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# EMPLOYMENT

June 1979

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# GAZETTE

Department of Employment

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*PERIODICALS  
DEPARTMENT*

Changing composition of the labour force

Issue of work permits

Market share of general employment service

Unemployed minority group workers

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE June 1979 (pages 537-632)

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## News and Notes



Youth Opportunities still for every school leaver

### All special employment schemes to continue – but with big savings

Savings of over £170 million will be made in special employment measures this year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his budget speech this month. The Chancellor said that the programmes had been reviewed by the Secretary for Employment.

All the existing measures will continue. But in future, support under some of them will be concentrated on the areas where unemployment is highest and the need for special assistance greatest. Changes to the individual schemes have been made so that aid is focused on these areas of particular need. The programme of measures for 1979-1980 will continue to make an increasing impact on unemployment up to March 1980. Later this year there will be a review of all the measures to decide the programme for 1980-1981.

### How the measures will be affected

these areas will be approved by the MSC.

#### Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP)

There will be a reduction in expenditure on this programme but the Manpower Services Commission will continue the undertakings to ensure that every unemployed young person who left school in the school year 1978-79 who remains unemployed at Easter 1980 will have been offered a suitable opportunity in the programme, and by March 31, 1980 to offer a suitable opportunity to all young people who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

**Community Industry** There will be a small reduction of expenditure on this programme but this will still allow the programme to expand from the current figure of 5,200 filled places to 6,000 filled places during the year.

**Job Release Scheme** There will be no change to the scheme which was expanded on May 1 and now enables men to retire at 62 and disabled men at 60 provided they are replaced by someone on the unemployment register. The impact of this scheme will increase substantially during the year.

**Training Opportunities (TOPS)** Planned expenditure on the scheme will be reduced by £22.3 million this year. This will affect a wide range of training opportunities during the second part of 1979-80, particularly courses in commercial and clerical subjects. Training for technicians and main computer-related occupations will remain largely unaffected, as will training for the main craft occupations in Skillcentres.

There will be no reduction in disabled people's training.

**Direct services to industry** Charges for these services, which help firms to train their own employees, are to be extended to include assisted areas, where at present they are provided free. This should save £1 million during the remainder of this year.

**Industry Directorate** A reduction of £9.8 million is proposed in funding to industrial training boards and other bodies, spread over running costs and grants expenditure.

**Jobcentres** Economies amounting to £3.6 million will be achieved by deferring some planned spending on Jobcentres (equivalent to the loss of about 17 from the current programme) and also deferring expenditure planned during the current year on the extension of the "Capital" Computer Matching Scheme—operating in North East London—to other parts of the GLC area.

**Schemes to promote geographical mobility** Changes are to be made from July 1 in the rules covering cash help for unemployed people who move home to take up jobs, and also in the amount of assistance in certain cases. These will reduce expected spending by about £2.9 million in 1979-80.

□ The MSC's marketing programme is to be reviewed to take account of the changes in programmes already outlined. A saving of £2 million is scheduled. Within the overall figures, reductions for MSC services in Scotland and Wales will be: Scotland £6.2 million; Wales £3.8 million.

**Restructuring subsidy** The subsidy proposed by the previous Government will not be introduced.

**Small Firms Employment Subsidy (SFES)** From July 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980 the subsidy will be available only to small manufacturing firms in the Special Development Areas and Development Areas. It will close on June 30 for applications from small manufacturing firms in other parts of Great Britain and small non-manufacturing firms in Special Development Areas, Development Areas and Inner City Partnership Areas.

**Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)** This programme for the long-term unemployed will in future be concentrated on Special Development Areas, Development Areas and inner city areas. It will be reduced by £42.2 million. No further applications for projects outside

## News and Notes

## Conciliation service wants recognition changes

A clear implication that the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) would like to see changes in the law on trade union recognition has emerged from the annual report for 1978 published last month. The report draws attention to the difficulties which have arisen from these provisions and says that ACAS has discussed them with the Employment Secretary, the CBI, TUC and others.

Mr Jim Mortimer, chairman of ACAS, told a press conference in London; "Put briefly, our difficulties arise from the absence of agreed criteria for recognition, the interpretation put upon the Act by the courts, competing trade union claims and the refusal of a small minority of employers to co-operate."

Recognition claims made under voluntary procedures were growing in number and the Service's experience had been that progress usually resulted when these were used. "The evidence suggests that the disadvantages of the present statutory provisions relating to trade union recognition, particularly as interpreted by the courts, now outweigh its advantages," he said.

### Conciliation request

The report also shows that requests for conciliation in disputes has continued at a high level. In about 74 per cent of the 2,706 cases ACAS was able to assist towards a settlement. By far the majority of disputes in which conciliation was used concerned pay and conditions of employment. These represented 1,652 completed cases (61 per cent of the total) compared with 1,601 (55 per cent) in 1977.

A significant rise in advisory work is noted by the report with more requests coming from small firms last year. This area now represents 28 per cent of all the Service's regional activity. The implementation of two pieces of employment law resulted in many inquiries and requests particularly from trade unions. These were the sections of the Employment Protection Act covering time off for trade union duties and activities, with the associated ACAS Code of Practice which came into force on April 1, 1978; and the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act dealing with safety representatives and safety committees which became effective in October last year.

ACAS received 44,713 cases for individual conciliation—mainly alleged unfair dismissal—in 1978 compared with 43,899 in 1977, an increase of 1.8 per cent.

## Mr Prior gets off to a flying start in the regions



Mr Prior touches down at Newcastle

Only three weeks after taking office, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr James Prior lost no time in carrying out his intention of visiting the regions of Great Britain and made the North East one of his first stops.

### Fact finding

Over May 29 and 30 on 'a fact finding mission', Mr Prior met senior officials of his Department's regional office, local trade union leaders and employers, the mayor and councillors of Tyne and Wear County Council as well as councillors and officials of five other local councils.

### Youngsters

He also visited Northern Engineering Industries Ltd, one of the major employers in the region, Rotaprint Ltd who had recently set up production in Washington New Town and met the proprietors of four small firms. At Brian Mills and Janet Frazer Ltd, mail order firm in Sunderland, Mr

Prior met a number of youngsters working and training under the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Asked about the impressions gained from his visit he said, "The North East feels that it has special problems and I recognise that. But there is no magic wand that we can wave. This Government will work at recreating the incentive which I feel the country is lacking, but it is up to the people of the North East to help themselves".

### Valuable manpower

He went on to say that employers he had met—expressing precisely the same view as some trade unionists—felt that there was a plethora of different organisations involved in different types of aid. "I feel that we have a lot of very valuable manpower locked up in a lot of these things which don't produce anything," he said. "We spend so long discussing and planning for production we don't get round to producing. Perhaps one needs to streamline, amalgamate or even withdraw from certain activities in order to have a more combined approach."

## Changes to unfair dismissal and redundancy rules are being considered

Changes in the law on unfair dismissal and the handling of redundancies are being considered by the Government as a means of easing the burden on employers and encouraging recruitment. Views on the proposed changes are being sought from the CBI, TUC and others by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

In a written reply to a parliamentary question, Mr Prior said that two provisions which could be amended by Order and which had been the subject of many representations, particularly from small businessmen, were those affecting the qualifying period for unfair dismissal and the period required for consultation with the trade unions and notification to the Department of Employment on certain redundancies.

### Strong case

The Government believes there is a strong case for extending the qualifying period of service for complaints of unfair dismissal from the present 26 weeks to 52. There is also a case for extending the period to 104 weeks for employees aged under 18.

On redundancies, a 30 day rather than a 60 day period of consultation and notification of redundancies of less than 100 employees is proposed. It is felt that this would be more practicable and realistic for smaller firms.

### Labour law

Four law reforms were the keynote of the speech made by Mr Prior in the House of Commons last month. Outlining the Government's industrial relations policies on May 21, Mr Prior said that he expected to be ready to introduce a Bill this autumn to deal with changes in closed shop legislation, picketing and postal ballots.

Mr Prior said, "They are changes in the closed shop legislation, a wider conscience clause; protection for existing workers where a closed shop is brought in; in cases of exclusion or expulsion, appeal to the High Court and not to the TUC committee alone. There should be a ballot of the whole work force before a closed shop is introduced. Only after there is an overwhelming majority will a closed shop be accepted".

On picketing he said that the Government's aim was to limit pickets to those in dispute at their place of work and to protect those not concerned in that dispute who at

present could suffer severely from secondary action. "We on the Government Benches," he said, "believe that a combination of the legislation on the closed shop with what has happened on so-called secondary picketing means that there has to be a change in the law."

Earlier he told MPs that there was no doubt that the public generally, including trade unionists, had been shocked and alarmed by the events of last winter, and that they believe with the rest of the country, that some reform was necessary.

### Reforms needed

Describing the reforms which were needed, Mr Prior said, "First of all there is the right to work free from intimidation and obstruction. Secondly, there is the provision of protection for those not concerned with the dispute, but who find their jobs, threatened. Thirdly, we must encourage the voice of the majority to prevail over the actions of the minority. Fourthly, we must give proper protection to the individual against the loss of employment in a closed shop situation".

### Inherent weakness

The law should always give full recognition to the inherent weakness of the individual worker vis-à-vis his employers, to the need for him to be organised in a union, and for that union to have such exceptional liberties as necessary to redress the balance, he stated.

"That is fundamental, but having accepted that, the very nature of privilege is that it must always be restricted to what is necessary and never go beyond that," he added. "That is the spirit in which we shall approach the changes that we believe are necessary."

### Postal ballots

A move to enable financial aid to be given for holding postal ballots for election to union office was also proposed by the Secretary of State. This would be a voluntary measure which might be available for more than just elections, he said. "But it should be clearly understood that when we have got it into operation we shall expect and we shall urge trade unionists to take full advantage of the funds and the facilities that we will make available."

## News and Notes

## Wealth Commission to be wound up at end of July

The Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth will be dissolved at the end of July. Employment Secretary Mr James Prior told the Commons that the Commission had made a valuable contribution to improved understanding of the trends in the distribution of income and wealth. As a consequence of the Commission's recommendations the Government's own regular statistics on income and wealth were now providing more and better information he said. Mr Prior added, "There is therefore no continuing need for a standing Commission and the Queen has approved that the Royal Commission be dissolved".

### Public funds

At the end of March this year the aggregate cost to public funds of the Royal Commission since its appointment was £1,431,881. The Commission's seventh report—the fourth on its Standing Reference—will be published towards the end of June. A final report on the Standing Reference is due in September and a short summary of all the Commission studies will be published at about the same time.

## Education secretary explains school leaving age reference

Following a report in the *Evening Standard*, Education Secretary, Mr Mark Carlisle has denied that he said at the National Association of Head Teachers conference last month that the Government was considering lowering the school leaving age.

In a statement issued by the Department of Education later the same day a spokesman said; "In answer to a question from a member of the press who asked whether the Government was giving further thought to allowing children age fifteen to leave school early if, for instance, he or she had an apprenticeship to go to or further training arranged, Mr Carlisle said any such move would require legislation which was not planned at present but this question could be looked at in the light of general studies in relationship to links between education and employment."

## News and Notes

## Programme to help shortage of skilled computer staff

An £11 million three-year programme which introduces new courses to boost computer training and help overcome shortages of skilled staff will be funded by the Manpower Services Commission. The programme will provide an extra 2,500 to 3,000 training places in each of the three years, the Commission announced last month.

Places will be available at a number of colleges and polytechnics throughout the country. Grants will be made available to assist the introduction of these courses and in addition computer training under the MSC's Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) and the Threshold Scheme which is administered by the National Computing Centre (NCC) on the MSC's behalf for unemployed young people will be increased.

Planned to operate from September this year the three new types of course will be:

**Initial Programmer Course** of 42 weeks, 24 of them to be practical experience and project work on industrial premises. This course is designed for new entrants in the computer field who are sponsored by their employers. Grants to employers will amount to £1,500 for each of the annual 500 places. The syllabus will closely follow the revised and updated threshold Scheme. Successful candidates from both will qualify for the Business Education Council/Technician Education Council (BEC/TEC) National Certificate.

**Real Time Programmer Course** occupying 24 weeks is being introduced as a pilot scheme because no formal external training appears generally available. It is designed to meet the serious shortages of skilled people for the growing number of installations using real time systems. Grants totalling 200 will be available in a limited number of colleges and polytechnics and other institutions. Grant support to employers will be at £70 a week for each trainee. Candidates will usually be graduates or promising people with computer experience sponsored by their employers through Industrial Training Boards or similar bodies.

**Systems Analysis Course** of ten weeks offering 500 annual grants to employers sponsoring mature candidates who wish to work in computing but have no previous experience of the specialisation. The new integrated course which is partly based on the existing NCC course is being introduced because of shortages in the skill and the need to intro-



Chris Higinson (left), of Thurso, winner of the Marine Harvest Ltd Trophy awarded to the student of the year in a one year course in aquaculture receives his trophy and certificate from Mr Bob Walton OBE, Training Services Division of the Manpower Services Commission after the graduation ceremony in the Eden Court Theatre Complex, Inverness in May this year. The course, organised by the Highlands and Islands Development Board (HIDB) and Inverness Technical College with funding from the Training Services Division, European Social Fund and HIDB is the second which has been run.

duce people of wider business experience. Grants will be available to employers at £80 a week for each trainee.

The new courses follow a study which confirmed that training was not keeping pace with demand following the growth of computer applications causing shortages of computer programmers and systems analysts. They are not intended to meet all

## "Sharp decline" in apprentices partly to blame for skill shortages - O'Brien

A call to both employers and unions to do more to ensure sufficient training and retraining to meet Britain's current skill shortage was made recently by Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission.

Speaking at the opening of an apprentice training centre in Middlesbrough, Mr O'Brien identified several key reasons for skill shortages affecting British industry. They included increasing demand for new skills in the face of quickening technological change; a sharp decline in apprentice intake in the early 1970s and opposition to adult retraining.

"The problem is particularly acute on Teesside" said Mr O'Brien. He pointed out that local unemployment was running at

the shortages but are aimed at encouraging employers of computer staff to extend the training provision to meet their own needs. The programme is therefore limited to three years.

Allocation of grants and co-ordination of places will be undertaken by the ITBs and other training bodies under the MSC's Training for Skills Programme.

nine per cent compared to the national average of 5.7 per cent. In spite of the high number unemployed it was still hard to fill engineering vacancies, and employers and unions along with MSC must take action to encourage retraining for new skills and so counter this mis-match of unemployment and skilled vacancies occurring in the same area.

Mr O'Brien praised the initiative of the Chemical and Allied Industry Training Board in setting up the Middlesbrough training centre for instrument maintenance personnel. He called for a co-ordinated approach by other Industrial Training Boards and training bodies to meet the crucial requirements for industrial skills which were now of pressing concern.

## Main flow of applications for union certification over

Applications for certificates of independence received by the Certification Office during 1978 were about half the 1977 figure. The third annual report of the Certification Officer published last month states that by the end of the year it seemed clear that the main flow of applications was over and in future this activity was likely to make only small demands on the resources of the Office.

Twenty-five trade unions received certificates of independence and 11 applications—all from staff associations—were refused last year. Five unions obtained certificates at the second attempt after their original applications had been refused.

Between February 1, 1976 when the relevant provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 came into force, and

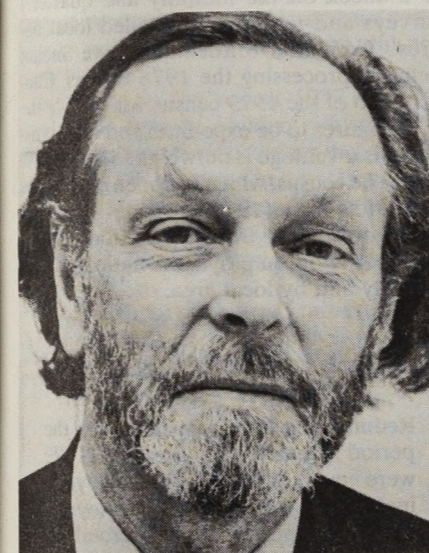
especially those with small membership and limited financial resources.

Increasing attention needed to be given to applying the accounting and auditing requirements of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, the report notes. Present evidence suggests that the extent of non-compliance may well be substantial and it discusses the difficulties raised for unions by the requirements concluding that those with de-centralised systems of financial control or relatively unsophisticated accounting methods will need to make considerable changes to their arrangements. The report recognises that changes will inevitably take time and says that the aim is to bring about a progressive improvement in these standards wherever needed.

There was a growth of public interest in the subject of trade union political funds, although the number of complaints received from union members remained small. At the end of 1978 75 unions with a total of about 9.7 million members were maintaining political funds and according to annual returns for 1977 about 7.9 million members, or 81 per cent of the total, were contributing to those funds.

Separate figures are given for the first time for each of the 31 unions which maintained a political fund exceeding £10,000 at the end of 1977, as well as aggregate figures for other unions with political funds. The proportion of the members of these 31 unions reported as contributing to the political funds ranged from nearly 100 per cent to 10 per cent. Nine of the unions gave a figure of more than 90 per cent and six figure of less than 50 per cent.

\* *Annual Report of the Certification Officer 1978*, available free from the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, Vincent House Annexe, Hide Place, London, SW1P 4NG, or from the Assistant Certification Officer for Scotland, 19, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, EH3 6HT.



Edwards: third report

December 31, 1978 a total of 370 applications were received, 297 certificates were issued and 41 applications refused.

In October 1978 the Court of Appeal heard the Certification Officer's appeal against the decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal which overturned his refusal of a certificate to the Squibb UK Staff Association. The Court unanimously allowed the appeal and restored the Certification Officer's original decision. In doing so it endorsed his interpretation of the words "liable to interference" in the statutory definition of "independent trade union" as meaning "vulnerable to" or "exposed to the risk of" interference. The report says that the Court's decision must have a strong influence on the treatment of any future applications by staff associations,

## News and Notes

## QC to look at union recruitment activities

Employment Secretary Mr James Prior has appointed Mr Andrew Leggatt QC to inquire into recent industrial relations developments, including in particular union recruitment activities, in the art work, advertising and associated industries; and to report.

Announcing the appointment, Mr Prior said: "Union recruiting activities in these industries have given rise to a good deal of concern in recent years. This has been expressed, for example, in numerous debates in Parliament. In these circumstances we have thought it right to set up an inquiry to establish a complete and impartial account of what happened; who was involved; and what the consequences were. I have not asked Mr Leggatt to make recommendations, but I shall wish to consider in the light of his report whether there is any further action that I should take."

The inquiry will be held in private. It is expected that its report will be published in about three months' time. Individuals or organisations who wish to give evidence are invited to contact the Secretary to the Inquiry, Mr A. H. Tabor on 01-214 8698 or c/o Andrew Leggatt QC, 1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London EC4Y 9DA.

## Former employment minister honoured

Mr Harold Walker, the former Minister of State in the Department and the present Member of Parliament for Doncaster, has been appointed a Privy Counsellor in the recently announced Resignation Honours List.

## Trade union independence - latest returns

Since December 8, 1978 the Certification Officer (Mr John Edwards) has issued certificates of independence to a further five trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are:

Chelsea Building Society Staff Association  
Guild of Medical Secretaries  
Guild of Professional Teachers of Dancing  
National Association of Inspectors and Educational Advisors  
Squibb U.K. Staff Association

Applications from the following trade unions have been refused:

A. Monk and Company Staff Association  
Association of Football League Referees and Linesmen  
Burmah Engineering Senior Staff Union  
Federation of Cadbury Schweppes Representatives Associations  
Professional Flight Instructors Association  
Schweppes Limited Representatives Association

## News and Notes

## Comment on disabled quota scheme called for in discussion paper

Comments on statutory employment protection for disabled workers are being sought by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC). In a discussion document published last month, the Commission describes trends in the existing quota scheme's operation and poses key questions on the Government's future role in helping disabled people find and keep work.

It asks a wide range of interested bodies, including the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People, the All-Party Disablement Group of MPs, the CBI and TUC, Disablement Advisory Committees and voluntary organisations, to consider the central question whether special statutory protection is still necessary and justifiable.

Some weaknesses in the way the quota operates have been identified by the Commission, who have had responsibility for administering the scheme since 1976, and the document also puts forward a number of alternative proposals for consideration. The MSC is due to make recommendations for the future of the scheme to the Government in 1980 and its review is concerned with how far it is still relevant in present day conditions and whether changes should be made.

There are two avenues for future options—those involving special statutory protection, and those which offer non-statutory assistance. The document suggests a number of possible statutory schemes—modifications to the existing quota system; anti-discrimination legislation; specific obligations imposed on employers (such as a requirement to publish details of their record in employing disabled people); and special rights for disabled workers, for example in terms of extra holidays or representation on bodies such as works councils.

It also examines the scope for non-statutory assistance such as financial incentives to employers and the MSC's current campaign to encourage and assist employers to adopt positive attitudes and policies towards employing disabled people.

The document draws on experience in other European countries and the USA; and on evidence from recent research in this country assessing the views of disabled people, employers and MSC staff on the existing scheme and possible alternative measures.

"What this document aims to do", said Mr Alan Brown, chief executive of the

Employment Services Division of MSC, "is to present the arguments for and against the different approaches as a basis for informed discussion and comment. It does not seek to draw any definite conclusions about the most appropriate type of system. We are dealing with an area which is of real concern to a large number of people, and I believe that in these circumstances a genuine consultative exercise should form an important part of the decision-making process."

"I hope as many people as possible will read the document and then put forward their considered views to us. In this way the Commission will be able to reach decisions in the light of evidence and opinions from all who are concerned with the operation of the quota and with helping disabled people in the employment market".

### The Scheme

The quota scheme, established under the terms of the 1944 Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, requires all employers with 20 or more workers to employ at least three per cent registered disabled people or else obtain permission before taking on anyone who is not registered.

People have become less and less inclined to register as disabled the document says and many therefore do not count towards an employer's quota. Registration has always been voluntary, and there are now more unregistered disabled people both in employment and looking for jobs. As a result the proportion of firms fulfilling the three per cent quota has fallen steadily.

"Even if all unemployed registered disabled people were taken on tomorrow by firms subject to the quota obligation, the national rate of quota compliance would rise only to 2.1 per cent—that is still far short of the three per cent figure", it states. This has meant that more and more firms recruiting additional employees have had to seek special permits exempting them from the quota.

Other developments discussed include the attention now given to other 'disadvantaged' groups in the employment market.

Copies of The Quota Scheme for the Employment of Disabled People—A discussion Document are available from the Specialist Employment and Resettlement Branch, (ESG4—Quota), MSC Employment Services Division, 213 Oxford Street, London W1R 2ES. Comments should be addressed to this department not later than October 26, 1979.

## Cancelled survey will save £1m of public expenditure

The 1979 census of employment has been cancelled with a consequent saving in public expenditure of about £1 million. Industry will be saved completing 600,000 forms. Making the announcement this month the Department of Employment said that some firms will have already received the forms for this year's census but these need not now be returned. The firms involved will be informed as soon as practicable.

### Computer difficulties

The census counts the number of people in employment. Its main purposes are to act as a check on the monthly and quarterly surveys and to provide detailed local figures. Computer difficulties have meant delay in processing the 1978 figures. Cancellation of the 1979 census will enable the 1978 figures to be expedited and any statistical disadvantage is outweighed by the savings. The census, which has been carried out each June since 1971, provides data previously obtained from the national insurance cards on employment nationally, regionally and by local area.

Redundancy Fund payments for the period January 1 to March 31, 1979 were made to 62,647 employees, including 54 government employees. They received payments totalling £51,944,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £28,640,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the Fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £23,304,000. 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 were: (figures to the nearest 100) construction (9,200), distributive trades (6,900), metal manufacture (5,700), mechanical engineering (5,400), food, drink and tobacco (3,500), electrical engineering (3,400), miscellaneous services (3,100).

## "Construction Flixborough" may be waiting to happen

A "construction Flixborough"—probably a vast structural failure—is waiting to happen unless the construction industry remains vigilant. This is the grim conclusion drawn by the Health and Safety Executive from the evidence of past years and "disquieting reports" from 1978.

Writing in the latest "Black Spot" report on fatal accidents in the construction industry in 1977\*, Mr Jim Hammer, the chief inspector of factories, describes it as a "catalogue of epitaphs".

"It is a depressing document", says Mr Hammer, "not simply because it records personal family tragedies but because the great majority were entirely avoidable."

"They were preventable by better training, better briefing, better planning on the part of those who sent these people to work or by more imagination and less casual carelessness on the part of those who did not come back".

According to the report 1977 was the year of the type of accident which killed men going about their ordinary day's work, the year of the job done in a hurry and the unsuccessful improvisation. Of the 131 deaths, the report claims that 86 could have been foreseen by management and prevented.

Another report published this month by the Health and Safety Executive on safety

in the construction industry† says that construction contracts frequently go to firms able to under-cut on price largely as a result of making little or no attempt to provide safe systems of work.

Presenting the report the chief factory inspector called for more client pressure at tender stage for information on the contractors' ability to carry out the job in a safe way.

There were 131 fatal accidents in all construction processes in 1977 compared with 154 in the previous year. Total reported accidents fell from 34,611 in 1976 to 31,860 in 1977—the lowest figure since the early 1960s. The most noticeable improvements occurred in the number of accidents involving falls of workers and materials, excavations and electricity. The number of poisoning and gassing accidents more than doubled from the previous year.

\* Fatal Accidents in Construction, 1977, HMSO 90p inc postage.

† Construction: Health and Safety 1977-78, HMSO £1.25 inc postage.

## Standard safety signs proposed in line with Europe

Proposals to standardise British workplace safety signs and colours in line with those throughout the remainder of the European Economic Community, are contained in a consultative document\* published by the Health and Safety Commission last month. The system of signs would be based on four colours and shapes using easy-to-understand pictograms to convey simple safety messages.

The proposals, in the form of draft regulations, are designed to conform to an EEC Directive which requires member states to introduce appropriate legislation by January 1, 1981, specifying the safety signs and colours to be used when required by law or provided on a voluntary basis. It does not specify when and where the signs and colours are required, leaving this to be determined by member states. Ultimately the signs are expected to be adopted for use world-wide.

In Britain, the draft regulations would cover all premises to which the Health and Safety at Work Act applies, including offshore installations but excluding coal mines, certain transport movement activities, fire-fighting equipment and emergency exits.

### Germ specialist at HSE



Dr Bob Harris, director of the former Microbiological Research Establishment at Porton Down, is to advise the Health and Safety Executive on microbiological hazards at work. He took up the post of Senior Consultant Adviser on May 21, 1979.

## News and Notes

## Demolition work may be the biggest killer in building trade

Men employed in demolition work may face a greater chance of death than any other trade in construction work, says a report\* published by the Health and Safety Executive. The report has been prepared by a committee set up to consider the dangers of demolition work and recommend ways of improving safety standards in the industry.

The committee, on which trade associations, unions and the Executive were represented, believe that the industry's principal hazards are those arising from the collapse of parts of buildings and of men falling from a height. An analysis of reports on 50 fatal accidents revealed 18 deaths from collapses of parts of buildings and 17 men fell from their workplace or access route.

Better training, closer supervision and greater thought to the planning of demolition work should help reduce those accidents, says the committee. The report also calls for the strengthening of legal requirements on supervision and competency, particularly where there is a risk of a collapse that might endanger a person.

\* Safety in Demolition Work: Report of the Subcommittee of the Joint Advisory Committee on Safety and Health in the Construction Industries, price £1.00, plus postage.

## Windscale—"not an immediate danger"

The present situation of the radiation leak at Windscale nuclear plant is not an immediate danger to workers or members of the public the Health and Safety Executive said last month.

The Executive was reporting to the Secretary of State for Energy on the leakage of fission product liquids into the ground at Windscale. In a covering letter the director of nuclear safety, Mr John Dunster said that the causes and consequences of the leak are being investigated and that it will be some time before it can be established whether there have been breaches of the site licence conditions or of the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

Unless there are significant changes in the position, the Executive intends to report again when its investigations are essentially complete.

## Changing composition of the labour force 1976-1991

This summary of a study, to be published later this year as a Department of Employment Research Paper, sets out certain changes which are expected to take place in the size and composition of the labour force\* in Great Britain over the 15 years 1976-1991. Much of it is based on the labour force projection published in the *Employment Gazette* of April 1978, but it incorporates certain modifications which have been made to the published figures to take account of the latest population projections.

It is assumed that there will be no major political changes or dramatic economic developments, either internally or externally. But the country's economic future cannot be forecast with certainty, and the extent to which some of the projected changes in the labour force do in fact take place

\*The term "labour force" is used in this article to include all those who are working or seeking work, or who are prevented from doing so by temporary sickness. It does not include students in full-time education even though some of them may take part-time or vacation jobs.

Chart 1 Labour Force 1911-1991

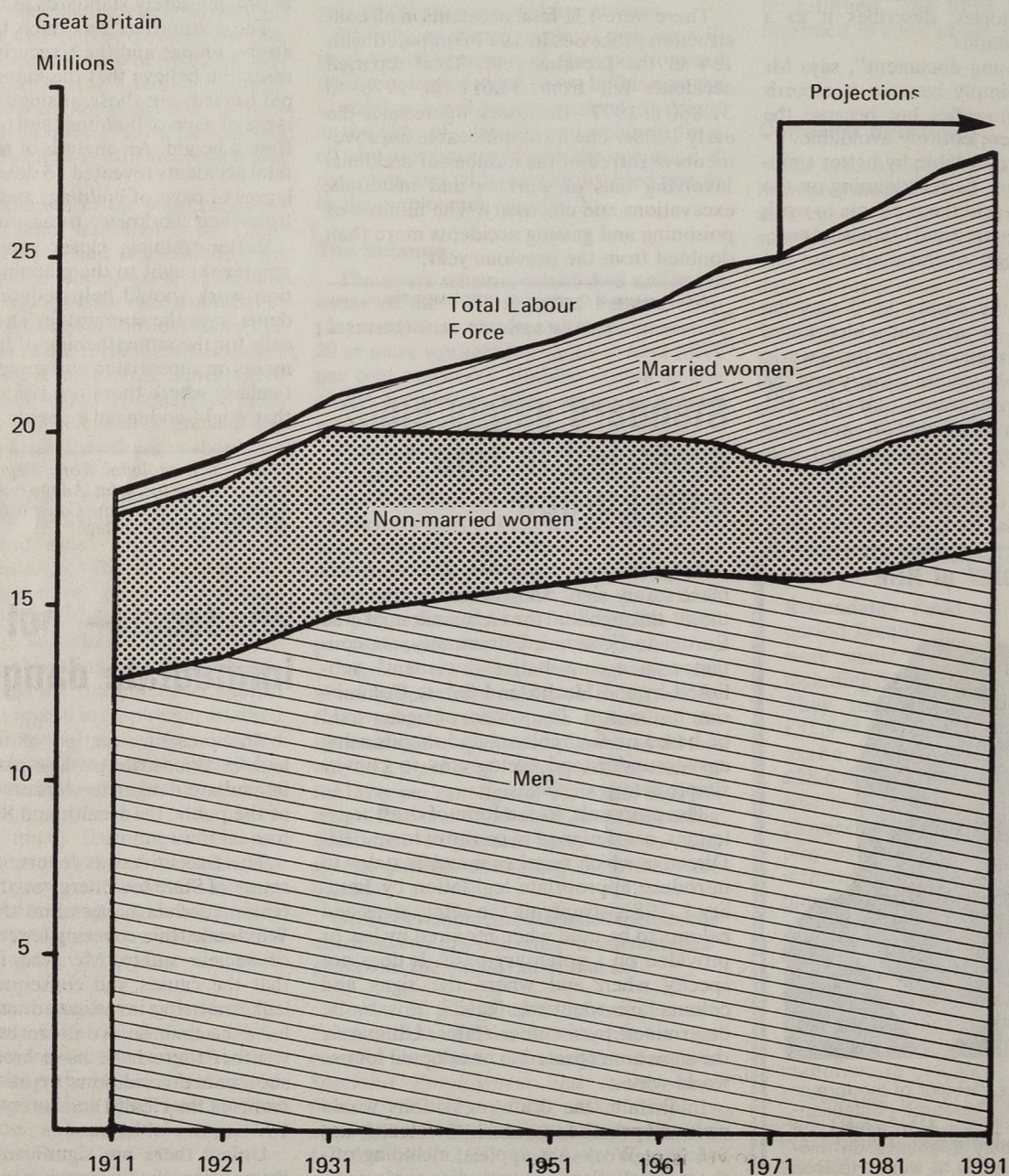
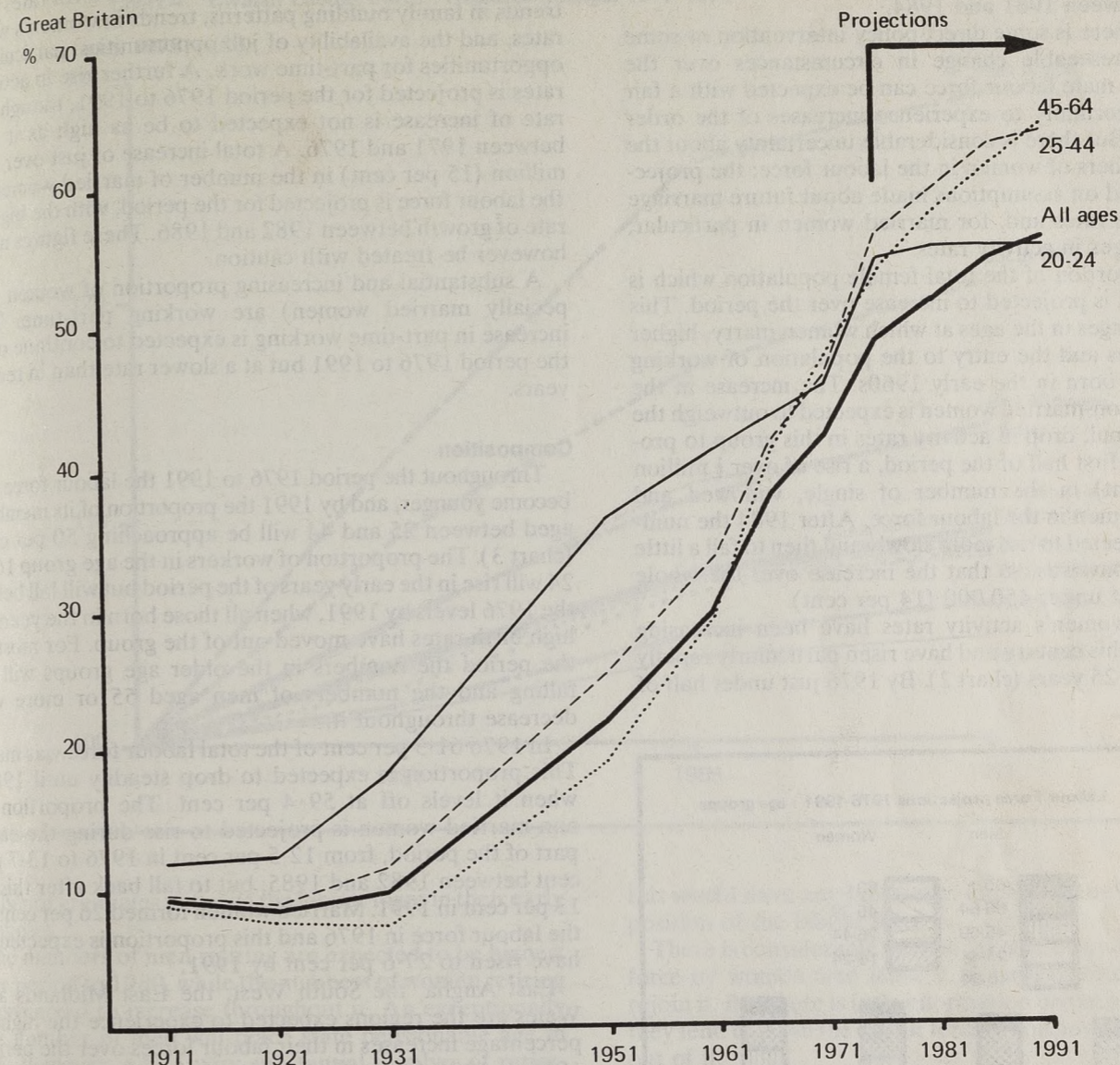


Chart 2 Married Women's Activity rates 1911-1991



will depend on the economic situation over the period with which the article is concerned. Other changes, however, are purely demographic and can be predicted with greater confidence.

By 1991 the labour force is expected to be larger, both absolutely and in relation to the rest of the population, than it was in 1976. It will be younger, and will contain a higher proportion of women, many of whom may be working part-time. Fewer people will be living in metropolitan areas. More members of the labour force will be highly qualified and fewer will have no academic qualifications. There will be more people of New Commonwealth or Pakistani ethnic origin and more single parents. These changes are discussed in more detail below.

The labour force is projected to grow by just over 2½ million (nearly nine per cent) between 1976 and 1991, from 25,849,000 to 28,116,000. This growth is partly the result of an increase in the population of working age caused by a combination of high birth rates in the late

1950's and early 1960's and low birth rates during the first world war and in the 1920s; but the proportion of married women who work is expected to continue to increase, though not so rapidly as in recent years, and this makes a substantial contribution to the projected growth of the labour force.

The projected increase in the labour force up to 1991 is not large or exceptional by the standards of the past (chart 1); but the rate of growth, except for married women, is expected to be higher than in the immediate past. The expected increase in the labour force in relation to the rest of the population is very striking. In 1976, for every 100 members of the labour force there were 111 non-members; by 1991 it is projected that there will be only 96. This is partly because of changes over the period in the age structure of the population, but also because proportionately fewer married women will be among the dependent population.

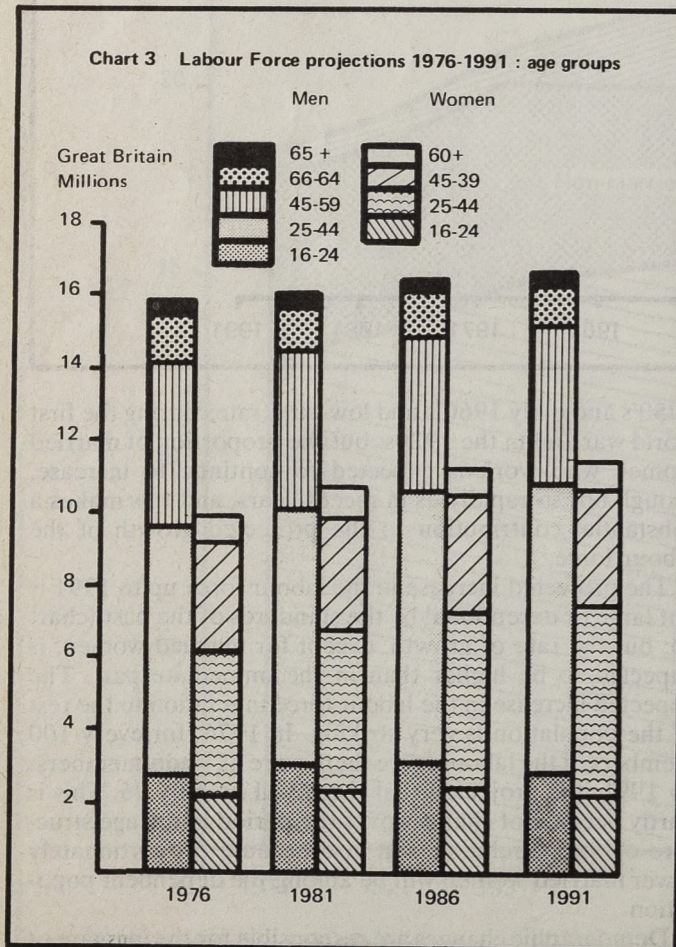
Demographic changes are responsible for the increase of

just over 3/4 million (five per cent) in the male labour force over the period. A very slight fall in the all-age male activity rate is projected. The male labour force will grow most rapidly between 1981 and 1984.

Unless there is some direct policy intervention or some quite unforeseeable change in circumstances over the period, the male labour force can be expected with a fair degree of certainty to experience increases of the order projected. But there is considerable uncertainty about the future numbers of women in the labour force: the projections depend on assumptions made about future marriage and divorce rates and, for married women in particular, about changes in activity rates.

The proportion of the total female population which is not married is projected to increase over the period. This reflects changes in the ages at which women marry, higher divorce rates and the entry to the population of working age of girls born in the early 1960s. The increase in the number of non-married women is expected to outweigh the projected small drop in activity rates in this group to produce, in the first half of the period, a rise of over 1/2 million (16 per cent) in the number of single, widowed and divorced women in the labour force. After 1984 the numbers are expected to rise more slowly and then to fall a little from 1987 onwards, so that the increase over the whole period is just under 450,000 (14 per cent).

Married women's activity rates have been increasing throughout this century and have risen particularly rapidly over the last 25 years (chart 2). By 1976 just under half of



all married women and nearly three fifths of those under 60 were economically active. Factors influencing future activity rates among married women include birth rates and trends in family building patterns, trends in women's wage rates, and the availability of job opportunities, particularly opportunities for part-time work. A further rise in activity rates is projected for the period 1976 to 1991, though the rate of increase is not expected to be as high as it was between 1971 and 1976. A total increase of just over one million (15 per cent) in the number of married women in the labour force is projected for the period, with the highest rate of growth between 1982 and 1986. These figures must however be treated with caution.

A substantial and increasing proportion of women (especially married women) are working part-time. The increase in part-time working is expected to continue over the period 1976 to 1991 but at a slower rate than in recent years.

