·4 5 51·4 5 48·7	57.6 54.0 55.7	737 746 745	952 · 0-953 · 6 954 · 5-956 · 0 952 · 5-954 · 0	95 93 92	63 64 66	66 68 64	121 118 119	62 61 61	59 60 60	89 86 86
1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248 253	41 · 7-43 · 2 39 · 6-41 · 1 41 · 3-42 · 5 47 · 5-48 · 8	206 8–208 209 6–211 205 5–206 204 2–205	3 41 0-42 0 4 39 9-41 1 7 38 0-38 9 5 39 2-40 0	63 8-64 3 61 7-62 3 58 9-59 2 57 1-57 6	104 · 8–106 · 3 101 · 6–103 · 4 96 · 9–98 · 1 96 · 3–97 · 6	3 47·5 4 50·3 53·3 48·7	54 · 5 57 · 7 55 · 3 59 · 2	750 749 752 747	956 · 8–958 · 3 958 · 6–960 · 4 957 · 5–958 · 7 951 · 2–952 · 5	91 92 89	65 66 73 70	59 53 49 43	119 121 126 124	60 60 58 52	61 58 58 64	87 89 89 91
1968 1969 1970 Annual 1971 averages 1972 1973 1974	125 · 0 131 · 8 140 · 2 153 · 4 164 · 3 179 · 4 208 · 2	123 2 131 0 140 1 155 6 169 4 194 9 230 0	121 · 7 136 · 2 142 · 5 155 · 4 171 · 0 224 · 1 262 · 0	123 · 8 130 · 1 139 · 9 156 · 0 169 · 5 189 · 7 224 · 2	118 · 9 126 · 0 136 · 2 150 · 7 163 · 9 178 · 0 220 · 0	126 1 133 0 143 4 156 2 165 6 171 1 221 2	123 · 5 130 · 5 140 · 8 154 · 3 165 · 2 174 · 2 221 · 1	130 2 136 8 145 6 167 3 181 5 213 6 212 5	119 0 123 8 133 3 149 8 167 2 198 0 238 4	125 · 7 132 · 2 140 · 3 152 · 8 162 · 7 174 · 5 201 · 2	125 · 2 131 · 7 140 · 2 153 · 5 164 · 1 177 · 7 206 · 1	80 135 · 0 140 · 1 149 · 8 172 · 0 185 · 2 191 · 9 215 · 6	127 · 1 136 · 2 143 · 9 152 · 7 159 · 0 164 · 2 182 · 1	125 5 135 5 136 3 138 5 139 5 139 5 141 2 164 8	141 · 3 147 · 0 158 · 1 172 · 6 190 · 7 213 · 1 238 · 2	133 · 8 137 · 8 145 · 7 160 · 9 173 · 4 178 · 3 208 · 8	113 · 2 118 · 3 126 · 0 135 · 4 140 · 5 148 · 7 170 · 8	113 · 4 117 · 7 123 · 8 132 · 2 141 · 8 155 · 1 182 · 3
1968 Jan 16	121 · 6	121 · 1	121·0	121 · 3	115.9	120 · 9	119.2	128 · 2	119.3	121 · 9	121 . 7	133 . 0	125 . 0	120 · 8	138·6	132 . 6	110.2	111 - 9
1969 Jan 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121 . 1	130.2	129.3	139 . 9	134 · 7	135 · 1	143 · 7	138 - 4	116 - 1	115 - 1
1970 Jan 20	135-5	134 - 7	145.2	147.8	146.2	137.6	135.1	140.0	128-2	135.8	135.5	146 • 4	143 0	135 . 8	150.6	145.3	122 - 2	120.5
1972 Jan 18	159·0	163·9	158.5	165 - 4	158 . 8	163 . 2	161 . 8	176.1	163 . 1	157 . 4	159-1	160 9	151 . 3	138.6	164 · 2	152.6	132·3 138·1	128.4
1973 Jan 16	171 · 3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168 . 8	170.0	205 · 0	176 · 0	168 · 4	170.8	1/9.9	163 . 3	141.6	203 - 8	178.3	144 - 2	146 . 8
1974 Jan 15 JANUARY 15, 1974 = 1	191 · 8	216.7	254 - 4	209 · 8	196·9	191-9	193.7	224 · 5	227 · 0	184.0	189.4	198 - 9	166·0	142 · 2	225 · 1	188.6	158·3	166 - 6
Weights 1974 1975	1,000 1.000	253 232	47 · 5-48 · 8 33 · 7-38 · 1	204 · 2-205 · 5 193 · 9-198 · 3	5 39·2-40·0 40·4-41·6	57 · 1-57 · 6 66 · 0-66 · 6	96·3-97·6 106·4-108·2	48·7 42·3-45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951 · 2-952 · 5 961 · 9-966 · 3	80	70	43	124	52	64	91
1976 1977 1978 . 1979	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 232 232	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 [34·4]	186 · 0188 · 8 200 · 3202 · 8 119 · 5202 · 6 [197 · 6]	3 35·9–36·9 3 38·0–39·0 5 38·5–39·7 [38·7]	56 · 9–57 · 3 62 · 0–62 · 2 63 · 3–63 · 9 [61 · 3]	92 · 8-94 · 2 100 · 0-101 · 2 101 · 8-103 · 6 [100 · 0]	50·7 2 53·0 5 51·4 [52·5]	42 · 1-43 · 9 47 · 0-48 · 7 46 · 1-48 · 0 [45 · 1]	772 753 767 768	958 · 0-960 · 8 953 · 3-955 · 8 966 · 5-969 · 2 [965 · 6]	77 90 89 93	82 81 83 85	46 46 46 48	108 112 112 113	53 56 58 60	70 75 63 64 64	89 84 82 80
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 Annual averages	$\begin{cases} 108 \cdot 5 \\ 134 \cdot 8 \\ 157 \cdot 1 \\ 182 \cdot 0 \\ 197 \cdot 1 \end{cases}$	106 · 1 133 · 3 159 · 9 190 · 3 203 · 8	103 · 0 129 · 8 177 · 7 197 · 0 180 · 1	106 · 9 134 · 3 156 · 8 189 · 1 208 · 4	111 · 7 140 · 7 161 · 4 192 · 4 210 · 8	115 · 9 156 · 8 171 · 6 208 · 2 231 · 1	114 · 2 150 · 2 167 · 4 201 · 8 222 · 9	94 · 7 116 · 9 147 · 7 175 · 0 197 · 8	105.0 120.9 142.9 175.6 187.6	109 · 3 135 · 2 156 · 4 179 · 7 195 · 2	108 · 8 135 · 1 156 · 5 181 · 5 197 · 8	108 · 4 147 · 5 185 · 4 208 · 1 227 · 3	109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0	115 · 9 147 · 7 171 · 3 209 · 7 226 · 2	105 · 8 125 · 5 143 · 2 161 · 8 173 · 4	110 · 7 147 · 4 182 · 4 211 · 3 227 · 5	107 · 9 131 · 2 144 · 2 166 · 8 182 · 1	109 · 4 125 · 7 139 · 4 157 · 4 171 · 0
1975 Jan 14	119-9	118.3	106.6	121 · 1	128.9	143 · 3	137 · 5	98·1	113 - 3	120 · 4	120.5	119.9	118.2	124.0	110.3	124 . 9	118.3	118-6
1976 Jan 13	147-9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162 . 4	157.8	137.3	132 · 4	147.9	147.6	172 - 8	149.0	162 . 6	134 - 8	168·7	140 . 8	131 - 5