**Composition**

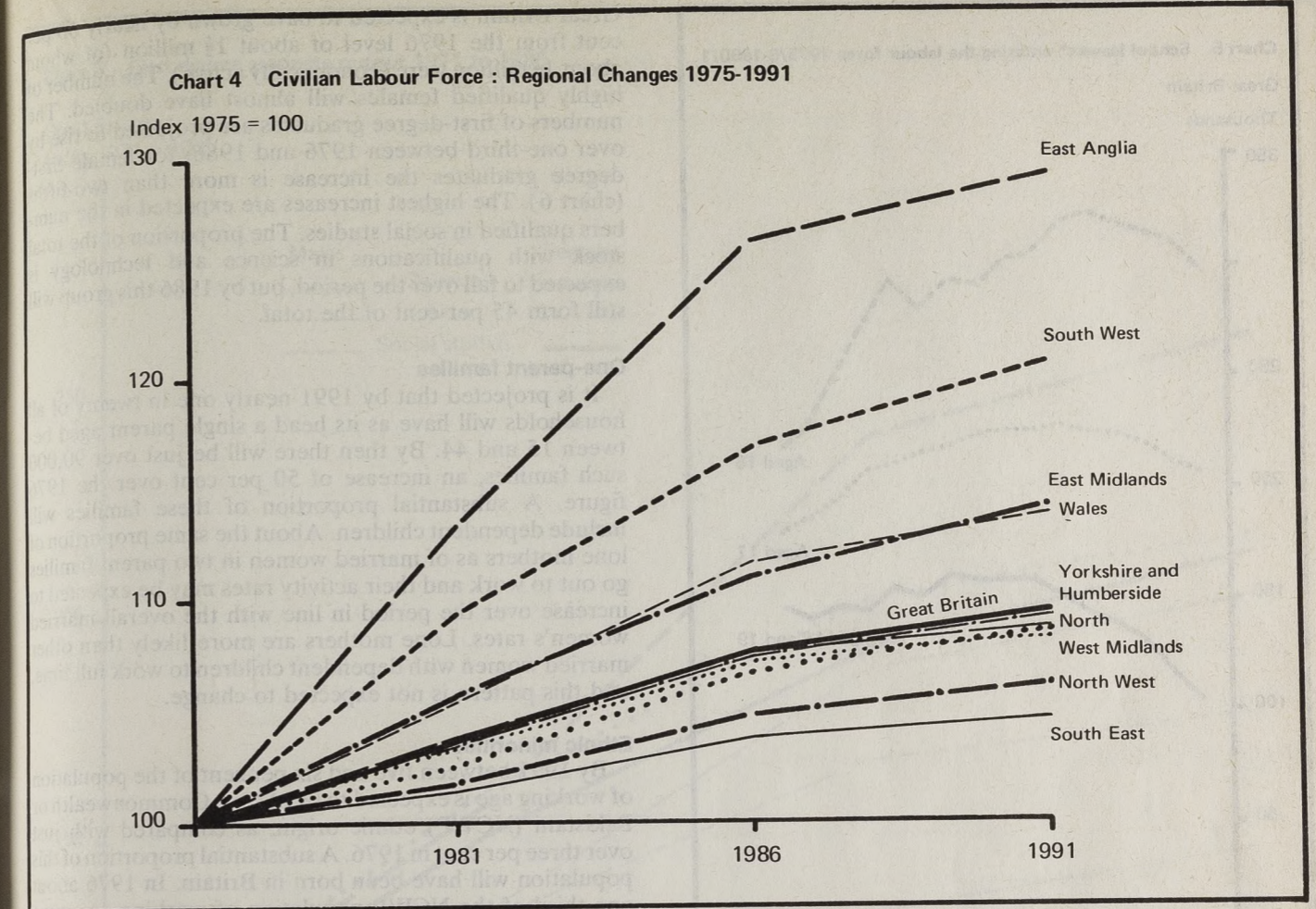
Throughout the period 1976 to 1991 the labour force will become younger, and by 1991 the proportion of its members aged between 25 and 44 will be approaching 50 per cent (chart 3). The proportion of workers in the age group 16 to 24 will rise in the early years of the period but will fall below the 1976 levels by 1991, when all those born in the years of high birth rates have moved out of the group. For most of the period the numbers in the older age groups will be falling and the numbers of men aged 55 or more will decrease throughout it.

In 1976 61.5 per cent of the total labour force was male. This proportion is expected to drop steadily until 1987, when it levels off at 59.4 per cent. The proportion of non-married women is projected to rise during the early part of the period, from 12.5 per cent in 1976 to 13.7 per cent between 1982 and 1985, but to fall back after this to 13 per cent in 1991. Married women formed 26 per cent of the labour force in 1976 and this proportion is expected to have risen to 27.6 per cent by 1991.

East Anglia, the South West, the East Midlands and Wales are the regions expected to experience the highest percentage increases in their labour forces over the period 1975 to 1991 (chart 4). A particularly striking increase is projected for East Anglia, the region with smallest population. Population movements from metropolitan counties to the non-metropolitan counties are expected to continue, but at a slower rate than in recent years. These movements, which reflect inter-regional migration as well as changes in activity rates, are likely to be very susceptible to variations both in the overall economic climate and in the relative economic position of the regions.

**Entries and exits**

The numbers of young people entering the labour force will be highest in the first few years of the period 1976 to 1991. After 1980 there will be fairly steady fall (chart 5). This follows the fall in birth rates since 1964 and is not likely to be much affected by changes in the economic background. A slow rise is projected in the proportion of young people staying on at school until 18 or 19 before entering the labour force, though whether or not this actually takes place may depend to some extent on the general economic climate. A substantial rise is expected in the



number of graduates entering the labour force in their early twenties.

The numbers of men retiring are expected to be highest in the period to 1980, while the numbers of women retiring are projected to increase throughout it. An exceptionally large number of men will reach state pensionable age in 1985, however, and a very substantial number of retirements may be expected in that year. There will be a similar, though less marked, peak in women's retirements in 1980. These peaks reflect the high births recorded in 1920. Activity rates for older men have been declining since the early 1960s, with the growth of occupational pension schemes and a trend to earlier retirement. This trend is projected to continue. In the last few years there has been a steeper decline in activity rates among older men and women. This may reflect, in part, the lack of job opportunities in these years, but may also herald an acceleration in trends to earlier retirement.

**Migratory factor**

Deaths among the male labour force are projected to decrease over the period. Because of the growth in the female labour force, however, there will be a slight increase in the number of deaths among its members. Net migratory flows are expected to be small (less than one-half per cent of the labour force) throughout the period. Even if migration, for example to or from other European Economic Community countries, were to increase, it is unlikely that

this would have any substantial impact on the size or composition of the labour force.

There is considerable movement in and out of the labour force by women who leave it to have children and later rejoin it. But there is little information on the ages at which they tend to leave the labour force, or on how long they stay out of it.

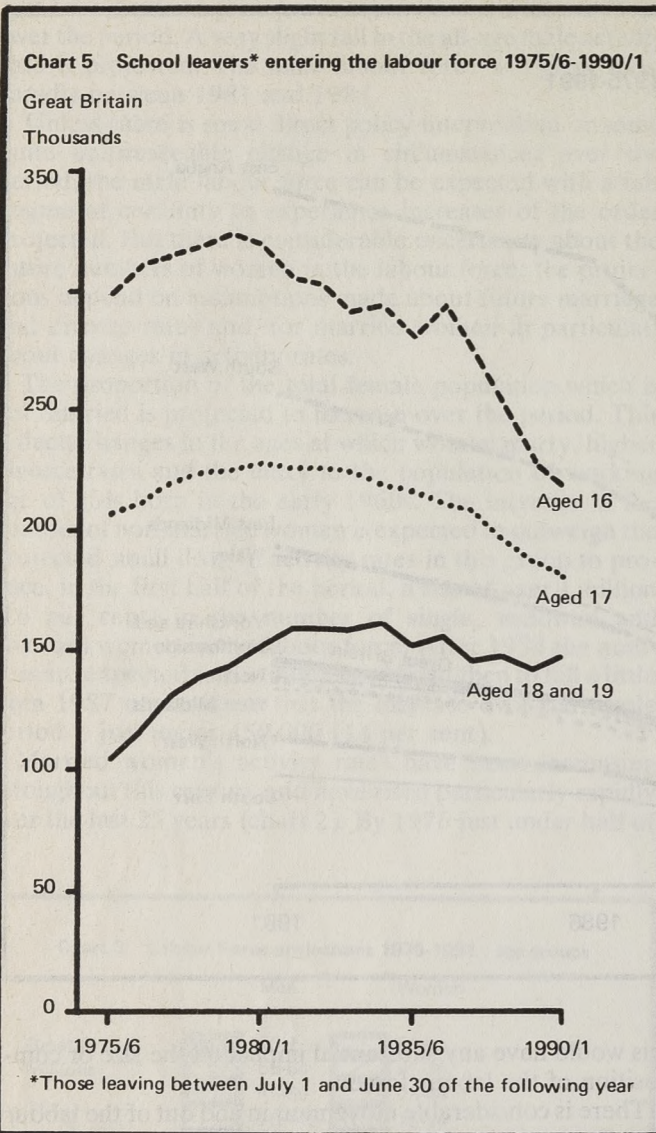
**Educational qualifications**

The proportion of the labour force with no academic qualifications will decrease throughout the period as older, unqualified workers leave it and young people with some qualifications join it. The proportion of school leavers with one or more 'A' level passes is expected to have risen only slightly above the 1976 level of 16 per cent by 1991. The proportion with five or more 'O' level passes at grades A to C, but no 'A' levels, is expected to remain steady, at about nine per cent. But some growth is projected in the proportion of school leavers with CSE or lower grade 'O' level passes (or their equivalent in any future examination system). The extent to which young people stay on at school to gain academic qualifications may vary according to their prospects of employment in the general economic circumstances of the time.

By 1986, the the total stock of highly qualified people\* in

\* This term is used here to cover all those with qualifications at first degree level or above.





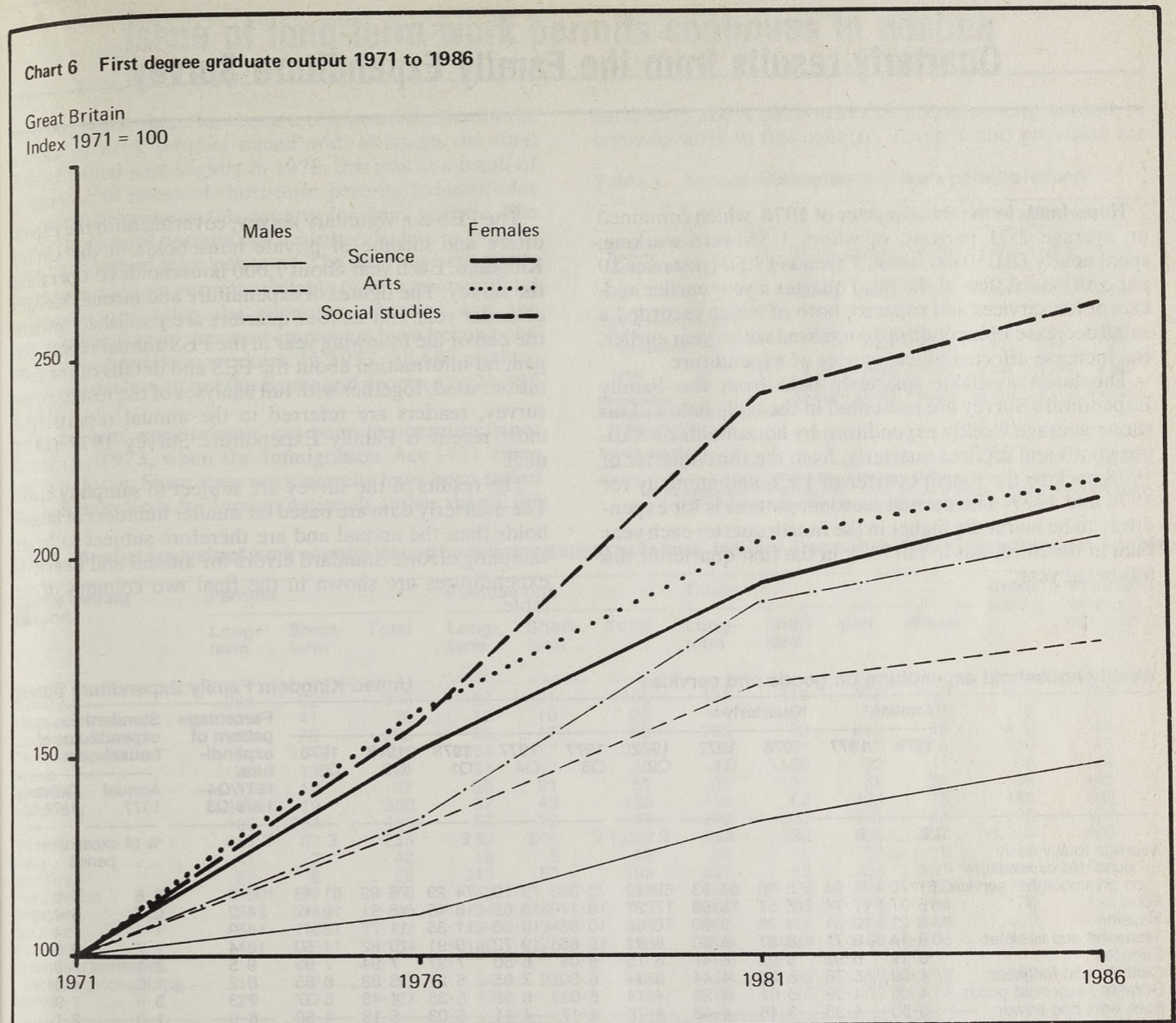
Great Britain is expected to have grown by nearly 60 per cent from the 1976 level of about 1½ million (of whom about 1¼ million were economically active). The number of highly qualified females will almost have doubled. The numbers of first-degree graduates are projected to rise by over one-third between 1976 and 1986: for female first-degree graduates the increase is more than two-fifths (chart 6). The highest increases are expected in the numbers qualified in social studies. The proportion of the total stock with qualifications in science and technology is expected to fall over the period, but by 1986 this group will still form 45 per cent of the total.

**One-parent families**

It is projected that by 1991 nearly one in twenty of all households will have as its head a single parent aged between 15 and 44. By then there will be just over 90,000 such families, an increase of 50 per cent over the 1976 figure. A substantial proportion of these families will include dependent children. About the same proportion of lone mothers as of married women in two parent families go out to work and their activity rates may be expected to increase over the period in line with the overall married women's rates. Lone mothers are more likely than other married women with dependent children to work full time, and this pattern is not expected to change.

**Ethnic minorities**

By 1991 between five and six per cent of the population of working age is expected to be of New Commonwealth or Pakistani (NCWP) ethnic origin, as compared with just over three per cent in 1976. A substantial proportion of this population will have been born in Britain. In 1976 about one-third of the NCWP population of working age were under 25 and just under half were between 25 and 44: by 1991 the proportion aged under 25 is expected to have fallen a little, but those aged between 25 and 44 are still likely to account for nearly half of the NCWP population of working age.



# 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 wage-earners 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.

## Quarterly results from the Family Expenditure Survey

Households in the third quarter of 1978, which contained on average 2.71 persons, of whom 1.35 were working, spent nearly £81.50 per week. This was £7.50 (just over 10 per cent) more than in the third quarter a year earlier and, except for services and tobacco, both of which recorded a small decrease in expenditure compared with a year earlier, the increase affected all categories of expenditure.

The latest available quarterly data from the Family Expenditure Survey are presented in the table below. This shows average weekly expenditure by households on various goods and services quarterly, from the third quarter of 1978 back to the fourth quarter of 1976 and annually for 1976 and 1977. The normal seasonal pattern is for expenditure to be markedly higher in the fourth quarter each year than in the third, but to fall back in the first quarter of the following year.

The FES is a voluntary survey, covering both the expenditure and income of private households in the United Kingdom. Each year about 7,000 households co-operate in the survey. The figures of expenditure and income for each calendar year and its four quarters are published towards the end of the following year in the FES annual report. For general information about the FES and details of the definitions used, together with full analyses of the results of the survey, readers are referred to the annual reports. The most recent is Family Expenditure Survey 1977 (£4.75 net).

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

### Weekly household expenditure on goods and services

### United Kingdom Family Expenditure Survey

	Annual		Quarterly			Percentage pattern of expenditure 1977/Q4-1978/Q3	Standard errors of expenditures of households		Annual 1977	Quarterly 1978/Q3	%	% of expenditure in period	
	1976	1977	1976 Q4	1977 Q1	1977 Q2		1977 Q3	1977 Q4					1978 Q1
Average total weekly household expenditure on commodity or service	61.70	71.84	68.00	64.93	69.52	73.98	79.10	74.29	76.92	81.48	100.0	0.8	1.6
Food	15.37	17.74	16.67	16.88	17.27	18.17	18.65	18.45	18.91	19.42	24.2	0.7	1.4
Housing	9.21	10.31	9.78	9.60	10.09	10.63	10.96	11.35	11.73	12.41	14.9	1.1	2.4
Transport and vehicles	8.14	9.71	8.37	8.60	9.91	10.65	9.72	9.91	10.82	11.50	13.4	1.7	3.5
Services	6.19	6.93	6.02	6.47	6.75	8.04	6.50	7.37	7.94	7.93	9.5	3.1	4.2
Clothing and footwear	4.99	5.78	6.29	4.44	5.34	5.50	7.85	5.27	5.88	6.65	8.2	1.9	4.3
Durable household goods	4.06	4.99	5.01	4.23	4.14	5.02	6.56	5.35	4.48	6.37	7.3	3.6	7.9
Fuel, light and power	3.53	4.38	3.46	4.48	4.78	4.17	4.11	5.03	5.18	4.50	6.0	1.0	2.1
Alcoholic drink	3.11	3.51	3.65	2.78	3.43	3.51	4.33	3.52	3.69	3.61	4.9	1.8	3.5
Tobacco	2.29	2.60	2.45	2.34	2.70	2.81	2.58	2.55	2.69	2.72	3.4	1.5	3.0
Other household goods	4.49	5.33	5.79	4.57	4.63	5.04	7.06	4.92	5.10	5.63	7.3	1.4	2.8
Miscellaneous	0.32	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.42	0.79	0.59	0.51	0.76	0.9	5.7	9.9

In recent years, there has been a continued decline in the number of work permits issued and, although the total number issued rose slightly in 1978, this was as a result of an increase in issues of short-term permits, primarily for entertainers coming to this country for short periods. The issue of long-term permits saw a further decline in 1978 of almost a thousand (nine per cent). The drop has been partly due to reductions in permits available (where quotas apply) and partly, reflecting the economic situation and the unemployment level, because employers have been applying for fewer overseas workers. In 1973, 38,688 applications were dealt with but the figure had dropped to 21,432 in 1978.

The present work scheme has been in operation since January 1, 1973, when the Immigration Act 1971 came fully into force. Since then work permits have been issued on a common basis for foreign nationals (other than EEC

nationals) and Commonwealth citizens living abroad to come to work in this country. There is also provision for

Table 1 Annual comparisons of work permits issued<sup>1</sup>

	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>2</sup>	1977	1978
Foreign workers (Non-EEC)						
Permits	22,229	20,814	19,405	13,401	11,975	12,319
Permissions	4,231	3,695	2,438	1,506	1,236	1,161
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,460</b>	<b>24,509</b>	<b>21,843</b>	<b>14,907</b>	<b>13,211</b>	<b>13,480</b>
Commonwealth workers						
Permits	2,876	3,612	4,221	2,660	2,021	2,353
Permissions	3,503	4,924	4,014	2,903	3,182	3,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>8,536</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>5,563</b>	<b>5,203</b>	<b>5,669</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>32,839</b>	<b>33,045</b>	<b>30,078</b>	<b>20,470</b>	<b>18,414</b>	<b>19,149</b>
Estimated unanalysed due to industrial action				2,150		
<b>Total estimated</b>				<b>22,620</b>		

Notes: 1. Excludes foreign student employees and Commonwealth trainees.  
2. As explained in the May 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* (col 478), about 2,150 (correct to nearest 50) permits and permissions were not analysed.

Table 2 Annual analysis of work permits issued by country issuing passport, January-December 1978-Commonwealth workers

Country issuing passport	Permits			Permissions			Totals				Grand total	Commonwealth trainees
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Men	Women		
Australia	254	92	346	167	21	188	421	113	403	131	534	90
Bangladesh	29	41	70	15	10	25	44	51	86	9	95	18
Canada	160	76	236	65	17	82	225	93	259	59	318	44
Caribbean territories	31	104	135	268	57	325	299	161	142	318	460	40
Cyprus	20	11	31	21	17	38	41	28	52	17	69	49
East Africa	27	10	37	38	21	59	65	31	61	35	96	105
Hong Kong	349	19	368	87	43	130	436	62	423	75	498	109
India	199	234	433	67	29	96	266	263	465	64	529	128
Malaysia	131	87	218	763	309	1,072	894	396	463	827	1,290	400
Malta	41	7	48	15	3	18	56	10	53	13	66	13
Mauritius	22	6	28	313	50	363	335	56	234	157	391	36
New Zealand	61	17	78	42	6	48	103	23	104	22	126	8
Singapore	34	11	45	34	29	63	68	40	74	34	108	124
Sri Lanka	64	18	82	224	94	318	288	112	272	128	400	79
West Africa	49	105	154	180	178	358	229	283	406	106	512	131
Dependent territories excluding Hong Kong	10	7	17	94	21	115	104	28	56	76	132	18
Others	20	7	27	13	5	18	33	12	33	12	45	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>5,669</b>	<b>1,410</b>

Notes: (1) "Long-term" permits or permissions are those given for the maximum period of 12 months. "Short-term" refers to those given for periods of less than 12 months.  
(2) Commonwealth trainees come for a fixed period of "on the job" training approved by the Department of Employment.  
(3) "Student employees" are young foreign nationals who come for employment in industry and commerce in order to improve their English and widen their occupational experience.

Table 3 Annual analysis of work permits issued by country issuing passport January-December 1978-Foreign workers (Non-EEC)

Country issuing passport	Permits			Permissions			Totals				Grand total	Student employees
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Men	Women		
Austria	54	332	386	9	1	10	63	333	350	46	396	44
Egypt	74	268	342	22	3	25	96	271	395	72	367	176
Japan	633	177	810	38	7	45	671	184	746	109	855	110
Philippines	326	39	365	227	20	247	553	59	203	409	612	14
South Africa	204	100	304	61	12	73	265	112	297	80	377	85
Spain	188	184	372	33	6	39	221	190	327	84	411	67
Sweden	144	134	278	14	1	15	158	135	222	71	293	131
Switzerland	152	205	357	20	7	27	172	212	282	102	384	415
USA	1,862	3,738	5,600	176	92	268	2,038	3,830	5,070	798	5,868	239
USSR	3	303	306	—	—	—	3	303	255	51	306	—
Others	1,226	1,973	3,199	313	99	412	1,539	2,072	2,802	709	3,611	971
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>7,453</b>	<b>12,319</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>10,949</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>2,252</b>

See footnotes to table 2.

**Table 4 Annual summary of work permits issued and applications refused January-December 1978**

	Commonwealth workers			Foreign workers (non-EEC)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Permits</b>						
Issues Long-term	1,355	146	1,501	4,142	724	4,866
Short-term	727	125	852	6,165	1,288	7,453
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>10,307</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>12,319</b>
Refusals	217	51	268	692	396	1,088
<b>Permissions</b>						
Issues Long-term	922	1,484	2,406	488	425	913
Short-term	582	328	910	154	94	248
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>1,161</b>
Refusals	213	121	334	300	293	593
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>5,669</b>	<b>10,949</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>13,480</b>
Refusals	430	172	602	992	689	1,681
<b>Commonwealth trainees</b>						
Issues	1,146	264	1,410	—	—	—
Refusals	8	5	13	—	—	—
<b>Student employees</b>						
Issues	—	—	—	1,830	422	2,252
Refusals	—	—	—	4	3	7

See footnotes to table 2.

permission to be given for people already here (such as visitors) to take work on the same common basis.

Nationals of member states of the EEC may come here to work without permits, but if they stay for more than six months they need residence permits which are issued by the Home Office.

Work permits are issued in respect of a specific post with a specific employer, but, in general, only for work requiring a professional qualification, skill or experience and where the employment of an overseas worker is necessary. The main exceptions to this occupational standard have been work in hotels and catering and resident domestic work. Annually determined quotas apply to the exceptions, and 1978 saw a further reduction in the quota available for the hotel and catering industry (to 1,500 from 2,000 in 1977) while from March 31, 1979 this quota has been abolished and applications from the industry must satisfy the full requirements of the general Work Permit Scheme. Work permits are not issued if suitable resident labour is available to fill the post offered nor if the wages and conditions offered are less favourable than those obtaining in the area for similar work. The maximum period for which they are issued is twelve months (long-term permits) but they can be issued for such shorter periods as are required (short-term

permits). Permit holders can apply to the Home Office for leave to remain beyond the period of the permit.

Table 2 lists the Commonwealth countries, almost all separately; table 3 shows the ten principal foreign countries involved. On a global basis, countries issuing passports for whom the largest number of permits were issued were United States of America (5,868—31 per cent), Malaysia (1,290—7 per cent), Japan (855—4 per cent), Philippines (612—3 per cent), Australia (534—3 per cent), India (529—3 per cent), West African Territories (512—3 per cent), and Hong Kong (Commonwealth) (498—3 per cent).

Of the total of 19,149 work permits issued in 1978, the short-term numbered 9,463, that is 49 per cent, as compared with 42 per cent in 1977 and 38 per cent in 1975. The number of permits issued for women in 1978 was 4,613, that is 24 per cent, compared with 32 per cent in 1977 and 35 per cent in 1976. The number of refusals of work permits in 1978 was 2,283, representing 11 per cent of all applications dealt with; the corresponding percentages for 1977 and 1976 were 15 and 16 respectively. This perhaps demonstrates that employers are more aware of the strict requirements of the Work Permit Scheme, and

are now less likely to make applications which are clearly ineligible.

Industries attracting the largest number of work permits in 1978 were entertainment (7,664—40 per cent), medical and dental services (2,593—14 per cent), hotel and catering (1,666—9 per cent), insurance, banking and finance (1,546—8 per cent), metal, engineering and vehicles (1,114—6 per cent) and educational services (1,063—6 per cent).

The number of residence permits issued for EEC nationals rose by 22 per cent in 1978 (from 3,552 in 1977 to 4,330) and the principal industries for which they were issued were hotel and catering (1,233—28 per cent), insurance, banking and finance (530—12 per cent), metal, engineering and vehicles (390—9 per cent) and distribution (380—9 per cent).

The principal occupational groups (minor) for which work permits were issued in 1978 were performers (7,304—38 per cent), health diagnosing and treating occupations (mainly nurses) (2,517—13 per cent), cooks and waiters, etc (1,345—7 per cent), engineering researchers, designers and consultants (1,006—5 per cent) and company secretaries, accountants, etc (897—5 per cent).

**Table 5 Annual analysis of work permits issued by industrial group and country issuing passport January-December 1978**

COMMONWEALTH WORKERS										
SIC order	I-II	III	IV-V	VI-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX-XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV
Country issuing passport	Agriculture mining and oil	Food	Coal and chemical products	Metal engineering and vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Bricks, timber and other manufacturers	Construction and public utilities	Transport and communication	Distribution	Insurance, banking and finance
Australia	18	2	13	56	3	8	5	15	28	60
Bangladesh	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	8	3	10
Canada	32	2	4	21	1	3	—	5	22	52
Caribbean territories	1	—	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	4
Cyprus	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	8	2
East Africa	2	4	2	10	—	5	—	3	9	8
HongKong	2	16	1	36	3	2	2	7	112	10
India	—	4	8	28	3	8	—	12	18	43
Malaysia	4	36	6	61	1	5	7	10	35	24
Malta	1	1	—	2	3	1	—	2	4	1
Mauritius	2	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	8	6
New Zealand	4	1	1	9	—	—	2	7	7	7
Singapore	3	2	—	14	—	2	1	4	6	10
Sri Lanka	1	4	1	16	1	4	1	7	7	67
West Africa	7	5	5	21	1	2	2	8	12	95
Dependent territories (excluding HongKong)	1	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	3	7
Others	12	1	—	3	—	1	2	1	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>407</b>

See footnotes to table 2.

**Table 6 Annual analysis of work permits issued by industrial group and country issuing passport January-December 1978**

FOREIGN WORKERS (NON-EEC)										
SIC order	I-II	III	IV-V	VI-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX-XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV
Country issuing passports	Agriculture mining and oil	Food	Coal and chemical products	Metal engineering and vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Bricks, timber and other manufacturers	Construction and public utilities	Transport and communication	Distribution	Insurance, banking and finance
Austria	10	2	2	7	2	—	1	1	4	12
Egypt	3	—	1	8	—	9	2	1	4	23
Japan	3	4	5	35	3	4	—	34	180	271
Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	4
South Africa	12	4	17	25	6	7	4	16	22	60
Spain	50	1	4	24	—	1	9	5	3	14
Sweden	9	1	5	37	1	3	3	12	29	37
Switzerland	5	10	16	30	4	9	2	10	21	34
USA	334	13	100	512	7	51	41	38	131	428
USSR	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Others	70	45	26	133	3	31	15	72	180	256
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>1,139</b>

See Footnotes to table 2.

**Table 5**

COMMONWEALTH WORKERS										
XXV	XXVI							XXVII	Grand total	SIC order
Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services							Public administration and defence		Country issuing passport
Educational services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Total	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Private domestic service	Other miscellaneous services	Total		
72	66	82	220	79	4	—	10	93	13	534
11	—	3	14	36	11	—	2	49	1	95
45	23	30	98	65	2	—	5	72	6	318
16	309	5	330	98	7	2	4	111	—	460
7	12	2	21	9	16	2	1	28	—	69
9	27	2	38	6	9	—	1	16	2	96
17	44	13	74	5	212	4	8	229	1	498
97	36	24	157	217	22	3	2	244	8	1,290
43	815	34	892	34	162	—	5	201	2	66
3	6	3	12	2	28	—	2	32	2	391
5	345	4	354	7	11	—	9	17	1	126
21	14	29	64	11	3	—	3	24	3	108
9	15	15	39	4	17	—	3	44	7	400
22	195	18	235	10	16	3	15	167	1	512
16	159	11	186	96	52	—	19	167	1	512
6	81	5	92	2	8	3	3	16	3	132
3	11	3	17	5	3	—	—	8	—	45
<b>402</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5,669</b>

See footnotes to table 2.

**Table 6**

FOREIGN WORKERS (NON-EEC)										
XXV	XXVI							XXVII	Grand total	SIC order
Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services							Public administration and defence		Country issuing passport
Educational services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Total	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Private domestic service	Other miscellaneous services	Total		
12	2	1	15	316	23	—	1	340	—	396
12	—	4	16	280	20	—	—	300	—	367
49	4	12	65	154	85	—	11	250	1	855
2	233	1	236	2	338	23	—	363	—	612
14	41	58	113	75	4	—	9	88	3	377
41	10	7	58	135	91	10	5	241	1	411
9	14	8	31	113	5	—	4	123	2	293
9	12	7	28	174	31	—	10	215	—	384
330	46	220	596	3,556	22	—	25	3,603	14	5,868
—	—	1	1	303	—	—	—	303	—	306
183	73	85	341	1,875	464	46	43	2,428	11	3,611
<b>661</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>8,254</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13,480</b>

See footnotes to table 2.



## Market share of the general employment service

According to the National Survey of Engagements and Vacancies, placings by the general employment service made up a 23 per cent share of all engagements in the labour market. This share was greater in small offices, those with higher unemployment rates, and in the new-style Jobcentres. These results are discussed in detail.

The National Survey of Engagements and Vacancies was a voluntary survey of employers, carried out by the Employment Service Division (ESD) of the Manpower Services Commission. Employers were asked to provide the following information in respect of a sample of establishments:

- the number of engagements and terminations during the three month period April 7, to July 8, 1977; and the number of employees at the start and finish of the period, both analysed by sex and six broad occupational groups;
- the number of unfilled vacancies on May 6, 1977 by the six broad occupational groups;
- the number of engagements where a corresponding termination also occurred during the five week period May 14, to June 18, 1977.

This information was grossed-up to give estimates of totals for the economy (excluding those in SIC Order I) during the survey period. Analyses have been obtained by the six broad occupational and ten broad industrial groups; and by size, type, location and unemployment rate of local office.

An article in the November 1978 edition of *Employment Gazette* (pp 1284-1288) described in the survey in greater detail and presented the main results on engagements, engagement rates and unfilled vacancies.

### Market share

The principal function of ESD is to act as an intermediary between employers and jobseekers. In 1974 an objective was set for the employment service to increase its penetration of the labour market through an improvement in its placing and job filling performance of at least 25 per cent in the following five years. The survey results throw some light on the success of this objective.

There are three separate measures of ESD market share considered in this article, namely:

- The share of all vacancies unfilled on a given date;
- The share of all vacancies arising over a period—"notified vacancy penetration;"
- The share of engagements—"placing penetration."

Particular care should be taken to distinguish between the two measures of the ESD share of vacancies. The share of all vacancies arising over a period is the most appropriate measure of the ESD knowledge of the labour market. The last measure, placing penetration, is defined:

$$\text{penetration (\%)} = \frac{\text{placings achieved by ESD over a specific period}}{\text{total engagements over the same period}} \times 100$$

Similarly, the two measures of the ESD share of vacancies can be calculated. In the next sections each measure will be considered separately.

The National Survey of Engagements and Vacancies has provided estimates of total engagements in the economy during the period of the survey and total unfilled vacancies on a single day. The regular statistical returns provide comparable figures of ESD placings for the same period and unfilled vacancies for the same date. It has been possible therefore, to obtain estimates of placing penetration and the share of unfilled vacancies in accordance with the above formula.

**Table 1 Total unfilled vacancies analysed by region and occupational groups (Thousands)**

Region	Non-manual	Manual	Total	95% confidence limits of total	
South East	113	80	193	180	206
East Anglia	5	6	11	9	13
South West	11	18	30	26	34
West Mids	19	23	42	35	49
East Mids	8	15	22	20	24
Yorks and Humberside	15	20	35	29	41
North West	21	29	49	45	53
North	7	13	19	17	21
Wales	7	12	19	16	22
Scotland	16	21	37	33	41
Great Britain	221	235	456	438	474

Source: Grossed up estimates from survey representing all unfilled vacancies on 6 May 1977.

Note: The confidence limits are defined such that there is a 95 per cent probability of the true value lying between the lower and upper limits. They are quoted only for total unfilled vacancies, but all estimates are subject to sampling error.

All results quoted in this article are based on the information supplied by the responding sample of employers, and consequently are subject to sampling variation. As a guide to the reliability of the survey estimates, Tables 1 and 2 give "confidence limits" for the main results on unfilled vacancies. (Confidence limits are defined such that there is a 95 per cent probability of the true value lying between the lower and upper limits.) All penetration rates have been rounded to the nearest one per cent.

Before the consideration of penetration in detail, the following points should be noted:

- Under the Jobcentre programme, old style employment offices are being progressively replaced with Jobcentres. These are attractive modern offices with self-service facilities. The success of these offices was described in *Employment Gazette* for July 1978 (pp 791-794). At the time of the

**Table 2 ESD share of total unfilled vacancies analysed by region and occupational groups (per cent)**

Region	Non-manual	Manual	Total	95% confidence limits of total	
South East	22	54	35	33	37
East Anglia	26	55	41	34	48
South West	27	40	35	30	40
West Mids	14	30	23	19	27
East Mids	36	56	49	44	54
Yorks and Humberside	27	49	40	33	47
North West	25	29	27	25	29
North	43	54	50	45	55
Wales	30	38	35	29	41
Scotland	32	57	46	41	51
Great Britain	24	47	36	35	37

Note: (1) ESD share of total unfilled vacancies is the ratio of vacancies notified to ESD local offices (including PER) and remaining unfilled on 6 May, 1977 to total unfilled vacancies, expressed as a percentage.

(2) The confidence limits are defined such that there is a 95 per cent probability of the true value lying between the lower and upper limits. They are quoted only for total penetration, but all estimates are subject to sampling error.

survey about 300 Jobcentres were in operation, but by March 1979 this figure had increased to over 550. It is therefore likely that the penetration rates in this article have further increased since the survey period of April-July 1977.

- In addition to the employment services provided by the network of Jobcentres and employment offices, ESD also operates local offices of Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER); and there is a separate Careers Service controlled by local education authorities. The penetration figures quoted in this article exclude completely placings or vacancies achieved by the Careers Service, and unless otherwise stated, they also exclude placings or vacancies by PER. The ideal aim of the survey would have been to obtain separate estimates of placing or vacancy penetration for the general service, Careers Service and PER. In practice, however, employers could not isolate the PER and Careers Service market from total engagements and vacancies recorded in the survey, ie those engagements/vacancies in the professional and managerial categories that are relevant to PER, and school leaver 'first engagements' relevant to the Careers Service. All penetration rates in this article in respect of the general service are therefore somewhat low because ESD as a matter of policy does not compete in the entire market.

- In certain tables, placings or vacancies achieved by the Hotel & Catering Trades Jobcentre in Central London have been excluded from the penetration calculation. This office deals with employers and jobseekers in hotel and catering throughout an area almost co-incident with Greater London. All other industries and services in this area are dealt with by another 90 local offices. This specialised office is unlike others in that its operations cover areas of other offices, and therefore it has not been possible to allocate its results to specific local offices. Total penetration rates in those tables so endorsed will therefore be further understated.

## The market share of vacancies

### Unfilled vacancies

The ESD share of total unfilled vacancies on May 6, 1977 was 36 per cent. (This figure takes account of unfilled vacancies held by PER and the Hotel & Catering Trades Jobcentre in Central London). This measure is an important indicator to assist the interpretation of the monthly total of unfilled vacancies. (*Employment Gazette* table 118).

Total unfilled vacancies for manual and non-manual occupations are analysed by economic planning region in table 1. This shows that there were 456,000 unfilled vacancies in the economy on May 6, 1977, of which 221,000 were non-manual and 235,000 manual. Table 2 gives the corresponding results of the ESD share of total unfilled vacancies. It can be seen that there was a wide range between regions, from 23 per cent in West Midlands to 50 per cent in the North. This does not necessarily mean that ESD in the North was obtaining more of all vacancies than the West

**Table 3 ESD share of total unfilled vacancies analysed by unemployment rate (per cent) Great Britain**

Unemployment rate % (June 1977)	ESD share of total unfilled vacancies
Up to 4.0	33
4.1 to 5.4	31
5.5 to 6.4	33
6.5 to 8.9	40
9.0 and over	47
All rates	35

Notes: (1) ESD share of total unfilled vacancies is the ratio of vacancies notified to ESD local offices (including PER) and remaining unfilled on May 6, 1977, to total unfilled vacancies, expressed as a percentage.  
(2) Unfilled vacancies recorded by the Hotel and Catering Trades Jobcentre London have been omitted from the penetration calculations (see text). When these unfilled vacancies are included the ESD share of total unfilled vacancies for Great Britain is 36 per cent.  
(3) All estimates are subject to sampling error.  
(4) Unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of registered unemployed to employees in employment plus registered unemployed, expressed as a percentage.

Midlands; but that on a single day the ESD in the North had a greater share of the vacancies available.

At national level nearly one half (47 per cent) of total unfilled vacancies in manual occupations had been notified, whereas for non-manual the proportion was only 24 per cent. In all regions, ESD had a higher share of manual than non-manual unfilled vacancies. In addition, the ESD share of unfilled vacancies was greater in areas with a higher unemployment rate (see table 3).

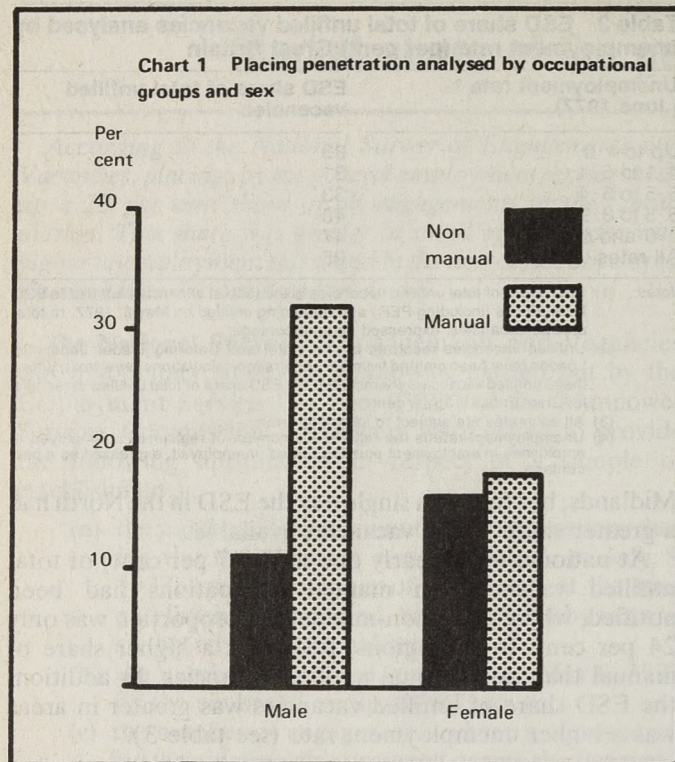
### Notified vacancies

Notified vacancy penetration is defined here as the ratio of vacancies notified to ESD to total engagements measured over a period. In principle, notified vacancy penetration should be the ratio of vacancies notified to ESD to total vacancies arising, but the survey did not seek information on total vacancies arising. For this purpose it is assumed that total engagements would be similar. They will not be identical because engagements take place some time after a vacancy has arisen, and because some vacancies are not filled at all. However, for the purposes of producing comparative measures of notified vacancy penetration, the assumption should be adequate. Notified vacancy penetration is an indication of the knowledge of ESD about what is going on in the labour market, and its ability to offer a wide choice of vacancies to jobseekers.

The total number of engagements in the economy during the three-month survey period (excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing) was 1,807,000. Comparing this figure with vacancies notified to ESD during the same period, gave a notified vacancy penetration of 34 per cent. Results for non-manual and manual occupations were 26 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

The analysis of notified vacancy penetration by type of office shows that Jobcentres had a 38 per cent share of the market, whereas employment offices had 31 per cent. These results suggest that Jobcentres, the new-style offices, were in fact increasing the ESD share of the market. The results also reinforce the conclusions reached in a study of Jobcentres carried out by the Manpower Services Commission in 1977 (*Jobcentres—an evaluation*, extracts of which were published in the July 1978 *Employment Gazette* pp 791-794). This report showed that, compared with all other offices, Jobcentres handled 21 per cent more vacancies.

Table 3 has shown that the ESD share of unfilled vacancies was greater in areas with a higher unemployment rate.



By contrast, the ESD share of all vacancies arising over a period (notified vacancy penetration) tended to be similar for all rates of unemployment, except one, as table 9 shows.

### Share of engagements

The most direct measure of ESD success is placing penetration, which was 23 per cent during the period of the survey. The ESD network of Jobcentres and employment offices was involved in more than a fifth of all engagements during the three month period April 7 to July 8, 1977.

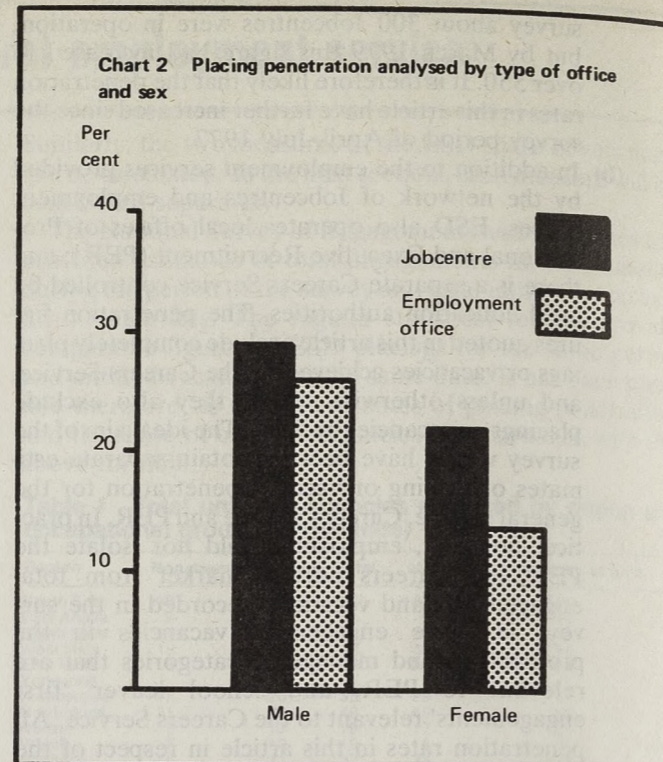
Chart 1 illustrates the variation of placing penetration with occupational groups and sex. Penetration in manual occupations was nearly twice as great as for non-manual (27 per cent and 14 per cent respectively), the difference being much greater for males (11 per cent non-manual and 32 manual) than for females (16 per cent and 18 per cent respectively).

The variation in placing penetration between Jobcentres and employment offices analysed by sex is shown in chart 2. Overall, Jobcentres achieved a higher placing penetration

**Table 4 Placing penetration analysed by size and type of local office (per cent) Great Britain**

Size of local office	Type of local office		
	Jobcentre	Employment office	All offices
Up to 9 staff	31	22	23
10 to 15 staff	28	24	26
16 to 24 staff	20	21	20
25 to 36 staff	23	17	20
37 and more staff	22	16	19
All sizes	24	20	22

Notes: (1) Placing penetration is the ratio of ESD placings to engagements during the period April 7, to July 8, 1977, expressed as a percentage. (2) Placings recorded by Hotel and Catering Trades Jobcentre, London have been omitted from the penetration calculation. (See text). When these placings are included, ESD placing penetration for Great Britain is 23 per cent. (3) All estimates are subject to sampling error.



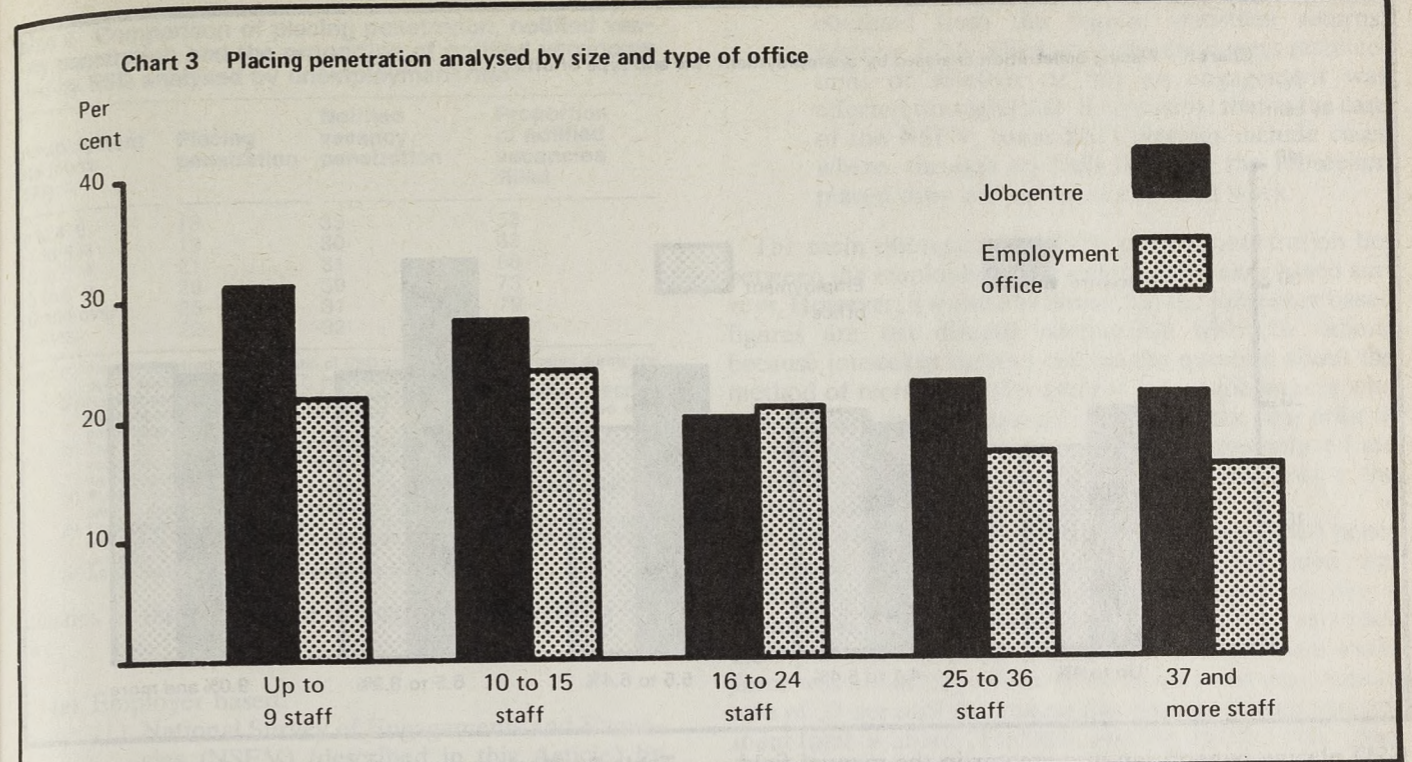
than employment offices—26 per cent against 20 per cent. Penetration was higher for both males and females, although in the case of males the difference (29 per cent and 26 per cent) was small, whereas with females it was significant (22 per cent and 14 per cent), suggesting that the Jobcentre programme has had a greater effect on female jobseekers.

Table 4 gives the relationship between placing penetration and size and type of local office. (Size is defined by the number of staff in an office). It shows that, for both types, the smaller the office then the higher placing penetration tended to be. For all sizes except one, the Jobcentre network achieved greater penetration of engagements than employment offices. The findings illustrated at chart 3 confirm that the Jobcentre programme has had a marked impact on the labour market.

The results of the survey have also been analysed according to the type of location—conurbation, large town and rural. The results are presented in table 5 and illustrated in chart 4, and show that overall placing penetration increases with decreasing population density. For example, ESD penetration in conurbations was 20 per cent compared with 25 per cent in rural areas. There are no large offices in rural areas, and so the higher penetration in these areas is a reflection of the results in table 4, which show higher penetration by small offices.

However, even in large towns and conurbations where there is a choice between large and small offices, the latter achieved greater penetration. Table 6 gives the analysis by size band for offices in those locations together, and it may be seen that penetration varied from 25 per cent for small offices to 19 per cent for offices with 37 or more staff.

Placing penetration also tended to be greater in areas of high unemployment, as table 7 shows. In areas with less than 4 per cent unemployment, placing penetration was only 18 per cent; whereas for areas where unemployment



**Table 5 Placing penetration analysed by type of location and type of local office (per cent) Great Britain**

Type of location	Type of local office		
	Jobcentre	Employment office	All offices
Conurbation	25	17	20
Large town	22	21	22
Small town	24	23	24
Rural	29	23	25
All locations	24	20	22

Notes: (1) Placing penetration is the ratio of ESD placings to engagements during the period April 7, to July 8, 1977, expressed as a percentage. (2) Placings recorded by Hotel and Catering Trades Jobcentre, London have been omitted from the penetration calculation. (See text). When these placings are included, ESD placing penetration for Great Britain is 23 per cent. (3) All estimates are subject to sampling error.

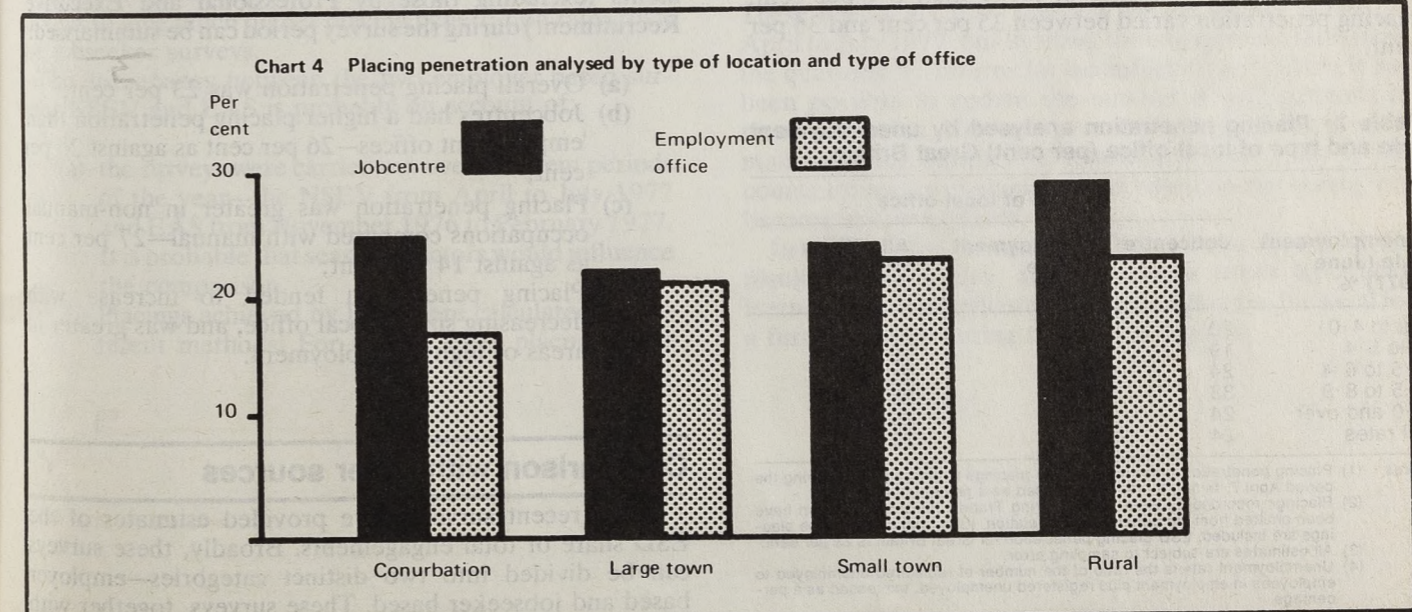
was over 9 per cent, it was 25 per cent. The results are also illustrated in chart 5. There are various reasons for this; in

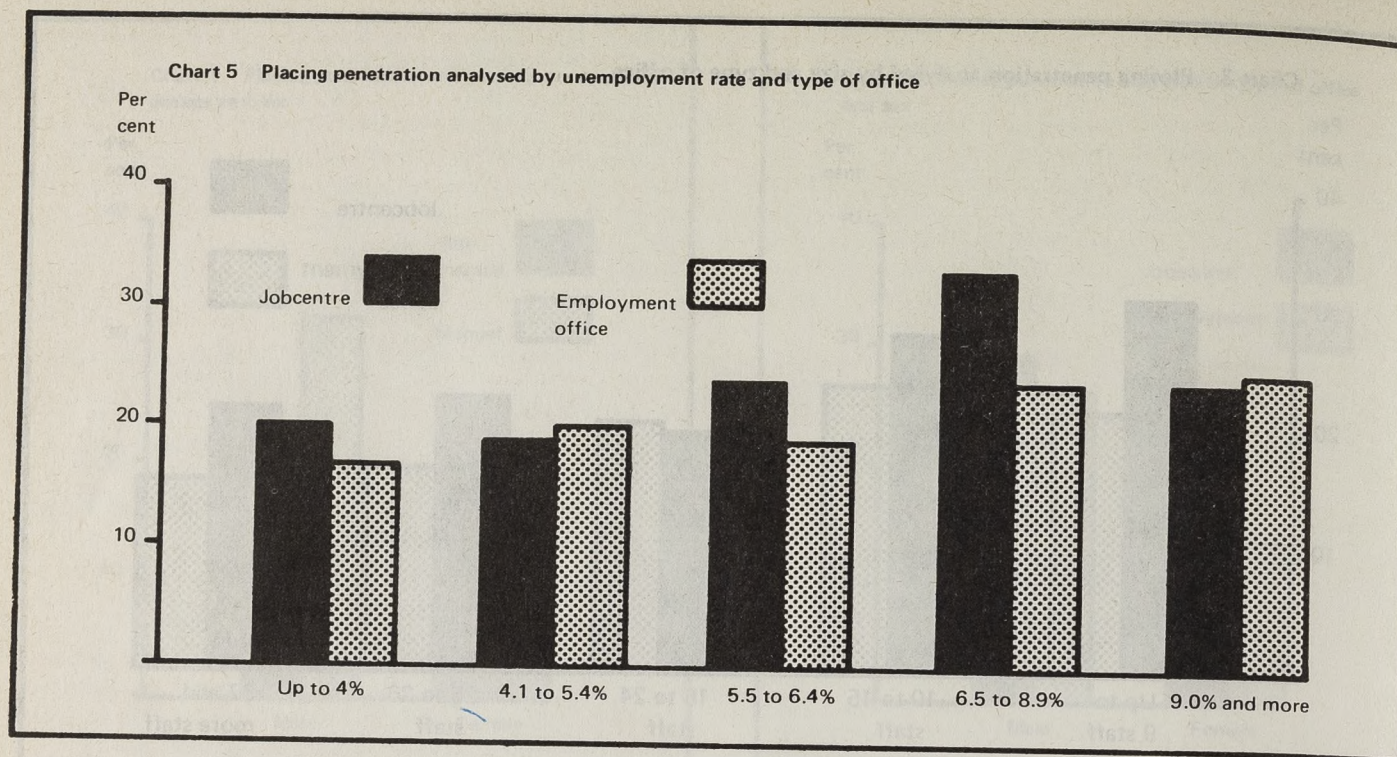
**Table 6 Placing penetration in conurbations and large towns analysed by size of local office (per cent)**

Size of local office	Penetration in conurbations and large towns
Up to 9 staff	25
10 to 15 staff	24
16 to 24 staff	21
25 to 36 staff	20
37 and more staff	19
All sizes	20

Notes: (1) Placing penetration is the ratio of ESD placings to engagements during the period April 7, to July 8, 1977, expressed as a percentage. (2) Placings recorded by Hotel and Catering Trades Jobcentre, London have been omitted from the penetration calculation. (See text). (3) All estimates are subject to sampling error.

particular that areas of low unemployment tend also to have a higher proportion of non-manual engagements than other areas, and it has already been shown (chart 1) that





ESD placing penetration was greater in the manual field compared with non-manual. Also in areas of high unemployment, there is a larger supply of jobseekers available to the unemployment service, and so the proportion of notified vacancies which were filled by ESD was considerably greater than that for low unemployment areas (see table 9).

The effect of size of local office and unemployment rate on placing penetration is shown in table 8. It can be seen that, in general, small offices in areas with a high unemployment rate performed substantially better than large offices in areas of low unemployment. For example, in those areas served by local offices of 25 or more staff and with an unemployment rate of less than 5.5 per cent, placing penetration varied between 11 per cent and 19 per cent; whereas in areas served by local offices of less than 16 staff and an unemployment rate of more than 6.4 per cent, placing penetration varied between 25 per cent and 36 per cent.

Table 7 Placing penetration analysed by unemployment rate and type of local office (per cent) Great Britain

Unemployment rate (June 1977) %	Type of local office		
	Jobcentre	Employment office	All offices
Up to 4.0	20	17	18
4 to 5.4	19	20	19
5.5 to 6.4	24	19	21
6.5 to 8.9	33	24	28
9.0 and over	24	25	25
All rates	24	20	22

Notes: (1) Placing penetration is the ratio of ESD placings to engagements during the period April 7, to July 8, 1977, expressed as a percentage.  
(2) Placings recorded by Hotel and Catering Trades Jobcentre, London have been omitted from the penetration calculation. (See text). When these placings are included, ESD placing penetration for Great Britain is 23 per cent.  
(3) All estimates are subject to sampling error.  
(4) Unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of registered unemployed to employees in employment plus registered unemployed, expressed as a percentage.

Table 8 Placing penetration analysed by unemployment rate and size of local office (per cent) Great Britain

Unemployment rate (June 1977) %	Size of local office					All sizes
	Up to 9 staff	10 to 15 staff	16 to 24 staff	25 to 36 staff	37 and more staff	
Up to 4.0	22	19	18	15	16	18
4.1 to 5.4	22	23	17	19	11	19
5.5 to 6.4	21	28	23	22	18	21
6.5 to 8.9	26	36	26	26	29	28
9.0 and over	27	25	24	23	24	25
All rates	23	26	20	20	19	22

Notes: (1) Placing penetration is the ratio of ESD placings to engagements during the period April 7, to July 8, 1977, expressed as a percentage.  
(2) Placings recorded by Hotel and Catering Trades Jobcentre, London have been omitted from the penetration calculation. (See text). When these placings are included, ESD placing penetration for Great Britain is 23 per cent.  
(3) All estimates are subject to sampling error.  
(4) Unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of registered unemployed to employees in employment plus registered unemployed, expressed as a percentage.

The main results in respect of the ESD share of engagements (excluding those by Professional and Executive Recruitment) during the survey period can be summarised:

- Overall placing penetration was 23 per cent;
- Jobcentres had a higher placing penetration than employment offices—26 per cent as against 20 per cent;
- Placing penetration was greater in non-manual occupations compared with manual—27 per cent as against 14 per cent;
- Placing penetration tended to increase with decreasing size of local office, and was greater in areas of high unemployment.

### Comparison with other sources

Other recent surveys have provided estimates of the ESD share of total engagements. Broadly, these surveys can be divided into two distinct categories—employer based and jobseeker based. These surveys, together with

Table 9 Comparison of placing penetration, notified vacancy penetration and the proportion of notified vacancies filled by ESD analysed by unemployment rate

Unemployment rate (June 1977) %	Placing penetration	Notified vacancy penetration	Proportion of notified vacancies filled
Up to 4.0	18	33	53
4.1 to 5.4	19	30	63
5.5 to 6.4	21	31	68
6.5 to 8.9	28	39	73
9.0 and over	25	31	79
All rates	22	33	66

Notes: (1) Placing penetration is the ratio of ESD placings to engagements during the period April 7, to July 8, 1977, expressed as a percentage.  
(2) Notified vacancy penetration is the ratio of vacancies notified to ESD to engagements during the period April 7, to July 8, 1977, expressed as a percentage.  
(3) The proportion of notified vacancies filled is the ratio of ESD placings to vacancies notified to ESD during the period April 7, to July 8, 1977, expressed as a percentage.  
(4) Placings recorded by Hotel & Catering Trades Jobcentre, London, have been omitted from the penetration calculation (see text).  
(5) Unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of registered unemployed to employees in employment plus registered unemployed, expressed as a percentage.  
(6) All estimates are subject to sampling error.

estimates of the ESD share of engagements were as follows:

- Employer based:
  - National Survey of Engagements and Vacancies (NSEV) (described in this Article) by Manpower Services Commission April to July 1977. (ESD share 23 per cent).
  - Employer Attitudes Survey (EAS) by Social & Community Planning and Research, November 1976 to February 1977. (ESD share 18 per cent).
- Jobseeker based:
  - General Household Survey (GHS) by Office of Population Censuses & Surveys, annual household survey. (ESD share for 1977, 13 per cent).
  - National Jobseeker Survey by National Opinion Polls (NOP) October to November 1977. (ESD share 9 per cent).

This shows a consistent tendency for the employer based surveys to give much higher placing penetration rates than the jobseeker surveys.

The discrepancy between the two employer based surveys, NSEV and EAS is probably on account of:

- the surveys were carried out over different periods of the year—the NSEV from April to July 1977 and EAS from November 1976 to February 1977. It is probable that seasonal factors would influence the comparison.
- Placings achieved by ESD were calculated by different methods. For NSEV, ESD placings were

obtained from the regular statistical returns, whereas EAS relied upon the employers recollections of whether or not an engagement was effected through ESD. It is possible that in the case of the NSEV, some ESD placings include cases where, through no fault of ESD, the jobseeker placed does not subsequently start work.

The main discrepancy in ESD placing penetration lies between the employer based and the jobseeker based surveys. However, it should be noted that the jobseeker based figures are not directly comparable with the others, because jobseeker surveys confine the question about the method of recruitment for present job to jobseekers who had changed their job at least once during the year prior to the interview. Thus, engagements by the unemployed are omitted, and furthermore, multiple job changes by the same jobseeker are not considered.

It may easily be verified that the employer-based penetration figures are approximately correct, provided that what is required is the proportion of all engagements over a period, filled by ESD. During 1977 the number of recorded ESD placings was about 1½ million, and the national workforce was about 22 million. With an assumed engagement rate of 33 per cent per annum this gives an annual engagement total of about 7¼ million, and implies that ESD placing penetration is just over 20 per cent. The 'L' returns (for example *Employment Gazette*, February 1979 p 155) show that during 1977 the engagement rate in manufacturing industries was about 29 per cent. Allowing for a slightly higher engagement rate in non-manufacturing industries, this gives justification for the assumed 33 per cent engagement rate, and it is reasonable to deduce, therefore, that the employer based surveys estimates of ESD placing penetration are of the correct order.

### Future plans

One of the main aims of the survey was to provide a basis for estimating the number of engagements at local level. Work is currently in hand to develop a procedure whereby ESD management can estimate local placing penetration. These results are only relevant for the survey period, ie April to July 1977, but by using the engagement rates from the quarterly 'L' returns for manufacturing industry, it has been possible to update the number of engagements in those industries. No such procedure is possible for non-manufacturing industry. It follows therefore, that in due course estimates of engagements based on the survey will become less dependable.

In view of the interest which has been shown in the results of this survey, and the lessons which have been learned from it, consideration is being given to the need for a further survey during the next 2-3 years. ■

## 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

Service	September 10, 1977			December 10, 1977			March 10, 1978 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	500,812	99,100	524,648	501,209	147,089	530,324	502,095	154,137	532,484
—Others	203,571	460,059	401,148	202,384	467,626	403,723	201,494	472,924	405,232
Construction	125,955	505	126,172	125,884	488	126,096	125,362	474	125,569
Transport	20,377	351	20,528	19,934	335	20,080	19,886	330	20,029
Social Services	124,247	148,709	186,586	125,098	151,346	188,565	125,507	152,636	189,535
Public libraries and museums	24,221	14,540	31,323	24,044	14,611	31,191	23,971	14,724	31,180
Recreation, parks and baths	66,741	16,877	73,958	61,406	15,258	67,940	61,380	15,858	68,182
Environmental health	19,979	1,957	20,809	19,577	1,873	20,370	19,498	1,843	20,281
Refuse collection and disposal	47,420	278	47,538	46,606	259	46,717	47,180	248	47,284
Housing	39,090	11,056	43,885	39,290	11,246	44,167	39,334	11,292	44,236
Town and country planning	20,579	559	20,864	20,521	559	20,807	20,567	554	20,849
Fire Service—Regular	30,875	—	30,875	30,617	—	30,617	30,271	—	30,271
—Others (b)	4,245	1,806	5,012	4,181	1,823	4,955	4,160	1,814	4,932
Miscellaneous services (c)	231,002	45,241	250,680	228,455	44,616	247,870	227,178	43,898	246,242
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>1,459,114</b>	<b>801,038</b>	<b>1,784,026</b>	<b>1,449,206</b>	<b>857,129</b>	<b>1,783,422</b>	<b>1,447,883</b>	<b>870,732</b>	<b>1,786,306</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	103,265	—	103,265	102,719	—	102,719	102,285	—	102,285
—Others (d)	36,386	7,440	39,583	36,283	7,477	39,495	35,771	7,497	38,973
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,414	3,306	16,010	14,383	3,323	15,979	14,385	3,419	16,028
<b>Total (including JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>1,613,179</b>	<b>811,784</b>	<b>1,942,884</b>	<b>1,602,591</b>	<b>867,929</b>	<b>1,941,615</b>	<b>1,600,324</b>	<b>881,648</b>	<b>1,943,592</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	8,150	24	8,159	8,141	48	8,165	8,176	166	8,249
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>1,605,029</b>	<b>811,760</b>	<b>1,934,725</b>	<b>1,594,450</b>	<b>867,881</b>	<b>1,933,450</b>	<b>1,592,148</b>	<b>881,482</b>	<b>1,935,343</b>

Service	September 10, 1977			December 10, 1977			March 10, 1978 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,792	2,351	33,304	33,150	4,789	33,930	33,217	4,932	34,046
—Others	12,526	25,495	23,247	12,567	26,510	23,750	12,487	26,546	23,660
Construction	10,748	34	10,763	10,730	30	10,743	10,639	25	10,650
Transport	2,089	38	2,105	2,085	32	2,098	2,075	32	2,088
Social Services	7,818	8,446	11,326	7,735	8,681	11,342	7,869	8,797	11,528
Public libraries and museums	1,354	671	1,682	1,349	663	1,674	1,329	686	1,664
Recreation, parks and baths	4,633	1,463	5,245	4,169	1,349	4,734	4,096	1,285	4,634
Environmental health	1,122	249	1,225	1,104	236	1,202	1,097	249	1,200
Refuse collection and disposal	2,461	3	2,462	2,393	13	2,398	2,405	4	2,407
Housing	1,686	398	1,868	1,640	429	1,834	1,673	406	1,858
Town and country planning	1,774	32	1,789	1,732	19	1,741	1,788	20	1,798
Fire Service—Regular	1,576	—	1,576	1,611	—	1,611	1,587	—	1,587
—Others (b)	299	113	346	296	114	343	296	117	345
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,758	3,573	21,263	19,684	3,607	21,203	19,723	3,570	21,225
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>100,636</b>	<b>42,866</b>	<b>118,201</b>	<b>100,245</b>	<b>46,472</b>	<b>118,603</b>	<b>100,281</b>	<b>46,669</b>	<b>118,690</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,103	—	6,103	6,081	—	6,081	6,066	—	6,066
—Others (d)	1,660	343	1,823	1,621	345	1,785	1,618	348	1,802
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	872	137	934	883	140	946	880	153	949
<b>Total (including JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>109,271</b>	<b>43,346</b>	<b>127,061</b>	<b>108,830</b>	<b>46,957</b>	<b>127,415</b>	<b>108,845</b>	<b>47,170</b>	<b>127,507</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	2,147	11	2,153	2,089	1	2,089	2,060	36	2,076
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>107,124</b>	<b>43,335</b>	<b>124,908</b>	<b>106,741</b>	<b>46,956</b>	<b>125,326</b>	<b>106,785</b>	<b>47,134</b>	<b>125,431</b>

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 time in the November 1976 issue of the *Employment*

*Gazette*. Provisional figures for December 1978 are published in this issue together with revised figures for December 1977 and September 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 responsibilities for water management which in England and Wales are the province of

Service	June 10, 1978 (f)			September 16, 1978 (f)			December 9, 1978 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	501,639	137,594	530,208	505,058	104,185	529,541	507,768	154,149	537,747
—Others	201,017	470,569	403,771	200,722	462,846	399,882	202,078	473,119	406,044
Construction	125,694	475	125,899	126,536	444	126,729	126,322	446	126,515
Transport	20,311	329	20,452	20,449	359	20,604	20,116	340	20,263
Social Services	126,081	153,771	190,589	127,319	154,875	192,290	127,948	156,652	193,712
Public libraries and museums	23,797	14,926	31,105	24,072	15,143	31,489	24,071	15,278	31,549
Recreation, parks and baths	67,729	18,921	75,822	67,277	18,415	75,170	62,657	16,798	69,852
Environmental health	19,963	1,878	20,762	19,984	1,886	20,785	19,952	1,835	20,733
Refuse collection and disposal	47,256	282	47,376	47,857	287	47,977	47,258	282	47,378
Housing	40,324	11,560	45,349	40,894	11,768	46,003	41,703	11,815	46,841
Town and country planning	20,466	565	20,753	20,660	577	20,953	20,501	555	20,783
Fire Service—Regular	30,506	—	30,506	31,131	—	31,131	31,923	—	31,923
—Others (b)	4,137	1,786	4,898	4,234	1,751	4,980	4,277	1,810	5,048
Miscellaneous services (c)	227,155	44,727	246,615	229,001	44,984	248,596	227,915	44,678	247,384
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>1,456,075</b>	<b>857,383</b>	<b>1,794,105</b>	<b>1,465,194</b>	<b>817,520</b>	<b>1,796,130</b>	<b>1,464,489</b>	<b>877,757</b>	<b>1,805,772</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	101,825	—	101,825	101,607	—	101,607	103,116	—	103,116
—Others (d)	35,434	7,571	38,667	36,016	7,575	39,253	37,436	7,652	40,705
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	14,415	3,497	16,097	14,720	3,601	16,453	14,821	3,580	16,545
<b>Total (including JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>1,607,749</b>	<b>868,451</b>	<b>1,950,694</b>	<b>1,617,537</b>	<b>828,696</b>	<b>1,953,443</b>	<b>1,619,862</b>	<b>888,989</b>	<b>1,966,138</b>
Job creation programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	7,139	175	7,217	6,213	88	6,253	5,335	98	5,379
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>1,600,610</b>	<b>868,276</b>	<b>1,943,477</b>	<b>1,611,324</b>	<b>828,608</b>	<b>1,947,190</b>	<b>1,614,527</b>	<b>888,891</b>	<b>1,960,759</b>

Service	June 10, 1978 (f)			September 16, 1978 (f)			December 9, 1978 (f)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (e) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	33,102	4,184	33,849	33,111	3,223	33,758	33,733	5,339	34,613
—Others	12,529	25,762	23,350	12,295	26,233	23,322	12,108	27,106	23,536
Construction	10,919	29	10,932	11,160	34	11,174	11,134	25	11,145
Transport	2,060	33	2,074	2,029	31	2,041	2,015	30	2,027
Social Services	7,879	8,674	11,487	7,944	8,636	11,540	7,872	8,989	11,614
Public libraries and museums	1,289	676	1,619	1,293	696	1,633	1,278	693	1,618
Recreation, parks and baths	4,679	1,489	5,301	4,579	1,541	5,227	4,162	1,439	4,770
Environmental health	1,139	258	1,246	1,128	280	1,244	1,136	260	1,244
Refuse collection and disposal	2,443	6	2,445	2,484	4	2,486	2,372	6	2,374
Housing	1,722	412	1,909	1,799	409	1,982	1,766	424	1,959
Town and country planning	1,875	25	1,887	1,845	24	1,856	1,804	25	1,816
Fire Service—Regular	1,594	—	1,594	1,678	—	1,678	1,766	—	1,766
—Others (b)	300	120	350	302	125	354	305	123	356
Miscellaneous services (c)	19,829	3,592	21,339	19,814	3,593	21,329	19,554	3,542	21,045
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>101,359</b>	<b>45,260</b>	<b>119,382</b>	<b>101,461</b>	<b>44,829</b>	<b>119,624</b>	<b>101,005</b>	<b>48,001</b>	<b>119,883</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,050	—	6,050	6,047	—	6,047	6,103	—	6,103
—Others (d)	1,638	347	1,822	1,658	336	1,836	1,706	337	1,885
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	896	158	968	903	161	978	913	168	990
<b>Total (including JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>109,943</b>	<b>45,765</b>	<b>128,222</b>	<b>110,069</b>	<b>45,326</b>	<b>128,485</b>	<b>109,727</b>	<b>48,506</b>	<b>128,861</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	2,169	21	2,180	1,817	1	1,818	1,315	1	1,316
<b>Grand total (excluding JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>107,774</b>	<b>45,744</b>	<b>126,042</b>	<b>108,252</b>	<b>45,325</b>	<b>126,667</b>	<b>108,412</b>	<b>48,505</b>	<b>127,545</b>



## Regional Water Authorities.

Employees engaged by local authorities under the Government's Job Creation Programme (JCP) and the Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP) are

separately identified and excluded from the grand total. The November 1976 *Employment Gazette* included in the introductory article a note on the new series for England and Wales and its relationship with the previous series.

TABLE C Scotland (g)

Service	September 10 1977			December 10, 1977			March 10, 1978		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (m) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (h)	61,418	4,018	62,985	62,010	4,918	63,977	61,949	5,071	63,977
—Others	25,394	35,516	41,722	25,692	35,703	42,105	25,477	36,046	42,006
Construction	20,297	190	20,383	19,666	193	19,754	19,617	200	19,708
Transport	9,507	85	9,547	9,500	84	9,540	9,271	83	9,310
Social Services	16,298	19,575	25,245	16,541	20,215	25,780	17,174	20,652	26,591
Public libraries and museums	2,981	1,281	3,649	2,970	1,266	3,632	3,006	1,278	3,661
Recreation, leisure and tourism	13,694	2,151	14,691	12,871	2,048	13,827	13,251	2,087	14,220
Environmental Health	2,179	497	2,405	2,165	387	2,341	2,154	375	2,325
Cleansing	9,813	220	9,911	9,453	218	9,552	9,690	219	9,815
Housing	3,936	385	4,117	3,949	415	4,143	3,940	406	4,129
Physical Planning	1,553	25	1,566	1,567	20	1,578	1,673	19	1,683
Fire Service—Regular	3,848	—	3,848	3,873	—	3,873	3,794	—	3,794
—Others (j)	428	105	476	428	95	472	435	104	483
Miscellaneous services (k)	31,726	3,096	33,234	31,784	3,017	33,254	31,537	3,039	32,991
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>203,072</b>	<b>67,144</b>	<b>233,779</b>	<b>202,469</b>	<b>68,579</b>	<b>233,828</b>	<b>202,968</b>	<b>69,579</b>	<b>234,693</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	12,395	—	12,395	12,019	—	12,019	12,015	—	12,015
—Others (l)	3,183	2,299	4,222	3,491	2,262	4,514	3,485	2,311	4,529
Administration of District Courts	74	11	80	77	11	83	72	11	78
<b>Total (including JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>218,724</b>	<b>69,454</b>	<b>250,476</b>	<b>218,056</b>	<b>70,852</b>	<b>250,444</b>	<b>218,540</b>	<b>71,901</b>	<b>251,315</b>
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	4,962	—	4,962	5,153	—	5,153	5,722	—	5,722
Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grand Total (excluding JCP + STEP)</b>	<b>213,762</b>	<b>69,454</b>	<b>245,514</b>	<b>212,903</b>	<b>70,852</b>	<b>245,291</b>	<b>212,818</b>	<b>71,901</b>	<b>245,593</b>

TABLE C Scotland (g)

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

Notes: (g) Figures are based on surveys undertaken on behalf of central and local government by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Services (Scottish Councils).

(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 school-crossing patrols.

(j) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.

(k) Covers central service departments (for example engineers, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services.

(l) 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) 0.57; manual employees 0.45.

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

\* Prior to 10 December 1977 police cadets were (contrary to earlier footnotes) included in police (all ranks).

## Unemployed minority group workers

The table below gives the figures, and location by region of unemployed minority group workers who are registered at employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain.

The basis of the count was explained in the July 1971 issue of *Employment Gazette* when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: May 10, 1979

	South East†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side‡	North West‡	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain‡
<b>Total (all listed countries):</b>	<b>18,909</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>10,558</b>	<b>4,369</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>44,465</b>
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	7.1	1.2	0.8	9.0	6.2	2.3	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	3.6
<b>Area of origin</b>											
East Africa* Males	1,702	51	25	468	769	128	280	14	39	14	3,490
Females	1,045	25	23	386	680	70	191	6	14	5	2,445
Other Africa* Males	1,222	4	18	101	102	63	197	38	30	24	1,799
Females	452	4	13	66	50	35	71	2	5	6	704
West Indies† Males	5,408	60	348	2,009	412	418	451	20	32	5	9,163
Females	1,798	22	79	986	148	130	87	4	7	6	3,267
India Males	2,471	41	80	2,153	961	567	929	77	57	95	7,431
Females	1,550	26	36	1,746	722	319	416	40	31	33	4,919
Pakistan Males	1,098	100	73	1,794	288	1,576	1,115	200	93	194	6,531
Females	318	20	11	268	65	210	238	23	24	27	1,204
Bangladesh Males	536	8	4	318	39	129	147	9	23	12	1,225
Females	39	—	2	21	7	16	18	—	4	1	108
Other Commonwealth territories‡ Males	961	11	19	167	90	84	201	48	46	26	1,653
Females	309	8	8	75	36	18	29	22	14	7	526
<b>Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)</b>											
Males	1,156	21	73	676	196	151	222	38	17	50	2,600
Females	576	9	30	452	159	78	87	17	12	11	1,431
<b>TOTAL (all-listed countries):</b>											
February 8, 1979	19,945	396	857	11,097	4,653	3,919	4,625	448	452	536	46,928
November 9, 1978	20,355	348	927	11,749	4,854	4,029	4,505	431	427	497	48,122
August 10, 1978	24,923	444	1,097	14,850	5,269	5,331	5,788	541	400	548	59,191
May 11, 1978	22,652	366	947	11,121	4,494	4,056	4,509	437	336	440	49,350
February 9, 1978	23,745	381	986	11,264	5,302	4,071	4,528	441	417	442	51,657

\* The figures for East Africa relate to Kenya, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and Uganda.

† The other Commonwealth countries in Africa (shown as Other Africa) include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St. Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

‡ The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; Belize (formerly British Honduras); British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St. Christopher (St. Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

§ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Phoenix, Line and Ocean Islands); Hong Kong; Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

¶ Excluding figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool, Sheffield and Tottenham which are not available.

# Employment topics

## Graduates in road transport

Graduate recruitment into the road transport industry has been promoted over the last five years by a scheme run by the Road Transport Industry Training Board (RTITB). Recently the Board reported the results of its survey of the scheme which investigated the progress of graduates recruited between 1970 and 1978.

Prior to the inception of the RTITB there is little evidence of recruitment of graduates into the industry, the report says. The scheme was first offered to employers in 1970. It involved a programme of training agreed between Board and employer before the graduate was taken on, subsequent assistance in recruitment by the Board and payment of a grant.

The survey records 1,153 graduates recruited by 249 employers under the scheme. The majority were hired by large employers, in

fact, half were recruited by 19 companies operating on a national basis. An analysis showed that 406 (35 per cent) were recruited within the road haulage sector, 330 (29 per cent) by motor factors, 240 (21 per cent) by motor retail and repair employers and 126 (11 per cent) by the passenger transport sector. A further 51 were recruited by employers in the remaining sectors of the industry.

Just over five per cent of the graduates were women, numbering 61 of the total. But the report emphasises that the proportion of women graduates taken on reflects solely the low proportion of female applicants. It notes that over the same period, about one-third of all British graduates were women, but only one-fifth entered industry.

Overall 74 per cent of the graduates came from universities and 21 per cent from polytechnics. An

analysis showed that the larger proportion came from a small number of the older universities located in major industrial cities. Manchester provided the single largest source of recruitment (64) and with London, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle and Hull accounted for 31.5 per cent of the total. Polytechnics followed similar patterns—most graduates came from the older, large northern city polytechnics, Newcastle and Liverpool providing over 20 per cent of the total.

Data available on the retention and wastage of graduate recruits revealed that for every 100 taken on, 51 were still with their original employers after three years, 35 after five years and 27 after seven years. Annual wastage averaged 17 per cent compared with 25 per cent for all employees in the industry.

A substantial proportion of those who left their first employer stayed in road transport, especially passenger transport (81 per cent) and road haulage (41 per cent). Just under half recruited under the scheme reached management status with their initial employer, with the remainder equally divided between assistant manager/supervisory, professional/commercial/technical and marketing/sales jobs.

## Special exemption orders, April 1979

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

respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on April 30, 1979, according to the type of exemption granted were:

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		Total
		males	females	
Extended hours†	22,905	1,208	1,925	26,038
Double day shift‡	39,714	3,552	2,784	46,050
Long spells	9,864	414	1,464	11,742
Night shifts	56,212	2,145	178	58,535
Part-time work§	14,355	171	298	14,824
Saturday afternoon work	5,697	283	237	6,217
Sunday work	46,067	1,432	2,030	49,529
Miscellaneous	5,687	359	245	6,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,501</b>	<b>9,564</b>	<b>9,161</b>	<b>219,226</b>

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

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

‡ Includes 17,216 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.