Feb 15 Mar 15	172-4 174-1 175-8	183 1 184 5 186 5	214 · 8 216 · 8 215 · 7	177 · 1 178 · 5 181 · 0	178 · 7 179 · 8 185 · 1	189 · 7 192 · 7 197 · 8	185 · 2 187 · 5 192 · 7	169·6 169·1 168·9	165 · 7 167 · 3 167 · 9	169·3 171·1 172·6	170 · 9 172 · 5 174 · 3	198 · 7 198 · 7 119 · 3	173 · 7 176 · 4 179 · 3	193 · 2 194 · 3 193 · 7	154 · 1 154 · 6 155 · 7	198 · 8 198 · 0 198 · 7	157 · 0 160 · 1 162 · 0	148 · 5 151 · 1 153 · 4
April 19 May 17 June 14	180 · 3 181 · 7 183 · 6	189-6 189-9 193-7	223 · 9 213 · 7 219 · 4	183 · 2 185 · 4 189 · 0	189 · 7 191 · 8 192 · 2	200 · 6 205 · 0 206 · 8	196 · 2 199 · 6 200 · 8	168 · 9 169 · 9 177 · 5	169 7 170 9 174 5	177 · 6 179 · 3 180 · 8	178 · 7 180 · 5 182 · 4	203 · 1 208 · 0 211 · 4	181 · 2 183 · 9 184 · 0	206 5 206 5 216 1	166 · 3 164 · 3 164 · 3	202 · 9 210 · 4 214 · 5	163 · 7 165 · 2 166 · 0	153 · 8 154 · 6 155 · 7
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	183 · 8 184 · 7 185 · 7	192 · 0 191 · 9 192 · 5	194 · 1 182 · 8 176 · 9	191 · 8 193 · 8 195 · 6	196 · 3 196 · 9 198 · 3	210 · 2 214 · 9 216 · 9	204 · 5 207 · 6 209 · 4	178 · 4 178 · 8 179 · 7	177 · 5 179 · 3 182 · 1	181 · 5 182 · 7 183 · 8	183 · 5 184 · 9 186 · 2	211 · 6 211 · 4 209 · 6	184 · 6 185 · 7 187 · 4	216 · 1 217 · 6 217 · 6	163 · 3 164 · 3 164 · 8	216 · 6 217 · 3 217 · 5	166 · 8 169 · 1 170 · 7	157 · 4 160 · 4 161 · 8
Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	186 · 5 187 · 4 188 · 4	192 · 3 192 · 9 194 · 8	► 168 · 1 166 · 9 171 · 1	196·9 197·5 198·9	199 0 200 3 201 1	219 · 0 220 · 5 224 · 1	211 · 0 212 · 3 214 · 8	179·9 179·5 179·9	184 0 184 2 184 5	184 · 9 185 · 9 186 · 6	187 · 3 188 · 2 189 · 0	213 · 3 215 · 4 217 · 2	188 · 3 188 · 3 188 · 3	218 · 2 218 · 2 218 · 2	163 · 3 163 · 3 163 · 8	220 · 8 220 · 3 220 · 0	172 · 2 173 · 8 174 · 7	163 · 3 164 · 4 164 · 7
1978 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	189·5 190·6 191·8	196 · 1 197 · 3 198 · 4	173 9 174 5 179 0	200 · 4 201 · 7 202 · 2	202 · 8 205 · 1 206 · 1	222 · 4 223 · 9 224 · 4	214 · 5 216 · 3 217 · 0	186 · 7 188 · 1 189 · 9	183 · 9 184 · 2 182 · 7	187 · 6 188 · 8 189 · 9	190 · 2 191 · 4 192 · 4	220 · 1 221 · 3 221 · 9	188 · 9 191 · 0 194 · 8	222 · 8 222 · 8 222 · 8	164 · 3 162 · 1 162 · 3	219·9 221·1 222·0	175 · 2 177 · 1 178 · 8	163 · 6 167 · 1 167 · 9
April 18 May 16 June 13	194 · 6 195 · 7 197 · 2	201 · 6 203 · 2 206 · 7	186 3 187 5 200 8	204 · 7 206 · 3 207 · 9	209 · 3 209 · 7 210 · 4	228 · 0 229 · 5 230 · 3	220 · 4 221 · 5 222 · 3	192 · 5 1 95 · 6 198 · 2	183 · 1 184 · 3 186 · 4	192 · 7 193 · 6 194 · 5	195 · 0 196 · 1 197 · 2	224 · 1 226 · 0 227 · 9	196 · 6 196 · 6 196 · 6	224 · 2 224 · 2 224 · 2	170 · 6 171 · 0 172 · 1	223 · 6 226 · 4 228 · 9	180 · 1 181 · 0 181 · 7	169 1 169 8 170 3
July 18 Aug 15 Sep 12	198 · 1 199 · 4 200 · 2	206 · 1 206 · 2 206 · 3	185 · 5 177 · 9 173 · 1	210 0 211 7 212 6	211 · 9 212 · 5 212 · 9	232 1 235 0 236 5	224 · 0 225 · 9 227 · 0	200 · 3 201 · 2 202 · 1	189-2 191-0 191-9	195 · 9 197 · 6 198 · 6	198 · 7 200 · 4 201 · 4	230 · 0 230 · 2 230 · 4	197 · 5 197 · 5 197 · 5	224 · 2 227 · 0 229 · 2	174 · 1 177 · 8 178 · 6	230 · 6 230 · 6 230 · 6	181 · 8 183 · 9 184 · 9	170 · 9 172 · 5 174 · 0
Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	201 1 202 5 204 2	205 · 6 207 · 9 210 · 5	168 · 2 171 · 4 183 · 0	212 · 7 214 · 7 215 · 8	215 · 0 216 · 4 217 · 2	236 · 0 236 · 8 238 · 0	227 · 5 228 · 6 229 · 6	202 · 1 207 · 9 209 · 0	191 · 3 191 · 1 191 · 9	199 · 8 201 · 1 202 · 4	202 · 4 203 · 8 205 · 1	230 · 2 232 · 7 232 · 3	198 · 4 198 · 4	231 · 1 231 · 1	180·5 181·4	230·3 233·7	185 · 9 187 · 0	175-3 175-6
1979 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13	207 · 2 208 · 9 210 · 6	217 · 5 218 · 7 220 · 2	207 · 6 208 · 2 215 · 3	219 5 220 8 221 3	220 · 3 220 · 1 222 · 6	240 8 241 6 242 2	232 · 5 233 · 7 234 · 2	212 · 8 213 · 0 212 · 9	197 · 1 199 · 7 200 · 7	204 · 3 206 · 2 207 · 9	207 · 3 209 · 1 210 · 6	234 · 5 235 · 4 236 · 4	198 · 9 200 · 1	231 · 1 231 · 5 231 · 5	190-3 191-4	232 · 8 233 · 1 234 · 4	188 · 2 187 · 3 190 · 3	176-3 176-1 178-6
April 10 May 15 June 12	214 · 2 215 · 9 219 · 6	221 · 6 224 · 0 230 · 0	221 · 6 222 · 1 229 · 3	221 · 9 224 · 6 230 · 3	223 · 8 225 · 0 225 · 9	243 · 3 248 · 0 252 · 7	235 · 4 238 · 7 241 · 8	213 0 215 4 228 6	200 · 6 202 · 7 204 · 7	212 · 1 213 · 7 216 · 7	214 · 0 215 · 9 219 · 4	237 · 9 238 · 6 239 · 9	203 · 9 206 · 7 209 · 2	231 · 5 231 · 9 231 · 9	192 · 7 205 · 0 206 · 9	236 · 3 237 · 2 238 · 0	191 · 8 193 · 3 194 · 6	180-1 180-8 181-6
July 17	229 1	231 - 2	208 . 0	235 8	236 - 2	261 · 1	251 . 1	231 · 8	205 9	228.6	230 - 1	246.0	209·8 224·8	231.9	211.2	241-3	196-3	183.7

RIF 132 (continued)

See article on page 236 of March 1979 Employment Gazette.
 † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of Employment Gazette.
 ‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.

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RETAIL PRICES

General* index of retail prices

Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDO	A MOGORA
8					41 nat. 1987. 81 nat. 5581
120 124 126	60 66 65	56 57 55	41 42 43	JANUARY	16, 1962 = 100 1968 Weights 1969 1970
136 139 135 135	65 65 65 63	54 52 53 54	44 46 46 51		1971 1972 1973 1974
119 · 1 123 · 9 132 · 1 147 · 2 155 · 9 165 · 0 194 · 3	124 · 5 132 · 2 142 · 8 159 · 1 168 · 0 172 · 6 202 · 7	132 · 4 142 · 5 153 · 8 169 · 6 180 · 5 202 · 4 227 · 2	126 9 135 0 145 5 165 0 180 3 211 0 248 3	Annual averages	{ 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971 1972 1973 1974
113 - 9	116 - 3	128.0	121 - 4	Jan 16	1968
122 · 2	130 · 2	140 - 2	130.5	Jan 14	1969
125 - 4	136 · 4	147.6	139-4	Jan 20	1970
141 - 2	151 - 2	160.8	153 - 1	Jan 19	1971
151 . 8	166 - 2	174.7	172.9	Jan 18	1972
175.0	182.2	212.8	220.5	Jan 15	1973
135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	JANUARY	15, 1974 = 100 1974 Weights 1975
140 139	74 71	57 54	47 45		1976 1977
140 143	70 69	56 59	51 51		1978 1979
111 · 0 143 · 9 166 · 0 190 · 3 207 · 2	111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7	106 · 8 135 · 5 159 · 5 173 · 3 192 · 0	108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8	Annual averages	<pre>{ 1974 1975 1975 1976 1977 1978</pre>
130.3	125 - 2	115.8	118.7	Jan 14	1975
157·0	152 · 3	154.0	146 - 2	Jan 13	1976
178 · 9 181 · 3 182 · 4	176 · 2 178 · 5 180 · 9	166 · 8 167 · 7 168 · 1	172 · 3 173 · 8 176 · 5	Jan 18 Feb 15 Mar 5	1977
189 · 1 192 · 2 193 · 2	185 · 9 187 · 2 187 · 8	170-0 171-9 173-3	178 · 8 182 · 0 184 · 0	April 19 May 17 June 14	
193 · 8 192 · 9 193 · 7	189 · 9 190 · 9 192 · 5	172 · 9 174 · 4 173 · 3	186 · 4 188 · 7 194 · 7	July 12 Aug 16 Sept 13	
194 · 3 195 · 6 196 · 4	195-6 196-9 197-5	176-9 180-6 184-0	195-9 197-4 198-0	Nov 15 Dec 13	1070
198-7 201-1 201-8	198-6 199-8 200-5	186 6 187 7 188 8	200 · 6 201 · 7	Feb 14 Mar 14	1978
203 · 3 204 · 8 206 · 3	203 · 4 204 · 7 205 · 2	190-1 190-7 191-2	203 · 9 205 · 4 206 · 7	May 16 June 13	
207 9 209 6 210 8	207 · 9 209 · 0 210 · 3	191 · 8 192 · 4 194 · 2	208 · 9 211 · 1 211 · 4	Aug 15 Sept 12	
211 · 8 214 · 3 215 · 7	212 6 213 7 214 6	195-2 196-0 199-0	213 · 2 215 · 1 215 · 7	Nov 14 Dec 12	
218 5 221 7 223 8	216 4 218 7 220 2	202 · 0 202 · 9 203 · 9	218 7 220 1 221 7	Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13	1979
227 · 6 230 · 2 236 · 6	225.6 227.1 228.7	205 · 4 206 · 4 207 · 6	225-4 227-3 231-0	Apr 10 May 15 June 12	
254.2	243.6	217.0	246.1	July 17	

RETAIL PRICES

General* index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier TABLE 132 (co