## Disabled people

### Returns of unemployed disabled people at April 5, 1979

Section 1	Males			Females			Total
	Registered	Unregistered	Total	Registered	Unregistered	Total	
	47,463	55,228	102,691	7,330	14,342	21,672	124,363
<b>Section 2</b>							
	7,287	3,013	10,300	1,520	943	2,463	12,763

### Placings of disabled people from March 3, 1979 to March 30, 1979

		Males			Females			Total
		Registered	Unregistered*	Total	Registered	Unregistered*	Total	
Registered	Section 1	2,325		2,325	517		2,842	
Disabled people	Section 2	157		157	67		224	
Unregistered*	Section 1	1,924		1,924	650		2,574	
Disabled people								
<b>Total of placings</b>		<b>4,406</b>		<b>4,406</b>	<b>1,234</b>		<b>5,640</b>	

\* Only Registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section 2) employment.  
Notes: (a) Section 1 classified those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment. Section 2 classified 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 eligibility conditions for registration, but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (registration is voluntary).

## Unemployment rates by age

Using the quarterly age-analysis of the unemployed (see *Employment Gazette*, August 1978, p 952), estimates of unemployment rates by age have now been made for April 1979. These new unemployment rates are given in the table alongside those for earlier dates.

The derivation of these rates was described in an article in the July 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 718-719). Subsequently results of the 1976 Census of Employment and 1977 EEC Labour Force Survey have been used to prepare revised estimates.

The rates for the youngest age group are inevitably high in July, at the end of the school year.

### Estimated unemployment rates by age, Great Britain

	Percentages									
	January 1976	July 1976	January 1977	July 1977	January 1978	July 1978	October 1978	January 1979	April 1979	
<b>Males</b>										
Under 18	12.4	26.8	12.9	28.7	13.4	27.5	12.5	11.4	9.2	
18-19	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.1	11.2	10.4	10.6	9.7	
20-24	10.0	9.3	10.1	9.6	10.3	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.7	
25-34	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.5	7.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.1	
35-44	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.1	
45-54	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	
55-59	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.1	
60 and over	9.5	9.5	10.3	9.5	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.7	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	
<b>Females</b>										
Under 18	12.0	25.7	14.3	29.8	15.8	27.8	14.5	12.3	9.6	
18-19	8.0	9.0	9.7	11.1	10.9	11.3	10.7	10.1	9.1	
20-24	5.3	5.9	7.0	7.6	8.3	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.8	
25-34	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	
35-44	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
45-54	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	
55-59	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	
60 and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
<b>Total</b>										
Under 18	12.1	26.2	13.4	29.3	14.5	27.6	13.4	11.8	9.4	
18-19	9.7	9.9	10.4	11.1	11.0	11.2	10.6	10.4	9.4	
20-24	8.0	7.9	8.8	8.7	9.5	8.3	8.5	9.0	8.3	
25-34	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.4	
35-44	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	
45-54	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	
55-59	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	
60 and over	6.8	6.8	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	

Notes: (1) While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree.  
(2) The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest margins of error.

## London weighting—indices of changes in costs

Changes between April 1974 and April 1979 in the housing, travel and other additional costs set out in the Advisory Report on London Weighting (Cmd 5660) are given in table 1 below. The indices given

have been constructed as described on page 548 of the June 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The pairs of indices outlined in Appendix VI of the report are shown in table 2.

Table 1 Changes in additional costs for Inner London and Outer London—April 1979

	Index numbers April 1974 = 100	
	Inner London	Outer London
Housing	133.9	101.4
Travel	334.5	311.4
Other costs	209.9	209.9
Wear and tear	201.9	201.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>171.8</b>

Table 2 Prices indices for Greater London and for the rest of the United Kingdom—April 1979

Description of index	April 1974 = 100	
	Greater London	Rest of the United Kingdom
A Average mortgage costs (interest only, net of tax relief) of all owner occupiers	184	193
B Rates net of rebates	204	227
C Local government rents net of rebates	162	170
D Private rents net of rebates	147	188
E Rail and underground fares	288	257
F Bus and other public transport fares	247	237
G Running costs of private motor vehicles excluding overheads	178	180
H Cost of other items of expenditure	205.4	205.2

## Questions in Parliament

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between May 21 and June 13 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.

### Health and Safety

*Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the working of the Health and Safety at Work Act; and whether any changes were contemplated.*

Mr Mayhew: Although, of course, much remains to be done, the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 has already made a major contribution to the improvement of occupational health and safety in this country and although its operation will be kept under review there are, at present, no plans for any changes in its provisions. (May 23)

*Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many prosecutions had taken place under the Health and Safety at Work Act; and if he would list the different categories.*

Mr Mayhew: The chairman of the Health and Safety Commission informs me that details of prosecutions in the exact form requested are not readily available. However I am informed that there have been 1,850 informations (that is separate allegations that an offence has been committed) laid between April 1, 1975 and March 31, 1979 by HSE inspectors under the HSW Act. An analysis of these is given in the table below.

The analysis excludes any prosecutions taken by local authorities under the HSW Act. In addition over 10,000 informations were laid by HSE and local authority inspectors under other legislation. (May 24)

### Prosecutions by HSE inspectors under HSWA, 1975 to March 31, 1979

Category	Section of Act	No. of information laid	Convictions
General duties of employers and occupiers of premises to employees	2	958	844
To others	3 & 4	227	189
Safety of equipment and materials supplied and used	6	75	62
Duties of employees	7	77	71
Contravention of regulations etc.	33	389	377
Other sections		124 <sup>(1)</sup>	102 <sup>(3)</sup>
		1,850 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,645

Notes: (1) Includes 68 informations laid by the Agricultural Inspectorate in 1977 under the HSWA; no analysis of these is available.  
(2) Excludes any informations laid by the Agricultural Inspectorate in 1978 or 1979.  
(3) Includes 52 informations laid by the Agricultural Inspectorate in 1977 under the HSWA.

### 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

### Pay comparability

*Mr John Grant (Islington Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement about the future of the Standing Commission on Pay Comparability.*

Mr Prior: The Government intends that the Standing Commission on Pay Comparability should complete work on its current references and cases where a reference has already been agreed and will review the position thereafter. (May 24)

### Industrial relations

*Mr Clinton Davis (Hackney Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the Government's policy in relation to industrial democracy.*

Mr Mayhew: The Government welcomes closer involvement by workers, whether

trade unionists or not, in the decisions which affect them at their place of work. We believe this is best achieved through the voluntary development of participation by joint agreement between employers and their employees. It would be wrong, in the Government's view, to impose by law a particular system of participation on every company. (May 24)

*Mr Eric S Heffer (Liverpool Walton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what discussions he had had with the Trades Union Congress General Council or members of it, regarding the future of trade union law and industrial relations in Great Britain.*

Mr Mayhew: My rt hon Friend has had two informal meetings with members of the TUC General Council at which trade union law and industrial relations were discussed. (May 21)

### Special employment measures

*Mr Richard Shepherd (Aldridge-Brownhills) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement of his policy on job creation schemes and other measures to sustain employment.*

Mr Lester: As stated in the Queen's Speech, the Government's policy on maintaining and increasing employment is to restore incentives, encourage efficiency and create a climate in which commerce and industry can flourish. This will help to bring into existence more real jobs.

We shall be reviewing which special employment measures shall be retained, taking account of their cost-effectiveness and the public expenditure implications but my rt hon Friend is not yet in a position to make a statement on them. (May 21)

## Questions in Parliament

### EEC Social Fund

*Miss Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he would list all the projects in the United Kingdom and the amount of money involved, which received aid from the EEC Social Fund as from January 1, 1973 to the latest available date.*

Mr Lester: The following UK projects and programmes have received allocations from the European Social Fund since January 1, 1973:

Programme	Allocations from the Social Fund (£m)
Schemes to promote training for unemployed workers in the assisted areas of Great Britain	148.24
Training and resettlement for unemployed workers in Northern Ireland	27.4
Training for unemployed young people in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	77.81
Resettlement of unemployed workers from or within the assisted areas of Great Britain	3.99
Rehabilitation and training of disabled people in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28.65
Training, resettlement and rehabilitation of former agricultural workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.42
Training, resettlement and rehabilitation of workers formerly employed in the textile and clothing industries in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9.53
Schemes to assist migrant workers and their families	11.24
Schemes for the training and retraining of workers in rationalised industries	6.14
Schemes for the training of workers from private companies	0.21
Schemes run by local authorities	
Schemes for the training or retraining of workers run by certain Industrial Training Boards	3.96

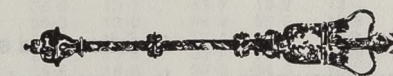
(June 13)

### Employment Protection Act

*Mr Tony Speller (North Devon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would take steps to amend or repeal those sections of the Employment Protection Act which were a disincentive to employers, especially those in small businesses, from taking on new staff.*

Mr Prior: I have set in hand a review of the provisions of the Employment Protection Act with this in mind and will be entering into consultations in due course. There are however, two provisions which have been the subject of many representations by employers as constituting an unreasonable burden, particularly on small employers, and a disincentive to recruitment; and which could both be amended without primary legislation. The first provision is the qualifying period of 26 weeks' service at present set for complaints of unfair dismissal; and the second is the requirement of 60 days for notification to my Department and also for consultation with the trade unions on redundancies of between 10 and 99 people.

The Government believe that there is a strong case for extending the qualifying period of service for complaints of unfair dismissal from 26 weeks to 52 weeks. There is also a case for extending the period to 104 weeks for employees under 18. A year is a much more reasonable period within which an employer can assess the suitability of a new employee; and the longer period for employees under 18 would mean that employers can take on young people without worry. There is also good reason to believe that a 30-day rather than a 60-day period of consultation and notice of redundancies of less than 100 employees would be a more practicable and realistic requirement on small firms. We are consulting the CBI, TUC and other appropriate organisations on these two proposed changes. (June 12)



### Self employment

*Mr Geraint Howells (Cardigan) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the total number of self-employed people in Great Britain at the present time; and what were the corresponding figures for the last five years.*

Mr Lester: The estimated number of self-employment persons (with or without employees) in Great Britain in each of the years 1971 to 1975 (the latest year for which information is available) are given in the following table.

Estimates for 1976 and 1977 will be published later this year. (June 12)

### Great Britain—number of self-employed (with or without employees)

	(Thousands)
1971	1,842
1972	1,835
1973	1,884
1974	1,864
1975	1,825

### Young people

*Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the secretary of State for Employment, what was his forecast of the number of school leavers who would remain unemployed in the next twelve months due to cut-back in the Youth Opportunities Programme and the Special Temporary Employment Programme.*

Mr Lester: None; the Youth Opportunities Programme continues to provide unemployed school leavers and other unemployed young people with work preparation and work experience designed to improve

their prospects of finding a suitable and permanent job. The Government is currently reviewing the success of the programme in meeting this aim, and decisions on any future scale of operations will be taken accordingly.

The operation of the Special Temporary Employment Programme is also being reviewed, although this programme is for unemployed people aged 19 and over and is therefore of little relevance to school leavers. (June 13)

### Industrial tribunals

*Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of claims heard by industrial tribunals had failed and what percentage had succeeded during each of the last 12 months periods for which records were available; and what had been the average compensatory and basic awards.*

Mr Mayhew: This information is available only for cases of unfair dismissal, equal pay, sex discrimination and race discrimination. It is as follows:

### Unfair dismissal

	Upheld %	Dismissed %
1973	37	63
1974	37	63
1975	38	62
1976	36	64
1977	31	69

Percentages for 1978 will be available shortly, but information on average compensatory and basic awards is not available for the periods requested.

### Equal Pay Act 1970

	Upheld %	Dismissed %
1976	30	70
1977	25	75
1978	30	70

### Sex Discrimination Act 1975

	Upheld %	Dismissed %
1976	20	80
1977	22	78
1978	21	79

### Race Relations Act 1975

	Upheld %	Dismissed %
June 13, 1977– June 30, 1978	8	92

Information on average awards is not available. (June 12)

# 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-April 1979 was 8,998,100 (6,743,600 males and 2,254,400 females). The total included 7,076,700 (5,008,200 males and 2,068,500 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,240,700 (1,138,800 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 11,300 lower than that for March 1979 and 68,000 lower than in April 1978. The total in manufacturing industries was 12,400 lower than in March 1979 and 85,000 lower than in April 1978. The number in construction was 1,000 higher than in March 1979 and 17,600 higher than in April 1978. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.1 (88.2 at mid-March) and for manufacturing industries 86.8 (86.9 at mid-March).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on May 10, 1979 was 1,202,279. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,247,200, representing 5.3 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,268,000 in April 1979. In addition, there were 36,189 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,283,468, a fall of 41,340 since April 5, 1979. This total represents 5.2 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in May 1979, 160,407 (13.0 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 May 4, 1979 was 266,358; 17,723 higher than on March 30, 1979. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 255,800, compared with 243,800 in April 1979. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 4, 1979 was 40,959; 6,996 higher than on March 30, 1979.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on May 10, 1979 was 7,542 a fall of 1,407 since April 5, 1979.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended April 7, 1979 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,887,900. This is about 37.2 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.7 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 16.38 millions (15.81 millions in March). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 32,100 or about 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.3 hours on average.

### Average earnings

In April 1979 the "New series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 13.5 per cent higher than in April 1978. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 367.9 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 369.3 in March 1979 and was 13.5 per cent higher than in April 1978.

### Basic rates of wages

At May 31, 1979, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 11.2 per cent higher than at May 31, 1978. The index was 289.0 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

### Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for May 15, 1979 was 215.9 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on April (214.2) and of 10.3 per cent on May 1978 (195.7).

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 103, involving approximately 43,500 workers. During the month approximately 65,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 467,000 working days were lost, including 268,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Industrial analysis of employees in employment

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-April 1979, for the two preceding months and for April 1978.

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

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered monthly 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: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSANDS											
		April 1978*			February 1979*			March 1979*			April 1979*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>		<b>6791.2</b>	<b>2275.0</b>	<b>9066.1</b>	<b>6762.9</b>	<b>2256.7</b>	<b>9019.8</b>	<b>6752.7</b>	<b>2256.6</b>	<b>9009.4</b>	<b>6743.6</b>	<b>2,254.4</b>	<b>8,998.1</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,070.5</b>	<b>2,091.3</b>	<b>7,161.7</b>	<b>5,029.7</b>	<b>2,070.7</b>	<b>7,100.4</b>	<b>5,018.4</b>	<b>2,070.7</b>	<b>7,089.1</b>	<b>5,008.2</b>	<b>2,068.5</b>	<b>7,076.7</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>327.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>342.2</b>	<b>320.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>334.5</b>	<b>320.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>334.8</b>	<b>320.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>334.9</b>
Coal mining	101	284.1	9.9	294.1	276.4	9.9	286.4	276.7	9.9	286.7	276.8	9.9	286.8
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>413.6</b>	<b>275.4</b>	<b>689.0</b>	<b>407.2</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>676.2</b>	<b>406.9</b>	<b>270.3</b>	<b>677.2</b>	<b>407.6</b>	<b>271.8</b>	<b>679.4</b>
Grain milling	211	16.3	4.9	21.2	15.3	4.7	20.1	15.4	4.8	20.2	15.8	4.8	20.6
Bread and flour confectionery	212	63.7	36.0	99.7	62.3	36.2	98.5	62.6	36.1	98.8	62.4	36.5	99.0
Biscuits	213	15.7	26.3	42.0	15.9	25.2	41.1	16.0	25.3	41.3	16.1	25.6	41.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	53.2	48.8	102.0	51.7	48.1	99.8	51.5	48.6	100.2	51.3	48.4	99.7
Milk and milk products	215	41.9	15.5	57.4	40.4	14.9	55.2	41.0	15.1	56.0	41.4	15.3	56.7
Sugar	216	8.5	2.9	11.4	9.3	2.9	12.2	8.2	2.7	10.9	8.3	2.7	11.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.9	38.6	71.5	33.3	38.0	71.3	33.2	38.2	71.4	33.2	38.8	72.0
Fruit and vegetable products	218	27.5	30.8	58.3	26.8	29.9	56.7	26.7	29.9	56.7	26.7	29.9	56.6
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.3	4.8	26.1	21.3	4.7	26.0	21.3	4.7	26.0	21.1	4.6	25.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.4	7.2	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5	7.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	20.0	13.7	33.7	19.2	13.4	32.5	19.2	13.3	32.6	19.3	13.1	32.4
Brewing and malting	231	55.8	13.0	68.9	55.6	12.8	68.4	55.4	12.7	68.1	55.4	12.7	68.1
Soft drinks	232	16.2	9.3	25.4	15.6	8.8	24.4	15.7	9.0	24.7	15.8	9.0	24.8
Other drinks industries	239	20.4	13.3	33.7	20.2	12.9	33.1	20.4	13.3	33.7	20.7	13.7	34.4
Tobacco	240	14.5	16.0	30.5	14.5	15.1	29.6	14.5	15.0	29.5	14.5	15.0	29.5
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.2	§	10.6	9.9	§	10.3	10.0	§	10.4	10.0	§	10.4
Mineral oil refining	262	16.6	2.1	18.6	16.3	2.0	18.3	16.3	2.0	18.3	16.3	2.0	18.3
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.4	6.1	1.5	7.6	6.1	1.5	7.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>306.1</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>308.6</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>429.7</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>430.3</b>	<b>308.5</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>430.8</b>
General chemicals	271	113.4	22.1	135.4	114.9	22.1	137.1	115.0	22.3	137.3	115.1	22.4	137.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.9	32.1	73.0	41.4	32.3	73.7	41.5	32.4	73.9	41.6	32.6	74.2
Toilet preparations	273	8.6	14.7	23.3	8.7	14.4	23.2	8.8	14.5	23.3	8.7	14.8	23.5
Paint	274	19.5	7.4	26.9	19.6	7.2	26.8	19.5	7.2	26.7	19.5	7.2	26.7
Soap and detergents	275	10.5	6.4	16.9	10.4	6.4	16.8	10.4	6.5	16.9	10.5	6.5	17.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	42.5	8.6	51.1	42.8	8.3	51.1	42.7	8.3	51.0	42.6	8.3	50.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.6	3.5	22.0	18.5	3.4	21.9	18.3	3.4	21.7	18.2	3.4	21.6
Fertilizers	278	9.5	1.6	11.1	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.7	1.7	11.4	9.7	1.7	11.3
Other chemical industries	279	42.7	26.5	69.1	42.5	25.4	67.9	42.5	25.7	68.1	42.6	25.6	68.2
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>413.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>466.6</b>	<b>397.2</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>449.2</b>	<b>396.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>448.4</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>446.2</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	207.1	19.7	226.8	196.1	18.9	215.0	196.1	18.8	214.9	194.7	18.8	213.4
Steel tubes	312	42.0	6.8	48.7	40.6	6.3	46.9	40.4	6.3	46.7	40.2	6.3	46.5
Iron castings etc.	313	69.5	6.9	76.4	67.3	6.9	74.2	67.2	6.9	74.1	66.9	7.2	74.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.8	7.6	50.3	42.1	7.3	49.4	42.1	7.3	49.4	42.3	7.2	49.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.0	8.3	42.3	34.0	8.5	42.5	34.0	8.5	42.5	33.8	8.4	42.2
Other base metals	323	17.9	4.1	22.0	17.1	4.0	21.2	16.9	3.8	20.8	16.8	3.7	20.5
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>782.2</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>926.6</b>	<b>771.8</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>915.2</b>	<b>768.9</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>912.0</b>	<b>767.1</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>909.3</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.6	4.1	29.7	24.3	4.0	28.3	24.2	3.9	28.2	24.2	4.0	28.2
Metal-working machine tools	332	55.8	9.3	65.2	54.6	9.2	63.8	54.6	9.2	63.9	54.9	9.2	64.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.2	14.6	84.8	69.7	14.5	84.2	69.4	14.5	83.9	69.2	14.3	83.5
Industrial engines	334	25.7	4.2	29.9	25.2	3.9	29.1	24.8	3.9	28.7	24.3	3.8	28.1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.5	3.5	24.0	19.5	3.5	22.9	19.3	3.5	22.9	19.2	3.5	22.7
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	38.6	4.5	43.1	38.5	4.4	42.9	38.3	4.3	42.7	38.1	4.3	42.4
Mechanical handling equipment	337	52.4	8.4	60.8	51.9	8.5	60.4	51.8	8.6	60.4	51.4	8.4	59.8
Office machinery	338	15.8	6.5	22.3	15.9	6.6	22.6	16.1	6.7	22.8	16.1	6.7	22.8
Other machinery	339	179.1	35.7	214.8	178.7	35.4	214.1	178.0	35.5	213.4	177.6	35.3	212.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	139.1	17.0	156.1	136.8	16.9	153.7	136.5	16.9	153.3	137.0	16.7	153.7
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.3	4.3	21.6	17.0	4.3	21.3	16.9	4.3	21.2	16.8	4.3	21.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	142.2	32.2	174.4	139.7	32.1	171.8	139.0	31.8	170.8	138.2	31.7	169.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>147.9</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.8	3.0	11.8	8.7	2.8	11.5	8.7	2.8	11.5	8.6	2.8	11.4
Watches and clocks	352	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.3	6.6	11.9	5.3	6.3	11.6	5.3	6.3	11.6
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.6	1.0	26.5	15.5	10.7	26.2	15.3	10.8	26.1	15.2	10.8	26.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.0	32.0	97.0	66.2	32.8	99.0	66.2	32.9	99.2	66.1	32.8	99.0
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>465.7</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>740.3</b>	<b>467.7</b>	<b>273.0</b>	<b>740.7</b>	<b>466.7</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>739.4</b>	<b>464.7</b>	<b>271.1</b>	<b>735.7</b>
Electrical machinery	361	100.4	33.3	133.7	100.2	32.6	132.8	100.0	32.6	132.6	99.9	32.5	132.4
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.3	12.4	43.7	31.2	11.9	43.1	31.3	12.0	43.2	31.1	11.9	43.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363												

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order of MLH of SIC	THOUSANDS											
		April 1978*			February 1979*			March 1979*			April 1979*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electronic computers	366	33.0	12.4	45.4	34.4	12.6	47.0	34.3	12.7	47.0	34.4	12.8	47.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	67.4	26.6	94.0	68.6	26.5	95.1	68.6	26.3	94.9	68.5	26.3	94.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.3	20.8	62.1	41.5	21.3	62.7	41.5	21.2	62.7	40.8	20.7	61.6
Other electrical goods	369	63.5	54.0	117.5	64.5	52.6	117.0	64.1	52.6	116.7	63.9	52.6	116.5
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>168.4</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>672.5</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>765.4</b>	<b>666.7</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>758.9</b>	<b>666.3</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>758.4</b>	<b>667.4</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>759.7</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	32.9	2.6	35.5	30.9	2.5	33.4	31.1	2.5	33.6	31.2	2.5	33.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	423.8	58.0	481.8	413.7	56.3	470.0	412.9	56.1	469.0	413.9	56.2	470.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.1	3.4	13.5	10.3	3.3	13.6	10.2	3.2	13.5	10.1	3.2	13.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	164.3	26.7	191.0	169.8	27.9	197.7	170.2	28.0	198.2	170.5	28.2	198.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	17.0	1.0	18.0	17.2	1.0	18.2	17.2	1.0	18.3	17.2	1.0	18.2
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.3	1.2	25.5	24.7	1.2	25.9	24.6	1.2	25.9	24.6	1.2	25.8
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>536.1</b>	<b>383.0</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>530.8</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>529.7</b>	<b>379.4</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>526.0</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48.6	12.5	61.1	49.1	12.5	61.5	48.9	12.4	61.4	48.4	12.2	60.6
Hand tools and implements	391	13.2	6.2	19.4	13.0	6.0	19.0	12.8	6.0	18.8	12.7	5.9	18.6
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	392	7.8	5.0	12.9	7.7	4.4	12.1	7.6	4.5	12.1	7.5	4.5	12.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	24.2	10.0	34.2	24.0	9.5	33.5	23.9	9.6	33.6	23.7	9.6	33.3
Wire and wire manufactures	394	28.8	7.7	36.6	27.8	7.8	35.6	27.9	7.6	35.5	27.8	7.7	35.5
Cans and metal boxes	395	17.8	13.2	31.0	17.6	12.4	30.0	17.3	12.3	29.6	17.2	12.3	29.5
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.4	7.9	22.3	14.0	7.8	21.8	13.9	7.8	21.7	13.8	7.6	21.5
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	230.6	88.1	318.8	229.9	87.4	317.3	229.6	87.4	317.0	228.3	86.9	315.2
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>210.6</b>	<b>464.7</b>	<b>250.1</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>455.7</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>205.4</b>	<b>455.2</b>	<b>248.4</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>452.5</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	26.3	4.2	30.5	26.2	4.2	30.4	26.2	4.2	30.5	26.2	4.2	30.4
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	26.8	20.4	47.2	25.7	19.6	45.3	25.7	19.5	45.2	25.5	19.4	44.9
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	22.4	14.9	37.4	22.1	14.6	36.7	22.1	14.7	36.8	22.0	14.6	36.6
Woollen and worsted	414	44.3	35.0	79.3	42.7	33.2	75.9	42.4	33.1	75.5	42.5	33.0	75.4
Jute	415	5.4	2.7	8.1	5.5	2.8	8.3	5.5	2.8	8.3	5.5	2.8	8.3
Rope twine and net	416	2.6	2.7	5.3	2.5	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.6	5.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	38.1	77.0	115.1	37.3	75.1	112.5	37.3	75.1	112.3	37.0	74.9	111.9
Lace	418	2.4	2.8	5.2	2.6	2.8	5.3	2.6	2.7	5.2	2.6	2.6	5.2
Carpets	419	21.3	11.3	32.6	21.3	11.3	32.7	21.2	11.3	32.6	21.1	11.1	32.2
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	6.0	7.2	13.2	5.7	6.9	12.6	5.7	6.9	12.6	5.7	6.9	12.6
Made-up textiles	422	8.1	13.0	21.1	8.0	13.3	21.3	8.0	13.4	21.4	8.0	13.3	21.3
Textile finishing	423	32.0	13.4	45.4	32.4	13.4	45.8	32.4	13.3	45.7	32.0	13.1	45.0
Other textile industries	429	18.4	5.8	24.2	18.0	5.7	23.7	18.1	5.8	23.9	17.9	5.6	23.5
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.4	4.1	18.5	13.9	4.1	18.0	13.9	4.1	18.0	13.7	4.1	17.8
Leather goods	432	6.4	12.0	18.3	6.1	11.6	17.7	6.2	11.6	17.7	6.0	11.5	17.5
Fur	433	2.2	1.7	3.9	2.1	1.6	3.7	2.0	1.6	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.7
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>364.3</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>276.9</b>	<b>363.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>276.2</b>	<b>362.7</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>276.9</b>	<b>363.6</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.7	14.4	18.1	3.7	13.9	17.6	3.7	13.8	17.4	3.7	13.7	17.4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	15.2	54.9	70.0	14.4	54.5	68.9	14.3	54.4	68.8	14.5	54.6	69.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	10.2	27.9	38.1	10.3	29.1	39.4	10.2	29.0	39.2	10.2	29.1	39.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc.	444	5.6	31.2	36.8	5.9	32.0	37.9	5.9	31.9	37.8	5.9	31.8	37.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	13.2	78.8	92.0	13.2	78.0	91.2	13.2	78.1	91.3	13.5	78.8	92.3
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.5	4.9	1.4	3.5	4.8	1.4	3.5	4.8	1.4	3.3	4.7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.9	23.8	29.7	5.7	23.9	29.6	5.7	23.7	29.4	5.7	23.8	29.5
Footwear	450	32.4	42.2	74.6	32.2	42.1	74.1	32.0	42.0	74.0	31.9	41.8	73.8
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>198.8</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>261.2</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>199.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>199.2</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>259.7</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	35.1	4.1	39.2	35.4	4.3	39.6	35.1	4.3	39.4	35.2	4.3	39.5
Pottery	462	31.0	29.9	61.0	30.8	28.6	59.4	30.7	28.4	59.1	30.5	28.3	58.7
Glass	463	52.7	15.8	68.5	52.4	15.5	67.9	52.7	15.4	68.1	52.6	15.5	68.0
Cement	464	12.2	1.1	13.3	12.3	1.2	13.5	12.3	1.2	13.5	12.4	1.2	13.5
Abrasives and building materials etc. not elsewhere specified	469	67.8	11.5	79.2	68.6	11.4	80.0	68.4	11.4	79.8	68.6	11.3	79.8
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>207.6</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>257.7</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>260.6</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>259.9</b>
Timber	471	75.3	11.8	87.1	75.8	11.7	87.5	75.7	11.9	87.6	75.4	11.9	87.3
Furniture and upholstery	472	72.8	17.1	89.9	73.3	17.1	90.4	73.1	17.1	90.3	72.9	17.1	90.0
Bedding etc.	473	9.9	9.2	19.1	10.1	9.4	19.5	10.0	9.5	19.4	10.0	9.4	19.4
Shop and office fitting	474	23.2	4.3	27.5	24.0	4.3	28.3	24.2	4.3	28.4	24.2	4.2	28.4
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11.6	3.4	15.0	12.0	3.3	15.2	11.9	3.4	15.3	12.0	3.3	15.3
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacture	479	14.9	4.3	19.1	15.3	4.3	19.6	15.4	4.2	19.6	15.4	4.0	19.4
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>362.8</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>536.3</b>	<b>363.9</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>362.6</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>537.6</b>	<b>362.5</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>537.7</b>
Paper and board	481	51.8	10.4	62.2	51.5	10.1	61.6	51.5	10.0	61.5	51.4	10.0	61.5
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	50.7	28.9	79.6	51.1	28.1	79.2	51.0	28.2	79.2	51.0	28.4	79.4
Manufactured stationery	483	19.8	16.1	35.9	20.3	16.1	36.4	20.4	16.1	36.5	20.3	16.0	36.3
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	14.9	9.6	24.5	14.7	9.1	23.8	14.6	9.0	23.6	14.6	9.1	23.6
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	59.2	17.3	76.5	59.1	18.0	77.1	58.8	17.9	76.8	59.0	17.9	77.0
Printing and publishing of periodicals	486	41.2	19.9	61.1	41.4	20.9	62.3	41.4	21.1	62.5	41.4	21.0	62.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding engraving, etc.	489	125.1	71.4	196.5	125.7	72.9	198.6	124.8	72.7	197.5	124.8	72.7	197.5
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>209.1</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>209.0</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>325.1</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>325.0</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>324.4</b>
Rubber	491	85.5	24.4	109.9	83.6	23.6	107.2	83.1	23.6	106.8	82.5	23.6	106.1
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	492	11.3	2.6	14.0	10.9	2.6	13.4	10.7	2.5	13.3	10.6	2.5	13.1
Brushes and brooms	493	4.0	4.6	8.6	4.3	5.2	9.4	4.2	4.9	9.2	4.2	5.0	9.1
Toys games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.2	24.1	41.2	17.3	23.4	40.7	17.4	23.6	41.0	17.3	23.6	41.0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.1	4.1	8.2	4.1	4.1	8.3	4.2	4.2	8.4	4.2	4.2	8.4
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	75.0	45.5	120.5	76.2	45.4	121.6	76.2	45.6	121.8	75.9	45.8	121.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	11.9	11.6	23.4	12.7	11.9	24.6	12.7	12.0	24.7	12.8	12.2	25.1
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,121.2</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>1,223.1</b>	<b>1,136.8</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>1,238.7</b>	<b>1,137.8</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>1,239.7</b>	<b>1,138.8</b>		

## Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 10, 1979

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>879,451</b>	<b>359,017</b>	<b>1,238,468</b>	<b>922,099</b>	<b>377,183</b>	<b>1,299,282</b>
<b>Total, index of production industries</b>	<b>411,154</b>	<b>93,902</b>	<b>505,056</b>	<b>433,327</b>	<b>99,009</b>	<b>532,336</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>224,985</b>	<b>89,051</b>	<b>314,036</b>	<b>232,300</b>	<b>93,872</b>	<b>326,172</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>18,387</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>21,845</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>23,546</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	14,709	3,364	18,073	16,204	3,430	19,634
Forestry	583	36	619	619	36	655
Fishing	3,095	58	3,153	3,196	61	3,257
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>22,940</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>23,321</b>	<b>23,166</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>23,554</b>
Coal mining	20,204	203	20,407	20,213	203	20,416
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	605	21	626	770	25	795
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	277	17	294	307	19	326
Petroleum and natural gas	1,351	94	1,445	1,358	95	1,453
Other mining and quarrying	503	46	549	518	46	564
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>26,360</b>	<b>13,980</b>	<b>40,340</b>	<b>27,818</b>	<b>14,713</b>	<b>42,531</b>
Grain milling	727	171	898	774	171	945
Bread and flour confectionery	6,469	2,243	8,712	6,816	2,332	9,148
Biscuits	841	1,081	1,922	1,091	1,091	2,182
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4,164	2,903	7,067	4,560	3,077	7,637
Milk and milk products	1,672	572	2,244	1,867	630	2,497
Sugar	1,327	261	1,588	1,329	262	1,591
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,378	1,249	2,627	1,393	1,263	2,656
Fruit and vegetable products	2,060	1,987	4,047	2,128	2,051	4,179
Animal and poultry foods	1,391	343	1,734	1,511	378	1,889
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	376	79	455	379	80	459
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,006	742	1,748	1,015	748	1,763
Brewing and malting	1,726	388	2,114	1,774	397	2,171
Soft drinks	1,682	587	2,269	1,770	601	2,371
Other drink industries	700	762	1,462	709	764	1,473
Tobacco	841	620	1,461	868	668	1,536
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>2,076</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	337	27	364	340	28	368
Mineral oil refining	1,336	190	1,526	1,353	192	1,545
Lubricating oils and greases	133	26	159	137	26	163
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>11,052</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>15,490</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>15,683</b>
General chemicals	4,017	928	4,945	4,046	936	4,982
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,144	883	2,027	1,164	897	2,061
Toilet preparations	398	655	1,053	399	660	1,059
Paint	989	230	1,219	1,003	233	1,236
Soap and detergents	514	260	774	520	260	780
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,946	557	2,503	1,968	560	2,528
Dyestuffs and pigments	390	50	440	396	52	448
Fertilisers	301	44	345	337	46	383
Other chemical industries	1,353	831	2,184	1,366	840	2,206
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>23,308</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>25,433</b>	<b>23,444</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>25,586</b>
Iron and steel (general)	14,233	1,039	15,272	14,288	1,051	15,339
Steel tubes	1,521	155	1,676	1,527	156	1,683
Iron castings, etc.	3,944	325	4,269	3,985	325	4,310
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,483	276	1,759	1,494	277	1,771
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,153	138	1,291	1,167	138	1,305
Other base metals	974	192	1,166	983	195	1,178
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>29,935</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>34,877</b>	<b>30,648</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>35,743</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	872	130	1,002	899	135	1,034
Metal-working machine tools	1,648	316	1,964	1,667	318	1,985
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,911	386	2,297	1,937	399	2,336
Industrial engines	939	165	1,104	953	166	1,119
Textile machinery and accessories	711	125	836	711	125	836
Construction and earth-moving equipment	677	87	764	695	91	786
Mechanical handling equipment	1,694	244	1,938	1,729	247	1,976
Office machinery	669	285	954	715	322	1,037
Other machinery	8,117	1,599	9,716	8,321	1,622	9,943
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	6,098	498	6,596	6,185	509	6,694
Ordnance and small arms	485	75	560	488	75	563
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,114	1,032	7,146	6,201	1,056	7,257
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>4,162</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	301	192	493	303	195	498
Watches and clocks	242	491	733	243	492	735
Surgical instruments and appliances	456	364	820	483	383	866
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,249	783	2,032	1,267	796	2,063
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>14,693</b>	<b>10,534</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>15,169</b>	<b>10,965</b>	<b>26,134</b>
Electrical machinery	2,504	913	3,417	2,570	923	3,493
Insulated wires and cables	1,057	393	1,450	1,135	467	1,602
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,493	1,239	2,732	1,532	1,371	2,903
Radio and electronic components	2,065	2,150	4,215	2,121	2,226	4,347
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	1,151	1,629	2,780	1,252	1,691	2,943
Electronic computers	689	436	1,125	711	442	1,153
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,191	599	1,790	1,199	607	1,806
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2,098	1,156	3,254	2,172	1,189	3,361
Other electrical goods	2,445	2,019	4,464	2,477	2,049	4,526
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>9,595</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>9,987</b>	<b>10,098</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>10,501</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,929	336	9,265	9,427	347	9,774
Marine engineering	666	56	722	671	56	727
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>17,022</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>19,660</b>	<b>17,340</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>20,029</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1,084	76	1,160	1,087	77	1,164
Motor vehicle manufacturing	12,321	1,937	14,258	12,495	1,958	14,453
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	683	151	834	687	152	839
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,306	391	2,697	2,439	418	2,857
Locomotives and railway track equipment	272	38	310	273	38	311
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	356	45	401	359	46	405

## Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 10, 1979 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>24,791</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>25,116</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>32,120</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,415	339	1,754	1,452	341	1,793
Hand tools and implements	760	206	966	771	208	979
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	497	334	831	500	339	839
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	1,016	255	1,271	1,024	256	1,280
Wire and wire manufactures	1,154	298	1,452	1,166	303	1,469
Cans and metal boxes	704	422	1,126	717	431	1,148
Jewellery and precious metals	716	326	1,042	718	330	1,048
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	18,529	4,757	23,286	18,768	4,796	23,564
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>14,835</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>24,991</b>	<b>16,158</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>27,408</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1,024	313	1,337	1,285	393	1,678
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,903	958	2,861	2,354	1,268	3,622
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,379	655	2,034	1,519	804	2,323
Woollen and worsted	3,081	1,708	4,789	3,116	1,751	4,867
Jute	670	312	982	671	314	985
Rope, twine and net	268	199	467	309	218	527
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,642	2,933	4,575	1,759	3,144	4,903
Lace	143	99	242	144	103	247
Carpets	1,075	587	1,662	1,181	645	1,826
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	378	328	706	386	341	727
Made-up textiles	583	775	1,358	624	908	1,532
Textile finishing	1,996	1,068	3,064	2,101	1,135	3,236
Other textile industries	693	221	914	709	226	935
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>2,888</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,141	267	1,408	1,165	270	1,435
Leather goods	589	595	1,184	598	604	1,202
Fur	147	99	246	148	103	251
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>15,035</b>	<b>20,286</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>16,759</b>	<b>22,264</b>
Weather proof outerwear	288	632	920	296	652	948
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1,139	3,433	4,572	1,199	3,747	4,946
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	747	1,884	2,631	752	1,909	2,661
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	369	2,330	2,699	460	3,215	3,675
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	998	4,238	5,236	1,054	4,565	5,619
Hats, caps and millinery	82	132	214	84	145	229
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	338	962	1,300	350	1,054	1,404
Footwear	1,290	1,424	2,714	1,310	1,472	2,782
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>8,819</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>11,013</b>	<b>9,228</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>11,473</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,185	196	2,381	2,279	204	2,483
Pottery	1,522	955	2,477	1,535	970	2,505
Glass	2,452	753	3,205	2,510	767	3,277
Cement	236	42	278	367	44	411
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	2,324	248	2,572	2,537	260	2,797
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>10,365</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>12,228</b>	<b>10,701</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>12,599</b>
Timber	3,110	337	3,447	3,205	341	3,546
Furniture and upholstery	4,318	672	4,990	4,496	689	5,185
Bedding, etc.	601	434	1,035	616	440	1,056
Shop and office fitting	817	138	955	839	139	978
Wooden containers and baskets	644	102	746	649	103	752
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	875	180	1,055	896	186	1,082
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>10,796</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>16,264</b>	<b>11,044</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>16,726</b>
Paper and board	2,291	612	2,903	2,327	626	2,953
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,677	1,219	2,896	1,762	1,305	3,067
Manufactured stationery	438	289	727	449	299	748
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	563	362	925	569	368	937
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,734	582				

### Industrial analysis of unemployed people at May 10, 1979 (continued)

Industry (Standard of Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers unemployed					
	Great Britain			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>						
Other business services	6,411	3,661	10,072	6,610	3,718	10,328
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	172	104	276	175	104	279
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>24,284</b>	<b>29,429</b>	<b>53,713</b>	<b>25,207</b>	<b>31,730</b>	<b>56,937</b>
Accountancy services	835	679	1,514	858	725	1,583
Educational services	12,189	11,268	23,457	12,727	12,019	24,746
Legal services	767	1,611	2,378	776	1,720	2,496
Medical and dental services	7,096	14,240	21,336	7,391	15,567	22,958
Religious organisations	545	273	818	566	284	850
Research and development services	770	298	1,068	772	301	1,073
Other professional and scientific services	2,082	1,060	3,142	2,117	1,114	3,231
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>77,324</b>	<b>50,406</b>	<b>127,730</b>	<b>79,747</b>	<b>52,107</b>	<b>131,854</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	6,377	2,952	9,329	6,475	2,993	9,468
Sport and other recreations	3,584	1,577	5,161	3,684	1,611	5,295
Betting and gambling	2,853	2,045	4,898	2,994	2,099	5,093
Hotels and other residential establishments	18,400	14,456	32,856	18,727	14,799	33,526
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	5,266	5,240	10,506	5,359	5,494	10,853
Public houses	5,137	3,582	8,719	5,517	3,697	9,214
Clubs	2,759	1,416	4,175	2,832	1,430	4,262
Catering contractors	1,553	1,473	3,026	1,585	1,528	3,113
Hairdressing and manicure	1,100	3,578	4,678	1,120	3,716	4,836
Private domestic service	898	2,582	3,480	918	2,726	3,644
Laundries	1,434	1,923	3,357	1,489	1,993	3,482
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	501	509	1,010	520	545	1,065
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	14,721	3,702	18,423	15,365	3,826	19,191
Repair of boots and shoes	248	81	329	251	83	334
Other services	12,493	5,290	17,783	12,911	5,567	18,478
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>53,167</b>	<b>19,156</b>	<b>72,323</b>	<b>55,906</b>	<b>20,408</b>	<b>76,314</b>
National government service	19,150	7,990	27,140	20,608	8,854	29,462
Local government service	34,017	11,166	45,183	35,298	11,554	46,852
<b>Ex-service personnel not classified by industry</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>4,096</b>
<b>Other persons not classified by industry</b>	<b>157,163</b>	<b>91,879</b>	<b>249,042</b>	<b>165,131</b>	<b>96,548</b>	<b>261,679</b>

### Area statistics of unemployment

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain local 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 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 local areas at May 10, 1979.

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†</b>								
South Western DA	10,592	4,042	14,634	8.8				
Falmouth SDA	998	275	1,273	11.4				
Hull and Grimsby DA	14,316	4,516	18,832	7.3				
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,582	573	2,155	7.0				
Merseyside SDA	59,357	24,014	83,371	11.0				
Northern DA	77,326	32,310	109,636	7.9				
North East SDA	53,549	20,905	74,454	8.6				
West Cumberland SDA	2,614	1,630	4,244	7.1				
Welsh DA	49,322	22,809	72,131	7.8				
North West Wales SDA	3,698	1,486	5,184	9.8				
South Wales SDA	13,572	7,091	20,663	8.9				
Scottish DA	106,458	54,487	160,945	7.7				
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	5,672	3,394	9,066	8.5				
Girvan SDA	297	158	455	10.8				
Glenrothes SDA	643	600	1,243	6.9				
Leven and Methil SDA	846	462	1,308	8.6				
Livingston SDA	891	766	1,657	8.6				
West Central Scotland SDA	58,296	28,256	86,552	8.8				
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>318,953</b>	<b>142,751</b>	<b>461,704</b>	<b>8.3</b>				
Of which, special Development Areas	200,433	89,037	289,470	9.4				
Northern Ireland	42,648	18,166	60,814	10.7				
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS†</b>								
South Western	6,486	3,381	9,867	7.8				
Oswestry	539	181	720	5.4				
High Peak	729	337	1,066	2.5				
North Lincolnshire	2,268	969	3,237	8.3				
North Midlands	6,776	2,011	8,787	4.7				
Yorks and Humberside	64,458	27,472	91,930	5.1				
North West	76,099	31,596	107,695	5.2				
North Wales	2,434	998	3,432	8.8				
South East Wales	4,966	2,495	7,461	6.9				
Aberdeen	3,237	1,259	4,496	3.6				
<b>Total all Intermediate areas</b>	<b>167,992</b>	<b>70,699</b>	<b>238,691</b>	<b>5.3</b>				
<b>Local areas (by region)</b>								
<b>South East</b>								
*Aldershot	1,458	531	1,989	2.4				
*Aylesbury	686	288	974	2.2				
*Basingstoke	952	385	1,337	2.9				
*Bedford	1,616	997	2,613	3.1				
*Braintree	782	417	1,199	3.4				
*Brighton	6,046	1,724	7,770	5.7				
*Canterbury	1,394	508	1,902	4.8				
*Chatham	4,419	2,182	6,601	5.6				
*Chelmsford	1,425	545	1,970	2.9				
*Chichester	1,344	453	1,797	3.8				
*Colchester	1,700	814	2,514	4.4				
*Crawley	2,338	844	3,182	2.0				
*Eastbourne	1,246	286	1,532	3.7				
*Guildford	1,506	445	1,951	2.1				
*Harlow	1,521	679	2,200	3.0				
*Hastings	1,941	559	2,500	5.8				
*Hertford	510	166	676	1.8				
*High Wycombe	1,351	388	1,739	1.9				
*Hitchin	949	420	1,369	2.6				
*Luton	3,648	1,668	5,316	4.0				
*Maidstone	1,596	729	2,325	2.9				
*Newport (IoW)	1,591	532	2,123	5.2				
*Oxford	4,580	2,166	6,746	3.8				
*Portsmouth	7,110	2,833	9,943	4.9				
*Ramsgate	1,808	656	2,464	7.1				
<b>East of England</b>								
*Reading	3,113	1,088	4,201	2.5				
*Slough	1,629	606	2,235	1.9				
*Southampton	5,649	2,094	7,743	3.6				
*Southend-on-Sea	8,126	2,843	10,969	5.6				
*St. Albans	1,207	376	1,583	1.8				
*Stevenage	904	414	1,318	3.4				
*Tunbridge Wells	1,682	476	2,158	2.6				
*Watford	2,125	694	2,819	2.3				
*Worthing	1,607	497	2,104	3.6				
<b>East Anglia</b>								
Cambridge	1,517	539	2,056	2.4				
Great Yarmouth	2,084	610	2,694	7.2				
*Ipswich	2,873	1,008	3,881	3.6				
Lowestoft	1,170	432	1,602	5.7				
*Norwich	3,908	1,244	5,152	4.1				
Peterborough	2,326	1,073	3,399	5.0				
<b>South West</b>								
Bath	1,809	620	2,429	5.2				
*Bournemouth	4,670	1,616	6,286	4.5				
*Bristol	12,644	4,250	16,894	5.3				
*Cheltenham	1,894	738	2,632	3.7				
*Chippenham	711	456	1,167	4.2				
*Exeter	2,581	1,083	3,664	5.0				
Gloucester	1,814	907	2,721	7.9				
*Plymouth	6,305	3,308	9,613	4.1				
*Salisbury	1,029	537	1,566	5.4				
Swindon	2,940	1,375	4,315	5.4				
Taunton	1,164	402	1,566	3.8				
*Torbay	3,907	1,449	5,356	7.7				
*Trowbridge	560	316	876	3.4				
*Yeovil	957	584	1,541	3.8				
<b>West Midlands</b>								
*Birmingham	29,329	10,698	40,027	5.7				
Burton-upon-Trent	860	413	1,273	3.5				
*Coventry	9,900	5,529	15,429	6.3				
*Dudley/Sandwell	8,238	3,317	11,555	3.9				
Hertford	1,238	642	1,880	5.2				
*Kidderminster	1,370	615	1,985	5.0				
Leamington	1,282	608	1,890	3.8				
*Oakengates	2,885	1,575	4,460	7.8				
Redditch	1,017	516	1,533	4.6				
Rugby	874	617	1,491	4.8				
Shrewsbury	1,140	397	1,537	3.7				
*Stafford	1,158	531	1,689	3.0				
*Stoke on Trent	6,183	2,008	8,191	4.1				
*Walsall	6,227	2,866	9,093	5.1				
*Wolverhampton	5,616	2,565	8,181	5.6				
*Worcester	2,254	946	3,100	4.3				
<b>East Midlands</b>								
*Chesterfield	3,077	1,042	4,119	5.0				
*Coalville	1,234	311	1,545	3.3				
*Corby	1,333	685	2,018	6.5				
*Derby	3,583	1,420	5,003	3.4				
Kettering	791	263	1,054	3.5			</	

**Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at May 10, 1979 (continued)**

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	
*Burnley	1,292	754	2,046	4.1	<b>COUNTIES (by region)§</b>	<b>South East</b>				
*Bury	1,733	843	2,576	4.1		Bedfordshire	5,085	2,611	7,696	3.7
*Chester	1,316	965	2,281	5.5		Berkshire	5,390	2,001	7,391	2.4
*Crewe	1,979	965	2,944	3.4		Buckinghamshire	3,653	1,699	5,352	2.9
*Lancaster	2,154	894	3,048	6.5		East Sussex	9,110	2,551	11,661	5.4
*Leigh	1,599	849	2,448	5.7		Essex	15,867	5,930	21,797	4.5
*Liverpool	41,828	15,432	57,260	11.8		Greater London (GLC area)	102,654	31,396	134,050	3.5
*Manchester	28,396	8,238	36,634	4.2		Hampshire	15,839	6,086	21,925	3.8
*Nelson	693	389	1,082	4.3		Hertfordshire	7,119	2,547	9,666	2.2
*Northwich	1,097	627	1,724	4.3		Isle of Wight	1,591	532	2,123	4.7
*Oldham	2,638	995	3,633	3.7		Kent	17,410	6,815	24,225	3.9
*Preston	4,452	2,347	6,799	4.7		Oxfordshire	5,418	2,563	7,981	2.1
*Rochdale	1,965	856	2,821	5.4		Surrey	5,497	1,538	7,035	2.6
*Southport	1,664	811	2,475	7.5		West Sussex	4,814	1,648	6,462	3.9
*St. Helens	3,391	1,689	5,080	7.8						
*Warrington	2,491	1,417	3,908	5.0		<b>East Anglia</b>				
*Widnes	3,339	2,096	5,435	9.9		Cambridgeshire	6,131	2,503	8,634	3.9
*Wigan	3,779	2,302	6,081	8.7		Norfolk	10,436	3,402	13,838	5.3
						Suffolk	6,462	2,394	8,856	3.9
<b>North</b>						<b>South West</b>				
*Alnwick	503	289	792	7.4	Avon	16,169	5,615	21,784	5.4	
*Carlisle	1,604	902	2,506	5.0	Cornwall	8,917	3,516	12,433	9.3	
*Central Durham	2,802	1,374	4,176	6.3	Devon	16,368	7,069	23,437	7.1	
*Consett	2,265	1,018	3,283	10.5	Dorset	6,388	2,416	8,804	4.6	
*Darlington and S/West Durham	3,392	1,548	4,940	6.1	Gloucestershire	5,339	2,478	7,817	3.9	
*Furness	1,249	1,105	2,354	5.2	Somerset	4,239	1,950	6,189	4.1	
*Hartlepool	3,904	1,404	5,308	11.8	Wiltshire	5,705	2,952	8,657	4.5	
*Morpeth	3,344	1,431	4,775	7.9	<b>West Midlands</b>					
*North Tyne	14,318	4,842	19,160	7.0	West Midlands Metropolitan	53,322	21,744	75,066	5.4	
*Peterlee	1,675	968	2,643	9.9	Hereford and Worcester	7,379	3,092	10,471	4.7	
*South Tyne	13,179	4,900	18,079	10.2	Salop	5,331	2,444	7,775	6.0	
*Teeside	13,689	5,531	19,220	8.5	Staffordshire	12,073	4,926	16,999	3.8	
*Wearside	11,132	4,633	15,765	11.1	Warwickshire	4,715	2,663	7,378	...	
*Whitehaven	1,293	788	2,081	7.1	<b>East Midlands</b>					
*Workington	1,321	842	2,163	7.1	Derbyshire	11,165	3,823	14,988	3.8	
<b>Wales</b>					Leicestershire	10,465	4,371	14,836	4.1	
*Bargoed	2,050	941	2,991	11.2	Lincolnshire	8,089	4,142	12,231	6.3	
*Cardiff	11,205	3,382	14,587	7.3	Northamptonshire	5,308	2,146	7,454	3.6	
*Ebbw Vale	2,429	1,082	3,511	11.5	Nottinghamshire	16,448	4,925	21,373	4.8	
*Llanelli	1,448	1,012	2,460	6.8	<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>					
*Neath	1,345	770	2,115	8.1	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	23,883	10,484	34,367	5.9	
*Newport	3,996	1,967	5,963	6.7	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	32,056	12,589	44,645	4.9	
*Pontypool	2,330	1,269	3,599	7.2	Humberside	17,639	6,451	24,090	6.9	
*Pontypridd	3,550	1,819	5,369	8.0	North Yorkshire	6,778	3,037	9,815	4.3	
*Port Talbot	3,345	1,885	5,230	6.5	<b>North West</b>					
*Shotton	1,862	1,341	3,203	6.5	Greater Manchester	45,953	16,385	62,338	5.2	
*Swansea	5,179	2,905	8,084	7.5	Merseyside Metropolitan	57,335	22,309	79,644	10.9	
*Wrexham	3,075	1,537	4,612	11.2	Cheshire	12,193	7,156	19,349	5.4	
					Lancashire	19,975	9,760	29,735	5.5	
<b>Scotland</b>					<b>North</b>					
*Aberdeen	3,237	1,259	4,496	3.6	Cleveland	17,593	6,935	24,528	9.1	
*Ayr	2,628	1,345	3,973	8.7	Cumbria	6,309	3,994	10,303	5.3	
*Bathgate	2,348	1,796	4,144	8.6	Durham	12,085	5,774	17,859	7.3	
*Dumbarton	1,976	1,112	3,088	10.3	Northumberland	4,685	2,098	6,783	7.0	
*Dumfries	1,332	720	2,052	6.0	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	36,654	13,509	50,163	8.9	
*Dumfries and Galloway	5,135	2,974	8,109	6.9	<b>Wales</b>					
*Edinburgh	2,054	1,428	3,482	8.4	Clwyd	7,589	4,008	11,597	8.9	
*Falkirk	11,204	4,430	15,634	5.5	Dyfed	5,274	2,630	7,904	7.2	
*Glasgow	34,845	13,680	48,525	8.2	Gwent	9,657	4,744	14,401	7.7	
*Greenock	3,302	1,663	4,965	9.7	Gwynedd	4,762	1,814	6,576	8.5	
*Irvine	3,046	1,808	4,854	12.1	Mid-Glamorgan	10,331	5,140	15,471	8.5	
*Kilmarnock	1,909	1,028	2,937	8.1	Powys	962	404	1,366	4.9	
*Kirkcaldy	2,720	1,778	4,498	6.9	South Glamorgan	10,078	2,845	12,923	7.3	
*North Lanarkshire	9,315	6,216	15,531	10.6	West Glamorgan	8,069	4,717	12,786	7.2	
*Paisley	4,167	2,407	6,574	7.1	<b>Scotland</b>					
*Perth	1,210	602	1,812	4.8	Borders	987	383	1,370	3.5	
*Stirling	1,729	1,195	2,924	6.2	Central	4,049	3,027	7,076	6.2	
<b>Northern Ireland</b>					Dumfries and Galloway	2,503	1,587	4,090	7.6	
Armagh	1,138	434	1,572	12.3	Fife	5,343	3,623	8,966	6.8	
Ballymena	3,203	1,696	4,899	10.4	Grampian	5,190	2,613	7,803	4.4	
Belfast	17,891	8,297	26,188	8.5	Highlands	4,292	1,918	6,210	8.4	
Coleraine	2,348	936	3,284	12.7	Lothians	13,799	6,385	20,184	6.0	
Cookstown	899	346	1,245	20.5	Orkneys	277	91	368	5.8	
Craigavon	2,640	1,191	3,831	9.1	Shetlands	136	60	196	2.7	
Downpatrick	1,100	635	1,735	9.8	Strathclyde	64,494	31,333	95,827	8.8	
Dungannon	1,555	530	2,085	19.2	Tayside	7,769	4,509	12,278	7.2	
Enniskillen	1,561	603	2,164	13.3	Western Isles	856	217	1,073	13.1	
Londonderry	4,679	1,597	6,276	15.0						
Newry	2,763	916	3,679	19.7						
Omagh	1,043	533	1,576	12.2						
Strabane	1,828	452	2,280	24.6						

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.

† The composition of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14, 1977 is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of *Employment Gazette*. An article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* describes the changes which took effect on April 14. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for North East includes the Darlington and South West Durham and Morpeth travel-to-work areas and so includes Darlington, Morpeth and Newton Aycliff which are outside the Special Development Area. The percentage rate for South Wales excludes Newbridge, Cymmer, Masteg, Pontardawe, Ystradgynlais, Ammanford and Garmant which are parts of the Newport, Port Talbot, Swansea and Llanelli travel-to-work areas, the majorities of which are outside the Special Development Area. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for West Central Scotland includes the Greenock travel-to-work area and so includes Largs which is outside the Special Development Area.

‡ The percentage rate for High Peak relates to the Buxton travel-to-work area and so excludes Glossop which is a small part of the Ashton-under-Lyne travel-to-work area, the remainder of which is not in the High Peak Intermediate Area. The percentage rate for North Midlands excludes Heanor which is in the Nottingham travel-to-work area, the majority of which is outside the Intermediate Area. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the designated area. The percentage rate for SE Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area.

§ Travel-to-work areas. See note on page 790 of the August 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

¶ 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.

¶ Unemployment rates are affected by changes in the employment estimates for Shotton and Chester (see page 816 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*), and for Wigan and St. Helens where 4,000 employees formerly included in Ashton-in-Makerfield and therefore in the Wigan travel-to-work area are now included in St. Helens.

**Temporarily stopped**

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on May 10, 1979 was 7,542. These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are regarded as still having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

**Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on May 10, 1979, regional analysis**

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	356	30	386
Greater London	100	10	110
East Anglia	103	50	153
South West	635	17	652
West Midlands	807	201	1,008
East Midlands	215	55	270
Yorkshire and Humberside	306	21	327
North West	301	58	359
North	1,835	892	2,727
Wales	56	24	80
Scotland	1,542	38	1,580
Great Britain	6,156	1,386	7,542

Note: Industrial analyses of these figures are made in respect of February, May, August and November.

**Unemployment on May 10, 1979**

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on May 10, 1979, was 1,202,279, 53,605 less than on April 5, 1979. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,247,200 (5.3 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 20,800 between the

April and May counts, and by an average of 19,500 per month between February and May.

Between April and May the number unemployed fell by 41,340. This change included a rise of 12,265 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on May 10, 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 13.0 per cent. The corresponding proportion for April was 13.0 per cent.

**Regional analysis of unemployment: May 10, 1979**

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Total Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Unemployed, excluding school leavers</b>														
Actual	262,656	131,728	30,599	87,088	114,112	69,382	109,057	184,032	105,761	79,086	160,506	1,202,279	57,708	1,259,987
Seasonally adjusted	273,500	136,400	31,000	90,900	118,700	71,900	113,300	189,800	109,400	81,400	165,900	1,247,200	59,200	1,306,400
Number	273,500	136,400	31,000	90,900	118,700	71,900	113,300	189,800	109,400	81,400	165,900	1,247,200	59,200	1,306,400
Percentage rates†	3.6	3.6	4.3	5.5	5.1	4.5	5.4	6.7	7.9	7.5	7.3	5.3	10.4	5.4
<b>School leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Males	2,499	1,320	363	1,035	1,626	749	1,862	3,775	2,097	1,936	2,811	18,753	1,911	20,664
Females	2,209	1,002	366	998	1,951	751	1,998	3,259	1,778	2,002	2,124	17,436	1,195	18,631
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	267,364	134,050	31,328	89,121	117,689	70,882	112,917	191,066	109,636	83,024	165,441	1,238,468</		



## Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 4, 1979 was 266,358; 17,723 higher than on March 30, 1979.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on May 4, 1979 was 255,800; 12,000 higher than that for March 30, 1979 and 28,000 higher than on February 2, 1979.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on May 4, 1979 was 40,959; 6,996 higher than on March 30, 1979.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on May 4, 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.

Table 2 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 4, 1979: industrial analysis

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of unfilled vacancies remaining unfilled on May 4, 1979		Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of unfilled vacancies remaining unfilled on May 4, 1979	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*		At employment offices*	At careers offices*
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>266,358</b>	<b>40,959</b>			
<b>Total, index of production industries</b>	<b>104,875</b>	<b>19,123</b>			
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>78,499</b>	<b>16,224</b>			
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>700</b>			
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>285</b>			
<b>Coal mining</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>244</b>			
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>9,123</b>	<b>2,662</b>
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>3,749</b>	<b>830</b>
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>1,268</b>
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>12,420</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>Paper, cardboard and paper goods</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>Printing and publishing</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>768</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>8,722</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4,392</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>409</b>			
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>23,429</b>	<b>2,143</b>
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>7,793</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>471</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>1,193</b>			
<b>Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>12,464</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Woolen and worsted</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>37,247</b>	<b>7,927</b>
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>11,362</b>	<b>3,133</b>
			<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>20,977</b>	<b>2,126</b>
			<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>58,377</b>	<b>4,299</b>
			<b>Entertainment, sports, etc</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>329</b>
			<b>Catering (MLH 884-888)</b>		<b>1,233</b>
			<b>Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>216</b>
			<b>Public administration</b>	<b>19,336</b>	<b>2,444</b>
			<b>National government service</b>	<b>7,015</b>	<b>1,547</b>
			<b>Local government service</b>	<b>12,321</b>	<b>897</b>

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

Table 1 Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 4, 1979: regional analysis

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 4, 1979	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	118,541	19,676
Greater London	60,621	10,113
East Anglia	8,527	1,693
South Western	19,550	2,174
West Midlands	16,069	4,695
East Midlands	16,752	2,680
Yorkshire and Humberside	18,217	4,301
North Western	21,771	2,601
Northern	11,523	744
Wales	11,553	756
Scotland	23,855	1,639
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>266,358</b>	<b>40,959</b>

## Monthly index of average earnings: whole economy (new) series

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

There are three sets of industry groups:

Type A: those for which the indices published in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling:

Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976:

Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.

These new figures will be subject to seasonal movements, but it will not be possible to estimate their normal pattern for some years. Consequently, it should not be assumed that month-to-month movements in the new principal index provide a better general indication of the underlying trend in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted (older series) index given in tables 127 and 129 relating mainly to the production industries. The complete series from January 1976 of the whole economy index is also given in table 129.

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

SIC Order	Type	LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING							
			March 1979	April* 1979	March 1978	June 1978	Sept 1978	Dec 1978	March 1979	April* 1979
I to XXVII	<b>B</b>	<b>WHOLE ECONOMY</b>	143.7	144.3	10.4	15.4	15.1	13.3	14.9	13.5
I	C	Agriculture and forestry†	144.8	not available	12.8	14.1	10.4	12.7	8.7	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	166.3	166.3	20.7	26.0	25.7	29.2	16.4	18.5
III to XIX	<b>C</b>	<b>ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	150.3	148.7	7.2	16.5	15.9	16.7	16.8	13.3
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	147.9	149.7	17.3	13.5	18.7	18.1	11.3	10.6
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	149.4	146.5	14.0	16.4	17.8	11.9	17.4	15.9
VI	A	Metal manufacture	147.4	154.1	14.1	18.0	15.2	14.9	10.7	9.1
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	150.1	151.4	13.1	15.9	16.2	15.6	16.4	13.9
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	155.9	155.3	11.3	17.3	18.2	15.5	19.6	14.2
IX	A	Electrical engineering	149.6	147.1	11.7	18.2	15.6	14.4	16.6	12.6
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	156.9	144.0	13.3	11.9	17.6	12.9	24.9	1.8
XI	A	Vehicles	148.9	144.7	12.9	15.3	15.6	13.4	20.3	13.0
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	152.3	152.4	11.7	16.4	13.5	12.8	17.3	13.8
XIII	A	Textiles	147.2	144.5	9.0	16.2	15.8	14.0	18.0	18.5
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	141.1	147.4	10.2	12.2	16.5	10.8	14.8	14.1
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	147.6	150.9	12.2	13.8	12.5	14.8	14.1	14.1
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	143.8	148.8	11.4	13.6	15.3	15.4	16.6	14.0
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	145.5	145.8	10.9	17.6	16.4	15.4	19.0	14.9
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	154.4	154.3	12.7	16.5	19.0	17.3	15.7	13.5
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	146.5	147.2	9.6	15.5	13.6	16.1	15.7	13.5
XX	C	Construction	144.9	144.6	6.5	11.7	14.0	13.2	15.9	13.8
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	142.0	142.0	2.8	33.2	20.7	17.0	20.5	13.8
XXII	C	Transport and communication	141.7	137.4	11.3	17.8	15.5	11.5	17.7	13.8
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	152.4	152.5	11.9	13.7	12.8	13.4	15.5	16.7
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	141.8	141.6	8.6	15.6	22.1	10.8	14.8	14.1
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	129.1	134.3	7.9	14.2	12.5	9.9	7.8	11.4
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	149.8	149.5	11.6	12.0	13.4	15.2	17.1	16.3
XXVII	B	Public administration	130.9	136.1	9.8	14.4	15.0	11.2	11.9	14.1

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.

\* Provisional  
† England and Wales only.

## Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of *Employment Gazette*, page 628.

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

1975 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
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	54.1	55.0	55.3	55.3	54.8	55.2	55.6	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.4	56.5
1972	56.7	*	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.8	58.2	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.2	57.8
1973	57.9	58.4	59.2	59.7	60.2	60.5	60.9	61.7	62.5	63.5	64.6	65.6
1974	66.3	67.4	67.9	69.9	71.2	73.7	75.4	77.9	80.4	83.5	86.5	88.0
1975	89.3	90.8	93.3	96.2	98.0	100.3	102.2	104.1	105.1	105.4	107.1	108.6
1976	109.9	110.3	110.6	110.6	111.5	112.9	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.4	117.3	118.1
1977	119.0	119.7	121.3	122.1	124.0	124.5	125.4	125.4	127.2	129.8	131.8	133.3
1978	134.6	136.2	137.4	138.6	139.6	140.5	140.5	141.7	144.6	147.2	149.1	154.0
1979	155.2	156.4										

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

## 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 May 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

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1978					
December 31	274.8	99.4	276.5	18.0	18.0
1979					
January 31	282.7	99.4	284.5	19.5	19.5
February 28	284.9	99.3	286.9	19.8	19.9
March 31	285.8	99.3	287.9	19.7	19.8
April 30	287.8	99.3	289.9	11.3	11.5
May 31	289.0	99.3	291.1	11.2	11.3

- 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.  
3. 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 May

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

- Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester and Cumbria:** Increase in earnings of 10 per cent after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates. Introduction of a Minimum Earnings Level of £44.50 for a 40 hour week (May 7).  
**Wool textiles (woollen and worsted spinning and weaving)—Yorkshire:** Increase of 11 per cent, after consolidation of previous supplements into earnings levels, for all time workers (Pay day in week ending May 5).  
**Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing—Lancashire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester:** Increase of 10 per cent after consolidation of supplements into basic rates (May 14).  
**Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Wages Council)—England and Wales:** Increases in minimum rates of 11.5p or 13.5p an hour for adult time workers, and 15.25p or 16.75p an hour for pieceworkers of any age. Juveniles on time rates receive proportional amounts (March 25). Increases of 5p an hour for adult time workers, and 5.25p an hour for pieceworkers of any age. Juveniles on time rates receive proportional amounts (May 7).  
**Newspaper printing—England and Wales (except London and Manchester):** Increases of various amounts, according to occupation, after the removal of the existing supplements. Introduction of a new flat rate supplement of £8.96 a week for NGA workers and £8.80 for NATSOPA workers. Learners and apprentices receive proportional amounts (April 24).  
**Railway service (British Rail)—Great Britain:** Increases in standard rates of wages of varying amounts according to occupation, following the consolidation of £2 of the £6 a week non-enhanceable supplement. The adult rate becomes payable at 18 (previously 20) and over. The minimum earnings level, payable to staff with rates of pay of £48.95 (including supplement) a week and over, is increased to £55.50 a week (April 23).  
**Post Office (Postmen and postmen higher grade, telegraphists, telephonists and postal officers)—United Kingdom:** Increases of varying amounts in basic rates, and in most cases the adult rate becomes payable at 19 (previously 21) and over (January 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 May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 830,000 workers were increased by a total of £4,790,000, 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 May with operative effect from earlier months (685,000 workers and £3,540,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £4,790,000 about £3,305,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £1,200,000 from statutory wages orders and £285,000 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 May 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.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	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	290,000	1,835,000	5,000	5,000
Mining and quarrying	245,000	1,600,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	115,000	750,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	45,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	65,000	100,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	290,000	1,800,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	390,000	1,530,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	15,000	80,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	335,000	1,535,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	90,000	585,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	850,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	235,000	1,810,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	15,000	85,000	—	—
Construction	55,000	355,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	475,000	2,690,000	—	—
Distributive trades	205,000	1,305,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	685,000	740,000	30,000	180,000
Miscellaneous services	605,000	6,850,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January-May 1979</b>	<b>4,240,000</b>	<b>24,545,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>
<b>Totals—January-May 1978</b>	<b>5,640,000</b>	<b>42,705,000</b>	—	—

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1978				
May*	480	2,025	—	—
June	1,205	5,855	—	—
July	755	3,525	—	—
August*	200	1,665	—	—
September	250	1,270	—	—
October*	2,390	7,360	2	2
November	1,525	7,155	—	—
December*	635	3,475	125	315
1979				
January*	1,890	13,855	—	—
February*	1,235	4,040	5	5
March*	290	1,550	—	—
April*	730	3,850	30	180
May	315	1,250	—	—

\* Figures revised to take account of changes reported subsequently, or with retrospective effect.

## Retail prices, May 15, 1979

The index of retail prices for all items on May 15, 1979 was 215.9 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on April 1979 (214.2) and of 10.3 per cent on May 1978 (195.7). The index for May 1979 was published on June 15, 1979.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of many foods, particularly meat, sweets and chocolates; to increases in petrol prices and other motoring costs; to increases in rents and other housing costs; and to increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks.

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	
1978								
January	189.5	+0.6	+3.1	+9.9	190.2	+0.6	+3.7	
February	190.6	+0.6	+3.2	+9.5	191.4	+0.6	+3.5	
March	191.8	+0.6	+3.3	+9.1	192.4	+0.5	+3.3	
April	194.6	+1.5	+4.3	+7.9	195.0	+1.4	+4.1	
May	195.7	+0.6	+4.4	+7.7	196.1	+0.6	+4.2	
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	+7.4	197.2	+0.6	+4.3	
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+7.8	198.7	+0.8	+4.5	
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+8.0	200.4	+0.9	+4.7	
September	200.2	+0.4	+4.4	+7.8	201.4	+0.5	+4.7	
October	201.1	+0.4	+3.3	+7.8	202.4	+0.5	+3.8	
November	202.5	+0.7	+3.5	+8.1	203.8	+0.7	+3.9	
December	204.2	+0.8	+3.5	+8.4	205.1	+0.6	+4.0	
1979								
January	207.2	+1.5	+4.6	+9.3	207.3	+1.1	+4.3	
February	208.9	+0.8	+4.8	+9.6	209.1	+0.9	+4.3	
March	210.6	+0.8	+5.2	+9.8	210.6	+0.7	+4.6	
April	214.2	+1.7	+6.5	+10.1	214.0	+1.6	+5.7	
May	215.9	+0.8	+6.6	+10.3	215.9	+0.9	+5.9	

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index rose by about one per cent to 224.0, compared with 221.6 in April. There were reductions in the prices of eggs and green vegetables, but the prices of most other foods rose, particularly those of beef and home-killed lamb, sweets and chocolates, fresh fruits, root vegetables and sugar. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose marginally to 221.1, compared with 221.6 in April.

**Alcoholic drink:** Increases in the prices of beer and spirits caused the group index to rise by rather more than one per cent to 209.2, compared with 206.7 in April.

**Housing:** The housing index rose by almost one per cent due mainly to increases in rents and mortgage interest payments. The May index was 206.9, compared with 205.0 in April.

**Durable household goods:** There were increases in most items of furniture, floor coverings, soft furnishings, household appliances and hardware, causing the group index to rise

by rather more than one half of one per cent to 194.6, compared with 193.3 in April.

**Transport and vehicles:** There were increases in the prices of cars, petrol and oil, and in the costs of maintenance of private motor vehicles, causing the group index to rise by about one per cent to 230.2, compared with 227.6 in April.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were increases in the prices of some sports and leather goods, toiletries, polishes and cleaning powders, causing the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 227.1, compared with 225.6 in April.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Increases in charges for meals at canteens and restaurants caused the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent to 227.3, compared with 225.4 in April.

Table 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index over the month and over the last twelve months:

	Indices (January 15, 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over	
	May 15, 1979	1 month	12 months	
All items	215.9	+0.8	+10.3	
All items excluding food	213.7	+0.8	+10.4	
Food	224.0	+1.1	+10.2	
Seasonal food	222.1	+0.2	+18.5	
Other food	224.6	+1.2	+8.9	
Alcoholic drink	209.2	+1.2	+6.4	
Tobacco	231.9	+0.0	+3.4	
Housing	206.9	+0.9	+21.0	
Fuel and light	238.0	+0.3	+5.1	
Durable household goods	194.6	+0.7	+7.5	
Clothing and footwear	181.6	+0.4	+6.9	
Transport and vehicles	230.2	+1.1	+12.4	
Miscellaneous goods	227.1	+0.7	+10.9	
Services	206.4	+0.5	+8.2	
Meals out	227.3	+0.8	+10.6	

**Retail prices index May 15, 1979**

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

	Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>+8</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	221.5	+7	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	200.5	+9
Bread	215.6	+7	Radio, television and other household appliances	179.9	+5
Flour	209.1	-1	Pottery, glassware and hardware	221.3	+11
Other cereals	243.6	+12	<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>+7</b>
Biscuits	231.9	+3	Men's outer clothing	193.7	+10
Meat and bacon	192.1	+11	Men's underclothing	223.8	+13
Beef	216.6	+13	Women's outer clothing	154.3	+1
Lamb	212.7	+15	Women's underclothing	206.1	+11
Pork	180.0	+7	Children's clothing	196.6	+7
Bacon	174.1	+8	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	182.5	+10
Ham (cooked)	161.1	+9	Footwear	182.6	+9
Other meat and meat products	180.0	+11	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>+12</b>
Fish	203.8	+9	Motoring and cycling	225.5	+13
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	270.3	+19	Purchase of motor vehicles	235.7	+14
Butter	336.0	+30	Maintenance of motor vehicles	244.2	+12
Margarine	206.8	+6	Petrol and oil	214.6	+16
Lard and other cooking fats	185.9	+4	Motor licences	199.0	+0
Milk, cheese and eggs	209.6	+10	Motor insurance	213.5	+11
Cheese	252.6	+18	Fares	260.6	+10
Eggs	120.5	+8	Rail transport	271.8	+10
Milk, fresh	243.4	+7	Road transport	254.8	+10
Milk, canned, dried, etc	255.9	+13	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>227.1</b>	<b>+11</b>
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	260.9	-1	Books, newspapers and periodicals	253.8	+10
Tea	279.9	-5	Books	246.9	+8
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	318.6	-9	Newspapers and periodicals	255.5	+11
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	291.8	+12	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries	198.5	+9
Sugar	280.3	+14	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	240.6	+7
Jam, marmalade and syrup	239.3	+8	Soap and detergents	218.8	+4
Sweets and chocolates	288.8	+12	Soda and polishes	275.3	+12
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	264.9	+25	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	219.4	+13
Potatoes	271.9	+16	<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>206.4</b>	<b>+8</b>
Other vegetables	252.5	+30	Postage, telephones and telegrams	205.2	+0
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	214.6	+1	Postage	247.6	+0
Other foods	226.2	+6	Telephones and telegrams	191.7	+0
Food for animals	199.6	+2	Entertainment	172.2	+9
<b>II Alcoholic drink: Total</b>	<b>209.2</b>	<b>+6</b>	Entertainment (other than TV)	212.1	+13
Beer	226.7	+7	Other services	248.5	+14
Spirits, wines, etc	185.0	+6	Domestic help	269.0	+14
<b>III Tobacco: Total</b>	<b>231.9</b>	<b>+3</b>	Hairdressing	249.7	+15
Cigarettes	231.3	+3	Boot and shoe repairing	250.3	+17
Tobacco	237.8	+4	Laundry	226.6	+12
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>206.9</b>	<b>+21</b>	<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>227.3</b>	<b>+11</b>
Rent	176.4	+10	<b>All items</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>+10</b>
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	181.6	+57			
Rates and water charges	247.8	+16			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	241.3	+12			
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>+5</b>			
Coal and smokeless fuels	251.9	+13			
Coal	254.7	+13			
Smokeless fuels	241.1	+12			
Gas	176.4	+0			
Electricity	269.6	+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 May 15, 1979 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 230 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer, and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items.

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges

of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

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*.

**Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on May 15, 1979**

Item	Number of quotations May 15, 1979	Average price May 15, 1979	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations May 15, 1979	Average price May 15, 1979	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>				<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Chuck	782	105.6	94 - 116	Potatoes, old loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	749	184.8	148 - 235	White	493	6.7	6 - 8
Silverside (without bone)*	813	149.7	138 - 164	Red	246	7.2	6 - 8
Back ribs (with bone)*	520	101.7	84 - 132	Potatoes, new loose	446	14.2	13 - 16
Fore ribs (with bone)	609	96.1	84 - 120	Tomatoes	751	51.6	44 - 62
Brisket (without bone)	758	94.4	78 - 118	Cabbage, greens	597	19.2	14 - 25
Rump steak*	814	202.1	180 - 235	Cabbage, hearted	324	18.7	15 - 23
				Cauliflower or broccoli	254	33.1	18 - 45
				Brussels sprouts			
				Carrots	746	13.1	10 - 20
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Onions	767	12.6	10 - 16
Loin (with bone)	458	151.0	120 - 180	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	711	19.5	16 - 22
Breast*	439	46.0	35 - 60				
Best end of neck	383	110.5	65 - 150	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	443	100.3	78 - 122	Apples, cooking	727	16.1	12 - 20
Leg (with bone)	475	141.9	114 - 170	Apples, dessert	772	20.6	15 - 28
				Pears, dessert	656	27.1	22 - 32
				Oranges	629	20.9	16 - 27
				Bananas	745	24.1	20 - 26
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				<b>Bacon</b>			
Loin (with bone)	578	100.2	88 - 114	Colman*	433	79.2	66 - 92
Breast*	553	31.1	24 - 40	Cammon*	496	110.6	95 - 132
Best end of neck	485	78.2	52 - 98	Middle cut, smoked*	365	92.8	82 - 108
Shoulder (with bone)	584	68.5	56 - 88	Back, smoked	330	108.8	96 - 124
Leg (with bone)	596	105.5	98 - 118	Back, unsmoked	440	105.6	93 - 126
				Streaky, smoked	267	76.5	66 - 93
				Ham (not shoulder)	652	135.7	96 - 164
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	575	32.0	24 - 38
Leg (foot off)	747	80.1	64 - 110	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	653	87.8	78 - 100
Belly*	758	61.8	55 - 70	Milk, ordinary, per pint		13.5	
Loin (with bone)	806	101.9	92 - 128	<b>Butter</b>			
Pork sausages	814	53.3	44 - 62	Home-produced	570	73.3	66 - 82
Beef sausages	666	47.2	39 - 58	New Zealand	561	72.8	68 - 77
				Danish	622	77.7	72 - 83
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb)	551	49.2	43 - 55	<b>Margarine</b>			
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	515	60.0	50 - 67	Standard quality, per ½ lb	112	15.3	14 - 17
				Lower priced, per ½ lb	85	14.0	12½ - 15½
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Lard	787	24.7	21 - 30
Cod fillets	406	101.2	88 - 116	Cheese, cheddar type	751	81.4	74 - 89
Haddock fillets	393	110.1	90 - 128	<b>Eggs</b>			
Haddock, smoked, whole	314	106.6	85 - 126	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	481	60.8	53 - 66
Plaice fillets	390	113.0	96 - 140	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	557	53.0	46 - 58
Herrings	225	63.1	50 - 72	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	253	47.5	40 - 55
Kippers, with bone	412	82.1	70 - 94	Sugar, granulated, per kg	783	31.1	30 - 33
<b>Bread</b>				Pure coffee, instant, per 4-oz	595	103.4	98 - 116
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	750	28.2	25 - 30	<b>Tea</b>			
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	453	30.2	28 - 33	Higher priced, per ½ lb	198	26.3	22 - 30
White, per 400g loaf	537	19.2	17 - 20	Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,281	22.6	20 - 25
Brown, per 400g loaf	623	20.2	19 - 21	Lower priced, per ½ lb	830	21.0	19 - 24
<b>Flour</b>							
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	721	35.2	28 - 41				

\*Or Scottish equivalent

## Stoppages of work

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

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

More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1977 on pages 690 to 699 of the June 1978 issue of the Employment Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in May\* which came to the notice of the department, was 103. In addition, 63 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishment where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 65,900 consisting of 43,500 involved in stoppages which began in May and 22,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 800 workers involved for the first time in May in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 43,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in May 30,100 were directly involved and 13,400 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 467,000 working days lost in May includes 268,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during May

A seven week stoppage halted production at a dry cell battery factory in County Durham. Over 1,000 workers walked out in protest against the suspension of seven colleagues following a work to rule in pursuit of an improved pay offer. A further 300 workers were laid off as a result of the dispute which ended on May 24 after a revised offer had been accepted.

A demand for parity with craftsmen, who had settled for a five per cent, backdated pay increase halted production at factories of a tobacco company in Belfast and Ballymena. About 3,500 process workers withdrew their labour and rejected the company's offer to discuss selective regradings. The seven week stoppage ended on June 8 following a majority vote in favour of accepting an improved offer.

At a West Midlands car components factory about 200 maintenance fitters stopped work on May 9 causing nearly 900 other workers to be laid off. The stoppage, which was over pay parity, ended on May 23 following agreement over an improved offer.

About 560 process workers, employed at a York confectionery factory withdrew their labour on May 15 causing another 2,800 workers to be laid off. The stoppage was in support of a pay increase in line with the award negotiated by the craftsmen. A progressive return to work began on May 21.

## Stoppages of work in the first five months of 1979 and 1978

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to May 1979		January to May 1978	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	97	166,000	160	68,800
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	6	400
Food, drink and tobacco	35	21,500	45	19,100
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	3	1,000
Chemicals and allied industries	18	5,000	20	4,400
Metal manufacture	64	21,700	57	21,600
Engineering	164	76,300	166	44,500
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	23	14,100	20	15,900
Motor vehicles	81	76,600	77	78,500
Aerospace equipment	14	21,400	19	13,700
All other vehicles	6	1,400	10	12,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	51	15,100	62	15,700
Textiles	20	5,500	29	7,100
Clothing and footwear	14	2,900	14	2,800
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	14	2,900	24	8,100
Timber, furniture, etc.	8	800	16	2,900
Paper, printing and publishing	21	19,000	44	8,700
All other manufacturing industries	29	29,800	27	8,600
Construction	62	13,200	82	15,600
Gas, electricity and water	9	7,400	6	2,200
Port and inland water transport	21	6,900	32	14,400
Other transport and communication	38	126,700	57	17,000
Distributive trades	15	4,000	28	4,400
Administrative, financial and professional services	55	1,704,800	25	33,400
Miscellaneous services	11	2,100	12	1,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>872†</b>	<b>2,196,000</b>	<b>1,034‡</b>	<b>421,800</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in May 1979		Beginning in the first five months of 1979	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	69	17,700	523	1,916,200
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	1	†	14	2,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	200	15	1,900
Redundancy questions	2	400	22	32,500
Trade union matters	3	300	37	8,300
Working conditions and supervision	4	1,000	63	9,600
Manning and work allocation	9	2,400	102	16,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	14	8,100	96	85,000
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>2,072,500</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in May

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	16	6,100	6,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	13	3,700	12,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	10	1,700	4,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	26	6,600	55,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	33	7,000	84,000
Over 12 days	19	303,500	635,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>328,500</b>	<b>796,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals of this page and in table 133 on page 626 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers.

‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ Includes two stoppages 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 school leavers. The numbers unemployed excluding school leavers are adjusted for seasonal variations. Detailed analysis of the unemployed by region, industry, occupation, age, duration and by entitlement to benefit, are summarised as time series. Also included, is a table of unemployment, total and seasonally adjusted, for selected countries: there are, however, varying methods in the compilation of these statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

A line across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figure above and below the line have been compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable, or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given in the table.

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	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	THOUSANDS Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	September	13,727	9,207	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
	December	13,645	9,228	22,872	1,905	343	25,120	†	†
1975	March	13,536	9,094	22,631	1,895	338	24,864	803	25,667
	June	13,536	9,174	22,710	1,886	336	24,932	866	25,798
	September	13,548	9,172	22,720	1,886*	340	24,946	1,145	26,091
	December	13,456	9,198	22,655	1,886*	339	24,880	1,201	26,081
1976	March	13,345	9,071	22,416	1,886*	337	24,639	1,285	25,924
	June	13,392	9,152	22,543	1,886*	336	24,765	1,332	26,097
	September	13,449	9,172	22,621	1,886*	338	24,845	1,456	26,301
	December	13,419	9,251	22,670	1,886*	334	24,890	1,371†	26,261
1977	March	13,321	9,182	22,502	1,886*	330	24,718	1,383	26,101
	June	13,379	9,286	22,665	1,886*	327	24,878	1,450	26,328
	September	13,433	9,290	22,723	1,886*	328	24,937	1,609	26,546
	December	13,374	9,330	22,705	1,886*	324	24,915	1,481	26,396
1978	March	13,301	9,256	22,556	1,886*	321	24,763	1,461	26,224
	June	13,361	9,363	22,724	1,886*	318	24,928	1,446	26,374
	September	13,415	9,400	22,815	1,886*	320	25,021	1,518	26,539
	December	13,395	9,508	22,903	1,886*	317	25,106	1,364	26,470
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	September	13,682	9,196	22,878	1,915	347	25,140		25,751
	December	13,616	9,214	22,830	1,905	343	25,078		†
1975	March	13,601	9,132	22,733	1,895	338	24,966		25,763
	June	13,548	9,163	22,711	1,886	336	24,933		25,846
	September	13,494	9,164	22,658	1,886*	340	24,884		25,974
	December	13,433	9,166	22,599	1,886*	339	24,824		26,035
1976	March	13,412	9,126	22,538	1,886*	337	24,761		26,054
	June	13,402	9,139	22,541	1,886*	336	24,763		26,134
	September	13,392	9,166	22,558	1,886*	338	24,782		26,169
	December	13,400	9,209	22,609	1,886*	334	24,829		26,217
1977	March	13,389	9,245	22,634	1,886*	330	24,850		26,253
	June	13,386	9,272	22,658	1,886*	327	24,871		26,358
	September	13,377	9,285	22,662	1,886*	328	24,876		26,405
	December	13,357	9,283	22,640	1,886*	324	24,850		26,352
1978	March	13,368	9,322	22,690	1,886*	321	24,897		26,384
	June	13,367	9,349	22,716	1,886*	318	24,920		26,399
	September	13,360	9,395	22,755	1,886*	320	24,961		26,395
	December	13,377	9,460	22,837	1,886*	317	25,040		26,431
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,854	347	24,642	618	25,260
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	September	13,253	8,971	22,224	1,825*	340	24,389	1,097	25,486
	December	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825*	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1976	March	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825*	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825*	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	September	13,156	8,970	22,126	1,825*	338	24,289	1,395	25,684
	December	13,128	9,048	22,176	1,825*	334	24,335	1,316†	25,651
1977	March	13,031	8,977	22,008	1,825*	330	24,163	1,328	25,491
	June	13,091	9,061	22,172	1,825*	327	24,324	1,390	25,714
	September	13,145	9,082	22,227	1,825*	328	24,380	1,542	25,922
	December	13,086	9,120	22,206	1,825*	324	24,355	1,420	25,775
1978	March	13,012	9,044	22,056	1,825*	321	24,202	1,399	25,601
	June	13,072	9,149	22,221	1,825*	318	24,364	1,381	25,745
	September	13,126	9,185	22,311	1,825*	320	24,456	1,447	25,903
	December	13,106	9,294	22,400	1,825*	317	24,542	1,303	25,845
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation									
1974	September	13,386	8,999	22,385	1,854	347	24,586		25,167
	December	13,320	9,015	22,335	1,844	343	24,522		†
1975	March	13,305	8,933	22,238	1,834	338	24,410		25,170
	June	13,252	8,962	22,214	1,825	336	24,375		25,249
	September	13,199	8,963	22,162	1,825*	340	24,327		25,373
	December	13,138	8,965	22,103	1,825*	339	24,267		25,430
1976	March	13,117	8,925	22,042	1,825*	337	24,204		25,444
	June	13,107	8,937	22,044	1,825*	336	24,205		25,523
	September	13,099	8,964	22,063	1,825*	338	24,226		25,557
	December	13,109	9,006	22,115	1,825*	334	24,274		25,606
1977	March	13,099	9,040	22,139	1,825*	330	24,294		25,640
	June	13,098	9,067	22,165	1,825*	327	24,317		25,742
	September	13,089	9,077	22,166	1,825*	328	24,319		25,786
	December	13,069	9,073	22,142	1,825*	324	24,291		25,730
1978	March	13,079	9,110	22,189	1,825*	321	24,335		25,758
	June	13,078	9,135	22,213	1,825*	318	24,356		25,769
	September	13,071	9,181	22,252	1,825*	320	24,397		25,764
	December	13,088	9,246	22,334	1,825*	317	24,476		25,803

1. From June 1976 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Ireland figures. See page 41 of the January 1979 Gazette.  
 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.  
 † Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. The figures for December 1976 were estimated. See footnote to table 104.  
 ‡ Employment estimates after June 1976 are provisional.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)						Regional indices of employment (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production* industries	of which manufacturing industries	Service§ industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	
		Total	Males	Females								
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1977	June	35.87	7,952	4,640	3,311	121	2,605	2,077	5,226	93.9	93.3	101.9
	September	35.93	7,986	4,669	3,317	127	2,619	2,090	5,240	94.5	93.9	102.2
	December	35.99	7,993	4,650	3,343	117	2,617	2,090	5,260	94.4	93.9	102.6
1978	March	36.00	7,940	4,621	3,319	113	2,602	2,076	5,226	93.8	93.2	101.9
	June	35.93	7,985	4,642	3,344	122	2,603	2,074	5,260	93.9	93.2	102.6
	September	35.96	8,024	4,669	3,355	127	2,615	2,082	5,282	94.3	93.5	103.0
	December	36.05	8,076	4,667	3,409	119	2,614	2,081	5,343	94.3	93.5	104.2
<b>South West</b>												
1977	June	6.93	1,536	902	634	49	564	434	923	96.4	96.8	104.5
	September	6.91	1,536	904	632	50	569	438	917	97.1	97.7	103.9
	December	6.81	1,513	894	619	46	568	438	899	97.0	97.7	101.8
1978	March	6.81	1,502	890	612	45	564	434	893	96.3	96.9	101.2
	June	6.95	1,544	907	637	49	566	435	929	96.7	97.2	105.3
	September	6.95	1,550	910	639	48	570	439	931	97.4	97.9	105.5
	December	6.88	1,540	903	637	47	571	439	922	97.6	98.0	104.4
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1977	June	9.93	2,201	1,329	873	32	1,158	999	1,012	93.1	92.4	104.2
	September	9.93	2,207	1,337	870	31	1,164	1,004	1,012	93.6	92.9	104.3
	December	10.01	2,208	1,340	878	30	1,167	1,008	1,021	93.9	93.3	105.2
1978	March	9.96	2,213	1,334	879	31	1,162	1,003	1,017	93.5	92.8	104.8
	June	9.95	2,219	1,337	882	33	1,160	1,001	1,022	93.3	92.6	105.2
	September	9.96	2,230	1,334	896	30	1,153	994	1,046	93.3	92.5	105.8
	December	9.96	2,230	1,334	896	30	1,153	994	1,046	92.8	91.9	107.8
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1977	June	6.82	1,512	904	608	35	774	601	703	98.2	97.5	107.2
	September	6.82	1,515	908	607	36	775	603	704	98.3	97.8	107.3
	December	6.83	1,516	903	613	35	774	603	706	98.2	97.7	107.7
1978	March	6.81	1,503	900	604	32	768	596	703	97.5	96.7	107.2



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted			Males	Females			
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month				Average change over 3 months ended	
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1974	May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	574.2	2.5	-7.7	-1.2	483.5	90.7	—
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	588.6	2.5	+14.4	+2.1	493.9	94.7	1.6
	July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	595.0	2.5	+6.4	+4.3	499.7	95.3	27.2
	August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	59.6	601.4	616.5	2.6	+21.5	+14.1	516.7	99.8	30.5
	September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.6	2.7	+11.1	+13.0	523.8	103.8	32.9
	October 14†	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	638.1	2.7	+10.5	+14.4	534.7	103.4	2.6
	November 11†	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	648.9	2.8	+10.8	+10.8	542.2	106.7	—
	December 9†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1975	January 20†	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	703.1	3.0	—	—	581.2	121.9	4.6
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	733.8	3.1	+30.7	—	605.2	128.6	—
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	768.8	3.3	+35.0	—	630.2	138.6	0.1
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	812.1	3.4	+43.3	+36.3	663.7	148.4	94.8
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	858.5	3.6	+46.4	+41.6	698.2	160.3	—
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	905.0	3.8	+46.5	+45.4	733.2	171.8	3.8
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	960.5	4.1	+55.5	+49.5	775.5	185.0	97.8
	August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	993.2	4.2	+32.7	+44.9	798.8	194.4	99.3
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,030.1	4.4	+36.9	+41.7	826.0	204.1	103.8
	October 9‡	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,088.7	4.6	+58.6	+42.7	865.9	222.8	18.1
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,129.4	4.8	+40.7	+45.4	895.4	234.0	—
	December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,166.5	4.9	+37.1	+45.5	923.1	243.4	10.7
1976	January 8§	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,196.6	5.0	+30.1	+36.0	942.3	254.3	127.1
	February 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,227.9	5.1	+31.3	+32.8	959.9	268.0	—
	March 11	5.4	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,243.6	5.2	+15.7	+25.7	967.2	276.4	0.1
	April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,258.3	5.3	+14.7	+20.6	975.7	282.6	179.3
	May 13	5.3	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,270.9	5.3	+12.6	+14.3	982.0	288.9	0.3
	June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,278.6	5.4	+7.7	+11.7	984.3	294.4	6.0
	July 8	6.1	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,281.5	5.4	+2.9	+7.7	981.4	300.1	108.8
	August 12	6.3	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,292.5	5.4	+11.0	+7.2	983.8	308.8	122.7
	September 9	6.1	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,297.7	5.4	+5.2	+6.4	983.7	314.0	131.8
	October 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,296.9	5.4	-0.8	-5.1	980.3	316.6	9.1
	November 11†	5.7	1,371.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	December 9†	—	—	—	—	51.0	1,320.0	1,317.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—
1977	January 13	6.0	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,330.1	5.5	+12.6	—	994.2	335.9	10.3
	February 10	5.9	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,333.5	5.5	+3.4	—	995.1	338.4	—
	March 10	5.7	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,336.3	5.5	+2.8	+6.3	994.8	341.6	—
	April 14	5.8	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,344.0	5.6	+7.7	+4.6	999.4	344.6	92.8
	May 12	5.6	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,339.7	5.6	-4.3	+2.1	992.8	346.9	0.9
	June 9	6.0	1,450.1	1,050.8	399.2	149.0	1,301.1	1,376.5	5.7	+36.8	+13.4	1,015.9	360.6	6.7
	July 14	6.7	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	253.4	1,369.0	1,395.1	5.8	+18.6	+17.0	1,023.3	371.8	133.4
	August 11	6.8	1,635.8	1,143.5	492.3	231.4	1,404.4	1,396.8	5.8	+1.7	+19.0	1,024.0	372.8	130.3
	September 8	6.7	1,609.1	1,124.3	484.8	175.6	1,433.5	1,417.5	5.9	+20.7	+13.7	1,035.3	382.2	145.2
	October 13	6.3	1,518.3	1,070.8	447.6	98.6	1,419.7	1,421.9	5.9	+4.4	+8.9	1,036.4	385.5	13.4
	November 10	6.2	1,499.1	1,063.2	435.9	73.5	1,425.6	1,423.6	5.9	+1.7	+8.9	1,035.7	387.9	—
	December 8	6.1	1,480.8	1,060.7	420.1	58.4	1,422.4	1,421.0	5.9	-2.6	+1.2	1,032.6	388.4	3.0
1978	January 12	6.4	1,548.5	1,114.8	433.8	61.1	1,487.4	1,421.7	5.9	+0.7	-0.1	1,031.5	390.1	16.3
	February 9	6.2	1,508.7	1,089.6	419.1	49.7	1,459.0	1,413.9	5.9	-7.8	-3.2	1,026.3	387.7	0.6
	March 9	6.0	1,461.0	1,058.4	402.6	40.2	1,420.7	1,411.4	5.8	-2.5	-3.2	1,023.9	387.5	0.2
	April 13	6.0	1,451.8	1,045.4	406.4	60.8	1,391.0	1,403.0	5.8	-8.4	-6.2	1,012.8	390.2	53.0
	May 11	5.7	1,386.8	1,001.1	385.7	48.2	1,338.6	1,384.8	5.7	-18.2	-9.7	999.9	384.9	1.2
	June 8	6.0	1,446.1	1,022.9	423.1	145.6	1,300.5	1,378.1	5.7	-6.7	-11.1	990.3	387.7	6.8
	July 6	6.6	1,585.8	1,087.3	498.5	243.3	1,342.5	1,370.2	5.7	-7.9	-10.9	983.5	386.7	117.5
	August 10	6.7	1,608.3	1,099.0	509.3	222.1	1,386.2	1,373.4	5.7	+3.2	-3.8	981.3	392.1	127.0
	September 14	6.3	1,517.7	1,041.1	476.6	139.2	1,378.5	1,360.2	5.6	-13.2	-6.0	970.5	389.7	140.7
	October 12	5.9	1,429.5	989.7	439.8	82.0	1,347.5	1,349.9	5.6	-10.3	-6.8	962.1	387.8	21.3
	November 9	5.8	1,392.0	970.4	421.6	57.1	1,334.9	1,331.7	5.5	-18.2	-13.9	949.3	382.4	—
	December 7	5.6	1,364.3	962.5	401.8	43.2	1,321.1	1,319.6	5.5	-12.1	-13.5	941.1	378.5	1.1
1979	January 11	6.0	1,455.3	1,034.8	420.5	47.4	1,407.8	1,342.1	5.6	+22.5	-2.6	957.2	384.9	33.4
	February 8	6.0	1,451.9	1,039.5	412.4	39.4	1,412.5	1,366.5	5.7	+24.4	+11.6	979.5	386.9	0.4
	March 8	5.8	1,402.3	1,005.5	396.8	31.2	1,371.1	1,361.5	5.6	-5.0	+14.0	974.5	387.0	—
	April 5	5.5	1,340.6	959.2	381.4	25.8	1,314.8	1,327.4	5.5	-34.1	-4.9	944.9	382.5	56.3
	May 10	5.4	1,299.3	922.1	377.2	39.3	1,260.0	1,306.4	5.4	-21.0	-20.0	924.3	382.1	0.4

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1977 estimate (24,115,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates for 1977 and the mid-78 provisional estimate (24,170,000) from January 1978 onwards.  
 † Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, (a) figures for October and November 1974, for January 1975 and for December 1976 include some estimates; (b) figures for December 1974 and November 1976 are not available.  
 ‡ 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 (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1975, page 906).  
 § In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.  
 || The seasonally adjusted series from January 1976 onwards has been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
		Percentage rate*	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted			Males	Females			
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month				Average change over 3 months ended	
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1974	May 13	2.3	535.4	455.6	79.7	4.9	530.4	547.5	2.4	-7.2	-0.7	463.5	84.0	—
	June 10	2.3	514.6	439.5	75.1	5.4	509.2	560.5	2.5	+13.0	+1.8	472.8	87.7	1.1
	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
	August 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
	September 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
	October 14†	2.7	610.3	507.0	103.2	13.4	596.8	608.4	2.7	+9.9	+14.1	512.6	95.8	2.3
	November 11†	2.7	621.4	516.3	105.1	8.0	613.4	618.5	2.7	+10.1	+10.2	519.7	98.8	—
	December 9†	—	—	—	—									

**UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis**

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>SOUTH EAST‡</b>														
1978	May 11	4.0	304.6	228.6	76.0	6.3	298.3	308.7	4.1	-4.5	-3.2	231.2	77.5	0.5
	June 8	4.1	308.7	228.5	80.2	21.2	298.5	306.4	4.0	-2.3	-3.2	228.1	78.3	0.5
	July 6	4.4	334.3	240.3	94.0	38.3	296.0	304.4	4.0	-2.0	-2.9	225.7	78.7	22.3
	August 10	4.5	343.1	245.3	97.9	34.9	308.2	305.4	4.0	+1.0	-1.1	225.3	80.1	26.5
	September 14	4.3	325.1	232.7	92.4	19.4	305.7	299.1	3.9	-6.3	-2.4	220.4	78.7	30.3
	October 12	4.0	303.7	219.7	84.0	10.0	293.6	293.8	3.9	-5.3	-3.5	217.5	76.3	5.0
	November 9	3.9	293.0	213.9	79.1	6.4	286.6	286.7	3.8	-7.1	-6.2	213.2	73.5	—
	December 7	3.7	284.2	210.1	74.2	4.4	279.9	281.1	3.7	-5.6	-6.0	209.3	71.8	0.3
1979	January 11	4.0	305.4	227.6	77.8	4.2	301.2	284.2	3.7	+3.1	-3.2	212.1	72.0	9.5
	February 8	4.0	302.6	226.4	76.2	3.6	299.0	287.5	3.8	+3.3	+0.3	215.4	72.1	—
	March 8	3.8	292.4	218.9	73.5	2.8	289.6	287.0	3.8	-0.5	+2.0	214.4	72.6	—
	April 5	3.7	277.9	208.2	69.7	2.4	275.5	276.6	3.6	-10.4	-2.5	205.6	71.0	14.2
	May 10	3.5	267.4	199.4	67.9	4.7	262.7	273.5	3.6	-3.1	-4.7	202.8	70.6	—
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1978	May 11	4.8	35.0	26.2	8.9	0.9	34.1	34.4	4.7	-0.5	-0.4	25.7	8.7	—
	June 8	4.9	35.3	25.7	9.6	3.3	32.0	33.9	4.7	-0.5	-0.4	25.1	8.9	—
	July 6	5.1	37.1	26.1	11.0	4.9	32.3	34.1	4.7	+0.2	-0.3	25.2	8.9	2.7
	August 10	5.1	37.3	26.2	11.1	4.2	33.1	34.0	4.7	-0.1	-0.1	25.0	9.1	2.6
	September 14	4.8	34.9	24.6	10.3	2.4	32.5	33.3	4.6	-0.7	-0.2	24.4	8.9	2.7
	October 12	4.6	33.3	23.6	9.7	1.3	32.0	32.8	4.5	-0.5	-0.4	24.1	8.8	0.1
	November 9	4.6	33.1	23.7	9.5	0.8	32.3	32.8	4.5	—	-0.4	24.0	8.8	—
	December 7	4.5	32.9	23.9	9.0	0.6	32.3	32.3	4.4	-0.5	-0.3	23.7	8.6	0.2
1979	January 11	5.0	36.2	26.6	9.7	0.5	35.7	33.6	4.6	+1.3	+0.3	24.5	9.1	1.2
	February 8	5.0	36.4	27.0	9.3	0.5	35.9	33.5	4.6	-0.1	+0.2	24.6	8.9	—
	March 8	4.9	35.5	26.3	9.2	0.4	35.1	33.5	4.6	—	+0.4	24.6	8.9	—
	April 5	4.6	33.6	24.8	8.7	0.3	33.2	32.2	4.4	-1.3	-0.5	23.6	8.6	2.1
	May 10	4.3	31.3	23.0	8.3	0.7	30.6	31.0	4.3	-1.2	-0.8	22.7	8.3	—
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1978	May 11	6.2	101.8	74.2	27.5	2.7	99.0	102.7	6.2	-1.3	-1.3	74.6	28.1	—
	June 8	6.2	101.8	73.2	28.6	9.8	92.1	100.5	6.1	-2.2	-1.5	72.7	27.7	0.1
	July 6	6.6	109.0	76.4	32.5	14.9	94.0	100.5	6.1	—	-1.2	72.6	28.0	7.3
	August 10	6.7	110.2	76.9	33.3	13.5	96.7	101.1	6.1	+0.6	-0.5	72.5	28.6	8.4
	September 14	6.3	104.1	72.8	31.4	7.6	96.5	99.6	6.1	-1.5	-0.3	71.3	28.3	10.1
	October 12	6.2	102.7	71.5	31.1	4.5	98.2	98.3	6.0	-1.3	-0.7	70.3	28.0	1.0
	November 9	6.2	102.4	71.2	31.2	3.1	99.3	96.4	5.9	-1.9	-1.6	68.8	27.6	—
	December 7	6.1	100.1	70.3	29.9	2.2	97.9	94.8	5.8	-1.6	-1.6	67.4	27.4	0.1
1979	January 11	6.5	106.3	75.0	31.3	2.1	104.2	96.3	5.9	+1.5	-0.7	68.4	27.9	2.2
	February 8	6.4	105.2	74.6	30.6	1.7	103.5	96.7	5.9	+0.4	+0.1	69.0	27.7	—
	March 8	6.1	99.9	70.6	29.3	1.4	98.5	94.0	5.7	-2.7	-0.3	66.5	27.5	—
	April 5	5.8	95.3	67.4	27.8	1.2	94.1	92.7	5.6	-1.3	-1.2	65.5	27.2	4.6
	May 10	5.4	89.1	63.1	26.0	2.0	87.1	90.9	5.5	-1.8	-1.9	63.9	27.0	—
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1978	May 11	5.2	121.2	86.1	35.0	4.4	116.7	121.1	5.2	-0.5	-0.1	86.5	34.6	0.1
	June 8	5.3	123.4	86.6	36.8	8.4	114.9	120.9	5.2	-0.2	-0.2	85.9	35.0	0.3
	July 6	6.3	148.3	99.0	49.3	28.3	120.0	120.0	5.1	-0.9	-0.5	85.4	34.6	11.5
	August 10	6.5	150.9	100.6	50.3	25.8	125.1	121.0	5.2	+1.0	—	85.4	35.6	13.3
	September 14	6.0	140.3	93.6	46.7	16.1	124.2	119.0	5.1	-2.0	-0.6	84.0	35.0	14.2
	October 12	5.5	129.0	87.5	41.5	8.9	120.1	119.1	5.1	+0.1	-0.3	84.1	35.0	2.8
	November 9	5.3	124.0	85.0	39.0	5.9	118.1	118.3	5.1	-0.8	-0.9	83.7	34.6	—
	December 7	5.2	120.4	83.7	36.7	4.1	116.3	117.9	5.0	-0.4	-0.4	83.1	34.8	0.1
1979	January 11	5.4	126.0	88.2	37.8	3.7	122.3	119.1	5.1	+1.2	—	83.9	35.3	2.2
	February 8	5.4	126.0	89.2	36.7	2.9	123.1	121.6	5.2	+2.5	+1.1	86.4	35.2	—
	March 8	5.3	122.9	87.4	35.5	2.2	120.6	121.6	5.2	—	+1.2	86.3	35.3	—
	April 5	5.1	119.3	84.6	34.7	1.9	117.4	119.6	5.1	-2.0	+0.2	84.6	35.0	4.1
	May 10	5.0	117.7	82.8	34.9	3.6	114.1	118.7	5.1	-0.9	-1.0	83.5	35.2	—

\* † ‡ See footnotes at end of table.

**UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis**

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>														
1978	May 11	4.7	75.5	55.2	20.3	2.0	73.5	75.8	4.8	-0.7	-0.5	55.4	20.4	—
	June 8	5.1	80.6	57.4	23.3	9.2	71.4	75.6	4.7	-0.2	-0.4	55.1	20.6	0.3
	July 6	5.6	88.6	60.8	27.8	13.3	75.3	76.2	4.8	+0.6	-0.1	55.0	21.1	7.2
	August 10	5.5	88.0	60.3	27.7	10.8	77.2	75.5	4.7	-0.7	-0.1	54.3	21.2	7.8
	September 14	5.2	82.6	57.3	25.3	6.0	76.6	74.7	4.7	-0.8	-0.3	53.8	20.8	8.3
	October 12	4.8	77.0	54.0	23.0	3.0	74.0	74.9	4.7	+0.2	-0.4	54.2	20.7	1.4
	November 9	4.7	74.7	53.0	21.7	1.9	72.9	74.1	4.7	-0.8	-0.5	53.5	20.6	—
	December 7	4.7	74.1	53.4	20.7	1.3	72.8	73.8	4.6	-0.3	-0.3	53.5	20.3	—
1979	January 11	4.9	78.5	57.2	21.3	1.2	77.3	73.8	4.6	—	-0.4	53.7	20.1	2.6
	February 8	5.0	78.8	57.9	20.9	1.0	77.8	75.2	4.7	+1.4	+0.4	55.0	20.2	—
	March 8	4.8	77.2	57.1	20.1	0.9	76.3	75.2	4.7	—	+0.5	55.4	19.9	—
	April 5	4.5	72.1	52.9	19.3	0.7	71.5	71.8	4.5	-3.4	-0.7	52.3	19.5	3.9
	May 10	4.5	70.9	51.5	19.4	1.5	69.4	71.9	4.5	+0.1	-1.1	51.9	20.0	—
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
1978	May 11	5.6	117.4	85.5	32.0	4.4	113.1	117.2	5.5	—	—	85.7	31.5	—
	June 8	5.8	123.0	87.5	35.5	13.0	109.9	116.4	5.5	-0.8	-0.2	84.8	31.6	0.2
	July 6	6.5	137.4	93.9	43.5	24.9	112.4	116.3	5.5	-0.1	-0.3	84.2	32.1	11.7
	August 10	6.7	140.9	95.1	45.8	22.1	118.8	118.9	5.6	+2.6	+0.6	85.1	33.9	12.7
	September 14	6.3	133.7	90.9	42.8	14.4	119.3	117.3	5.6	-1.6	+0.3	84.1	33.2	13.5
	October 12	5.9	124.0	85.8	38.2	8.0	116.0	115.6	5.5	-1.7	-0.2	82.9	32.7	0.9
	November 9	5.7	120.2	84.2	36.0	5.2	115.0	114.8	5.4	-0.8	-1.4	82.4	32.4	—
	December 7	5.6	118.0	83.8	34.2	3.8	114.1	113.4	5.4	-1.4	-1.3	81.5	31.9	—
1979	January 11	5.9	125.5	89.9	35.6	3.6	121.9	115.8	5.5	+2.4	+0.1	83.3	32.5	2.1
	February 8	5.9	125.4	90.8	34.6	2.8	122.5	117.8	5.6	+2.0	+1.0	85.5	32.3	—



# UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

Table 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†			Males	Females		
				Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month				Average change over 3 months ended
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
<b>WALES</b>														
1978	May 11	8.0	86.8	61.3	25.5	4.4	82.4	84.7	7.8	+1.0	+0.2	60.4	24.4	—
	June 8	7.9	86.5	60.6	25.9	6.3	80.2	84.9	7.8	+0.2	+0.1	60.4	24.6	0.1
	July 6	9.0	98.1	66.0	32.1	16.0	82.1	85.2	7.8	+0.3	+0.5	60.3	24.9	9.3
	August 10	9.3	101.0	67.7	33.3	16.6	84.5	85.9	7.9	+0.7	+0.4	60.4	25.4	9.3
	September 14	8.7	95.1	63.8	31.3	11.0	84.1	84.5	7.7	-1.4	-0.1	59.4	25.2	10.5
	October 12	8.4	91.4	61.6	29.8	6.8	84.5	84.0	7.7	-0.5	-0.4	58.6	25.4	1.0
	November 9	8.2	89.2	60.1	29.2	5.0	84.2	83.0	7.6	-1.0	-1.0	57.5	25.5	—
	December 7	8.0	87.9	60.3	27.6	4.0	83.9	82.0	7.5	-1.0	-0.8	57.1	24.8	—
1979	January 11	8.5	92.5	64.4	28.1	3.6	88.9	84.3	7.7	+2.3	+0.1	59.1	25.2	1.3
	February 8	8.4	91.9	64.3	27.5	2.9	88.9	85.9	7.9	+1.6	+1.0	60.4	25.5	—
	March 8	8.1	88.5	62.1	26.4	2.4	86.0	85.1	7.8	-0.8	+1.0	60.1	25.1	—
	April 5	7.7	84.2	58.7	25.5	2.1	82.1	82.0	7.5	-3.1	-0.8	57.4	24.7	4.6
	May 10	7.6	83.0	56.7	26.3	3.9	79.1	81.4	7.5	-0.6	-1.5	55.9	25.5	—
<b>Scotland</b>														
1978	May 11	7.6	171.2	116.5	54.7	6.4	164.8	170.0	7.5	-2.9	-2.2	116.0	54.0	0.3
	June 8	8.3	187.2	124.2	63.0	25.0	162.1	169.4	7.5	-0.6	-2.4	115.2	54.2	2.9
	July 6	8.5	191.9	125.9	66.0	26.9	165.0	168.9	7.5	-0.5	-1.3	113.8	55.1	12.7
	August 10	8.5	192.8	126.5	66.4	24.6	168.2	168.6	7.4	-0.3	-0.5	113.1	55.6	12.3
	September 14	7.9	179.9	118.2	61.7	15.2	164.7	168.0	7.4	-0.6	-0.5	112.6	55.4	14.1
	October 12	7.7	175.6	115.3	60.3	10.5	165.1	168.4	7.4	+0.4	-0.2	112.4	56.0	2.4
	November 9	7.7	173.9	114.5	59.4	7.7	166.2	166.4	7.3	-2.0	-0.7	111.2	55.2	—
	December 7	7.6	171.7	114.2	57.5	6.0	165.7	164.5	7.3	-1.9	-1.2	109.9	54.7	—
1979	January 11	8.4	190.3	126.9	63.4	13.0	177.3	166.1	7.3	+1.6	-0.8	110.9	55.2	4.4
	February 8	8.5	191.7	128.7	63.0	11.3	180.4	172.9	7.6	+6.8	+2.2	116.2	56.7	0.4
	March 8	8.1	183.0	123.3	59.7	8.3	174.7	170.9	7.5	-2.0	+2.1	115.3	55.5	—
	April 5	7.7	175.6	117.7	57.9	6.7	168.9	169.1	7.5	-1.8	+1.0	113.3	55.8	9.4
	May 10	7.3	165.4	109.7	55.7	4.9	160.5	165.9	7.3	-3.2	-2.3	110.1	55.8	0.3
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>														
1978	May 11	10.9	61.9	43.7	18.3	3.5	58.4	59.8	10.5	-0.9	+0.3	42.0	17.8	0.2
	June 8	11.4	64.7	44.9	19.8	6.4	58.3	60.2	10.6	+0.4	+0.2	42.1	18.0	2.0
	July 6	12.9	73.3	48.5	24.8	11.6	61.7	60.8	10.7	+0.6	—	42.1	18.7	6.9
	August 10	13.0	73.9	48.9	25.0	11.2	62.7	61.1	10.8	+0.3	+0.4	42.3	18.8	7.0
	September 14	12.5	71.0	47.5	23.5	8.6	62.4	61.0	10.8	-0.1	+0.3	42.3	18.7	7.1
	October 12	11.4	64.6	43.7	20.9	5.6	59.0	59.9	10.6	-1.1	-0.3	41.6	18.3	2.7
	November 9	10.8	61.2	41.7	19.6	4.2	57.0	57.7	10.2	-2.2	-1.1	40.1	17.6	—
	December 7	10.8	61.1	42.2	18.9	3.4	57.7	58.6	10.3	+0.9	-0.8	41.1	17.5	—
1979	January 11	11.3	64.1	44.9	19.2	3.1	61.0	59.3	10.5	+0.7	-0.2	41.7	17.6	1.3
	February 8	11.3	64.2	45.5	18.7	2.7	61.6	60.8	10.7	+1.5	+1.0	42.9	17.8	—
	March 8	11.0	62.4	44.3	18.2	2.3	60.2	60.5	10.7	-0.3	+0.6	42.6	17.9	—
	April 5	10.7	60.8	43.0	17.8	1.9	58.9	59.4	10.5	-1.1	—	41.7	17.7	0.7
	May 10	10.7	60.8	42.6	18.2	3.1	57.7	59.2	10.4	-0.2	-0.5	41.2	18.0	0.1

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following provisional estimates of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1978: South East 7,603,000, East Anglia 7,26,000, South West 7,646,000, West Midlands 2,336,000, East Midlands 1,592,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,112,000, North West 2,845,000, North 1,384,000, Wales 1,092,000, Scotland 2,266,000 and Northern Ireland 568,000.  
 † The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
 ‡ Includes Greater London.

# UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

Table 107

		GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
		Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	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	Total†
1974	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
	November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
	December 9‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	January 20‡	...	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	...	773
1975	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
	July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
	August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976	January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
	April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
	May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
	June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
	July 8	345	11	923	123	1,432	359	11	968	125	1,463
	August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	October 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
	November 11†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	December 9†	...	...	...	...	1,316	...	...	...	...	1,371
1977	January 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
	February 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
	March 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
	April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
	May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
	June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
	July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622
	August 11	257	12	1,178	120	1,567	265	12	1,237	122	1,636
	September 8	232	10	1,175	125	1,542	241	10	1,231	127	1,609
	October 13	243	10	1,079	125	1,457	251	10	1,130	127	1,518
	November 10	220	10	1,083	125	1,438	227	10	1,135	127	1,499
	December 8	192	9	1,092	126	1,420	200	9	1,144	128	1,481
1978	January 12	190	9	1,156	130	1,485	197	9	1,241	132	1,549
	February 9	194	9	1,114	129	1,446	201	9	1,167	131	1,509
	March 9	180	9	1,082	128	1,399	187	9	1,135	130	1,461
	April 13	211	9	1,041	127	1,387	220	9			

## UNEMPLOYMENT industrial analysis (excluding school leavers)\* Great Britain

TABLE 108

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
<b>Total number (thousands)</b>											
1975 February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
1975 May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
1975 August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
1975 November‡	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
1976 February	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
1976 May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.8	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
1976 August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
1976 November**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 February	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
1977 May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
1977 August	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
1977 November	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
1978 February	28.8	22.7	344.8	221.8	8.9	64.2	145.9	249.8	80.2	232.0	1,399.2
1978 May	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
1978 August	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
1978 November	23.5	24.5	318.2	166.1	8.3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9
1979 February	27.2	24.7	331.4	205.0	8.7	61.0	137.9	241.8	79.8	233.4	1,350.9
1979 May	21.8	23.3	314.0	160.0	7.7	54.3	122.8	209.1	72.3	216.8	1,202.3
<b>Percentage rates§</b>											
1975 February	4.0	4.3	2.9	10.1	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	...	3.2
1975 May	3.7	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	...	3.5
1975 August	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	...	4.1
1975 November‡	5.1	4.7	4.2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	...	4.7
1976 February	6.1	4.8	4.8	15.1	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.9	3.5	...	5.3
1976 May	5.5	4.7	4.8	14.1	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	...	5.1
1976 August	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	...	5.3
1976 November**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 February	6.6	4.7	4.5	15.9	2.8	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.2	...	5.6
1977 May	5.9	4.6	4.4	14.3	2.6	4.0	4.7	2.9	4.2	...	5.3
1977 August	5.7	5.8	4.5	13.7	2.7	3.9	4.9	3.1	4.5	...	5.7
1977 November	6.4	6.1	4.5	14.2	2.6	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.8	...	5.8
1978 February	7.2	6.2	4.6	15.6	2.6	4.3	5.2	3.4	4.8	...	5.9
1978 May	6.0	6.1	4.5	13.1	2.5	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.6	...	5.4
1978 August	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.9	2.4	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.6	...	5.6
1978 November	5.9	6.7	4.2	11.7	2.4	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.7	...	5.4
1979 February	6.8	6.8	4.4	14.4	2.5	4.1	4.9	3.3	4.8	...	5.7
1979 May	5.4	6.4	4.2	11.3	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.9	4.4	...	5.1
<b>Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)  </b>											
1975 February	13.7	15.3	208.5	129.0	5.7	39.8	68.3	113.6	38.8	79.3	701.2
1975 May	15.6	16.1	248.7	149.8	6.4	45.5	82.3	134.9	42.6	94.9	821.6
1975 August	18.3	16.5	292.8	172.4	6.9	51.3	96.2	156.8	46.4	108.8	952.3
1975 November‡	20.6	16.8	327.1	190.2	7.7	57.1	110.5	182.8	51.6	124.0	1,083.8
1976 February	22.1	17.2	349.1	204.8	8.6	60.8	122.7	197.8	55.2	141.7	1,180.0
1976 May	22.8	17.9	355.4	208.4	8.8	61.1	128.2	204.8	58.3	155.1	1,220.8
1976 August	23.6	16.8	348.1	203.8	9.3	61.5	131.8	212.1	61.9	171.8	1,240.7
1976 November**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 February	24.2	16.8	334.7	209.1	9.5	60.4	134.5	223.1	68.3	199.6	1,280.2
1977 May	24.6	17.5	333.0	206.3	9.4	60.6	134.6	224.6	70.6	204.2	1,285.4
1977 August	24.8	20.7	339.7	206.8	9.4	60.9	138.3	233.0	74.5	232.4	1,340.5
1977 November	25.9	21.8	344.9	208.7	9.2	61.9	140.9	241.4	77.2	234.8	1,366.7
1978 February	26.2	22.6	337.5	202.8	8.8	60.5	139.2	237.8	78.4	241.2	1,355.0
1978 May	25.0	23.0	336.4	188.9	8.8	59.4	135.9	232.6	78.3	236.7	1,325.0
1978 August	24.0	23.7	334.4	179.5	8.4	57.7	133.4	228.2	77.4	245.6	1,312.3
1978 November	23.4	24.1	325.4	171.5	8.3	56.2	128.6	225.3	76.2	235.0	1,274.0
1979 February	24.6	24.6	324.2	185.7	8.6	57.3	131.1	229.7	78.0	241.9	1,305.7
1979 May	22.8	24.2	316.9	162.5	7.9	55.3	126.2	223.1	74.4	233.9	1,247.2

\* Classified by industry in which last employed. Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

† The figures of total unemployment before November 1975 in this table, are adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—announced on the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures, and all the industry figures are not adjusted.

‡ From October 1975 the day of the count of unemployment was changed from Monday to Thursday.

§ 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 seasonally adjusted series have been revised using recent data. See page 479 of the May 1979 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

\*\* Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November 1976.