	TED GDOM	2009/23 63	All iter	Food ns	Alcoho drink	ic Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- allsed industries
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977	Jan 19 Jan 18 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 13 Jan 18	YRADRAL	8 8 12 20 23 17	9 11 10 20 18 25 23	6 2 6 2 18 26 17	-2 0 2 0 24 31 19	9 9 14 10 10 22 14	5 10 6 25 35 18	8 4 4 10 18 19 12	7 6 7 13 19 11 13	13 8 5 10 30 20 14	11 10 2 7 25 22 16	9 9 12 16 33 8	10 13 10 21 19 23 18	10 12 6 5 20 44 15
	Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13		14 13 12	14 12 11	14 14 13	25 23 21	11 10 7	15 13 12	15 15 15	13 13 12	13 12 11	17 16 16	8 10 12	19 18 17	10 10 11
1978	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14		10 9 9	7 7 6	9 8 9	15 15 15	7 5 4	11 12 12	12 11 10	10 11 9	11 11 11	13 12 11	12 12 12	16 15 14	11 11 11
	April 18 May 16 June 13		8 8 7	6 7 7	8 7 7	9 9 4	3 4 5	10 8 7	10 10 9	10 10 9	8 7 7	9 9 9	12 11 10	14 13 12	10 9 8
	July 18 Aug 15 Sep 12		8 8 8	7 7 7	7 6 5	4 4 5	7 8 8	6 6 6	9 9 8	9 8 8	7 9 9	9 9 9	11 10 12	12 12 9	9 9 10
	Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12		8 8 8	7 8 8	5 5 5	6 6 6	11 11 13	. 4 6 6	8 8 8	7 7 7	9 10 10	9 9 9	10 9 8	9 9 9	8 8 7
1979	Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13		9 10 10	11 11 11	5 5 5	4 4 4	16 18 19	6 6 6	7 7 7	8 7 7	10 10 11	9 9 10	8 8 8	10 10 10	7 6 6
	April 10 May 15 June 12		10 10 11	10 10 11	5 6 7	3 3 3	20 21 23	6 5 5	7 8 8	7 7 8	12 12 15	11 11 11	8 8 9	11 11 12	6 6 5
	July 17		16	12	14	14	23	9	14	12	22	17	13	18	

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

TABLE 132(a)			1000	<u></u>		S TYT	A DOT	9 VALOR	S. 917.	and the	B. S. S. S. S.						
Index for		1 64 6	127-00.	······································	1.721	0 001	1.8	2.834	1-521		The second						
UNITED		One-pers	on pensio	ner house	holds	Two-per	son pensioner	households	5.4H	General index of retail prices							
	S 811	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
1968 1969 1970		122 · 9 129 · 4 136 · 9	124 · 0 130 · 8 139 · 3	124 · 3 130 · 6 140 · 3	126 · 8 133 · 6 144 · 1	122 · 7 129 · 6 137 · 0	124 · 3 131 · 3 139 · 4	124 · 6 131 · 4 140 · 6	126 · 7 133 · 8 144 · 0	120 · 2 128 · 1 134 · 5	123 · 2 130 · 0 137 · 3	JA 123 · 8 130 · 2 139 · 0	$\overline{\begin{array}{c} \textbf{N 16, 1962 = 100} \\ 125 \cdot 3 \\ 131 \cdot 8 \\ 141 \cdot 7 \end{array}}$				
1971 1972 1973 1974		148 · 5 162 · 5 175 · 3 199 · 4	153 · 4 164 · 4 180 · 8 207 · 5	156 · 5 167 · 0 182 · 5 214 · 1	159 · 3 171 · 0 190 · 3 225 · 3	148 · 4 161 · 8 175 · 2 199 · 5	153 · 4 163 · 7 181 · 1 208 · 8	156 · 2 166 · 7 183 · 0 214 · 5	158 · 6 170 · 3 190 · 6 225 · 2	146 · 0 157 · 4 168 · 7 190 · 7	150 · 9 159 · 5 173 · 8 201 · 9	153 · 1 162 · 4 176 · 6 208 · 0	154 · 9 165 · 5 182 · 6 218 · 1				
1974 1975		101 · 1 121 · 3	105 · 2 134 · 3	108 · 6 139 · 2	114 · 2 145 · 0	101 · 1 121 · 0	105 · 8 134 · 0	108 · 7 139 · 1	114-1 144-4	101 · 5 123 · 5	107 · 5 134 · 5	JA 110 · 7 140 · 7	N 15, 1974 = 100 116 · 1 145 · 7				
1976 1977 1978 1979	er i Er e	152 · 3 179 · 0 197 · 5 214 · 9	158 · 3 186 · 9 202 · 5 220 · 6	161 · 4 191 · 1 205 · 1	171 · 3 194 · 2 207 · 1	151 · 5 178 · 9 195 · 8 213 · 4	157 · 3 186 · 3 200 · 9 219 · 3	160 · 5 189 · 4 203 · 6	170 · 2 192 · 3 205 · 9	151 · 4 176 · 8 194 · 6 211 · 3	156 · 6 184 · 2 199 · 3 217 · 7	160 · 4 187 · 6 202 · 4	168-0 190-8 205-3				
TABLE 132(b) Group indices:	annual averag	05		a sur s sur					128-128-19 128-19 128-19	2 I.							
UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excludit housing	s Food ng)	Al dr	coholic ink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transp and vehicle	port es	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home				
INDEX FOR ON	-PERSON PE	NSIONER H	OUSEHOL	DS	210-3	6-975	8-451	1 101	3 3 1945		1000 - C. (A)	and the first					
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	107 · 3 135 · 0 160 · 8 187 · 8 203 · 1	104 · 0 129 · 5 156 · 3 187 · 5 199 · 6	11 13 16 18 19	0 · 0 5 · 8 0 · 2 5 · 2 7 · 9	115 · 9 147 · 8 171 · 5 209 · 8 226 · 3	109 · 9 145 · 5 179 · 9 205 · 2 224 · 8	108 · 5 131 · 0 145 · 2 169 · 0 184 · 8	109 · 5 124 · 9 137 · 7 155 · 4 168 · 3	109 0 144 0 178 0 204 6 228 0		114 · 5 147 · 7 171 · 6 201 · 1 221 · 3	JAI 106 · 7 134 · 4 155 · 1 168 · 7 185 · 3	N 15, 1974 = 100 108 · 8 133 · 1 159 · 5 188 · 6 209 · 8				
INDEX FOR TWO 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	D-PERSON PE 107 · 4 134 · 6 159 · 9 186 · 7 201 · 6	NSIONER H 104 · 0 128 · 9 155 · 8 184 · 8 196 · 9	OUSEHOL 111 13: 16: 18: 19:	DS 0 · 0 5 · 7 0 · 5 6 · 3 9 · 8	116 · 0 148 · 1 171 · 9 210 · 2 226 · 6	110 · 0 146 · 0 180 · 7 207 · 7 226 · 0	108 · 2 132 · 6 146 · 3 170 · 3 186 · 1	109 · 7 126 · 4 139 · 7 158 · 5 172 · 7	111 · 0 145 · 4 171 · 4 194 · 9 211 · 7		113 · 3 144 · 6 168 · 2 197 · 4 217 · 8	106 · 7 135 · 4 157 · 1 171 · 2 188 · 5	108 · 8 133 · 1 159 · 5 188 · 6 209 · 8				
GENERAL INDE 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	X OF RETAIL F 108·9 136·1 159·1 184·9 200·4	PRICES 106 · 1 133 · 3 159 · 9 190 · 3 203 · 8	101 131 151 183 190	-7 -2 -3 -4 -0	115 · 9 147 · 7 171 · 3 209 · 7 226 · 2	110 · 7 147 · 4 182 · 4 211 · 3 227 · 5	107 · 9 131 · 2 144 · 2 166 · 8 182 · 1	109 · 4 125 · 7 139 · 4 157 · 4 171 · 0	111 · 0 143 · 9 166 · 0 190 · 3 207 · 2		111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7	106 · 8 135 · 5 159 · 5 173 · 3 192 · 0	108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8				