## UNEMPLOYMENT occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

TABLE 109

	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non-manual occupations‡	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc§	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
<b>MALES</b>							
1975 December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976 March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
1976 June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
1976 September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
1976 December†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 March	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
1977 June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
1977 September	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
1977 December	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
1978 March	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
1978 June	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
1978 September	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
1978 December	70,827	75,114	24,557	119,473	372,326	215,673	877,970
1979 March	70,239	75,017	25,615	136,214	387,000	231,800	925,885
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>							
1975 December*	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976 March	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
1976 June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
1976 September	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
1976 December†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 March	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
1977 June	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
1977 September	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
1977 December	8.0	8.5	2.9	15.1	40.6	25.0	100.0
1978 March	7.4	8.2	2.9	15.6	40.5	25.4	100.0
1978 June	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
1978 September	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0
1978 December	8.1	8.6	2.8	13.6	42.4	24.6	100.0
1979 March	7.6	8.1	2.8	14.7	41.8	25.0	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>							
1975 December*	16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976 March	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
1976 June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
1976 September	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
1976 December†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 March	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
1977 June	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
1977 September	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
1977 December	35,328	110,914	46,951	9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
1978 March	31,840	107,358	48,963	9,558	71,037	74,163	342,919
1978 June	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,395	69,100	320,092
1978 September	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,161	74,049	357,186
1978 December	34,860	103,623	47,392	9,037	72,011	74,302	341,225
1979 March	33,487	104,306	49,969	9,289	73,063	75,694	345,808
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>							
1975 December*	7.6	32.9	12.3	3.0	22.3	22.0	100.0
1976 March	7.0	32.8	13.2	3.0	21.9	22.1	100.0
1976 June	6.8	32.4	13.2	3.2	22.4	22.0	100.0
1976 September	8.4	34.2	12.6				

### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110

THOUSANDS

	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	Total†
<b>MALES</b>									
1974 July	21.2	32.4	69.8	88.8	67.5	69.0	37.3	94.4	480.3
1975 January*	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98.4	45.7	112.3	814.9
1976 January†	57.5	73.0	166.8	221.4	145.2	127.1	58.8	131.6	981.3
July	146.6	70.3	155.2	206.9	137.2	123.3	58.6	132.5	1,030.7
1977 January	62.9	72.5	170.4	236.9	152.5	134.1	66.1	138.6	1,034.0
July	166.2	76.8	161.3	219.8	142.5	126.6	66.5	127.5	1,087.3
1978 January	67.0	75.4	175.0	247.3	158.0	137.0	73.0	137.6	1,070.2
July	159.3	75.9	145.2	203.3	132.1	123.4	69.5	129.9	1,038.8
October	71.1	70.7	145.4	201.1	129.5	123.2	72.2	132.9	946.0
1979 January	55.3	71.9	158.1	223.3	142.2	129.2	75.8	134.0	989.9
April	38.2	64.3	144.5	206.0	133.4	124.4	75.2	130.3	916.2
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1974 July	4.4	6.7	14.5	18.5	14.1	14.4	7.8	19.6	100.0
1975 January*	7.5	9.9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12.1	5.6	13.8	100.0
1976 January†	5.9	7.4	17.0	22.6	14.8	13.0	6.0	13.4	100.0
July	14.2	6.8	15.1	20.1	13.3	12.0	5.7	12.9	100.0
1977 January	6.1	7.0	16.5	22.9	14.7	13.0	6.4	13.4	100.0
July	15.3	7.1	14.8	20.2	13.1	11.6	6.1	11.7	100.0
1978 January	6.3	7.0	16.4	23.1	14.8	12.8	6.8	12.9	100.0
July	15.3	7.3	14.0	19.6	12.7	11.9	6.7	12.5	100.0
October	7.5	7.5	15.4	21.3	13.7	13.0	7.6	14.0	100.0
1979 January	5.6	7.3	16.0	22.6	14.4	13.1	7.7	13.5	100.0
April	4.2	7.0	15.8	22.5	14.6	13.6	8.2	14.2	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1974 July	12.1	15.8	22.8	13.8	7.7	12.5	8.1	0.4	93.3
1975 January*	43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
1976 January†	48.6	45.5	62.2	43.9	24.0	29.5	15.8	1.1	270.5
July	121.8	51.6	69.7	49.9	27.8	32.7	17.0	1.3	371.8
1977 January	59.5	57.4	84.5	62.3	32.8	38.5	19.9	1.4	356.2
July	146.5	66.7	91.0	66.4	34.8	39.5	19.8	1.4	466.2
1978 January	67.9	64.6	101.4	76.1	37.6	42.8	22.7	1.4	414.5
July	137.0	68.7	93.2	72.6	35.5	42.1	23.2	1.3	473.7
October	70.8	64.7	99.9	78.3	36.4	43.0	24.4	1.4	418.9
1979 January	52.5	60.7	100.9	81.1	36.8	42.7	25.3	1.3	401.3
April	35.1	53.1	93.7	78.2	35.6	41.5	25.1	1.2	363.6
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1974 July	13.0	17.0	24.4	14.7	8.3	13.4	8.7	0.5	100.0
1975 January*	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
1976 January†	18.0	16.8	23.0	16.2	8.9	10.9	5.8	0.4	100.0
July	32.8	13.9	18.7	13.4	7.5	8.8	4.6	0.3	100.0
1977 January	16.7	16.1	23.7	17.5	9.2	10.8	5.6	0.4	100.0
July	31.4	14.3	19.5	14.2	7.5	8.5	4.3	0.3	100.0
1978 January	16.4	15.6	24.5	18.4	9.1	10.3	5.5	0.3	100.0
July	28.9	14.5	19.7	15.3	7.5	8.9	4.9	0.3	100.0
October	16.9	15.4	23.8	18.7	8.7	10.3	5.8	0.3	100.0
1979 January	13.1	15.1	25.1	20.2	9.2	10.6	6.3	0.3	100.0
April	9.7	14.6	25.8	21.5	9.8	11.4	6.9	0.3	100.0

Note: The age ranges shown in this table have been revised—see note on page 952 of the August 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
 \* Information was not collected in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.  
 † 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.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 111

THOUSANDS

	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total
<b>TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES</b>								
1975 October	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
1976 January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
October	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977 January	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
April	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.5
July	189.5	199.8	230.3	150.6	233.7	242.6	307.1	1,553.5
October	135.2	117.3	177.2	172.8	297.0	232.8	324.3	1,456.6
1978 January	116.4	82.1	177.8	190.5	307.2	276.8	333.9	1,484.7
April	115.3	104.6	149.0	148.1	253.8	284.4	332.3	1,387.5
July	214.9	151.3	214.1	133.8	226.9	243.0	328.4	1,512.5
October	126.7	108.7	161.9	153.2	260.9	220.4	333.1	1,364.9
1979 January	121.7	79.8	173.1	169.6	265.8	246.5	334.8	1,391.2
April*	82.8	83.1	137.8	145.0	233.4	250.9	346.8	1,279.8
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1975 October	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976 January	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
October	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977 January	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
July	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
October	9.3	8.1	12.2	11.9	20.4	16.0	22.3	100.0
1978 January	7.8	5.5	12.0	12.8	20.7	18.6	22.5	100.0
April	8.3	7.5	10.7	10.7	18.3	20.5	23.9	100.0
July	14.2	10.0	14.2	8.8	15.0	16.1	21.7	100.0
October	9.3	8.0	11.9	11.2	19.1	16.1	24.4	100.0
1979 January	8.7	5.7	12.4	12.2	19.1	17.7	24.1	100.0
April*	6.5	6.5	10.8	11.3	18.2	19.6	27.1	100.0
<b>MALES</b>								
1975 October	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
1976 January	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
April	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
October	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977 January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
October	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.6	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
1978 January	78.4	57.0	126.9	133.3	210.9	191.1	272.5	1,070.2
April	79.3	69.4	102.8	101.7	177.7	198.5	270.4	999.9
July	130.6	93.9	136.9	90.8	152.0	170.4	264.2	1,038.8
October	84.3	71.2	104.9	100.2	167.9	150.9	266.7	946.0
1979 January	83.8	54.7	122.1	115.5	178.1	166.9	268.8	989.9
April*	57.1	56.7	93.1	97.2	162.7	172.5	276.9	916.2
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1975 October	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976 January	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
April	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
October	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	348.8
1977 January	38.2	23.4	48.3	52.3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356.2
April	38.0	26.4	43.7	44.8	70.3	73.0	46.7	343.1
July	70.1	77.7	82.2	45.1	70.8	67.6	52.6	466.2
October	43.2	38.8	60.2	56.2	102.9	67.1	59.4	427.9
1978 January	38.0	25.1	50.9	57.2	96.2	85.7	61.4	414.5
April	36.0	35.2	46.2	46.3	76.1	85.9	61.9	387.6
July	84.3	57.4	77.2	43.0	74.9	72.7	64.2	473.7
October	42.4	37.5	57.0	52.9	93.1	69.5	66.4	418.9
1979 January	37.8	25.1	51.0	54.1	87.8	79.6	66.0	401.3
April*	25.6	26.4	44.7	47.7	70.8	78.4	69.9	363.6

\* Extended duration ranges are shown on pages 456-457 of *Employment Gazette*.

**UNEMPLOYMENT****unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain**

TABLE 112

THOUSANDS

	Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	Total
1974 February*	..	..	..	..	599
May	172	58	186	119	535
November	209	67	201	144	621
1975 February	271	91	236	159	757
May	303	96	252	162	813
November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976 February	483	152	416	202	1,253
May	454	143	420	203	1,220
November†	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	469	144	535	217	1,365
May	427	136	511	211	1,286
November	470	129	574	265	1,438
1978 February	480	138	561	267	1,446
May	426	117	528	254	1,325
November	419	94	537	280	1,331

Notes: The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retired people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).

\* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.

† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

# 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 wage-earners 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.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Selected countries: national definitions**

TABLE 113

THOUSANDS

	United Kingdom*		Belgium†	Denmark‡	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy††	Netherlands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden‡	Switzerland*	Australia*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																		
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																				
Annual averages																				
1974	615**	600**	105	50	498	583	48	997	135	41	27	10.7	150	80	0.2	122	740	521	5,076	
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	1,107	195	55	35	19.6	257	67	10.2	269	1,000	690	7,830	
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	1,182	211	55	28	19.9	376	66	20.7	282	1,080	727	7,288	
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,378	204	51	28	16.1	540	75	12.0	345	1,100	850	6,856	
1978	1,475	1,376	282	191	1,167	993	75	1,523	206	59	31	20.0	817	94	10.5	406	1,240	911	6,047	
Quarterly averages																				
1977 4th	1,499	1,423	287	181	1,181	1,016	78	1,478	209	62	34	16.2	630	81	10.2	377	1,047	825	6,149	
1978 1st	1,506	1,456	292	216	1,108	1,179	82	1,562	216	84	44	21.1	741	99	13.6	429	1,343	1,001	6,705	
2nd	1,428	1,343	274	176	1,047	930	76	1,475	186	47	23	15.3	786	86	9.3	396	1,240	933	5,823	
3rd	1,571	1,369	271	174	1,179	904	71	1,488	209	37	20	18.0	837	106	7.9	388	1,203	881	6,055	
4th	1,395	1,335	293	197	1,334	945	69	1,569	212	67	36	25.6	905	84	11.2	410	1,163	829	5,605	
1979 1st	1,436	1,397	299	203	1,337	1,088		1,691	222	87	49	32.0	945	100	14.5	475	1,277	969	6,360	
Monthly																				
1978 Dec	1,364	1,321	301	214	1,328	1,007	70	1,596	220	79	47	30.4	908	86	13.0	451	1,160	859	5,725	
1979 Jan	1,455	1,408	303	211	1,356	1,171		1,684	229	99	56	33.6	926	117	17.2	494	1,270	977	6,431	
Feb	1,452	1,412	301	206	1,342	1,134		1,708	226	93	51	32.9	944	95	14.2	482	1,210	954	6,484	
Mar	1,402	1,371	294	192	1,313	958		1,682	210	68	41	29.5	966	88	12.1	448	1,350	976	6,165	
April	1,341	1,315	290	192	1,291	876		1,675	193	56	28	26.8	995	86	11.1	437		943	5,561	
May	1,300	1,260	285		1,259	775														5,253
Percentage rate latest month	5.4		10.6	7.3	6.7	3.4	9.9	7.8	4.6	2.0	2.0	1.4	7.6	2.0	0.4	6.7	2.5	8.6	5.2	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																				
Quarterly averages																				
1977 4th		1,422	276	172	1,084	1,023	80		205	55	33	14.3	633	81			1,124	895	6,492	
1978 1st		1,416	279	185	1,061	1,014	78		205	58	30	17.0	725	88			1,173	901	6,179	
2nd		1,389	285	183	1,139	984	76		202	58	28	18.4	781	97			1,251	922	6,028	
3rd		1,368	284	185	1,234	1,008	74		206	59	30	20.8	853	107			1,288	921	6,027	
4th		1,334	281	189	1,224	952	71 e		209	60	35	23.8	909	85			1,251	900	5,908	
1979 1st		1,357	287 e	176	1,285	922			211	60 e	35 e	27.9	926 e	89			1,117	882	5,878	
Monthly																				
1978 Dec		1,320	279	190	1,238	924	70 e		210	57	36	24.5	906	94			1,200	895	6,012	
1979 Jan		1,342	282	180	1,256	959			210	61	38 e	27.5	912	94			1,152	897	5,883	
Feb		1,367	288	174	1,285	936			213	61	36 e	28.7	923	84			1,049	872	5,881	
Mar		1,362	291	175	1,313	870			211	58 e	32 e	27.6	944 e	88			1,152	876	5,871	
Apr		1,327	293 e		1,339	854 e			206 e	57 e	26 e	26.9 e	974 e	87				880	5,937	
May		1,307	295 e		1,376	849 e														5,929
Percentage rate latest month	5.4		10.9 e	6.7	7.3	3.7 e	9.9 e		4.9 e	2.0 e	1.8 e	1.4 e	7.4 e	2.0			2.1	7.9	5.8	

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

(1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;  
(2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

2 Source: SOEC Statistical Telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees except Italy where the civilian labour force is used.

† 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.

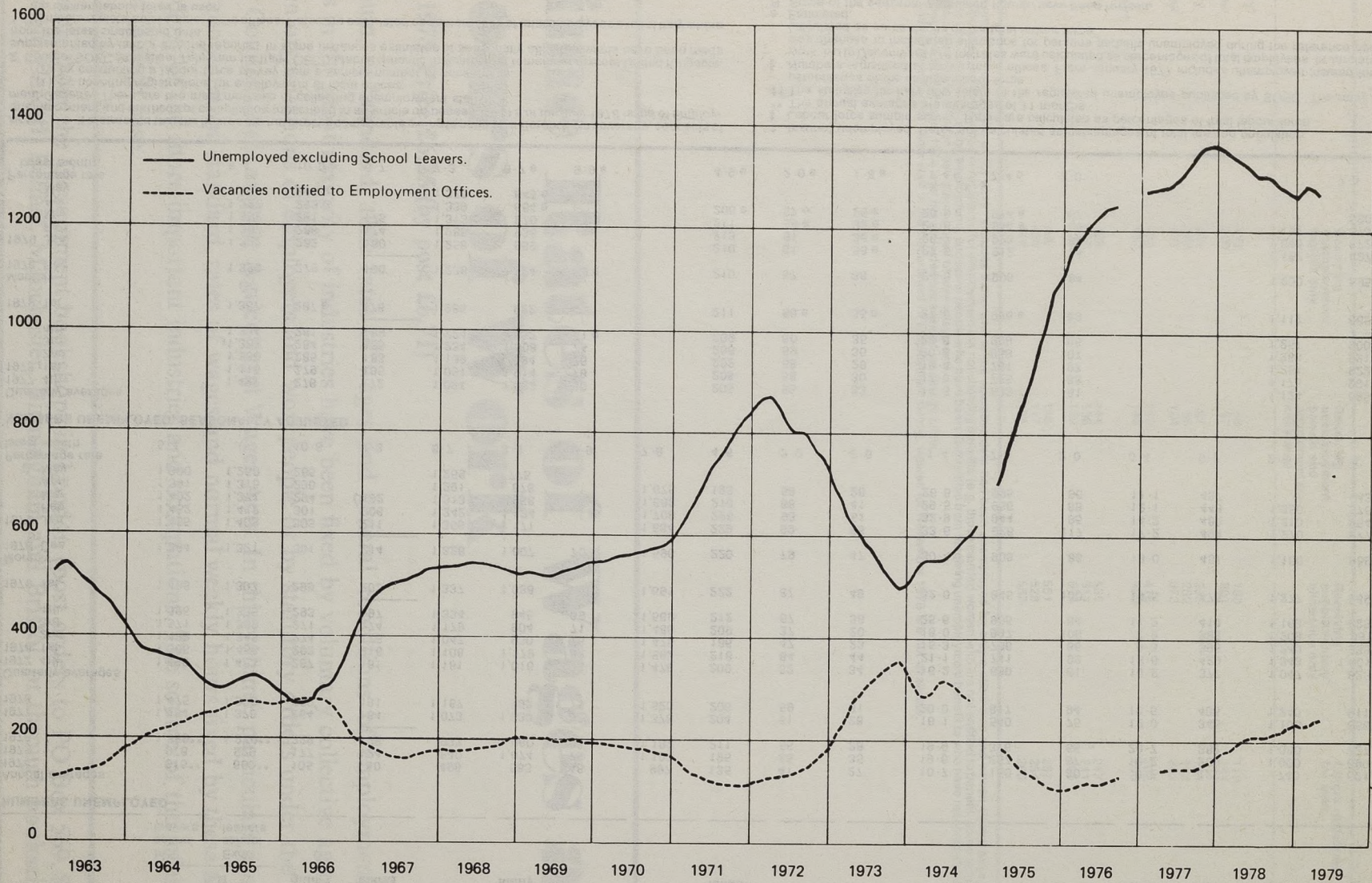
†† The statistics for Italy now relate to the registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.

§ 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.

e Estimated.

R Some of the seasonally adjusted figures have been revised.

# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



There are gaps in the data due to industrial action. See footnote(f) to table 104.

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

flows\* of unemployment and vacancies at employment offices in Great Britain, standardised and seasonally adjusted†

THOUSANDS

TABLE 117

Average of 3 months ended	UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
	Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
	Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1974 January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	-1
May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	—	—	218	208	10
June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
September 9	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
October 14	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
November 11	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
December 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
August 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
September 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
1976 January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
February 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
March 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
August 12	248	128	376	248	118	367	—	9	9	180	176	4
September 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	-1	10	9	186	180	6
October 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	-4	5	1	188	185	3
November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 January 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	—	-5	..	..	..
May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	-6	-1	-7	196	197	—
June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6
July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	-4
August 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
September 6	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
October 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
November 10	248	145	393	243	141	384	4	4	9	196	196	—
December 8	245	143	388	244	143	387	1	—	1	198	193	5
1978 January 12	229	129	358	229	129	357	1	—	1	195	185	10
February 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
March 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	-11	-2	-13	209	192	17
April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	-12	-5	-17	213	203	10
May 11	229	135	363	239	139	379	-11	-5	-16	218	215	3
June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	-9	-3	-11	221	221	—
July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	-7	4	-3	229	231	-2
August 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	-7	6	-1	232	231	1
September 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	-7	5	-1	233	231	2
October 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	-8	—	-8	238	232	7
November 9	238	155	393	245	156	401	-7	-2	-8	237	233	4
December 7	239	151	390	244	155	399	-5	-4	-9	235	232	3
1979 January 11	226	134	361	226	136	363	—	-2	-2	219	215	3
February 8	224	130	354	217	130	347	7	—	7	210	206	5
March 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

\* The flow statistics are described in the Gazette, September 1976, pp. 976-987. While the coverage of the flow statistics is somewhat different from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.

† Flow figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier (5 days in the period before October 1975).

‡ The figures prior to June, 1976 have been adjusted on an estimated basis to exclude students registering for vacation employment. Subsequent figures exclude adult students, as collected.

§ From April 1974 the vacancy figures include some that are suitable for young persons.

|| Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency figures for the periods November 1974 to March 1975 and November 1976 to March 1977 are not available. The figures for the period September to November 1974 include some estimates.

**VACANCIES**

**notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis**

TABLE 118

		South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>THOUSANDS</b>														
<b>Numbers notified to employment offices</b>														
1977	February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9
	March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3
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
August 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	
	September 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
October 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	
	November 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
December 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	January 6	66.2	4.7	8.5	11.4	10.4	12.1	13.2	8.8	6.3	15.7	1.8	158.9
February 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	
	March 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
August 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	
	September 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
October 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	
	November 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
December 1	101.1	6.6	13.4	13.6	15.6	15.1	17.3	10.0	7.8	18.9	219.4	1.2	220.5	
	1979	January 5	98.4	6.2	13.0	13.6	15.4	14.9	9.6	7.3	18.1	213.6	1.1	214.7
February 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	
	March 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
March 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
<b>Numbers notified to careers offices</b>														
1977	February 4	7.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	17.4	0.5	17.9
	March 4	10.5	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	22.9	0.5	23.4
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
August 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	
	September 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
October 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	
	November 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
December 2	8.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	16.7	0.3	17.1	
	1978	January 6	9.0	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	16.9	0.4	17.2
February 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	
	March 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	2.1	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	1.1	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	0.4	28.1
August 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	
	September 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
October 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	
	November 3	15.7	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	27.4	0.3	27.7	
December 1	16.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	26.8	0.3	27.0	
	1979	January 5	14.9	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	25.2	0.2	25.4
February 2	13.0	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	23.2	0.3	23.4	
	March 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
March 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

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.  
\* Including Greater London.

**VACANCIES**

**vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: regional analysis, seasonally adjusted\***

TABLE 119

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>THOUSANDS</b>														
1974	May 8	143.2	12.5	27.7	25.1	20.5	23.5	27.9	13.4	8.7	19.2	318.6	3.8	322.4
	June 5	144.7	11.5	26.6	24.7	19.9	24.5	28.1	13.9	9.4	19.7	323.2	3.8	327.0
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	
	August 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
September 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	
	October 9	129.5	9.2	20.9	20.8	16.9	21.0	23.7	13.2	8.9	22.2	286.4	4.2	290.6
November 6	121.6	8.3	18.5	17.9	16.5	19.7	21.8	12.2	8.7	21.7	267.5	3.9	271.4	
	December 4	...	...	17.6	16.3	15.0	18.0	20.5	11.7	8.0	21.7	...	...	...
1975	January 8	86.9	5.7	13.7	12.2	11.1	15.4	16.0	11.1	6.4	18.0	195.1	3.9	199.0
	February 5	81.6	6.0	13.3	10.4	10.3	14.5	14.9	11.1	6.7	19.1	188.0	3.6	191.6
March 5	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	
	April 9	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
May 7	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	
	June 4	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
July 9	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	
	August 6	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
September 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	
	October 3	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
November 7	42.0	3.5	7.9	5.3	6.3	8.0	10.3	7.9	4.5	14.7	110.8	2.3	113.1	
	December 5	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
1976	January 2	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
	February 6	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
March 5	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	
	April 2	44.0	3.5	8.1	6.2	6.6	9.2	10.0	7.0	5.0	14.			



### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME							ON SHORT-TIME						
	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week*				Working part of week				Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Hours lost
Total									Average per operative working part of the week	Total				Average per operative on short-time
1974 September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	17.09	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.30	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	16.10	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4
December 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 January 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
February 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
March 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
August 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
September 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
October 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
November 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
December 13	1,689	32.2	8.5	14.26	13.24	24	934	127	1,218	9.6	150	2.9	2,152	14.4
1976 January 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
February 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
March 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
August 14†	1,507	29.2	8.5	12.86	14.10	6	227	42	391	9.3	48	0.9	618	13.0
September 11†	1,695	32.7	8.6	14.58	14.48	3	103	52	486	9.4	54	1.0	589	10.9
October 16†	1,836	35.1	8.6	15.77	15.11	3	125	43	375	8.8	46	0.9	501	10.9
November 13†	1,858	35.4	8.5	15.88	15.16	3	133	30	313	10.6	33	0.6	446	13.6
December 11†	1,904	36.3	8.6	16.47	15.41	2	90	41	559	13.9	43	0.8	649	15.1
1977 January 15†	1,720	33.0	8.3	14.23	15.53	8	332	33	282	8.6	41	0.8	614	15.0
February 12†	1,840	35.2	8.6	15.85	16.06	5	189	36	434	12.0	41	0.8	623	15.3
March 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
August 13†	1,825	30.8	9.0	14.58	15.92	24	936	26	238	9.2	50	0.9	1,174	23.8
September 10†	1,777	33.7	8.7	15.41	15.35	22	869	41	457	11.1	63	1.2	1,326	21.1
October 15†	1,878	35.8	8.7	16.25	15.61	13	498	36	339	9.6	48	0.9	837	17.5
November 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
December 10†	1,885	36.0	8.7	16.43	15.33	4	145	27	272	10.0	31	0.6	417	13.5
1978 January 14†	1,748	33.6	8.4	14.70	15.99	4	176	43	573	13.5	47	0.9	749	16.0
February 11†	1,823	35.0	8.6	15.67	15.80	4	170	41	522	12.9	45	0.9	692	15.4
March 11†	1,857	35.7	8.7	16.18	16.04	4	145	36	396	11.0	40	0.8	542	13.7
April 15†	1,850	35.7	8.7	16.07	16.12	3	123	36	379	10.5	39	0.8	502	12.8
May 13†	1,872	36.2	8.5	15.97	15.61	3	99	33	333	10.2	35	0.7	432	12.3
June 10†	1,778	34.3	8.5	15.10	15.50	3	128	33	318	9.6	36	0.7	446	12.3
July 8†	1,812	34.8	8.8	15.97	15.67	12	497	22	201	9.3	34	0.7	699	20.6
August 12†	1,568	30.1	8.8	13.75	15.15	3	126	21	216	10.1	25	0.5	342	13.9
September 16†	1,793	34.4	8.7	15.64	15.61	9	358	22	195	9.1	31	0.6	553	18.1
October 14†	1,824	35.5	8.7	15.90	15.22	4	173	28	278	10.1	32	0.6	450	14.1
November 11†	1,841	35.8	8.6	15.86	15.26	7	264	35	441	12.6	42	0.8	704	17.0
December 9†	1,882	36.7	8.7	16.35	15.23	4	138	35	434	12.5	38	0.7	572	15.0
1979 January 13†	1,631	32.0	8.2	13.39	14.68	10	379	62	745	12.1	71	1.4	1,124	15.8
February 10†	1,740	34.2	8.5	14.85	14.93	18	706	45	470	10.5	62	1.2	1,176	18.9
March 10†	1,851	36.5	8.7	16.03	15.81	6	225	33	367	11.0	39	0.8	592	15.2
April 7†	1,888	37.2	8.7	16.33	16.38	6	236	26	257	9.8	32	0.6	493	15.3

\* Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.  
† Figures after June 1976 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the June 1977 census of employment.  
‡ See page 575 for detailed analysis.

### HOURS OF WORK manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain 1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	100.9	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	104.9	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	99.4	99.4		98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8		97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.8	98.0		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.4	97.9		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	78.3	85.9	95.1		93.4	93.2	96.3	96.7
1972	81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7		92.6	92.8	95.6	97.6
1973	83.2		85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5		94.9	95.1	96.7	96.8
1974	81.0		84.7	79.3	66.1	87.2	93.8		92.4	91.8	94.8	95.4
1975	75.5		76.5	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8		91.3	92.5	93.7	95.1
1976	73.8		77.8	77.1	59.6	80.3	94.0		92.2	93.3	94.2	95.8
1977	75.1		77.8	77.1	59.6	80.3	94.0		92.2	93.3	94.2	95.8
1978	74.1		76.8	77.9	58.1	79.7	93.7		92.0	92.3	94.0	95.6
1975 April 19	78.0	76.9	83.									

### EARNINGS AND HOURS United Kingdom: manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked

TABLE 122  
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

		FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
		Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16	
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30	
1977 Oct.	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	61.61	
1978 Oct.	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20	67.50	
<b>Average hours worked</b>		p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5	
1976 Oct.	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1	40.9	
1977 Oct.	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	41.3	
1978 Oct.	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4	41.3	
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>		p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1975 Oct.	1.30	1.63	1.47	1.49	1.38	1.27	1.34	1.53	1.51	1.33	1.26	1.16	1.18	
1976 Oct.	1.45	1.78	1.62	1.67	1.54	1.44	1.50	1.66	1.70	1.50	1.41	1.29	1.30	
1977 Oct.	1.56	1.91	1.75	1.81	1.69	1.58	1.62	1.74	1.79	1.63	1.51	1.44	1.49	
1978 Oct.	1.81	2.22	2.03	2.10	1.93	1.79	1.87	2.02	2.05	1.89	1.74	1.64	1.63	

		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58	
1976 Oct.	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97	
1977 Oct.	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	63.31	59.04	72.89	
1978 Oct.	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	72.39	67.15	83.50	
<b>Average hours worked</b>		p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1975 Oct.	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 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.2	
1977 Oct.	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 Oct.	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	43.5	43.2	44.2	
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>		p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1975 Oct.	1.37	1.29	1.53	1.36	1.39	1.26	1.33	1.42	1.34	1.17	1.15	1.36	
1976 Oct.	1.51	1.43	1.69	1.53	1.55	1.43	1.45	1.59	1.49	1.33	1.26	1.52	
1977 Oct.	1.64	1.57	1.84	1.63	1.67	1.58	1.63	1.71	1.60	1.46	1.37	1.64	
1978 Oct.	1.92	1.81	2.17	1.92	1.94	1.79	1.82	2.05	1.80	1.66	1.55	1.88	

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

		FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
		Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70	
1976 Oct.	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61	33.59	
1977 Oct.	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90	38.08	
1978 Oct.	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03	41.94	
<b>Average hours worked</b>		p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1975 Oct.	37.7	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.1	36.5	35.5	
1976 Oct.	37.9	36.5	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4	36.4	36.0	
1977 Oct.	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	36.4	36.4	36.2	36.1	
1978 Oct.	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.1	
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>		p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1975 Oct.	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9	
1976 Oct.	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6	93.3	
1977 Oct.	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9	105.5	
1978 Oct.	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161.8	139.9	125.4	114.5	116.2	

		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19	
1976 Oct.	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61	
1977 Oct.	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31	
1978 Oct.	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	40.11	52.98	50.03	
<b>Average hours worked</b>		p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0	
1976 Oct.	36.7	37.3	37.9	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4	
1977 Oct.	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	38.3	39.4	37.4	
1978 Oct.	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	38.4	40.3	37.4	
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>		p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4	
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6	
1977 Oct.	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5	
1978 Oct.	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 worked: manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1976			October 1977			October 1978		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£	p	£	£	p	£	£	p	£
Full-time men (21 years and over)	67.83	43.5	155.9	73.56	43.6	168.7	84.77	43.5	194.9
Full-time women (18 years and over)	40.71	37.2	109.4	44.45	37.2	119.5	50.08	37.2	134.6
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	22.06	21.6	102.1	23.90	21.5	111.2	27.13	21.6	125.6
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	37.75	40.0	94.4	41.16	40.0	102.9	47.96	40.0	119.9
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	26.87	37.6	71.5	29.90	37.6	79.5	33.33	37.6	88.6
All industries covered†	66.97	44.0	152.2	72.89	44.2	164.9	83.50	44.2	188.9
Full-time men (21 years and over)	40.61	37.4	108.6	44.31	37.4	118.5	50.03	37.4	133.8
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	21.50	21.2	101.4	23.14	21.0	110.2	26.20	21.1	124.2
Part-time women (18 years and over)†	37.94	40.5	93.7	41.30	40.5	102.0	46.98	40.6	115.7
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	26.70	37.5	71.2	29.74	37.6	79.1	33.18	37.6	88.2
Full-time girls (under 18 years)									

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

### index of average salaries: non-manual employees: Great Britain

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124

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

### EARNINGS AND HOURS Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

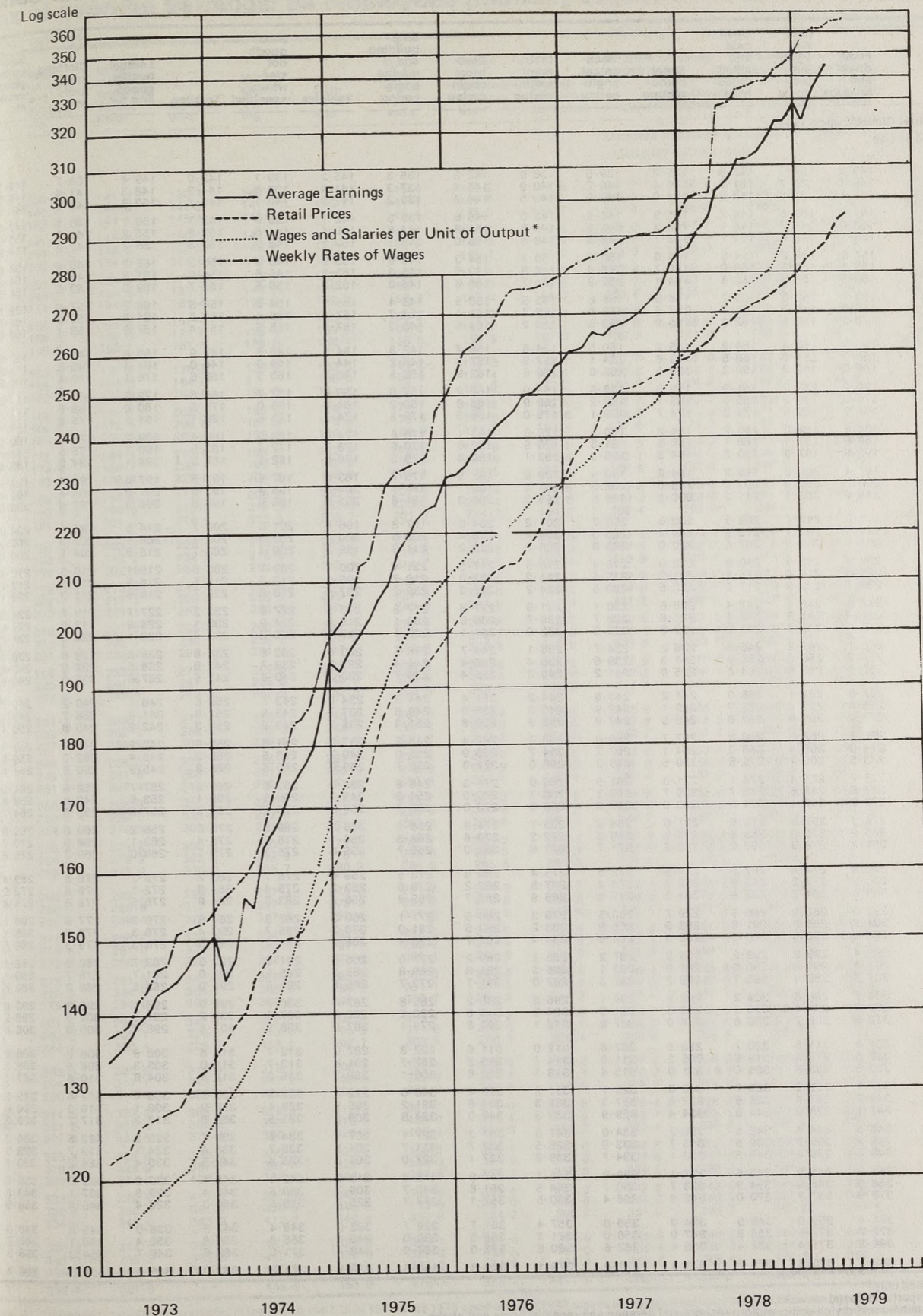
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Average 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	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
<b>FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over</b>									
Manual occupations									
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2
April 1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0
April 1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5	154.3
April 1978	81.8	84.7	45.8	184.8	78.4	80.7	46.0	175.5	172.8
Non-manual occupations									
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6
April 1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6
April 1977	88.2	88.9	39.2	223.4	88.4	88.9	38.7	227.2	227.9
April 1978	102.4	103.0	39.4	258.1	99.9	100.7	38.7	257.1	257.9
All occupations									
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2
April 1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3
April 1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	166.6
April 1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1	181.5
April 1978	87.3	90.0	44.0	202.9	86.9	89.1	43.1	204.3	204.9
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>									
Manual occupations									
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7
April 1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1
April 1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2
April 1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2	110.7
April 1978	49.3	51.2	39.9	128.5	48.0	49.4	39.6	125.3	124.4
Non-manual occupations									
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9
April 1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	131.8
April 1977	48.1	48.4	37.1	130.1	53.4	53.8	36.7	143.8	143.7
April 1978	54.9	55.2	37.2	148.0	58.5	59.1	36.7	158.1	157.9
All occupations									
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3
April 1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	122.4
April 1977	44.9	46.4	38.7	120.0	50.0	51.0	37.5	134.0	133.9
April 1978	51.3	52.8	38.8	136.1	55.4	56.4	37.5	148.2	148.0
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>									
(a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over									
All occupations									
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8
April 1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7
April 1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	153.8
April 1977	68.9	71.3	42.7	165.8	68.7	70.2	41.3	168.0	167.5
April 1978	78.8	81.5	42.8	188.7	77.3	79.1	41.4	188.6	187.9
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over									
All occupations									
April 1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9
April 1974	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5
April 1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0
April 1976	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6
April 1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7	165.1
April 1978	77.8	80.5	42.8	186.5	76.3	78.1	41.4	186.1	185.3

Note: 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 etc.

Average 1970 = 100



\* See footnote at end of table 134

# EARNINGS

## Great Britain: index of average earnings: all employees (monthly inquiry-older series)

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified		Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	
									Vehicles	Textiles				
JANUARY 1970 = 100														
1973														
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.3	141.6	146.6	146.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2
September	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	151.2
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0
1974														
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	199.1	175.6	181.8
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0
1975														
January	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
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2
June	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9
August	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.9	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6
September	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7
October	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5
November	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	248.4	244.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0	242.2
December	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	238.8	246.6
1976														
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1
March	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4
April	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2	259.5
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.2	252.6	261.3
August	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8
September	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
October	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8
November	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	270.7
December	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6
1977														
January	286.4	277.4	282.6	277.9	272.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8	269.4
February	285.5	277.2	283.9	282.7	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6	272.2
March	308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	283.2	286.6	276.5	276.8	275.8
April	291.0	282.9	286.5	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	278.9	277.8	280.0
May	301.9	289.9	291.8	288.6	285.9	283.2	290.5	281.0	270.3	285.7	293.4	278.3	278.8	285.1
June	297.9	288.9	296.3	283.5	283.9	284.4	287.7	278.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	279.3	289.5
July	298.4	296.2	293.2	303.8	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	280.5	282.4
August	293.4	291.0	290.6	281.9	283.1	286.3	291.6	269.8	265.5	285.5	291.0	281.7	278.7	280.4
September	301.7	286.4	295.7	289.2	287.3	287.0	291.7	272.7	260.5	295.6	294.0	283.5	288.2	286.6
October	309.7	286.6	304.2	292.9	294.1	296.3	296.2	265.8	267.4	300.7	299.0	296.1	296.3	293.0
November	326.0	294.1	328.2	290.3	301.9	304.0	315.8	290.2	280.6	307.5	303.2	297.5	302.8	298.2
December	322.6	302.7	330.6	298.0	307.8	312.1	307.8	279.1	287.0	308.9	307.4	296.4	300.8	306.8
1978														
January	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
February	322.5	315.5	319.6	305.2	311.0	314.7	313.2	287.7	291.6	313.7	315.0	303.3	306.5	305.9
March	330.5	333.8	325.8	321.0	315.4	318.1	322.6	306.1	289.7	316.2	312.4	304.6	310.6	307.1
April	337.1	339.8	323.7	340.6	325.1	331.9	328.4	348.0	299.6	326.3	321.9	308.4	317.6	319.5
May	344.2	327.4	328.8	337.8	327.3	336.3	334.6	321.2	305.9	328.1	330.9	308.1	316.3	320.0
June	347.1	328.0	344.8	334.4	329.9	333.5	340.0	324.8	309.2	331.5	338.8	312.2	317.7	328.8
July	348.0	344.4	342.5	350.2	334.0	347.0	337.3	327.1	307.1	334.6	338.7	325.2	322.5	326.2
August	345.4	339.8	339.6	313.7	333.9	336.5	332.7	311.7	301.8	328.7	338.4	324.1	319.7	325.9
September	349.6	339.9	348.5	333.1	334.7	339.2	337.1	327.0	301.2	335.4	340.5	330.4	324.2	330.5
October	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
November	366.9	346.9	354.9	333.										

### EARNINGS Great Britain: manual men in certain manufacturing industries: indices of earnings by occupation

TABLE 128

Industry group SIC (1968)	GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100											
	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	June 1978	January 1979	January 1979	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	June 1978	January 1979	January 1979
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
	£											
Timeworkers	P											
Skilled	452.0	446.7	473.0	501.6	530.5	90.04	475.4	493.4	506.5	553.6	591.3	194.4
Semi-skilled	498.3	492.3	506.8	550.1	603.8	84.14	483.0	499.0	512.4	553.7	608.8	163.6
Labourers	466.5	470.8	534.5	591.4	661.0	87.99	508.8	530.7	578.7	654.2	698.1	171.9
All timeworkers	483.5	477.1	503.4	540.1	580.3	88.02	500.7	517.3	535.3	585.5	631.5	182.6
Payment-by-results workers												
Skilled	411.1	430.8	450.4	481.2	498.3	91.54	432.8	449.0	464.9	496.7	534.5	205.1
Semi-skilled	447.7	469.1	484.7	502.1	532.5	80.55	475.9	494.1	507.2	539.7	573.5	166.3
Labourers	426.4	423.7	457.4	509.4	533.4	83.77	457.4	479.3	497.4	527.7	576.9	165.6
All payment-by-results workers	419.7	438.6	458.6	486.3	507.8	87.90	441.7	458.7	474.3	504.4	542.2	190.9
All skilled workers	419.5	429.5	451.4	479.0	501.2	90.79	434.0	450.3	464.7	498.4	534.3	199.7
All semi-skilled workers	471.5	480.8	496.6	526.5	569.1	82.51	489.8	486.3	500.7	534.8	579.1	164.8
All labourers	448.8	447.1	490.3	543.3	588.7	85.97	487.6	509.5	536.9	588.1	635.5	168.9
All workers covered	434.3	442.9	465.2	494.4	523.7	87.96	448.8	464.9	481.2	515.4	555.0	186.6
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>												
Timeworkers												
General workers	425.6	449.3	468.2	503.7	522.6	88.58	494.0	503.7	534.1	565.1	605.1	201.0
Craftsmen	416.2	433.5	461.0	489.3	519.7	97.81	455.8	467.7	500.1	525.9	562.6	211.8
All timeworkers	424.7	446.0	467.6	501.1	523.4	90.98	486.7	496.7	528.1	557.7	597.2	203.8
Payment-by-results workers												
General workers	411.9	418.6	448.7	469.3	477.1	84.85	415.0	424.4	444.7	472.6	509.9	195.6
Craftsmen	387.0	412.0	430.4	467.9	505.1	100.94	399.7	416.3	431.7	462.9	487.2	208.2
All payment-by-results workers	404.6	413.7	442.0	466.5	460.4	87.79	408.8	418.7	438.3	467.5	502.2	197.9
All general workers	418.0	439.1	459.2	492.2	509.5	88.12	463.8	473.2	501.0	529.9	568.2	200.3
All craftsmen	405.6	423.2	449.5	478.0	508.4	98.07	431.4	443.0	472.9	497.8	531.7	211.5
All workers covered	415.9	435.5	457.6	489.4	510.4	90.61	456.3	465.7	494.6	522.4	559.6	203.1
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>												
	£											
Timeworkers	P											
Skilled	373.4	424.7	462.7	502.7	541.0	410.6	472.3	502.9	530.3	562.6	597.2	203.8
Semi-skilled	397.6	444.0	476.7	517.3	556.2	444.0	502.9	520.3	542.2	568.2	597.2	203.8
Labourers	407.9	461.1	504.5	545.6	586.2	456.2	520.3	542.2	568.2	597.2	625.3	215.5
All timeworkers	390.0	440.4	478.7	517.3	556.2	431.8	493.8	520.3	542.2	568.2	597.2	203.8
Payment-by-results workers												
Skilled	367.6	416.1	451.1	483.5	510.1	401.0	457.9	483.6	502.9	520.3	542.2	175.3
Semi-skilled	356.2	400.1	434.2	462.6	490.6	338.6	443.6	462.6	483.6	502.9	520.3	175.3
Labourers	385.9	445.6	483.6	517.3	545.6	435.6	498.9	517.3	536.6	555.6	574.6	184.5
All payment-by-results workers	363.0	409.3	445.6	478.4	506.2	396.5	452.2	483.6	502.9	520.3	542.2	175.3
All skilled workers	370.0	420.0	451.1	483.5	510.1	402.7	461.8	483.6	502.9	520.3	542.2	175.3
All semi-skilled workers	376.5	421.3	451.1	483.5	510.1	412.0	468.4	483.6	502.9	520.3	542.2	175.3
All labourers	402.8	458.0	504.5	545.6	586.2	451.9	516.4	536.6	555.6	574.6	593.6	203.1
All workers covered	376.4	424.8	462.7	502.7	541.0	412.3	471.0	502.9	530.3	562.6	597.2	203.8

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

### EARNINGS Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

Table 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average§
	NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100												
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.8	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	117.0	115.7	116.6	117.9	120.1	121.7	115.6
1978	121.5	122.7	125.0	127.2	129.4	133.1	133.6	131.7	134.2	135.2	136.1	138.0	130.6
1979	135.7	141.1	143.7	144.3									
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered</b>													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	124.4	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)†	(156.8)†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.7	188.8	191.9	199.2	207.7	(179.1)†
1975	205.6	210.1	212.7	216.2	220.8	223.4	230.9	233.4	237.6	239.8	241.1	247.2	226.6
1976	248.1	250.1	253.7	254.5	258.7	261.1	263.1	267.1	269.8	272.8	275.3	281.8	261.8
1977	278.7	279.2	283.1	282.4	284.9	285.9	286.6	288.8	291.8	295.6	301.2	304.1	288.5
1978	306.7	311.5	314.6	324.1	326.2	333.0	333.2	334.7	339.2	344.5	344.5	350.1	330.2
1979	344.7	355.6	369.3	367.9									
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	125.4	128.2	130.1	131.2	132.9	133.9	135.1	138.2	139.7	140.7	141.0	134.2*
1973	142.1	143.7	145.5	147.7	148.9	152.0	152.3	153.3	155.3	157.3	158.6	161.4	151.5
1974	(152.0)†	(155.1)†	165.2	163.1	173.9	176.7	180.0	184.1	187.8	190.8	198.0	203.8	(177.5)†
1975	203.8	207.7	210.7	212.9	217.4	220.0	227.5	230.8	233.7	237.4	239.1	245.2	223.8
1976	246.1	248.3	252.3	253.4	258.5	261.0	262.4	265.9	267.1	269.2	270.7	274.2	260.7
1977	276.5	278.0	281.2	281.3	284.1	284.1	285.8	287.8	291.0	294.6	301.7	304.5	287.6
1978	308.0	311.9	314.9	325.2	325.1	330.6	332.1	333.5	338.0	343.3	343.2	349.7	329.6
1979	345.5	357.3	369.0	367.7									
<b>PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS</b>													
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.1
1978	9.5	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	14.2	13.9	15.1	14.7	13.3	13.3	13.0
1979	11.7	15.0	14.9	13.5									
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered</b>													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2										

### WAGE RATES AND HOURS indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: all manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 131

1968 Standard Industrial Classification		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries IV and V	All metals combined VI-XII	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	JULY 31, 1972 = 100	
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>													
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978													
		210	305	436 454	283 294	2,840 2,953	352 366	28 29	209 217	227 236	179 186		
1975		186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171		
1976		232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199		
1977		247	225	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213		
1978		273	247	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248		
1977 April		247	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	215	212		
1977 May		247	226	224	213	218	235	216	232	216	212		
1977 June		247	226	228	219	218	236	216	232	216	212		
1977 July		247	226	228	219	218	236	224	232	216	212		
1977 August		247	226	230	227	218	236	224	232	216	212		
1977 September		247	226	230	227	218	237	224	235	220	215		
1977 October		247	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215		
1977 November		247	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215		
1977 December		250	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215		
1978 January		271	226	240	228	220	241	234	249	230	247		
1978 February		273	249	240	227	220	241	234	249	230	247		
1978 March		273	249	242	227	220	241	234	255	235	247		
1978 April		273	249	244	227	282	242	234	255	239	248		
1978 May		273	249	244	234	282	258	234	255	242	248		
1978 June		273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248		
1978 July		273	249	251	247	282	259	252	255	243	248		
1978 August		273	249	253	247	286	259	252	255	243	248		
1978 September		273	249	253	247	286	260	252	259	246	250		
1978 October		273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	246	250		
1978 November		273	249	265	247	298	260	252	259	256	250		
1978 December		273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250		
1979 January		308	249	269	249	304	265	270	281	258	276		
1979 February		310	275	269	250	304	265	270	281	258	277		
1979 March		310	275	272	250	304	265	270	291	264	277		
1979 April		310	276	272	250	304	267	270	291	264	277		
1979 May		310	276	272	251	304	295	270	295	271	280		
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>													
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978													
1975		(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)		
1976		95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0		
1977		95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0		
1978		95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0		
1979 May		95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0		
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>													
Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978													
1975		195	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170		
1976		243	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199		
1977		259	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213		
1978		286	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	243	248		
1977 April		259	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	216	212		
1977 May		259	226	224	213	218	235	216	232	216	212		
1977 June		259	226	229	219	218	236	216	232	217	212		
1977 July		259	226	229	219	218	236	224	232	217	212		
1977 August		259	226	231	227	218	236	224	232	217	212		
1977 September		259	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215		
1977 October		259	226	232	227	218	237	224	235	220	215		
1977 November		259	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215		
1977 December		262	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215		
1978 January		284	226	241	228	220	241	234	249	230	247		
1978 February		286	249	241	227	220	241	234	249	230	247		
1978 March		286	249	243	227	220	241	234	255	236	247		
1978 April		286	249	245	227	282	242	234	255	240	248		
1978 May		286	249	245	234	282	258	234	255	242	248		
1978 June		286	249	252	247	282	259	234	255	243	248		
1978 July		286	249	252	247	282	259	234	255	243	248		
1978 August		286	249	254	247	286	260	252	259	246	250		
1978 September		286	249	254	247	286	260	252	259	246	250		
1978 October		286	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	246	250		
1978 November		286	249	266	247	298	260	252	259	256	250		
1978 December		286	249	266	247	298	261	252	259	257	250		
1979 January		323	249	270	249	304	265	270	281	259	276		
1979 February		325	275	270	250	304	265	270	281	259	277		
1979 March		325	275	273	250	304	265	270	291	265	277		
1979 April		325	276	273	250	304	267	270	291	265	277		
1979 May		325	276	273	251	304	295	270	295	271	280		

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*.  
• The figures given in brackets are the average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

### WAGE RATES AND HOURS indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: all manual workers: United Kingdom

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

TABLE 131 (continued)

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries†	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration XXV and XXVII	Miscellaneous services	Manufacturing industries‡	All industries and services§	Basic weekly rates of wages	
	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Weights: up to June 1978† from July 1978		
387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Average of monthly index numbers		
403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1975		
160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174.4	178.8	1976		
198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2	1977		
209	207	268	214	213	243	230	233	218.9	227.3	1978		
230	—	290	261	232	272	252	253	258.7	259.2	April 1977		
209	200	260	215	213	237	227	230	216.8	224.7	May 1977		
209	203	260	215	213	240	227	230	218.0	225.5	June 1977		
209	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219.3	228.2	July 1977		
210	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.4	228.8	August 1977		
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.9	229.0	September 1977		
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.9	229.0	October 1977		
213	213	273	215	215	252	237	238	221.1	229.4	November 1977		
213	213	273	216	215	258	249	243	222.0	232.9	December 1977		
213	213	273	216	215	258	249	243	222.0	232.9	January 1978		
213	214	275	233	221	259	249	245	225.6	236.6	February 1978		
218	214	275	233	221	260	249	248	226.0	237.9	March 1978		
218	214	275	250	223	260	249	248	226.6	238.7	April 1978		
232	216	275	267	234	261	249	248	262.0	258.5	May 1978		
232	216	275	267	234	266	249	248	263.8	259.9	June 1978		
232	220	301	267	234	266	249	252	265.7	263.5	July 1978		
232	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	265.9	264.8	August 1978		
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	266.6	266.2	September 1978		
236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	269.1	266.5	October 1978		
236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	269.1	266.5	November 1978		
236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	269.1	266.5	December 1978		
236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	269.1	266.5	January 1979		

**RETAIL PRICES**  
**United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices**

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Weights	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom						
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption				
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6	
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0	
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0	
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.5-958.0	
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.5-960.4	
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7	
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5	
1968	Monthly averages	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2	
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	128.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974		208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	
1972	January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	
1973	January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	
1974	January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>												
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5	
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3	
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8	
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8	
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	119.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.2	
1979	1,000	232	34.4§	197.6§	38.7§	61.3§	100.0§	52.5	45.1§	768	965.6§	
1974	Monthly averages	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	
1975		134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	
1976		157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	
1977		182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	179.7	
1978		197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	
1975		January 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4
1976		January 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9
1977	January 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	
February 15	174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	171.1		
March 15	175.8	186.5	215.7	181.0	185.1	197.8	192.7	168.9	167.9	172.6		
April 19	180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	169.7	177.6		
May 17	181.7	189.9	213.7	185.4	191.8	205.0	199.6	169.9	170.9	179.3		
June 14	183.6	193.7	219.4	189.0	192.2	206.8	200.8	177.5	174.5	180.8		
July 12	183.8	192.0	194.1	191.8	196.3	210.2	204.5	178.4	177.5	181.5		
August 16	184.7	191.9	182.8	193.8	196.9	214.9	207.6	178.8	179.3	182.7		
September 13	185.7	192.5	176.9	195.6	198.3	216.9	209.4	179.7	182.1	183.8		
October 18	186.5	192.3	168.1	196.9	199.0	219.0	211.0	179.9	184.0	184.9		
November 15	187.4	192.9	166.9	197.5	200.3	220.5	212.3	179.5	184.2	188.8		
December 13	188.4	194.8	171.1	198.9	201.1	224.1	214.8	179.9	184.5	186.6		
1978	January 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	
February 14	190.6	197.3	174.5	201.7	205.1	223.9	216.3	188.1	184.2	188.8		
March 14	191.8	198.4	179.0	202.2	206.1	224.4	217.0	189.9	182.7	189.9		
April 18	194.6	201.6	186.3	204.7	209.3	228.0	220.4	192.5	183.1	192.7		
May 16	195.7	203.2	187.5	206.3	209.7	229.5	221.5	195.6	184.3	193.6		
June 13	197.2	206.7	200.8	207.9	210.4	230.3	222.3	198.2	186.4	194.5		
July 18	198.1	206.1	185.5	210.0	211.9	232.1	224.0	200.3	189.2	195.9		
August 15	199.4	206.2	177.9	211.7	212.5	235.0	225.9	201.2	191.0	197.6		
September 12	200.2	206.3	173.1	212.6	212.9	236.5	227.0	202.1	191.9	198.6		
October 17	201.1	205.6	168.2	212.7	215.0	236.0	227.5	202.1	191.3	199.8		
November 14	202.5	207.9	171.4	214.7	216.4	236.8	228.6	207.9	191.1	201.1		
December 12	204.2	210.5	183.0	215.8	217.2	238.0	229.6	209.0	191.9	202.4		
1979	January 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	
February 13	208.9	218.7	208.2	220.8	220.1	241.6	233.7	213.0	199.7	206.2		
March 13	210.6	220.2	215.3	221.3	222.6	242.2	234.2	212.9	200.7	207.9		
April 10	214.2	221.6	221.6	221.9	223.8	243.3	235.4	213.0	200.6	212.1		
May 15	215.9	224.0	222.1	224.6	225.0	248.0	238.7	215.4	202.7	213.7		

\* 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.  
 § Provisional.

**RETAIL PRICES**  
**general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom**

TABLE 132 (continued)

Weights	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
												1968	Weights
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	126.9	1968	
96	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	142.5	1969	
97	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	145.5	1970	
98	66	64	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	169.6	1971	
99	65	59	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	180.3	1972	
100	66	53	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	202.4	1973	
101	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	211.0	1974	
102	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	248.3	1974	
103	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	Monthly averages	1968	
104	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.2	142.5	135.0			1969
105	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	147.2	142.8	153.8			1970
106	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	152.1	159.1	169.6			1971
107	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3			1972
108	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0			1973
109	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3			1974
110	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	January 16	1968	
111	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	January 14	1969	
112	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	January 20	1970	
113	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	January 19	1971	
114	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1	January 18	1972	
115													

### RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: General\* index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier

TABLE 132 (continued)

	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1971 January 19	+8	+9	+6	+2	+9	+5	+8	+7	+13	+11	+9	+10	+10
1972 January 18	+8	+11	+2	-0	+9	+10	+4	+6	+8	+10	+9	+13	+12
1973 January 16	+8	+10	+6	+2	+14	+6	+4	+7	+5	+2	+9	+10	+6
1974 January 15	+12	+20	+2	+0	+10	+6	+10	+13	+10	+7	+12	+21	+5
1975 January 14	+20	+18	+18	+24	+10	+25	+18	+19	+30	+25	+16	+19	+20
1976 January 13	+23	+25	+26	+31	+22	+35	+19	+11	+20	+22	+33	+23	+44
1977 January 18	+17	+23	+17	+19	+14	+18	+12	+13	+14	+16	+8	+18	+15
October 18	+14	+14	+14	+25	+11	+15	+15	+13	+13	+17	+8	+19	+10
November 15	+13	+12	+14	+23	+10	+13	+15	+13	+12	+16	+10	+18	+10
December 13	+12	+11	+13	+21	+7	+12	+15	+12	+11	+16	+12	+17	+11
1978 January 17	+10	+7	+9	+15	+7	+11	+12	+10	+11	+13	+12	+16	+11
February 14	+9	+7	+8	+15	+5	+12	+11	+11	+11	+12	+12	+15	+11
March 14	+9	+6	+9	+15	+4	+12	+10	+9	+11	+11	+12	+14	+11
April 18	+8	+6	+8	+9	+3	+10	+10	+10	+8	+9	+12	+14	+10
May 16	+8	+7	+7	+9	+4	+8	+10	+10	+7	+9	+11	+13	+9
June 13	+7	+7	+7	+4	+5	+7	+9	+9	+7	+9	+10	+12	+8
July 18	+8	+7	+7	+4	+7	+6	+9	+9	+7	+9	+11	+12	+9
August 15	+8	+7	+6	+4	+8	+6	+9	+8	+9	+9	+10	+12	+9
September 12	+8	+7	+5	+5	+8	+6	+8	+8	+9	+9	+12	+9	+10
October 17	+8	+7	+5	+6	+11	+4	+8	+7	+9	+9	+10	+9	+8
November 14	+8	+8	+5	+6	+11	+6	+8	+7	+10	+9	+9	+9	+8
December 12	+8	+8	+5	+6	+13	+6	+8	+7	+10	+9	+8	+9	+7
1979 January 16	+9	+11	+5	+4	+16	+6	+7	+8	+10	+9	+8	+10	+7
February 13	+10	+11	+5	+4	+18	+6	+7	+7	+10	+9	+8	+10	+6
March 13	+10	+11	+5	+4	+19	+6	+7	+7	+11	+10	+8	+10	+6
April 10	+10	+10	+5	+3	+20	+6	+7	+7	+12	+11	+8	+11	+6
May 15	+10	+10	+6	+3	+21	+5	+8	+7	+12	+11	+8	+11	+6

### United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

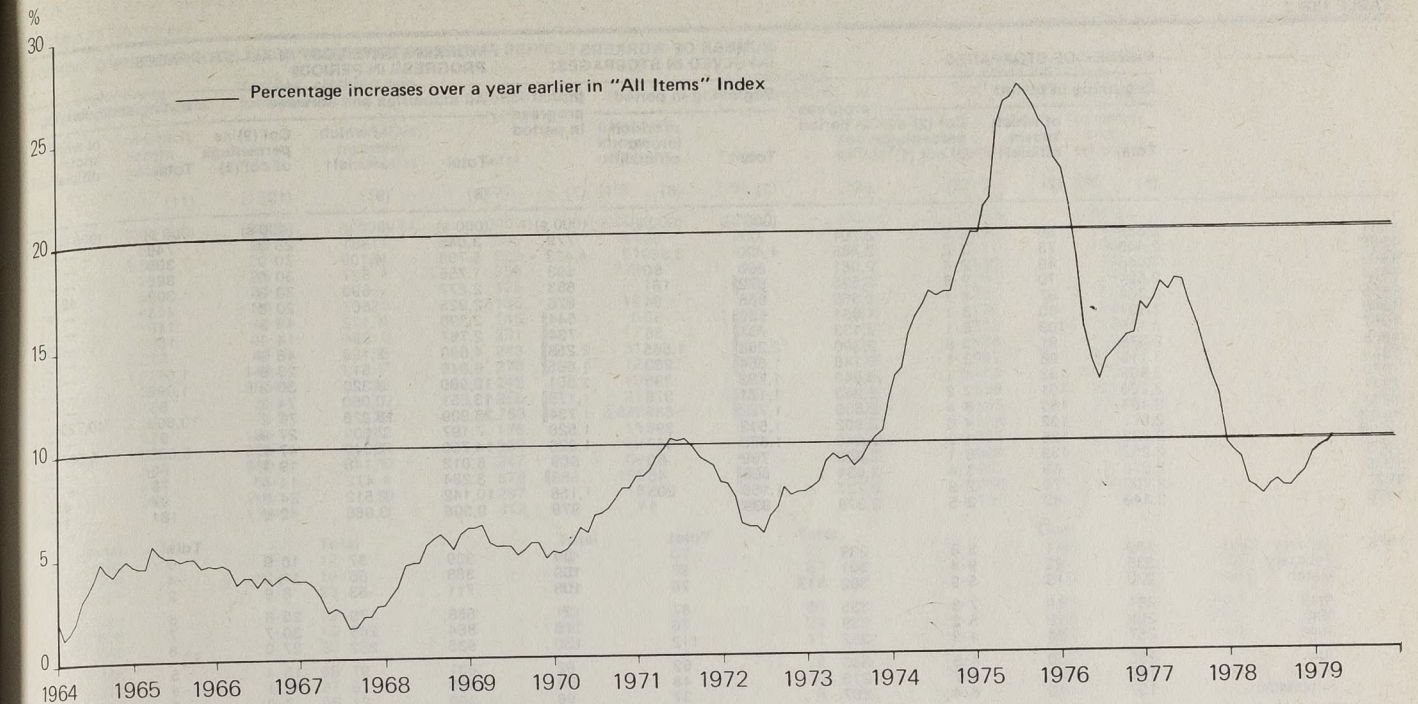
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	Index for											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	152.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	160.5	165.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9				213.4				211.3			

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	135.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8

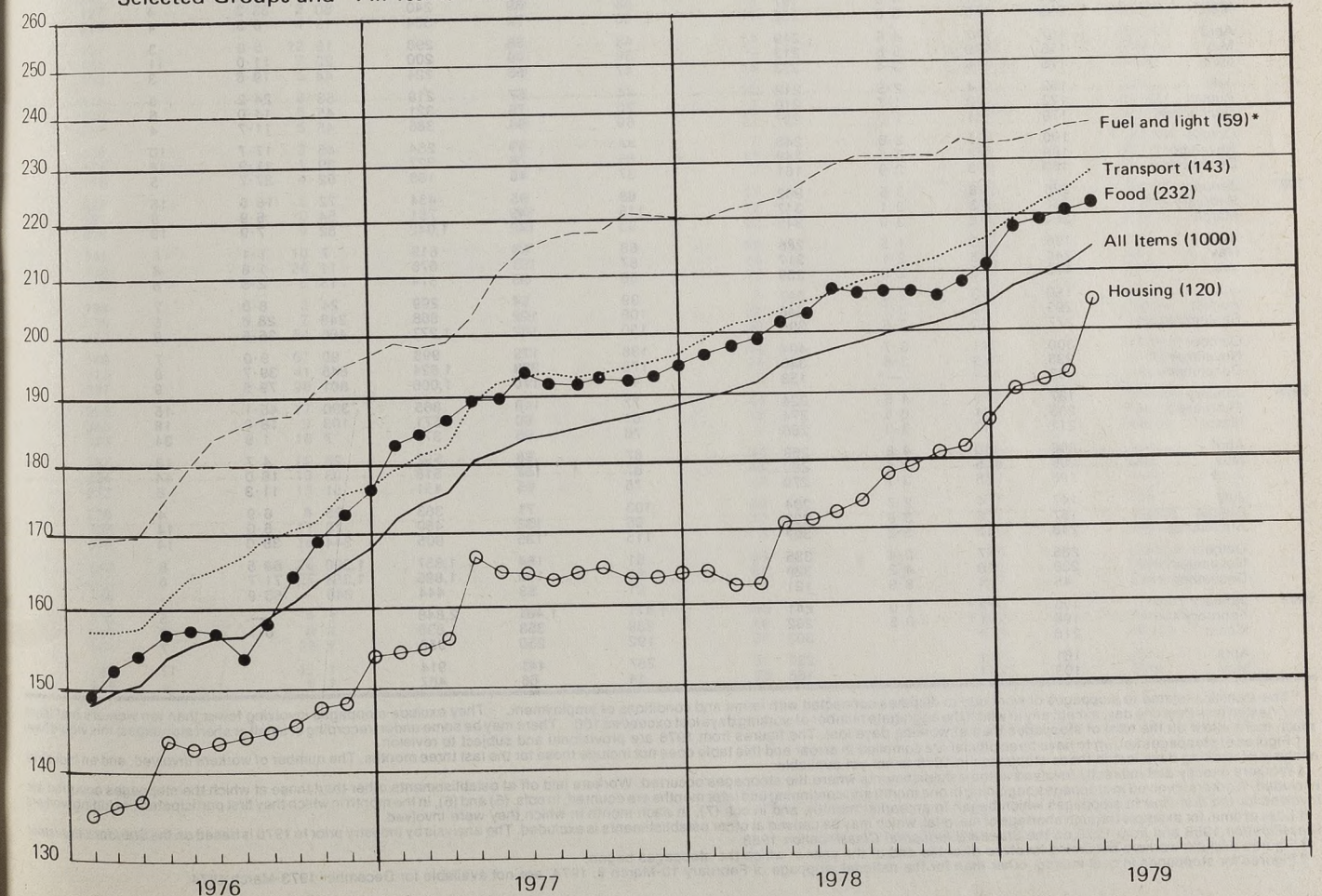
### Index of retail prices



Log scale

Selected Groups and "All Items" Index

(January 1974 = 100)



\*Figures in brackets are the 1979 group weights



### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡				
	Beginning in period		In progress in period	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services		Mining and quarrying		
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	(000's) 70	(000's) 80	(000's) 779	3,046	861	28.3	740	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,890	2,199	46.9	57	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	3,229	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	1,092	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	65	
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	10,726	
1974	2,282	125	5.5	2,294	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	
1975	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	80	668	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	
1976	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	
1977	2,349	82	3.5	2,376	939	†	979	9,306	3,966	42.6	181	
1975					Total		Total			Total		
January	189	11	5.8	239	70	89	89	339	37	10.9	6	
February	235	22	9.4	301	97	109	109	388	55	14.2	4	
March	220	13	5.9	302	76	108	108	711	63	8.9	2	
April	261	19	7.3	335	87	121	121	668	179	26.8	6	
May	229	12	5.2	339	76	118	118	864	265	30.7	7	
June	257	11	4.3	352	112	150	150	935	252	27.0	8	
July	235	10	4.3	330	63	92	92	631	97	15.4	5	
August	149	7	4.7	218	48	74	74	469	10	2.1	4	
September	157	10	6.4	207	37	56	56	300	21	7.0	4	
October	170	10	5.9	213	58	67	67	352	52	14.8	4	
November	115	11	9.6	158	30	44	44	220	74	33.6	3	
December	65	3	4.6	88	34	40	40	135	42	31.1	2	
1976												
January	166	11	6.6	184	77	80	80	324	13	4.0	4	
February	154	7	4.5	197	58	69	69	240	80	33.3	4	
March	203	6	3.0	252	68	74	74	304	19	6.3	4	
April	157	7	4.5	219	48	68	68	298	15	5.0	3	
May	156	9	5.8	213	39	49	49	200	22	11.0	11	
June	175	6	3.4	233	47	56	56	224	44	19.6	3	
July	162	4	2.5	219	44	57	57	219	53	24.2	5	
August	172	3	1.7	210	70	78	78	321	45	14.0	6	
September	179	1	1.0	237	69	94	94	385	45	11.7	4	
October	190	5	2.6	248	44	59	59	254	45	17.7	10	
November	199	7	3.5	249	65	76	76	327	39	11.9	18	
December	103	3	2.9	161	37	46	46	188	52	27.7	5	
1977												
January	228	8	3.5	262	88	95	95	434	72	16.6	15	
February	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	149	781	54	6.9	8	
March	264	8	3.0	349	93	142	142	1,042	82	7.9	10	
April	196	3	1.5	288	68	86	86	619	7	1.1	6	
May	240	5	2.1	317	87	101	101	678	11	1.6	8	
June	170	5	2.9	239	66	93	93	514	13	2.5	6	
July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	54	299	24	8.0	7	
August	295	9	3.1	346	108	122	122	868	248	28.6	5	
September	277	10	3.6	395	150	182	182	1,277	466	36.5	8	
October	300	11	3.7	404	138	179	179	998	90	9.0	7	
November	236	9	3.8	340	173	238	238	1,624	645	39.7	8	
December	87	—	—	153	40	110	110	1,008	801	79.5	9	
1978												
January	197	9	4.6	224	77	118	118	865	390	45.1	15	
February	203	1	0.5	274	61	90	90	571	103	18.0	18	
March	211	7	3.3	286	76	95	95	377	7	1.9	34	
April	208	10	4.8	268	67	88	88	592	28	4.7	18	
May	206	5	2.4	280	87	107	107	518	93	18.0	44	
June	195	6	3.1	270	75	95	95	451	51	11.3	8	
July	147	4	2.7	204	103	71	71	363	25	6.9	4	
August	167	6	3.6	223	85	133	133	469	28	6.0	14	
September	248	13	5.2	307	115	135	135	905	344	38.0	14	
October	286	7	2.4	385	81	164	164	1,857	1,290	69.5	8	
November	236	10	4.2	329	89	169	169	1,895	1,358	71.7	6	
December	45	4	8.9	121	21	53	53	444	248	55.9	—	
1979												
January	196	2	1.0	241	1,441	1,461	2,648	1	—	—	5	
February	196	1	0.5	282	239	358	1,836	1	—	—	3	
March	216	†	—	303	192	250	958	†	0.1	—	7	
April	161	†	—	237	257	441	914	†	—	—	17	
May	103	†	—	166	44	66	467	†	—	—	—	

\* The statistics related to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. There may be some under-recording of small or short stoppages; this would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost. The figures from 1978 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months. The number of workers involved, and an industrial analysis of working days lost in these stoppages in 1978 is not yet available.  
 ‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers & loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.  
 † Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.  
 † Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1961	(000's) 1,464	(000's) 624	(000's) 22	(000's) 14	(000's) 285	(000's) 44	(000's) 230	(000's) 36	(000's) 305	(000's) 143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	72	7	122	49	29
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	95
1965	1,338	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	93
1966	1,763	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	26
1967	871	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	112
1968	1,422	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	274
1969	3,363	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	2,076
1970	3,739	1,229	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	4,540	587	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,035	3,552	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973	6,636	2,654	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1974	4,799	923	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
1975	5,837	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	481
1976	3,932	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	3,050	1,498
1977	1,977	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	2,131	†
1978	6,133	†	173	†	412	†	343	†	†	†
1975										
January	195	12	13	13	12	13	86	27	86	27
February	228	10	38	38	10	38	81	10	81	10
March	327	23	32	32	23	32	109	218	109	218
April	420	12	35	35	12	35	66	12	66	12
May	658	13	29	29	13	29	132	13	132	13
June	640	53	16	16	53	16	207	11	207	11
July	468	38	4	4	38	4				

### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134

	(1975 = 100)									
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†	1977†	1978†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a Gross domestic product§	91.9	93.4	94.8	97.8	103.8	101.9	100.0	102.1	104.7	107.7
1b Employed labour force*	99.7	99.3	97.6	98.3	100.4	100.7	100.0	(99.5)	(104.8)	(100.2)
1c GDP per person employed*	92.2	94.1	97.1	99.5	103.4	101.2	100.0	(102.6)	(104.8)	(107.5)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
1d Total domestic incomes	47.3	51.0	56.5	62.1	66.9	78.3	100.0	113.9	127.0	140.1
1e Wages and salaries	44.8	49.2	53.8	58.4	62.9	77.5	100.0	110.0	118.5	130.5
1f Labour costs	44.3	48.7	53.3	58.0	62.3	76.9	100.0	111.1	120.0	132.1
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a Output	99.7	99.9	100.0	102.1	109.5	105.1	100.0	102.0	105.8	109.8
2b Employment	110.8	109.3	106.1	103.4	104.7	104.4	100.0	(97.6)	(97.9)	(97.4)
2c Output per person employed	90.0	91.4	94.2	98.7	104.6	100.7	100.0	(104.5)	(108.1)	(112.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d Wages and Salaries	43.9	48.9	53.1	56.7	60.8	76.6	100.0	111.5	119.1	121.0
2e Labour costs	42.9	48.0	52.2	55.8	59.7	75.6	100.0	112.5	121.0	121.0
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a Output	97.7	98.1	97.5	100.1	108.3	106.5	100.0	101.4	102.8	103.6
3b Employment	111.3	111.0	107.4	103.9	104.5	104.7	100.0	(97.0)	(97.8)	(97.4)
3c Output per person employed	87.7	88.3	90.8	96.3	103.6	101.8	100.0	(104.6)	(105.1)	(106.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3a Wages and salaries**	45.2	50.8	55.6	57.9	61.2	75.6	100.0	113.7	125.3	125.3
3e Labour costs	43.8	49.5	54.4	56.9	60.2	74.9	100.0	114.7	127.5	127.5
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a Output	123.9	119.1	119.1	100.2	110.1	89.9	100.0	125.8	187.7	232.8
4b Employment	124.2	116.6	112.6	107.9	102.8	99.3	100.0	(99.0)	(98.5)	(97.1)
4c Output per person employed	99.8	102.2	105.7	92.9	107.1	90.5	100.0	(127.1)	(190.6)	(239.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d Wages and salaries	31.8	34.3	35.2	51.7	49.5	84.6	100.0	84.4	60.7	60.7
4e Labour costs	29.2	31.5	32.3	47.1	45.7	77.7	100.0	86.1	62.0	62.0
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a Output	125.3	124.9	114.0	114.1	125.1	114.6	100.0	106.9	102.0	100.7
5b Employment	118.1	118.9	111.9	103.9	103.8	102.2	100.0	(95.0)	(95.5)	(92.5)
5c Output per person employed	106.1	105.1	101.9	109.8	120.5	112.1	100.0	(112.5)	(106.8)	(108.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
5d Wages and salaries	35.9	42.4	47.8	49.9	51.1	68.6	100.0	106.5	124.5	124.5
5e Labour costs	34.4	40.6	45.9	47.8	49.4	67.4	100.0	107.0	125.4	125.4
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a Output	86.9	89.5	89.0	88.7	98.4	102.3	100.0	96.5	97.3	99.9
6b Employment	109.7	110.8	106.8	102.0	102.6	104.3	100.0	(96.1)	(96.6)	(96.6)
6c Output per person employed	79.2	80.8	83.3	87.0	96.0	98.1	100.0	(100.4)	(100.7)	(103.4)
<b>Cost per unit of output</b>										
6d Wages and salaries	51.1	56.7	61.7	62.8	64.8	77.3	100.0	118.7	131.0	131.0
6e Labour costs	49.7	55.5	60.7	62.2	63.8	76.4	100.0	119.6	132.4	132.4
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a Output	112.5	105.3	105.5	109.5	113.3	108.9	100.0	97.0	100.9	98.6
7b Employment	109.7	110.4	107.1	103.4	104.6	104.2	100.0	(98.2)	(101.3)	(101.8)
7c Output per person employed	102.6	95.3	98.5	105.9	108.3	104.6	100.0	(98.8)	(99.6)	(96.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d Wages and salaries	38.2	45.4	49.6	53.4	60.2	71.8	100.0	117.7	123.6	123.6
7e Labour costs	36.8	44.1	48.1	52.3	59.4	71.6	100.0	118.6	124.7	124.7
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a Output	110.0	109.8	110.5	113.0	117.1	105.9	100.0	103.0	100.9	99.3
8b Employment	133.3	127.9	118.2	113.2	112.4	109.8	100.0	(96.9)	(97.0)	(93.8)
8c Output per person employed	82.6	85.9	93.5	99.8	104.1	96.5	100.0	(106.3)	(104.0)	(105.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d Wages and salaries	47.5	50.2	52.9	55.0	66.8	79.6	100.0	111.6	127.2	127.2
8e Labour costs	46.4	49.4	52.3	54.4	65.8	79.9	100.0	112.4	128.5	128.5
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a Output	80.9	84.1	87.4	93.6	99.3	99.2	100.0	102.9	107.0	110.1
9b Employment	114.3	110.1	105.6	100.4	97.6	98.2	100.0	(99.9)	(98.9)	(99.3)
9c Output per person employed	70.8	76.4	82.7	93.2	101.7	101.0	100.0	(103.0)	(108.2)	(110.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d Wages and salaries	51.6	55.5	60.0	62.8	61.1	78.5	100.0	106.9	109.8	109.8
9e Labour costs	50.1	53.8	58.0	60.6	59.7	76.8	100.0	108.1	111.0	111.0

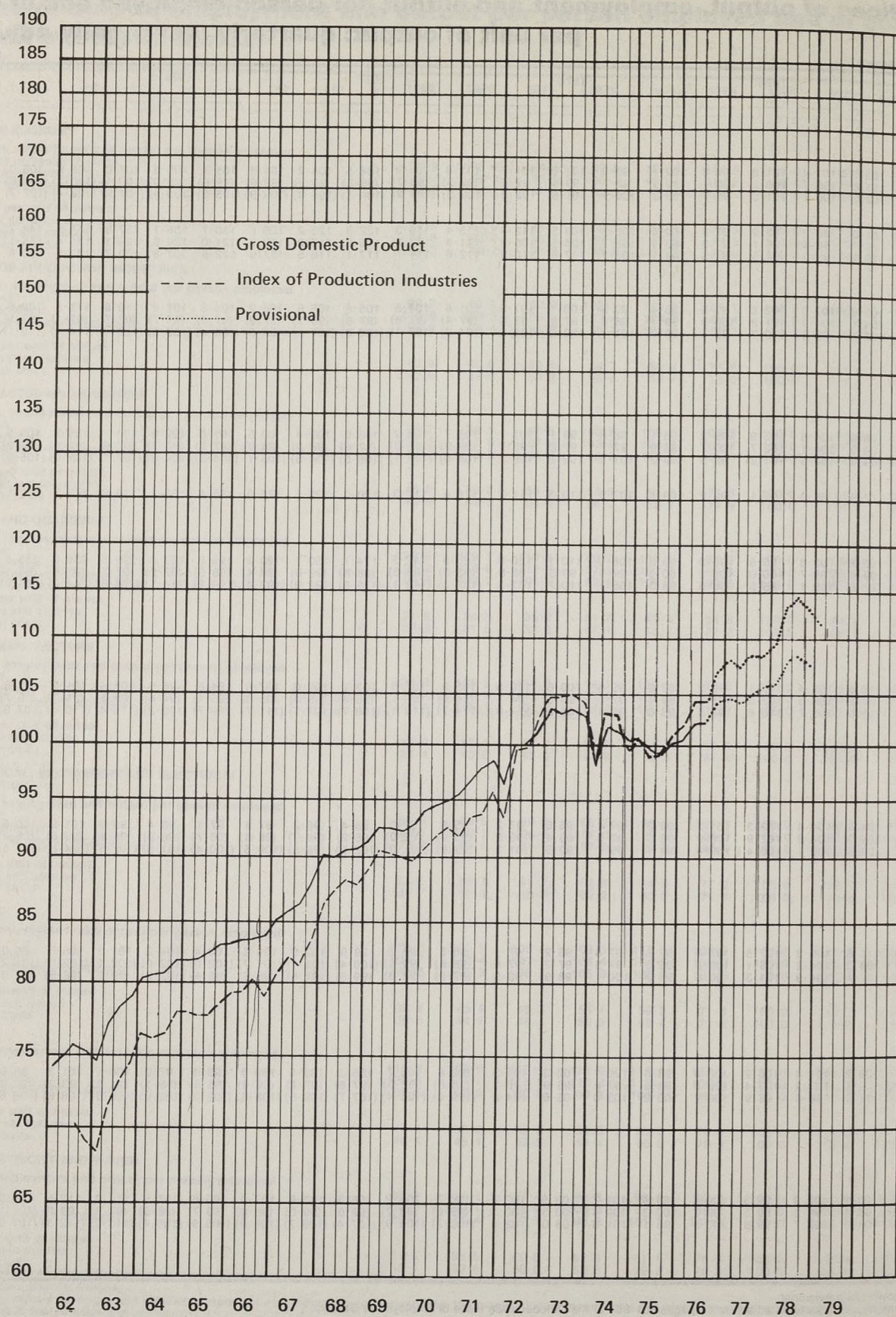
\* Civil employment and HM Forces.  
 \*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 583 of this issue.  
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional.  
 ‡ As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing.  
 § The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.  
 || The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

	(1975 = 100)																				
	1974				1975				1976				1977				1978				1979
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†
100.1	103.0	103.2	101.4	101.3	99.8	99.1	99.8	101.0	101.7	101.8	103.9	104.5	104.2	104.8	105.1	105.9	108.0	108.6	108.3	108.3	1a
100.3	100.6	101.0	100.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.4	(99.5)	(99.7)	(99.8)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.8)	(100.0)	(100.1)	(100.2)	(100.6)	(100.6)	1b
99.8	102.4	102.2	100.7	101.0	99.7	99.2	100.1	101.6	102.3	(102.3)	(104.2)	(104.7)	(104.3)	(104.9)	(105.3)	(105.9)	(107.9)	(108.4)	(107.7)	(107.7)	1c
71.6	74.4	81.0	86.2	92.9	97.8	102.9	106.3	108.5	112.4	115.4	119.3	122.3	125.2	129.5	130.7	136.1	137.9	141.5	144.7	144.7	1d
71.6	73.3	78.7	86.4	95.1	97.3	103.9	103.7	106.6	108.9	111.3	113.2	115.8	117.0	120.3	121.0	126.3	129.1	131.4	135.1	135.1	1e
70.9	72.5	78.2	85.9	94.5	97.5	104.1	103.9	107.0	110.0	112.6	114.7	117.1	118.5	121.8	122.6	127.8	130.7	133.1	136.9	136.9	1f
102.6	107.6	106.9	103.5	102.6	99.5	98.4	99.5	100.1	101.8	101.6	104.5	105.6	105.5	106.2	105.8	107.0	110.8	111.5	109.8	108.2	2a
104.6	104.5	104.1	104.2	101.9	100.4	99.4	98.4	97.9	97.5	(97.4)	(97.6)	(97.8)	(98.1)	(97.9)	(97.6)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.4)	(97.1)	(97.1)	2b
98.1	103.0	102.7	99.3	100.7	99.1	99.0	101.1	102.2	104.4	(104.3)	(107.1)	(108.0)	(107.5)	(108.4)	(109.5)	(113.4)	(114.5)	(113.1)	(111.4)	(111.4)	2c
104.5	109.1	108.0	104.6	103.9	99.2	98.1	98.8	99.1	101.7	101.7	103.2	103.9	102.4	103.0	101.8	102.2	104.5	105.2	102.6	101.0	3a
104.8	105.0	104.9	104.1	102.7	100.7	98.9	97.7	97.0	96.7	(96.9)	(97.3)	(97.6)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(97.7)	(97.4)	(97.6)	(97.4)	(96.9)	(96.6)	3b
99.7	103.9	103.0	100.5	101.2	98.5	99.2	101.2	102.2	105.2	(105.0)	(106.1)	(106.5)	(104.5)	(105.1)	(104.2)	(104.6)	(107.1)	(108.0)	(105.9)	(104.6)	3c
67.2	71.6	77.9	86.0	91.1	98.2	103.8	107.0	110.3	111.7	115.6	117.3	120.0	123.5	126.0	131.6	136.1	139.6	142.3	150.1	150.1	3d
59.4	98.2	102.2	99.8	95.5	98.2	98.3	108.0	110.1	120.0	125.9	147.3	174.7	190.1	190.3	195.8	209.6	229.5	236.6	255.5	276.3	4a
99.0	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.0	99.9	99.5	98.9	(98.9)	(98.8)	(98.8)	(99.0)	(98.4)	(98.0)	(97.9)	(97.7)	(96.6)	(96.1)	(96.0)	4b
60.0	99.1	102.8	100.1	95.5	98.0	98.3	108.1	110.7	121.3	(127.3)	(149.1)	(176.8)	(192.0)	(193.4)	(199.8)	(214.1)	(234.9)	(244.9)	(265.9)	(287.8)	4c
113.1	118.0	118.6	108.4	113.1	99.2	92.2	95.5	100.6	110.8	108.5	107.6	103.7	102.6	107.0	94.8	96.5	107.4	101.2	97.6	96.0	5a
102.1	101.8	102.2	102.6	102.3	101.4	99.1	97.1	95.6	94.7	(94.6)	(95.1)	(95.4)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.1)	(94.4)	(93.1)	(91.7)	(90.7)	(90.1)	5b
110.8	115.9	116.0																			

**Output per person employed**



**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.
- 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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