Index of retail prices



*Figures in brackets are the 1979 group weights

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

Stoppages of work

TABLE 133

UNITED KINGDOM		STOPPAG	BES			NUMBER	OF WORKE	RS GES‡ (Thou)	PROGRES	DAYS LOS	WORKING DAYS LOST IN				
		Beginning	g in period		In	Beginning	g in period‡	In	All indust	ries and ser	vices	Mining an	d quarrying	Metals, eng	jineering, ig and vehicles
		Number	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	in period	Number	of which known official	in period	Number	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official
_		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965		2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354	60 78 49 70 97	2 · 2 3 · 2 2 · 4 2 · 8 4 · 1	2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365	771 4,420 590 872∥ 868	80 3,809 80 161 94	779 4,423 593 883 876	3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925	861 4,109 527 690 607	28 · 3 70 · 9 30 · 0 30 · 3 20 · 8	740 308 326 309 413		1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763	624 3,652 189 501 455
1966 1967 1968 1969 1970		1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906	60 108 91 98 162	3 1 5 1 3 8 3 1 4 1	1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943	530 731 2,255 1,654 1,793	50 36 1,565 283 296	544 734 2,258 1,665 1,801	2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980	1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320	48 9 14 1 46 9 23 6 30 2	118 108 57 1,041 1,092	I I I	871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540	163 205 2,010 1,229 587
1971 1972 1973¶ 1974¶ 1975		2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,282	161 160 132 125 139	7 · 2 6 · 4 4 · 6 4 · 3 6 · 1	2,263 2,530 2,902 2,946 2,332	1,171 1,722 1,513 1,622 789	376 635 396 467 80	1,178 1,734 1,528 1,626 809	13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012	10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040 1,148	74 2 76 2 27 9 47 7 19 1	65 10,800 91 5,628 56	10,726 5,567	6,035 6,636 4,799 5,837 3,932	3,552 2,654 923 602 814
1976 1977 1978		2,016 2,703 2,471	69 79 89	3·4 2·9 3·6	2,034 2,737 2,498	666 1,155 1,001	46 205 120	668∥ 1,166 1,041∥	3,284 10,142 9,405	472 2,512 3,996	14 4 24 8 42 5	78 97 201	- 4 2	1,977 6,133 5,985	209 962 2,735
1975	Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep	189 235 220 261 229 257 235 149 157	11 22 13 19 12 11 10 7 10	5 · 8 5 · 9 7 · 3 5 · 2 4 · 3 4 · 3 4 · 7 6 · 4 5 · 9	239 301 302 335 339 352 330 218 207	70 97 76 87 76 112 63 48 37		89 109 108 121 118 150 92 74 56	339 388 711 668 864 935 631 469 300	37 55 63 179 265 252 97 10 21 50	10 · 9 14 · 2 8 · 9 26 · 8 30 · 7 27 · 0 15 · 4 2 · 1 7 · 0	6 4 2 6 7 8 5 4 4		195 228 327 420 658 640 468 370 213	
1976	Jan Feb Mar April May	175 115 65 166 154 203 157 156	10 11 3 11 7 6 7 9	5 · 9 9 · 6 4 · 6 6 · 6 4 · 5 3 · 0 4 · 5 5 · 8	213 158 88 184 197 252 219 213	58 30 34 77 58 68 48 39		67 44 40 80 69 74 68 49	352 220 135 324 240 304 298 200	52 74 42 13 80 19 15 22	33.6 31.1 4.0 33.3 6.3 5.0 11.0	4 3 2 4 4 4 4 3 11		201 108 44 247 127 218 161 105	
	June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	175 162 172 179 190 199 103	6 4 3 1 5 7 3	3 · 4 2 · 5 1 · 7 1 · 0 2 · 6 3 · 5 2 · 9	233 219 210 237 248 249 161	47 44 70 69 44 65 37		56 57 78 94 59 76 46	224 219 321 385 254 327 188	44 53 45 45 45 39 52	19·6 24·2 14·0 11·7 17·7 11·9 27·7	3 5 6 4 10 18 5		103 115 230 268 108 178 116	
1977	Jan Feb Mar April May June July	228 260 264 196 240 170 150	8 8 3 5 5 3	3 · 5 3 · 1 3 · 0 1 · 5 2 · 1 2 · 9 2 · 0	262 347 349 288 317 239 217	88 115 93 68 87 66 39		95 149 142 86 101 93 54	434 781 1,042 619 678 514 299	72 54 82 7 11 13 24	16.6 6.9 7.9 1.1 1.6 2.5 8.0	15 8 10 6 8 6 7		322 531 819 441 429 420 198 575	
	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	295 277 300 236 87	9 10 11 9 —	3·1 3·6 3·7 3·8	346 395 404 340 153	108 150 138 173 40		122 182 179 238 110	868 1,277 998 1,624 1,008	248 466 90 645 801	28.6 36.5 9.0 39.7 79.5	5 8 7 8 9		575 550 649 913 287	
1978	Jan Feb Mar April	201 203 212 211	11 1 9 9	5.5 0.5 4.2 4.3	228 274 287 271	79 61 76 75		120 90 95 96	836 571 377 595	394 109 16 37	47 · 1 19 · 1 4 · 2 6 · 2	15 18 34 18		361 390 224 389 226	
	June July Aug Sep	207 198 152 169 252	6 6 8 11	3·9 4·7 4·4	209 226 313	90 76 107 103 117		96 125 131 135	527 452 379 472 878	68 39 49 42 359	12 · 9 8 · 6 12 · 9 8 · 9 40 · 9	44 8 4 14 14		273 227 290 646	
1979	Oct Nov Dec Jan	298 275 93 197	6 11 4 11	2·0 4·0 4·3 5·6	398 369 177 242	84 95 38 1,442		166 174 71 1,462	1,857 1,918 542 2,650	1,259 1,375 250 1,864	67 · 8 71 · 7 46 · 1 70 · 3	8 14 12 5		1,513 1,293 152 370	
	Feb Mar April May June	198 218 163 134 171	3 4 1 †	1 · 5 1 · 8 0 · 6	285 305 241 199 219	238 192 259 55 198		357 250 443 78 227	1,835 956 916 492 620	926 202 19 †	50 · 5 21 · 1 2 · 1	3 7 17 11 17		221 355 299 217 208 234	
	Index	4.4.4	1		100	10		101	504	+		44			

ABLE 133 (continued)

KING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§ (Thou)

ng and

of which known official

(16)

21 4

10

19 27

Construction

Number (17)

297 416

38 32

29 16

22 11

39 37

31 50

46 59

67 25

40 46

37 20

12 23

16 2

33 30

55 56

18 57

16 2

15 13

14 23

of which known official

(18)

61 279

18 15

Textiles, cloth footwear

Number

(15)

264 179

10 23

g

41

13 13

30

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* Stoppages of work

Transport a communica	ind ition	All other in and service	dustries es		
Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Espain 2 X	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	a sana an	
230 431 72 312 305	36 275 7 117 20	305 241 122 160 257	143 100 49 29 95		1961 1962 1963 1964 1965
1,069 823 559 786 1,313	906 136 41 90 590	183 202 438 862 3,409	93 26 112 274 2,076		1966 1967 1968 1969 1970
6,539 876 331 705 422	6,242 576 102 33 23	586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006	225 301 887 794 172		1971 1972 ¶1973 ¶1974 1975
132 301 360	5 12 16	461 3,050 2,264	71 1,498 1,200		1976 1977 1978
27 27 218 66 24 11 9 10 8 7 11 5		86 81 109 128 132 207 97 51 31 50 25 10		Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1975
17 3 17 15 7 18 13 7 11 7 11 7		16 64 24 38 45 32 28 38 52 52 30		Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1976
17 12 12 58 46 12 6 31 32 44 24		56 180 146 79 132 49 59 239 610 204 623		Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	1977
8 44 12 7 35 44 12 29 41		674 375 109 67 88 145 90 81 98		Dec Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug	1978
8 41 70 18 950 48 32 32 39 72		138 219 495 357 1,296 1,243 522 536 203 289		Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar April May June	1979

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TARIE 134

TABLE 134	ALL THE REAL PROPERTY AND A DECK	S LOW STREET	2. AUTO 1. 1. 2. 4 0. 0 0 0	st press a subject	CONTRACT OF STREET, STREET, ST	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 D U	W. M. CO. State State State State	and the second se	(197	D = 100	10 Mar 10	E 134 (continued																	A CONTRACTOR	(19/5 - 100)
DETTAIL	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	197.4 01	Q2	Q3	Q4	1975 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1976 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1977 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1978 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1979 Q1
WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed 1a Gross domestic product§ 1b Employed labour force* 1c GDP per person employed*	91 · 9 99 · 7 92 · 2	93 · 4 99 · 4 94 · 0	94 · 8 97 · 6 97 · 1	97 · 8 98 · 3 99 · 5	103 · 8 100 · 4 103 · 4	101 9 100 7 101 2	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 1 (99 · 5) (102 · 6)	104 · 7 (99 · 8) (104 · 9)	107 · 8 (100 · 2) (107 · 6)	100- 100- 100- 99-1	1 103 3 100 8 102	0 103·2 6 101·0 4 102·2	101 - 4 100 - 7 100 - 7	4 101 3 7 100 3 7 101 0	99 · 8 100 · 1 99 · 7	99 · 1 99 · 9 99 · 2	99 · 8 99 · 7 100 · 1	101 · 0 99 · 4 101 · 6	101 · 7 99 · 4 102 · 3	101 · 8 (99 · 5) (102 · 3)	103 · 9 (99 · 7) (104 · 2)	104 · 5 (99 · 8) (104 · 7)	104 · 2 (99 · 9)) (104 · 3)	104 · 8 (99 · 9) (104 · 9)	105 · 2 (99 · 8) (105 · 4)	105 · 9 (100 · 0) (105 · 9)	108 · 1 (100 · 1) (108 · 0)	108 · 7 (100 · 2) (108 · 5)	108 · 6 (100 · 6) (108 · 0)	107 · 6 1a (100 · 4) 1b (107 · 2) 1c
Cost per unit of output 1d Total domestic incomes 1e Wages and salaries 1f Labour costs	47 · 3 44 · 8 44 · 3	51 · 0 49 · 2 48 · 7	56 · 5 53 · 8 53 · 3	62 · 1 58 · 4 58 · 0	66 · 9 62 · 9 62 · 3	78 · 3 77 · 5 76 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	113 · 9 110 · 0 111 · 1	127 · 2 118 · 7 120 · 2	140 · 0 130 · 3 132 · 0	71 - 71 - 70 -	6 74 - 6 73 - 9 72 -	4 81.0 4 78.7 5 78.2	86 · 2 86 · 4 85 · 9	92 · 9 95 · 2 94 · 6	97 · 9 97 · 3 97 · 5	102 · 9 103 · 9 104 · 1	106 · 2 103 · 7 103 · 8	108 · 6 106 · 7 107 · 1	112 · 4 108 · 9 110 · 1	115 · 4 111 · 3 112 · 6	119·3 113·1 114·6	122 · 5 116 · 0 117 · 2	125 · 4 117 · 2 118 · 7	129 · 7 120 · 5 122 · 0	130 · 9 121 · 2 122 · 8	135 · 7 126 · 2 127 · 7	137 · 9 129 · 1 130 · 8	141 · 4 131 · 3 133 · 0	144 · 9 134 · 6 136 · 4	148.0 1d 141.0 1e 142.6 1f
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed 2a Output 2b Employment 2c Output per person employed	99.7 110.8 90.0	99-9 109-3 91-4	100 · 0 106 · 1 94 · 2	102 · 1 103 · 4 98 · 7	109 · 5 104 · 7 104 · 6	105 · 1 104 · 4 100 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 0 (97 · 6) (104 · 5)	105 · 8 (97 · 9) (108 · 1)	109 · 7 (97 · 4) (112 · 6)	102 - 104 - 98 -	6 107 · 6 104 · 1 103 ·	6 106·9 5 104·1 0 102·7	103 - 5 104 - 2 99 - 3	5 102·6 2 101·9 3 100·7	99 · 5 100 · 4 99 · 1	98 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 0	99 · 5 98 · 4 101 · 1	100 · 1 97 · 9 102 · 2	101 · 8 97 · 5 104 · 4	101 · 6 (97 · 4) (104 · 3)	104 · 5 (97 · 6) (107 · 1)	105 · 6 (97 · 8) (108 · 0)	105 · 5 (98 · 1)) (107 · 5	106 · 3 (97 · 9) (108 · 6)	105 · 9 (97 · 6) (108 · 5)	106 · 9 (97 · 7) (109 · 4)	110 · 7 (97 · 7) (113 · 3)	111 · 5 (97 · 4) (114 · 5)	109 · 9 (97 · 1) (113 · 2)	109 · 1 2a (97 · 0) 2b (112 · 5) 2c
Costs per unit of output 2d Wages and Salaries 2e Labour costs	43 · 9 42 · 9	48 · 9 48 · 0	53 · 1 52 · 2	56 · 7 55 · 8	60 · 8 59 · 7	76 · 6 75 · 6	100 · 0 100 · 0	111 · 5 112 · 5	119 · 1 121 · 0																						
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed 3a Output 3b Employment 3c Output per person employed	97 · 7 111 · 3 87 · 7	98 · 1 111 · 0 88 · 3	97 · 5 107 · 4 90 · 8	100 · 1 103 · 9 96 · 3	108 · 3 104 · 5 103 · 6	106 5 104 7 101 8	100·0 100·0 100·0	101 · 4 (97 · 0) (104 · 6)	102 · 8 (97 · 8) (105 · 1)	103 · 6 (97 · 4) (106 · 4)	104 - 104 - 99 -	5 109 8 105 7 103	1 108-0 0 104-9 9 103-0	104 0 104 1 100 5	6 103·9 1 102·7 5 101·2	99 · 2 100 · 7 98 · 5	98 · 1 98 · 9 99 · 2	98 · 8 97 · 7 101 · 2	99 · 1 97 · 0 102 · 2	101 · 7 96 · 7 105 · 2	101 · 7 (96 · 9) (105 · 0)	103 · 2 (97 · 3) (106 · 1)	103 · 9 (97 · 6) (106 · 5)	102 · 4 (98 · 0) (104 · 5	103∙0 (98∙0) (105∙1)	101 · 8 (97 · 7) (104 · 2)	102 · 2 (97 · 7) (104 · 6)	104 · 5 (97 · 6) (107 · 1)	105 · 1 (97 · 4) (107 · 9)	102 · 6 (96 · 9) (105 · 9)	101 4 3a (96 6) 3b (105 0) 3c
Costs per unit of output 3d Wages and salaries**	45 · 2 43 · 8	50 · 8 49 · 5	55 · 6 54 · 4	57 · 9 56 · 9	61 · 2 60 · 2	75 · 6 74 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0	113 · 7 114 · 7	125 · 3 127 · 5		67.	2 71	6 77·9	86 · 0	91.1	98 · 2	103 · 8	107 · 0	110.3	111.7	115.6	117 · 3	120·1	123 · 5	126·0	131 · 6	136.0	139.6	142 · 3	150 · 1	154·6 3d
MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed output b Employment c Output per person employed	123 · 9 124 · 2 99 · 8	119 1 116 6 102 2	119 1 112 6 105 7	100 · 2 107 · 9 92 · 9	110 · 1 102 · 8 107 · 1	89 · 9 99 · 3 90 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	125 · 8 (99 · 0) (127 · 1)	187 · 7 (98 · 5) (190 · 6)	232 · 4 (97 · 1) (239 · 3)	59 - 99 - 60 -	4 98 - 0 99 - 0 99 -	2 102·2 1 99·4 1 102·8	99 · 8 99 · 7 100 · 1	95-5 100-0 95-5	98 · 2 100 · 2 98 · 0	98 · 3 100 · 0 98 · 3	108 · 0 99 · 9 108 · 1	110 · 1 99 · 5 110 · 7	120 · 0 98 · 9 121 · 3	125 · 9 (98 · 9) (127 · 3)	147 · 3 (98 · 8) (149 · 1)	174 · 7 (98 · 8) (176 · 8)	190 · 1) (99 · 0) (192 · 0	190 · 3 (98 · 4)) (193 · 4)	195 · 8 (98 · 0)) (199 · 8	209·5 (97·9)) (214·0)	228 · 7 (97 · 7) (234 · 1)	236 · 3 (96 · 6) (244 · 6)	254 · 9 (96 · 1) (265 · 2)	274 · 4 4a (95 · 7) 4b (286 · 7) 4c
Costs per unit of output 4d Wages and salaries	31 · 8 29 · 2	34 · 3 31 · 5	35 · 2 32 · 3	51·7 47·1	49·5 45·7	84 · 6 77 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0	84 · 4 86 · 1	60·7 62·0																						
Eaboli cosis METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed Sa Output b Employment 5c Output per person employed	125·3 118·1 106·1	124 · 9 118 · 9 105 · 1	114 · 0 111 · 9 101 · 9	114 · 1 103 · 9 109 · 8	125 · 1 103 · 8 120 · 5	114 6 102 2 112 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	106.9 (95 · 0) (112 · 5)	102 · 0 (95 · 5) (106 · 8)	100 · 7 (92 · 5) (108 · 9)	113- 102- 110-	1 118 1 101 8 115	0 118·6 8 102·2 9 116·0	108 - 4 102 - 0 105 - 7	4 113 1 6 102 3 7 110 6	99 · 2 101 · 4 97 · 8	92 · 2 99 · 1 93 · 0	95 · 5 97 · 1 98 · 4	100 · 6 95 · 6 105 · 2	110 · 8 94 · 7 117 · 0	108 · 5 (94 · 6) (114 · 7)	107 · 6 (95 · 1) (113 · 1)	103 · 6 (95 · 4 (108 · 6	102 · 5 (95 · 8) (107 · 0	107 · 0 (95 · 8) (111 · 7)	94 · 8) (95 · 1) (99 · 7	96 · 5 (94 · 4) (102 · 2)	107 · 4 (93 · 1) (115 · 4)	101 · 2 (91 · 7) (110 · 4)	97 · 6 (90 · 7) (107 · 6)	97·6 5a (90·1) 5b (108·3) 5c
Cost per unit of output 5d Wages and salaries	35-9	42.4	47.8	49·9 47·8	51·1	68 · 6 67 · 4	100·0 100·0	106·5 107·0	124 · 5 125 · 4																						
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	34.4	40.0	40.9	47.0	43 4	07.4	100 0		120 4																						
Output, employment and output per person employed 6a Output 6b Employment 6c Output per person employed	86 · 9 109 · 7 79 · 2	89·5 110·8 80·8	89 · 0 106 · 8 83 · 3	88 · 7 102 · 0 87 · 0	98 · 4 102 · 6 96 · 0	102 · 3 104 · 3 98 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	96 · 5 (96 · 1) (100 · 4)	97 · 3 (96 · 6) (100 · 7)	99 · 6 (96 · 6) (103 · 1)	98 · 103 · 94 ·	1 102 · 7 104 · 6 98 ·	2 104 5 3 104 9 0 99 6	104 - 4 104 - 3 100 - 1	4 103·3 3 102·9 1 100·4	101 · 3 100 · 9 100 · 4	98 · 3 98 · 9 99 · 4	97 · 1 97 · 4 99 · 7	96 · 0 96 · 4 99 · 6	97 · 2 96 · 0 101 · 3	95 · 8 (95 · 9) (99 · 9)	97 · 0 (96 · 0) (101 · 0)	98 · 4 (96 · 2) (102 · 3	96·2 (96·7) (99·5	97 · 4) (96 · 8) (100 · 6	97 · 1) (96 · 7) (100 · 4	98 · 4) (96 · 9)) (101 · 5)	99 · 2 (96 · 8) (102 · 5)	100 · 8 (96 · 6) (104 · 3)	100 · 0 (96 · 3) (103 · 8)	98 · 2 6a (96 · 1) 6b (102 · 2) 6c
Cost per unit of output 6d Wages and salaries 6e Labour costs	51 · 1 49 · 7	56 · 7 55 · 5	61 · 7 60 · 7	62 · 8 62 · 2	64 · 8 63 · 8	77 · 3 76 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0	118·7 119·6	131 · 0 132 · 4																						
7 VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed 7a Output 7b Employment 7c Output per person employed	112 · 5 109 · 7 102 · 6	105 · 3 110 · 4 95 · 3	105 · 5 107 · 1 98 · 5	109 · 5 103 · 4 105 · 9	113·3 104·6 108·3	108 · 9 104 · 2 104 · 6	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	97 · 0 (98 · 2) (98 · 8)	100 · 9 (101 · 3) (99 · 6)	98 · 6 (101 · 8) · (96 · 9)	101 - 103 - 97 -	3 113 9 104 5 108	5 111.6 2 104.2 9 107.1	109 104 104	3 107·5 2 103·1 9 104·3	97 · 4 100 · 8 96 · 6	97 · 5 98 · 6 98 · 9	97 · 6 97 · 5 100 · 1	96 · 2 97 · 3 98 · 9	97 · 1 97 · 6 99 · 5	96 · 5 (98 · 6) (97 · 9)	98 · 2 (99 · 4 (98 · 8)	99 · 9 (100 · 4) (99 · 5	102 · 9) (101 · 1) (101 · 8	100 · 3) (101 · 7) (98 · 6	100 · 4) (102 · 0) (98 · 4	104 · 2) (102 · 0) (102 · 2	101 · 6 (102 · 1) (99 · 5	100 · 5 (102 · 0) (98 · 5)	88 · 0 (101 · 2) (87 · 0)	101 · 2 7a (100 · 7) 7b (100 · 5) 7c
Costs per unit of output 7d Wages and salaries 7e Labour costs	38 · 2 36 · 8	45 · 4 44 · 1	49 · 6 48 · 1	53 · 4 52 · 3	60 · 2 59 · 4	71 · 8 71 · 6	100·0 100·0	117·7 118·6	123 · 6 124 · 7																						
8 TEXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed Ba Output 8b Employment 8c Output per person employed	110 · 0 133 · 3 82 · 6	109 · 8 127 · 9 85 · 9	110 ⋅ 5 118 ⋅ 2 93 ⋅ 5	113-0 113-2 99-8	117 · 1 112 · 4 104 · 1	105 · 9 109 · 8 96 · 5	100·0 100·0 100·0	103 · 0 (96 · 9) (106 · 3)	100 · 9 (97 · 0) (104 · 0)	99 · 3 (93 · 8) (105 · 9)	102- 111- 92-	5 111 2 110 2 100	4 108-2 9 109-8 5 98-5	101 · 1 107 · 2 94 · 6	4 100·2 2 103·4 5 96·9	100 · 9 100 · 7 100 · 2	98 · 8 98 · 6 100 · 2	100 · 1 97 · 2 103 · 0	102 · 3 96 · 9 105 · 6	101 · 3 96 · 7 104 · 8	102 · 6 (96 · 8) (106 · 0)	105 · 7 (97 · 5 (108 · 4	105 · 3 (97 · 8) (107 · 7	100 1) (97 7) (102 5	100·3) (96·8) (103·6	98·0) (95·8) (102·3	97.0) (95.1) (102.0	99 · 8) (94 · 0) (106 · 2	101 · 3 (93 · 3)) (108 · 6)	99 · 1 (92 · 9) (106 · 7)	95 7 8a (92 5) 8b (103 5) 8c
Costs per unit of output 8d Wages and salaries 8e Labour costs	47·5 46·4	50 · 2 49 · 4	52 · 9 52 · 3	55 · 0 54 · 4	66 · 8 65 · 8	79.6 79.9	100 · 0 100 · 0	111 · 6 112 · 4	127 · 2 128 · 5																						
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER Output, employment and output per person employed 9a Output 9b Employment 9c Output per person employed	80 · 9 114 · 3 70 · 8	84 · 1 110 · 1 76 · 4	87 4 105 6 82 7	93 · 6 100 · 4 93 · 2	99 · 3 97 · 6 101 · 7	99 · 2 98 · 2 101 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 9 (99 · 9) (103 · 0)	107 · 0 (98 · 9) (108 · 2)	110 · 3 (99 · 3) (111 · 1)	92 97 94	0 98 1 97 7 100	6 103 1 9 98 4 7 104 8	102 - 9 99 - 2 103 - 7	9 99·3 2 99·5 7 99·8	100 · 6 99 · 7 100 · 9	98 · 4 100 · 3 98 · 1	101 · 7 100 · 4 101 · 3	103 · 5 100 · 5 103 · 0	102 · 4 100 · 1 102 · 3	100 · 3 (99 · 6) (100 · 7)	105 · 2 (99 · 2 (106 · 0	106 · 3) (99 · 0) (107 · 4	108 · 6) (99 · 0) (109 · 7	107 · 8) (99 · 0) (108 · 9	105·5) (98·7) (106·9	107 · 7 ') (98 · 5) (109 · 3	111 · 9) (98 · 9) (113 · 1	112 · 7) (99 · 8) (112 · 9	108 · 8 (100 · 1) (108 · 7	117 · 5 9a) (100 · 5) 9b) (116 · 9) 9c
Costs per unit of output 9d Wages and salaries 9e Labour socie	51·6 50·1	55 · 5 53 · 8	60 · 0 58 · 0	62 · 8 60 · 6	61 · 1 59 · 7	78 · 5 76 · 8	100·0 100·0	106 · 9 108 · 1	109·8 111·0																						

Civil employment and HM Forces.
 The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 807 of this issue.
 § As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.
 If he index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

tote: the series was introduced in an article on page 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of Employment Gazette.

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Output per person employed



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DEFINITIONS

The terms used in these tables are defined more fully elsewhere in articles in this Gazette relating to particular statistical series. The following are short general definitions.

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

ADULT STUDENTS

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

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SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.



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